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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
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Ohio Wins Products Contest

Ohio State University dairy products judges, E. M. George, T. W. Lawler and Winfred Christopher, competing against eight other teams from Minnesota, Iowa, Massachusetts, South Dakota, Oregon, Purdue, Nebraska and West Virginia, won the sweepstakes cup and the cheese cup in the annual dairy products collegiate judging contest at the National Dairy Exposition.

The cup offered by J. G. Cherry Company for the team highest in butter went to South Dakota Agricultural College, while the Massachusetts Agricultural College team won the J. B. Ford cup for the team highest in milk and the National Federation of Milk Producers cup, for the institution having the highest individual in milk. Ohio won the Hoard's Dairyman cup for the team highest in cheese. This is a new award.

This is the third consecutive year Ohio has won the sweepstakes cup and according to contest regulations now becomes permanent owner of the trophy. In 1921 Ohio had the first three high individual judges and in 1920 won the milk, cheese and sweepstakes cup.

Girl Captures Judging Trophy

Competing against 27 state champion junior judges from nine states in the Boys' and Girls' Dairy Cattle Judging contest at the National Dairy Exposition, Elizabeth Willerton of Ohio, the only girl contestant, won the high honors as individual judge of all breeds.



Miss Willerton was third, Nebraska fourth and Connecticut fifth. The Judges did not rank the other four teams.

Keeping Saw Blades Sharp

To prevent saw blades from rusting, keep them away from dampness. When you finish using a saw rub it down with an oiled rag. Sperm oil is best for this.

If the saw has been slightly rusted it is best to rub the blade down first with a fine emery cloth and then apply the oil.

Always be careful in putting saws, or other edged tools away to see that the tooth edge is placed in such a position that no other tools will knock against it and injure it.

Tools not in use should be placed on your bench with the cutting edges pointed away from you. A saw should never be hung from a bench where the teeth may scratch a leg or a knee.

A good tool deserves good treatment. Do not throw your saw down on your bench when you have finished with it. Set it down carefully. This care will preserve the teeth and the tool will last much longer.

Good tools will not lose their efficiency if common sense care is taken of them. Always keep them in good working order in a clean container or on neatly arranged hooks, and keep them in a dry place.

Tile Increases the Yield

Tile drainage in an alfalfa field on the farm of A. M. Dunlap, near Carlyle, in Allen county, put in as an experiment, has paid a good rate of interest on the investment but has yielded no profit in the opinion of H. H. Laude, of the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who is in charge of the test. He figures the tiling has increased the yield 400 pounds an acre, worth about \$2.

"If the farmer owns his place," said Mr. Laude, "and if he has money not needed in his farming operations, he could invest it in tiling if he has a drainage problem and obtain a good rate of interest on the investment. The more serious the drainage problem on alfalfa land, the larger the increase in yield if tile are used."

Fighting it Thru the Mire

But Farming is Now Definitely on the Upgrade

BY M. H. WATSON

IT WAS just two years ago that farmers began to feel the big drop in the prices of their products and since then farming has been up-hill business. Whether we bought or sold or hired work done we have found prices fixed without any regard to what we could afford to pay or accept. While men in other occupations were demanding pay that would cover the cost of living or the cost of production, farmers have been accepting what they could get.

As a result of this the actual net income of the average farmer has been unfairly low. Fifteen hundred dollars a year has been regarded as the minimum wage upon which a self-respecting family of the middle class could live but we find some farm families of this class living on \$900 or \$1,000 a year. By this I mean that they actually spend for living expenses, \$600 to \$700 a year and the other \$300 represents the unpaid-for benefits that they get from their farms such as house rent, the milk, cream, meat and the like, that the family uses.

If such is the farmer's business situation, a thoughtful person would naturally inquire why farmers continue to farm.

A Poor Time to Stop

In the first place all of us know that it is a poor time to stop. Anything that we sell now has to be sold at a sacrifice and it would take a very good business opening to make good the loss.

Many farmers conceal the fact but they really enjoy their work. They like to be out of doors, working for themselves, working with their own things. They have learned their trade. They have the good sense to doubt whether they could do as well at some trade that they have not learned.

He became a farmer when conditions were more favorable and he does not like to stop when things are hard. Things are not all as they should be in our rural communities and in the agriculture of the whole country. There are problems to be solved. There is work to be done. He will try to hold on and maybe he can help a little.

If we really intend to stay with farming and if agricultural conditions are in bad condition, what are we going to do about it? Probably each of us has plans for improving our own operations, but what can we do in a larger way to improve general conditions?

Complaining Versus Co-operation

One thing that we have seemed to count most upon, is to explain to everybody how badly we are being treated. Our production costs, our risks, and our losses are announced at every opportunity. Do we think that the public will give us better prices if they only understand how badly we need them? If you bid off a colt at a public sale for \$25, would you pay the owner \$50, because it had cost that much to produce it? I doubt it.

Or would men charge us less if they felt we could not afford to pay? An ounce of co-operation is worth a pound of complaining. Little by little if we get started and keep trying we can learn to co-operate as organized labor and organized capital have already

learned. Little by little we can venture into the fields where it is hardest, but we better begin where it is easiest.

Results may be a little slow in coming from co-operation and political effort and in the meantime economy is one of our best friends. Production at minimum cost is more important than large production. Economy in personal matters will help us to keep from getting hopelessly into debt.

Shall we take a look at the general business situation? In some ways the worst is past. Rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve Banks have been reduced from nearly 7 per cent to 4½ per cent. Money is not so "tight." Many of the commodities that we buy are very much cheaper, for example, sugar, flour, and clothing. Lumber and machinery are also somewhat cheaper. There seems to be a real revival of business in the cities. Unemployment, which last year reached serious proportions, is passing and the recent advance of wages in the steel mills indicates that big business is seriously bidding for labor. Difficulties of all kinds that we have met and conquered help us to face the future with confidence.

But there is a darker side to the situation. While the cost of labor and living in the industrial centers is somewhere around 70 per cent above pre-war levels, farm products are bringing only about pre-war prices. Freight rates are about 50 per cent above pre-war normal. Taxes on ordinary farm lands in Eastern Kansas are \$1 to \$2 an acre. Money is still being lent at our country banks for 8 per cent. Most farmers are feeling the depreciation in machinery, clothing, and that piles up during a long period of hard times.

It seems probable that we are nearing the end of the hard period. We are nearly up the hill for this time. The times are still hard, we need not lose heart. But it seems to me that we ought to definitely set to work to improve the business situation of American agriculture so that when hard times come again, as they probably will, farmers will not have to bear such an unfair share of the burden as they are now bearing.

Editor's Note—Mr. Watson is a real farmer who lives near Miller, Kan.

Conquering the Curious Coon

If curiosity killed the cat, much more has it proved the downfall of the coon, for of all the fur-bearing animals he is the nosiest and the most inquisitive.

There seems nothing which does not have an overwhelming interest for this little busybody. Here, there and everywhere he patters; investigating every bright and shiny color, following his quivering, sharp little nose until it leads him to the source of that attractive smell he has scented.

And because trappers are canny and believe in giving an animal what he desires, they take care that there are many bright objects at hand for him to investigate, many interesting smells for him to ferret out. That there is a trap waiting for him, also, is, of course, another matter, and for nosy Mr. Raccoon, it is usually the end of the matter as well.

Because of this keen interest the raccoon seems to feel in gleaming, shining objects, artificial baits, made of gleaming tin to represent fish or crabs, have proved the best bait. With them is used a good, strong animal scent to arouse his other bump of curiosity as regards smells. When a food bait is used, fish is generally preferred. For his food the coon is partial to fish, crabs, clams, birds, poultry, fruit and vegetables and eggs.

The best traps for coon are Nos. 1½, 2 and 3. They may be used either for land or water sets.

In trapping a stream the coon is known to frequent, choose for your set a place where the water is fairly shallow close to shore. Then just within the water, and about 2 inches below the surface, set your trap, being sure to cover it. To the pan affix the bait, a bright tin object, or even a piece of white china. On the bank above the trap sprinkle a few drops of a good bait scent such as the large fur companies provide. The coon will come to investigate the smell, will see the bait below, and in investigating that, probably get himself well caught as a reward for his curiosity.

For a land set, the following usually proves successful. Cut a fish or bird into small pieces and nail several of these to the trunk of a tree. At the foot and a little distant from it, place a pile of brush, and set the trap, well covered, between the brush and the tree. When Mr. Coon wanders along this manufactured pathway to get to the bait, he naturally walks also into the trap.

Other good places for sets are den trees, if one can be found, logs which a coon might use in crossing a stream—you are likely to get a fox in such a trap, also—any natural enclosure along a stream, or any path coons are known to follow.

Keep Applying Limestone

Fall is the best time to apply lime to any soil, say the soils experts at many agricultural colleges. Roads are in best condition for hauling the lime to the fields and the fields are in the best shape for spreading the material. Fall applications permit several months' time to correct acidity before the crop is planted. However, if plowing is to be done before seeding the liming should be postponed or the lime will be turned under too deeply to do any immediate good.

Limestone corrects acidity in sour soils, provides available calcium to crops, makes manures and fertilizers more effective to the soils, favors bacterial growth and thus makes plant food more available, helps control certain plant diseases and insects and in time improves the texture of heavy soils.

Many soils are in need of lime if clover and alfalfa are to be grown successfully.

Locating the Fur Crop

BY GERALD E. FERRIS

The fur crop, unlike any other crop under cultivation, will be bountiful under many adverse conditions. This crop will grow and thrive in the severest weather and will usually net a larger income from poor land than from the best.

By making a study of the habits and locating, before the opening of the season, the abodes and dens of the fur bearers, a trapper insures himself a much more profitable fur season.

Thickly wooded streams and tracts of land, the banks of streams, high cliffs, ledges of rock, hollow trees, logs and stumps, dens and tunnels of all kinds furnish the native habitat for all the fur bearers. Dens may be found in pastures and meadows and extremely rough regions are especially adaptable to these prized animals. Old straw and hay stacks may also provide shelter for many of the common fur bearers.

This plan of scouting around and laying out a trapping line before the season opens will prove to be of advantage to any trapper. The more he studies the different animals' habits the more intelligently and profitably he can trap.

Many a man operates an automobile while his wife does the driving on a seat in the rear of the car.

Sheep ticks are a nuisance, but a tick of the clock means some valuable time is gone forever.

Fire Hazards of Fuel Shortage

MANY new fire hazards are being introduced by the fuel shortage. The West will not receive its usual amount of anthracite this year, and soft coal must be used in stoves and furnaces constructed for other fuel. The large amount of soot deposited by soft coal is likely to clog the smoke pipes and chimneys and cause forcing of the furnaces, while the fumes and gases from soft coal will have a deteriorating effect upon the mortar in chimneys and thus lead to defective flue fires.

Many farm householders are investigating the possibility of using fuel oil and kerosene burners in their furnaces, because of the difficulty in getting hard coal and their unwillingness to use soft coal because of the dirt and soot. This also will introduce serious fire hazards, because of the storage of oil on the premises, and the danger of feed pipes bursting and starting fires. No such appliance should be considered without ascertaining whether it complies with the underwriters' requirements.

Fire hazards which endanger the homes should be watched with special care, as the mothers and children run the greatest risk. All heating appliances should be installed and operated with constant attention to the unusual risks due to the changes in fuel, as well as to their ordinary dangers. Careful inspection should be made of all stoves, furnaces and flues before using them in the fall and winter. Make sure of everything.

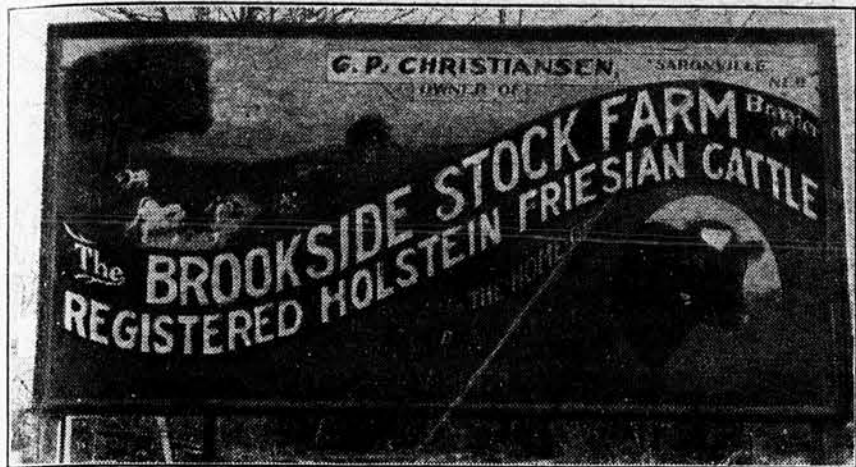


KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

October 21, 1922

By *Arthur Capper*

Vol. 60 No. 42



Let's Say It With Real Farm Signs

By J. H. Frandsen

HELLO, hello, is this Dr. Jones?" "Yes," "I would like to have you come right out to my place." "Where do I live? Why, on the Helen-Mae Farm." "Why, sure, everybody knows just where that is. I'll be right out. Good-bye."

Contrast the value of living in a place so definitely fixed in the minds of everyone, to that of Mr. Average Citizen, who in such a moment of anxiety must stop to describe his farm somewhat as follows: "Where do I live? Take the south road out of town, follow it about 1½ miles, then follow the second road bearing right to the schoolhouse, then turn south a mile, then take the road west. My place is the fourth one on the right hand side of the road. You can't miss it, but do hurry out."

In working out a farm sign, it is necessary to remember that travelers are human and that they take a kindly interest in their fellow men. Some are traveling these roads because they are contemplating settling in your neighborhood and many of them will wish to buy some of your products. Tell them about your farm, where you live and what you are selling. An attractively named farm or sign board surely looks friendly and business-like.

Makes Sales Easy Matter

Generally it pays big. A Kansas farmer reports that a sign sold all of his surplus livestock, another writes that a small sign disposed of all of his vegetables, fruit and poultry, and one man says his sign made it possible for him to get 5 cents more a dozen for eggs sold and 8 cents more a pound for butter. Let the farm name and roadside sign work for you.

Not only is an attractive name a source of pride to the farm owner or tenant, but it has, if rightly man-

aged, a definite advertising value which in many cases has proved very valuable. I know a Guernsey breeder



who says that the big sign on his barn, easily seen from the railroad, was instrumental in the selling of 21 bulls, all in one season. All city business men and many farmers are already completely sold on the value of a farm name and the ease with which this can be used in helping advertise the business. If it is worth thousands of dollars to advertise the House of Kuppenheimer, why not that of Smith, the Jerseyman? If it pays to advertise Bull Durham, there should be money in advertising Holstein bulls.

The main thing in naming the farm is to get a title that fits. This may be done by keeping in mind the outstanding features—the things that visitors observe; that the children remember when they are away from home; that make each member of the family call this farm his home rather than some other. Look over the possibilities. Are there trees, rocks, streams, or other natural features that

would attract attention? Is the land low, level, rolling prairie, or high and hilly? A gate, a view, a bridge, a landmark, may suggest home to the family, or some historical event may be associated with the place and form the basis for a suitable name. The following names may contain some suggestions that will help you in finding a suitable name for your farm: Sunrise Valley, Twin Bridges, Hillendale, Pleasant Hill, Gladwater, Hill Crest, Highlands, Fair Valley, Great Mead-

good name, don't be afraid to let everybody know it. Get a neat letterhead giving the farm's name and your own, and some envelopes with the farm's name and post office address in the corner. It will cost but little more than letter paper bought in small quantities, and it makes a much better impression on friends and prospective customers. It shows pride in the farm and in your job.

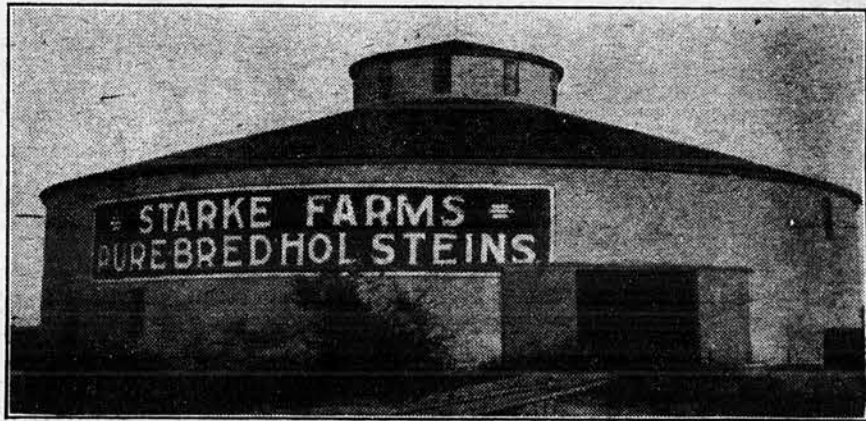
The coming of the automobile has greatly increased the use of all highways by visitors and potential customers and they are always interested to know who lives in this or that place along the road. A good name, well displayed, has a commercial value that is worth considering.

Money Values in Good Names

Many states, particularly those in the West, recognize the fact that good names have money value, and that the farmer who is enterprising enough to name his farm should be legally protected. In some states, the protection extends only county-wide; in some states it is state-wide; but the United States Patent Office is prepared to register farm names as trade-marks, if they meet certain requirements. One of the specifications is that the farm name must be used by the farmer as a trade-mark on products that he ships to points outside his own state; in other words, he must be doing some general

owns, Point Breeze, Sandyford, Alder Nook, Meadowsweet Homestead, and Greenland Farm.

And then when you have selected a



(Continued on Page 10)

City Life Needs Changing, Too

By F. B. Nichols

WHAT will be the future attitude of farmers toward the union labor movement? How large a return are the workers of the cities justified in asking, as compared with the profits of farming? In what ways must the changes in the industrial structure of the country be made, so all classes will get as nearly exact justice as is possible?

These are questions which are being asked very earnestly by Kansas farmers these days. There is a great deal of talk along these lines at every meeting they have, at the county fairs, and as they meet from day to day. This was especially evident at the Kansas Free Fair, the Kansas State Fair and at the International Wheat Show. The producers of food wish to be fair to the workers in other lines. They also wish to see capital get an adequate return, so we can go ahead with the tremendous industrial development which is possible in America. But they are tired of class struggles, of the disregard of the rights of the general public and the rancid eco-

nomic "bunc" which has been all too evident in the last two years. A just economic system is all they ask.

I believe that the farmers of this state are inclined to place a good deal of blame on the executives of big business. They believe that in many cases the policy has indicated a lack of vision which has been in part responsible for the defective economic organization that we have today. No business can win in a big way without vision, imagination and the ability to see far into the future. There must be a real sympathy with the problems of the employees, and a desire to pay the highest wages possible. Efficiency must begin with the general manager and the president, and be required on down the line to the other workers in the lower grades.

But the rural people of America also have a long list of indictments against labor. This also includes lack of vision, loafing on the job, a disregard

of the rights of the public and a very evident desire, in many cases, to get a higher return than society should be asked to pay. Perhaps the best example of an inefficiently organized business, run on a public-be-damned basis, with a huge amount of reinforced concrete evidence in the place where brains are supposed to be, evident with both the operators and the workers, is in the coal business. And mark my words, the coal business of this country is in for a fall, and a hard one.

The general public, of which the farmers make up a very important part, will not stand for the inefficiency, the carelessness, the hardboiled, criminal attitude perfectly evident in this business, with workers and operators alike. Not while there is so much fuel oil, wood, electricity which can be made from water power, and strip pits run with some decent regard for the rights of the public in the

country. It will be a pleasure, judging from the reactions I have been getting from farmers generally over the state, for them to make a maximum use of wood as fuel this winter; farmers will use less coal than in any recent year. It is about time that we examine carefully into just where we are drifting. And farmers, thank God, are doing this. So are other classes. From out of this thought will emerge a new public attitude toward both labor and capital. It is certain that both factions must cease using the general public as their battleground in their struggles. And if they don't they will run afoul of legislation which will have teeth that will bite, hard.

I believe we are over the worst of our class struggles. I believe that both capital and labor will show a more nearly sane attitude in the future. Farmers are certainly hoping for this; they ask vision, courage, faith and efficiency from both classes. If we get this we will go ahead and develop this America of ours into the great destiny which is reserved for it.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
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 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Dairying.....J. H. Frandson
 Medical Department.....Dr. C. H. Lerrigo
 Poultry.....I. B. Reed
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

CONGRESS has adjourned, but possibly will be called in special session again within the next four or five weeks and remain in session until the regular session, beginning the first Monday in December. President Harding hopes to have all the important legislation disposed of during the coming short session, which will last until March 4. In that case, Congress for the first time in many years will not be in session during the spring, summer and fall months. Among the important measures which will be considered during the extra session and the short session will be the ship subsidy bill and the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

Against the ship subsidy bill will be ranged most of the representatives from the Western agricultural states, but it will have strong support from the Eastern and some of the Middle states. President Harding is strongly for the bill and his influence, of course, will help its advocates in both houses.

Car Shortage Causes Distress

THERE is apparently a great shortage of cars in all parts of the country so that it is impossible for producers to get their produce to market. The price of wheat has improved but that does the wheat raiser no good if he cannot get his wheat to market. A case in point is a Kansas cattle raiser who owes a debt at the bank secured by a mortgage on a large herd of cattle which he wishes to sell and pay his debt. His indebtedness is also secured by a mortgage on his farm. If he could ship his cattle the proceeds would pay his debt and leave him a margin, but he cannot get the cars to ship. As a result he may lose his farm as well as the cattle. Much complaint is heard everywhere on account of the scarcity of cars.

Believes in Water Witching

AN INDEPENDENCE subscriber comes to the defense of "water witching." He says that the theory is based on electricity. "I have had a man stand on a dry board, non-conducting material, over a vein of water and the switch would not work, but otherwise it would work. Is it not possible that a magnetic person will so magnetize a switch that it will respond to an extra flow of water underground?"

"Electricity is very susceptible to moisture. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the electric current will be attracted by moisture at a depth of 25 or 30 feet?"

I have not at any time said that there is nothing in the water witch theory. A great many practical tests make it seem probable that water can be located that way. I was simply quoting what supposedly scientific men say about the matter.

New Idea in Taxation

I AM indebted to C. G. Bray, of Bowie, Ariz., for a novel idea in the way of taxation. Perhaps, I had better quote just what he says so that I may get his plan clearly to the readers of the Mail and Breeze.

"Certain things," writes Mr. Bray, "such as common food and clothing, cheap watches, pocket knives and such as that, which all use and are not offered for sale, should be exempt from taxation. Also homes and places of business to a reasonable value should be taxed at the average value of such homes and businesses. In arriving at this valuation we should average the value of such homes and business enterprises all over the state, in big towns and little towns. A home of certain size and intrinsic value in Topeka should not be valued for taxation any more than it would be if located in some smaller place or even in the country. And the same with a store, factory or farm—anything else.

"All other property not needed to make a living should be called surplus property and be assessed at the owner's valuation. He could set the price as low as he desired. But if he got a bonafide offer for any parcel of surplus property at the assessed valuation he would have to sell it at that price or go and raise the assessment. And he could raise the assessment as often as he might desire—paying a fee each time—but could not reduce the assessment again until he had paid

the taxes again. Suppose that Jones had a surplus farm that he gave in for taxation at \$20 an acre but which was worth at least \$100. If it was really worth so much people would try to get it at the low price he had assessed it for. And he would be forced to raise and re-raise the assessment to avoid selling it till the price was up to as much as anyone would offer for it, and that would be really what it was worth.

"Some may say that it would be no use to try to buy surplus property at its assessed value because its owner would merely raise the assessment and thereby avoid selling it at a low price. So they would not try it and the assessment would remain low and the owner escape part of what he should pay in taxes. To get around that and force owners of surplus property to assess fairly I would have the state have the option of buying any such property at its assessed valuation. If the state did not desire it the county and then the municipality or school district would have the option. They could pay for it by giving a bond with the property as security. Since the bond would be based on the owner's own property at his own price he could have no kick as to the price or to the security. The interest on the bond would be met by the tax on the bond. It would thus cost the state nothing to hold the property and it could tax the bond as much as

of course. The poverty of the American farmer means cheap food for the British Empire. If the House of Morgan should let the American farmer have a little cheap, long time money, up would go the price of farm products. The American farmer would become prosperous. And the British Empire would pay more for its food. Can't you see that?"

"Now I wish you really progressive fellows to organize a new American party. America for Americans. Buy the railroads at a high price. Pay all foreign owners in the money of their own nation. Thus collecting some national debts. Issue a special currency for farmers. Take all taxes off farm machinery and improvements. Erect elevators and warehouses and storage facilities. Make food cheaper by efficiency methods. There. That's enough."

Heavy Blow for Booze

THE Attorney General has finally decided that no foreign vessel shall bring intoxicating liquor within the 3-mile limit. It is, of course, generally known that each nation has jurisdiction within 3 miles of the shore line. Since national prohibition went into effect, there has been a great deal of liquor smuggling which has made enforcement near the ocean doubly difficult. Our Government hesitated about enforcing the right to search incoming vessels on account of the possible effect on the friendly relations between this and other countries. However, the evil has become so pronounced that the Government had to decide.

According to this opinion of the Attorney General, no foreign ship may enter the 3-mile limit with intoxicating liquor aboard whether intended for beverage purposes or not. This will apply to the coasts of our islands as well as to the coast of the mainland. Vessels are not permitted to bring liquor within 3 miles of Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaii or the Philippines. If the opinion is upheld by the courts, it also puts an end to liquor selling by privately owned American vessels on the high seas anywhere.

The Burden of Taxation

SOME of our readers have accused me of desiring to cancel the debts owed our Nation by foreign nations. As a matter of fact I never have advocated that policy except under certain conditions.

I never have been in favor of doing this unless we can have assurance that we are to get for it something that will be worth all and more than all of the sacrifice we would have to make in the cancellation.

The assurance I would demand is that the nations of Europe disarm; that they forgive their debts to one another, that they agree to an international system of currency and wipe out the worthless currency that now burdens industry and works a hardship on wage earners, whether the wage be just called wages or salary, and that they all agree to an international arrangement which will do away with war as a means of settlement of national disputes.

Whenever we can have such assurances then I am most emphatically in favor of wiping out their obligations to us. I am wondering however when I hear people talking about collecting what these foreign nations owe us, just how they think it can be done.

I am of the opinion that Europe is bankrupt and that it is only a question of time until there will be a practical repudiation of national debts over there. I may also say that even here in the United States, supposedly the most prosperous nation in the world, that some way must be found to relieve the people from the tremendous burden of taxation.

Our burden of taxation is approximately \$100 per capita a year, including National, state and local taxes, and that, notwithstanding the fact that the present Congress has reduced appropriations by several hundred million dollars and has reduced the cost of government approximately 1 billion dollars a year.

Counting the average family at five persons that means a tax burden of approximately \$500 a year, which is more than the average family can pay and prosper under ordinary conditions.

The Song of the Plow

BY HARRY KEMP

IT WAS I who raised from famine all the hordes and tribes of Man—
 I have never ceased nor faltered since the tillth of fields began.
 Since the first poor crooked stick was drawn across the wandering earth,
 And upon the Man who used it all his tribesmen gazed in mirth—
 But the wild seeds sprang in blossom more abundant than before
 And the fool who toiled all summer had the wise man's winter store!
 It was I who built Chaldea and the cities on the Plain;
 I made Greece and Rome and Carthage and the opulence of Spain.
 When their courtiers walked in scarlet and their queens wore chains of gold,
 And forgot 't was I that made them, growing Godless folk and bold,
 I went over them in judgment and again my cornfields stood
 Where their empty courts bowed homage in obsequious multitude.
 For the nation that forgets me, in that hour her doom is sealed
 By a judgment as from heaven that can never be repealed!

the property would have been taxed. Such a law would prevent too low a valuation on surplus property.

"In the case of concealed property I would have the law protect ownership only in such property as was assessed for taxation or exempt. Thus if a man had a fine watch and never assessed it and it was stolen, the thief could keep it. Altho he might be imprisoned for it he could still keep it. A burglar might go to the pen for breaking into a house but could keep any part of his loot that was subject to taxation but had not been assessed."

Hates House of Morgan

WHO," writes a Colorado subscriber, "controls the financial policy of America? The House of Morgan, which is only another name for the Bank of England.

"Who blocks every effort to get Government railroads? The House of Morgan. Who holds the vast sums supposed to be lent to American farmers? The House of Morgan.

"What is the result of the refusal to lend money to farmers? Food becomes much cheaper. Of what interest to city dwellers in America is this campaign to reduce the price of food to the point which means poverty to the producers of that food? None whatever. It merely means that the farmers buy less factory products and more city workers lose their jobs.

"Who is benefited by this apparently irresistible campaign to reduce the American farmer to poverty and reduce the price of farm products to a point below the cost of production? England,

It must also be remembered that much the greater part of this burden must fall on the owners of real estate and other property which cannot be concealed and upon the ultimate consumers of goods.

The merchant is taxed but he shifts the burden to his customers by adding it to the selling price of his goods. That goes all the way down from the manufacturer to the retail merchant. The purchaser would shift the burden if he could but there is no one else to shift it to.

The owner of real estate or livestock or other property which cannot be concealed or easily removed must also pay an undue proportion of the tax burden because he cannot avoid it.

I will admit that it is a great deal easier to say that taxes must be reduced than it is to tell how they may be reduced.

The cost of government is constantly increasing; the general government and state and local governments are continually increasing their activities and every increase costs money and increases taxation. It is true that a great part of the burdens of National taxation are due to the folly and extravagance and graft of the past, but that does not help us any when it comes to paying our taxes.

It is safe to say that more than half of our national burden of debt is due to the almost unbelievable folly and extravagance of the Government during the war.

The financial policy of the Government was not only extravagant beyond belief, but it was calculated to encourage graft and dishonesty. If the proper policy had been pursued, in my opinion there would have been no legacy of debt hanging over the people and the cost of the war would have been reduced to us by 15 billion dollars; but what good does it do to say that now?

It has been suggested that we should make the grafters who robbed the Government disgorge. That is a righteous suggestion and I am in favor of it, if any practical way can be suggested to get at the grafters, but the fact is that a good deal of the graft was permitted by the Government; it was outrageous and wicked, but it was legal.

Take the case of the building of the military cantonments where the contractor was paid a percentage on the cost; the greater the cost the greater his profit; it was a direct bid for extravagance and dishonesty, but it was permitted by law and the Government could not now recover. The Government spent more than 3 billion dollars in building ships, most of them utterly unseaworthy but they were passed upon and accepted by Government officials. The Government spent nearly a billion and a half dollars in building airplanes but not a single plane of American make ever got to the battle front in France, but there is no way to recover the money thus wasted.

For every horse we had in military service we bought 11 saddles and about as many sets of harness, but it was done under official sanction and there is no way to recover the money wasted.

We talk about the enormous cost of building paved highways, but we actually wasted enough during the war to build 15 paved highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Or we could have built comfortable homes for more than one-third of all the families in the United States with the money that ought to have been saved from war expenditures. Still I realize that I am talking about spilled milk.

Let George Do It

RECENTLY I have been hearing considerable talk about what we ought to do about Turkey. I note that several organizations have resolved that it is our duty to wipe out the bloody Turk. Well, maybe the Turk deserves to be wiped out. If half the things charged against him are true he certainly deserves almost any kind of a fate that could be meted out to him, but somehow I do not grow enthusiastic about sending an army over to Turkey to do the job.

In the first place I have the feeling that I do not know all the facts. I have the feeling that there are others besides the Turks who are not much better than the Turks and that the troubles have been augmented by the selfish scheming of the leaders of other nations. Unless I have a very decided change of opinion I am most decidedly opposed to sending an army of American lads over there to clean out the Turks. If it must be done, let Lloyd George do it.

Farmers' Service Corner

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze who desire to have legal advice or who wish to make inquiries on general matters may receive whatever service we can render in this way free of charge, but the limited size of our paper at present will not make it possible to publish all of the replies.

Exemption for Married Men

1—What is the exemption in Kansas for a married man? 2—Can a mortgage holder take more than the mortgage calls for if the personal property does not satisfy the debt? W. E. T.

1—The exemption in Kansas for a married man is his homestead, his furniture and farm implements or tools of trade, his library, 10 hogs, three cows, 20 sheep with the wool either on their backs or sheared, a team of horses and wagon, enough

feed if he has it on hand to feed the animals one year, and enough food if he has it on hand to feed his family one year.

2—The mortgage is merely a security for the note and in case the security is insufficient to satisfy the debt the person to whom it is given might have recourse on other property, provided the debtor has property which is not exempt.

Unlawful to Make Wine

Is it lawful for a man to make wine at his own home? Can his wife by law prevent him from making it when he becomes intoxicated and disgraces himself and family in public? D. B.

No man has any right either under the Kansas law or the federal law to make intoxicating liquor at his own home or anywhere else. He is subject to arrest under both the Kansas law and the federal law.

Limitations of Bankruptcy

A and B are renters. There are first and second mortgages on all their stock and implements. They cannot pay either mortgage and owe considerable besides. Can they take bankruptcy without the mortgages being foreclosed? H. M.

They can take the bankruptcy law of course but this would in no way effect the chattel mortgages on their stock and implements.

Majority Age for Girls

Can a girl after she is 18 years old hold property and do business for herself in Kansas? G. T.

