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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 59

December 3, 1921

Number 49



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Letters Fresh From the Field

FARMERS are urged to make free use of this page to discuss briefly any matter of general interest to rural communities. Address all letters intended for this purpose to John W. Wilkinson, Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Better Market Control Essential

I believe the public, our state educational institutions and our educators are all earnest in their desire to help the farmer; but it seems that most of them have lost sight of the real cause of the farmer's ailments and consequently prescribe the wrong remedy.

We all know that the farmer is the only business man that was unable to protect himself from the burden of the price slump that came upon him like a landslide in 1920 and forced thousands of farmers into bankruptcy so that they had to quit business or start over anew.

With prohibitive prices on farm labor, machinery, and all building material facing him, it is quite natural, if he didn't own his farm and could get away, for him to go to the city where he could get big pay for little work and no worry; consequently this caused a big decrease in rural population and a big increase in urban population. But foreign immigration also swelled the cities, for big pay and little work were the white lights that attracted them, also.

Market control is the only way to make farming a steady paying business such that intelligent people will care to stay with it. Senator Capper and the Kansas State Agricultural college have given valuable help and suggestions for such a movement and the farmers are grateful for it. But such control is far from being in working order yet.

Topeka, Kan.

Tractor Does Many Jobs

Last spring we bought a 9-18 tractor. It is a one-man machine and pulls two 14-inch bottom plows. We plowed more than 200 acres from 6 to 7 inches deep with it and harrowed nearly 200 acres. We also pulled out thick hedge stumps with it. The tractor walked right off with a 34-foot harrow. We sowed wheat and pulled two drills. Then we bought a 10-foot binder that was pulled easily by the tractor.

We cut 160 acres of wheat with this binder and we worked day and night. We cut 40 acres of oats and disked 40 acres of corn ground with our tractor. With it we also drag our roads and we use it for sawing wood. We plowed 2 acres on 1 gallon of gasoline and used 1 quart of oil a day and 1/2 gallon of water.

R. 2, Canton, Kan.

Stands the Test of Time

My experience with a tractor covers a period of about three years. I purchased a 10-20 tractor the summer of 1917 with the intention of preparing 160 acres of ground for wheat. The early part of the season was very wet, but the rains ceased soon after harvest. However, by the time the field was dry enough to get into it with a tractor wild sunflowers had grown up and were waist-high all over the field. These weeds made plowing very diffi-

cult. The motor developed an abundance of power, but the cooling system caused some trouble on account of the weeds. The radiator being mounted lengthwise with the tractor caused a suction which drew the leaves and dust from the weeds, thus clogging the pores and eventually overheating the motor.

After plowing about 80 acres, the ground became so hard and dry that I was unable to plow any more, so I hooked on two 7-foot disk harrows and disked the rest which amounted to approximately 80 acres.

Outside of the few disadvantages this tractor has been of great service, having accomplished many things that would have been almost impossible with horses, and it is especially good at belt work. I have been at no expense for repairs except for a few small parts that proved defective. If I were to buy another tractor, it would be the 15-27 model.

J. V. Shull,
Hoisington, Kan.

No Place for Scrubs

Is it not about time that the farmers should wake up to the fact that the scrub has no place in the farming game? Many things such as lack of moisture the farmer cannot control. However, in the breeding of stock the farmer has everything entirely within his control.

In my experience in handling cattle for 20 years I found the best weight I ever obtained on calves 12 to 18 months old was an average of 500 pounds in Kansas City at selling time.

Having a curiosity to know what my purebreds were doing I weighed a calf 14 months old. She weighed 725 pounds, and was a very ordinary purebred, grazed on a very ordinary pasture yet there was a gain of 225 pounds. As bad as the market is now, that kind of calves will bring \$6 a hundred pounds. Now, we will say nothing of the breeding and suppose I ship 50 head to market of the common kind and they bring as much as a hundred pounds, but of course they will not, then on 50 head weighing 500 pounds apiece at \$6 a hundred pounds, I would get \$30 a head or \$1,500 in all, and suppose after I had received my settlement that the commission man had slipped me \$675 additional which represents the difference in weight between the scrubs and purebreds, don't you think I would be feeling fine?

Burton, Kan. Harry Leclerc.

Farmers Need More Aid

Can't our Congress, Senators or someone do something for the class of people that the world is depending on for food? When we buy a wagon, a pair of shoes, a pound of sugar or anything else we have to pay the price the merchants demand and when we sell a load of grain we are forced to take whatever millers will give us, in fact we are almost forced to sell, and at the present prices we are selling at a loss.

In Western Kansas we are now facing a failure on wheat for next year. I never saw a worse prospect for wheat than we are having just now and if we are robbed of our present crop and then we fail to make a crop next year we will soon be almost bankrupt. Can't something be done for the farmer?

Quinter, Kan. William Wells.

Two Bits For a Child's Life

BY RAY YARNELL

THERE is no bunc in the agonized appeal that comes from the Near East and Armenia. The suffering that inspires the plea is real and acute. It isn't a case of distress or suffering alone—it is a matter of life and death to thousands. There is no local remedy that may be applied. The only physicians who can minister to this sickness of starvation are citizens of the United States. And among that citizenship farmers are the most important element. They have the medicine—food—which alone will cure.

The man who has corn, of which he can spare a portion to save the life of some Armenian country boy or girl, and neglects to do so, may be asked to assume the responsibility for the death of a child.

Five million bushels of grain will save the starving in the Near East and Armenia. Part of it already has been given and shipped overseas. But more is needed. If it is not forthcoming thousands of children will suffer the slow torture of starvation and die. Isn't a child's life worth the quarter you would get for a bushel of corn?

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Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

December 3, 1921

Arthur Capen Publisher

Vol. 59 No. 49

More Good Sires "For Less"

Wyandotte and Leavenworth County Dairymen Will Save \$4,275 in Six Years
Thru Membership in a Three-Block Co-operative Bull Association

By Ray Yarnell

ACTING together 12 farmers in the Bonner Springs and Bethel communities in Wyandotte and Leavenworth counties are accomplishing for \$825 what would have cost them \$5,100 to do if they had worked independently. In six years, thru co-operation, they will save \$4,275 or at the rate of \$712 a year. That means a saving of \$356 to every member of the group.

These 12 farmers have small dairy herds made up mostly of grades. The cows are good ones and these farmers know that their offspring can be made better by using purebred bulls. They wanted to breed up their herds and increase milk production and to do so they realized that they must have good purebred sires, which meant big investments.

A lot of figuring was done by these men. They found they could buy a good bull for around \$275. Some of them felt they couldn't afford to invest that amount, knowing that in two years they would need another bull for their heifers. If their herd was to be developed consistently three bulls would be required in a six-year period. That made the cost rather heavy.

Then came the suggestion of a bull association. It was formed three years ago with 12 members and the investment for three bulls was \$825.

If, instead of forming a bull association, these dairy farmers had gone ahead as individuals and purchased bulls, it would have cost them \$3,300 at the start. Admitting that at the end of first two-year period these men sold their bulls in order to buy new ones to use on their heifers, they probably would have lost \$75 on the transaction, selling their old bull for \$200 and buying a new one for \$275. At the end of the fourth year bulls would be changed again and a second loss of \$75 taken by every farmer. In six years that loss would have amounted

to \$1,800. The original cost of 12 bulls, \$3,300 plus the loss on replacement, totals \$5,100 or \$4,275 more than the cost of getting the same service thru the bull association.

Three bulls can serve the herds of these 12 farmers efficiently and cheaply. When one bull has been used for two years by one group of dairymen he is exchanged for the bull in another group and the same plan is followed at the end of four years. That results in every group getting the use of every bull for two years.

Herman Theden, a farmer living near Bonner Springs, and A. G. Van Horn, then county agent in

Wyandotte, were leaders in forming the bull association. Theden had a herd of Holstein grades he wished to improve by constructive breeding. He explained the proposition to his neighbors and they finally agreed to form an association and line breed for six years.

Three purebred Holstein bulls, half brothers, were purchased from the W. R. Stubbs farm. These youngsters, a little more than a year old, were from different dams but were all sired by the same Stubbs bull.

The original plan was to form five blocks in the bull association, but members for only three blocks were obtained. One bull was placed on a farm in every block. The farmer having him supplied feed and agreed to give the animal the best of care.

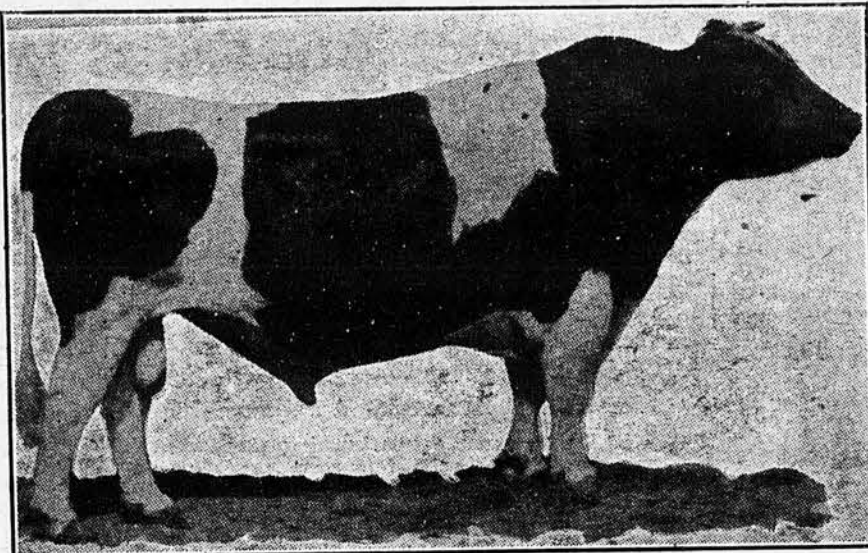
He was not paid for this service as it was felt that the convenience of not having to take his cows to another farm to be bred was sufficient recompense. Other members of the block drive their cows to the farm on which the bull is stationed.

Under the association plan the blocks exchange bulls at the end of every two years. Block No. 1 sends its bull to block No. 3; block No. 2 gets the No. 3 bull and the No. 2 bull goes to block No. 1. At the end of four years No. 3 bull will go to block No. 1, block No. 2 will get No. 1 bull and No. 2 bull will be placed in block No. 3.

Because the bulls are half brothers this rotation will result in six years of line breeding and make dominant the blood of the Stubbs sire in the heifers produced.

"We decided before we bought our bulls," said Mr. Theden, "that we would try line breeding for six years on our herds. The heifers from the first bull will be topped by the second and their heifers will be topped by the third bull.

"My plan, and others are working at present (Continued on Page 11.)



Community Ownership Thru an Association Enables Many Farmers to Have the Use of an Outstanding Bull at the Minimum of Cost.

Inside Facts on Implement Prices

By Frank A. Meckel

ARE implement and general farm machinery prices too high? That is to some a question and to others who are not well informed on the subject it is a foregone conclusion that they are too high, very much too high. It is a question which is causing a great deal of concern among farmers and it is also causing a great deal of concern among manufacturers of implements.

We are quite likely to jump at conclusions based entirely on the fact that a mower which could formerly be bought for \$40 now costs \$60. The manufacturer in making a counter claim bases his argument upon the fact that the price of wheat in 1914 was only 70 or 75 cents a bushel while during the period when the peak was reached in the price of farm machinery, wheat was selling for \$2.25 a bushel, or while wheat went up nearly 200 per cent, machinery only went up about 100 per cent on the average. And so they go round and round with no one getting anywhere.

Many Big Reductions Made

Manufacturers have advertised the fact that reductions now have been made, but still they complain that the farmer does not appreciate the fact and that he still thinks prices are too high.

Recently, the farm engineering department of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze took the time and trouble to make an investigation of this price situation. Leading manufacturers were asked to give prices on farm machinery covering the pre-war, peak and present periods. These figures were all compiled and put in composite form. They show that the average price of a list of farm machinery including plows, disks, harrows, planters, cultivators, mowers, rakes, loaders, drills, binders, wagons and spreaders in 1914 was \$712.67. The peak price for a list of these implements was \$1,504.90 while the present price averages \$1,106.65. From this many might infer that the present price was still high, but by careful figuring it will be found that 50 per cent of the rise up to the peak has been removed thru price reductions since the

peak period. In other words, the difference between the average pre-war price and the peak price is \$792.23 and the price has dropped now from the peak an average of \$398.25, so more than 50 per cent of the increase has been accounted for in price reductions.

Many farmers are asking, "What is keeping the prices up?" and that is the problem which the manufacturers are facing. Labor costs have been reduced but very little since the peak period while they rose very rapidly during the pre-war period. Raw material costs a great deal more now than it did before the war. Charles M. Schwab, perhaps the greatest steel manufacturer in the world recently made this statement to a gathering of Chicago business men: "At Bethlehem before the war we were able to sell pig iron for \$14 a ton at a profit. We now pay \$14 a ton alone for the railroad freight to assemble the materials to make a ton of pig iron. How are you going to get the price of pig iron and steel down unless we can get these conditions down?" The railroads are anxious to do it, but they can't do it unless they have their own power and means and methods of handling the situation.

The freight on a plow today amounts to 40 per cent of the pre-war price of that plow, and when one stops to figure that manufacturers of implements must transport all of their raw materials long distances to the plants before they are made into machinery, the price situation clears up somewhat.

There is no feeling on the part of the manufacturer that the farmer has no grievance. Manufacturers know that along with the bottom dropping out of farm produce prices, the farmer's credit has been seriously impaired. On one point all are agreed. There is too great a difference between the level of farm produce prices and the level of prices on manufactured goods which the

farmer has to buy. The implement industry would like nothing better than to see these two levels meet, either thru the dropping of one or the rise of the other, but meeting somewhere eventually.

While freight rates and prices of steel are where they stand today, there is little prospect of any great big drop in the price of implements. There may be small reductions here and there brought about by improved methods of production and subsequent economy or reductions in wages at some plants, but the pre-war level will not be reached so long as freight rates on iron ore, coke and limestone amount to the pre-war price of a ton of pig iron. If there is any remedy, it lies in the rise in price of farm products, and it is far better that the remedy come thru this channel, for it will increase the buying power of the farmer considerably and work for the common good of all.

Present Costs are Reasonable

Judging merely by the difference in price levels, one might be justified in saying that machinery prices are too high, or that farm produce prices are too low. It all amounts to the same thing, there is too great a difference; but judging from what an improved implement will do on the farm and what it will earn, it is doubtful whether the price is too high even now. The earning power of a piece of equipment should, in a measure, determine its value to the man who uses it, but only in a measure. Looking at it from that angle, farm machinery prices are not too high, nor have they ever been too high.

Contrary to common opinion, tractor prices are not out of proportion. In fact, if tractor prices for the three periods were included in the figures previously quoted, the average reduction would be greatly increased. In many cases, the present price of tractors is now back to the pre-war level, and in a few cases it is even far below the pre-war price. The improved production methods and large scale production of these machines has made possible this decline, and power farming will receive considerable stimulation as a result.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

PRESS reports state that in the proposed agreement submitted to the Washington Conference by Secretary Hughes submarines having a capacity of 90,000 tons are provided for both Great Britain and the United States, and of 60,000 tons for Japan.

Now the submarine is strictly a vessel for war purposes. Submarine warfare is a vicious, unfair, hellish kind of warfare and ought to be one of the very first to be eliminated. The nations ought to have no submarines. The building of submarines ought to be prohibited by international agreement.

If the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze believe as I do about that, write to your Senators and Representatives and urge them to bring whatever influence they have to bear on the Conference to do away with submarines entirely.