Formerly she attained majority at 18, but the legislature of 1917 amended this law by extending minority to 21 years. She may have the rights of majority conferred upon her by the court or if she has no parents or guardian and is doing business for herself her acts are entirely legal and binding upon her even tho she may be under 21.

Grounds for Divorce

A and B, husband and wife, have been married for nearly five years. They have no children. A wants B to go to work and help make the living. B has worked out four years trying to make a living and get a start but A always spends the money. If B spends any she has to account for every cent and if she wishes any money to buy clothes or anything for the house A tells her she would have money if she hadn't spent so much foolishly. B has never had any clothes since she has been married and nothing nice in the house. A doesn't want B to have any children of her own nor to adopt any. Is B entitled to a divorce? D. K. M.

If A fails to support B and treats her cruelly those are two grounds for a divorce and if she can prove the statements made in this question I have no doubt she can obtain the divorce.

Co-operation is The Only Way

THE co-operative movement is growing like Jack's beanstalk. It is the first encouraging sign we have had that we are making progress in reducing the spread between producer and consumer—the only way we shall ever solve the Nation's cost of living problem. It means the relief of the individual farmer from the ruinous competition of farmer with farmer, which has made the farm industry the easy prey of manipulating speculators in fruits and foodstuffs with resultant meager prices to growers and no corresponding lower cost to consumers.

The present rapid development appears to be the immediate effect of the passage of the Capper-Volstead act giving farmers for the first time the clear legal right to market their products co-operatively. The benefits of this law both to producer and consumer will come thru checking speculation, stopping waste, shortening and cheapening the road to market by eliminating the horde of unnecessary toll-takers, and in a gradual improvement of the quality of the products which every co-operative enterprise develops. To bring all this about will, of course, take time and experience. We should not expect it to arrive magically all at once, but it is great news to learn it is making fine progress.

The marvelous growth of co-operative livestock marketing is considered one of the wonders of the new co-operative movement. A few years ago it didn't exist. Co-operative livestock commission companies are now doing business in a dozen terminal markets, and the National Livestock Producers' Association is actively at work along with the Farmers' Union, the Society of Equity and Farm Bureau organizations in putting this industry on a co-operative basis and organizing a national marketing service. One of the older companies, the Central Co-operative Commission Company, of St. Paul, has paid \$19,000 in patronage dividends to its shippers in its first five months of business.

Arrangements have just been made for establishing a nation-wide sales and distribution service for fruit-growers effective January 1, 1923. A contract has been signed between the Federated Fruit Growers, Inc., and the North American Fruit Exchange, which will bring the force and effectiveness of the two organizations together under the name of the Federated Fruit Growers, Inc., by the end of the year. The North American Fruit Exchange has been

operating as a non-speculative sales agency for fruit and vegetable products since 1911. It is now being used by a large number of co-operative associations. The arrangement just effected will give the general fruit and vegetable industry and the members of the Federated Fruit Growers the advantage of an experienced sales service immediately.

The principle of a grower-owned and grower-controlled organization will be adhered to. It marks the beginning of a new day for the American fruit grower, making it possible for him to sell his product co-operatively in all markets as it puts at his service a sales service on the co-operative plan which has been 11 years building. It will mean a better quality of products and improved service for consumers. Sufficient tonnage already is assured to make the new co-operative sales service continuously successful in a business way. In the words of J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, "this is one of the greatest accomplishments yet achieved in the new development of co-operative marketing and in the elimination of waste between the producer and consumer."

Arthur Rule, who becomes general manager of the consolidated concern, a "dirt farmer" by birth and early training, has long been engaged in the marketing of perishables and was the organizer of the Fruit Exchange.

The greatest development of co-operation in the United States during the last three years, has been in commodity associations, the purely co-operative and non-profit-sharing organizations. The associations devoted to one thing only, the merchandizing of farm products for their own members exclusively on a standard co-operative basis.

Excluding patrons of profit-sharing concerns as members, there now are about 1 1/2 million farmers who are members of purely co-operative enterprises in the United States. I am indebted to Mr. Aaron Sapiro, specialist in co-operative marketing law, for these figures:

- Commodity associations—about 650,000 members.
 - Elevators on the Rochdale plan—about 300,000 members.
 - Local dairy associations, cheese, creameries, and other concerns—about 300,000 members.
 - Local fruit and vegetable groups—about 100,000 members.
 - Local shipping groups, livestock—about 150,000 members.
- Necessarily these figures are based on estimates made by men who have lately been studying the co-operative field, but may be taken as conservative, as they are lower than the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture.

As showing how widespread is the co-operative movement these last few years, among the non-profit-sharing, non-speculative associations especially, these facts are interesting:

- California has 80,000 "co-op" farmers, of whom approximately 30,000 are in three dried fruit associations; 20,000 in fresh fruit associations; 30,000 in associations handling nuts, beans, poultry products, livestock, alfalfa, honey and other products.
- In the Northwest, the states of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana, there are approximately 12,000 growers marshaled in the Northwest Wheat Growers' Association.
- In Oregon there are approximately 6,000 growers in fruit growers' associations.
- In Washington there are more than 8,000 in fruit growers' associations.
- In Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Tennessee, the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association has more than 58,000 members.
- In Virginia, North and South Carolina, the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association has approximately 72,000 members.
- In the Dark Tobacco Association, now being organized, the present rate of sign-up indicates an enrollment of more than 50,000.
- The Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association exceeds 36,000 members.
- The Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association has more than 23,000 members.
- The Mississippi Staple Co-operative Association membership is in excess of 1,500 members, all substantial planters.
- The North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association has about 23,000 members.
- The South Carolina Cotton Growers' Association numbers 13,000 members.
- The Georgia Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association shows an enrollment of about 12,000 members.
- The Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Association reports 6,000 members.
- The Arizona Pimacotton Growers' Co-operative Association has 12,000 members.
- In addition, there are various co-operative associations lately organized by the Texas Farm Bureau Federation having approximately 8,000 members.
- In the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association there are 5,000 growers.
- The Kansas Wheat Growers' Association numbers 5,000.
- The North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association has 3,000 members.

The Dairymen's League of New York contains more than 50,000 members. While enlisted in the co-operative dairy groups of Minnesota, Wisconsin and New England, are supposed to be more than 200,000 members.

All these co-operative associations, with the exception of the dairymen, have signed enforceable contracts under which the grower delivers his products to the association for sale on the co-operative basis. All are devoting themselves solely to the commercial problems of agriculture.

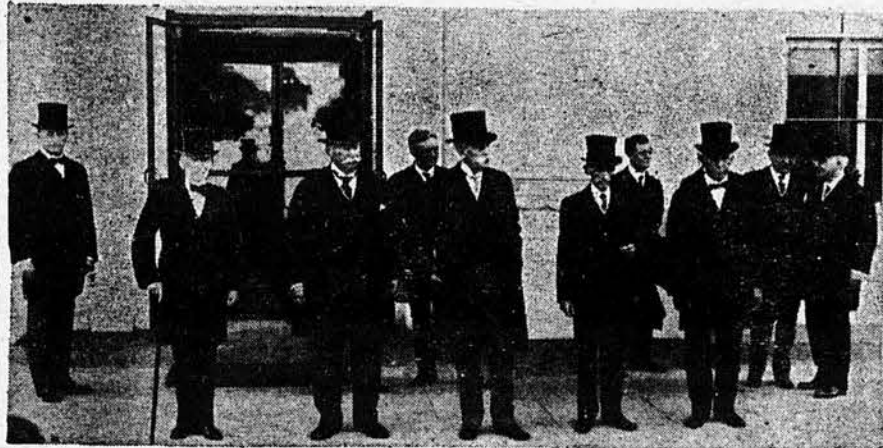
Altho we are only in the first stages of this development, the prospect is big with promise. It is the sunrise of a new and brighter day in the economic history of the American people. I have never felt more hopeful of the outcome.

Arthur Capper
Washington D. C.

News of the World in Pictures



Mr. and Mrs. Timako, Champion Filipino Tree Climbers of Taguagaroo, Racing up a Palm Tree More Than 100 Feet High



Supreme Court Justices Call on President Harding According to Usage Before Reconvening With New Man on the Bench; They Were Received in the Blue Room of the White House



Eddie Kaw Shown at the Right Makes His Autumnal Bow as the Grid Iron King; He Was the Halfback in 1921 and is the Present Halfback of the Cornell Eleven



Eugene S. Cochran Who for Many Years Has Never Missed a World's Baseball Series; He Traveled 1,500 Miles from Hayti to See the Recent Contest Between the Giants and Yanks



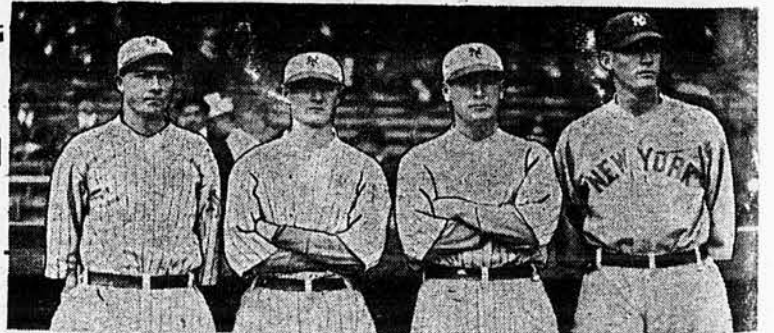
General John J. Pershing, Mrs. Landis, and Judge K. M. Landis; the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Commander-in-Chief of Baseball As They Appeared at the Opening of the World's Series



Dr. H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture, Who Has Written Many Valuable Bulletins



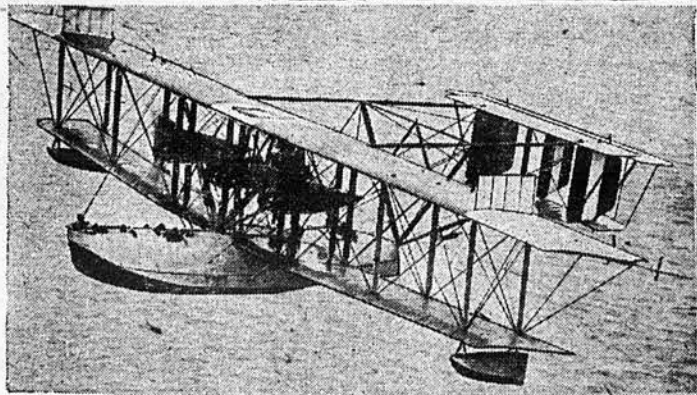
Crown Prince Carol, Princess Helene, President Pilsudski of Poland, Queen Marie and King Ferdinand of Rumania, Princess Irene, and Others Hold an Important Conference



Jess and Virgil Barnes, Both Giant Pitchers; Emil Meusel, Giant Left Fielder; and His Brother, Bob Meusel, Yankee Left Fielder



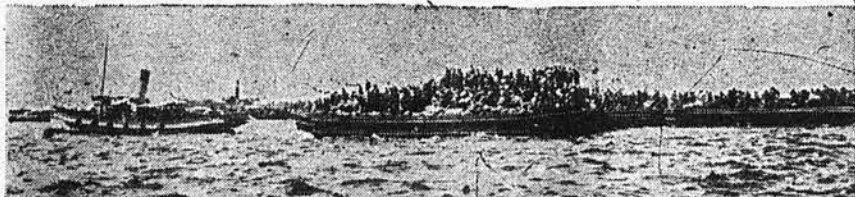
Asher Hobson, Recently Appointed American Delegate to the International Institute at Rome; He Succeeds Prof. W. H. Stevenson Who Recently Resigned



The U. S. Navy N. C. 9, Sister Airplane of the Famous N. C. 4; Its Recent Trip From Norfolk, Va., to Detroit, Mich., Covered a Distance of 2,600 Miles; Its Carrying Capacity is 25,000 Pounds



Lord Louis Mountbatten, Cousin of King George of England, and His Bride the Former Edwina Ashley, Who are on a Honeymoon Trip to America



Turks Dragging Christians Back to Smyrna; Turkish Tug Towing Back Barges Loaded with Refugees to the Quay Preparatory to Departing the Men to the Interior



Smyrna's Wall of Humanity 2 Miles Long Comprising a Large Part of Its 300,000 Inhabitants Trying to Save Themselves From Death When the City was Burned by the Turks

From Wheat to Jersey Cows

Luther W. Stotts of Pratt County Gets an Income of \$350 to \$400 a Month From Forty Good Grades and Has Eliminated One Crop Worry

By Harlo V. Mellquist

FIFTY dollars in cash measured Luther W. Stotts's stature as a capitalist 13 years ago—that and a world of pep and ambition. He married a girl with no more money than he possessed, but with an equal amount of enthusiasm and desire to get ahead.

Put thru the paces by ambition and hard work, that original \$50 has grown into a quarter section Pratt county farm and 1,600 acres of grass land near it. No angle to the farming business is neglected. From every operation is extracted an income of more or less consequence.

Finds Wheat Raising a Gamble

For many years Stotts raised wheat rather to the exclusion of everything else. He traveled an up and down course. Finally he came to the conclusion that wheat raising was too much of a gamble and went into the dairy business.

"Cows have been more profitable than wheat," said Mr. Stotts. "I don't worry any more about whether or not I will have an income for the year. I can count on it definitely, month by month. I still will raise some wheat, but never again on a big scale."

Two years ago last May, 11 head of Jersey grades arrived at the Stotts' farm. Many changes have occurred since they came. A new barn, a silo, and a milk house have been built; the cropping system has been modified to produce more feedstuff; and the income is received in monthly installments instead of just once a year.

Additional animals have joined the herd until it now numbers 40 head. All are grades, except the herd sire.

Whole milk is sold, bringing \$2.50 a hundred pounds. Stotts formerly sold sweet cream but the income from whole milk is practically the same and the work of separating it is eliminated.

Recently a power milking machine was purchased to still further reduce the labor cost of operating the dairy. This machine has been very satisfactory and has speeded up the work. Milk is delivered every morning to the creamery.

Stotts recently completed a new dairy barn, 30 by 100 feet in size. It is divided into two sections. The north half is the dairy barn proper. It is floored with concrete and equipped with wooden stanchions. Concrete feed bunkers extend up and down the cen-

ter. Overhead bins which will contain grain feed, are being constructed above the runway. The barn has no loft.

The south end of the barn is really a big feeding shed. It is separated from the dairy barn proper by a tight wall. This section is open on the south and is designed to shelter the cattle during bad weather.

At the north end of the barn is located a 180-ton hollow tile silo which was built last spring. Near it is the milk house. In this is located the power plant which operates the milking machine. The barn, milk house and milking machine cost \$2,200.

Corn is used for silage as it can be produced successfully in this part of the country which has a sandy soil. Cane, kafir, Sudan grass and milo

are grown on 80 acres. Kafir is used largely as roughage and Sudan and milo for pasture.

In addition to silage Stotts feeds the cows bran, shorts and cornchop in the winter. The summer ration consists largely of grass and pasture crops. Stotts usually plants Sudan grass immediately after harvest so that it is ready for the cows about the time grass dries up late in the summer.

Income from this dairy herd in June totaled \$600. That was an exceptional return because the monthly average for the year is about \$350 from milk alone. Including the returns from calves the monthly income is around \$400, Mr. Stotts declares.

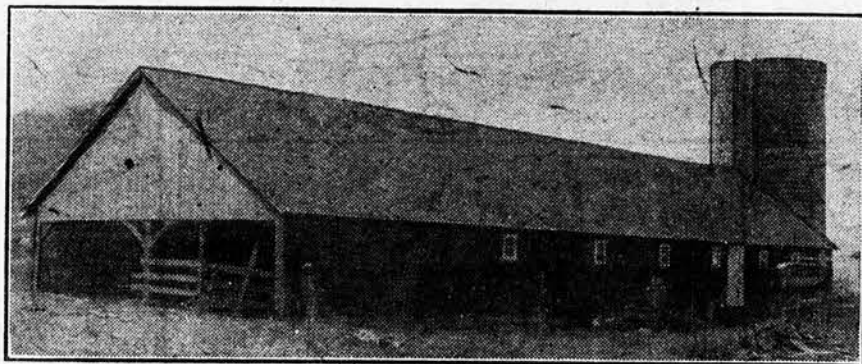
Grows His Own Feeds

Most of the feed consumed by the herd last year, except bran, was produced on the farm. In addition to feed crops Stotts raised 120 acres of wheat this year.

Hog production is another profitable phase of this business. Stotts grows out 125 hogs every year. He raises some but usually buys a bunch of shotes to finish. Hogs fit in unusually well on a dairy farm, he says, and are more profitable in combination with cattle than when raised alone.

Since wheat acreage was reduced to make room for cows, sows and hens, Stotts admits that his income has been decisively increased and his prospects of getting ahead greatly improved.

"I have found the proper system for this section of the country," he said, "and I am going to stick to it. It took me quite a while to get converted from exclusive wheat farming, but mine won't be a case of backsliding."



The Dairy Barn and Silo, Recently Completed on the Luther W. Stotts Farm in Pratt County, For the Use of Forty Jersey Grades

Adds Millions to Farm Income

Practical Work With Crops of the Agronomy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College Has Been of Incalculable Benefit to This State

By Ray Yarnell

EVERY dollar spent by the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College is returned to Kansas farmers 100 fold every year. Without doubt that statement is ultra conservative. Benefits derived from the work of this department—actual, practical, every-day, cashable benefits—in nearly

any year will, valued at the market, amount to \$200 or even \$300 for every dollar the department spends in carrying on all its work, including the 30 per cent spent for teaching students, which is entirely aside from its service and experimental work.

The department gets \$50,000 a year to cover all of its expenditures, and upwards of \$6,000 of this is contributed by the agronomy farm. It is an inadequate amount, because it curtails the service that farmers ought to receive and limits the value of the benefits that should accrue to them. It can be conclusively shown that Kansas farmers this year obtained nearly 9 million dollars from one crop that they would not have received if the agronomy department had not existed and functioned as it has. The benefits from that one crop amount to around \$200 for every dollar the department expended.

Kanred wheat, developed by this department, has since it was first dis-

tributed in 1915, been produced on 5,900,000 acres in Kansas, including 3 million acres this year. Field tests have shown that on the average it will outyield other varieties by 3 bushels an acre. That means the wheat yield of Kansas, in seven years, has been increased 17,700,000 bushels without increasing the acreage or the work of handling it. In 1922 alone, with 3 million acres of Kanred planted, the yield was increased 9 million bushels, worth nearly as many dollars.

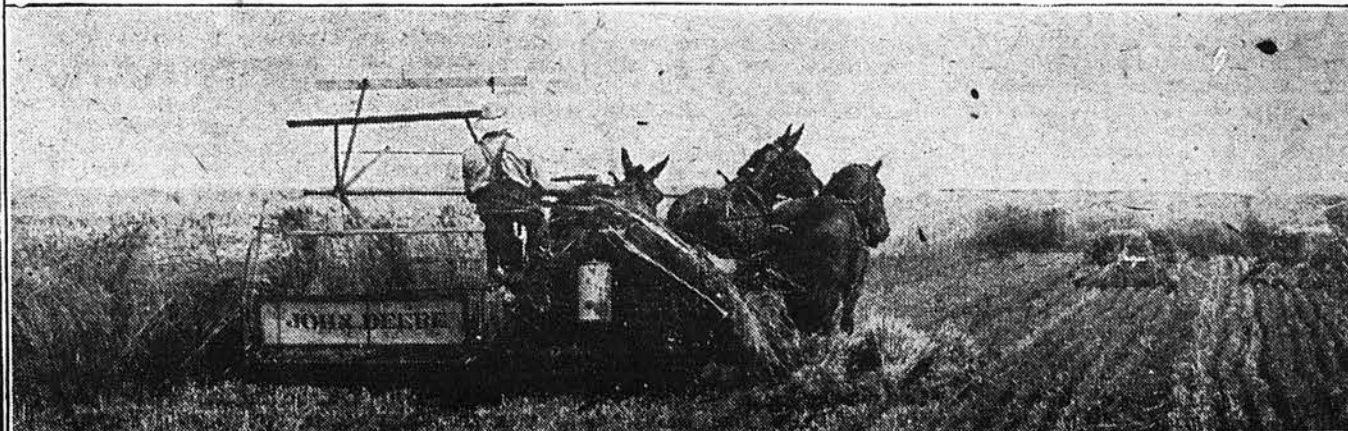
Yet that is just one thing the agronomy department has done. It may be the biggest single accomplishment, but a few of the others, combined, greatly outrank it in importance, and an even more outstanding accomplishment may be recorded.

Two farms, picked from a number he had visited, suited Sam Jones but he couldn't decide which one was the better. Finally, he wrote a letter. In a few days a young man appeared and went with Jones to visit the farms.

He examined them carefully, sampled the soil, studied crops, asked questions and went away. A short time later Jones got a letter from him telling which was the better farm and why. And Jones bought it.

Something very like that occurs in Kansas every week. If he does not inspect a farm and assist some farmer in purchasing a good place, the young man, who may be any one of a dozen representatives of the agronomy department, surveys the farm and prepares a cropping plan best suited to it, analyzes the soil, or suggests the rotation best adapted to that particular locality or land. Usually two or three such requests are received every week. This is a service the department always is glad and anxious to render. No charge is made. When a trip is necessary all the department asks is that actual expenses be met by the farmer.

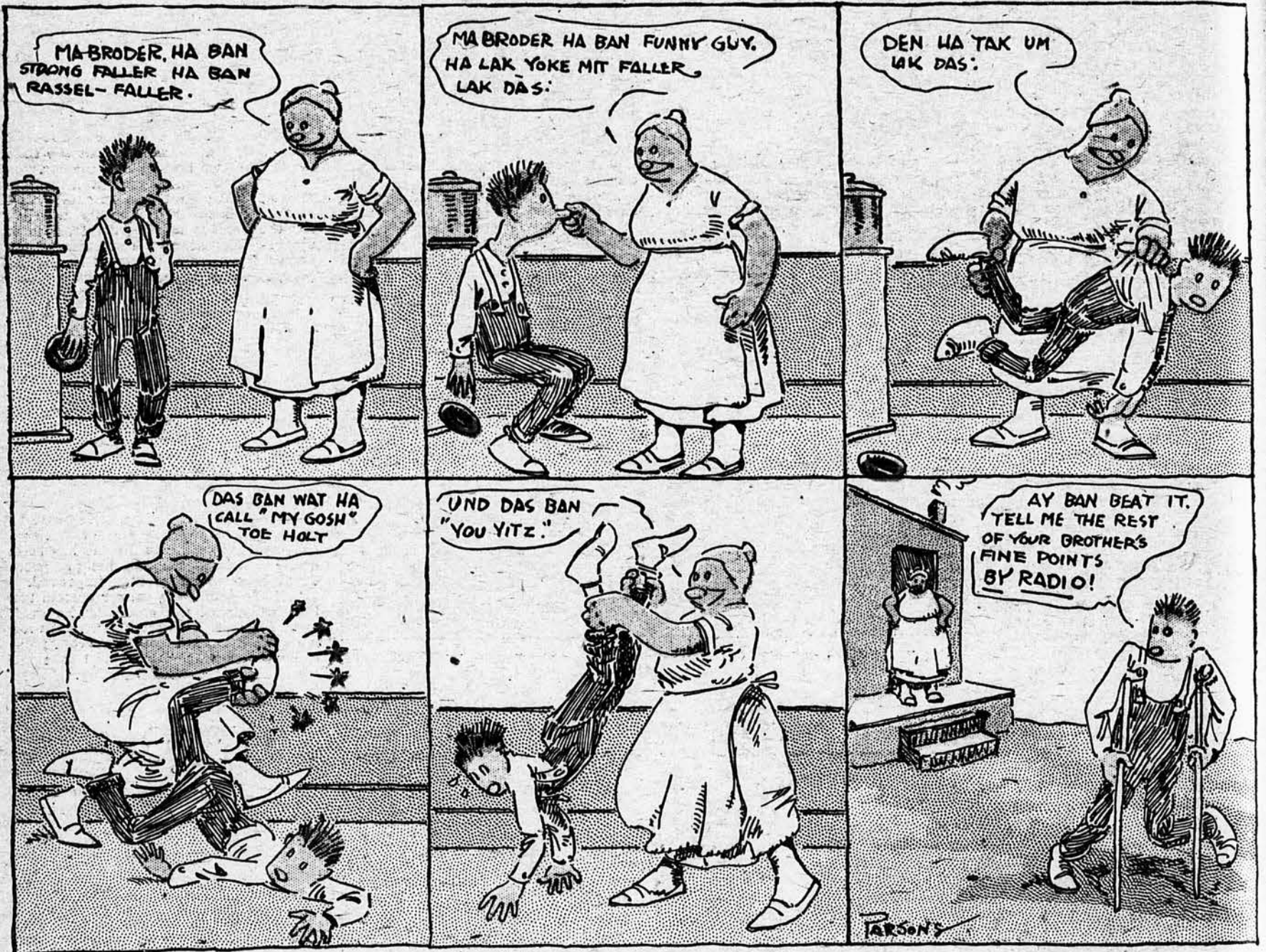
Experiments and careful research have definitely proved that it pays to plow land intended for wheat early and that on land fairly fertile, normally yielding. (Continued on Page 12)



Prof. L. E. Call, Head of the Agronomy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Wheat Harvest Scene on the Agronomy Farm Near the College Where Numerous Variety and Tillage Tests are Conducted Every Year for the Benefit of Kansas Wheat Growers and Farmers

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Maybe the Cook's Brother is a Rough One, But Buddy Thinks It is Entirely Quite Likely That It May Run in the Family



The Wreckers—By Francis Lynde

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

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

Norcross immediately begins to purge the railroad system of its rotten management by discharging a host of useless employes whose only recommendation for their job was that they were relatives of some of the officials of the railroad. The new officers were instructed to clean house and make friends for the company. Orders were issued that all graft of every

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

(Copyright, Charles Scribner's Sons)

kind in railroad contracts should be entirely eliminated. This made many enemies for Norcross and led him into so many difficulties that he became greatly discouraged and threatened to resign.

A Great Mystery

It was on my tongue's end to say that Mr. Norcross never had seen those two telegrams, because I had them in my pocket and was on my way to deliver them when I got shot; but I didn't. Instead, I said: "And you think that was why Mr. Norcross threw up his hands and ran away?"

"No; I don't think anything of the sort. I know what it was, and you know what it was," and at that she turned around and pushed me gently down among the pillows.

"What was it?" I whispered, more than half afraid that I was going to hear a confirmation of my own breath-taking conviction. And I heard it, all right.

"It was what I was telling you about, that same evening, you remember—down in the hall when you brought the flowers for Cousin Sheila? You told him what I told you, didn't you?"

"No; I didn't have a chance—not any real chance."

"Then somebody else told him, Jimmie; and that is the reason he has resigned and gone away. Mr. Van Britt thinks it was on account of the two messages from Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Dunton, and that is why he wants to talk to you about it. But you know, and I know, Jimmie, dear; and for Cousin Sheila's sake and Mr. Norcross's, we must never lisp it to a human soul. A new general manager has been appointed, and he is on his way out here from New York. Everything has gone to pieces on the railroad, and all of Mr. Norcross's friends are getting ready to resign. Isn't it perfectly heart-breaking?"

It was; it was so heart-breaking that I just gasped once or twice and went off the hooks again, with Maisie Ann's frightened little shriek ringing in my ears as she tried to hold me back from slipping over the edge.

I wasn't gone long on this second excursion into the woozy-woozies, tho it was night-time, and the shaded electric light was turned on when I opened my eyes and found Mrs. Sheila sitting by the bedside. The nurse was gone; or at least I didn't see her anywhere:

and the change in Mrs. Sheila made me gasp. She wasn't any less pretty as she sat there with her hands clasped in her lap, but she was different; sober, and with the laugh all gone out of the big gray eyes, and a look in them as if she had suddenly become so wise that nobody could ever fool her.

"You are feeling better now?" she asked.

I told her I was, but that my hand hurt me some.

"You have had a great shock of some kind—besides the burn, Jimmie," she rejoined, folding up the bed covers so the bandaged hand would rest easier. "The doctors are all puzzled. Does your head feel quite clear now—so you can think?"

"It feels as if I had a crazy clock in it," I said. "But the thinking part is all right. Have you heard anything from Mr. Norcross?"

"Not a word. It is all very mysterious and perplexing. We have been hoping you could tell us something when you should recover sufficiently to talk. Can't you, Jimmie?"

Back to Woozy-Woozies

Remembering what Maisie Ann had told me I thought I might tell her a lot if I dared to. But that wouldn't do. So I said:

"I told Maisie Ann all I knew about Mr. Norcross. He left the office some little time before I did—with Mr. Ripley. I didn't know where they were going."

"They went to the hotel," she helped

out. "Mr. Ripley says they sat in the lobby until after ten o'clock, and then Mr. Norcross went up to his rooms." I knew Mr. Ripley knew all about the Hatch ruction; but if he hadn't told her, I wasn't going to tell her. She had got ahead of me, there, tho; perhaps she had been talking with the major, who always knew everything that was going on.

"There was some trouble in connection with Mr. Hatch that evening, wasn't there?" she asked.

"Hatch had some trouble—yes. But I guess the boss didn't have any."

"Tell me about it," she commanded; and I told her just as little as I could; how Hatch had had an interview with the boss earlier in the evening, while I was away.

"It wasn't a quarrel?" she suggested.

"Why should they quarrel?" I asked. She shook her head. "You are sparing with me, Jimmie, in some mistaken idea of being loyal to Mr. Norcross. You needn't, you know. Mr. Norcross has told me all about his plans; he has even been generous enough to say I helped him make them. That is why I cannot understand why he should do as he has done—or at least as everybody believes he has done."

Trying to Clear the Boss

I saw how it was. She was trying to find some explanation that would clear the boss, and perhaps implicate the Hatch crowd. I couldn't tell her the real reason why he had run away. Maisie Ann had been right about that. But I tried to let her down easy.

"Mr. Van Britt has told you about those two telegrams that came after Mr. Norcross left the office," I said, still covering up the fact that the telegrams hadn't been delivered—that they were in the pocket of my coat right now. "They were enough to make any man throw up his hands and quit, I should say."

"No," she insisted, looking me straight in the eyes. "You are not telling the truth now, Jimmie. You know Mr. Norcross better than any of us, and you know it isn't the least little bit like him to walk out and leave everything to go to wreck. Have you ever known of his doing anything like that before?"

I had to admit that it was the thing you'd least expect him to do. But at the same time I had to hang on to my sham belief that it was the thing he had done; either that, or tell her the truth.

"Every man reaches his limit, some time!" I protested. "What was Mr. Norcross to do, I'd like to know; with Mr. Chadwick getting scared out, and Mr. Dunton threatening to fire him?"

"The thing he wouldn't do would be to go off and leave all of his friends, Mr. Van Britt and Mr. Hornack, and all the rest, to fight it out alone. You know that as well as I do, Jimmie Dodds!"

There was actually a flash of fire in the pretty gray eyes when she said that, and her loyal defense of the boss made me love her good and hard. I wished, clear to the bottom of my heart, that I dared tell her just why it was that Mr. Norcross had thrown up his hands and dropped out, but that was out of the question.

"If you won't take my theory, you

must have one of your own," I said; not knowing what else to say.

"I have," she flashed back, "and I want you to hurry and get well so that you can help me trace it out."

"Me?" I queried.

"Yes, you. The others are all so stupid! Even Mr. Van Britt and Mr. Ripley. They insist that Mr. Norcross went east to see and talk with Mr. Chadwick. They have found out that Mr. Chadwick left Chicago the day after he sent that telegram, to go up into the Canadian woods to look at some mines. They say Mr. Norcross has followed him, and that is why they don't hear anything from him."

"What do you think?" I asked.

She didn't answer right away, and in the little pause I saw a sort of frightened look come into her eyes. But all she said was, "I want you to hurry up and get well, Jimmie, so you can help."

"I'm well enough now, if they'll let me get up."

"Not to-night; to-morrow, maybe."

Then: "Mr Van Britt is down-stairs with Cousin Basil. He has been anxious to talk with you as soon as you were able. May I send him up?"

Of course I said yes; and pretty soon after she went away, our one millionaire came in. He looked as he always did; just as if he had that minute stepped out of a Turkish bath where they shave and scrub and polish a man till he shines.

"How are you, Jimmie?" he rapped out. "Glad to see you on earth again. Feeling a little more fit, to-night?"

More Questions

I told him I didn't think it would take more than half a dozen fellows of my size to knock me out, but I was gaining. Then he sat down and put me on the question rack. I gave him all I had—except that thing about the undelivered telegrams and two or three others that I couldn't give him or anybody, and at the end of it he said:

"I've been hoping you could help out. I don't need to tell you that this new turn things have taken has us all fought to a standstill, Jimmie. I've known 'the boss', as you call him, ever since we were boys together, and I never knew him to do anything like this before."

"We're in pretty bad shape, aren't we?" I suggested.