An International Court

ONE objection urged to an international court that I have heard is that the nations would not obey its findings. As the world never has tried an international court of course there is no direct evidence on that matter one way or the other, but there have been during the past hundred years a great many disputes between nations settled by arbitration. Some of these questions have been very important. Some of them were so serious that war was threatened on account of them and yet in no case has any nation involved refused to abide by the decision of the arbitrators.

These arbitrators had no power to enforce their findings; yet the nations abided by their decision. It is certainly reasonable to suppose then that if there were an international court established its decrees would be respected by all the nations.

There is no need of war or preparation for war. There is not a question that may arise between nations that cannot be settled peacefully.

Disposing of War Workers

JUST as I anticipated the cry already is being raised that stopping the building of warships will result in throwing many persons out of employment.

If these ships are being built by the several governments then the men so employed should be given work on other public enterprises that are needed. These men should be employed in useful constructive work, not in destructive work. There are many things that need to be done in every government. In our own case there is unlimited room for constructive work.

We have millions of undeveloped horsepower in our multitude of rivers. We have millions of acres of swamp lands that should be drained and made fit for habitation. We still have millions of acres of desert lands that can be made productive by irrigation. The people of this country need millions of new houses in which they may live in reasonable comfort.

As a matter of fact the world needs all the effective labor available and more. Every mechanic now employed in building warships or making guns and munitions ought to be busy in useful employment.

Just Half a Loaf

NATIONS are not going to disarm; not yet. Just the same public sentiment never has exercised so powerful an influence on an assembly or conference as is now being brought to bear on the Washington Conference.

Most of the people of the United States right now are favorable to total disarmament. I mean by that disarmament down to the point where there will be no armed force except so much as may be necessary for internal police protection and the time will come when the people will realize that very little is needed for that purpose.

The logical mind of Secretary Hughes must see the logical end of the argument for reduction of armament. He knows that it means the end of armament for war purposes entirely. But let us take the half loaf and be thankful, for don't you see that when we get the half loaf the demand will become stronger for the doing away with even the half than was the sentiment for reduction of armament a year or two years ago.

But do not deceive yourselves. War is still a

business and many thousands of men have been trained for it as a profession. Men do not voluntarily give up their jobs unless there is something better in sight. These professional soldiers are not so altruistic as to desire to put themselves entirely out of business.

And let it be said in fairness that many of these men believe that preparation for war is absolutely necessary. They will oppose as hard as they can total disarmament.

Then there is a great deal of money invested in the business of making guns and munitions and armor plate and all the things that have to do with preparations for war. They too will oppose a policy which will destroy their business. And these forces will be formidable. They can put up many specious arguments and will influence Congress unless there is a counter and stronger influence.

But remember that after all these interested persons compose but a small part of the population.

If the sentiment of those opposed to them is mobilized and properly directed it will win. This makes it important to keep up the fight. Keep on bombarding your Congressmen and Senators demanding that they favor still further reduction of armament until armies and navies are wiped out altogether.

I have seen the statement made in some newspapers that our own standing army is already pared down to the bone. That is not true. We still have a standing army of 150,000 officers and men. That is six times as many as we need.

Generosity of Kansas Farmers

KANSAS farmers are not burning their corn for fuel. Possibly just now corn is a cheaper fuel than coal but certainly no considerable quantity of it is being burned.

I am sure that within the next six months this will be proved to be good business policy, for by that time in all probability the price of corn will be much greater than it is now.

However, it was not this good judgment that I wished especially to commend. I desire to say a word of praise for the generosity of the Kansas farmers. They have been pretty hard hit. A great many of them have not made expenses during the last year. Still they are contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of grain to starving people in Europe. Fourteen big cars of flour and grain in a single week from Kansas is a record that is worth while and I am proud of it.

The fact is that the distressed in any land never have called on the Kansas farmers for help and called in vain.

The Legion Meeting

AN OCCASIONAL letter from a member of the American Legion still comes to me complaining about an editorial that appeared in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze of November 12.

The last one is from John S. Newlin of Lewis, Kan. I think I am acquainted with Mr. Newlin, but am not sure. In any event I feel certain that he is a fine young man whose good opinion I desire. In fact I confess that I wish to be on friendly terms with all of the fine young men who are members of the Legion. The older I become the more I admire fine young men.

Now with this as a preface let us see whether I have said anything that is meant to mislead the reader and establish a prejudice against the Legion. My young friend Newlin says: "You seem to infer that the American Legion as an organization is responsible for this booze being there and that, perhaps, they had arranged for its distribution." Now my dear young man I did not say anything of the kind; did not intimate anything of the kind and did not think anything of the kind.

What I said was this: "The annual meeting of the Legion was a wonderful gathering in point of numbers and I suppose of enthusiasm. I have talked to a number of the boys who were there and they all agree that there was more drinking and drunkenness than they ever had witnessed in all their lives before. No effort was made to prevent or even to restrict the illegal sale or distribution of liquor and I have it from reliable authority that incidents of the most shocking immorality were permitted on the public streets."

Now every word of that is true so far as I am concerned. I certainly did talk to the boys and they told me what I have written. I certainly talked to a young man, a member of the Legion, who was a fine soldier over in France, I feel sure, because he is that kind of a boy, who told me of witnessing an incident that I would not dare to print and it was on the street.

I got the information concerning the drunkenness from so many sources that I am compelled to believe it. I cannot think that all of my informants were liars and I can think of no reason any of them had to lie to me.

In fact my young friend does not deny the truth of the charge. Here is what he says: "I am strongly opposed to the liquor business and am not trying to defend or shield the fellows who partook too freely at Kansas City. They do most certainly cast a serious reflection upon their organization and upon their comrades but they are by no means representative of the great number of members of the Legion."

I do not disagree with a single word of that statement. I do not believe that more than a very small number of the members of the American Legion could be guilty of drunkenness and rowdiness at Kansas City. I am sure that most of the boys are not that kind and just because that is true there is the more reason why most of them should have condemned the drunkenness and rowdiness.

Just because they did nothing of the kind; just because they did not go on record as being strongly and everlastingly opposed to that sort of thing don't you see, Mr. Newlin, that it puts your great organization in a false light?

Now just let me give you an illustration to show what I mean. Suppose that there was a church with a thousand members and then suppose that this church was holding some kind of a meeting and one or two of the members together with a lot of outside rowdies should come into the church while the meeting was being held and start a rough house, or suppose they gathered in front of the church and engaged in disgraceful, drunken orgies and then suppose the 995 members who were sober and took no part whatever in the disgraceful proceedings should take no notice whatever of the disorder. Don't you think, John, that the church would come in for considerable criticism?

Nobody would say or even think that the 995 had originated the disorder or that they were responsible for it but it would be their business to express their disapproval and condemnation in just as strong terms as they could express themselves.

I wish to see the American Legion stand for all that is fine in American citizenship. I wish it to be a power for law and order and the highest ideals of our American life. So, also, my young friend, I think you do. You ought to be with me instead of criticising me.

A Weather Prediction

THE following letter has just been received from Charles Fern of Lindsborg, Kan., a reader of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

"The weather man stated that we would have cold weather on the morning of November 16. Instead we had a May morning dew. There are certain problems our astronomers have not yet solved. For instance they say that our summers and winters are caused by our earth tilting upon its axis 23½ degrees from the sun's plane. If that were true the North pole would describe a circle of 47½ degrees in its annual passage around the sun. Does it do that? No.

"Then they say that the Milky Way is a group of stars, so far distant that they barely show as a dim light. The question to me is what is the Milky Way? In the Lindsborg horizon, that is Central Kansas, the Milky Way spins like a top around the horizon in 24 hours. How could the stars in the Milky Way do that?

"The constellation known as the Dipper describes a circle around Polaris every 24 hours. Authorities say that is a delusion. If so, how are we deluded?

"Based on an examination of the Milky Way in August I predicted that we would have no cold until Christmas. Then cold will begin and there will be no let up until in April.

"What is the Milky Way and what is it good

for? Is it a sign in the heavens for us?"

Now I am not certain that Mr. Ferm has any right to shoot a lot of questions at me that I am entirely unable to answer. In the first place, I don't know a blamed thing about the Milky Way and never have been really interested in it. I just naturally took the word of the astronomer for granted and assumed that in any event the stars that they say make it up are so far away that they never will bother me and I never will bother them.

The only thing in this letter that I am really interested in is how Mr. Ferm figured that the Milky Way had anything to do with the weather here on earth and that he does not explain.

Truthful James

I HAVE just been examining some of the Census reports," remarked Truthful James. "I always find the reports interesting. If you just have the patience and a real desire for information you can get it on nearly any subject by digging into the Census reports, but talking about Census reports reminds me of Gabe Lineburner of 30 years ago or more when he got the appointment as one of the deputy Census takers back in Indiana.

"Gabe took his appointment right seriously. He seemed to have the idea that if he overlooked anything the Government would hold him personally responsible and so in addition to the regular blanks he set down and prepared a list of questions that he thought up himself.

"I have an old list that I have kept and here are most of his special questions:

- 1—What are your views on baptism?
- 2—Do you believe that Eve was tempted by a snake? If so what kind of a snake was it?
- 3—Do you believe that Noah gathered all of the animals and reptiles into the Ark by himself and where did he get the feed necessary for them while the flood lasted?
- 4—Where did your great grandfathers and great grandmothers come from and to what denomination did they belong?
- 5—What church or churches did your grandfathers and grandmothers belong to and why?
- 6—What church do you belong to and why do you belong to that church?
- 7—Do you believe the Pope is trying to boss this country?
- 8—Who is boss here, you or your wife?
- 9—Have you any African blood in your veins?
- 10—Do you talk in your sleep?
- 11—Do you bid your wife good bye in the morning when you start to work?
- 12—If so do you kiss her at parting?
- 13—Have you since marriage kissed any other woman besides your wife and if so how many and how often?
- 14—Have any of your ancestors been hanged, if so when and why?
- 15—Have any of your ancestors been feeble-minded and if so do you resemble them?
- 16—Has your wife ever complained about the smell of your feet?
- 17—What is your reputation for truth and veracity?
- 18—Have you ever lied to your wife? If you answer no, you needn't answer question 17, for the Government will know that you are a liar without asking the neighbors.

"Gabe also prepared a list of questions for the women in his territory. Here are some of them:

- 1—Are you married or single?
- 2—If so why?
- 3—If this man you are now hooked up with is not the first, how many other husbands have you planted?
- 4—What did they die of?
- 5—Were they glad to go?
- 6—How did you manage to get them?
- 7—Were they in their right minds at the time?
- 8—Is this last one the best you could do, or didn't you have time to look around?
- 9—Did any of your previous husbands carry life insurance, if so how much?
- 10—How much is your present husband insured for?
- 11—Do you think he is worth it?
- 12—If you are not married why not?
- 13—Have you ever had a proposal, if so when?
- 14—If you answer yes, can you prove it?
- 15—Are your teeth natural or false; if false do you wear them when you sleep or put them in a glass of water?
- 16—How old are you?
- 17—How long has it been since you have had a birthday?

"Gabe showed me his list of special questions before he started out on his rounds and I thought to myself, 'Old Hoss, methinks you are in for quite a bunch of trouble if you go round asking' them questions."

"I didn't see him for a number of days but when I did I looked him over and then said: 'Gabe, I suppose that you got caught in that cyclone that passed thru south of here a few days ago?' 'It was worse than that,' said Gabe, 'I found a family where there was a man and his wife and three old maid daughters and when I got thru asking' them special questions they all jumped on me and what they did to me was a plenty. This here thing of working for the Government, James, isn't what it is cracked up to be."

Farmer's 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.

A husband and wife have three children, A, B, and C. The husband and wife deed the farm to C, the farm to remain in possession of the parties of the first part as long as either is living. A and B left the farm years ago. Is the deed good? C. Y.

I know of no reason why the deed is not a good deed.

If a man and wife cannot get along, is it not best that they part? Can the law do anything with a person if he left his wife, that is, if he leaves her half of his property? R. S. J.

The first part of this question is very general. I think it would depend entirely upon circumstances. If it is impossible for a husband and wife to get along with reasonable comfort, it perhaps is better that they should part. But they should remember on each of them is imposed an obligation to bear with the other and the mere fact that they do not always get along agreeably is not of itself a sufficient reason why they should part.

The law in Kansas requires the husband to support his family. It would not excuse him if he left one-half of his property to his wife because half of his property might not be anywhere near sufficient to support her and her children, if they have children, or to support her if they have no children.

I am living in town. The city is putting in electric lights. They set the poles in the alleys. As there is an alley on the west of the property, which was not laid out, but has been left open by mutual consent, they set a pole in a ditch and dammed it up so that the water cannot get thru, and backs up over the west end of my lots.

What recourse have I on the city? Is there any way to make them put in a drain or remove this pole? W. O. M.

The city is granted very large rights for the purpose of making public improvements, but at the same time, the city is not permitted to take private property without making proper compensation therefor, nor has the city the right to damage private property, even for the purpose of putting in public improvements, without making proper compensation.

In this case your proper course is to present your claim to the city council, or city commission, if it is a commission form of government, and undertake to have the city make proper compensation for the damage done, or if the city council refuses to make compensation, there would be only one course left open to you, either to sue the city or abandon your claim.

1. Can money be recovered from a mail order concern after it has been held for more than 18 months, and the house has failed to fill the order?
2. Can interest be collected on the money for the time it has been held? I have been paying 8 per cent interest on this money at the bank.
3. How should I proceed to get a settlement with them? S. F. R.

1. If the mail order concern is financially responsible, you should be able to collect your money. 2. I think almost any court would allow you interest on the money for the time it had been held by the mail order house.

3. If you could manage to get service on an agent of the mail order house in this state, you might bring suit and attach any property they may have in this state, otherwise you, perhaps, would have to bring suit against them at the place where they do business, or at the place they have their headquarters.

What is the law regulating the disposition of beef and pork when there is no federal inspector? Do pork and beef have to be inspected where a farmer butchers and sells to a local market? J. W.

1. Impossible to quote the law. 2. No.

The Farm Bloc And Its Critics

THERE is not likely to be a single farmer under 45 years old in this locality by 1924."

A farmer who has farmed for a quarter of a century in one of the best agricultural counties in one of the best farming states in the Union, writes me to this effect. This man, besides being a farmer, is well read and a keen observer. He is not an alarmist, he is one of the best balanced men I know. His letter goes on to say:

Within the last few days two more of our young farmers, good ones, too, have either left the farm or will leave soon. They are going to town to work, just as hundreds of others are doing who find themselves unable to make any money on the farm. In this county a comfortable home, complete farm equipment, plus 80 acres of good land, will no longer return a profit even with the year's work of a young and capable man added.

And if one young and capable farmer, well equipped in every way, cannot make a living on 80 acres of good land, in a top-notch agricultural state, is it likely that two or more older men can do it on 160 acres?

In one county in the grain belt, 21 of 38 bankruptcy petitions filed in October, were filed by farmers. In this same county, in October of last year, there were only six bankruptcy suits and only one was a farmer.

At a foreclosure sale in North Dakota horses sold at \$2 a head, wagons at \$5, and binders at \$10, because few farmers had the money or the credit to buy.

From another top-notch agricultural state, an implement man writes me:

As a seller of farm implements I am in close touch with what is going on. I visit farmers in their homes and know their financial condition in our territory. I am not overstating the case when I say that fully 35 per cent of our farmers are bankrupt and unless relief comes soon, many more will have to surrender.

But where one farmer goes bankrupt officially,

many more simply quit, taking the country as a whole.

And yet this Nation today would be flat on its back if it were not for agriculture and this year's crops. Sold at a loss, as these crops have been, when marketable at all under the excessive freight rates, they have been the cause of an enormous amount of newly-created wealth changing hands. The money the farmer gets flows to the cities for his supplies, and so the Nation's business is kept alive. How much better that business can be, or will be, depends on agriculture and the opportunities it has to prosper and make progress.

What I fear, is that as a nation we are seeing the present condition of agriculture merely as a passing effect of the Great World War, not as the culmination of long-standing conditions adverse to the economic health of this industry, but which the war has intensified and hastened.

More than 15 billion dollars are on deposit in national banks, and financial journals are pointing to the fact with pride. A fine showing it is, no doubt, but a year's crops from American farms, which normally bring the Nation 22 billion dollars of new wealth every 12 months, make the total of bank deposits look comparatively small. It will be a great day for the banks, the farmers and the country, when American agriculture is outfitted with an adequate system of marketing and credit and when American farmers may legally co-operate to do business collectively as do the stockholders of any corporation.

"The 80 billion dollars tied up in the farming industry is more than the amount invested in railroads and in manufactures and mines," said William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, in a talk to farmers recently. What I wish is that instead of telling these things to farmers who knew this years ago, William Wood had said this to a gathering of big business men. They need to hear it oftener than anybody else, for it is equivalent to saying that the welfare of America is absolutely dependent on the welfare of its agriculture—and that is the absolute truth.

Of course, the farming and livestock situation is going to grow better for those who remain in it. America's greatest natural resource is the fertility of its soil. But national welfare and the Nation's prosperity in business are dependent on what is produced from the soil—not five nor 10 years from now, but this year and next year and every year thereafter. And if the soil is going to produce it must have well-conditioned, fairly prosperous and contented workers, men who can live without having to exploit the soil's fertility.

We have been farming in this country for 300 years, but we haven't yet a permanent system of agriculture. We never shall have if we go on in the same old way. Even in the years when apparently the farmer has made money, he has had to cash an overdraft on the fertility of his soil to do it. This is not so much his loss as the Nation's. He knows how to farm to conserve the fertility, but our ancient, outworn marketing system and our commercial credit system, will not permit him to do it. So he goes on mining and selling the fertility of his land.

The American farmer is the world's greatest crop-producer, man for man, but the world's most priceless resource, soil fertility, which he once had in abundance, is going fast. In the older states are hundreds of sterile and abandoned farms.

For the last two years the American farmer has not received half as much for his work as he could get at day wages in town, and he has thrown in his farm, his operating investment and the help of his family to boot.

And America has only just begun to grow. The United States Census tells us we have 13 million more mouths to feed this year than we had 10 years ago. Every year sees more than another million added at Uncle Sam's family table, but there are relatively fewer and fewer farmers who own their farms.

The decline of every great nation has been preceded by the decline of its agriculture. A nation cannot rise above its agriculture. Only one nation—England—lives by barter, and it could not exist even then, if its colonies and America did not feed and clothe it.

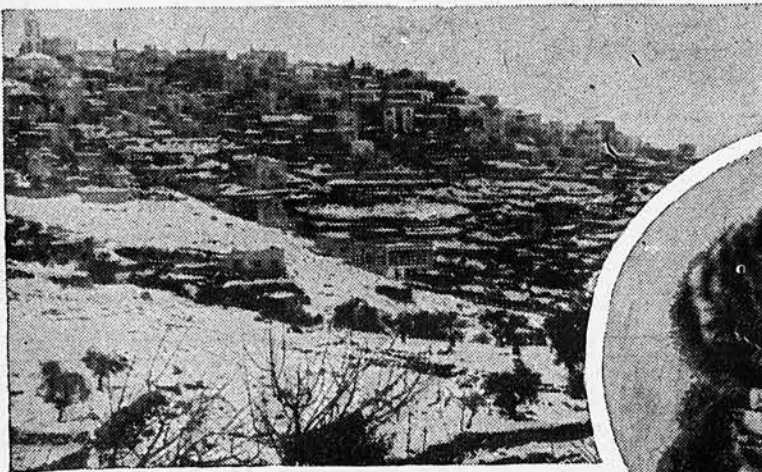
Wall Street and Big Business should be aiding instead of fighting its best friend: should be aiding instead of opposing the efforts of farm blocs in Congress. What these legislative groups are seeking to do is more necessary for national welfare and the good of all the people, than for the farmer and stockman they hope to benefit directly in order that all others may be benefited.

I believe that for the next quarter of a century the outstanding policy of this Nation should be the carrying out of a great constructive program for the encouragement and upbuilding of its farm and livestock industry. The much maligned "Farm Bloc" has such a program well started in Congress. If all its measures are enacted, they will lay a broad foundation on which may be built up the world's best and most enduring system of agriculture. That also would mean the upbuilding of what would be the world's most enduring and most widespread and genuine national prosperity.

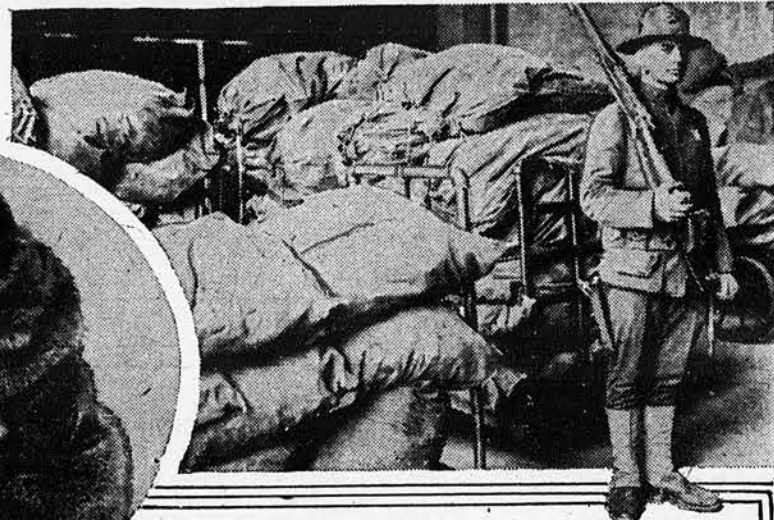
It seems to me, the fact that our prosperity as a people largely depends on American agriculture, should lead us inescapably to the conclusion that national welfare can best be subserved by making farming a safely and fairly profitable industry in this country and as progressively modern and efficient as any other industry.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

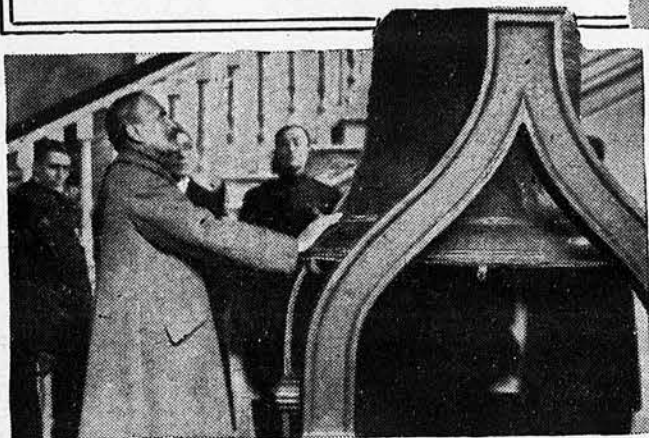
News of the World in Pictures



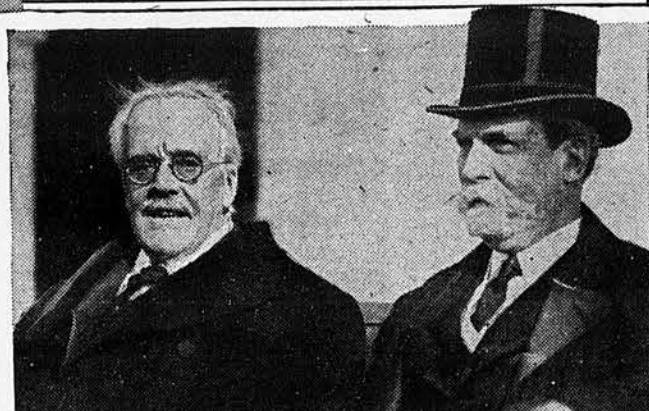
This is the First Known Photograph of Bethlehem Under Snow; on the Hills to the Extreme Right is the Place Where the Shepherds of Biblical History Were Watching Their Flocks by Night as They Heard the Song of the Angels on the First Christmas Eve; All of This Country is Now Under British Rule, and it is Gradually Returning to Normal Conditions, With a Slow Increase in the Jewish Population: This is One of the Happy Effects of the World War



If You Don't Get Your Christmas Packages it Won't be on Account of Mail Bandits, Now That the "Devil Dogs"—United States Marines—are on the Job; This Chap, Armed With a Rifle, Sharpened Bayonet and a Big Automatic, is Guarding the Mails in the Passage Between the Washington Postoffice and the Union Station; Similar Scenes are Being Enacted in Nearly Every Large City, and a Guard is Maintained on Most of the Mail Trains.

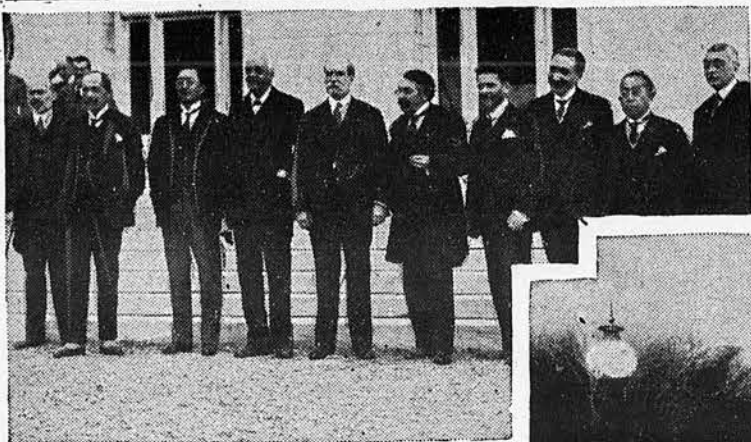


Miss Evelynne Gale of Atlantic City, N.J., Who Raises Raccoons on Her Farm Near There, Out For a Stroll With One of Her Pets, Which Naturally Matches Her Coat Perfectly, for it is Made of 'Coon Skins; This Unusual Combination Has Attracted Much Interest in the Last Two Weeks Among the Visitors to This Popular Resort.



Two Outstanding Delegates to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments at Washington Riding Together in the National Capital: Left, Arthur James Balfour, Formerly Premier of England, Now a British Delegate Plenipotentiary to the Arms Parley; Right, Charles Evans Hughes, Formerly Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and Later Candidate for President, Now Secretary of State of the United States and a Delegate to the Conference.

Marshal Ferdinand Foch, in Command of the Armies of Most of the Civilized World in Their Fight for Freedom, Resting His Hand on That Most Sacred Symbol of American Independence, the Liberty Bell, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia; Both Represent the Ideal of Liberty Under Law, Which Has Made the United States What it is Today in Power and Leadership, and Also in the Protection of the Rights of the People.



Leaders in the Arms Conference; Left to Right, John W. Garret, Secretary General; Dr. H. A. Van Karnebeek of The Netherlands and President of the League of Nations; Dr. S. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States; Arthur James Balfour, Chief of the British Delegation; Charles Evans Hughes, Premier Aristide Briand of France, Carlo Schanzer of Italy; Baron de Cartier de Marchienne of Belgium; Prince Yasato Tokugawa of Japan and Count D'Alto of Portugal.



The Champion Shorthorn Cow, Golden Dorothy, Exhibited by Sir E. Nicholl & Son at the Birmingham Cattle Show in England; the Production of Quality Animals is a Feature on Many of the Larger Farms in That Country; in Many Cases the Herd Has Been Handled by One Family for Several Generations; a Large International Trade Has Been Developed, Much to the Profit of the Owners Who Have Had the Necessary Vision.



The National Capitol at Night; This is the Sight Which Greeted Delegates on the Eve of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments; the Entire Capital is Now a "City of Light" in Honor of the Men Who, it is Hoped, Will Work Out a Plan for the Limitation of the Armies and Navies of the World Which Will Eliminate War.

Mary Garden, at Right, Director General of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, is Shown Listening as Miss Edith Mason, One of Her Primae Donnae, Sings Into a Radio Transmitter for the First Regular Radio Program of Opera; Wireless Operators in Five States and the General Public in the Cities Near Chicago, are Now Getting the Benefit of Every Performance of This Company, Just as H. G. Wells, the Author, Predicted Would Occur Many Years Ago.



Elihu Root, in the Silk Hat, American Delegate, and Ambassador Jules Jusserand, French Delegate, to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. Leaving the Hall After One of the Sessions; Their Cheerful and Friendly Spirit Seems to Indicate That There is a Good Chance for the Success of the Meeting, Which Certainly Reflects the Wishes of the People of the Two Countries They Represent at This Conference.

Here's a Winning Combination

Boys and Girls in the Capper Clubs Have Discovered the Secret of Gaining Friends and Bank Accounts—Join With Them for 1922

By the Club Managers

NCESSARY ingredients: Boys and girls with pep and ambition; purebred hogs and chickens; plenty of prizes for which to work. Result: The Capper Pig and Poultry clubs, with thousands of successful members in the last six years and a Nation-wide reputation for dependable livestock. It's an unbeatable combination, for even in the years when many farmers were getting out of the hog business as rapidly as possible and even were looking with disfavor on grain-eating chickens, boys and girls in the Capper clubs stayed with the game—and won. Now, with quality hogs and poultry to eat cheap corn and other feeds, and with bank accounts in their own names, these boys and girls are "sitting tight," having learned a valuable lesson in the industry of farming. But there are thousands of boys and girls in Kansas who still have a start to make, and to these the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs offer opportunity. For the thousand who have the first ingredient necessary to success—pep

ing from \$20 to \$2, are offered for the best records made during the contest. Awards are based on the following: Pounds of pork produced; cost a pound; net profit; and records and story of the club work.

Then, there's a special prize for which county teams will compete. Counties with five or more members are eligible to work for this, and the club making the highest average grade in the contest work will receive \$5 cash for each member.

But of course you wish to know about the prize pigs. Kansas breeders can be depended on to help the boys, and every year every one of the popular breeds is represented in the Capper Pig club contest with a \$50 gilt. Boys making the best records for the different breeds are the fortunate winners of these gilts. A Duroc Jersey gilt already has been offered by James T. Dubois of Agra, Kan., thru the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and other offers will be announced, as they are made.

The interest of "Dad" in the work of the boy on the farm means a great deal to both father and son, and a department in the Capper Pig club which has been unusually successful has for its object the better co-operation and understanding of farm boys and "dads." Prizes totaling \$100 are offered in this contest, each prize being divided equally between the boy and his father. Boys enter sows in the regular contest work, while fathers enter the farm herds, keeping records of feed and business transactions affecting the herds thru the club year. Farm herds need not be registered, or even purebred.

Have Mutual Insurance Plan

A Capper Pig club member runs no risk of buying a sow, then losing her and having nothing but a debt on his hands. The mutual insurance plan takes care of that possibility. When a boy enters his sow he pays \$1 to the insurance fund, and his sow is insured from that time until the pigs are 6 weeks old. That takes him thru the most dangerous period, and many a boy has been deeply grateful to his teammates for making the mutual insurance possible. In such ways do Capper Pig club boys learn the lesson of co-operation.