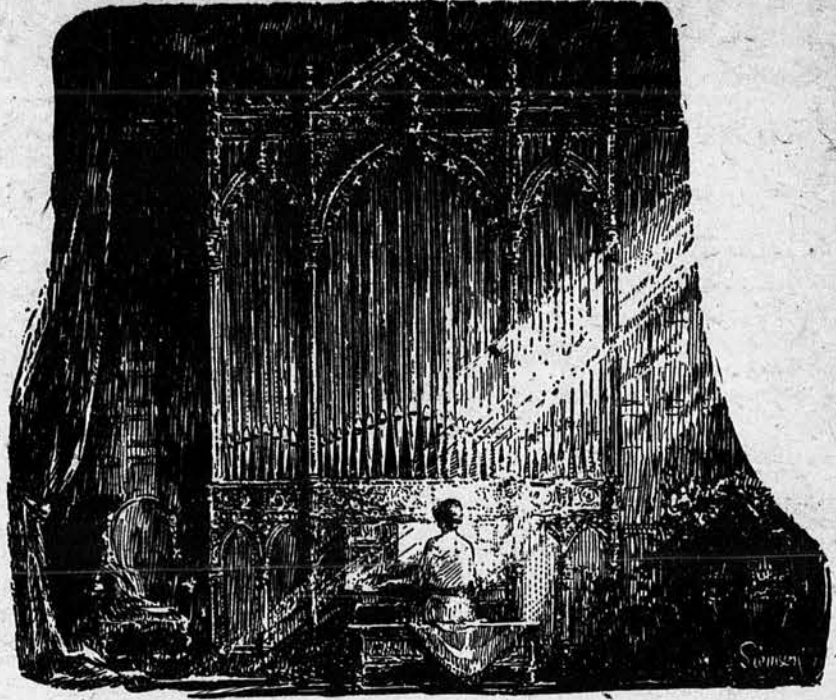
"We couldn't be in worse shape," was the way he put it. Then he told me a little more than Maisie Ann had; how President Dunton had wired to stop all the betterment work on the Short Line until the new general manager could get on the ground; how the local capitalists at the head of the new Citizens' Storage & Warehouse organization were scared out of their shoes and were afraid to make a move; and how the newspapers all over the State were saying it was just what they had expected—that the railroad was crooked in root and branch, and that a good man couldn't stay with it long enough to get his breath.

"Then the new general manager has been appointed?" I asked.

He nodded. "Some fellow by the name of Dismuke. I don't know him, and neither does Hornack. He is on his way west now."

"And there is no word from Chadwick?"

(Continued on Page 17)



Lead has no voice to call its own

IT has neither the property of "sounding brass" nor of a "tinkling cymbal." Lead is the silent, voiceless metal.

But it plays its part in music. Pipes of lead-tin alloy are constantly used by the organ builder because of its malleability, its freedom from objectionable vibrations, and its durability.

Lead modestly permits the air vibrations to sing in their own pure tones. So, though lead be dumb, it does its share to provide the world with music.

* * *

There are unnumbered ways in which lead enters into your life. There is hardly a phase of human endeavor where lead is not called upon for some major or minor service.

It is hard to say which of all is its most important function. Paint made from white-lead does a wonderful work in preserving wood and metal from destruction and in beautifying them as well as protecting them.

The best paints are made with white-lead. The more white-lead a paint contains, the greater are its protective qualities.

Dutch Boy White-Lead

National Lead Company makes white-lead, mixed with pure linseed oil, under the name of Dutch Boy. The picture of the Dutch Boy, which you undoubtedly know, is the trade mark for this white-lead.

Write our nearest branch office, Department O, for a free copy of our "Wonder Book of Lead," which describes some of the many uses for lead—an interesting, educating story of a remarkable metal.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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Some Products Made by National Lead Company

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- Dutch Boy Flattening Oil
- Dutch Boy Babbitt Metals
- Dutch Boy Solders
- Orange Mineral Sheet Lead
- Battery Red-Lead
- Battery Litharge
- Music Plates
- Sugar of Lead
- Lead Plumbing Materials

Removing Soot from Flues

MANY SHINGLE ROOF and defective flue fires are being reported, due to the increasing use of soft coal. The accumulations of soot on heating surfaces reduce the value of the fuel, and frequently clog the flues and start fires. The Federal Fuel Administration Board suggests the following plan for removal of soot:

"The fire is put into good condition with a substantial body of hot fuel. Common salt, thoroly dried, is then thrown or sprinkled onto the incandescent fuel bed in a quantity depending entirely on the size of the furnace. In the case of a house heating furnace, 1 pound at a time is ample, in the case of a large power plant boiler, four or five scoops full may be required. The dampers are kept open so as to maintain the furnace temperature and the salt is permitted to remain until the fumes have entirely disappeared.

"Immediately upon charging the salt, the furnace becomes filled with dense white fumes which may require as much as half an hour to entirely disappear. If results are not secured on the first application, it should be repeated as many times as necessary.

"Once the heating surface is thoroly cleaned a small application every few days is usually sufficient to keep it so.

"Everyone using soft coal is urged to use this remarkably simple and cheap process for getting rid of the soot, cleaning and heating surfaces of boilers, thus saving large amounts of coal, preventing fires from chimneys and conserving all along the line of heating and power."

THE Washington County Farmers' Union will hold their annual meeting on Wednesday, October 25, at Washington, Kan. President Fred Laue is urging all managers of local grain elevators to meet with the Washington County Farmers' Union at that time. Members of the Washington County Co-operative Business Association will also attend this meeting.

More Money for County Agents

County appropriations for agricultural and home demonstration agent work are larger for the year 1922-23 than for 1921-22. Reports to the county agent leader's office from 49 counties show an average appropriation of \$2,187.

The highest county appropriation yet reported is \$5,400, made by Shawnee county. A few of the counties made the minimum appropriation of \$1,200.

In addition to the funds appropriated by the county commissioners, every organized county receives \$1,000 a year from Federal Smith-Lever funds for county agent work, and those counties employing home demonstration agents, receive from \$1,000 to \$1,200 additional.

Franklin Leads in Better Sires

Franklin county still leads in the Kansas Better Bulls Contest, which is being conducted by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas State Agricultural College.

Ninety-four scrub bulls have been replaced by purebreds in Franklin county since March 15. The closest contender now is Decatur county, with 44 such replacements. Clay county is third in the contest with 42 replacements, and Cherokee county, fourth with 35.

Wheat Tests in Harvey County

The outstanding fact about the wheat variety tests conducted in Harvey county for 1922 by the Harvey County Farm Bureau is that it was a soft wheat year.

The warm winter followed by a wet spring gave the soft wheats a decided advantage. Baltic, a local variety, was at the top with 28.1 bushels to the acre, Fulcaster, a distinctly Eastern wheat, was 26.2 and Marvelous, an Oklahoma importation, averaged 25.6 bushels in seven plots. Blackhull was next with 24.5 bushels on 13 plots, followed by Turkey 23.5, Kharkof 22.5, and Kanred 20.8. See table for details.

The highest average yield of all varieties, 32.4 bushels, was made on the R. A. Ross farm in Halstead township. This was on sandy bottom land which had been in alfalfa. It was plowed August 1, harrowed twice, and sown September 30 at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre.

Funds for Wheat Research

The department of agricultural economics of the Kansas Experiment Station, and the Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford University have entered upon a co-operative arrangement for the study of wheat marketing in Kansas. Research in this field was begun nearly two years ago and the project as outlined covers the field of wheat marketing from the threshing machine to the central markets.

The Food Research Institute has as one of its aims the obtaining of reliable information on problems of handling and processing wheat from the producer to the ultimate consumer. The institute and the experiment station have the same purpose in view, namely the obtaining of reliable information. This made it desirable to get together in co-operative effort.

Grange Urges Lower Taxes

Increasing taxes, and decreasing prices of farm products are the outstanding factors in the economic condition of agriculture, says Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washington Representative of the National Grange. The taxation situation is emphasized by the extraordinary efforts which are being made by the Budget Bureau in Washington to reduce the sum total of the budgets of the various departments of the Government for the next fiscal year, so that the estimated falling off in federal taxes of 600 to 700 million dollars will not leave a large deficit. If the Budget Bureau can do this, it will justify its creation.

The Washington Office of the Grange has just made a compilation of the increase in the costs of federal and state

Farm Organization Notes

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

governments since 1915. In that period federal taxes have increased from 380 million dollars to 3 billion 197 million dollars, or more than 800 per cent, despite a decrease since 1921 of nearly 1 billion 300 million dollars. In the same period the tax budgets of the various states have increased from a total of 490 million dollars to 965 million dollars, or nearly double.

Meeting of National Grange

The annual meeting of the National Grange for 1922 to be held at Wichita, Kan., opening on November 14, will be devoted largely to the consideration of great national questions affecting agriculture and to a few questions of policy affecting the National Grange itself.

Prominent on this list will be necessity for reducing taxation, ship subsidy, does agriculture need a new credit system, the problem of surplus production, radicalism and how to curb it, better and cheaper transportation, and stricter prohibition enforcement.

Among the Grange policies to be taken up will be the proposed addition of a mutual life insurance to the Grange organization, necessity for cheaper automobile insurance, Grange extension into new territory and the increase of its educational and publication activities.

Junior Clubs for Washington

Junior clubs will be organized in Washington county this fall instead of waiting until next spring as has been done in years past, according to Miss Mollie Lindsey, home demonstration agent. By organizing in the fall and selecting the local leaders then, an opportunity of becoming acquainted

with the work before the leaders take charge of the clubs is afforded. It is planned to hold conferences with the local club leaders to explain the work.

Equity Exchange Honors Church

The Perryton Equity Exchange of Perryton, Tex., a farmers' grain organization, is believed to be the first firm in the Southwest and probably in the country to acknowledge its indebtedness to the Lord for success, and to offer to set aside a portion of its profits to churches.

The exchange is only 3 years old and is considered one of the strongest companies of its type. Its business last year was nearly \$800,000, and \$21,000 was paid back to stockholders. Every member is permitted to designate the church to which the division shall be given.

Balanced Rations Profitable

Joseph Nallieux of Concordia says that it pays to feed a balanced ration. According to T. F. Yost, the county agent, Mr. Nallieux is feeding his hens wheat, ground corn, kafir, oats and barley soaked in milk. In addition the hens have dry bran before them all of the time. By this method of feeding Mr. Nallieux is now getting 175 eggs daily from 450 hens. He also has about 300 young chickens. Mr. Nallieux is probably the oldest breeder of White Leghorns in the county. He has made application to have his flock certified.

Wheat Growers' Association Active

Membership in the Montana Wheat Growers' Association has increased from 1,526 last year to 4,200 this year,

according to an announcement made by Dwight R. Cresap, organization manager. On last year's basis the association, according to the Wheat Growers' Journal, will handle between 3 million and 4 million bushels of wheat of the 1922 crop. The association is advancing 65 cents a bushel on No. 1 winter wheat, with lower grades in proportion. The advance being made on No. 1 dark, hard Montana is 60 cents.

The Montana Wheat Growers' Association has been allowed 1 1/2 million dollars by the War Finance Corporation. Selling will be done this year thru the marketing department of the Northwest Wheat Growers' Association.

Cherokee Cow Wins Second

A grade Jersey cow belonging to J. D. Brader of Sheridan township lacked just one-tenth of a pound of butterfat of tying for first place in the cow testing race held at the Labette County Fair at Oswego recently.

This contest was held under the direction of the Cow Testing Association, and liberal prizes were offered for the cow producing the greatest amount of butterfat during two days. All cows were milked out before the test began. All records were figured on the basis of a mature cow recently fresh, and a cow younger than 5 years or one fresh longer than 20 days received a handicap.

These were 19 cows entered in the contest. A purebred Guernsey owned by James Francisco was first; Mr. Brader's grade Jersey was second, and third was won by a grade Jersey owned by Jess Williams of Oswego. A great deal of interest was shown in this contest.

Big Loan for Farmers' Union

The Farmers' Union has entered into an arrangement with the Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank to provide capital to its members at 6 per cent interest, no commissions. The deal involves 15 million dollars of loans which are to be closed as soon as the applications are completed.

This arrangement will save the farmers thousands of dollars that they have been paying out in commissions. The Union will work in conjunction with the Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank to provide this money to the farmers as rapidly as possible. The loans are all made under Government supervision and are closed promptly. Each farmer can borrow 50 per cent of the value of his land or 20 per cent of the value of the improvements.

The deal was closed by John Tumble, president of the Farmers' Union, and Walter Cravens, president of the Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank, Kansas City, Mo. It goes into effect immediately.

Let's Say It With Real Signs

(Continued from Page 3)

interstate business. Complete information on this subject can be obtained from the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

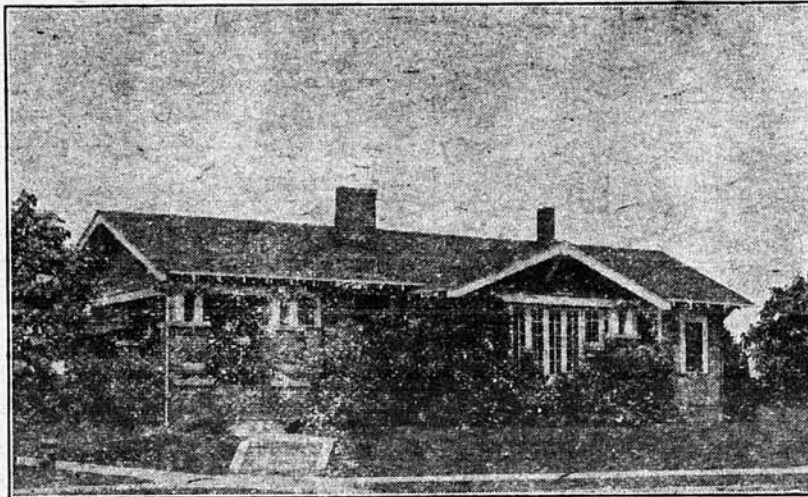
In every state where there is a farm registration law, except Minnesota and Wisconsin, provision is made for a certificate under an official seal to be supplied to the owner of the farm that is registered. In Kansas, the certificate of registration under seal will be supplied by the county clerk.

Additional protection in the property value of farm names is afforded by many of the livestock breeding associations. For instance, Secretary E. L. Houghton, of the Holstein Breeders' Association, says they have nearly 3,000 farm names already reserved and registered. This is done without expense to members of the association. Secretary C. L. Burlingham, of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, tells us that they register the farm names for their members, and that no two Ayrshire breeders are permitted to use the same name.

Before deciding upon the name for your farm, find out if your state has a farm name registration law. If so, ascertain from the proper authority whether or not your first choice of name is still unappropriated. Possibly your local farm organization or livestock breeders' association can help you in selecting an appropriate name and one that will not conflict with others already selected.

In Hawaii hogs are selling for 25 cents a pound, live weight.

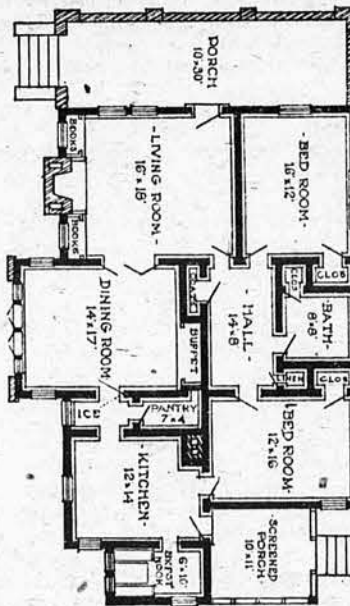
Save Rent By Owning a Home



WHEN thinking about advisability of having your own home there are two phases of the problem that come up for consideration: first, the sentimental and second the financial. The sentimental we need scarcely discuss for every renter realizes that a real home is seldom if ever made in a rented house. A feeling of temporary sojournment exists which prevents the renter from adding touches of refinement and comfort, necessary to home making, when he expects that shortly he may move away and leave them.

From the financial viewpoint, there are no other safe investments which surpass real estate investments in steady, persistent and high earnings if such investments be made in growing cities or towns or developing communities. It does not matter whether the earning is in the rent which you collect from a tenant or is the rent which you save for yourself by providing your own home and not paying rental to some one else, the earning is equally real and tangible in both instances. And incidentally this represents only half the earning. The other half is in the constantly increasing value of your property.

We expect soon to have a book of plans embodying all those designs which we have shown. For the present, however, we can supply only those plans which have appeared in this paper. Plans and specifications for this house, Design No. 1,249 will be sent on receipt of \$15 by the Home Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



Big Demand for Corn Seen

Heavy Feeding Thruout Country This Winter Probably Will Affect Prices Favorably

BOTH in acreage and value corn is the foremost crop produced in the United States altho more than 60 per cent of the annual production does not leave the farm as grain. One hundred million acres are planted to corn in the United States annually. Of the 148,343 farms in the Union in 1919, nearly 5 million, or more than 75 per cent, produced corn.

In nine of the last 12 years the value of corn has been greater than the combined values of wheat and cotton. In eight of those years the value of corn has been greater than the combined values of all cattle and swine produced for slaughter.

Naturally, to farmers, information about corn, its production, feeding and marketing, is very important. This is particularly true at the present time. Because of the large crop raised this year the questions of price and future possibilities hold the center of attention. To reach a proper conclusion many factors must be considered, including the prospective feeding program, world production, freight rates, and exports.

The United States produces about 75 per cent of the corn crop of the world. Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and some Southern European countries produce this grain, Europe contributing about one-fourth as much as the United States. The larger portion of the Argentine crop is exported.

Production Constantly Increasing

In the United States the area planted to corn has increased steadily since 1866, being about three times as large now as at the beginning of this period. A great expansion in production of corn no longer is possible in the United States altho it can be increased materially. Production has been about stationary for 10 years and per capita production has decreased. As a result it is probable that there will be a marked improvement in corn markets within the next few years.

Many factors enter into the profitable marketing of corn, including quality, surplus and deficiency of corn in various districts, monthly marketings of corn, moisture content and shrinkage in storage, exports of the United States and Argentina and freight rates.

Quality has much to do with determining the price at which corn is bought and bids vary materially according to grades. There are six grades of corn. Often the difference in price between various grades amounts to as much as 13 cents a bushel.

The average production of merchantable corn from 1911 to 1920 was 2,222,378,700 bushels annually, or four-fifths of the average total crop, meaning that one-fifth was virtually unsalable.

Amount Fed to Livestock

Eighty-five per cent of the annual corn crop is fed to animals. Still there is a considerable movement of corn from the farms producing it. Approximately one-fifth of the crop is shipped out of the county where grown, taking the United States as a whole. This varies greatly in different states, according to total production, as some sections produce more than they can consume and others show a deficiency in yield.

Corn moves to market so soon as harvest begins and in the corn belt the new crop begins to reach the market in large quantities about November 1. The movement from the farms is largest during the winter, more than one-half the sales taking place during November, December, January and February. The movement then is return from 1 bushel the farmer of the year.

Corn at husking time contains excess moisture. If corn is held over the farmer must figure on shrinkage which takes place most rapidly during the spring months. To obtain the same return from 1 bushel the farmer must get a higher price in the spring than was offered in December.

Only about 100 million bushels of corn are exported annually by the United States. Whereas 11.1 per cent of the crop was exported in 1897, the average now is around 3 per cent. Ex-

ported corn goes to a few European countries where it is used chiefly as feed for dairy cattle and other livestock. Nearly twice as much corn was exported by Argentina as from the United States in the 20 years, 1900 to 1920. Most of the Argentine corn goes to Europe and is preferred to American corn. Reasons assigned for this preference are that the kernels are smaller, making it better adapted to poultry feeding; it is sweeter which makes it better for feeding horses and it contains less moisture so it will ship better and keep in good condition longer. Argentine corn sells for 8 to 10 cents a bushel more in Europe than American corn.

Argentine corn is also aided in competing with American corn because of freight rates. The combined rail and ocean rate from Chicago to Liverpool is normally but little greater than the rate from Buenos Aires to Liverpool. Rates went up during the war and still are high in the United States, giving Argentine shippers an advantage over corn producers in the United States that they did not previously have.

Prices Fluctuate With Seasons

Prices of corn fluctuate by seasons. They usually are lowest at harvest time. From the lowest point, generally in December, they rise gradually during the following year until a new crop comes on. The advance from low to high usually is greater in localities of large surplus than in localities of deficient production.

This normal price increase does not mean that it always is profitable to hold corn because expense of handling and loss must be balanced against increase in prices.

One of the favorable factors at the present time is the extensive feeding program being put into effect thruout the United States both with cattle and hogs. This demand has kept the price of feeders firm on the big markets and it will create a demand for corn. It would seem that the chances are very favorable for an appreciation in the value of corn by next summer.

About 60 per cent of the total corn crop goes into the production of meat and milk products. A small percentage increase in this direction accordingly will increase consumption of corn materially. It is here that the corn grower himself can govern the demand for his product to a considerable extent. Hogs especially, offer an opportunity for increasing corn consumption because of their rapid multiplication and the short period required to complete their development.

Reserve Supplies for Emergencies

Holding a part of the surplus corn on farms also is a safe practice. Reserves may well be increased in years of good crops to provide against seasons of partial failure.

Economies must be practiced by the corn grower for some time to come, however. Production costs must be kept at a minimum. In planning operations farmers should try to make such readjustments as will enable them to sell corn at a profit even at a comparatively low price level. Careful records of costs and returns, kept according to the method suggested on pages 193 and 194, will be of assistance in this direction, as thereby the results of the season's operations can be estimated beforehand with some accuracy. Old indebtedness must be reduced as much as possible and new debts must not be incurred except for productive purposes. Finally, a larger part of the family living should be produced on the farm.

If, in addition to these economies, other crops are substituted for corn when and where such a course is dictated by the best agricultural practice; if an increased amount of corn is fed to meat-producing animals; and if a part of the surplus is reserved on the farms against future needs; then, as the purchasing power of corn returns to normal, there is light ahead for the corn grower.

Corn and wheat give Kansas fourth place among states in the production of cereal crops.



Corn Shredding—and Goodyear Belts



Alex Woelffer, of Watertown, Wisconsin, says the only belt he ever used that really held the pulleys and ran trouble-free is the Goodyear Klingtite Belt. "Even during and after rains, it delivers without a miss," he says. "There is never any tension to endanger the engine through overheating; never any re-setting. It does not stretch, shrink or stiffen."

"It is so powerful and so efficient that I have not only got my own work done with it easily and quickly, but have found time to use it many extra hours for my neighbors, in their threshing, silo-filling, corn-shredding and wood-cutting. I

have made \$3 an hour in that way, and counting these earnings with my own savings, the belt paid for itself long ago."

Goodyear Klingtite Belts put an end to farm belt troubles. They need no breaking in. They require no belt dressing. They do not separate at the plies. Goodyear means good wear.

They come in endless type for all heavy duty and in suitable lengths for water pumping, cream separating, electric lighting plant, washing machine and other light drives. For further information about them write to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.



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This Machine Spreads Straw and Manure

and can be used as a hay frame. Bed is 7 ft. wide and 14 ft. long, hundreds of them in use. Give entire satisfaction. Price has been reduced from \$275.00 to \$175.00. F. O. B. Deshler. Write for circular. ONE MAN STRAW AND MANURE SPREADER CO., Deshler, Nebr.

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Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.

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You'll find they are intelligently designed and skillfully made. 66 sizes. Every pair roomy, durable and convenient. Dealers special orders filled in 24 hours. Ask for these modern work-clothes. BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Kansas City, Missouri.

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Unequaled for Comfort and long Wear. One Year's Lasting Stretch Guaranteed. Thousands get two and three years wear. Suspenders, 75c. Garters, 50c.

Ask Your Dealer—If he hasn't them, send direct giving dealer's name. Look for "NU-WAY" on buckles. Accept no substitutes. Nu-Way Stretch Suspender Co. Dept. E4210, Adrian, Mich.

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The "Live Wire" farm fence. Its well crimped strands keep the tension tight for years. Its rigid, picket-like stay wires prevent sagging and the Square Deal Knot never slips. Built better and lasts longer than most others. Write today — both books FREE.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO. 2103 Industrial St. Peoria, Ill.

COLORADO will have some excellent exhibits of grain and hay entered at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago, which will be held early in December in connection with the International Livestock Exposition. John Howell of Montrose and James Morrison, county agricultural agent for Logan county, will represent the Colorado State Board of Immigration at this show and will look after all Colorado entries.

Colorado made an excellent showing both last year and the year before, but indications are that the number of Colorado entries this year will be twice as large as either of the previous years. The entries will include wheat, corn, oats, barley, kafir, milo, field peas, alfalfa seed, alfalfa, alsike and timothy.

Big Fruit Crop Reported

The 1922 season is proving one of the best Colorado peach growers ever have had, according to W. H. Olin, supervisor of agriculture of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company. Shipments of carlots is proceeding rapidly, and the Colorado peach goes as far East as Boston and as far North as Duluth.

"Wonderful progress has been made by the Colorado peachgrower in recent years, and he has learned not only how to plant his trees, how to keep the ground in the orchard, and how to fertilize, but how to trim, pick and pack," says Mr. Olin.

Cloud Farmers Make Wheat Tests

E. Lundeen, who lives 1 mile east of Concordia on the Whiteway, and E. Adkinson, who lives 9 miles south of Concordia on the Meridian highway, are co-operating with the Cloud County Farm Bureau and the Kansas State Agricultural College in conducting wheat variety tests. The test plots are located next to the road where everyone can watch their progress.

Five varieties of wheat are used in these tests as follows: Turkey, Kanred, Kharkof, Clark's Blackhull, and Fulcaster. The latter is a soft, winter, bearded wheat.

Makes Money With Cows

A. L. Boll, of Ames, in Western Kansas, sold 1,200 pounds of butter, made at home, from November 1, 1921, to April 1, 1922, which was five months. This amount of butter, according to Theodore Yost, Cloud county agent, was obtained from five cows.

The product brought an average of 40 cents a pound. Mr. Boll says the cows paid for themselves during this time.

In addition to the money made thru the sale of butter, Mr. Boll had the use of the skimmilk and buttermilk as feed for the hogs and chickens.

Poultry Culling at Two Buttes

Two hundred twelve eggs in 10 days was the record of 45 hens, after culling, while the same 45 hens with 15 others laid only 183 eggs in 10 days before culling. Frank Myers made this report recently. A culling demonstration was conducted on his ranch near Two Buttes by a representative of the Colorado State Agricultural College. Mr. Myers's flock was carefully culled and the culls were placed in a pen by themselves. They did not lay an egg during the test period.

Historic Kansas Stage Coach

The city of Las Animas, Colorado, owns a stage coach which operated on the plains of Kansas and Colorado more than 50 years ago—before the days of the railroads. It is in a fair state of preservation, good for service in historic pageants, and the like. Often it is shown with one of the Santa Fe's modern locomotives, to demonstrate the growth of the transportation industry in half a century.

Good Peaches in Western Kansas

Hy. D. Phelps, who lives at Garfield, in Western Kansas, reports that he raised 60 bushels of fine peaches this year. He is very enthusiastic about fruit and shade trees in Pawnee county. "A few trees," says Mr. Phelps, "will add much to the beauty of a farm and gives the owner pride in his work."

Pueblo Durocs Win Honors

That Pueblo county ranks high as a producer of fine stock is evidenced by the record of the Blue Ribbon Herd at the recent Colorado State Fair where

Middle West Plains News

BY SAMUEL H. BROWNING

in competition with some of the best Duroc herds in the world, the Blue Ribbon herds of Durocs landed 12 ribbons in the various classes.

This year's show was one of the strongest ever held in the West, with 28 herds and about 300 animals showing. So keen was the competition that 14 of the 28 exhibitors failed to land a single ribbon in the Duroc class. When a Pueblo county herd can come thru such a show with 12 ribbons to its credit, it shows that Pueblo county is becoming a fine stock center second to none.

Colorado Has Big Potato Crop

Notwithstanding that Colorado potatoes declined 3 points during last month, the 18 million bushel crop still promises to be the largest yield in the history of the state, according to the report released recently by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, co-operating with the Colorado State Board of Immigration. The high production is due to the much larger acreage planted this season than heretofore, the total being 150,000 acres.

The condition of the crop September 1 was 78 per cent of normal compared with 89 per cent last year, and 80 per

cent the 10-year average for September 1. Insufficient irrigation water, light rainfall, high temperatures and disease in some sections are largely responsible for the reduction. The estimated production is placed at 18,014,000 bushels, compared with 11,070,000 bushels last year on 90,000 acres.

Nearly 900 Colorado Aggies

Eight hundred eighty-seven students were enrolled at the Colorado State Agricultural College at Fort Collins at the close of September. Comparing this with 804, the total of last year on the same date, an increase of slightly over 10 per cent is evident. The greater part of this increase comes in the Freshman class, which is the largest in the history of the institution.

More Interest in Livestock

L. M. Taylor, of Fowler, recently asked C. S. Merydith, the county agent of Meade county, to help him to pick out a breeding herd of 25 gilts from his March farrow of 100 pigs farrowed from his 10 brood sows, and offered to co-operate with the Meade and Fowler schools in their endeavor to get livestock judging before the agricultural classes.

Mr. Taylor desires to produce a

The Cheyenne Farm Bureau

Real Dirt Farmers Get Together and Form a Business Organization to Direct Agricultural Activities

REAL, sure enough farmers head the Cheyenne County Farm Bureau. Those in the picture are, left to right, Albert Weaver, Bird City, vice president; J. H. Keller in upper center, St. Francis, president; A. I. Gilkison in lower center, St. Francis, county agent; and A. H. Busse, Bird City, secretary-treasurer.

For 30 years Albert Weaver has been one of the leading wheat farmers in Kansas. This year he harvested 4,000 acres, all Kanred. This makes him the largest raiser of purebred Kanred wheat in Kansas. He operates 27 quarter sections of land in addition to that on which he lives. He has 1,700 acres of summer tilled land ready for fall planting and expects to drill more than 4,000 acres of Kanred this fall. He has graded and treated his seed wheat since 1908 and all that time he has had no smut. During the harvest season he operates six or seven header crews, hiring a great deal of the work done. In addition to wheat he has 18 acres of potatoes, and 80 acres of feed. This includes 80 acres of Freed's Sorgo and 10 acres of Dwarf milo which he is raising for seed. Mr. Keller stands up for Western Kansas and says Cheyenne is the best county in the state. He has been a member of the Equity Exchange at St. Francis and Wheeler for the last eight years.

Mr. Gilkison says his first recollection reaches back to the time when he helped gather cow chips for fuel on a

farm near Grainfield in Gove county. He spent most of his life since that time on the farm. He was graduated from Kansas State Agricultural College in 1914, taught agriculture at Iola, Kansas, and Sonora, Calif. The year previous to taking up his work in Cheyenne county he was county agent Tuolumne county in the state of California.

Mr. Busse, with his wife and two children, came to Bird City three years ago with about \$3,000 in cash. One of the first things he did was to walk into the farm bureau office and voluntarily join. While he was there he volunteered to take out a sorghum variety test and has conducted the test for the last three years. He is now operating 1,120 acres of rented land. This year he had 570 acres of wheat, oats and barley. He harvested 8,200 bushels of wheat with a combine harvester and 3,200 bushels with a binder, in addition to 582 bushels of oats and barley. His farm is stocked with 45 head of ShortLorn cattle headed by a registered sire, 23 head of horses, 73 head of Duroc Jersey hogs, nearly all of which are registered, and about 150 chickens. He is a church and Sunday school worker at Bird City and in addition to acting as secretary-treasurer of the farm bureau has been its representative at the state farm bureau meeting and has represented Cheyenne county at the state board of agriculture. He is a member of the Equity Exchange.



type that is in demand at this time and figured that the livestock judging teams having visited a large number of the best breeding farms west of Hutchinson and Wichita, would be able to give him some pointers on the up-to-date type.

As evidence of his desire to keep in line with the best breeders, he attended the purebred sale held in Meade recently, and purchased an excellent young male from Harry Bellamy's prize-winning Durocs, to mate with these gilts.

Manzanola Has Big Apple Yield

Starting this week the Manzanola section will begin the harvesting of the largest apple crop ever produced in that section of Colorado, with the possible exception of 1910, says the Manzanola Sun. Practically all of the varieties have produced an abundant crop this year, and fruit growers have estimated that from 150 to 200 carloads will be offered for sale.

All parts of the country where apples are grown, produced a big crop this year.

A considerable portion of the best quality of apples will be shipped by carlots, and the growers can depend on the truck trade for a large tonnage.

Adds Millions to Income

(Continued from Page 7)

somewhere around 25 bushels to the acre, the yield is reduced 1 bushel an acre each week that plowing is delayed after the middle of July. A few years ago early plowing was not common.

Improvement of crops by selection and breeding is a very vital service this department renders to Kansas farmers. The most outstanding example of this work is the production and distribution of Kanred wheat. This now is grown in many other states. The department is seeking to develop a variety of wheat maturing 5 to 7 days earlier than Kanred. It is also trying to develop a variety of beardless wheat equal to Kanred in other qualities.

Kanota oats are a product of the department's research work. This year 4,000 acres were planted and seed will be available for 25,000 to 50,000 acres in 1923. Kanota as an average of six years, has outyielded Red Texas 10 bushels an acre on the agronomy farm and in co-operative tests thruout the state has outyielded Red Texas from 20 to 25 per cent. The department is now working with the Burt variety of oats to develop a strain uniform in character and immune to smut for production chiefly in Western Kansas.

Many New Grains

The department is fighting corn diseases which are making big inroads into Kansas yields. It bred Black Hull kafir and Kansas Orange cane. At Hays it developed Red Amber cane and Pink kafir. It now is working on crosses of Red Amber and feterita to see whether it will not be possible to produce cane like Red Amber which will have white seed, be immune to smut, and will have a higher feeding value as grain than Red Amber.