The Capper Poultry club was organized especially for wide-awake farm girls who wish to make the most of their opportunities and earn bank accounts for themselves. What do they have to do after they join? Now you're interested and ready for a brief sketch of the work in the three departments for girls in the Capper Poultry club, and the mothers' division.

Baby chick department: Every girl who joins this department will enter 20 purebred baby chicks of one breed and variety. The chicks need not be kept separate from the farm flock if

marked in some way for identification. The work is very simple in this part of the club, as when the chicks are small only an estimate of the feed consumed is kept. Later, when they mature, an account is kept of any sold or used at home, and prizes won, in addition to the estimated feed cost. Baby chicks may be entered any time between February 1 to May 15.

Small pen department: Eight purebred hens or pullets and a cockerel or cock of the same breed are entered in competition for the prizes in this department. They are to be kept penned separate from the farm flock from the date of entry until June 30. During this time an egg, chick and profit record is kept, also the cost of all feed consumed. After June 30, prizes won, sales of chickens and those used at home are recorded as income. The feed cost throughout the year is considered the expense. Entries may be made from February 1 to April 15.

Large pen department: This department is for girls who have their own purebreds, the work consisting of record keeping on 15 purebred hens or pullets and one cockerel or cock of the same breed. The same records are kept as in the small pen department.

Mothers' department: The mother of every club girl is eligible to enter her farm flock in competition for the mothers' prizes. The farm flock need not be purebred, but purebreds may be entered. The mother may be assisted in her club work by her daughter who is a member or any other member of the family.

Special blanks will be supplied to members in all departments on which to make out their monthly reports, and timely information will be sent as to the proper methods of feeding and caring for the contest entry.

At the close of the contest, December 15, 1922, every member will send a final report and a story, telling how she cared for her contest purebreds. The work for the year will be judged according to net profit, per cent of chicks raised, story, accuracy of annual report and promptness in sending monthly reports.

Prizes, prizes, prizes! More than \$200 in cash prizes will be divided among the girls and adult members who do the best work next year. Then there are the special county prizes, \$5 apiece to be awarded to the 10 girls in the county making the highest grade for a club; the silver trophy cup for the girl making the largest profit, and the breeders' prizes, in addition to all the pep prizes.

Poultry Breeders Offer Prizes

What's equal to a real live prize? Kansas poultry breeders always have been friends of the Capper Poultry club and every year they demonstrate their friendship by offering trios, pairs and cockerels to be awarded at the close of the contest. Nine breeders

helped make the contest for 1921 interesting, and I'm sure that many more will be our friends next year. L. A. Moore of Hiawatha, Kan., breeder of White Wyandottes, has the honor of offering the first prize for 1922. Watch the club stories for offers of other breeds.

That enthusiasm for whatever breed of livestock one has is one of the essentials of success is recognized in the work of the Capper clubs. Each year the members are organized according to the breed of pigs or chickens entered in the contest. Officers are elected and special stationery printed. Showing at fairs is encouraged, and during 1921 Capper club members won cash prizes totaling nearly \$800. A sale catalog is printed every fall, at the beginning of the sales season, and is given wide advertising.

The rule, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is not forgotten in the Capper clubs. As counties enroll complete teams, and in all other counties after enrollment time is past,



A Happy Prize Winner.

and ambition—Opportunity should ripen into Realization. Enrollment in the Capper clubs for 1922 begins today. Boys between 12 and 18 years old and girls between 10 and 18 are eligible for membership. Only 10 boys and 10 girls to each county will be accepted.

Briefly, the work of the Capper Pig club is this:

Every member will enter, some time between January 1 and April 15, a registered sow or gilt, value not to exceed \$75. Entry must be made before farrowing date.

Accurate records must be kept, showing amount and cost of all feed given the contest sow and the pigs while they are in the contest. The sow or pigs may be taken out of the contest any time after June 1, if the pigs are weaned.

Monthly feed reports are to be sent to the club manager while the contest work is being done, and a final report made not later than December 20, 1922.

Boys who already have registered sows to enter in the contest are fortunate, but when a deserving chap needs financial assistance Senator Arthur Capper will provide sufficient funds to purchase a sow. Record keeping is simple and supplies training for future farm bookkeeping. The monthly feed reports make it possible for the club managers to give careful supervision and suggestions thru the entire contest. A set of fixed prices is given in the club rules so that no matter in what part of the state a club member may live, or how much the prices he pays for feed differ from those paid by other members, all will have an equal chance at the prizes.

Prizes, you ask? Next to the real money which club members make from the sale of breeding stock and hogs on the market, the prizes offered by Senator Arthur Capper and Kansas swine breeders are about the most interesting feature of the work, from the financial viewpoint. Fifteen cash prizes, rang-



Ribbons and Cash for This Boy.

leaders are elected by the members or appointed by the club managers. These leaders are themselves club members, and theirs is the honor of leading their teammates in the fight for the two beautiful \$50 trophy cups which Senator Capper offers every year for competition by the boys and girls.

The social side of the Capper clubs thus becomes one of the features of the year. Monthly meetings are held thru the late spring and during the summer months. Dad and mother and the entire family soon get in the habit of looking forward to these meetings—or picnics, as they often turn out to be—and in many a county the fight for the trophy cup attracts county-wide attention and the co-operation of progressive elements in the county.

While the honor of winning a trophy cup is considered by the club members to be sufficient for any team, cash prizes aid in emphasizing the interest in this side of the contest work. In both the pig and poultry clubs cash prizes go to the winning county leader and his teammates, while leaders of "runner-up" county clubs also are remembered with checks.

With purebred livestock available at reasonable prices; with immense supplies of cheap feed; with hogs and poultry the surest profit makers on farms at the present time, it should not be necessary to urge boys and girls to apply for membership in the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs. Any boy or girl with pep and ambition to begin with will get in line with purebred hogs or chickens and join the long line of club members who have been successful. Life-long, good business habits are formed, and lasting friendships made.

The application blank means opportunity to you. Will you supply your share of the combination that spells success? Today, and not tomorrow, is the time to begin. Explanation of the club work necessarily has been brief, but a filled-out application will bring full-particulars to you without delay.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Earle H. Whitman, Pig Club Manager.

Mrs. Lucile A. Ellis, Poultry Club Manager.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write pig or poultry club)

I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed..... Age.....

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

Postoffice.....R. F. D..... Date.....

Age Limit: Boys 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

The Light in the Clearing

A Tale of the North Country in the Time of Silas Wright

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of Eben Holden, D'ri and I and Darrel of the Blessed Isles

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WHEN the story opens in 1831, Barton Baynes, the narrator, is an orphan, seven years old, who lives with his Aunt Deel, and Uncle Peabody, an old maid and old bachelor, on their farm at Lickety-split in Northern New York.

One day, a carriage drives up with Mr. and Mrs. Dunkelberg, well-to-do people whom Aunt Deel admires. Barton plays with their golden-haired child, Sally, who makes a lasting impression. Another day, when Amos Grimshaw, a boy four years older than Barton, the son of a local money-lender, is at the house, a ragged woman called Roving Kate comes into the yard. She tells their fortunes by signs. For Amos, she predicts a gibbet, for Barton, four great perils. Barton gets into mischief and runs away to Canton. When he wakes on a porch the next morning, Silas Wright, a national figure, bends over him. Mr. Wright gives him breakfast, takes him to the Dunkelbergs' where he stays with Sally until Uncle Peabody takes him home.

Uncle Peabody indorses a note for Rodney Barnes to pay a mortgage to Mr. Grimshaw which becomes overdue. Barton goes to Canton with his uncle to ask help from Silas Wright, now a U. S. Senator. The interest money is advanced by the Senator and he offers to look after Barton's schooling in Canton.

Another day, Purvis and Barton ride home from the post office, and are joined by a strange rider. A masked footpad meets them. The stranger fires his pistol but is shot dead. Barton runs to his help and throws a stone at the fleeing robber. The robber leaves foot-prints which are measured. Barton goes to school in Canton and lives with the family of the school master, Michael Hackett.

He opens the Senator's letter, previously given to him and in it he finds a warning from Job. He does chores for the Senator and the school boys laugh at his rustic clothes. Everywhere, Roving Kate silently dogs Mr. Grimshaw. Amos Grimshaw is arrested for the murder of the stranger, and Barton is the chief witness.

Questions From the Attorney

As I neared the schoolmaster's the same drunken man that I had seen before went zigzagging up the road.

Mr. Hackett stood in his dooryard.

"Who is that?" I asked.

"Nick Tubbs—the village drunkard and sign o' the times," he answered. "Does chores at the tavern all day and goes home at night filled with his earnings an' a great sense o' proprietorship. He is the top flower on the bush."

I went about my chores. There was to be no more wavering in my conduct. At the supper table Mr. Hackett kept us laughing with songs and jests and stories. The boy John, having been reproved for rapid eating, hurled his spoon upon the floor.

"Those in favor of his punishment will please say aye," said the schoolmaster.

I remember that we had a divided house on that important question.

The schoolmaster said: "Michael Henry wishes him to be forgiven on promise of better conduct, but for the next offense he shall ride the badger."

This meant lying for a painful moment across his father's knee.

The promise was given and our merry-making resumed. The district attorney, whom I had met before, came to see me after supper and asked more questions and advised me to talk with no one about the shooting without his consent. Soon he went away, and after I had learned my lessons Mr. Hackett said:

"Let us walk up to the jail and spend a few minutes with Amos."

We hurried to the jail. The sheriff, a stout-built, stern-faced man, admitted us.

"Can we see the Grimshaw boy?" Mr. Hackett inquired.

"I guess so," he answered as he lazily rose from his chair and took down a bunch of large keys which had been hanging on the wall. "His father has just left."

He spoke in a low, solemn tone which impressed me deeply as he put a lighted candle in the hand of the schoolmaster. He led us thru a door into a narrow corridor. He thrust a big key into the lock of a heavy iron grating and threw it open and bade us step in. We entered an ill-smelling, stone-floored room with a number of cells against its rear wall. He locked the door behind us. I saw a face and figure in the dim candle-light, behind the grated door of one of these cells. How lonely and dejected and helpless was the expression of that figure! The sheriff went to the door and unlocked it.

"Hello, Grimshaw," he said sternly. "Step out here."

It all went to my heart—the manners of the sheriff so like the cold iron of his keys and doors—the dim candle-light, the pale, frightened youth who walked toward us. We shook his hand and he said that he was glad to see us. I saw the scar under his left ear and reaching out upon his cheek which my stone had made and knew that he bore the mark of Cain.

He asked if he could see me alone and the sheriff shook his head and said sternly:

"Against the rules."

"Amos, I've a boy o' my own an' I feel for ye," said the schoolmaster. "I'm going to come here, now and then, to cheer ye up and bring ye some books to read. If there's any word of advice I can give ye—let me know. Have ye a lawyer?"

"There's one coming to-morrow."

"Don't say a word about the case, boy, to any one but your lawyer—mind that."

We left him and went to our home and beds. I to spend half the night thinking of my discovery, since which,

for some reason, I had no doubt of the guilt of Amos, but I spoke not of it to any one and the secret worried me.

Next morning on my way to school I passed a scene more strange and memorable than any in my long experience. I saw the shabby figure of old Benjamin Grimshaw walking in the side path. His hands were in his pockets, his eyes bent upon the ground, his lips moving as if he were in deep thought. Roving Kate, the ragged, silent woman who, for the fortune of Amos, had drawn a gibbet, the shadow of which was now upon him, walked slowly behind the money-lender pointing at him with her bony forefinger. Her stern eyes watched him as the cat watches when its prey is near it. She did not notice me. Silently, her feet wrapped in rags, she walked behind the man, always pointing at him. When he stopped she stopped. When he resumed his slow progress she followed. It thrilled me, partly because I had begun to believe in the weird, mysterious power of the Silent Woman. I had twenty minutes to spare and so I turned into the main street behind and close by them. I saw him stop and buy some crackers and an apple and a piece of cheese. Meanwhile she stood pointing at him. He saw, but gave no heed to her. He walked along the street in front of the stores, she following as before. How patiently she followed!

Grimshaw Sees the Finish

"Why does she follow him that way?" I asked the storekeeper when they were gone.

"Oh, I dunno, boy!" he answered. "She's crazy an' I guess she dunno what she's doin'."

The explanation did not satisfy me. I knew, or thought I knew, better than he, the meaning of that look in her eyes. I had seen it before.

I started for the big schoolhouse and a number of boys joined me with pleasant words.

"I saw you lookin' at ol' Kate," one of them said to me. "Don't ye ever make fun o' her. She's got the evil

eye an' if she puts it on ye, why ye'll git drowned er fall off a high place er somethin'."

The boys were of one accord about that.

Sally ran past us with that low-lived Wills boy, who carried her books for her. His father had gone into the grocery business and Henry wore boughten clothes. I couldn't tell Sally how mean he was. I was angry and decided not to speak to her until she spoke to me. I got along better in school, altho there was some tittering when I recited, probably because I had a broader dialect and bigger boots than the boys of the village.

More Friends

The days went easier after that. The boys took me into their play and some of them were most friendly. I had a swift foot and a good eye as well as a strong arm, and could hold my own at three-old-cat—a kind of baseball which we played in the school yard. Saturday came. As we were sitting down at the table that morning the younger children clung to the knees of Mr. Hackett and begged him to take them up the river in a boat.

"Good Lord! What wilt thou give me when I grow childless?" he exclaimed with his arms around them. "That was the question of Abraham, and it often comes to me. Of course we shall go. But hark! Let us hear what the green chair has to say."

There was a moment of silence and then he went on with a merry laugh. "Right ye are, Michael Henry! You are always right, my boy—God bless your soul! We shall take Bart with us an' doughnuts an' cheese an' cookies an' dried meat for all."

From that moment I date the beginning of my love for the occupant of the green chair in the home of Michael Hackett. Those good people were Catholics and I a Protestant and yet this Michael Henry always insisted upon the most delicate consideration for my faith and feelings.

"I promised to spend the morning in the field with Mr. Wright, if I may have your consent, sir," I said.

"Then we shall console ourselves, knowing that you are in better company," said Mr. Hackett.

Dunkelberg Becomes Friendly

Mr. Dunkelberg called at the house in Ashery Lane to see me after breakfast.

"Bart, if you will come with me I should like to order some store clothes and boots for you," he said in his squeaky voice.

For a moment I knew not how to answer him. Nettled as I had been by Sally's treatment of me, the offer was like rubbing ashes on the soreness of my spirit.

I blushed and surveyed my garments and said:

"I guess I look pretty badly, don't I?"

"You look all right, but I thought, maybe, you would feel better in softer raiment, especially if you care to go around much with the young people. I am an old friend of the family and I guess it would be proper for me to buy the clothes for you. When you are older you can buy a suit for me, sometime, if you care to."

It should be understood that well-to-do people in the towns were more particular about their dress those days than now.

"I'll ask my aunt and uncle about it," I proposed.

"That's all right," he answered. "I'm going to drive up to your house this afternoon and your uncle wishes you to go with me. We are all to have a talk with Mr. Grimshaw."

He left me and I went over to Mr. Wright's.

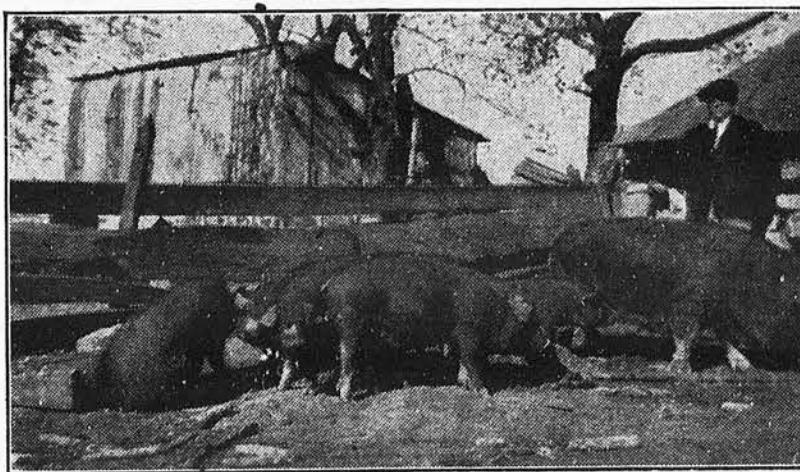
They told me that he was cutting

Marion Boys Study Livestock

VOCATIONAL Agriculture is in its infancy at the high school in Marion, Kan., this being the first year that the course has been offered. The work now is with livestock. Next year the same boys will take crops work, and a class of freshmen will give their time to livestock.

Every boy is required to take up some class of stock as his "home project." This is carried thru the year, and records kept as a part of his school work.

Glen Padgett, shown in the accompanying picture, has chosen as his project the promising litter of fall pigs shown in the picture. They look good enough to have been bred in the purple, but they are out of a high grade sow and a purebred male. Glen expects to grow his pigs out this winter, and fatten them for early summer market. "Fat" also holds down a guard position on the undefeated high school football team.





corn in the back lot, where I found him. "How do I look in these clothes?" I bravely asked. "Like the son of a farmer up in the hills and that's just as you ought to look," he answered. In a moment he added as he reaped a hill of corn with his sickle. "I suppose they are making fun of you, partner." "Some," I answered, blushing. "Don't mind that," he advised, and then quoted the stanza: "Were I as tall to reach the pole Or grasp the ocean in a span, I'd still be measured by my soul; The mind's the standard of the man." "Mr. Dunkelberg came this morning and wanted to buy me some new clothes and boots," I said. The Senator stopped work and stood looking at me with his hands upon his hips. "I wouldn't let him do it if I were you," he said thoughtfully. Just then I saw a young man come running toward us in the distant field. Mr. Wright took out his compass. "Look here," he said, "you see the needle points due north." He took a lodestone out of his pocket and holding it near the compass moved it back and forth. The needle followed it.

The President Arrives

The young man came up to us breathing deeply. Perspiration was rolling off his face. He was much excited and spoke with some difficulty. "Senator Wright," he gasped, "Mrs. Wright sent me down to tell you that President Van Buren is at the house." I remember vividly the look of mild amusement in the Senator's face and the serene calmness with which he looked at the young man and said to him:

"Tell Mrs. Wright to make him comfortable in our easiest chair and to say to the President that I shall be up directly."

To my utter surprise he resumed his talk with me as the young man went away.

"You see all ways are north when you put this lodestone near the needle," he went on. "If it is to tell you the truth you must keep the lodestone away from the needle. It's that way, too, with the compass of your soul, partner. There the lodestone is selfishness, and with its help you can make any direction look right to you and soon—you're lost."

He put his hand on my arm and said in a low tone which made me understand that it was for my ear only.

"What I fear is that they may try to tamper with your compass. Look out for lodestones."

He was near the end of a row and went on with his reaping as he said:

"I could take my body off this row any minute, but the only way to get my mind off it is to go to its end."

He bound the last bundle and then we walked together toward the house, the Senator carrying his sickle.

"I shall introduce you to the President," he said as we neared our destination. "Then perhaps you had better leave us."

At home we had read much about the new President and regarded him with deep veneration. In general I knew the grounds of it—his fight against the banks for using public funds for selfish purposes and "swapping muskrats for mink" with the government, as uncle put it, by seeking to return the same in cheapened paper money; his long battle for the extension of the right of suffrage in our state; his fiery eloquence in debate. Often I had heard Uncle Peabody say that Van Buren had made it possible for a poor man to vote in York State and hold up his head like a man. So I was deeply moved by the prospect of seeing him.

I could not remember that I had ever been "introduced" to anybody. I knew that people put their wits on exhibition and often flung down a "snag" by way of demonstrating their fitness for the honor, when they were introduced in books. I remember asking rather timidly:

"What shall I say when—when you introduce me?"

"Oh, say anything that you want to say," he answered with a look of amusement.

"I'm kind o' scared," I said. "You needn't be—he was once a poor boy just like you."

"Just like me!" I repeated, thoughtfully, for while I had heard a good deal of that kind of thing in our home,

it had not, somehow, got under my jacket, as they used to say.

"Just like you—cowhide and all—the son of a small freeholder in Kinderhook on the Hudson," he went on. "But he was well fed in brain and body and kept his heart clean. So, of course, he grew and is still growing. That's a curious thing about men and women, Bart. If they are in good ground and properly cared for they never stop growing—never!—and that's a pretty full word—isn't it?"

I felt its fullness, but the Senator had a way of stopping just this side of the grave in all his talks with me, and so there was no sign of preaching in any of it.

"As time goes on you'll meet a good many great men, I presume," he continued. "They're all just human beings like you and me. Most of them enjoy beefsteak and apple pie and good boys."

We had come in sight of the house. I lagged behind a little when I saw the great man sitting on the small piazza with Mrs. Wright. I shall never forget the grand clothes he wore—black, saving the gray waistcoat, with shiny, brass buttons, especially the great, white standing collar and cravat. I see vividly, too, as I write, the full figure, the ruddy, kindly face, the large nose, the gray eyes, the thick halo of

silvered hair extending from his collar to the bald top of his head. He rose and said in a deep voice:

"He sows ill luck who hinders the reaper."

Mr. Wright hung his sickle on a small tree in the dooryard and answered.

"The plowman has overtaken the reaper, Mr. President. I bid you welcome to my humble home."

"It is a pleasure to be here and a regret to call you back to Washington," said the President as they shook hands.

"I suppose that means an extra session," the Senator answered.

"First let me reassure you. I shall get away as soon as possible, for I know that a President is a heavy burden for one to have on his hands."

"Don't worry. I can get along with almost any kind of a human being, especially if he likes pudding and milk as well as you do," said the Senator, who then introduced me in these words:

What the President Said

"Mr. President, this is my young friend Barton Baynes of the neighborhood of Lickitysplit in the town of Ballybeen—a coming man of this county."

"Come on," was the playful remark of the President as he took my hand. "I shall be looking for you."

I had carefully chosen my words and I remember saying, with some dignity, like one in a story book, altho with a trembling voice:

"It is an honor to meet you, sir, and thank you for the right to vote—when I am old enough."

Vividly, too, I remember his gentle smile as he looked down at me and said in a most kindly tone:

"I think it a great honor to hear you say that."

He put his hands upon my shoulders and turning to the Senator said:

"Wright, I often wish that I had your modesty."

"I need it much more than you do," the Senator laughed.

Straightway I left them with an awkward bow and blushing to the roots of my hair. A number of boys and girls stood under the shade trees opposite looking across at the President. In my embarrassment I did not identify any one in the group. Numbers of men and women were passing the house and, as they did so, taking "a good look," in their way of speaking at the two great men. Not before had I seen so many people walking about—many in their best clothes.

As I neared the home of Mr. Hackett



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I heard hurrying footsteps behind me and the voice of Sally calling my name. I stopped and faced about.

How charming she looked as she walked toward me! I had never seen her quite so fixed up.

"Bart," she said. "I suppose you're not going to speak to me."

"If you'll speak to me," I answered.

"I love to speak to you," she said.

"I've been looking all around for you. Mother wants you to come over to dinner with us at just twelve o'clock. You're going away with father as soon as we get thru."

I wanted to go but got the notion all at once that the Dunkelbergs were in need of information about me and that the time had come to impart it. So then and there, that ancient Olympus of our family received notice as it were.

"I can't," I said. "I've got to study my lessons before I go away with your father."

It was a blow to her. I saw the shadow that fell upon her face. She was vexed and turned and ran away from me without another word and I felt a pang of regret as I went to the lonely and deserted home of the schoolmaster.

I had hoped that the Senator would ask me to dinner, but the coming of the President had upset the chance of it. It was eleven o'clock. Mrs. Hacket had put a cold bite on the table for me. I ate it—not to keep it waiting—and sat down with my eyes on my book and my mind at the Dunkelbergs—where I heard in a way what Sally was saying and what "Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg" were saying.

At twelve-thirty Mr. Dunkelberg came for me, with a high-stepping horse in a new harness and a shiny still-running buggy. He wore gloves and a beaver hat and sat very erect and had little to say.

"I hear you met the President," he remarked.

"Yes, sir. I was introduced to him this morning," I answered a bit too proudly, and wondering how he had heard of my good fortune, but deeply gratified at his knowledge of it.

"What did he have to say?"

I described the interview and the looks of the great man. Not much more was said as we sped away toward the deep woods and the high hills.

I was eager to get home but wondered why he should be going with me to talk with Mr. Grimshaw and my uncle. Of course I suspected that it had to do with Amos but how I knew not. He hummed in the rough going and thoughtfully flicked the bushes with his whip. I never knew a more persistent hummer.

Home Brings a Thrill

What a thrill came to me when I saw the house and the popple tree and the lilac bushes—they looked so friendly! Old Shep came barking up the road to meet us and ran by the buggy side with joyful leaps and cries. With what affection he crowded upon me and licked my face and hands when my feet were on the ground at last!

Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody were coming in from the pasture lot with sacks of butternuts on a wheelbarrow. My uncle clapped his hands and waved his handkerchief and shouted "Hooray!"

Aunt Deel shook hands with Mr. Dunkelberg and then came to me and said:

"Wal, Bart Baynes! I never was so glad to see anybody in all the days o' my life—ayes! We been lookin' up the road for an hour—ayes! You come right into the house this minute—both o' you."

The table was spread with the things I enjoyed most—big brown biscuits and a great comb of honey surrounded with its nectar and a pitcher of milk and a plate of cheese and some jerked meat and an apple pie.

"Set right down an' eat—I just want to see ye eat—ayes I do!"

Aunt Deel was treating me like company and with just a pleasant touch of the old company finish in her voice and manner. It was for my benefit—there could be no doubt of that—for she addressed herself to me, chiefly, and not to Mr. Dunkelberg. My absence of a few days had seemed so long to them! It had raised me to the rank of company and even put me above the exalted Dunkelbergs, altho if Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg had been there in her blue silk and gold chain "big enough to drag a stone boat," as Aunt Deel used to say, she might have saved the day for them. Who knows?

Aunt Deel was never much impressed by any man save Silas Wright, Jr.

Mr. Grimshaw came soon after we had finished our luncheon. He hitched his horse at the post and came in. He never shook hands with anybody. In all my life I have met no man of scander amenities. All that kind of thing was, in his view, I think, a waste of time, a foolish encouragement to men who were likely to be seeking favors.

"Good day," he said, once and for all, as he came in at the open door. "Baynes, I want to have a talk with you and the boy."

I remember how each intake of his breath hissed thru his lips as he sat down. How worn and faded were his clothes and hat, which was still on his head! The lines on his rugged brow and cheeks were deeper than ever.

"Tell me what you know about that murder," he demanded.

"Wal, I had some business over to Plattsburg," my uncle began. "While I was there I thought I'd go and see Amos. So I drove out to Beekman's farm. They told me that Amos had left there after workin' four days. They gave him fourteen shillin's an' he was goin' to take the stage in the mornin'.

He left some time in the night an' took Beekman's rifle with him, so they said. There was a piece o' wood broke out o' the stock o' the rifle. That was the kind o' gun that was used in the murder."

It surprised me that my uncle knew all this. He had said nothing to me of his journey or its result.

"How do you know?" snapped Mr. Grimshaw.

"This boy see it plain. It was a gun with a piece o' wood broke out o' the stock."

"Is that so?" was the brusque demand of the money-lender as he turned to me.

"Yes, sir," I answered.

"The boy lies," he snapped, and turning to my uncle added: "Yer mad 'cause I'm tryin' to make ye pay yer honest debts—ain't ye now?"

We were stunned by this quick attack. Uncle Peabody rose suddenly and sat down again. Mr. Grimshaw looked at him with a strange smile and a taunting devilish laugh came out of his open lips.

Uncle Peabody, keeping his temper, shook his head and calmly said: "No, I ain't anything ag'in' you or Amos, but it's got to be so that a man can travel the roads o' this town without gettin' his head blowed off."

Mr. Dunkelberg jumped into the breach then, saying:

"I told Mr. Grimshaw that you hadn't any grudge against him or his boy and that I knew you'd do what you could to help in this matter."

Truth is Needed

"Of course I'll help in any way I can," my uncle answered. "I couldn't harm him if I tried—not if he's innocent. All he's got to do is to prove where he was that night."

"Suppose he was lost in the woods?" Mr. Dunkelberg asked.

"The truth wouldn't harm him any," my uncle insisted. "Them tracks wouldn't fit his boots, an' they'd have to."

Mr. Dunkelberg turned to me and asked:

"Are you sure that the stock of the gun you saw was broken?"

"Yes, sir—and I'm almost sure it was Amos that ran away with it."

"Why?"

"I picked up a stone and threw it at him and it grazed the left side of his face, and the other night I saw the scar it made."

My aunt and uncle and Mr. Dunkelberg moved with astonishment as I spoke of the scar. Mr. Grimshaw, with keen eyes fixed upon me, gave a little grunt of incredulity.

"Huh!—Liar!" he muttered.

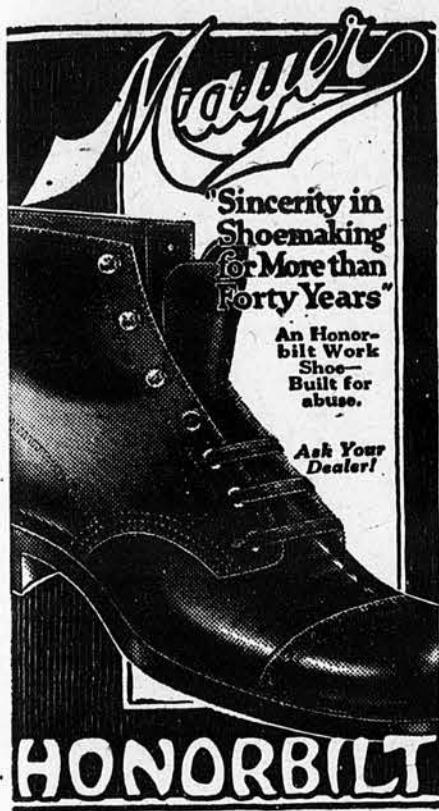
"I am not a liar," I declared with indignation, whereupon my aunt angrily stirred the fire in the stove and Uncle Peabody put his hand on my arm and said:

"Hush, Bart! Keep your temper, son."

"If you tell these things you may be the means of sending an innocent boy to his death," Mr. Dunkelberg said to me. "I wouldn't be too sure about 'em if I were you. It's so easy to be mistaken. You couldn't be sure in the dusk that the stone really hit him, could you?"

I answered: "Yes, sir—I saw the stone hit and I saw him put his hand on the place while he was running. I guess it hurt him some."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



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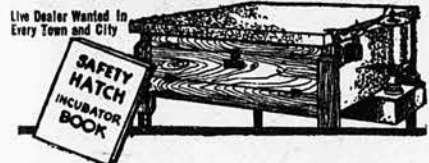
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What a New Senator Has Done

From The Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.