Only the high lights of this service have been mentioned. There are many other angles to it, every one valuable. One is the seed laboratory to which farmers send seed for germination test and to determine its purity. In 1921-22 the seed laboratory tested 2,645 samples for practically that many farmers. Of these 1,845 were germination tests and 465 for purity of seed. The department received 335 plants for identification, mostly weeds. Every year upwards of 10,000 letters from Kansas farmers, asking for information on crops, rotations, fertilizers and tillage, are received and answered.

The department is under the direction of Prof. L. E. Call, whose reputation as an agronomist is Nation-wide. Professor Call has been in the department 15 years and in charge of it since 1913. Call is eminently practical in everything he does. He is after results which can be translated into actual benefits on the average farm. He is far less interested in a theory than he is in the possibility of applying it on a farm and making it function as a producer of more cash. His aim is to safeguard and assist the business of farming. He is a farm-bred man and knows the game thoroly.

The Kansas wheat acreage this year is double the total crop area of all of the New England states.

Nation's Best Dairy Show

Twin Cities Give Kansans a Royal Welcome

BY J. H. FRANSEN

BIGGER and better than ever before was the verdict of Kansas spectators at the National Dairy Exposition held in the Twin Cities in Minnesota, October 7 to October 14. It surpassed all of its predecessors in the number of outstanding new features which widened its scope and made it a show of vital interest to the average farm family for it had a lesson for every average farmer as well as for his wife and his children.

Chief among the new features was the grade cattle exhibit of 350 head of just common cows that by careful breeding and feeding had been made to produce many times as much as the ordinary scrub cow. The splendid exhibit of dairy stock from the boys' and girls' clubs, the larger number of contestants on both the junior and collegiate judging contests; the better exhibits of cow testing associations; a national poultry exposition with 2,000 birds selected from the best pens of America; and most important of all the magnificent spectacle, "Healthland" linking up the whole immense dairy industry with the health and welfare of human beings, were among the other outstanding features of the 1922 show.

Many Excellent Cattle Shown

The backbone of the show of course was the magnificent display of fine purebred dairy cattle. There were 1,000 head of the prizewinning Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Brown Swiss, gathered from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The million dollar dairy machinery display was exceptionally complete and represented the latest and best in modern dairy equipment, from milk pails and test tubes to glass lined steel milk tank cars.

Seventeen national farm and dairy conventions held sessions during the show thus affording opportunity for those in attendance to profit by the success of their associates in dairy work. The best evidence that the National Dairy Show has finally struck its right gait was the fact that this year real dairy farmers came by the thousands to attend and the interest and study they gave the exhibits forecasts better and more profitable dairying on thousands of farms in the middle West not previously touched by this show.

Sunflower State Ably Represented

Reno county's unique plan of officially sending four of its leading breeders to the dairy show was widely commented upon. The dairymen around Hutchinson apparently are as keen to annex new methods in making dairying profitable as those in any other part of Kansas and in their efforts they are being heartily backed by the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce, the Reno County Farm Bureau and the Reno County Dairy Improvement Association. George Newlin, a Guernsey breeder of Hutchinson; Fred McMurray, a Holstein breeder of Darlow; Fred Williams of Hutchinson, an Ayrshire breeder of Darlow; and George Vincent, a Jersey breeder of Hutchinson, constituted the official committee. Each man of this committee made a careful study of his particular breed and investigated the possibility of better markets for surplus dairy stock.

Kansas boys and girls were represented by a junior judging team in competition with teams from other states. In the Students' Dairy Cattle Judging contest, the team from the Kansas State Agricultural College competed with teams from 20 leading colleges and universities. Altho the Kansas team was not fortunate enough to bring home many trophies this year it may be well to recall that for the last three years the Kansas team has held first place in this contest. Despite the fact that the Kansas boys did not bring home the coveted trophies they gained a great deal of experience which they can put to good use in their home localities. Most of the trophies this year went to North Dakota Agricultural College and the Oregon Agricultural College. Prof. J. B. Fitch of Manhattan had the honor of being elected as one of two judges for the Jersey classes of the National Dairy Show.

Particularly attractive and distinctly educational in its nature was the ex-

hibit shown by the United States Department of Agriculture. It occupied more than 1,000 square feet of floor space and far surpassed any other exhibit. There were numerous booths pictorially illustrating how the dairy cow can lead to greater economic efficiency, how this in turn leads to more prosperous farms and better homes and better family life. Other booths carried statistics to prove the great need for health work among children—and especially country children. Regular weighing and measuring children at schools awakens their interest in health and good habits. The exhibit showed forms and records for use in this routine and also showed how milk may be served in school and at home not only to the children but to the nursing mother and the hard working men.

Other booths taught the fundamental lessons of efficiency in dairying by pointing out how to "feed," "cull" and "breed" better dairy cows thru the agency of bull associations and cow testing work. One booth revealed the fact that in a herd of 91 dairy cows on which the Government kept records, the farmer received an income of only 64 cents a head in excess of feed costs or a total of \$58.24 for the 91 cows. On another farm where good breeding, culling and feeding prevailed, the income for a cow was more than \$74 above the feed cost. In other words one cow in this herd gave a larger profit above feed costs than the 91 cows in the untested herd.

More Good Sires Needed

One chart showed that in the United States there are less than 1 million purebred dairy cattle and more than 31 million scrub and grade cows. A map of the United States indicated the

number of farms one must visit to find a purebred bull. In Wisconsin there is one purebred bull to every five dairy farms while in Kansas there is one to every 28 farms. These figures indicate that there is still much room for improvement.

One booth showed Uncle Sam with his little piece of cheese—only 3.8 pounds a year as the slighted guest at the World's Cheese Banquet. If he only ate as much as the Englishman, the German, the Dutchman, the Frenchman or the Dane, and only half as much as the Swiss, his dairy farmers would have to produce 9 billion pounds more milk a year to supply the market than they are producing now. Does this look like overproduction? We should say it looks more like underproduction especially after seeing the disgusted look on Uncle Sam's face and knowing that he really has a taste for cheese which can easily be developed by giving him good cheese.

At no other dairy show has the Government provided a more comprehensive or interesting exhibit than the one at this year's show. It reflected much credit upon the men of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture and others co-operating with it.

Many Fine Grade Cows

The exhibit of good grade cows presented many interesting features. First and foremost among these was the World's Record Grade cow, Aaggie of Cedar Grove Cow Testing Association of Sheboygan county in Wisconsin. When 6 years old Aaggie made the world record of 20,932 pounds of milk testing 3.9 per cent fat carrying 817.4 pounds of butterfat or 1,022 pounds of butter. Her total production for five years extending from 1917 to 1922 was 80,097 milk and 3,201.8 pounds of butterfat.

The return above feed costs on her product for five years was \$1,229.33 This makes a straight average a year of 640 pounds of butterfat or 800 pounds of butter valued at \$436.10 with

(Continued on Page 34)

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

By Harley Hatch

AN INCH of rain, which fell here recently, brought all the early sown wheat up quickly. On this farm the average time that elapsed between the time the wheat was sown on the different fields and the time it came up was five days. At this writing the early sown fields are very green and the plant certainly has a good start for the winter. There are some who fear the fly and who postpone sowing until after the first week in October, but we believe that where the fly has destroyed 1 bushel of wheat in this county late sowing has caused a loss of 100 bushels. We have been over part of Coffey county since we wrote before and we were rather surprised to note how much the wheat acreage had been cut down as compared with one year ago. Just to take snap judgment from a motor car, we should say that there is not more than 70 per cent of the ground in wheat that was sown in the fall of 1921. Three things combined to bring this about: low prices, inability to plow and fit the ground and a desire to rotate crops. Many fields here have been in wheat for three years in succession and that is long enough.

not have to wait 33 years to pay off his mortgage note; he can, at any time after five years, pay it off if he wishes, and there are no further charges except the interest actually due. We think this plan is going to be of great help to any man who does not have to borrow more than 50 per cent of the value of his land. It gives him a long time in which to pay and he pays an interest rate no greater than is charged by private loan companies and, at the end of 33 years, principal and all is paid while with the private company the principal still stands.

Most private mortgage loans run for five years; this is by far too short a time for a farmer to handle much indebtedness but the 33 years gives him plenty of time. There should be a Federal Farm Loan association in every county in the state and every farmer who needs not in excess of 50 per cent of the value of his farm should make use of it, provided he has to borrow money on his land. Under this plan the amount lent cannot exceed 50 per cent of the value of the land plus 20 per cent of the value of the improvements.

Corn is Light in Weight

We have picked a little new corn for the hogs and so have had a chance to judge the quality of the crop. So far as weight is concerned, we believe this is the lightest crop of corn we have raised for many years. There will be a fair bulk of corn; on this farm we set it at around 30 bushels to the acre, but we doubt whether it will weigh much more than 25 bushels. The corn we picked was from down rows made by the corn binder and we may find the standing corn much better. At any rate, we hope so, for we like to have corn solid enough on the cob to shell. There is no question but what corn prices for the next year will be on the same basis here as for outside grain and in that case those who sell will receive as much money from an acre of corn as will those who sell from the \$200-an-acre lands in the main corn belt. It is bad enough to have to take 85 cents a bushel for wheat when the wheat is raised on \$75 land, but it is much worse to have to sell corn for 35 cents a bushel, corn that was raised on \$200 land.

The work for the coming week on this farm consists of hauling manure and fixing up the sheds and yards for winter. In order to raise cattle from the calf up there should be at least three separate yards with good shed room, one apiece for the older cattle, the yearlings and the calves. We have four yards with water piped to them but we will have to make feed racks in every yard.

For some years we have been feeding little or no hay, it being worth more on the market than to feed to stock cattle. Now the hay is worth just what we can get the cattle to give for it. Fodder requires few or no racks but hay must be fed from good racks or there will be too much waste.

There is no question but what keeping cows and raising calves takes much more equipment and requires more and better sheds and yards and it also takes more work and a better quality of feed. For this reason many farmers keep but one class of stock, usually steers which they buy and turn off about once each year. It is possible that such methods will in the long run prove as profitable as any but we take note that the farmers who have made money in the cattle business are the ones who have raised their cattle.

Kansas produces more wheat than any other state in the Union and is the greatest producer of hard winter wheat of any political unit in the world.

Kansas has more cattle than any one of 45 other states. Three-fourths of the total number are beef animals.

Federal Farm Loans Increase

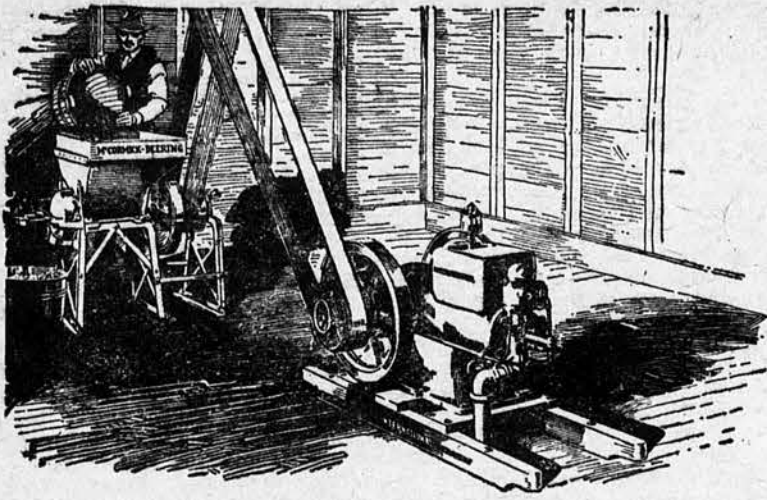
We have been informed many farmers in this county have, during the last six months, transferred their mortgage indebtedness from private companies to the Federal Farm Loan Company. By taking the 33-year plan and paying 6½ per cent interest they, at the end of that time, will have paid off both principal and interest. Of course, a man under this plan does

They Work Together in Kentucky

GRAIN GROWERS' co-operation has gone by the board for the present, after strenuous efforts to organize farmers in co-operative marketing. But a more cheering example is that of the tobacco growers of Kentucky. These farmers suffered under such a handicap of marketing their crop that a few years ago Kentucky was threatened by civil war, riots being frequent occurrences. Marketing was controlled by buyers and manufacturers. Tobacco, without adequate grading, was thrown on the warehouse floor in baskets containing about 700 pounds. Buyers took it at practically their own appraisal. There was no actual grading of the product and the farmers felt, with good reason, that they were the victims of a vicious marketing system.

Today Commerce and Finance, a commercial magazine, reports that nearly 90 per cent of Kentucky tobacco is marketed by the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association of Kentucky organized a year ago. Before being offered for sale, all tobacco is carefully graded by the association as are Northwestern apples and California oranges, there being 12 main grades with several sub-grades for each. The grades are guaranteed by the association which assumes the full process of finding a market.

Three principles are mentioned by a Louisville banker, N. H. Dosker, who describes the new tobacco organization in Commerce and Finance, as vital to success. First, the product should never be held for speculation, but should be regularly marketed. Second, the management must be composed of first class business ability, and salaries must be on that plane. Niggardly pay for expert service furnishes inferior service and ends in failure. Third, the grower must be trained by the association not to produce beyond the natural and reasonable demand of the market.



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A New Weed in Kansas

A new weed, Russian knapweed, has appeared in Northeastern Kansas. The first sample was sent to the seed laboratory of the Kansas State Agricultural College by J. W. Head of Clifton, Washington county. Russian knapweed is a native of the Caspian Sea region of Southern Russia where it is a pest in alfalfa fields. It is believed that seed of this plant was brought to this country in shipments of Turkestan alfalfa. According to R. Oakley and H. L. Westover of the United States Department of Agriculture, "commercial Turkestan alfalfa can be identified in most cases by the seed of Russian knapweed which it almost invariably contains." For this reason farmers who have planted Turkestan alfalfa should examine their fields to see whether any of these weeds are present. The sale of Turkestan seed has increased greatly in Kansas in the last year, and samples sent to the seed laboratory by farmers show that some of them contain knapweed seed. By way of information, it may be stated that Turkestan alfalfa seed looks like old seed of ordinary alfalfa. If there is any question about seed which farmers contemplate buying, samples should be sent to the seed laboratory for analysis. Russian knapweed has spread rapidly in Utah, Nevada and Idaho in the last few years and it is not improbable that it will spread rapidly in this state unless steps are not taken to check it in its incipient stage. The weed seeds can be distinguished with little difficulty when found with alfalfa seed. They are considerably larger than alfalfa seed, are of oblong shape, and are of an ivory, whitish color which makes them stand out very prominently in contrast to the yellowish or reddish color of alfalfa seeds. The important thing now is to examine fields closely to find evidences of this weed. If any are found they should be dug up and burned, and if the field is badly infested, steps should be taken to prevent the plant from going to seed and the field should be put into some intertilled crop, such as corn or sorghum, as soon as practicable. If there is any doubt about the identity of the specimens found they should be sent to the seed laboratory of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station for examination, which will be made promptly and the sender apprised of the findings in the examination.

Profitable Season in Furs

While it is always difficult to foretell absolutely what the fur market is going to be, the prospects for the coming season seem so favorable that there is little doubt but that it will prove a record year. Many elements enter into this, including even the weather, which is most uncertain of all. The last two winters have been exceptionally mild, and for this, as well as other reasons, many old weather prophets are foretelling a hard and bitter one to come this year. As regards the trade itself, the recent steadiness which has made itself felt in almost all lines of business, is equally apparent in the fur business. A bumper crop is expected. The farmer is more optimistic than he has been for two years. Unemployment is rapidly dropping out of sight, and a note of encouragement seems to be apparent everywhere. In the last few weeks there has been a noticeable steadying of prices, with a decided tendency toward a rise in many lines. This same influence has been noticeable in the fur business. The market is strong. Raccoon seems especially popular and has scored a heavy advance. Muskrat has advanced decidedly, and skunk and wolf are popular. Mink, while not so greatly in demand as last year, is still holding its own. Taken all in all, it would seem that the trapper may look forward to a very profitable season to repay his efforts. High grade furs will be in strong demand, and the wise trapper is not only laying his plans early and marking out his trapping grounds, but he is also resolving that he will give his furs unusually careful treatment in stretching and cleaning and drying. A little attention given to these things will mean many extra dollars in the bank. The most encouraging feature of all to the old, reputable fur companies in

St. Louis, is the fact that furs seem at last to have become a really staple product. The wild fluctuations of the past have been replaced by a steadiness of both price and demand that gives promise of good things ahead. Add to this the fact that America seems to have become a truly outdoor nation, and one which is dressing with due regard to health and comfort, and one cannot help but feel that the popularity of furs of the last few years will continue not only to exist but to increase.

A Big Wheat Crop

Possibly one of the largest financial deals ever made at Satanta was completed recently when the Security Elevator company, purchased the entire crop of wheat from Dr. T. F. Hopkins, consisting of 30 carloads of No. 1 wheat.

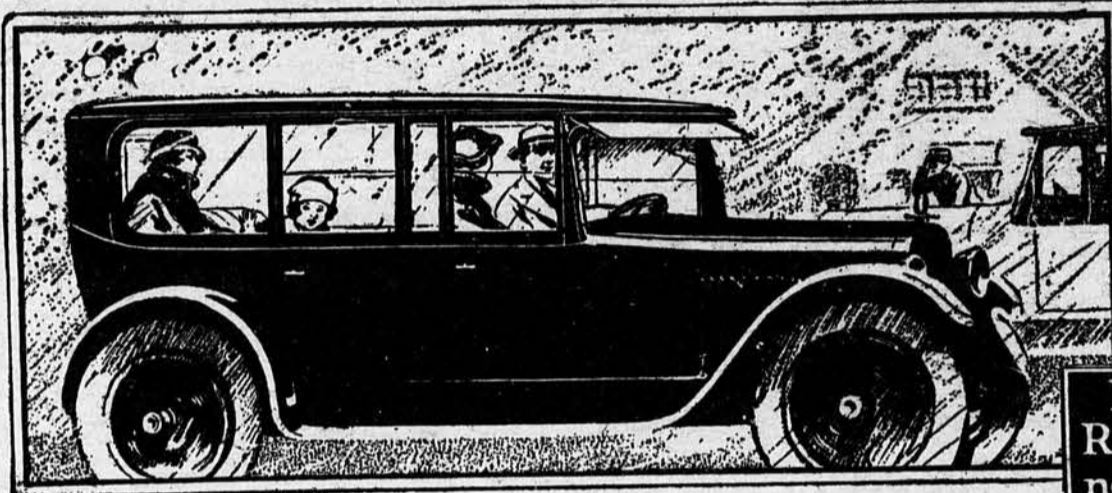
Coming Farm Events

- November 8-10—Kaw Valley Potato Show, Topeka, Kan.
November 15-24—Annual Meeting of the National Grange, Wichita, Kan.
November 18-25—American Royal Livestock Show, New Exposition Building, Kansas City, Mo.
December 2-9—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
December 2-9—International Grain and Hay Show, Chicago, Ill.
December 11-14—Annual Meeting of American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.

Kansas has more hogs than 38 of the other states.

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In the daylight you will admire the rich trimming, the wide doors, the generous windows and other smart

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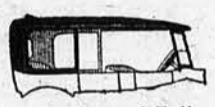
For Further Details see the Dealer Who Sells Your Car

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NASH—Two Passenger Roadster No. 688, Speedster No. 697, Five Passenger No. 681, Seven Passenger No. 682.
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ESSEX—Touring Car bearing serial numbers under 608, 664, also Roadster.
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Rex Top Sedan Type

GULBRANSEN A Half a Century in Review

The Player-Piano



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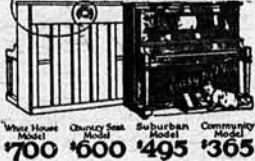
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The "Old-Timers" Captured Dodge City Last Week

BY F. B. NICHOLS

A HALF century of plains history passed in review before the record breaking crowds at the Great Southwest Fair last week at Dodge City. The semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the town was held Wednesday. "Brick" Bond, Dr. T. L. McCarty and Andy Johnson, Dodge pioneers of those early days when civilization was in the making, and compatriots of Bat Masterson, Bob Wright, Chalk Beeson and Mike Sutton, rode in the parade as links between the past and the present.

In another motor car rode Mrs. C. M. Beeson, Mrs. John Hainey and Mrs. R. W. Evans, all pioneer women. Then came a car with Dr. C. E. McCarty, the first white child born in Dodge, Merit Beeson, Charles States, R. M. Rath and A. Warren, the first white child born in Gray county. Civil war veterans from the soldiers' home at Ft. Dodge contributed a float showing "The Spirit of '61." Spanish war veterans visualized "The Spirit of '08," and the American Legion "The Melting Pot." The parade was led by the late Chalk Beeson's celebrated Cowboy Band, now directed by his son, Otero Beeson.

It's a Real Community Now

Over fine paved streets, thru a prosperous business section the parade went. What a contrast to days gone by! On the famous Boot Hill a school house, to the north of town the great high school buildings, perhaps the best in Kansas, out in the residence district fine, modern homes. Up and down the valley and out on the uplands an efficient agriculture, which was shown in the crops and livestock on display at the fair grounds.

Yes, the wild days of Dodge City, the "Hell hole of the West" are indeed only in distant memory. The actors in those early picturesque days have played their parts. But let us not forget that such men as Bat Masterson,

Chalk Beeson and Bob Wright played them well. They builded with vision, with power, and with energy. The prosperous Dodge City of today, with its schools and churches and modern homes, stands as their monument.

At the fair grounds, aiding in bringing back this vision of earlier days now passed beyond recall, was a Concord coach, owned by Brent county, Colorado, in which Horace Greeley rode from Leavenworth to Denver in 1859, on the trip which supplied the inspiration for his famous saying "Go West, young man, go West." A coach of this kind—there are only three in existence—carried 11 passengers, while there are now 25 passenger trains every day between Kansas City and Denver.

An Excellent Livestock Show

The Great Southwest Fair itself was an excellent demonstration of the agricultural greatness of that section of the state. There were big county exhibits from Clark, Hodgeman, Finney, Ford, Gray and Kiowa counties. The Dodge City and Ford county school exhibits were unusually big and of a very high quality.

The livestock show was surprisingly large, and well reflected the increasing interest in livestock evident in Southwest Kansas. Among the leading herds were the Wilkinson Dairy, Dodge City, Jerseys; J. C. Robison, Towanda, Short-horns; A. E. Johnson, Greensburg, Short-horns; and G. L. Mathews & Son, Kinsley, Herefords. There was a good showing of hogs and also of milk goats, in which the Dodge City people are taking more than an ordinary interest. The Ford County Livestock Breeders' Association, of which H. L. Hartshorn is president and H. C. Baird is secretary, have just completed a livestock sales pavilion on the fair grounds, which will seat 500 persons, and which will place Dodge City on the map as a sales center for livestock.

Power Farming

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

IF ALL the gasoline which is burned up on the speedways and race tracks could be diverted into a tractor, can you imagine how much ground could be plowed with it?

At that, it is probably a cheap price which was asked for the establishing of a record of 107 miles an hour for a 300-mile race. It was bought for only one life and half a dozen or so broken legs, arms or heads. There were more lives than this lost before anyone successfully went over Niagara Falls and told about it afterward, and there is just about as much sense to one as to the other.

Now that the days are getting shorter, isn't it about time to think of that farm electric plant that has been "postponed" for so many years? The decrease in insurance rates on the house and barn will pay the interest on the investment, and the rest is pure "velvet."

There's a new binder power hitch which has recently been developed by a large implement and tractor manufacturer. This hitch is in the form of a shaft direct from the tractor to the binder. This shaft operates the cutting and binding mechanism of the tractor and takes the place of a binder engine, thus relieving the bull wheel of all work other than carrying the weight of the binder. For heavy grain on wet ground, this seems to be the best device yet offered to binder users.

In addition to all the engineering reasons for using concrete in farm structures, such as strength, resistance to weather and fire, there are economic advantages arising from the fact that gravel and sand often are locally available at low cost and the ability to do the hauling, mixing and placing with regular farm power and labor at seasons when regular farm work is not

pressing. Good results require intelligent supervision and economical use of labor involves suitable power-driven mechanical equipment. The concrete mixer, the only special machine required for large concreting jobs, may be owned or hired.

At one of the state fairs this year, a tractor was shown mounting a radio set and going around a ring talking to the crowd, you might say. Selling tractors by radio certainly is a new thing and much credit is due the original salesman who worked out the idea.

One farmer who witnessed the performance said, "The next thing we know, they'll be operating the darned machines by radio and the hired men can sleep all day instead of only half the day as they do now."

Incidentally, operating machinery by radio is not at all beyond the realm of possibility. They do it with airplanes and boats which are much more obstreperous than a well behaved tractor.

Recently some most surprising figures have been unearthed relative to the decrease of work horses and mules during the last 10 years. The only classes of horse showing any increase at all during that time are those listed as "cripples and plugs."

At the same time, the figures show enormous increases in the number of tractors and trucks used in the cities and on the farms which show that users of power have adopted the mechanical devices and have learned so to arrange their work that they can use mechanical power economically.

In former times the wise farmer was the one who could look at the teeth of a horse and tell how much service there was left in the animal, but now it is the man who can look at the teeth on the bull gear and tell how long the tractor will last who is getting by on the farm. That's what power machinery is doing to us. At least there will be fewer hard feelings due to sharp horse trades.

The Wreckers

(Continued from Page 9)

Nothing direct. His secretary wires that he is somewhere up north of Lake Superior, in the Canadian mining country, and out of reach of the telegraph." Mr. Norcross hasn't shown up at Chadwick's Chicago offices?" I ventured.

"No. The telegraph people have been ringing everywhere and can't get any trace of him."

"Tell them to try Galesburg. That's where his people live."

"I know," he said; and he made a note of the address on the back of an envelope. Then he came at me again, the "direct," as a lawyer would say. "You've been closer to Norcross in an intimate way than any of us, Jimmie: haven't you seen or heard something that would help to turn a little more light on this damnable blow-up?" I hadn't—outside of the one thing I hadn't talk about—and I told him so, and at this he let me see a little more what was going on in his own mind.

Tough Proposition

"You're one of us, in a way, Jimmie, and I can talk freely to you. I'm new to this neck of woods, but the manager tells me the Hatch crowd is a tough proposition. Mrs. Macrae goes further and insists that there has been a fight. You say you weren't present when Hatch called on Norcross?"

"No; I came in just after Hatch went away."

"Did Norcross say anything to make you think there had been a fight?"

"He told me Hatch was abusive and made threats—in a business way."

"In a business way? What do you mean by that?"

I quoted the boss's words, as nearly as I could recall them.

"So Hatch did make a threat, then?"

"He said that Norcross might as well sign one time as another."

"Something like that, yes."

"Can you add anything more?"

I could, but I didn't want to. Mr. Van Britt didn't know anything about the Sand Creek Siding hold-up, or I supposed he didn't, and I didn't want to be the first one to tell him. Besides the whole business was beside the mark. Maisie Ann knew, and I knew, that the boss, strong and unbreakable as he was in other ways, had simply broken up his hands and quit because somebody had told him that Mrs. Sheila had a husband living. So I just said: "Nothing that would help out," and after he had talked a little while longer about the only millionaire who went down-stairs again.

It's funny how things change around a person just by giving them time to sort of shake down into place and fit themselves together. Nobody came to any more that night; not even the nurse; and I had a good chance to lie there looking up at the ceiling pattern of the wall paper and thinking things out to a finish.

After a while the thin edge of the wedge that Mrs. Sheila had been trying to drive into me began to take hold. As it possible, after all, that there had been foul play?

In the first place, something had been done to me by somebody. Then they had said that the boss stayed up with Mr. Ripley that night until after one o'clock, and had then gone up to bed. That being the case, how could anybody have got to him between that time and the leaving time of the midnight Fast Mail to tell him about Mrs. Sheila?

Anyway it was stacked up, it made a pre-cornered puzzle, needing somebody to tackle it right away; and when I finally went to sleep it was with the notion that, sick or no sick, I was going to turn out early in the morning and get busy.

With the Wheels Triggred

I was well enough to get up the next morning, and when I phoned to Mr. Van Britt he sent his car out to the major's to take me down to the office. Just before I left the house, Mrs. Sheila waylaid me, and after telling me that I must be careful and not take hold in the burnt hand, she put in another word about the boss's disappearance.

"I want you to remember what I said last night, Jimmie, and not let the others talk you over into the belief that Mr. Norcross has gone away because he was either discouraged or afraid."

He wouldn't do that; you know it and I know it. We are his friends, you and I, and we must defend him when he isn't here to defend himself."

It did me good to hear her talk that way, and I wondered if she could be the same young woman who had jumped off the train to run skittering after Maisie Ann, and had afterward made the boss turn himself inside out under the water tank just for her pastime. It didn't seem possible; she seemed older and wiser. I had been getting ready to dislike her for letting the boss get in so deep and not telling him straight out that she was a married woman; but when I saw that she was trying to be loyal it pulled me over to her side again.

So I promised to do all the things she told me to do, and to keep her posted as to what was going on; and then she made me feel kind of kiddish by coming out and helping me into Mr. Van Britt's car.

Tho the boss's disappearance was now four days old, things were still in a sort of daze down at the offices. Trains were running yet, and, so far as anybody could see, the Short Line was still a going proposition. But the heart was gone out of the whole business, and the entire push was acting as if it were just waiting for the roof to fall in—as I guess it was.

Mr. Van Britt, being the general superintendent and next in command, had moved over into the boss's office, and Fred May was doing his shorthand work. They wouldn't let me do anything much—I couldn't with my right arm in a sling—so I had a chance to hang around and size up the situation.

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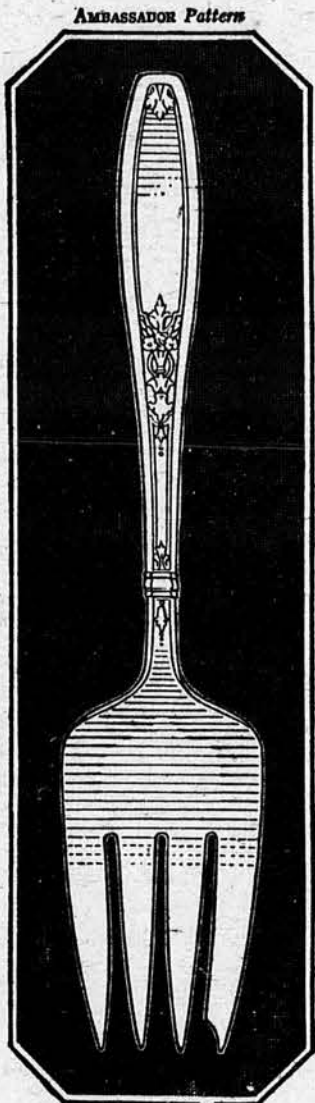


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If you want to know how it sized up, you can take it from me that it was pretty bad. People all along the line were bombarding Mr. Van Britt with letters and telegrams wanting to know what was going to be done, and what the change in management was going to mean for the public. The office ante-room was full of callers, some of them merely curious, but most of them dead anxious. Mr. Norcross had laid out a mighty attractive program in the little time he had been at the wheel, and now it appeared as if it was all going to be dumped into the ditch.

Mr. Van Britt saw and talked with everybody, and when he could wedge off a minute or two of privacy, he'd go into the third room of the suite and thrash it out with Juneman, or Billoughby, or Mr. Ripley. From these private talks I found out that there was still some doubt in the minds of all four of them about the boss's drop-out—as to whether it was voluntary.

A Detective Arrives

Also, I found out what had been done during the four days. We had no "company detective" at that time, and Mr. Hornack had borrowed a man named Grimmer from his old company, the Overland Central, wiring for him and getting him on the ground within twenty-four hours of the time of Mr. Norcross's disappearance.

Grimmer had gone to work at once, but everything he had turned up, so far, favored the voluntary runaway theory. Mr. Norcross's trunks were still in his rooms at the Bullard; but his two grips were gone. And the night clerk at the hotel remembered that the boss had paid his bill up to date, that night before going up to his rooms.

Past that, the trace was completely lost. The conductor on the Fast Mail, eastbound, on the night in question, ought to have been the next witness. But he wasn't. He swore by all that was good and great that Mr. Norcross hadn't been a passenger on his train. And he would certainly have known it if he had been carrying his general manager. Besides that, the boss wasn't the kind of a man to be lost in a crowd; he was too big and too well known by this time to the rank and file.

Over in the other field there was nothing to incriminate the fatch people. Hatch had turned up at the railroad office, bright and early the morning after Mr. Norcross had gone. He had asked for the boss, and failing to find him, he had hunted up Van Britt. What he wanted, it seemed, was a chance to reopen the proposition that had been made to him the day before—the offer of the new Citizen's Storage & Warehouse Company to purchase the Red Lower plants.

Mr. Van Britt had referred him to Mr. Ripley, and to our lawyer Hatch had made what purported to be an open confession, admitting that he had gone to Mr. Norcross the night before, determined to fight the new company to a finish, and that there had been a good many things said that would better be forgotten. Now, however, he was willing to talk straight business and a compromise. He had called his board of directors together, and they had voted to sell their track-bordering plants to Citizen's Storage and Warehouse if a price could be agreed on.

This was the way the matter stood. With Mr. Norcross gone and a new general manager coming, Mr. Ripley was afraid to make a move, and Hatch was pressing him to get busy on the bargain and sale proposition; was apparently as anxious now to sell and withdraw as he had at first been to fight everything in sight.

No More Clues Left

By the morning I came on the scene the man Grimmer had, as they say, just about done his do. He was only a sort of journeyman detective, and had run out of clues. When he came in and talked to Mr. Van Britt and Mr. Ripley, I could see that he fully believed in the drop-out theory, and even the lawyer and Mr. Van Britt had to admit that the facts were with him. The boss had written a letter saying definitely that he was quitting; he had paid his hotel bill, and his grips were gone; and two days later President Dunton had appointed a new general manager, which was proof positive, you'd say, that the boss had resigned and had so notified the New York office.

When the noon hour came along, Fred May took me out to luncheon, and

we went to the Bullard cafe. It was pretty rich for our blood at two dollars per, but I guess Fred thought his job was gone, anyway, and felt reckless. Over the good things at our corner table we did a little thrashing on our own account—and got a lot more chaff and no grain.

Fred didn't want to agree with Grimmer, and the facts, but there didn't seem to be any help for it. I had that other thing in mind all the time—the big scary fear that somebody had got to the boss after he had left Ripley on the night of shockings, and had just bashed him in the face with the story of Mrs. Sheila's sham widowhood.

By and by we got around to my burned hand, and Fred told me Grimmer had at least succeeded in clearing up whatever mystery there was about that. The wall switch for the electric light in the lower hall at the headquarters was beside the outer door jamb—as I knew. It had burned out in some way, and that was why there was no light on when I went downstairs. And in burning out it had short-circuited itself with the brass lock of the door; Fred didn't know just how, but Grimmer had explained it. I asked him if Grimmer had explained how a 110-volt light current could cook me like a fried potato, and he said he hadn't.

The afternoon at the office was a sort of cut-and-come-again repeat of the morning, with people milling around and things going crooked and crossways, as they were bound to with the boss gone and a new boss coming. Nobody had any heart for anything, and along late in the afternoon when word came of a freight wreck at Cross Creek Gulch, Mr. Van Britt threw up both hands and yipped and swore like a pirate. It just showed what a raw edge the headquarters' nerves were taking on.

Tho it wasn't his business, Mr. Van Britt went out with the wrecking train, and Fred May and I had it all to ourselves for the remaining hour or so up to closing time. Just before five, Mr. Cantrell, the editor of the Mountaineer, dropped in. He looked a bit disappointed when he found only us two. Fred turned him over to me, and he came on to the private office when I asked him to, and smoked one of the boss's good cigars out of a box I found in the big desk.

I liked Cantrell. He was just the sort of man you expect an editor to be; tall and thin and kind of mild-eyed, with an absent way with him that made you feel as if he were thinking along about a mile ahead of you when you were striking the best think-gait you ever knew of. After the cigar was going he talked a little about my sore hand and then switched over to the big puzzle.

"No word yet from Mr. Norcross, I suppose?" he said.

"I told him there wasn't.

"It's very singular, don't you think, Jimmie?—or do you?"

"It's as singular to me, and to all of us, as it is to you," I threw in.

"Branderby"—he was one of the Mountaineer reporters—"tells me that you people have had a detective on the job. Did he find out anything?"

"Nothing worth speaking of. He is the Overland Central's 'special,' and I guess his best hold is train robberies and things of that sort."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Invest Safely and Profitably

In these days when every dollar counts and when so many "investment" schemes are directed at the farmer, the problem of investing surplus funds is really important. I believe that I have solved that problem for the readers of Kansas Farmer & Mail & Breeze. This investment is backed by 28 years of success in a business which has grown to be one of the strongest concerns in the Midwest, and in fact, the largest business of its kind in the world. Further conservative expansion and additional equipment are the motives for obtaining additional capital at this time. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited. The rate of interest is 7 per cent payable semi-annually with the privilege of withdrawing any or all of the investment at any time upon 90 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.

True blue never fades.

Health in the Family

Children Contract Many Contagious Diseases at School

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

NOW that the children are going to school again "contact" ailments are developing. Children in school become very intimate. They sit together, play together, fight together, wear one another's hats, chew pencils and other second-hand things, and unless the school has sanitary drinkingountains, they drink out of cups that others have used.

These habits account in large degree for the increase in the ailments of children that come soon after the opening of school.

Perhaps the commonest and most important error is the use of common drinking cups. Fortunately much education against this habit has already made the children somewhat appreciative of its dangers so that a very little instruction from the teacher or county nurse will be quite effective.

Many mothers complain of finding lice on the heads of their children. It is no disgrace to find a child afflicted with head lice, even in the best of families, for they spread very easily, but it is a disgrace to permit the infection to continue.

It is not enough to bring about the destruction of the lice. That is easy, and may be accomplished by the free application of any antiseptic, or by simple prolonged soaking in water. If the embryos in the nits are not also destroyed, the relief is only temporary. The best and surest method is the application of common kerosene oil. The hair is soaked at night with the oil, and strips of rag, dipped in it, are placed up with the hair, over which a bathing cap is applied. The soaking is repeated, morning and evening, on the next day. On the following morning the head is washed with soap and water. If these directions are faithfully carried out, one may feel confident of the destruction of all the embryos, and thus of complete cure. The nits, however still remain adherent to the hairs in large numbers, acting as unpleasant reminders of the past and a menace for the future. Many methods for their removal have been recommended; probably the best is the diligent use of the old fashioned tooth-comb, dipped in warm vinegar.

Treatment for Rheumatism
My fingers, wrists and elbows are deformed from inflammatory rheumatism which turned to muscular and finally arthritis. It is of many years' standing. Can I get my joints straightened by surgical operation?

This infection should have been checked at its beginning by finding and removing the purulent focus that was responsible.

Even yet that is the one thing to do. It may be in the teeth, in diseased tonsils, in the facial sinuses, in one of the

vital organs. It is difficult to say just where it will be found but the first thing is to clean it out. Then the body may assert itself to quite a remarkable degree in straightening out the crippled joints. But I do not think that you have much to expect from operations in straightening the joints.

Catarrhal Colds

Last winter I had a severe cold and since then I have had some sort of a cold in my throat, head and nose which does not seem to leave me. When I read, my throat and nose become choked and I have to spit to clear them, and repeat this process several times during long reading. Is this catarrh? What will help it? M. C.

Catarrhal colds of this nature are very common and altho quite often ignored they are serious enough to demand attention. Taking medicine is only a small part of the treatment and may not be necessary at all. The important thing is to increase nutrition and build up resistance. Eat a very nourishing diet including plenty of milk and other dairy products. Take plenty of sleep. Increase the activity of the skin by taking a bath every morning follow by a brisk rub with a rough towel. Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables and drink as much as half a gallon of water every 24 hours in order to keep the bowels open and encourage elimination. Never coddle the skin with too heavy clothing, but dress according to the weather.

Use of Arsenic Dangerous

Please tell me thru your department whether arsenic is a harmful drug if used in a limited way in complexion tablets. M. H. L.

There is no excuse for taking arsenic no matter how limited the dose. It is an extremely powerful drug and a very dangerous poison. It is also habit-forming. It has a specific effect on the action of the kidneys and heart, and checks excretions. Don't take it in any form.

Eat a Well Balanced Diet

What are some good foods for the following: Nerves, muscle, brain? J. H.

Just ordinary foods. Eat a well balanced diet and the tissues will make their own selection. There is nothing in the idea that you can build up the brain cells, for example, by eating foods containing phosphorus. Ordinary foods contain all the elements required.

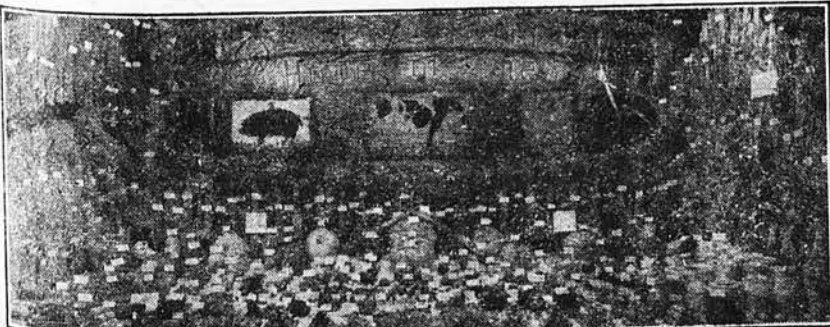
Concerning Pyorrhoea

Is there such a disease as pyorrhoea of the stomach? W. W. M.

Pyorrhoea simply means a flow of pus. The word is chiefly used in connection with pyorrhoea alveolaris, a discharge of pus from the alveoli of the teeth. This of course affects the stomach. I never heard of pyorrhoea of the stomach.

Three Cheers for Allen

IT HAS been a pleasure, in the last two years, to watch the excellent agricultural progress which Allen county is making. The Farm Bureau there has gone ahead with courage and pep in the face of agricultural conditions which were not of the best, to say the least. Much of the credit for this must be given to the leaders and to James A. Milham of Iola, the live county agent. Excellent progress has been made in dairying, and in the growing of legumes. Remarkable work has been done in increasing the acreage of soybeans. This will be continued, and it is gradually placing Allen in a position of leadership in Kansas agricultural affairs which it never enjoyed before. Its future is bright and promising.



The Artistic Display of Allen County at the International Wheat Show at Wichita, Which Placed Second in Real Competition

Why Risk Your Health?

THE path of the coffee or tea drinker is beset with dangers to health and comfort. These dangers lurk in the irritant, caffeine, which is the active principle of both coffee and tea.

For those who enjoy a well-made cup of coffee or tea, but find that it makes them nervous, wakeful and irritable, there's satisfaction and freedom from discomfort in delicious Postum—the table beverage of no regrets.

Its fragrant aroma and rich, full-bodied flavor are delightful. Postum is made from roasted wheat and contains no caffeine, nor any other harmful ingredient whatsoever.

Order from your Grocer TODAY!

Postum comes 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 to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling fully 20 minutes.



Postum

FOR HEALTH

"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc. Battle Creek, Mich.

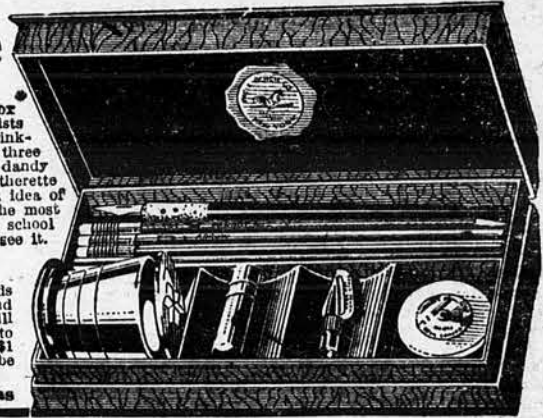
Pencil Box Free

Just the Thing For School

This is the most complete Pencil Box Outfit that you have ever seen. It consists of a high-grade pen holder, aluminum drinking cup, pencil sharpener, 10-inch ruler, three long pencils, two short pencils and a dandy eraser—all neatly arranged in a leatherette covered box. You can get only a slight idea of its real value by this picture, but it is the most complete outfit you ever saw—all your school chums will be wild about it when they see it.

Our Schoolday Offer

We are going to give away thousands of these dandy pencil boxes Free and Postpaid to every boy and girl who will send us four one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each—just a \$1 club. Send in your order early and be ready when school starts. Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



Boys French Harp!

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

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.

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All Three For \$1.50

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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
-EDITOR-

Pumpkin Church Festival

Hallowe'en Decorations Make Interesting Setting

BY MRS. GRACE GARWOOD

LAST year our Sunday School gave a very successful pumpkin festival at Hallowe'en time. The invitations were written upon yellow paper, cut in the form of a pumpkin and enclosed in yellow envelopes. One of the members was the possessor of a large barn whose haymow was empty with the exception of a small amount of sheaf oats in one end. So it was decided to hold our Hallowe'en entertainment there.



The haymow was gayly decorated with yellow bunting and yellow crepe paper streamers. Sheaves of wheat and oats were fastened to the walls at intervals, and shocks of corn fodder were placed in odd corners. Pumpkins and pumpkin vines were scattered freely about. The place was lighted with Jack-o-lanterns fashioned from pumpkins.

In one corner of the haymow was a fortune teller's booth covered with

corn stalks. Here for 10 cents, one could have his future revealed to him. The fortune teller was a member of the Sunday School who possessed a limited knowledge of palmistry, and a large sense of humor.

There was a long table loaded down with delicious pumpkin pies which were sold for 25 cents apiece. Another table was filled with individual pumpkin custards. Before the entertainment, a number of good pumpkin recipes had been collected. These were written on yellow paper, and each recipe was sealed in a yellow envelope decorated with pumpkins drawn upon it in black ink. These envelopes sold at the pie table for 5 cents apiece.

Another table was filled with overflowing with canned and dried pumpkins and pumpkin butter.

There was also a fancywork booth, where aprons, bags, lunch cloths, napkins and scarfs might be purchased. Designs of pumpkins appeared on nearly all of these fancy articles.

Later in the evening, when all the articles for sale had been disposed of, the entertainment was closed with a program of songs and readings appropriate to the occasion.

of each hand and pulled slightly. Presto! I had a ruffle that when continued around the whole edge caused the skirt to flare when I walked.

My blouse was an old white shirt-waist with the sleeves cut quite short and gathered to form puffs. To join these two garments we made a sash from a roll of brilliant green crepe paper cut in halves lengthwise and seamed together. This encircled the waist once, then dropped down to the hips and tied in a big knot with two long ends reaching to the bottom of the skirt.

Grandmother's red, checked, shoulder shawl, held with a brilliant pin

when we are not so busy as in the spring. The flowers are brilliant enough to make a good display outside and are excellent for cutting, also. Most of them are delightfully fragrant, tho the narcissus has a heavy odor that is sickening to some persons if cut and kept in a close room. Tulips have no fragrance but they make up in color.

Bertha Alzada.

Our Aggie Girls Move On

Graduates from the Kansas State Agricultural College secure excellent positions, and this summer two more from the home economics department moved ahead.

Bess Jane McKittrick, who took her Master's degree in June, has been given charge of the home economic work in the University of Wyoming. Miss McKittrick has chosen Ada Robertson, another Aggie graduate, as manager of the university commons.

Elizabeth Kirkpatrick who holds both a Bachelor's and Master's degree in home economics, has been appointed head of the department in the new land grant college at Fairbanks, Alaska.

String Makes Washcloths

I am sure you have an accumulation of string around your kitchen, too. Of course it is good to tie up lunches and the boys like to save it for their kites but even at that I always have a surplus of string at some time or other.

I have a special hook in my pantry for it and the children find it a source of delight to see how much clean string they can collect for me. By using a heavy crochet needle and crocheting the ordinary single crochet stitch I have made many a pretty washcloth.

M. A. W.

Douglas County.

To the Little Old Hen

Oh, here's to the little old faithful hen
With her cheery, industrious cackle.
There's never a debt, be it mammoth or small,
That she is not ready to tackle.

She's lifting the mortgage from hundreds of farms,
She's getting new tractors for dad,
She's buying silk dresses for mother and Sue,
With many a fancy and fad.

She's spreading the tables in luxuriant style,
She's sending the children to college,
She's building fine houses, and buying big cars,
And many more things to my knowledge.

But there is no secret to her great success,
Each duty she quickly dispatches,
Whatever the task that is waiting for her,
She simply flies to it and scratches.

Oh, the little old hen is the farmer's best friend,
Her job she may wholly dislike,
The hours may be long, and the water a song,
But she never goes out on a strike.

—Irene Jones

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

If one will notice the newspapers this month he will see countless stories of fires, of burned homes. Generally the story will tell that the cause was a defective flue. This may not cause the loss of the home in town as the fire company generally arrives in time to save part of the house.

In the country, with our poor fire protection, the saving of any part of the house is rarely accomplished. The ounce of prevention is all important here. Some good may be done if one burns old dry cells in the stove. Zinc in any form is said to help to rid stove pipes and flues of soot.

Quite often the stove is newly set up in the fall, sometimes hurriedly. The chimney may be full of soot, even sparrows' nests, and no time taken to clean it out. It would pay all of us well if we would lower a chain or something similar and work it around in the flue.

There is less danger in the house having the chimney built from the cellar floor up. Even that may have soot lodged, however, and it will be safer and give a better draft if well cleaned. Let us do it before the fire.

A Play for Clubs

Women's clubs that wish to give a short play would do well to consider Zona Gale's "Neighbors." The writer cannot give the name of the publishing company. The cost of each copy is, I think, \$1. This is not much compared with some plays that are copyrighted. Some have found one copy sufficient as the parts can be easily copied.

Care of Hot Water Bottle

We have just discarded a hot water bottle that we might have saved had we treated it as it should be treated. The water has generally been drained from the bottle and the bottle has been left hanging in a fairly dark, cool place.

This was not sufficient care, however. The sides have stuck together and all efforts to separate them have proved destructive. Had we taken the trouble to blow air in the bottle and seal it, when dry, the bottle still would

be usable instead of being discarded. Better still, had we put a small amount of powder, talcum or corn-starch or something similar in the dry bottle, we should not need to have screwed in the stopper. A small matter—but it brings to mind a friend's statement that it is not what we get but what we take care of that counts in the appearance of a home.

New Cake for the School Lunch

Quite often we get into a rut in the making of cakes. We make one kind over and over until it becomes rather stale and unpalatable in the school lunch. In a university dormitory, the girls were especially well pleased when they saw a potato cake for lunch. This is not only different in flavor from other cakes, but it has the added advantage of being a good keeper.

The ingredients are: 1 cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, 4 egg yolks, 1 cup of mashed potatoes, 1 cake of chocolate melted in 1/2 cup of warm milk, 1 teaspoon each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon, 2 1/2 cups of flour sifted with 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 4 egg whites beaten dry.

The chocolate filling is: 2 cups of granulated sugar, 1 cup of milk, 2 squares of chocolate, piece of butter of walnut size. Boil 10 minutes stirring all the time. Take from fire and add nuts if desired, but be sure to add a dozen marshmallows. Beat until cool and spread.

All Ready for the Masquerade?

Hallowe'en is the time for parties and of the many varieties perhaps the masquerade is the most fun. Last year the juniors at high school planned a masquerade for the "witching night" but the invitation found me with such a tiny bit of pin money that I wondered if I could carry out my long cherished notion, of sometime dressing as a gypsy girl. After taking stock of everything on hand mother and I put our heads together and concocted the following dress which proved a hilarious success.

Two rolls of black crepe paper made an excellent skirt by cutting it into three lengths, stitching them together with a long loose stitch on the sewing machine and gathering it at the waist. We made it short and full and I then took the bottom edge, held the paper between the thumb and first finger

THESSE struggling tides of life,
that seem
In wayward, aimless course to
tend,
Are eddies of a mighty stream
That rolls to its appointed end.
—Bryant.

over my white waist was very effective and with a three-cornered, red, silk middy tie fastened dust-cap fashion over braided hair I was a riot of color. Bright colored ribbons tied my brown gypsy braids and brass curtain rings dangled from my ears in a very coquettish manner.

Then from friends, relatives and acquaintances we begged and borrowed all manner and description of jewelry until when dressed I looked like a veritable Carmen. Beads and more beads hung around my neck, my fingers were loaded with rings (including a glass diamond as large as a bird's egg) while two old-fashioned, gaudy-stoned belt buckles adorned the toes of my slippers. But the finishing touch was a tambourine that we secured, after many promises about its safety and prompt return, from Uncle Harry who plays traps in an orchestra.

The addition of a black mask gave the touch of mysticism and incognito necessary for the masquerade. I enjoyed one of the outstanding good times of my life and it was well worth the little work and money expended on the costume.

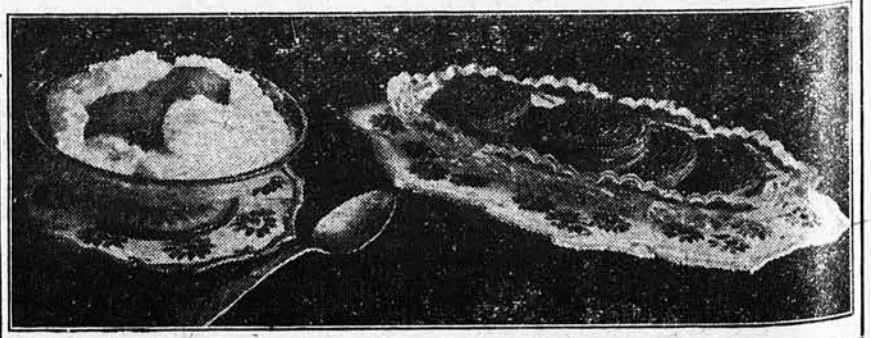
Gretchen Metzke.

Why Hardy Bulbs are Best

Hardy bulbs are desirable for farm grounds as they need so little attention and will brighten the yard early in the spring. Unlike the summer blooming bulbs, they do not need to be taken up, tho some persons lift tulips to keep the insects and mice from eating them.

Bulbs are planted late in the fall

KEEPING ON HAND a dessert which may be prepared quickly is one way to avoid "a case of nerves" when unexpected guests arrive for dinner. If the pantry shelves hold two or three boxes of cookies, a few cans of peaches and a carton of marshmallows, there are many possibilities of solving the dessert problem. Perhaps the easiest solution is to serve well drained peaches in a nest of sweetened whipped cream. Marshmallows may be cut in bits with scissors and added to the cream or a few spoonfuls of strawberry or other fruit preserves may be folded in carefully. Any of these combinations accompanied with cookies are received with enthusiasm by anyone with an appetite, and they tempt the guest who is not hungry, ending the meal happily.



Daintiness About the House

Long Lines Adaptable to Stout Figures

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG

1453—Men's and Boys' Shirt. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 4 1/2 yards of binding. Size 40 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 4 1/2 yards of binding. Size 44 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 4 1/2 yards of binding.

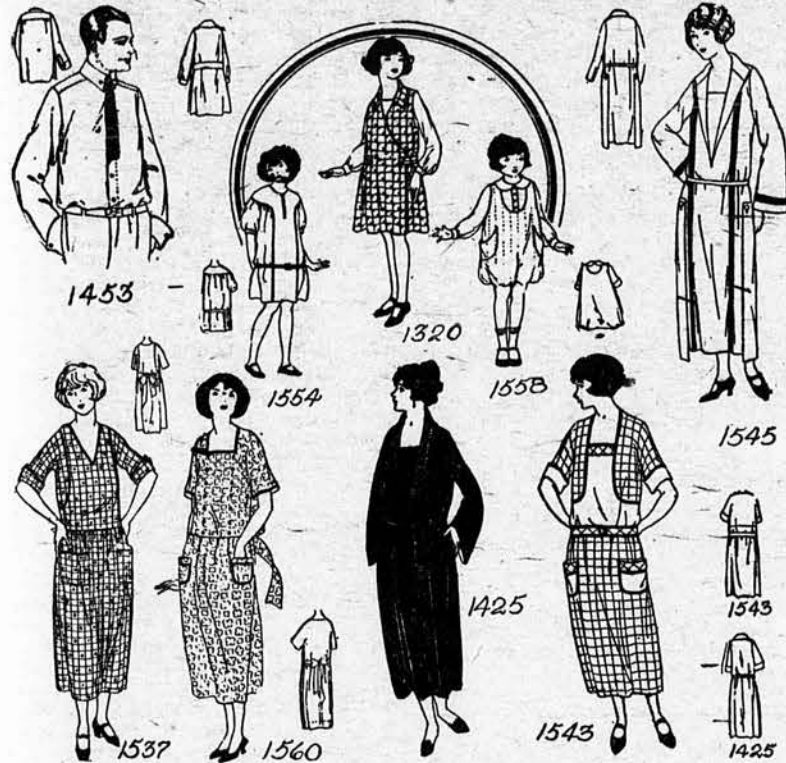
1560—Women's Apron. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 3 yards of binding.

1425—Stout Women's Dress. Sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 4 5/8 yards of 36-inch material with 1 5/8 yards of

1453—Men's and Boys' Shirt. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 4 1/2 yards of binding. Size 40 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 4 1/2 yards of binding. Size 44 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 4 1/2 yards of binding.

1554—Girls' Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.

1320—Girls' Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material for dress and 1 1/4



yards of 36-inch material for guimpe. 1558—Child's Rompers. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 5/8 yards of 36-inch material for rompers and 3/4 yard of 40-inch material for guimpe.

1545—Women's and Misses' Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of 14-inch contrasting material for trimming bands.

1537—Women's House Dress. Sizes 18-inch contrasting material. 1543—Women's House Dress. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 5/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting material.

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



What Farm Boys Want in Food

There are several ways to keep boys satisfied to stay on the farm. One way is to give them flavory, energizing food.

The automobile, moving pictures, the telephone, and now the radio—all make farm life more enjoyable to the boy.

Add the foods he likes each day and you've made the attraction just about complete.

But that food must be more than merely tasty. It must be energizing, too. For those who work hard must have the sapped energy replaced.

Rare Food Value in This Pie

No other dessert equals a luscious raisin pie made with big, plump, tender Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins.

Raisins furnish 1560 calories of energizing nutriment per pound—more of this kind of nourishment than eggs, meat or fish.

That's due to fruit sugar in the raisin. This sugar is practically predigested by the sun, so it revives a tired man almost immediately after eating.

Raisins furnish food-iron also—fine food for the blood. So these delicious Seeded raisins are both good and good for you.

Try the recipe for raisin pie printed on this page. Make it with your own delicious pie crust. The juice of the raisins forms a luscious sauce. You've never tasted better pie, nor has that boy of yours.

He wants delicious food like this that energizes.

Let him try it. See what he has to say. Add this touch to the other home attractions.

Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins

Get delicious Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins. Big, plump, tender, juicy raisins. Made from finest California table grapes. Full of flavor, energy and iron.

Mail coupon for valuable free book of recipes.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers
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CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT

Sun-Maid Raisins Growers,
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Please send me copy of your free book, "Recipes with Raisins."

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City..... State.....



Blue Package (seeded) best for pie and bread

Women's Service Corner

Send all questions to the Women's Service Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Give name and address. No names will be printed.

Soiled Coat Collars Easily Cleaned

Please tell me how to remove the soil from coat collars.—Mrs. R. E.

To clean coat collars use a mixture of 1 pint of benzine, 1/2 dram of chloroform and 1 dram of alcohol. Another method is to rub the collar with a cloth dipped in ammonia. Clean a velvet coat collar with ammonia and hot water; let it dry, then sponge with alcohol. Use ammonia and salt enough to make a soft mixture; use this as a cleaner.

Flannel Stains Removed

Will you tell me how to remove stain from flannel?—Mrs. E. P. B.

Use equal parts of glycerin and yolk of egg. Spread this mixture on the stain and leave 1/2 hour. Then wash the flannel in a suds made of tepid water and soap flakes. Rinse in water the same temperature to which a few soap flakes have been added.

Creams for Oily Skins

My skin is oily, what can I do for it?—Mrs. C. T.

I suspect you have large pores which permit the oil to flow from the glands freely. You need to use some food astringent cream to close the pores. If you want to know the names of some good creams I will be glad to tell you.

Veal Birds

Can you tell me how to make veal birds?—Mrs. T. D. B.

Use 3-inch squares of the round of veal. Spread every piece with ordinary bread stuffing keeping it away from the edges. The trimmings may

be ground and mixed with the stuffing. If stuffing is not used sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper. A slice of bacon may be substituted for the stuffing. Roll, skewer with toothpicks, roll in flour and fry until well browned. Half cover with milk or water and simmer for 1 hour. Remove to a hot platter and make a cream gravy using the contents of the pan. Cover steak with a sauce and serve.

When to Return Calls

How soon should a bride return calls?—C. Q.

A bride may begin to return calls in a few weeks.

Colors for Living Room

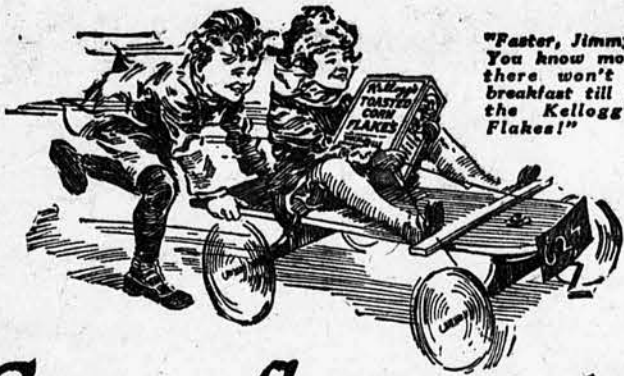
My living room is on the north side of the house and it is poorly lighted. What color should I use on the walls?—Mrs. G. H.

I would use a cream colored wall finish. Yellow or any tint of it is cheery.

Changes in College Faculty

There were some interesting changes in the faculty of the home economics department at the Kansas State Agricultural College during the summer. Dr. Jean Bogers resigned as head of the food economics and nutrition department to take a research position in the Ford hospital in Detroit, Mich. Dr. Helen Bishop Thompson, dean of the division, will act as head of the department. Associated with her will be Dr. Martha Kramer, who holds degrees from the University of Chicago and Columbia University.

Martha Pittman, who has been connected with the college for three years, has been promoted to a professorship and will direct the work in foods and dietetics. Hildegarde Kneeland, absent on leave for a year, is completing her work for the degree of doctor of philosophy in Columbia University. Amy Jane Leazenby will be acting head of the department of home economics.



"Faster, Jimmy, faster! You know mother said there won't be any breakfast till we bring the Kellogg's Corn Flakes!"

Compare flavor and crispness! KELLOGG'S against any Corn Flakes you ever ate!

Takes the rough edges off hopping out of the covers these snappy mornings just thinking about that lusty bowl of Kellogg's Corn Flakes waiting down-stairs! Big and brown and crispy-crunchy flakes—a revelation in appetizing flavor, wonderful in wholesome goodness—the most delicious cereal you ever tasted!

Instantly you like Kellogg's, not only because of appealing flavor, but because Kellogg's are not "leathery"! Kellogg's are a delight to eat, as the little folks as well as the big ones will tell you! And Kellogg's ought to be best—they're the original Corn Flakes! You have only to make comparison to quickly realize how perfect they are!



KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes for tomorrow morning's spread! They get the day started right! Insist upon KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes in the RED and GREEN package—the kind that are not leathery!

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Here's a Real Auto With a 5-Horse-Power Engine This classy racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built like a real automobile. It will even go where a big car can't go. For it has a narrow tread so you can drive anywhere—thru forest—up lanes—anywhere you could ride a bicycle. Yet you need not take the dust from anyone.

SEND NO MONEY

Just Your Name Don't lay down magazine until you have mailed me your name and address. By doing this you will get full information by return mail telling exactly how you can get this wonderful boys' and girls' auto without it costing you one cent. Send today—quickly. Be the first in your neighborhood to have one.

Just look at the happy faces in this picture. Don't they look like they were ready for a real time, perhaps off on an errand for Motner or a jaunt to the postoffice? Wouldn't you like to be with them? You can own a Culver Racer if you send me your name and follow my instructions. When I tell you this auto is to be given free—I mean free—it won't cost you one cent of your own money.

DON'T SEND A CENT All you need to do now is to rush me your name and address quick. A post card will do. Hurry if you want a free auto.

BILLY BRUCE, Mgr., Dept. 403, Topeka, Kansas

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Senator Arthur Capper's Washington Comment

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

CAPPER'S FARMER is edited by men who live on the farm. It is published in the heart of the greatest agricultural country in the world. It stands for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, and other trusts and combines. For the American farmers, who want to be progressive, there is no such favorite as Capper's Farmer. There is a department for the women, boys and girls, marketing livestock, poultry, dairy, farm machinery, horticulture, health, etc.

In order to introduce Capper's Farmer—a farm paper that's different—the publisher agrees to enter a trial subscription—8 months for 10 cents. Send dime or stamps. CAPPER'S FARMER, Dept. 100, Topeka, Kansas

For Our Young Readers

Do Snakes Charm Birds?

"Mother Goose, I just saw a snake charm a bird," exclaimed Tommy Tucker as he rushed up the path.

"Who told you that the snake charmed the bird?" asked Mother Goose.

"Why, I saw the snake do it with my own eyes, and Jack Sprat told me that was what the snake was doing."

"Jack Sprat is wrong, because snakes cannot charm birds. Folks used to believe that a long time ago, tho."

"But, Mother Goose," argued Tommy Tucker, "the bird I saw could not move and the snake would have killed it if I hadn't thrown a stick at it and scared it away just in time."

"Yes, I know a bird will sit as if charmed, and the snake will come up and kill it, but the reason the bird cannot move is because of fright. Tommy, did you ever get so badly fright-



truck. I couldn't live without country life. We have a gray cat that has six kittens. Well, a brown Leghorn hen decided to adopt the kittens, so whenever the mother cat goes away for food the hen hovers the kittens. When the mother comes back she fights her. She fusses at anyone who comes near.

America E. Jones, Jr.
Friend, Kan.

Bringing Up the Orphan Cat

At our place there is a motherless kitten. Its mother died when it was very small. We fed it but it didn't thrive very well. It scarcely lived.

One day a large Maltese mother cat came here, from where we don't know. She just came. Probably she wanted a change of scenery.