There is not a newspaper-reading farmer in America who has not read about Capper, of Kansas, a Senator who, during his first term in the Upper House of Congress, has done more to promote the interests of agriculture thru constructive legislation than has any other United States Senator since Morrill paved the way for co-operative national and state agricultural education.

From the day Senator Capper took his seat he exhibited his zeal for serving the farmer. He had been an active member of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural college and he knew what farmers needed. Having exhibited this zeal and having proved beyond doubt that his attitude was not a pose but actuated by real interest in the country's basic industry, he became the standard bearer of agriculture; and to him went organizations and delegations when action was needed.

Mr. Capper can point with justifiable pride to specific accomplishments that owed success to his leadership or initiative. The billion dollar farm export credit measure, the bill to control futures trading and the bill to regulate the packers, the bill authorizing the 25 million dollar revolving loan fund for farm loan banks, the emergency farm products tariff bill, the bill making farm loan bonds easier of placement thru an increase of interest rates with no increase to the borrower—these and other pieces of constructive legislation in the interest of agriculture owe their passage solely or primarily to the leadership and the vigor of Mr. Capper.

It is possible that even greater than these individual achievements in a legislative way has been for agriculture the formation of an "agricultural bloc" composed of Senators from Alabama, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Mr. Capper organized this "bloc" and has been the most vital factor in it. This is a great record for a first term man and shows that ability and industry is to be preferred in a Senator to long tenure in office.

More Good Sires "For Less"

(Continued from Page 3.)

along the same line, is to sell all of my cows except the heifers from these association bulls. The association then plans to purchase three more bulls of different blood and the six year breeding rotation will be repeated. But line breeding with Stubbs bulls will cease at the end of the first six years."

The association carries \$300 of insurance on every bull to protect it in case one should die or be injured. So far very satisfactory results have been achieved. The first exchange of bulls has been made by the three blocks. Mr. Theden says several excellent heifers have been gotten by various members and they are very well satisfied. Two of the bull association blocks are located in Wyandotte county and one just across the line in Leavenworth county. So far as Mr. Theden knows this is the only dairy bull association in Kansas.

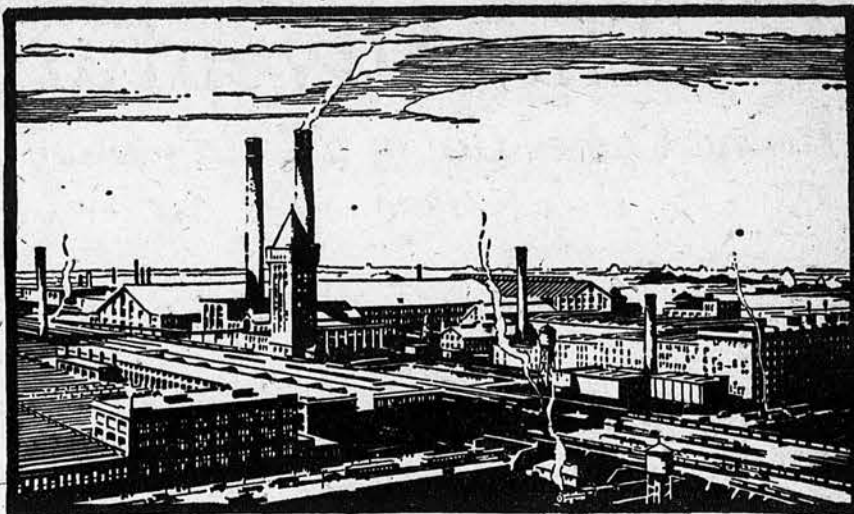
While there is some demand from neighboring farmers to enter the association the members do not plan to enlarge the association now. They wish to continue with their plan of line breeding and the addition of more blocks would interfere. At the end of the first six year period, however, Mr. Theden believes it will be possible to add two more blocks, taking in eight or 10 new members.

E. L. Drake, of Bethel is president of the association and Herman Theden, Bonner Springs, is secretary and treasurer. Among the members of the association are: H. C. Hayes, Ed Olson, J. G. Baker, J. D. Penrod, J. H. Ranney, J. P. Bowser, John Haas and Pete Mendendall.

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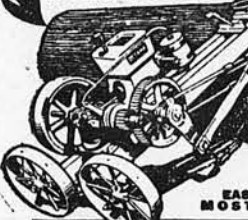
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Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Corn Crop Yields Range From 20 to 25 Bushels an Acre This Year

One field of corn on the Jayhawker farm is so nearly husked that we can be sure of the yield. It averages a little more than 20 bushels to the acre. Another field of 15 acres shows a yield of 5 bushels more to the acre. On the whole, this gives us more corn than we expected. At the local price, 35 cents a bushel, our corn will net as much as the corn farther north where the yield was much greater. Twenty bushels of corn at 35 cents brings almost as much as 40 bushels at 20 cents. At the foregoing prices I would neither sell nor burn any corn unless absolute necessity compelled. We may be very glad to have a stock of corn on hand before another year rolls around.

Paint is a Good Investment

We have not been doing any corn husking during the past week. We have instead been using the time the chores did not demand attention in painting the farm buildings. The start was made on the poultry house. That done the granary was next and after that, the barn. The barn is the big job as it is 48 by 48 feet with the main part 20 feet high. The first two buildings had been painted within the last five years and we found the woodwork in good condition, not being weathered at all. The barn, however, had not been painted for 10 years and the wood simply drank up the paint as fast as the brush could apply it. Had we given it a coat five years ago and another at this time the two coats would not have taken any more material than did the one coat this time. We have heard men say that paint improved the looks of buildings enough to pay the cost but that they did not think the real saving of woodwork justified the expense of painting. If they had been following us for the last week we think they would have changed their minds. We are fully satisfied that paint saves wood to a value of at least three times of its costs.

How to Reduce the Costs

In speaking of the cost of painting we wish it understood that we are not paying union wages of \$1 an hour nor are we using costly paint. We are doing the work on the time of a farmer, which just now, is worth about 5 cents an hour. The paint we mix ourselves, using 6 pounds of English Venetian Red to 1 gallon of linseed oil. The oil was bought last summer at a cost of \$1 a gallon. The Venetian Red cost 6 cents a pound. Hence 1 gallon of oil combined with 6 pounds of the Red costs \$1.36 and it makes a little more than 1 gallon of paint. This paint applied to outside wood will give a protecting coat ranging from five to eight years. The decay of unpainted wood in five years will cost at least three times the cost of the paint and the labor of applying it.

Operating Separators With Tractors

A Cherokee county farmer writes to ask our experience in operating a grain separator with our 10-20 tractor and if, in our opinion, it would pay him to buy a separator. He already owns a tractor of the same size as ours and has 350 acres of small grain of his own to thresh every year. Under those conditions, we believe it would pay him to buy a 22-36 separator if he can get one at a proper reduction in price from that charged last year. When grain is dry enough to thresh safely, his tractor, if in condition, will handle a 22-36 separator all right, keeping four wagons in the field with one man pitching at the machine. There is a separator of smaller size made but we would prefer a 22-inch cylinder to anything smaller. Our separator was bought second hand, having been used two years, and it cost us \$700. A new separator of the same make but with an 18-inch cylinder was bought in this neighborhood last summer for \$1,000. There should, this coming season, be a marked reduction from this price. This inquirer will find a greater saving in being able to do his threshing just when he wishes than he will in any actual money saving he may make.

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Among the County Agents

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

THE Hays Experiment station is disposing of some of its surplus dairy stock according to L. C. Aicher, superintendent. According to Mr. Aicher 25 head of mature cows and bulls are for sale. These animals are grade Holstein stock from high producers and should be good stock for any farmer or dairyman who desires good milk cows.

Much Interest in Cow Testing

Considerable interest is being shown in Butler county in cow testing associations. H. S. Wise, county agent, states that many of the dairymen desire the semi-official test, which requires two and a half days a month. A few others desire only the daily test every month. Mr. Wise says that not more than 15 dairymen can be accommodated in the association. He says that no progressive dairy community is complete without a testing association. One of the first questions the purchaser of dairy stock asks is how much do the animals produce, and Mr. Wise says it is impossible to answer this question if the individual has to keep his own records. However, if a number of individuals go together to employ a tester to keep the records it will be only a small expense to each of them. Kansas already has 13 cow testing associations and others are being organized.

Bureau Outlines Farm Projects

The Gray County Farm Bureau recently held a meeting and planned its program for the coming year. According to the program outlined every community or the leader of the community is to outline what seems to be the most important work in that neighborhood and set a definite goal to work toward, according to C. H. Stinson, Gray county agent. After the work is outlined and the organization is perfected a speaker will be sent out from Kansas State Agricultural college to assist along the line of work chosen by the community. Some of the things which Mr. Stinson says the Gray County Bureau will push, are poultry culling, pure seed and dairying.

Barton Ranks High in Dairying

Barton county which holds rank as one of the leading wheat producing counties of the state, now steps forth with a claim as a dairy county. A number of farmers are taking to dairying as a means of insuring a steady all-the-year-round income. Ward R. Miles, Barton county agent, reports that Robert Myrick of Great Bend, de-

serves mention when the leading dairymen of Kansas are listed. He says that Mr. Myrick has the first dairy herd in the county to be tested by a Government tester and found free of tuberculosis. In the second place he says he was the first man to use a registered Ayrshire bull. The animal is from a herd near Manhattan which is accounted one of the best Ayrshire herds in the state. The dam of the bull Mr. Myrick is now using, has a record of 645 pounds of butterfat and 15,156 pounds of milk as a 4-year old.

Co-op Buying in Bourbon

Farmers in Bourbon county are saving considerable money by co-operative buying. Avery C. Maloney, county agent, says that farmers around Fort Scott recently unloaded a carload of bran purchased thru the Bourbon County Farm Bureau at 58 cents a hundred. He says farmers are now pooling orders for bran, shorts, tankage, meat scrap, oil meal and cottonseed meal.

Rough on Boarder Hens

Sam J. Smith, Reno county agent, relates that in one week he held 11 poultry culling demonstrations, attended by 102 Reno county people. He stated that 1,458 hens were handled and that 472 of these were thrown out as non-producers. He estimates that every hen culled out saved the owner 50 cents during the last year. Mr. Smith says that \$236 was saved the farmers in the county during the six days. He says that everyone was enthusiastic about the meetings and learned how to cull their own flocks.

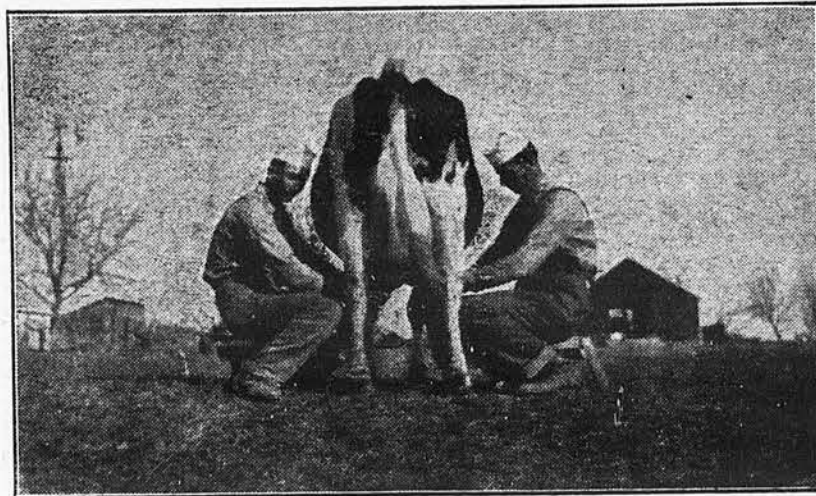
Miami Plans Community Work

The Miami County Farm Bureau is planning its program for next year. Two community programs have already been worked out. One of these is worked out for Walnut Creek community and the other for the Jingo community. Twelve other meetings are scheduled. W. H. Brooks, county agent, says that at the meetings held thus far demonstrations have been held showing the effect of lime on soil. Discussions on soil fertility have been held as a part of each program. Farmers in the community have been urged to bring samples of soil from their farms for examination. Other topics of discussion are self-feeders for hogs, dairy cattle, boys' and girls' clubs. At the meetings a member of the governing board of the farm bureau is selected.

A Cow With Wonderful Udder

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

MY ATTENTION has just been called to a remarkable cow owned by Albert Kraemer of Home, Kan. The udder of this cow measures 66 inches in circumference. She is a wonderful cow and she has a remarkable development of her udder. No wonder it takes two persons to milk her! Mr. Kraemer has a large herd of registered Holsteins, and at the head of the herd at the present time is Sir Segis Pontiac Beets De Kol, a grandson of the \$50,000 bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, as many of the readers of this farm paper will remember.



This Wonderful Holstein Cow Is Owned by Albert Kraemer of Home, Kan. Her Udder Measures Just 66 Inches in Circumference.

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Catalog **ENGINE WORKS**

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Christmas Gift Suggestions. Our Readers Have Sent to Help You Decide What to Give

(First Prize.)

I AM sending you some of my Christmas gift suggestions which are both practicable and inexpensive, as they must be this year. For the grownup girls I am making collars with or without cuffs. To make the collar I take the desired length of material and cut it tuxedo style which is becoming to almost everyone. I finish the edges by rolling them and whipping them down with colored embroidery floss. This can be obtained in six strand skeins so that one can use one, two or three strands as they wish. For trimming there are many pretty designs in applique. Organdie made up with lace insertion and edging or batiste with French knots makes up attractively, too.

A tape measure made of satin ribbon makes a useful gift for the home dressmaker. I mark the inches and fractions of inches with India ink and fasten the ends of the ribbon by sewing them into bone rings.

Cretonne made into a holder for the yard stick makes a novel gift. I sew a bone ring onto the upper end of the holder so that it can be hung up. One does not have difficulty finding her yard stick if it can be hung in a certain place.

For the bath nothing is nicer than a slipper sole of lamb's wool made so that it can be used for dusting the body with talcum powder. I cover the bottom of the sole with cretonne or satin, and run a heavy cord around the edge leaving a loop at the heel to hang it up by. I mark the middle with a narrow ribbon and cover the lower half of the wool with the material.

Chambray Makes Children's Books

Lack of time is the only limit for making the children's gifts. Books with leaves made of plain colored chambray or cambric are almost non-destructible. I paste a good picture from a magazine on the cover. A small pair of scissors and a bottle of paste are given with the book and old magazines complete the gift.

The father who is handy with tools can make a small table for the little girl. This enameled white makes a pretty gift. Creepers, bunny or duck aprons for small girls, and mittens for the older children are appreciated.

A knitted scarf or a pair of wristlets will be welcomed by father for they are comfortable for him to wear when he must work out doors in cold weather.

Our families are always so proud of mother's handwork that such gifts as those I have mentioned are doubly appreciated. Mrs. S. D. S.

Franklin County.

Country Presents Appreciated

Money was rather a scarce commodity in our home last year, yet there were many friends and relatives whom I felt that I must remember at Christmas. So early in November, I set about making plans as to what I would give them, and began to lay in my supplies.

My eyes were in such condition that it was impossible for me to do fine needlework, but I bought some unbleached muslin and from it fashioned two luncheon sets. The borders were blanket-stitched with colored thread and gay colored flowers were appliqued on them. The sets were dainty when finished, and were much appreciated by two of my nieces.

Most of my relatives live in the city, so I tried the experiment of giving them gifts suggestive of the farm. To one family I sent two plump young roosters, dressed, ready for the oven.

A large pumpkin cut in two with the seeds removed, filled with a dressed rabbit, some smooth sweet potatoes and a few choice apples made a gift for another family.