She saw the little orphan cat

and must have decided it was her duty to bring it up as a cat should be. She began by trying to wash it, a mistaken idea. Kitty promptly rebelled, so she tried to feed it. Since then she brings it a mouse every day. Kitty is beginning to look healthier. She does her own cleaning now and eats the food brought her. The mother cat is teaching her all a little cat should know.

Now, does a cat have a brain that can reason or think? We believe this cat has.

Hester Potter.
Robinson, Kan.

It's Fun to Trap

Young boys and sometimes girls can have as much fun trapping as the older boys and men. They may not reap the profits that their older brothers do but I know they have more real

Where Would You Go?

Boys and girls, if you could take a trip where would you go and why? For what she considers the best answer to this question the editor of the Young Folks' page will pay one dollar, and several of the letters will be printed. What do you say? Address Young Folks' Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

fun. Don't you enjoy going into the woods, pastures and meadows looking for the homes of the little, sly fur bearers? I think it is fun just to be out in these places all by myself or with some other friend, don't you? You can have lots of fun now by

The Hen Adopted the Kittens

I am 15 years old and a junior in high school. We go to the Friend consolidated school and ride 3 miles every morning and about 20 miles every evening in a Reo bus. I surely enjoy going to school in a bus, as it is much pleasanter than walking.

We live on a 160-acre farm and raise livestock and poultry and garden



Cobb X. Shinn.



Spot

Some folks have said that dogs can't talk as well as people do. But Spot, tho he's not human, speaks as plain as me or you. It's not dogs' fault if we don't know the things they try to tell. It's us; we haven't tried to learn their language very well.

Why, Spot, he only has to bark, or whine, or wag his tail, Or look me in the eye, an' you can bet I never fail To know just what he means; an' then another thing that's fine: He's just as quick at understandin' every move o' mine.

Spot has a certain kind o' bark to tell me when he's glad, An' one for when he's hungry, an' another when he's mad; An' funny little barks when he has somethin' up a tree, An' laughs when I come runnin', cause he knows how glad I'll be.

An' Spot, his eyes they talk to me when he has things to say; I often wish that people's eyes could look at me that way; He rests his nose right on my knee, an' looks me in the face An' says: "We're friends, an' trust each other any time or place."

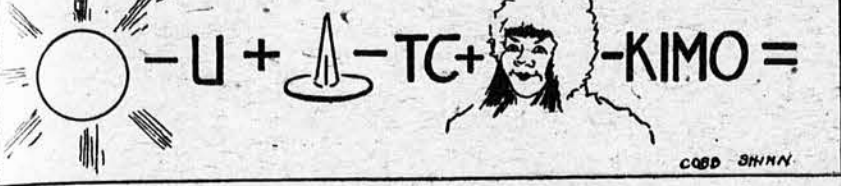
So don't tell me that dogs can't talk as well as people do, For Spot has proved that he can speak as plain as me or you. An' those who have their doubts about what brains a dog has got Would change their minds if they could spend a half an hour with Spot.

Pearl S. Marks in Our Dumb Animals.

going around to these places where the cunning little animals make their homes. By locating now the hollow trees and logs used by them, it will be easy to find these places and set your traps as soon as the season opens. If you do this be sure to take this hint: Don't bother their homes or you might cause them to leave.
Tom, the Trapper.

What are the only creatures able to swallow objects larger than themselves?

Answers



When you find the name of the creatures mentioned above send your solution to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Winners of this puzzle will be chosen a little differently this time. But we'll keep the way it's to be done a secret until time to announce them.

When chore time comes my brother Martin and I gather the eggs and tend to the chickens. Then we get a bucket of water for the house. Then we help Mamma, setting the table and drying the dishes.
Elmer Cramer.

Drying Dishes Isn't So Bad



Gridley, Kan.

A Mathematical Puzzle

If you can remember how this mathematical puzzle is worked you may find it of help some time when there is a lull in the games and other entertainment of a party. Tell a group of boys and girls that if they will think of a number and follow a certain formula you will tell them what that number is. You might word it as follows:

YOU: Have you selected your number?
GROUP: Yes.
YOU: Well, then, multiply it by three.
GROUP: It is done.
YOU: Is the result odd or even?
GROUP: Odd.
YOU: Add one to make it even and divide by two; then multiply by three again. Is it odd or even?
GROUP: Odd.
YOU: Add one to make it even and divide by two. How many times is nine contained in it?
GROUP: Once.
YOU: Your number is seven!

The key to this puzzle is simple enough. Count one toward the answer if the number is odd after the first multiplication, count two if it is odd after the second multiplication, and four for every time nine is contained in the last quotient. When the group chose 7 it worked out in this way: 7 times 3 equals 21; 21 plus 1 equals 22; 22 divided by 2 equals 11; 11 times 3 equals 33; 33 plus 1 equals 34; 34 divided by 2 equals 17; 17 divided by 9 equals 1 (plus).

As the product of the multiplication was odd both times and nine was contained once in the last quotient, you have 1 plus 2 plus 4, which equals 7.

The remainder after the final division is never taken into consideration. Suppose, however, when you ask, "Is it odd or even," the reply is "even." In that case do not have the 1 added but just divide by the two and multiply by the three, and do not count anything toward your answer on the even number except at the end when you divide by nine. For instance, suppose the number chosen by the group was 8. Multiplying it by 3 equals 24 and the result is even. So divide by 2 and multiply by 3, making 36. Now divide by 2 again and you get 18. Nine is contained in 18 twice and counting 4 for every time nine is contained in the last quotient, we have 8, the original number.

How Smart are You?

Without getting out your history books see if you can mark all these correctly. Mark correct statements X, incorrect statements—and statements you are doubtful about O. Send your slips to the Young Folks' Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

- Columbus discovered America in 1492.
- De Soto was a French explorer.
- John Cabot was sent by Portugal.
- Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin.
- De Soto discovered the Mississippi River.
- Samuel Adams was a President of the United States.
- The battle of Gettysburg was fought July 3, 1775.
- The battle of Bunker Hill was fought April 19, 1775.
- The Constitution was adopted in 1787.
- The French and Indian War was fought before Washington was born.
- Washington was inaugurated in 1787.
- Thomas Jefferson believed in the right of all men to vote.
- The war of 1812 was caused by England taxing the colonies.
- The stamp act was passed to help the colonies.
- Dred Scott was a famous explorer.
- Magellan was the first to circumnavigate the globe.
- The Mexican War was caused by a dispute over slavery.
- Morse invented the telephone.
- Andrew Jackson was the American commander at the battle of New Orleans.
- Benedict Arnold fought bravely at Saratoga.

Basketball at This School

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade at school. I have two dogs and four cats. We have a basketball game in our school almost every day.
Hartford, Kan. Orin Fry.

Cost of Public Schools

SCHOOL statistics show that there are approximately 21 million pupils enrolled in the public schools, or 76 per cent of the population of school age.

The first issue of a reasearch bulletin published by the National Education Association prints some statistics of interest concerning school costs. They have advanced from a total of 140 million dollars in 1890 to 1,045 million dollars in 1920.

Of this increase, however, the association advises that 638 million dollars, no less, are attributable to the lowered purchasing power of the dollar. This lowered purchasing power is largely due to war. But a further part of the increased cost is increased attendance, accounting for 195 million dollars. What remains of the increase, or 71 million dollars, represents higher charges due to increased efficiency or increased functions of the schools, or what may be termed the advancement of their work.

Enormous as school taxation is the cost of schools comes to an aggregate of 1.35 per cent of the national income, as compared with 1.30 per cent 10 years ago, an increase, tho not a large one. The Nation can well afford to spend something over 1 per cent of its annual income on education of its children. How much more effective this free public education is, appears not by these statistics but by the fact that the total number of days' schooling provided in the public schools a year has considerably more than doubled since 1890. School terms are longer and the eight-months' and nine-months' school year is spreading in the rural districts.

Every Housewife Should Know These Facts About Baking Powder

- that a big can at a low cost many times results in bakings that are unfit for food.
- that lack of proper leavening strength means failure and disappointment on bake-day.
- that one cent's worth of inferior Baking Powder many times ruins one dollar's worth of other ingredients.
- that millions depend on

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



THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

This Beautiful Doll Free!

Be Sure You Get a Capper Doll

Can You Solve This Puzzle?

D-L-Y D-M-L-

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



A Beautiful Doll For Every Little Girl

Aunt Alice has a doll for every little girl, so be sure and write and tell her what this doll's name is, filling in the coupon below. Send no money, just your name and address. Hurry if you want one of the beautiful dolls.

AUNT ALICE 42 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

AUNT ALICE, 42 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan. I have worked out the puzzle above and this doll's

name is.....
Below you will find my name and address. Send me your big Free Doll Offer.
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We also have other big bargains to offer in Guns, Hunting Coats, Trapper Knives, Smoke Pumps, etc. The coming fur season promises to be one of the greatest in the history of the fur industry. The chances of losing big money by not being properly posted and not having our inside secrets of how to get full value for your furs is greater than ever, so don't fail to write us for this information—Free for the asking. Drop us a card today.

Abraham Fur Co.

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A Big Year for the Trappers

Prices for Furs are 'Way Up—Why Not Cash in This Winter on This Valuable Crop?



This Shows the Method of Making Sets for Mink in Bank Runways. Note Sticks Arranged to Force the Animal into the Trap

THE young trapper certainly ought to be satisfied with the coming fur season. Prices will be much higher than last year. Manufacturers have practically cleaned up the old stocks and must have more goods for their trade. Dealers recognize this condition and are eagerly seeking every skin they can get. Best of all, since the last catch was below normal the bear bearers are reported numerous in rural communities. Conditions are such that with a few traps and some spare time, even the beginner ought to make good money taking pelts.

With competition keen among buyers lists will undoubtedly be mailed early and the novice must be warned to study these thoroly, always keeping in mind that it requires as much time and labor to handle poor skins as good ones.

When Pelts are Prime

The belief that furs are good any month with an "R" in the spelling of it has cost trappers a great deal of money. Some animals prime sooner than others. The skunk is first followed by the mink, weasel and muskrat and the larger animals. The last ones mentioned are best after a period of cold weather. It must be remembered that hides priming first deteriorate soonest in spring. Hides taken too late or too early do not pay.

The hunting grounds should be located early. Just before cold weather is a good time, for at this period the animals move about freely. Some are preparing their winter quarters; others are storing up food. While this is being done, signs are easy to discover but later they are quite difficult to find. During the winter many fur bearers burrow in. The trapper who knows where to make his sets is going to have an advantage over the one who has to guess.

For obvious reasons the range should be near home. If this is inconvenient sooner or later the traps may be neglected. In this case the work will not prove as profitable as it might. Further, there is little sense in spending most of the time going to and from traps, rather than giving them attention. And while on the subject it would be well to mention that when too many sets are made in a haphazard manner, they cannot be looked after properly. Of course the individual must determine just how much he can do. Have the line no longer than is to the best advantage of the owner.

A few general directions will help the amateur in looking for various animals.

The skunk prefers rough territory. Weed and brush patches are especially to their liking. Often trails are seen along hedge fences where the fur bearers travel. Use the flash light to determine whether the trail of the skunk passes thru the small culverts. Seemingly, the animals have little fear of man nor their nearness to human habitation. Burrows are frequently located under houses, around sheds and similar places.

Look for the mink along the creeks.

Usually the banks are overgrown with weeds offering concealment. The shallow pools, too, contain fish and muskels easy to get. Of course the animals frequent more open streams, but as a rule they like the smaller ones best.

So far as the weasel is concerned—this animal is also known as the ermine—it is very difficult to give any definite idea where the skins are most likely to be taken. Do not overlook post and rock piles and weed patches.

Habitats for Muskrats

Musk rats are always found near water. The shallow places generally provide the best trapping. On the stream, burrows are dug; in the lake and pond, houses are built. Exceptions, nevertheless, are common. Frequently houses are noticed in rivers, and dens on the shores of ponds.

Be sure all traps are in working condition before putting them out. Should any be defective, it is better that they be discarded rather than lose valuable pelts. With the best grades of muskrats bringing more than \$2 apiece at a recent sale, one cannot afford to be careless. Last, but not least, make every set count.

Near most of the rural districts in Kansas there are excellent opportunities for trapping during the coming winter and with the financial lure it is likely that many fur bearing animals will be taken before spring.

Write the dealers who advertise in these columns. Tell them where you saw their name and that you desire to be posted on market conditions during the season. The firms will be glad to do this. And when you have your first lot ready, you can ship it to any of the buyers who solicit pelts, and be sure of the very highest price and straightforward honest treatment.

Little Girls Made Happy

During the last few months many little girls have been made exceedingly happy because I sent them beautiful dolls. Every little girl instinctively longs for a doll and no matter how many she has there is always room in her heart for one more.

Appreciating this fact, I have made arrangements whereby every little girl reader of this announcement is put within easy reach of a big, lovely doll, free. The doll will come securely packed to prevent damage in the mail and will be delivered to your door by the postman without you having to pay a penny for it.

These dolls I am offering are really beautiful. They are 15 inches high and instead of being stuffed with cheap sawdust or excelsior, they are firmly filled with Spanish cork. They have pretty blue eyes, rosy cheeks and the prettiest little blue or rose colored dress you ever saw, trimmed with white rick-rack braid. The dresses are so arranged that you can dress and undress the dolls.

Be the first girl in your neighborhood to get one of these beautiful dolls. Just address a postcard to Aunt Alice, 36 Capital Building, Topeka, Kan. You don't even need to write a letter.—Adv.

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Capper Pig Club News

When We Can't Get Together Letters Help

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Assistant Club Manager

SOME days are lonesome ones in the office and the club managers develop a great desire to go out and meet the club folks, but of course, that isn't always possible. That is the way I feel about things today. I'd like to see the whole club family, but I cannot do that, so I am going to visit thru the letters that have come in during the last few days.

Here's a letter from Myron Blake of Clay county, and it has something to say about baseball: "I'm going to organize a club team up here next year and come down to the three-day pep meeting and show folks how to play the big game. I already have two boys that will join and four more have just about decided to get in the club work." That part suits me fine, but the next part of Myron's letter seems to concern the assistant manager. It reads, "How is Raymond? Can he still play ball?"

One, Two, Three—Out

You see, it's this way about the ball game. Myron was pitching "outs" with a diameter of about 6 feet longer than the bat I was using. Sure, I fanned. Someone tried to tell me the bat had a hole in it, but that wasn't so. Fact is, I couldn't have missed the ball any farther and stayed on the diamond. Mr. Whitman gave Myron a stick of chewing gum for fanning me. I'm going to practice up for next year and then—well, come and see.

Send for a Hospital

"Last Wednesday I was playing baseball at school," writes Roy Eckel, Lyon county member, "and when I went to catch a ball at home plate another fellow coming in home ran into me and knocked me down breaking one bone in my arm, but as luck would have it my left arm is the one that was broken and I am right-handed." Optimistic about it, isn't he? I put the foregoing letter aside and find next in order is a letter from Roscoe Williams, Lincoln county. "I had a runaway while I was mowing," writes Roscoe, "and came out lucky. I had only one rib broken and a few little scratches." Despite these injuries he says he is working hard to sell six gilts and four boars out of his contest litter. That is real grit. The third time is supposed to be the charm, or in the case of serious accidents it is supposed to be fatal, but happily that isn't true. For the first time in a good many days Lloyd Stockwell of Scott county wrote the club managers a letter. "Came out of an accident with two badly sprained arms," he reports, "and couldn't send you a letter sooner." That's the third accident reported in this story but luckily all our "patients" are getting along nicely.

Fall Pigs for Profit

A report from Eyal Trapp of Russell county reads, "My contest sow farrowed a fall litter of 14 pigs and saved nine of them." So many reports are coming in telling of fine fall litters, and you may be sure that pleases the club managers. Fall litters certainly mean a profit worth while. Success to you, club members. May you save all the fall pigs.

A Thought for October

October is the logical month to select sows and gilts for breeding for spring litters, and the time to provide winter quarters for all hogs. Make some practicable, efficient arrangements for watering and feeding. A little thought and work now while the weather is nice will save a lot of difficult, disagreeable work when the thermometer is snuggling close to the zero mark.

Good Care Brings Results

"My pigs are 177 days old," writes Parham Pennock, Labette county, "and they weigh from 170 to 200 pounds. I think that is very good. My father

conducted a sale for our pig club and the best gilt sold for \$49.50. Most of the pigs were not up in flesh as they should have been, but they sold very well at that. I am going to sell one of my pigs at auction the first Saturday in November. One of my pigs had a 7½-inch bone in the smallest place around the front leg. This hog stands 30 inches high."

Hogs Finance College Course

College and pigs again have something to do with each other. Read what Verne Curtis, Linn county, writes: "My hogs are actually beginning to grow now. We have had some good rains to start up the fall pasture, and that surely helps out. I can see a marked growth in the hogs in the last few weeks. My pigs have to make enough money for me to go back to Kansas State Agricultural College this spring. I have 11 pigs and two sows. Both of my sows are to have fall litters before long and those pigs will be ready to sell to bring in the money for college next fall." Verne certainly is accomplishing something worth while. He is a

successful breeder of purebred hogs, and his success in that provides a means of paying for his college work, and as success crowns his earnest efforts at school he will meet the world and its battles in the future with a knowledge that he is prepared to cope with any problem that presents itself.

Prepare Bees for Winter

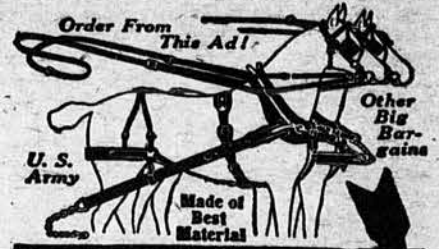
Preparation of the hives of bees for winter is the most important duty of the bee keeper during October. Arrangement of a place to store the bees before they actually need it will prevent a loss by freezing when cold weather comes.

Where the fall flowers are blooming the bees are busy accumulating winter stores and there is little tendency to build comb, so that if all the frames have been taken out, provision of comb foundations will help the bees.

If the stores seem to be light it is often necessary to supply feed for the bees, but inspection of the hives will satisfy the beeman of the need of food.

For wintering bees in a cellar a dry place where a temperature between 40 and 50 degrees can be maintained is best. The cellar should be dark as this will keep the bees from flying about and becoming restless.

In out door wintering special cases can be built, with little cost and the out of doors management has the advantage of permitting the bees to be put away earlier than the indoor method. However, it does not pay the owner of a few colonies to build special storage devices.



U. S. Government Harness—Buy Now!

Buy purchase of Army Harness and Equipment makes it possible to replace your farm harness at a small fraction of actual cost to make. Made for the U. S. ARMY. Quality through and through. Built to stand terrific strain of year. Compare favorably with any \$100.00 harness. Our Special Price on set double ambulance harness—\$27.75 (slightly used but in A-1 condition). Same Harness, Brand New, \$41.75

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back! FREE—Write for "Big Free Bargain Book" and Seasonal Bargain Prices on army supplies and equipment, tools, clothing, blankets, shoes, harness, everything for the farm and farmyard. U. S. FARM SALES CO. 831 S. Fifth St. Salina, Kan. FREE Bargain List

Saws 15 Cords a Day!

Mechanically more easily with this new saw than 1 Operated man can saw 2 cords by hand. Best coal saves, shortages—make Big Money with new 1923 MODEL OTTAWA One Man Log Saw. 8 and 4 H.P. LOW PRICES. Shipped from factory or Branch Houses. Burns kerosene. Cash, Easy Terms. Free Book—write OTTAWA MFG. CO. 1481-N Wood St. OTTAWA, KANSAS. 30 Day Trial



Protect Your Precious Teeth

In stormy weather your family is protected by rubber clothes and boots to prevent colds and other diseases.

In good weather or bad, the enamel of your teeth (the protective outer covering) needs to be cared for against the constant attack of decay. Mothers and school teachers should see that the teeth are brushed at least twice a day with a safe dental cream, to remove food particles in which the harmful decay germs breed.

The U. S. Public Health Service says that a dental cream should not contain grit. Harsh grit in a dentifrice may damage the precious protective enamel. You can be sure of a safe and sensible, non-gritty, drugless dental cream, suitable for all the family, when you buy Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream.

COLGATE'S

Cleans Teeth the Right Way

"Washes" and Polishes—
Doesn't Scratch or Scour

Colgate's contains a specially prepared fine chalk. It has no harsh grit, no strong drugs or chemicals. The refreshing, delicious flavor makes tooth brushing a pleasure.

More dentists recommend Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream than any other dentifrice. Since 1806 Colgate has made reliable products which every farm family likes.



COLGATE & CO.,
Farm Household, Dept. 106
199 Fulton Street,
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Please send me samples of the following articles. I enclose amount of stamps shown for each one checked.

- Face Powder 6c
- Baby Talc 4c
- Rapid Shave Cream . 2c
- Ribbon Dental Cream Free

Name.....
R. D.....Town.....State.....
Dealer's Name.....
Address.....

KANSAS this year has shown itself a topnotcher along many lines. Recent Government reports show that it has the lowest death rate of any place in the United States and this has done more, perhaps toward bringing Kansas into the limelight than anything else. Then came the report of its big acreage in wheat and later of its leadership in wheat production. It seems almost too good to believe that this would be followed by bumper yields of corn, kafir, milo, alfalfa, clover, Sudan grass, fruit, vegetables and other crops, but such has been the case.

These good crops in a large measure are helping to overcome the gloom that settled over the state at the beginning of 1922 as a result of the severe financial depression prevailing during the previous year. Another cheering element at this time is found in the recent report of State Treasurer E. T. Thompson on the financial condition of the state. According to Mr. Thompson Kansas bank deposits total \$439,936,754 and are larger than those for any other state.

Value of Farm Products

The total value of all farm products in the state last year, including livestock, was \$1,107,750,463.36. Kansas produced in 1921, poultry and eggs valued at \$22,573,114; animals butchered were valued at \$69,402,741; and dairy products were valued at \$50,602,924. "Our farm products in 1921 were valued at \$221,353,161.90, our livestock valued at \$184,154,817.50, our \$400,000 worth of manufactured products last year, making a total of \$1,107,463.36, all give us reason to feel proud of our state," Mr. Thompson said. The valuations on many of these articles for the present year of course will show a considerable increase.

There is one automobile for every five Kansans—or a total of 317,414 cars in the state, "a record equaled by less than half a dozen states," he said.

Kansas has a permanent school fund of \$10,062,504 which is used to support the public schools of the state. The balance of state money in the treasurer's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was \$39,734,374.92. The interest on this money from January 1, 1922, to June 30, 1922, or for the first six months of the current year, amounted to \$78,981.03. Mr. Thompson estimates the interest for the entire year will be around \$160,000.

"Kansas is living within its income and is showing the prosperity of Kansas," Mr. Thompson continued. "The valuation of all property in 1922 was \$3,554,812,791, which enables Kansas to maintain a state tax rate of \$1.66 per \$1,000, a decrease over 1921 of 57 1/2 cents per \$1,000, lower than that of any other state with two exceptions.

Wheat Sowing Nearly Finished

Crop conditions in Kansas have improved considerably during the last week on account of the rains that visited the central and eastern portions of the state. Fairly good rains extended as far west as Salina and Hutchinson, but many sections farther west have received but little rain.

"Wheat sowing," says S. D. Flora, the state meteorologist in his weekly report, "has made rapid progress, especially in the eastern counties, and is now from 75 to 90 per cent finished in most sections. A great deal of it is up to fine stands from the Kaw Valley south to the Oklahoma line and along the Missouri River in the northeast corner of the state, but generally over the central and western parts the soil is much too dry and a great deal has lain in the ground for several weeks without sprouting. Prospects of using it for fall pastures in the western half of the state are poor at present. Grasshoppers are doing some damage in a few of the Western Kansas counties.

"Cribbing corn has begun in many localities over the state and with favorable weather conditions will be general next week. The yield will be about 105,253,000 bushels. Pastures are very dry in the western counties but good in the eastern. Broomcorn cutting is just about finished. Picking apples is 75 per cent completed in the extreme northeast counties and well advanced elsewhere."

County Farm Conditions

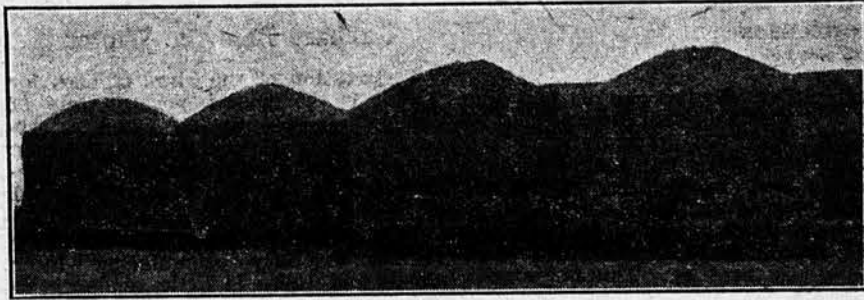
Local conditions of crops, farm work livestock and rural markets are shown in the following county reports from special correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Clay—Farmers are thru drilling wheat, as the acreage will be less this year. Early

Kansas Leads All in Wealth

State's Bank Deposits and Crops are Exceptional

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



Well Filled Corn Cribs Like These and Overflowing Wheat Bins May be Found Everywhere in Kansas. Car Shortage is Curtailing Shipments

sown wheat is up and is being pastured. Rain is needed in some localities to germinate the wheat. Putting up feed and marketing wheat are keeping the farmers busy. The swine plague is not extinct and many hogs are dying. Our corn crop will be lighter than we expected. The outlook for the farmers is becoming better. Rural market report: Wheat, 93c; corn, 51c; young poultry, 19c; hogs \$9; butterfat, 32c; eggs, 28c.—P. R. Farslund.

Doniphan—We recently had a very welcome rain which was needed very much. About all the wheat crop has been sown. The entire apple crop will be picked soon. The price received for apples this year was not as good as usual. Corn is drying very fast and will be loose on the cob because of the dry weather. Rural market report: Corn, 55c; hogs, \$9.50; wheat, \$1; hay, \$11; potatoes, \$1; eggs, 30c.—B. E. Ellis.

Douglas—Wheat sowing is almost finished. Last cutting of alfalfa has been put up. Weather is fine but more rain is needed. All farmers are taking advantage of this weather to prepare for winter. Corn husking will begin soon. Cattle and hogs are being fed extensively. Apples and pears are plentiful. Rural market report: Wheat, 93c; corn, 59c; oats, 38c; cattle, \$7; veal, \$9; hogs, \$9.15; hens, 16c; eggs, 33c; butter, 35c.—Mrs. O. L. Cox.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather is still dry as we have not had a good rain since May 31. Wheat drilling is about finished. Much feed is now being put up. We had our first frost Sunday night, October 2. Several satisfactory public sales have been held. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Much wheat is being marketed. Rural market report: Eggs, 27c; cream, 30c; wheat, 90c.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—A wheat acreage which is somewhat smaller than last year has been sown and is in excellent condition and making a fine growth after the recent rains. Pastures are exceptionally good and will remain so until a heavy frost. All livestock is looking well. Part of the prairie hay crop was baled.—John H. Fox.

Harvey—A local shower last week caused a drop in the temperature. Much wheat has been sown in dry ground. The soil is still dry and a good rain is needed for the wheat. Rural market report: Wheat, 85c; oats, shipped in, 50c; bran, \$16; shorts, \$24; butter, 35c; eggs, 27c; potatoes, \$1.20; apples, \$1.50 to \$2; pears, \$1 to \$2.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—The weather is cool and exceedingly dry. Some of the early sown wheat has sprouted and dried up. Several reports signify that something has been eating wheat that has been sown. Unless a rain in the near future makes seeding favorable, the wheat acreage will be small this year. The elevators at Satanta are filled to capacity. Milo, kafir and corn are about half a crop this year. Wheat is worth 85c to 90c.—F. A. Sovereign.

Labette—Stack threshing is finished. The yield ranged from 5 to 22 bushels an acre. All stacks grain were infested with weevil. It has been very dry for the last three weeks. About all wheat has been drilled and the early sown is up. Corn will be a fair crop. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; oats, 35c; cream, 28c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—Early sown wheat is uneven but the late sown wheat will not germinate until it rains. The wheat acreage is about the same as last year. Some farmers have started to harvest the corn crop which will be light and of inferior quality. The third

crop of alfalfa did not mature. Threshing is completed. The kafir crop is not exceptionally good. Rural market report: Wheat, 89c; corn, 50c; eggs, 26c.—C. A. Kjellberg.

Marion—About half the wheat crop has been sown. We are badly in need of rain. Wheat in some localities is up while in others it is too dry to prepare a good seed-bed. Cane feed has been harvested. We have had several small frosts. Rural market report: Wheat, 93c; eggs, 28c.—G. D. Dyck.

Miami—Wheat seeding is practically finished. The acreage is small. Light showers have been extremely welcome but a heavy rain is needed for there is a shortage of stock water. Livestock is looking well and doing fine.—F. J. Haefele.

Nemaha—We had a severe frost on the nights of October 8 and 9. Corn is well dried out and many farmers are husking their crop. Corn shucks easy but rubbins are numerous. The average will be from 10 to 50 bushels an acre.—Mrs. A. M. McCord.

Osage—Cribbing of corn has been started. The kernels have been made light and chaffy by the bugs. Feed crops were excellent this year and much fodder remained uncut. Weather is fine for fall plowing but little has been done except for wheat.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—Some wheat has sprouted and is drying up. A few farmers have quit drilling, while others have finished. The weather is still very dry and windy with but few local showers. There is a small acreage of corn in the county. Roughness for spring feeding will be scarce.—W. F. Arnold.

Rooks—Wheat sowing is about two-thirds finished. Many fields that were sown are infested with a small, brown, jointed worm 1/2 to 1 inch in length. These worms follow up the drill row eating up the wheat. Many farmers are selling off their surplus cattle. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 50c; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 30c.—C. O. Thomas.

Stafford—Wheat sowing is almost finished. Some fields show a good stand while others are very uneven. Apples are plentiful and are hard to sell. All feed crops are harvested and are in excellent condition. A number of public sales have been held recently. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; corn, 58c; eggs, 27c; butter, 30c.—H. A. Kachelman.

Sumner—Cooler weather prevails. Wheat sowing is nearly finished. Early sown wheat is up and is looking fine. The ground is in excellent condition with plenty of moisture for a good growth. Some stack threshing remains to be done. All silos have been filled. Rural market report: Wheat, 90c; oats, 35c; corn, 40c; eggs, 27c; butter, 30c; apples, \$1.25.—E. L. Stocking.

Wabaunsee—A light rain last week is starting the wheat in fine order and is freshening up the pastures. Much wheat is being marketed because of weevil. Rural market report: Wheat, 85c; oats, 48c; corn, 50c; eggs, 25c; fries, 17c; hens, 10c.—G. W. Hartner.

Republic—Corn in Republic county is turning out better than was expected. Frank Bednar at Cuba has corn that is averaging 60 bushels an acre, while Ed Vanious and Wesley Jansky near Belleville report yields of 50 and 40 bushels respectively. Other farmers report yields of 30 to 35 bushels an acre. This looks like a banner year for crops of all kinds in Republic county.—H. M. Brown.

Colorado Crops

The actual acreage planted to crops in Colorado for this year's harvest is something more than 6 million acres, as reports from several counties fall considerably short of the total cultivated acreage. The largest increases this year were in acreages devoted to wheat, potatoes and various truck crops.

The number of farms reporting is 54,607 as compared with 52,245 last year. The average number of acres under cultivation a farm is 104.52 acres as compared with 102.55 acres last year and 101.99 acres in 1920.

Phillips county ranks first in acreage cultivated to the farm, with an average of 281.12 acres for each farm reported. The land in this county is all non-irrigated and the principal crops are wheat and corn. This county also ranks first in percentage of its area under cultivation, with more than 48 per cent.

Other counties in the northeast part of Colorado lying near Phillips county, all have large acreages under cultivation on each farm, as follows: Sedgwick, 182.59; Logan, 170.84; Washington, 187.36; Yuma, 220.45; Kit Carson, 190.37. These are among the leading counties in the state in the production of wheat and corn. The wheat crop in all these counties this year is good, and in some parts of this district the corn crop is the best on record.

Phillips—The past season has been one of the driest we have had in the last 25 years. A good rain would be very welcome. Some wheat will have to be reseeded because it sprouted and then died for lack of moisture. Corn is better in some localities than in others. Cane and Sudan grass produced excellent crops. Feed is plentiful. Many public sales are being held. Rural market report: Wheat, 85c; corn, 45c; rye, 45c; hogs, \$8.50 to \$9.85; steers, \$3 to \$6.—A. C. Cauble.

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.

Drouths evaporate many farm profits as well as moisture.