To my sister I sent a half-gallon jar of home prepared mincemeat, and a dozen fresh eggs. Her children re-

ceived a sack of hazelnuts and black walnuts I gathered near our farm.

I made 4 pounds of country butter into fancy rolls, wrapped them carefully and sent them to a brother who lives in the city and who had almost forgotten how good country but-

ter was. Some of these I am going to trim with blanket stitch applique, others will be trimmed with either embroidery stitches, rick-rack or strips of flowered or plain materials.

Covers for couch pillows, laundry-

knitted tie, this made an appreciated as well as a practicable gift.

Since sister is in college, she appreciated a kimono made of a soft silk material and slippers crocheted of the same color yarn. Her kimono was navy blue with a splashing design in yellow, embroidered in silk rope floss.

For the man friend, nothing is more appropriate than homemade candy. This I place in hand painted tin boxes, or baskets made of raffia and reed or crepe paper which is shellacked.

Colfax County. Clara Lauterbach.

Her "Loomings" Vanish Away

(Second Prize.)

Christmas gifts—how many large "loomings" those words bring before one's mind, especially when one's pocketbook is like Old Mother Hubbard's cupboard. I have made my Christmas list and I am going to pass it on hoping it will help you.

Mother is first, of course. She will receive two dainty white hand-made aprons trimmed with a crocheted edge and embroidery. Each one will have a pocket and in each pocket there will be a handkerchief, also hand-made.

Sister comes next on my list. I have made her two aprons of unbleached muslin. They are trimmed with large figured cretonne. I have put a figure on each pocket, three across the bib and three set at an even distance apart above the hem.

Brother follows. Since he is away from home I will send him a box of homemade candy. I have made two woolen underwaists for my grandmother. These are trimmed with a dainty crocheted edge.

I had some khaki yarn left from my war time knitting and I am making my father a pair of crocheted house slippers that are going to be very pretty. I am sure he will enjoy wearing them.

There are several little folks whom I wish to remember. For them, I have made several scrap books using skirt lining for the leaves. I have also made some animals out of gray and white outing flannel. Instead of stuffing these with cotton, I have obtained the cork in which grapes are packed to stuff them.

My friends will be remembered with gifts that will come within a limit of 50 cents. Such gifts as laundry bags, clothespin bags, fancy pin cushions, skirt hangers, curtain bands, ironing board covers and talcum powder can holders can be made within that limit if one plans carefully. Mrs. R. P.

Marion County.

Doll Mother Will Be Happy

The memory of a most appreciated Christmas gift that I received when a small girl suggested to me a gift for my small nieces. It was a box of scraps of material for my dolls' clothes. My scrap bag yielded innumerable pieces of lawn, muslin and material of every kind and color. There were also scraps of lace, embroidery and other kinds of trimming. These with several odd buttons, a spool of thread and a few needles placed in an attractive box and tied with holly ribbon will delight the heart of any doll mother.

From some old magazines I cut pages of paper dolls and toys. These I placed in a box with small scissors and they made a gift that kept the small girl busy many hours.

If there is busy work for the girls why is there not some for the boys as well? These magazines yielded patterns of doll furniture and toys. Several thin boards from which the toys could be made, a small saw, hammer and nails completed the gift.

I have a friend who is a semi-invalid and she spends a great deal of her time piecing quilts. I packed a Christmas box for her filled with neatly pressed and folded pieces of gingham, calico and percale.

Chase County.

Mrs. D. E.

All the Letters Were Good

I WISH to thank the readers of the Farm Home department for their response to the request for letters suggesting inexpensive Christmas gifts. Every letter contained valuable and practicable ideas and it was difficult to choose the prize winners. However, I feel sure the letters we are publishing will help many persons complete their gift lists.

If I can be of any further assistance in helping you with your Christmas problems, I shall be glad to have you write to me. Address Mrs. Ida Migliario, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

ten tastes. To my other brother, who is a bachelor, I sent a homemade fruit cake.

My youngest sister lives in a far away country, and has not visited her old home since her marriage. I purchased a kodak and filled it with snapshots of scenes around the old home, and pictures of the old friends, and sent the album to her.

I purchased half a dozen glasses of attractive design, and heated some of my choice jelly to fill them. These were packed in a gay holly box and sent with a cheery letter to a dear friend who is an invalid.

I always have been a rather successful candy maker, so this year I made some and packed it into boxes

bags, bed spreads, day slips for pillows, plate cloths, and dresser scarfs are among other things I am planning to make.

These presents are all pretty enough for anyone and at the same time, they are inexpensive and most of us can afford them. Mrs. T. H. A.

Washington Co., Oklahoma.

Mother's Corner Brightened

I have found these gift suggestions worth while. Mother's corner in the library is still brightened by some cushions I made one Christmas. I used several ordinary gunny sacks, washed and dyed them, cut them to fit the sofa pillows, sewed up the sides

Jingles to Accompany Parcels

IF EACH good wish were a coin of gold,
You'd have more wealth than this purse could hold.

THESE slippers are crammed from heel to toe
With every kind of good wishes I know.

THRU every day of the coming year,
May this calendar speak of Christmas cheer.

WHEN I saw this blouse so pretty and new
I felt at once it belonged to you.

A KIMONO is like "a friend indeed,"
It helps you in an hour of need.

THE flowers in this cretonne pillow bloom
To add bright colors to your room.

TO HOLD the choicest written friends
Is the daily duty of these book ends.

to send to numerous other friends. All of my gifts were neatly and attractively wrapped.

My friends seemed to appreciate these "country gifts" quite as much as the more or less useless articles I had formerly given them, and I was relieved of the strain of Christmas shopping. G. W.

Cass Co., Nebraska.

Gifts Will be "Unbleached"

As far as possible it is going to be an "unbleached Christmas" with me. One of my gifts will be an unbleached lunch cloth with napkins and two bibs for the children made the same size as the napkins. All are to be embroidered with the same design in blue, yellow and black.

Unbleached muslin aprons are going

and stamped the pillows with a gay design which was embroidered with colored yarn. Then I crocheted an edge around each pillow with colored yarn. Among other things which pleased her were a collar and cuff set of white net trimmed with tatting, and a sandwich tray made of crepe paper and shellacked.

Last year I presented father with a smoking jacket made of the good part of a soft woolen blanket. I dyed it brown, finished the edges with silk material to match and worked a gay design up the front and around the sleeves. His slippers match the coat, and the only expense I had was for the soles.

Raffia and reed made an oblong basket half the length of a necktie which was given to my brother. The basket had a top, also. With a silk

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

The Disease Known as the Itch Can be Cured by Proper Care

Many letters are coming to me again asking what to do about "itch." Many persons write to say that the regular sulfur treatment does not cure their cases. I think this is because proper preparation is not made for its application. In order to kill the itch mite, the ointment must reach it, and it cannot do this unless all scabs and crusts and dirt are scrubbed away.

Let the first step in the treatment be vigorous rubbing of the entire body, except face, with green soap. Be especially particular to rub between the fingers and around all the bends and joints of the body. Rub thus for 20 minutes.

The second step is a hot bath for 20 minutes, continuing the rubbing with soap and a brush. Next dry the body with a rough cloth, rubbing vigorously. After that apply the ointment to the entire body except face and scalp.

The strength of the sulfur ointment must depend upon the patient. Some are very susceptible to its influence and their skin easily irritated. In such cases the strength must be reduced.

After the patient is anointed he should put on a clean suit of underwear and socks and this underclothing should be worn day and night until treatment is complete.

If the ointment has been rubbed in thoroly it will only need one daily application for each of the two following days.

At the end of four days take a thoro bath with castile soap and hot water. Dry comfortably and then dust the skin with starch powder.

Now be sure that all clothing that is put on is thoroly sterile. Also be very particular about the bedding. Clothing that cannot be boiled can be sterilized by baking.

It happens sometimes, that patients get an overdose of sulfur causing so much irritation that they think they are still troubled with itch. The remedy for that is to stop treatment and apply healing ointment.

Cause of Rheumatism

Does a bad appendix cause rheumatism? I am bothered with rheumatism in my back and hip, and have had attacks of appendicitis. M. G.

Rheumatism may be caused by a diseased appendix. Any diseased place in the body where pus may exist must be considered as a possible cause for rheumatism.

To Disinfect Children's Toys

Some time ago a friend gave my baby a rattle. As it was second hand and I did not know who had it before I did not use it. Will you please tell me how I can disinfect it so as to be sure there are no disease germs of any kind on it? S. A. M.

Wash it in a 10 per cent solution of formaldehyde and let it stand in the sun for a few hours.

Something Useful, But—

Christmas spending is on a much sner basis late years than it used to be. There is not as noticeable a decrease in the amount of money spent as one would think, but the change has come in the type of gift.

"Something useful for a mother," we hear the customer say to the clerk. Permit me to suggest to that purchaser that she not consider "something useful for mother" an article that will signify work. Mother may need an aluminum kettle, a glass baking dish, a coffee percolator or a new carpet sweeper but those spell work to her. There are many useful gifts that will add to her minutes of pleasure.

No doubt you have heard her wish for a new kimono, a pair of bedroom slippers, a purse, a blouse, a new book by her favorite author, or a ticket to the season's lyceum. Those are the gifts that delight because they are both practicable and pleasure giving.

For the business girl who is building a hope chest the aluminum kettle, glass baking dish, coffee percolator, carpet sweeper or the set of kitchen cutlery spell joy and dreams soon to be realized, while a desk blotter, a letter opener, or a paper weight throw out suggestions of working from 8 to 5 o'clock six days in the week.

The school girl sees pencils, pens, books and stationery nine months of

the year. So why not delight her with new curtains for her bedroom, a toilet set, a colorful pillow for her study chair or a frame for her chum's picture?

Grandmother's comfort can be added to by making her a gift of a foot warmer, a knitted scarf, a bud vase or a set of stamped postal cards addressed to the members of the family and the friends to whom she likes to write.

Nothing will please father more than a foot rest to be kept in front of his easy chair, an ash tray, a subscription to a good magazine, or a comfortable house jacket.

Son prefers to choose his own neckties and socks so why not invest in a set of book ends for his reading table, a box of stationery, an address book or a baseball outfit?

Grandfather likes pleasure, too. A picture depicting youth, a big easy chair supplied with two bright, cheery pillows will furnish him entertainment and comfort for many an hour.

A Christmas gift purchased with the thought of adding to the individual's pleasure instead of to his work will linger long in the minds of both receiver and giver. Margaret D. Allen.

Ribbon and Hoops Combine

For the beautiful, and yet inexpensive Christmas gift I think the tie or ribbon holder made of ribbon and embroidery hoops is the most useful. Either a round or oblong hoop may be used. It is covered with any color of ribbon which should be 2 inches wide. The hoop is wrapped and bows tied at either side. Twenty-four inches of ribbon with a bone ring in the center is sewed onto the hoop so that the ring will form a loop by which the holder may be hung on the wall.

A robe for baby's carriage is another useful gift. Three yards of cream colored outing flannel may be folded three times and the edges bound with pink or blue ribbon. If a large bow of the ribbon is placed in the center of the robe, it is much prettier.

Rogers Co., Okla. Mrs. M. B.

Two New House Dresses

1205—Women's House Dress. Unbleached muslin and cretonne combine to make this pretty house dress. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

1202—Women's House Dress. This straight-line dress buttons all the way down the front and is cut with short kimono sleeves. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

1209—Women's and Misses' Dress. Wool jersey is the ordained material for this youthful frock. It is cut with



a Peter Pan collar and long sleeves. Sizes 14 and 16 years and 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

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

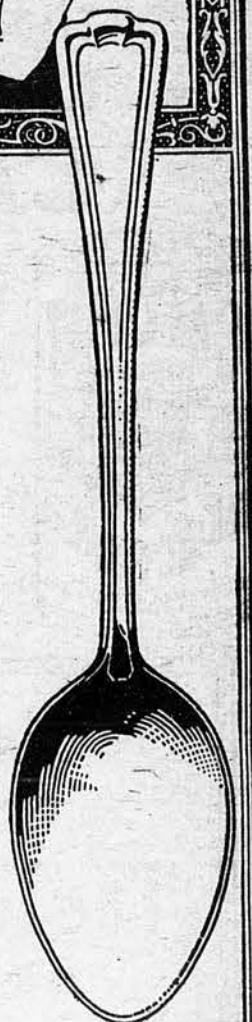
1847 ROGERS BROS. SILVERPLATE



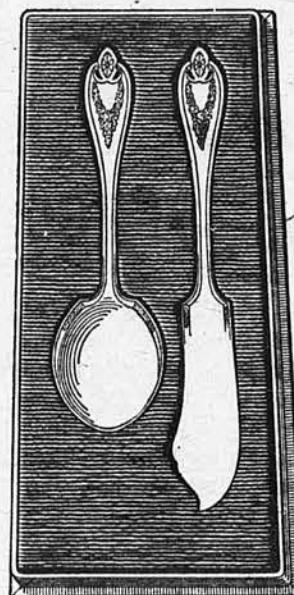
Always the Acceptable GIFT

THE selecting of a gift in 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate is extremely easy. First, you have your own long-time knowledge of its fine quality. The dealer reminds you that it is second to none in favor. You see the trade-mark which identifies the genuine "1847 Rogers Bros." with its unqualified guarantee. You know that the gift will tell its own story of fine quality, of thoughtful choosing, to the one who receives it.

The wide variety of patterns and pieces settles the question of attractiveness, suitability and purchase price.



CROMWELL Teaspoons, \$4.00 for six



Old Colony Butter Knife and Sugar Shell in blue velvet-lined Gift Box, \$3.15.

Special GIFT BOXES

In velvet-lined GIFT BOXES, fancy pieces such as cold meat forks, sugar shells, butter spreaders, salad forks, etc., make most distinctive gifts.

No extra charge is made for the Gift Box, although it adds much to the attractiveness of the gift. If it so happens that your dealer does not have them, he can get them for you.

Folder L-75 illustrates other 1847 Rogers Bros. patterns. It will be sent on request to International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.

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Middle West Plains News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

KINGMAN county, Kansas, farmers now are cashing in on this year's crop of turkeys. The average price paid is 30 cents a pound. One of the largest checks to go to one individual was received recently by B. A. De-weese, the amount being \$300.10. Other good-sized checks were \$241 to J. F. Must, and \$215 to J. I. Starkey.

Will Cross Make Better Layers?

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lawrence, living near Hutchinson, Kan., introduced a new feature in the poultry line this season by crossing purebred Buff Orpingtons and purebred Single Comb White Leghorns. The Lawrences declare the result of this cross will give pullets unequalled for year-around egg production. They base their belief on the fact that Leghorns produce during the summer months and Orpingtons during the winter season. The cross-bred birds, when fully feathered, present a pretty two-toned effect, a pure buff body with white-tipped wings and tail. They weigh about 2 pounds more than the average Leghorn, thus making them more desirable for market purposes.

Has "City" Home in Country

To the man who realizes the value of making the farm home attractive and comfortable, the expense of adding modern conveniences always is justified. Prices for farm products are lower, but so are farm electric plants and other conveniences, perhaps, he reasons. Anyway, farm homes are being modernized at a rate which, if realized, would astonish the pessimist who sees nothing but gloom. Out in Rice county, Kansas, for instance, the farm home of J. O. Click is receiving a water system, farm electric plant, a furnace, and an addition. With these improvements, Mr. Click will have a home which will compare favorably with almost any city residence.