A Butcher Shop on His Farm

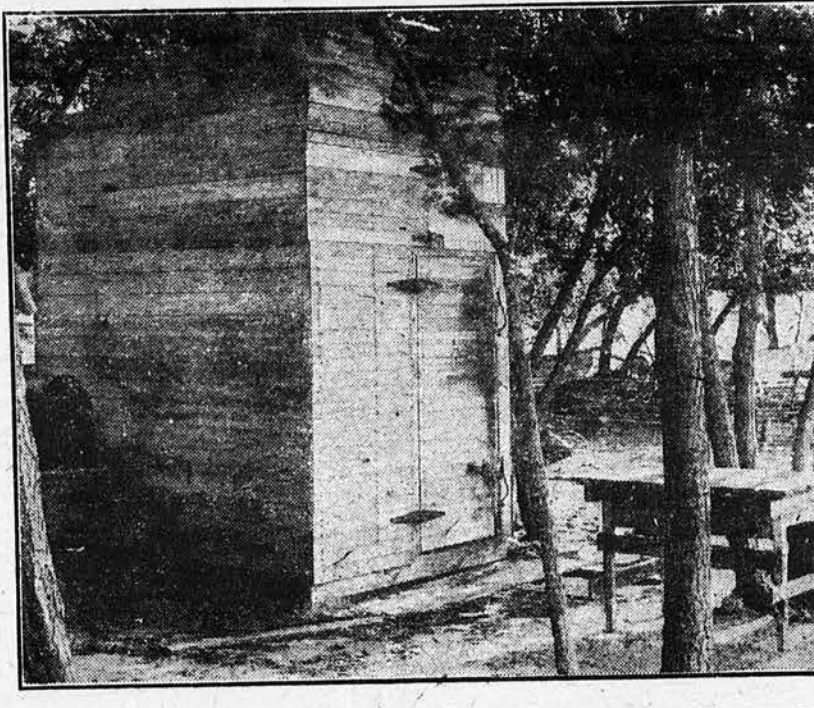
BY RAY YARNELL

IT TOOK a Pratt county farmer to demonstrate to retail butchers that opportunity for the sale of meat at retail exists outside of towns and cities if service is given. Luther W. Stotts, who lives near Byers, became a butcher as well as a dairyman and farmer, when he found there was a demand for fresh meat among farmers during the summer months.

He operates five meat routes, covering four once a week and one route twice a week. Every day a calf is butchered, the meat cut into steaks, roasts and portions for boiling, and sold to farmer customers. The meat is kept in an ice box on the back of the delivery car. A big refrigerator was built on the farm to cool the meat over night.

Last year Stotts butchered 117 calves. He operated the routes from the middle of June until October. This year he did not start delivery until June 20. Some of the calves are raised on the farm and others are bought and fattened. Two men are employed to handle the business, one a professional meat cutter.

Expense of operation averages around \$8 a day, in addition to the cost of the calf. Careful account of all receipts and expenditures is kept and the books show that the business has been profitable. Butchering is discontinued in October because at that season farmers usually slaughter a calf or hog and are out of the market for fresh meat. Stotts has a dairy herd of 40 animals and his meat business supplies a profitable market for his bull calves. In addition he can make money by buying up young calves from other farmers who do not wish to feed them out for the market.



Makes Pump Do Double Duty

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

ONE windmill force pump supplies with both well and cistern water the home of George Heidrick, near Beloit in Mitchell county. Water for the basement, for toilet purposes in the bathroom, and in the kitchen to be used for washing vegetables and in various other ways, comes from a large air pressure tank, 5 feet by 20 feet, which is buried with one end in the basement. The tank is filled by the force pump at a well in the yard, the pump having an automatic control which throws it out of action when the pressure in the tank reaches 60 pounds and starts again when pressure gets down to 40 pounds. The tank also forces water to five hydrants in the yard and garden and to the livestock.



The large air pressure tank is connected to a waterlift which pumps the cistern water into a small air pressure tank. This small tank forces soft water to the basement for washing purposes, to the bathroom, and to the kitchen. The lift uses 1 gallon of well water for every gallon of cistern water pumped, and about 15 pounds pressure is necessary to operate it. The arrangement is an excellent one, and gives to the Heidrick home

what the majority of city homes do not have—both hard and soft water. "A fellow has only one life on this earth and he ought to be as comfortable as he can," is the way Mr. Heidrick expresses his feelings, and the nine-room home, shown here proves he practices what he preaches. A farm electric plant in the basement supplies electricity for 26 lights, and also operates the washer, sweeper, electric fan and separator. The electric washer and stationary tubs in the basement take at least some of the hard work from Mrs. Heidrick's washday. Another comfort of the Heidrick home is a furnace, in which wood is the fuel principally used.

Kansans—Do You Know?

Under the above title the Kansas State Historical Society, under the signature of Sam F. Woolard of Wichita, the president, has issued an interesting synopsis of the work of this organization. Mr. Woolard says:

The Kansas State Historical Society was incorporated December 15, 1875, by Samuel A. Kingman, George A. Crawford, John A. Martin, "Father" Baker, Sol Miller, D. W. Wilder and D. R. Anthony, all of whom were Kansas pioneers deserving of lasting and affectionate remembrance. They were appointed at the annual meeting of the Editors' and Publishers' Association held at Manhattan, April 7, 1875, pursuant to a resolution introduced by D. W. Wilder—

"For the purpose of saving the present and past records of our 21 years of eventful history." To the newspaper men of Kansas belongs the credit of having organized this association. By resolution later, all Kansas newspaper men are made members without special election.

The administration of this society has faithfully carried out its declared purpose in the collection of books, maps, charts, newspapers, pamphlets, reports of societies and institutions, pictures, printed documents and papers, manuscripts and materials of whatever kind especially calculated to exhibit and illustrate the history, growth and development of Kansas, and to arrange such materials and place them in condition for permanent preservation, and for the convenient use of the public. Today this collection contains:

Books 54,032
Newspapers and periodicals, volumes. 57,518
Maps, atlases and charts..... 9,054
Pictures and posters..... 11,189
Pamphlets 175,539
Museum objects and relics..... 12,352
Manuscripts, separate pieces..... 76,000
Archives, bound volumes..... 4,439
Archives, separate pieces..... 451,810

The value of the files of the newspapers of Kansas cannot be estimated. Many important lawsuits have been decided by these files. They provide information which is nowhere else available. We have files of the first newspaper published in Kansas Territory—Kansas Weekly Herald, the first issue of which was dated September 15, 1841. Our newspaper collection is the largest in the world. It contains a file of every newspaper and other Kansas publication from 1875, the date of the founding of the Society, up to the present time. The files of the Kansas Free State, Herald of Freedom, and other Territorial papers, are complete.

Our library is one of the largest and best in the West. Almost all the books and pamphlets written by Kansans and by others about Kansas are to be found in it. Its genealogical section is perhaps as full and complete as any in the Mississippi Valley. It contains rare genealogies not often seen in Western libraries. Its collections of historical works and material relating to the history of Kansas is unexcelled, far surpassing those even of many older states concerning their history. In the matter of early Western travel and exploration it is particularly rich. Taken in connection with its wealth of old manuscripts about the country west of the Mississippi, it makes our collection unrivaled in its information concerning the Great West.

The museum is worth a special trip to the Memorial and Historical Society building in Topeka. Many teachers bring their classes in a body for a day's enjoyable study of this fascinating display of specimens not only from Kansas, but of the entire world. In fact days could be spent profitably here by anyone interested in the implements and appliances of former generations. Relics from the Revolutionary War, Civil War, Spanish War, and a growing collection of the late war. Here you will find the Civil War flags of Kansas regiments displayed in crypts. The Spanish flag, the Aguinaldo flag captured by the Twentieth Kansas are here. Then a wonderful collection of cartoons and posters of the Civil War and of the World War, including the valuable collection of French letters made in France by Governor Allen, and which he presented to our society.

We are preserving the personal record of all Kansas soldiers in the World War. Photographs, biographical sketches, letters and newspaper clippings have been received from hundreds of families relating to their soldier boys.

The Kansas State Historical Society is the second largest state society in America. This is a wonderful showing for the vigorous young state of Kansas. Only Wisconsin has a larger society, and in some features Kansas outranks even Wisconsin.

As Mr. Woolard says, a trip to Topeka is not complete without a visit to Memorial Hall, where visitors are cordially welcome. The Kansas State Historical Society has been wonderfully efficient in developing its record of the wonderful progress of Kansas.

Joyce Kilmer 1918-1922

Four years,—long since, the angry guns are still;
There lurks no taint of poison in the air—
Time's healing hand has touched each field and hill;
Wild-flowers bloom beside the dug-out stair....
Four years,—well we have watched our young grow old;
Have plodded on; have seen a thousand suns
Follow a thousand nights; have sat and told
Strange tales, leaving untold far stranger ones....

While you have seen Shakespeare! and Dante, too!
And Spencer! Thompson!...Keats!...the deathless band....
Was gallant Brooks the first to welcome you
Across the threshold of the Poets Land....
And is it true then that their songs flow on
In that Far Place which lies beyond our dawn?

—George Matthew Carroll, in The Chicago Tribune.

Joyce Kilmer, American poet, was killed in action on July 30, 1918, while attached to the regimental intelligence staff of the 165th United States Infantry, which was engaged in locating enemy machine guns in the Wood of the Burned Bridge, on the Ourcq.

Why Not Use More Meat?

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

The healthfulness of meat and the economy of food units in the form of meat, even at present high retail prices, will justify a very great increase in domestic consumption. Only a few days ago I called at one of our local grocery and meat shops at Manhattan with a list of six meat cuts, ranging from chuck roast to sirloin steak, and also six so-called meat substitutes, macaroni, cheese, potatoes, baked beans, rice and bread. After obtaining retail prices on these I found the average cost of 1,000 calories of these two groups to be as follows: In the form of meat 15.5 cents; in the form of the so-called meat substitutes mentioned 22.6 cents. That education is needed as to the relative value of cuts, as well as to the value of meat in general, is indicated by the fact that in 1916 the ratio between the wholesale price of hind and front quarters was 1.3 to 1, while in 1921 it had risen to 2 to 1. This is simply a reflection of the increased demand for hindquarters and the decreased demand for forequarters. Great good may be done the consumer, as well as the producer, thru an aggressive and practical campaign of education relative to the value of meat in the human diet.

Westclox



The household timekeeper

FOLKS who used to set their minds now set Big Ben and sleep soundly, restfully, confidently.

They know that any Westclox alarm will call them on the dot; whether it's at 2 A.M. for the dairyman, or later for 'tween season chores.

After it starts the day on time, it sees the children off to school, times the trip to town, meals or

whatever else is needed. It is surprising how often Big Ben gets an inquiring look, and satisfying the way he answers it, day in and day out, demanding almost no attention.

That's characteristic of any timepiece with Westclox on its dial. They must be able to run on time and ring on time before they are allowed to wear the name Westclox.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
Factory: Peru, Illinois. In Canada: Western Clock Co., Limited, Peterborough, Ont.

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

"Line's Busy!"—No, Never!

You never get the busy signal when you call for Buyers on the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze line. There is always somebody who wants what you have to sell. Our Farmers Classified Page is the switchboard that connects up with more than 125,000 farm families.

Plug in With Buyers

Earn Money at Home

Address Envelopes in Your Spare Time

\$59.40 in 20 Days

This is the record of Verne Ellis, Allegan, Mich., whose picture appears to the right. As you can see, Mr. Ellis has crippled hands. His fingers are so badly cramped that he has to use pencils, rubber ends down, to press the keys of his typewriter. In spite of this handicap, Mr. Ellis is making good on our proposition.



We Furnish Material, You Do the Work

You can succeed in this work from the very beginning. A typewriter is not essential. If you can write plainly, we will furnish necessary material and you can make extra money by working right in your own home. This is one plan in which shut-ins can succeed on an equal basis with others. Mail the coupon below at once and get full particulars FREE.

Clip and Mail Coupon

Dest 98B, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen—Please send me full particulars regarding the plan for making money in my own home.

Name..... R. F. D. or St.....

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



Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

CONSIDERABLE declines in the value of farm products are reported by the Government for last month. One of the most vital questions of the moment bearing upon the immediate outlook for business is that of the probable purchasing power of farmers this fall. His purchasing power, according to President J. R. Howard, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has dropped from 100 per cent to less than 64 per cent. Industry has been cheered by the recurrent reports of excellent growing crops and the promise of a greater abundance of harvests this year than in 1921. The farmers, however, have not shared greatly in this enthusiasm. The reason is plain. Since July the prices of wheat, corn and other food-stuffs have fallen, in some cases precipitately. Wheat declined more than 20 cents a bushel to below \$1. The price received on the farm was much less. In many cases the prices paid have ranged from 70 to 80 cents a bushel. At the same time farm values were tumbling, other commodity prices have been rising. Coal, steel, building materials, and clothing all are higher than they were in the summer when wheat started to decline.

World Wheat Crop Decreases

However, recent reports from Europe have been disquieting and the possibility of a general world war being started again in Europe, coupled with the news of crop failures and reduced yields, in many nations on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. The specter of a new war in Europe had an immediate effect upon wheat which showed a rebound in price and advanced about 10 cents a bushel.

The present world supply of wheat is estimated at 3,192,037,000 bushels as compared with 3,273,588,000 bushels for last year.

The new estimate shows a considerable increase over last year in the United States from 794,893,000 bushels to 810,123,000.

The estimate places France's production at 235,380,000 bushels against 323,467,000 in 1921, and Germany's at 69,670,000 compared with 107,798,000 bushels.

Losses and decreases in the wheat crop in the various countries in Europe stated in bushels are as follows:

France, 86 million; Spain, 33 million; Italy, 30 million; Germany, 22 million; England and Wales, 9 million; Hungary, 9 million; Czechoslovakia, 8 million; Bulgaria, 8 million; Belgium, 4 million; Sweden, 3 1/2 million; Holland, 3 1/2 million; Denmark, 2 million, and Switzerland, 1 1/4 million, with the only gain of consequence in Poland, amounting to 7,333,000.

Farm Prices Show Improvement

The effect of these reports has been to check the decline in the prices of farm products in general and during the last 10 days prices have either advanced or have shown no further declines. Reports show that unemployment has greatly decreased and there is considerable improvement in freight transportation. However, car shortage is causing considerable worry to shippers.

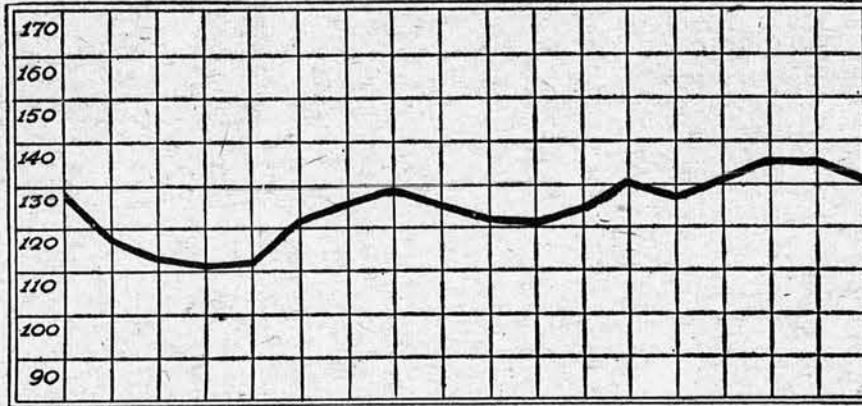
Suffering in Kansas from the freight car shortage continues to increase according to reports received by the Kansas Public Utilities Commission from different points in the state. Many mills and elevators may be forced to close in the near future if relief is not furnished immediately.

Shortage in grain cars has been noticed all summer, but cattle cars remained available. Recently it has been impossible for Kansas cattlemen to procure cars.

Reports received from the car departments of the different roads are discouraging. Rail officials state that all of the available empties are in the East and that they are not being sent west by the Eastern lines.

Car Shortage Hurts Stockmen

Stockmen in the Southwest are suffering severe losses on account of not being able to get cars. There is so little grass on the Texas and New Mexican ranges that large herds of stock are facing starvation and the



Prices of Farm Products Showed a Considerable Decline from August 15 to September 15. Note Monthly Trend As Shown in Each Square

public is facing higher prices unless providence sends rain and the interstate commerce commission cars. The cattlemen cannot keep their stock much longer in the Southwest, so they must either market their herds or send them to greener pastures.

West Texas, Panhandle and New Mexican ranches need 10,000 cars at once. Most of this great area has not had rain since last June.

Cattle receipts at Kansas City this week were a little heavier than the previous week and the market closed dull and steady, with a better clearance than for several weeks. Stockers and feeders are in active demand. Hog prices again declined 10 to 15 cents. Sheep are about steady with receipts, mostly breeding and feeding kinds.

Kansas City Livestock Receipts

Receipts for the week were 5,500 cattle, 5,500 hogs, and 2,000 sheep, compared with 4,050 cattle, 7,700 hogs, and 4,332 sheep a week ago, and 1,720 cattle, 3,043 hogs, and 1,470 sheep a year ago.

With lighter receipts this week there was a better movement of beef cattle, with no material change in prices, and market closing slow. Prices on short-feds show some weakness, due largely to lack of flesh. Cows are strong to 25 cents higher.

Active demand for stockers and feeders continues at steady to strong prices. Preference is given the good quality kind with an unusual demand for the cheaper sorts.

Hogs Continue to Decline

Hogs continue to decline, with present market 10 to 15 cents lower. Top \$9 and bulk of sales \$8.70 to \$9. Some attribute decline to slackened demand for pork at Eastern markets, others the approaching of the packing season.

Lambs and sheep are quoted steady with receipts largely feeding and breeding sheep. A few Western lambs are selling for \$13.65. Feeding lambs are bringing from \$10 to \$13.

Horses and Mules

There were more orders for horses and mules, especially mules, with some selling higher. One large institution in Kansas City using a large string of good horses has arranged to make all

purchases on the market at Kansas City.

The following quotations are given on horses at Kansas City this week: Drafters weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$140 apiece; fair to good drafters, \$60 to \$100; good chunks, \$60 to \$125; medium chunks, \$50 to \$85; fancy drivers, \$100 to \$175; medium to good drivers, \$65 to \$100; good to extra Southerners, \$75 to \$100; common Southerners, \$20 to \$45; plugs, \$10 to \$25.

The following prices are quoted on good work mules, 4 to 7 years old: Mules 13 1/2 to 14 hands high, \$25 to \$85; 14 to 14 1/2 hands, \$50 to \$85; 15 to 15 1/2 hands, \$85 to \$125; 15 1/2 hands to 16 hands, \$100 to \$140; extra big mules, \$125 to \$150.

Hides and Wool

Not much change in the hide and wool situation is noted at Kansas City this week and the following quotations are given on green salted hides:

No. 1 hides, 13 to 13 1/2c; No. 2 hides, 12 to 12 1/2c; side brands, 9 to 10 1/2c; bulls, 8 to 8 1/2c; green glue, 5c; dry flint, 15 to 16c; horse hides, \$3.50 to \$4.75 apiece; pony hides, \$2.26 to \$2.50; sheep pelts, 20 to 22c a pound; No. 1 tallow, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; No. 2 tallow, 2 1/2 to 3c.

The following quotations are given on wool at Kansas City:

Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska bright medium wool, 28c a pound; dark medium, 25c; light fine, 30 to 32c; heavy fine, 20 to 25c; Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Texas light fine good staple, 30 to 35c.

Dairy and Poultry

But little change is reported in the dairy and poultry markets at Kansas City this week. The following prices are quoted on poultry and poultry products:

Live Poultry—Hens, 13 to 20c, according to weight; broilers, 20c; springs, 16 to 17c; roosters, 10c; turkeys, 31c; geese, 13c; ducks, 18c.

Eggs—Firsts, 31c a dozen; seconds, 23c; selected case lots, 37c.

The following prices are quoted on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 42 to 43c a pound; packing butter, 23c;

butterfat, 38c; Longhorn cheese, 26 1/2c; Daisies, 25 1/4c; Flats, 25 1/4c; Prints, 27 1/4c; Brick, 27 1/4c; imported Roquefort, 66c; Limburger, 20c; imported Swiss, 49 to 50c; domestic Swiss, 26 to 38c.

Kansas City Grain Market

Transportation conditions in the Southwest are very unsatisfactory. Cars are scarce and very difficult to get. The shortage of grain cars is acute in the entire Southwest and many flour mills are operating only part of the time because of the difficulty experienced in getting grain shipped. This also has caused considerable distress among farmers as many of them have inadequate facilities for permanent storage of wheat. A great deal of it has been piled on the ground or placed in temporary bins that are not weather proof so that there is great danger of the grain being damaged. In fact much of the wheat now reaching the market is heating and is causing a big loss to the shippers. The inability of farmers to ship their grain is causing some embarrassment to them and their bankers because money cannot be obtained to take up all of their loans. This in turn makes it difficult for the banks to handle their own notes and obligations. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been appealed to and it is hoped that some relief can be provided soon.

Reports of crop failures and reduced wheat yields in Europe coupled with the Turkish war scare have given considerable strength to the grain market. Wheat and corn futures reached new high levels for the season and carlots of wheat sold at the highest price reported since last July. Corn also reached a new record level, the highest reported since November in 1920.

Futures Show Market Gains

At the close of the market December wheat futures showed gains of 4 to 5 cents and May wheat, 3 1/4 to 3 3/4 cents.

The spring wheat crop according to Government estimates is now placed at 268 million bushels for the United States which is a reduction of 9 million bushels from the September forecast. However it is 60 million bushels more than the final estimate for last season. This makes the total wheat crop of the United States about 810 million bushels or 15 million bushels more than was harvested last year and 11 million bushels more than the five-year average.

Corn futures show gains of 3 to 4 1/2 cents. This makes the present prices for December deliveries about 12 cents higher than the low levels of the season.

The October estimate of the Nation's corn crop by the Government is placed at 2,853 million bushels which is about 22 million bushels below the September forecast and 227 million bushels smaller than last year's crop.

Oats futures made gains of 3 1/2 cents. The present crop in the United States is estimated at 1,230 million bushels which is a reduction of 25 million bushels from the September forecast. The crop for last year amounted to 1,230 million bushels as compared with 1,061 million bushels for last year.

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

December wheat, \$1.05 1/2; May wheat, \$1.05 3/4; December corn, 62 1/2c; 64 7/8c; December oats, 42 1/2c.

Cash Wheat Two Cents Higher

On cash sales at Kansas City all grades of wheat are quoted from 1 cent to 2 cents higher. The following sales are reported at Kansas City:

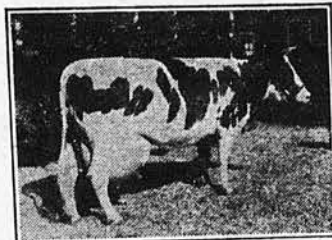
No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.16 to \$1.22; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.15 to \$1.21; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.20; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.13 to \$1.18; No. 5 dark hard, \$1.12.

No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.14 to \$1.20; No. 2 hard, \$1.15 to \$1.21; No. 3 hard, \$1.11 to \$1.19; No. 4 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.13; No. 5 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.10; No. 2 yellow hard wheat, \$1.11; No. 3 yellow hard, \$1.12.

(Continued on Page 35)

World's Best Milk Record

J. H. FRANDSEN



THOSE who are still inclined to think that "one cow is just as good as another" should be particularly interested in seeing Segis Pietertje Prospect, owned by the Carnation Stock Farms of Seattle, Wash. It will also be of interest to note that this cow in one year produced as much milk as do 10 average Kansas cows.

Segis Pietertje Prospect, shown in this picture, in one year produced 37,331 pounds of milk containing 1,448 pounds of butter. This is an average production of 51 quarts of milk every day for 365 days.

Note the wonderful dairy type and good capacity of this cow. She is 9 years old and is in such good health that those close to her believe that she may yet make even a better record.

Demand Rules Poultry Price

Profits Come From Studying What Market Desires

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

KANSAS poultry raisers will suffer a loss this fall, as usual, because of the general tendency to flood the market at this time of the year with unfinished birds of a size not demanded by consumers. Also, poultrymen are afraid to begin marketing their eggs thru the grading system, because they have not tried it and instead continue to sell at a flat price for all grades, thereby losing further possible profits.

These assertions are not made by a person unacquainted with farm poultry conditions. They come from N. L. Harris, for several years poultry specialist for the extension department of Kansas State Agricultural College, and now manager of one of the largest poultry products companies in the state. Mr. Harris has seen the poultry business from the viewpoint of the producer and of the buyer, and also is in position to know what the consumer desires.

"An investigation, thru county agents in 57 Kansas counties, indicates the poultry supply of the state is 10 per cent larger than last year." Mr. Harris declares. "An even greater increase existed just after the hatching season, but losses thru spring and summer cut this down somewhat. In the face of this increase, live poultry is not moving toward market at the present time at a rate consistent with the larger production. This is due to a belief on the part of the producer that he is not getting a fair price. In determining the accuracy of this belief we must take into consideration the fact that there is an immense quantity of poultry in storage, and that prices are not down to a pre-war level. On the other hand, meat prices are approximately at pre-war levels.

"After all, the consumer is the factor which ultimately determines the price of poultry. Consumption has not been keeping up with production, and when such a condition exists the problem is to get poultry products on the market at a price which will induce buying."

More Systematic Methods Essential

Poultry marketing is not systematized, Mr. Harris asserts, and anyone who takes the time to study poultry receipts thruout the year will agree with him. Poultrymen who follow the practice of marketing their spring chickens at the broiler stage usually get excellent prices. "But about that time," says Mr. Harris, "a big mistake is made by many farmers. The press of summer work is so great that the chickens often are turned out to rustle for themselves. They do not receive the feed and care that will result in big, husky-framed, firm-fleshed birds which will weigh what the market demands. Instead, when fall comes, birds are sold which the buyer finds difficult to pass on.

"At the present time, for instance, we are getting many pullets, showing signs of maturity, and of breeds which ought to weigh 6 pounds at the age of these birds. Instead, these chickens tip the scales at about 3 to 3 1/2 pounds. Good broilers are snapped up eagerly by Eastern markets, and so are 6 to 8-pound birds, but getting rid of the intermediate weights is a problem. Consequently the price for such birds goes down, and the producer suffers.

"Hotels take a considerable part of the poultry we ship. They demand either broilers or large birds. The broiler can be divided into two appetizing portions. The large bird has enough meat to make some good, eatable servings, but the 3 and 4-pound chicken has too many bones and too little meat. Farmers have made progress in stretching out their selling, but much remains to be done.

"Old hens, too, offer trouble. If farmers would begin culling their flocks in June, as soon as the spring laying season is over, and spread their marketing over the summer months, prices would have a chance to hold up. Now we are getting hens that are going thru the molt, presenting a ragged appearance before dressing, and sure to show up with a lot of pinfeathers when dressed."

Indications are that a large percent-

tage of pullets are being kept on the farms this fall. This is in line with the fact that the experience of many poultrymen is proving eggs to be the most profitable product of the farm flock. Egg prices at the present time should be an excellent inducement to farmers to give flocks the best of feed and care this fall and winter. In Mr. Harris's opinion, egg prices will continue strong, at least for some weeks. As an extension man, Mr. Harris realized to a great extent the tremendous loss Kansas poultry raisers take every year thru faulty methods of marketing eggs, but when he went to the buying side the truth hit him still harder.

"If every Kansas farmer and poultryman would exercise proper care in gathering and marketing eggs, the total profit from that source for the state as a whole probably would be a million dollars a year larger. Summer, of course, is the worst season. Actually, during that hot weather in August and the first part of September, we received one lot of 30 dozen eggs of which 17 dozen were graded out because they had been permitted to go unmarketed just long enough to start the development of the germ. That was an extreme case, but 10 per cent graded out was not unusual."

Such careful grading frightens many poultrymen, Mr. Harris believes, but he declares they should look at the other side instead. If the market demands absolutely first class eggs—and will pay well for them—isn't it good business on the part of the producer to sell such eggs?

Grading Eggs Increased Profits

M. L. Strand, a poultryman near Dover, Kan., agrees with Mr. Harris on this and cites his experience. "Like many other poultrymen, I feared to try marketing by grades," he admits. "I thought grading would mean a lower average price for my eggs. The first lot I took to the buyer was a sort of test. I asked to have the graded out eggs laid aside and I took them home to test them myself. I found the buyer's test was correct, and discovered too, that the general run of my eggs was grading so well my returns were much better. I produce infertile eggs that average \$7. pounds to the case, and I can't afford to sell them for the same price paid for eggs that are not given the right kind of care. The case of eggs I brought in this morning returned \$11—just about \$2 more than if I had sold them ungraded."

Consumption of eggs is holding up well, according to Mr. Harris. Just as with live poultry, the producer can determine to a great extent the price he receives for his eggs. Some producers are regularly commanding top prices, just as Mr. Strand does, simply thru special attention to the flock that any poultryman can give. "There's a negro farmer—C. J. Escoe—living near Topeka," remarked Mr. Harris, "who for two years has received top prices for his eggs. He has made an effort to select the hens that lay the largest eggs. He feeds for extra-sized eggs. He gives special care to keeping the eggs clean, and he markets before there is any chance of deterioration. Last week he brought in 60 dozen eggs for which he received extra first price. This wasn't accident. It was the result of good management."

Let's Reduce Cholera Losses

Farmers lose millions of dollars every year due to hog cholera. Last year it amounted to approximately 28 million dollars, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The loss usually is greatest during the fall months. The best way to prevent the disease is to vaccinate with anti-hog cholera serum.

Watch for the first hog to show signs of the disease. If the herd is treated immediately it is generally possible to save the herd with a few losses. A temperature ranging from 105 degrees to 108 degrees in a hog that staggers when it walks is a good indication of hog cholera.

Many a man is making his "mark" in Germany.



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 nens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.
 100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pall
 60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum
 For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



I spent 30 years in perfecting Pan-a-ce-a.
 GILBERT HESS
 M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

GASOLINE

Think You Can Spell?

Here is a mighty good one for you. How many words can you make? Five, ten, twenty or more? Be the best speller and win a cash prize.

Win \$100! Try It!

Capper's Farmer will give a prize of \$100.00 in cash to the person who sends in the largest list of correctly spelled words made out of the word "Gasoline," providing the list is accompanied by 25 cents to cover a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer. Every person who sends in a list of words with 25c to cover a one-year subscription to our big magazine—whether they win the \$100.00 cash prize or not—will receive a prize. See how many words you can make out of "Gasoline." See if you can be the one to win the \$100.

THE RULES ARE SIMPLE Anyone living in the United States may submit an answer, except no answers will be accepted from employees of the Capper Publications, residents of Topeka, or former cash prize winners in any Picture or Word Spelling Clubs conducted by the Capper Publications. Write as plainly as you can. Place your name and complete address at the top of the list. Number the words 1, 2, 3, etc. Make as many words as you can out of "Gasoline." A few of the words you can make are, "gas," "oil," "on," "line," "in," "goal," etc. Do not use more letters in the same word than there are in "Gasoline." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete, and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike, but with different meaning will be accepted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in this Spelling Club, unless it is accompanied by 25c to cover a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer. In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying Club Member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This Spelling Club closes Dec. 23, 1922, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received, we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced as soon after the closing date as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has submitted the largest list of correctly spelled words. Each participant agrees to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusively. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

When sending in your list of words and 25c, be sure to state to whom we are to send our big farm journal for one year.

CAPPER'S FARMER SPELLING CLUB, Dept. 1300, TOPEKA, KANSAS



Gehley's Prize Winning Durocs

AT AUCTION—SALE PAVILION
Orleans, Nebraska
Thursday, October 26

15 Boars—15 Gilts, including all of my prize winners at the Harlan County Fair this year. Where I won five firsts and several seconds. Some real herd boar prospects sell, among them the yearling boar that won first at the above named fair. He is a son of **Maplewood Pathfinder** and his dam is by **Top Sensation 4th**. One great yearling is by **Col. Sensation**, dam by **Luther's Sensation**. Remainder of offering is by the great breeding boar **Valley Sensation** and out of big, richly bred dams. Write for catalog.

Edw. F. Gehley, Orleans, Neb.
Auctioneer; Col. C. H. Gourley

L. L. Humes' Monarch Duroc Jerseys

Annual fall sale at the farm 10 miles south of town.

Glen Elder, Kansas, Oct. 31

23 Boars—17 Gilts
Sired by these boars:
PATHFINDER'S SENSATION,
HIGHLAND CHERRY KING

These boars and gilts are out of sows by: **Calculator**, the Kansas National champion 1920, **High Orion Cherry King**, **Highland Cherry King**.

A splendid offering of boars and gilts picked from 150 head.

Sale catalog ready to mail. Address

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Aucts.: Will Myers, J. B. Heinen.
Mention Mail and Breeze.

Shawnee County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association Sale of Selected Boars and Gilts

Personally selected by F. O. Blaha and A. K. DeLong. We consider them the best lot of Durocs we have ever offered, and as good breeding as you will find anywhere. **25 BOARS—20 GILTS.**

Topeka, Kansas
Thursday, Nov. 2

AT THE FREE FAIR GROUNDS

The following named breeders represented in this sale:
John J. Hadden, owner of Jack Gilts; Fred Sabin, owner of Great Jack Orion; C. C. Witwer and O. H. Doerschlag, owners of Fear's Orion Model; O. H. Doerschlag, owner of Cherry Proud Sensation; Nathan C. Hibbs, owner, Juri Sensation; A. K. DeLong, owner, Great Colonel; W. H. Alley, owner, O. H.'s Modler; R. C. Obrecht, John Morrison, M. S. Presgrove.

O. H. Doerschlag, Sales Manager
R. F. D. 2, Topeka, Kansas
Auctioneers: C. M. Crews, Glen Pollom, Geo. W. Berry.

Immured Duroc Spring Boars

We have picked 12 to ship out and will sell them at \$35 each while they last. **Pathfinder, Sensation and Orion** breeding. Grated light and fully guaranteed. Farm nine miles south of Fairbury on state line.

Johnson & Dimond, R. 4, Fairbury, Neb.

150 Duroc Pigs

Boars by Pathfinder Select.
Boars by Sensation Orion.
Boars by Illustrator's Winners.
We can supply your wants.
MIKE STENSAAS & SONS,
Concordia, Kansas

ing." Practically a full day will be spent on each. Efforts have been made to procure the strongest leaders and speakers for this institute. Association managers are particularly urged to be present the first day.

Hays Station Cattle Sale

The Fort Hays Experiment Station has 50 yearling Hereford heifers and 100 head of Hereford calves which will be sold at private treaty.

These heifers and calves are not purebred, but are of high grade Hereford breeding, and farmers looking for good breeding and feeding cattle, are especially invited to get in touch with the superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment Station for information regarding the sale.

Livestock Exchange Files Complaint

The National Livestock Exchange announces the filing of a formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company and all livestock carrying railroads in what is known as Western Classification territory. The complaint charges that the carload minima on sheep, lambs, goats and kids in double deck cars now being assessed by the railroads complained against are unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory.

Berkshire International Record

The Berkshire fat hog holds the championship of the International Live Stock Exposition against the world of pigs of all colors and sizes, according to investigations over the 20 shows just completed by Secretary Frank S. Springer of the American Berkshire Record Association. Purebred Berkshire boars sired at least 31 of the grand champions, against 23 for the next strongest breed, nine for the third strongest, eight for the fourth, three for another that numerically is many times as strong as the old reliable Berkshire, and one apiece for two strictly bacon breeds.

Did You Get Yours?

The Institute of American Meat Packers of Chicago, Ill., has issued a number of booklets on the food value of meat and its place in the diet. Among these may be mentioned "Meat," "Concerning Meat," "The Meat Problem," and "The Use of Meat." The booklet entitled, "Meat," not only discusses the food value of meat, but also gives a number of recipes for preparing a variety of economical and palatable meat dishes. Individual copies of these booklets will be sent free upon request to any address.

C. O. Wilson's Duroc Sale

At the C. O. Wilson, Rantoul Duroc sale, October 12 the unusual thing happened and the nine sows of ordinary breeding and individuality averaged \$55 with a top of \$75. The desire for sows with pigs was no doubt intensified due to the fact that no bred sows were offered.

Six open sows of same ages as sows with pigs averaged \$36 with top of \$50. Twenty-one spring gilts averaged \$21 with top of \$35 and three spring boars averaged \$22 with top of \$26.50. Nineteen buyers took the offering. P. J. Morlan, Rantoul, Kan., took five head, the most for any one buyer and topped the sale. W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan., topped open sow sale. John Mercer, Rantoul topped spring gilt sale and H. Sample, Rantoul, topped the spring boar sale. The C. O. Wilson sale was a good sale.

A Good Boar Sale

Open gilts at the S. U. Peace, Olathe, Kan., Poland sale, October 9 were not in very strong demand but their litter brothers sold well. Fall buyers seem to prefer to let the other fellow breed and grow the gilt and they take her in the spring sale when she shows safe in pig but they do like to get hold of better boars to breed their good open gilts. A talk on pedigrees at the ring side at fall sales avails much in selling spring boars but is a waste of breath in selling their litter sisters if the buyer doesn't desire them. Twenty-four boars averaged \$63.50.

The top was \$142.50 for each of two boars going to James Myers, Hooper, Neb., and R. F. Vaughn, Eagle Pass, Tex. Both were by Dundale Giant, the former out of a daughter of Lib-

Larey McDaniel's Duroc Sale

At farm near

Faucett, Mo., Friday, October 27

50 Head of Durocs—10 Spring Boars,
25 Spring Gilts, 15 Fall Yearlings

Gilts sired by Sensation Climax, Giant Sensation and Mc Sensation, also have one choice litter by First Council. Several litters by B. W.'s Eclipse and Sensation Climax. They are real typy and are about as well bred and well grown as will be sold in any sale this year. If you want good Durocs come to my sale or send your buying order to O. Wayne Devine, fieldman for this paper. Catalog ready to mail. Write

Larey McDaniel, Faucett, Missouri

Auctioneer, Col. H. Grable

Otey's Duroc Sale

The Big Sale of the Southwest

Winfield, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 25

Over 60 Outstanding Sows, Open Gilts and Boars

HERE THEY ARE: 12 great daughters of Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the last of the get of the mighty sire you will ever buy. 20 spring gilts by grand champion, Superior Sensation. 10 spring gilts by Orion Sensation, grandson of Great Orion Sensation and double grandson of Orion Cherry King. 15 outstanding boars by Superior Sensation. 10 typy boars by Orion Sensation. A string of April and May gilts. The best Pathfinder-Orion-Sensation sows, gilts and boars available this fall.

Write for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Send mail bids to J. T. Hunter, who represents the Capper Farm Press.

W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.

Herriff & Newcom, Auctioneers. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman

Fred Farris Duroc Sale

At Farm Near

Faucett, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 1

50 head fashionable bred Duroc hogs—10 spring boars; 30 spring gilts; 8 fall yearling gilts, bred; 2 tried sows, bred. The spring boars and gilts are sired by Maderow's Supreme by Supreme King Orion. A few choice litters by Silts I Am, by Silts, bred by the Longview farm. A fine lot of Durocs. Don't wait for catalog but come to sale. Faucett is on Electric line, Kansas City to St. Joe. I guarantee a good offering. Catalogs ready to mail.

Fred Farris, Faucett, Missouri

Top Duroc Jersey Boars

Some by Sensational Pilot, out of a Sensation-Pathfinder dam. Some by Sensational Giant, out of a Pathfinder-High Orion dam. Very choice boars, just the good ones and at very fair prices.

J. C. LONG & SONS, ELLSWORTH, KAN.

Boars By Champion Victory Sensation 3rd

They are real ones and well grown. Come and see them or write.

B. R. ANDERSON, McPherson, Kan.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Boars all ages, bred sows and gilts. Popular breeding, immunized. Pedigrees. Terms to suit. E. J. BLISS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN.

15 Boars Selects

These are real herd boars of intensely Orion breeding. They are priced to sell and satisfaction is guaranteed to every purchaser. Bred Sow Sale, February 5.

Leo. J. Healy, Hope, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Grandview Farm Durocs

March and April boars sired by King Pathrion and Sensation Giant, out of our good sows. Everything immunized and recorded. Write us your wants.

BOHLEN BROS., DOWNS, KAN.

BOARS AND GILTS, Pathfinder and Sensation breeding. Write for descriptions, Pedigrees, photos and prices. CONRAD KNIFF, Sublette, Kan.

You'll Want to See

The illustrated catalog containing the seventh 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, and foundation stock of herds and flocks owned by club members was purchased from reliable breeders of the Middle West. 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

E. H. Whitman, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Northwest Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale

Phillipsburg, Kansas

October 26

Sixty head of registered Holsteins—Fifty-two head of cows and heifers, eight young bulls.

The consignors to this sale are:

- O. E. Riffel, Stockton, Kan.
- Guy Barber, Lenora, Kan.
- Chas. Schmedley, Agra, Kan.
- Weed Bros., Athol, Kan.

The following blood lines will be represented in this sale:

King of the Pontiacs, Dutchland Cremille Korn-dyke Lad, Sunflower Pontiac Lad, and King Segis.

All cattle tuberculin tested, retest privilege. Cattle loaded for shipment at Phillipsburg or Glade, Kansas. For catalog write

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

Auctioneers: J. T. McCulloch, Meyers & Heinen

Mott's Sale Calendar Holstein Sales

- Oct. 2—Dairyman and Farmers Sale, Herington, Kan.
- Oct. 10—Dairyman and Farmers' sale, St. Joe, Mo.
- Oct. 12—L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Mo.
- Oct. 13—J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, at Phillipsburg, Kan.
- Nov. 1—Frank Boone, Kingman, Kan. Sale at Phillipsburg, Kan.
- Nov. 10—Pettis County Holstein Co., Sedalia, Mo.
- Nov. 12—H. S. Engle, Abilene, Kan.
- Nov. 17—F. H. Bock & Sons, Wichita, Kan.
- Jan. 1—Kansas Asso. Show sale, Wichita, Kan.
- Mar. 1—Wm. M. England, Ponca City, Okla.

If you want to buy write to Mott. If you want to sell write to Mott. Address W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas

FARM COLONY HERD

Bulls old enough for service, sired by 40-lb. to 50-lb. bulls and out of A. R. O. dams. Prices to sell. Farm Colony U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Braeburn Holsteins

Get a bull to use for fall freshening. Or a bred cow, or heifer, while prices are low. Take pick of a dozen H. H. Cowles, first come, most choice. H. H. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Bonaccord Holsteins

Several bulls, ready for service bred and destined to be good. Federal accredited herd. Also some fine, French, Dutch Jersey spring boars. LOUIS KOENIG, SOLOMON, KANSAS

Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers

These A. R. O. cows, five bred heifers, also two young bulls for sale, sired by and bred to highest record bulls in Kansas. Prices very reasonable. R. E. STUEWE, ALMA, KANSAS

breeding and production records showed that daughters of scrub cows sired by purebred bulls increased the production over their scrub dams 83 per cent for milk and 58 per cent for butter, while granddaughters of these original scrubs sired by purebred bulls increased the milk production over their grand dams 180 per cent and the butterfat production 128 per cent. A study of these facts makes it obvious that it pays to use a purebred bull.

No report of the big dairy show would be complete without mentioning "Healthland." This wonderful exhibit costing \$32,000 arranged by the National Dairy Council in co-operation with 10 other organizations of child welfare of which the Child Health Organization of America deserves especially to be mentioned, was a magnificent spectacle, a veritable wonderland calculated to arouse interest in child health. This exhibit consisted of various villages reached via the Healthland Express, a red steam propelled train on which boys and girls were given free rides.

There were castles to visit, and hills to climb as well as bridges to cross, and at every turn signs told the story of health. This wonderful exhibit while designed especially to interest boys and girls effectively illustrated the relation of the dairy industry to the health of the Nation.

The attendance this year far exceeded that of any other dairy show held in the Middle West and best of all most of the visitors were those who were most concerned with dairy production.

Larger Crops of Clover

The 1922 crop of Red clover seed is estimated to be about one-third larger and the Alsike clover seed crop one-sixth larger than last year. The increased production is due both to a larger acreage and better yield in most of the heavy producing sections. The weather prior to and at harvest time was generally favorable, but in some regions recent hot, dry weather, similar to that of last year, has reduced yields considerably.

Prices offered to growers for Red and Alsike clover were \$2.80 and \$1.65 a hundred pounds lower, respectively, than on the same date last year and about one-half as much as were paid two years ago.

Almost every important producing section, except Southern Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota, indicate an increased acreage of Red clover ranging from 9 per cent to 61 per cent and almost all sections indicated larger yields. This is very encouraging. There should be an increased seeding of Red clover next spring in Eastern Kansas, where the acreage should be several times larger than it is now.

Business and Markets

(Continued from Page 28)

No. 1 red wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.21; No. 2 red, \$1.18 to \$1.20; No. 3 red, \$1.12 to \$1.18; No. 4 red, \$1.05 to \$1.11; sample red, 95c.

No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.16; No. 3 mixed, \$1.12 to \$1.18; No. 4 mixed, \$1.07 to \$1.12; No. 5 mixed, \$1.07.

Corn and Other Cereals

Corn of all grades show advances of 1/2 to 1 cent. Oats advanced 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents. Kafir and milo are reported unchanged. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

No. 2 white corn, 65 1/4c; No. 3 white, 65c; No. 4 white, 64 1/2c. No. 2 yellow corn, 69c to 69 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 68 1/2c to 69c; No. 4 yellow, 68c; No. 2 mixed corn, 65 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 65c; No. 4 mixed, 64 1/2c.

No. 2 white oats, 43 1/2 to 44c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 4 white, 42 to 42 1/2c; No. 2 mixed oats, 42 to 45c; No. 3 mixed, 40 to 43c; No. 2 red oats, 42 to 45c; No. 3 red, 40 to 43c; No. 4 red, 38 to 40c.

No. 2 white kafir, \$2.04 to \$2.05; No. 3 white, \$2.03; No. 4 white, \$1.98. No. 2 milo, \$2.06; No. 3 milo, \$2.04 to \$2.05; No. 4 milo, \$2.02 to \$2.03.

No. 2 rye, 72c; No. 3 barley, 60 to 61c; No. 4 barley, 59c.

Prairie Hay Up 50 Cents

All kinds of hay are in demand and prairie hay especially which advanced 50 cents a ton. The following quotations are reported in Kansas City:

Choice alfalfa hay, \$24.50 to \$26 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$21.50 to \$24;

Pettis County, Mo., Holstein Sale

300 Head Reg. Holsteins at Fair Grounds Sale Pavilion Sedalia, Missouri, November 8 and 9

The largest County Sale of Holstein Cattle ever held in America. This is a dispersal sale of Pettis County Holstein Company, selling every animal in the company. This being a condition of the five-year contract with the farmers when company was organized. Type—Health—Production—a most unusual lot of large Holstein cows and heifers carrying large udders, many of which are real show animals.

These cattle have been regularly tested; many of the herds are accredited. Many of the females have A. R. O. records and all in milk have County Association Records. Every man in the Southwest interested in the purchase of Holstein cattle should attend this sale. Write today for catalog to

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

Time and Place to Buy Holsteins

F. W. Boone, Cheney, Kan., Wednesday, Nov. 1

Disperses herd of 36 Registered Holsteins. Am quitting the Dairy Business. 17 cows, 14 giving milk, 3 freshen soon. All heavy milkers; 5 one-year-old heifers; 5 coming yearlings, 4 under six months heifers; 1 yearling bull; 1 six months bull; 3 bull calves. Three-year-old herd sire, King Pontiac Wera Bell, is by a 24-lb. bull and out of a 24.93-lb. cow. His sire has 31-lb. sister. This herd sire has combined in him the blood of the most noted sires and dams of the breed. All stock tuberculin tested. Additional: 18 Duroc shoats; 3 Duroc sows with 22 pigs, old enough to wean. Sale at farm 6 miles west of Cheney, Kan. Write for particulars. Mention Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze. Address

F. W. Boone, Cheney or Kingman, Kansas
W. H. Mott, Sale Manager

Newcom & Ball, Auctioneers.

J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

Dispersion Sale of Pure Bred and High Grade Holsteins

Leonardville, Kansas, Saturday, October 28

10 cows, 5 purebred, 5 high grade. All good producers and due to freshen soon. 10 heifers, 2 years old, that will freshen between now and February. 10 yearling heifers (not bred), daughters of Valley Breeze Dutchland Korndyke. Also my herd bull, Valley Breeze Dutchland Korndyke 323460. Also a bull calf, son of this bull. Sale in town. Write for catalog at once to

J. C. Ford, Leonardville, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Vernon Noble.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holsteins At Reasonable Prices

1 bull, registered, 18 mo. old. 1 bull registered, 9 mo. old. Several grade heifers, all ages, from good milkers well marked, 15-16. J. R. MORAVEK, Rt. 2, Munden, Kan.

REGIER'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

7 head 2-year-old heifers, A. R. O. breeding, out of a 38.93 lb. sire and bred to a 33 lb. bull. Will be fresh in November and December. G. Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kansas

MY HERD OF HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Write for particulars. Geo. H. Kuhnhoff, 543 Michigan Ave., Leavenworth, Kansas.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshire Cows, Heifers, Bulls

Young cows in calf or with calf at foot, yearling heifers, bulls of serviceable age, calves both sex. High producing families. Tuberculin tested. R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Cubellayr Ayrshire Sale

30 Head of Registered Ayrshire Cattle —25 Females, 5 Males Will Be Sold at

Harper, Kan., Wednesday, Nov. 1

Jean Armour, Howie's Dairy King, and Finlayston, blood lines will predominate. We were especially fortunate in securing foundation stock of the highest producing families of the breed, i. e., Jean Armour and Howie's Dairy King, having as our herd sire the son of the great cow, Jean Armour, who made the first world record of over 20,000 pounds as an 11-year-old cow, and a second over 18,000 pounds as a 14-year-old cow, and at the same time had a daughter making a world record. Her mother was awarded special distinction by the Canadian government, Ottawa, 1910, as having won more dairy test prizes than any living cow of any breed. We have numerous A. R. records and can furnish best of pedigrees. We have established numerous herds in Kansas and Oklahoma. Our herd comprises more than a hundred head, all registered. More than two-thirds of our cows have already made A. R. qualifications.

Write at once for catalog to

Robert P. Campbell, Mgr., Attica, Kan.

J. G. Watson, Auctioneer

offering of 50 lots—17 bulls and 33 females. You will find a catalog waiting for you at the sale ring.—Advertisement.

Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan., is advertising his Poland China and Duroc Jersey sows in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. It is Thursday, October 26. The catalogs are ready to mail. Address, Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.—Advertisement.

J. E. Weller of Holton, Kan., is advertising some choice Duroc spring boars and fall pigs at very attractive prices. If you want Duroc breeding stock look up his advertisement and get in touch with him.—Advertisement.

J. C. Ford, Leonardville, Kan., will dispose his herd of registered and high grade Holsteins at his farm joining Leonardville, Missouri, Oct. 28. He is selling about 35 head in all, consisting of his dairy herd and his purebred herd bull. Write for the sale catalog today if you want real dairy cows.—Advertisement.

Ewing & Sons Poland China Sale
E. U. Ewing & Son, Beloit, Kan., will sell 55 Poland Chinas in their sale at his farm near and a half miles northeast of Hunter, November 14. The offering will consist of sows with litters, spring boars and gilts. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Ed Brunnermer's Sale
Ed Brunnermer, Jewell City, Kan., Jewell county, holds his annual boar and gilt sale at his farm as usual, Wednesday, October 25, and that's next Wednesday. You will be mighty welcome and there will be free hot pork sandwiches, (not beef) for everybody. Forty boars and 10 gilts make up the offering and they do say this is the best Brunnermer offering yet.—Advertisement.

Jansonius Bros.' Sale
Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan., Phillips county, sell 40 registered Herefords in their annual fall sale at Phillipsburg, Kan., next Tuesday, October 24. 29 females, 11 bulls. The sale was advertised in the last two issues of the Mail and Breeze. You will find a catalog waiting for you in the Forum. The nice comfortable building that Phillipsburg is furnishing for this sale.—Advertisement.

R. J. Bazant's Spotted Polands
Did you write to R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan., Republic county, about a big, well bred, well grown Spotted Poland China boar? Remember that Mr. Bazant is selling these boars at farmers' prices. He is giving you the best boar from the lot for a price that is very low considering the quality and breeding. Write for descriptions and prices right now to R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.—Advertisement.

J. M. Chestnut & Sons' Holstein Sale
This is the last call for the J. M. Chestnut & Sons sale of registered Holsteins at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., next Thursday, October 26. Sixty-five registered cattle will be sold. A few selections from the Cowles herd of Topeka and one or two other consignments are listed with the Chestnut dispersion. It is a splendid lot of cattle. The sale is next Thursday, October 26.—Advertisement.

W. A. Prewett & Sons' Sale
W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan., sell 12 Polled Shorthorn bulls and 30 Poland China boars and 10 head of high grade Shorthorn cattle in their annual fall sale at Asherville, Kan., Saturday November 4. The Prewett herd of Polled Shorthorns is well and favorably known and good young bulls from this herd are always desirable when a bull is needed. These 30 boars can't be beat for real Poland China type and they are well grown and good. Write today for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Holstein Sale
The Northwest Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association sells 62 head of registered Holsteins, 52 of them cows and heifers and 8 young bulls. This is the big opportunity for Eastern Kansas folks who want purebred Holsteins. This is the first sale of this importance ever held this far west in Kansas. These breeders are doing their best to make Holsteins popular in North Central Kansas, and they are selling real cattle in this association sale. Address O. L. McCoy, Glen Elder, Kan., for the sale catalog.

The Manhattan Shorthorn Sale
The state Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Manhattan Monday, October 30, will prove one of the real Shorthorn offerings of the season. There will be 22 pure Scotch females consigned by some of the best breeders in the country. Also 10 real Scotch bulls of serviceable ages. A. M. Paterson, who is sale manager, says it is a real offering. You have time to ask for the catalog and receive it if you act at once. Address, A. M. Paterson, College, Manhattan, Kan. Mention the Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Kempin's Durocs
"Bob" Kempin, Corning, Kan., has a great lot of best fall yearling gilts and 1922 spring gilts for his bred sow sale February 22. Most of the fall gilts will be bred to Great Orion Sensation 2nd, a boar that has almost a national reputation because of his ability as a sire. Mr. Kempin has been getting inquiries from several states for boars by him. Many of the spring gilts that go in the sale are by this great boar and they are mighty good. Mr. Kempin has a few very choice spring boars for sale right now and because he is not holding a fall boar sale he will price them right.—Advertisement.

The Manhattan Shorthorn Sale
If you will look up the advertisement of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., Monday, October 30, you will readily see that it should be one of the very best offerings of the season. Those who are consigning to the sale make this a certainty. A. M. Paterson, Manhattan, is manager of the sale and your request for the catalog should be made at once to him. The association wants you to have this catalog and you should ask for it at once. Forty all Scotch, mostly pure Scotch, and 10 bulls, all Scotch, sell. Ask for the catalog today and mention the Mail and Breeze when you ask for it.—Advertisement.

L. L. Humes' Duroc Sale
L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., is advertising his annual sale of Monarch Duroc sows in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. He is selling 23 boars, good ones, and 17 gilts, bred by Pathfinder's Sensation and Highland Cherry King and out of Calculator

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders

Fifty cattle have been selected from 15 herds of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association for this important sale.
This sale dedicates the new \$20,000 sale pavilion erected at Concordia to care for these sales.

Concordia, Kan., Wednesday, Nov. 1

This offering is one of real merit consisting of

40 Females and 10 Bulls, Scotch and Scotch Tops

MEMBERS WHO ARE CONSIGNING TO THE SALE:

Arthur Johnson, Delphos;	A. A. Tennyson, Lamar;	E. A. Campbell, Wayne;
S. A. Hill, Smith Center;	Henry Buss, Rice;	E. H. Hanson, Jamestown;
R. B. Donham, Talmo;	J. O. Cory, Talmo;	E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo;
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center;	W. F. Bleam, Bloomington;	W. A. Bloomer, Bellaire;
T. M. Willson, Lebanon;	L. R. Taylor, Bellaire;	F. J. Calwell, Glasco.

Note: T. M. Willson, Lebanon and L. R. Taylor, Bellaire consign Polled Shorthorns, among them some good young bulls. Remember the annual banquet is the evening of the sale. All are invited. Good speakers, good music and other entertainment. Write for the free sale catalog today. Address.

E. A. Cory, Sale Manager, Concordia, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Will Myers, G. B. VanLandingham, Dan Perkins.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze

dams. Who is Calculator? Why he is the boar that cleaned up everybody at the Kansas national, winning grand championship in the 1920 show and they were all there. Roy Humes always grows out a fine crop of boars for his fall sale and they are always of the most fashionable blood lines. He believes this is the best lot of boars he has ever offered. Write him for the sale catalog today. Mention the Mail and Breeze, when you write.—Advertisement.

Shawnee County Duroc Breeders' Sale
The Shawnee county Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association will hold its annual boar and gilt sale in the new sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Topeka, Thursday, November 2. It will be a mighty fine lot of boars and gilts that the sale management have selected from Shawnee county herds for this sale. The advertisement appears in this issue and you will note that some of the best bred boars of the breed are represented in this consignment sale. Ten or 12 Shawnee county breeders are making the sale and they are putting in good ones and you can rest assured of that. You can write either O. H. Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan., Route 2, or the Shawnee County Farm Bureau for the catalog.—Advertisement.

The Blue Valley Shorthorn Sale
At Blue Rapids, Kan., in the new sale pavilion, Thursday, November 2, the Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold their annual Shorthorn sale. Forty lots, 30 females and 10 bulls, will be sold. Fourteen prominent Northern Kansas breeders have consigned to this sale. Please look up the advertisement in this issue and note the nice list of consignors who are selling selections from their herds in this sale. Young cows and heifers, cows with calves at foot and rebred; and bred two-year-old heifers and a dandy string of yearling heifers. The sale follows the Concordia sale which is the annual Northwest Kansas sale. You can attend both sales conveniently. Write at once for the catalog to A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan. You will get your copy promptly if you do so now.—Advertisement.

Dickinson County Shorthorn Sale
In this issue of the Mail and Breeze you will find the advertisement of the Dickinson county Shorthorn breeders first association sale. C. W. Taylor of Abilene, Kan., is sale manager and you should write to him at once for the sale catalog. Forty-five lots are cataloged and they consist of selections from 11 Dickinson county herds. This is the first association sale but it is planned to hold these sales annually and possibly two sales a year. A nice offering is cataloged for this sale. Cows with calves at foot and bred back, bred cows and heifers and yearling heifers open and a few young bulls. It is a draft sale from 11 herds and nothing has been conditioned for the sale and all of it is as it came from the pastures with the exception that some of it has been cared for in the way of a little extra feed for the past few weeks. The sale follows the state Shorthorn breeders' sale at Manhattan and you can go to Abilene from Manhattan that evening and get there early in the evening. The Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders sale at Concordia is the day following the Abilene sale and you can go to Concordia very conveniently the morning of the Concordia sale. Write to C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., for the sale catalog at once.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale
Shorthorn breeders all over Central and Northwest Kansas are interested in the big Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Concordia, Kan., in the new \$20,000 sale pavilion, Wednesday, Nov. 1. This sale dedicates the new \$20,000 sale pavilion which Concordia business men and Cloud county breeders built this summer to take care of these annual association sales and other sales of a like nature that come to Concordia. The evening of the sale a banquet will be held in the new sale pavilion and every breeder of Shorthorn cattle and every farmer that is interested in Shorthorns, regardless of where he lives, is invited to this sale and banquet. Good speakers have been arranged for and good music and other entertainment is being provided. Twelve prominent breeders, members of this big association, have made selections from their herds for the sale and about 50 head of Scotch and Scotch topped cattle will be sold. The feature of the sale is the choice yearling heifers, about 30 of them, that will be sold. Write for the catalog today and don't fail to be at this sale. It follows the

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association Show and Sale

At the Kansas Agricultural College

Manhattan, Kan., Monday, Oct. 30

40 Females, Mostly Scotch—10 Bulls, All Scotch

CONSIGNORS TO SALE

John Regier, Whitewater; H. H. Holmes, Topeka; Tomson Bros., Wakarusa; T. J. Dawe & Sons, Troy; E. A. Meyer, Troy; Bluemont Farms, Manhattan; E. A. Campbell, Wayne; W. J. Sayre, Manhattan; R. B. Donham, Talmo; Henry Boyer, Manhattan; Kansas Agricultural College.

The consignors to this sale have selected cattle of quality and breeding that will make excellent foundation stock or improve established herds. For catalog address

A. M. Paterson, Sales Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Auctioneers: Gross and Brady.

Holmquist-Wilson Shorthorns

43 Head at Auction

Ottawa, Kansas, Saturday, Nov. 4

14 Scotch Females, 27 Scotch Topped Females, 2 Scotch Bulls. The Scotch females are mostly heifers. The cows are young. A number of them will calve soon. Scotch families represented include Wimples, Duchesses of Gloster, Dainty Dames and Nonpareils. A number are by Rosedale Secret, by Walnut Type, a grandson of White Hall Sultan. Some females are in calf to Roanacres Sultan, by Fair Acres Sultan. The bulls are of serviceable age and well bred.

The Scotch topped females are mostly by, or bred to Brawith Secret, by Clipper Brawith. A number have calves at foot. The best bred offering in Eastern Kansas this fall, and well conditioned young cattle at that. The catalog gives all details. Write for it now, mentioning this paper and addressing

J. P. Holmquist, Ottawa, Kansas **F. P. Wilson, Wellsville, Kansas**
Auctioneer, Homer Rule. Fieldman, J. T. Hunter.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Gerlach Bros., Alma, Kan.
Kansas Supreme by Standard Supreme in service. Dams by Chief Cumberland, Sultan Supreme, Proud Monarch, Cumberland Marshall, etc. Young bulls for sale. Visitors always welcome.

2 Shorthorn Bulls For Sale
One 4 and one 2-year-old. Priced right.
W. T. BLACKWILL, Quinter, Kan.

BROOKSIDE SHORTHORNS
1875—The Bloomers—1922
Ideal Victor, a Linwood Victoria. Sires: Silver Marquis, a Crulckshank Violet. Improvement our hobby. Young stock for sale.
W. A. Bloomer & Sons, Lebanon, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Springdale Farm Red Polls
A nice lot of yearling bulls, sons of Duke of Springdale, he a son of Cremo 22nd. Bull calves same breeding. Prices right. We also offer Choice Chester White spring boars and gilts.
W. E. ROSS & SON, SMITH CENTER, KAN

Choice Red Polled Bulls and Females
All ages. From our accredited herd. Shipped on approval. Schwab & Son, Clay Center, Neb.

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

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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

When writing advertisers mention this paper



Like a chain—a boot is only as strong as its weakest point

Months of wear can be built into the ankle, the heel, the leg—

And a crack across the instep makes three-quarters of this wear wasted!

One break in a vital spot and your boots are ready for the junk pile before the other parts have really begun to wear!

There are four points where the strain is hardest—ankle, back of heel, instep, and sole. Unless the boot is properly constructed at these points it wears out quickly.

How "U. S." reinforcements insure against breaks

Into every pair of "U. S." Boots at each of these four points is built the strongest kind of reinforcements—from 7 to 11 layers of fabric and tough rubber reinforce these boots at the very places that are generally the "weak spots."

No wonder they give long wear—and *uniform* wear.

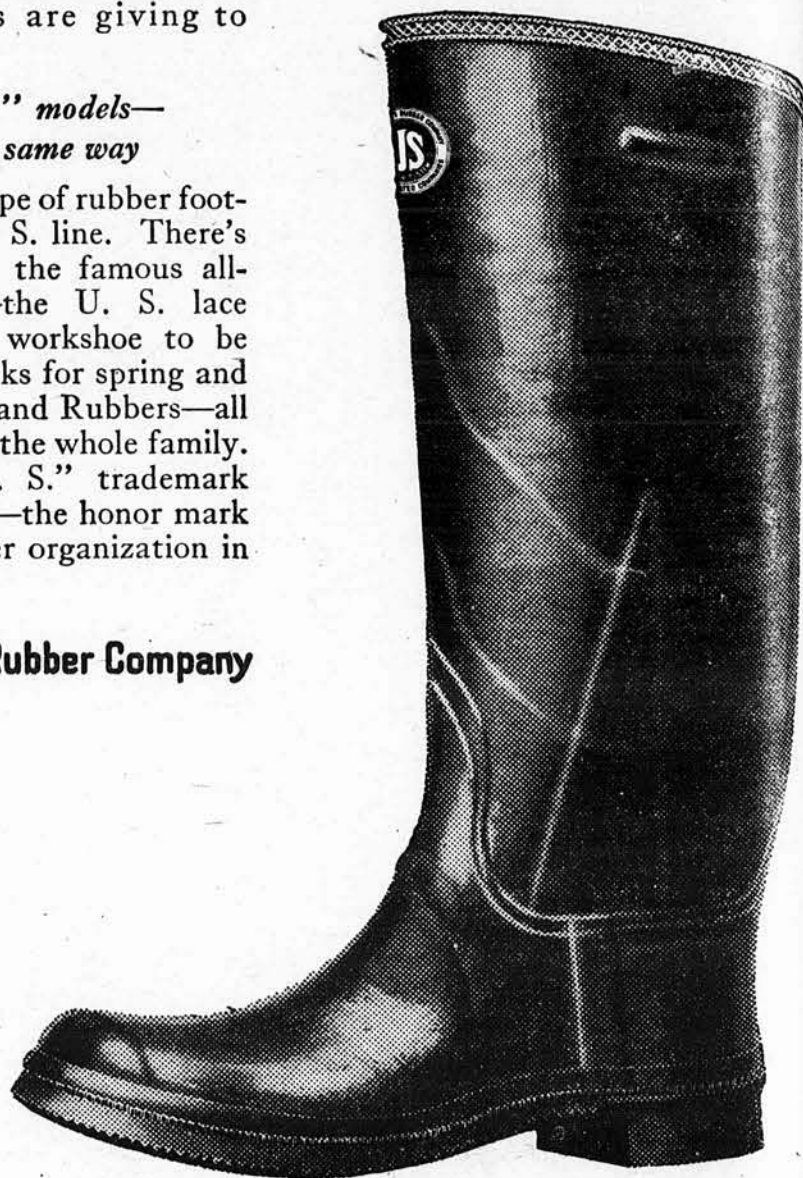
We've been making rubber foot-

wear for 75 years. We don't just "buy" rubber—we actually produce on our own plantations the finest grade that can be grown. Our factories are manned by the most experienced boot makers in the country—craftsmen who know the value of painstaking care. And we're proud of the results—and of the satisfaction U. S. Boots are giving to farmers.

Other "U. S." models— all built the same way

You'll find every type of rubber footwear in the big U. S. line. There's the U. S. Walrus, the famous all-rubber overshoe—the U. S. lace Bootee, a rubber workshoe to be worn over your socks for spring and fall—U. S. Arctics and Rubbers—all styles and sizes for the whole family. Look for the "U. S." trademark whenever you buy—the honor mark of the oldest rubber organization in the world.

United States Rubber Company



Ask for
"U.S." Boots