Another "Late Fall" Story

Just another bit of evidence as to what Kansas soil might do if it could work the year round: The S. Palmer family of Smith Center enjoyed new potatoes this fall from volunteer vines which came up in September after a rain and grew rapidly enough to produce potatoes before frost came.

Showing Interest in Milk Goats

The Great Southwest Milk Goat club, with headquarters at Dodge City, Kan., is holding regular monthly meetings and preparing a progressive program of work. With a complete set of the registration books of the different breeds produced in this country in the

hands of the club, plans have been made for supplying pedigree compilations and tabulations of all registered animals for any persons desiring the service. L. E. Pendleton has offered, for competition at the next goat show, a silver cup to be awarded to the member breeding and exhibiting the best doe kid. Interest in breeding milk goats has been growing steadily in that section of Kansas, and promises to become an important and profitable industry.

Get Facts Before Burning Corn

The statement that some Western Kansas farmers are pledging themselves to burn corn instead of coal, because of the wide difference in prices of the two products, is being given wide circulation. In this connection it is interesting to note the statement of a prominent engineering authority that corn will compare in no way with coal as a fuel, even at present prices. This engineer figures that 30 bushels of corn on the cob will make a ton. He counts 22 cents as the average price for old corn, and estimates that new corn will be somewhat lower. At 22 cents a ton of corn would be worth \$6.60. He declares that it will take at least 5 tons of corn to produce as much heat as a ton of coal, which would mean \$33 worth of corn at present prices to equal a ton of coal. He adds that if corn should fall to 7 or 8 cents it would pay to burn it in preference to coal.

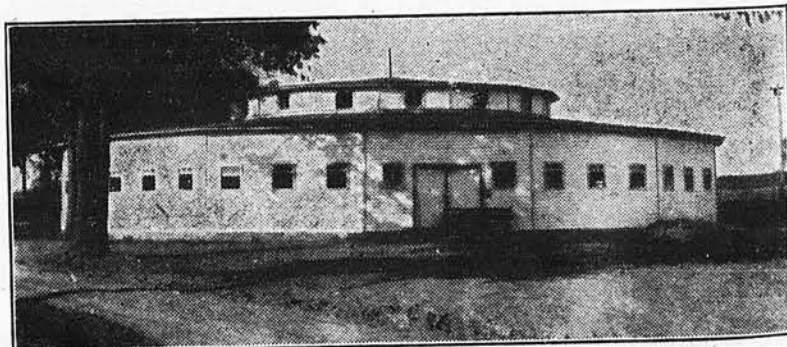
Farmers Desire Feeder Pigs

There is a demand from Reno county, Kansas, farmers for feeder pigs which Sam J. Smith, county agent, says he is unable to fill. "Hog raising has been on a greatly diminished scale during the past year," he says, "and it is difficult to buy pigs. The big demand has arisen because of the low price of corn. With corn at 25 cents a bushel a farmer is certain to come out ahead on feeding hogs, provided he knows the game." Mr. Smith also reports some demand for other stock for feeding purposes.

New Colorado Farm Bureau Head

W. G. Jamison of La Veta, Colo., has resigned as president of the Colorado State Farm Bureau. His successor is J. M. Rodgers, Wellington, Colo., who has had charge of the organization work in the state. Mr. Jamison's resignation was caused by the fact that his duties on the legislative committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation will require him to spend the greater part of his time in Washington, D. C. His many friends wish him success.

A Sales Pavilion at Ottawa



THE importance of a well arranged pavilion in which to hold livestock sales repeatedly has been demonstrated in Franklin county. At the fair grounds in Ottawa is a large building which is particularly well arranged for holding livestock sales. It is owned by the county fair association and has been in use for many years.

The pavilion is circular in form. Arranged inside, so that the cattle face the outside wall, is a row of stalls. An alleyway separates this from another row of stalls in which the cattle stand facing the center of the building. The alleyway is wide so the livestock is easily moved. In the center is a large sales ring in which the livestock is shown during the auction. The building also is equipped to handle swine efficiently, plenty of pens being available.

The pavilion is used frequently. The Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association has held three sales there; the Eastern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association, three; the Eastern Kansas Poland China Breeders' association, two; the Eastern Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association one sale. Several individual livestock breeders also have held sales there.

For Our Young Readers

Eskimo Bird Wears a Muff Around His Neck

BY HARRIETTE WILBUR

UNCLE BOB and the Windom neck. They are really snowbirds, al-
tho there are several other kinds of
birds called snowbirds. Their nesting
range is Canada, and they come into
the states for the winter, not far
enough south to miss the snow, how-
ever. For the snow is their play-
ground; they can live in it or under
it. A house sparrow always appears
cold and shivery in the winter time,
as if he was just getting thru the best
way he could until spring came. But
Tree Sparrow enjoys snow as much as
children do, and plays in it with much
delight.

"See!" cried Jack. "If anyone came
along after us, he could tell three peo-
ple had been along here, that one was
bigger than the other two and that one
of them was a girl."

"How a girl?" asked Rhoda.

"By the little scratches her coat
makes on the snow."

"Good!" approved Uncle Bob. Then
he pointed ahead. "And what do you
make of those tracks?"

"I don't see any," replied Jack.

"I do," cried Rhoda. "Little bird
tracks, and lots of them. Look, Jack,
how they weave in and out."

"Those are walking trails," ex-
plained Uncle Bob, as they stood look-
ing down on the foot-prints. "See how
perfectly spaced the prints are, one
foot and then the other and then the
first again, as even as can be. Now
look at this one," and he pointed to a
track off to the side. "See, the feet
are much wider apart, and there are
little scratches on the snow where the
bird's wing-tips scraped. It makes one
wonder why, if he was in such a hurry,
he didn't take to his wings."

A Study of the Trail

"And why did he go half-way across
that open space, then turn off to the
side and walk away?" asked Jack,
reading the trail the bird had left.
"And then leave his trail to end in the
air? Did he get tired of walking and
hopping, and take to his wings, or was
he hoisted up into the air by some
other power? You see, there are little
stories in these trails. Look at that
path going from one dogwood bush to
another. It was made by more than
one bird, or by the same bird making
many trips. And why do you suppose
that path leads into that wild goose-
berry bush?"

Uncle Bob went over to the bush,
followed by the twins. When they
peeped down where the path ended, to
their surprise they found a little snug-
gery therein, like a tiny bee-hive made
of sticks and leaves and roofed deep
with snow.

"Some bird's bedroom," decided
Uncle Bob. "The owner is probably in
that flock now—tree sparrows."

The birds were settling down into
the dogwood bushes, as if they had
gained courage enough to come back
after taking fright at being spied
upon. They were soft little fluffs of
down, in brown and gray and white
coats with a tiny black spot on every
breast. They darted about twittering
happily.

"Look at those two on that weed,"
said Jack.

It was only one, however, for just
as he spoke one of the birds pounced
down into the snow, and stood there
eating seeds. The other perched on
the swaying wand and fed there, nib-
bling daintily and chirping now and
then to his companion below.

"Tree Sparrow is as much a winter
bird as House Sparrow," said Uncle
Bob. "Look at that one standing on
one foot while he warms the other in
the fur muff he wears around his

Stirring Up the Sleepyheads

As the three walked on, they came
across other flocks of tree sparrows
playing in the snow, feeding, or
perched somewhere trilling a solo or
chorus.

Coming home about dark, they no-
ticed that the birds had disappeared.
"They've gone to sleep," suggested
Uncle Bob. "When we go past that
little ingloo we found in the goose-
berry canes, we'll see if there isn't a
bird in it."

There was. When they stooped down
close to the ground they could see the
little Eskimo in his warm nook, curled
up fast asleep.

"We'll let him alone, but let's beat
around these bushes and see if we
can't stir up some other sleepyheads."

Uncle Bob cut a little stick and went
swishing about the dogwood thicket,
and the birds came popping out like
bees from a hive. They went twitter-
ing away, to perch in the trees and
scold until Uncle Bob and the twins
went on and left them in peace to get
back to bed again.



You'll find the answer to this puzzle
in the picture. When you have dis-
covered it send your answers to the
Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and
Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There
will be packages of postcards for the
first six boys and girls answering cor-
rectly.

The winners of the November 12
puzzle—Little Mr. Funny Fellow Asks
a Riddle—are Dorothy Larson, Rose
Haverkamp, Everett Roger, Rufus
Grubb, Frederick Miller and Benjamin
Bontrager. The answer to the riddle
is "dust."

The winners of the November 19
puzzle—A Thanksgiving Puzzle—are
Emma Matthios, Florence Lehman,
Hazel Goheen, Wilma Grace Rhoades,
George Nelson Anderson, Clyffon Row-
land, Helen Walker, Dale Wayne Mc-
Guire, Vivian Hays and Blanche East.
The answer to the puzzle is pumpkin
pie, cranberries, chocolate cake, sweet
potatoes, turkey, dressing, baked pota-
toes and baked beans.

Boys Make Good Seamstresses, Too!



It seems funny for a boy to use a sewing machine, doesn't it? But these boys are glad of a chance to work. They are the fastest machine operators in the Derindje Near East Relief orphanage and are making bed coverings from material contributed in America to keep themselves and other little orphans warm this winter.



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

Takes the rough edges off hopping out of the covers
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Big and brown and crispy-crunchy flakes—a revelation
in appetizing flavor, wonderful in wholesome goodness—
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Instantly you like Kellogg's, not only because of ap-
pealing 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 realize
that quickly!



KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes for
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the RED and GREEN package—
the kind that are not leathery!

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CAPPER'S FARMER, Trap Dept., Topeka, Kan.
 I am enclosing \$1.50 to cover six subscriptions to *Capper's Farmer* for which send me a set of three steel traps and a Trappers Guide, all charges prepaid.

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Grain Prices on the Rise

Excessive Terminal Supplies are Reduced

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

EXCESSIVE supplies of grain that have been accumulating at the big terminal export points during the last 30 days began to move out last week and this led to moderate advances in prices. Primary receipts of wheat were just moderate and there was a substantial reduction in the visible supply of that grain. During the last month there has been a decrease of 6 million bushels so that the visible supply now is 50,877,000 bushels as compared with 39,724,000 bushels a year ago. Many think that the available surplus will be exhausted long before the usual time.

Much Wheat Exported

Exports during the first five months of the year amounted to 180 million bushels. The amount needed for home consumption is estimated at 250 million bushels and the seed requirement for the year is estimated to be 90 million bushels. The amount of the exports plus these two items totals 520 million bushels. This amount deducted from the total crop and carryover of 819 million bushels leaves about 300 million bushels to be marketed before the wheat crop of 1922 is harvested.

All Futures Show Advances

Wheat futures at the close of the market showed an advance of 4 to 4½ cents for December deliveries and 5½ cents for May. Prices closed 12 to 14 cents above the low levels reached about three weeks ago. December corn showed a gain of a cent and oats futures made only fractional gains. The following quotations on grain futures were given at Kansas City at the close of the market: December wheat, \$1.04½; May wheat, \$1.08½; December corn, 41½ cents; May corn, 47½ cents; December oats, 31 cents; May oats, 35½ cents.

On cash sales at Kansas City hard wheat was quoted unchanged to 2 cents lower. Dark hard wheat was steady to 2 cents lower while Red wheat was unchanged. The following sales were reported at Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.23; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.15 to \$1.22; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.21; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.18; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.13; No. 2 hard, \$1.07 to \$1.18; No. 3 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.18; No.

4 hard, \$1.05 to \$1.13; No. 5 hard, \$1 to \$1.09; No. 3 Yellow hard, \$1.06; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.18 to \$1.20; No. 2 Red, \$1.15 to \$1.16; No. 3 Red, \$1.08 to \$1.11; No. 4 Red, \$1.02 to \$1.09; No. 5 Red, 95c to \$1; No. 1 mixed wheat, \$1.09; No. 4 mixed, \$1.04.

Corn Prices Improve

Corn was quoted unchanged to half a cent higher and the demand was fair. The following sales were reported at Kansas City: No. 1 White-corn, 42½ to 43c; No. 2 White, 42 to 43c; No. 3 White, 42c; No. 4 White, 40½ to 41c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 44c; No. 3 Yellow, 43 to 43½c; No. 4 Yellow, 42 to 42½c; No. 1 mixed corn, 42½c; No. 2 mixed, 42 to 42½c; No. 3 mixed, 41 to 41½c; No. 4 mixed, 40½ to 41c.

Prices for other grains were quoted as follows: No. 2 White oats, 33 to 34c; No. 3 White, 33½c; No. 4 White, 32c; No. 2 mixed oats, 32c; No. 3 mixed, 31 to 31½c; No. 2 Red oats, 34 to 36c; No. 3 Red, 30 to 33c; No. 4 Red, 29 to 29½c; No. 2 White kafir, 85 to 85½c; No. 3 White, 84½c; No. 4 White, 83 to 84c; No. 2 milo, \$1.04; No. 3 milo, \$1.01 to \$1.03; No. 4 milo, \$1 to \$1.01; No. 2 rye, 75½c; No. 2 barley, 46c; No. 3 barley, 45c; No. 4 barley, 44c to 44½c.

Hay Market Unchanged

Demand for hay this week was not strong but prices remained unchanged. The following quotations are given at Kansas City: Choice alfalfa, \$24 to \$26 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$20.50 to \$23.50; standard alfalfa, \$10 to \$20; No. 2 alfalfa, \$13.50 to \$16.50; No. 3 alfalfa, \$9 to \$12.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2 prairie, \$9.50 to \$10.50; No. 3 prairie, \$6.50 to \$8.50; No. 1 timothy hay, \$13.50 to \$14.50; standard timothy, \$12 to \$13; No. 2 timothy, \$10 to \$11.50; No. 3 timothy, \$7.50 to \$9.50; No. 1 clover hay, \$10.50 to \$12.50; No. 3 clover, \$7 to \$10; packing hay, \$5 to \$6; straw, \$7.50 to \$8.

Demand for millfeeds this week is reported to be somewhat strong. The following quotations are given at Kansas City: Bran, \$15 to \$16 a ton; brown shorts, \$17 to \$18; gray shorts, \$20 to \$21 a ton; linseed meal on Milwaukee basis, \$40.50 to \$41; cottonseed meal on Milwaukee basis, \$42 to \$45 a ton.

New Tariff Makes Good

Benefits to Farmers are Evident in Prices of Wheat and Wool on American Markets Statistics Show

AGRICULTURE, in two important ways, has been materially benefited by the Emergency Tariff enacted by the present Congress to bring relief to the farmers in a time of crisis. The full benefit of this legislation to farmers is impossible to determine now because trade and price statistics for the present crop year are not fully available.

Prices prevailing on the Minneapolis and Winnipeg markets for the first 25 days of October, show that wheat was selling in Minneapolis for almost exactly 35 cents a bushel more than the same grade brought at Winnipeg and it is interesting to note that the duty on wheat is 35 cents a bushel.

The price range at Minneapolis during this time was from \$1.26 to \$1.45 a bushel, while the range at Winnipeg was from 99 cents to \$1.17. The average difference was around 35 cents a bushel.

Those figures do not mean that American farmers got 35 cents a bushel more for their wheat than they would have received if wheat had been on the free list, but it does prove that the price of wheat in the two countries differs by the full amount of the duty and the higher price is in the United States. Part of that difference undoubtedly accrues to the benefit of the farmer.

Imports of wheat from Canada to the United States have declined materially since the Emergency Tariff schedule went into effect. In September, 1920, imports totaled 1,842,383 while in September, 1921, only 81,027 bushels were brought across the line.

Wool growers also have been aided by the Emergency Tariff act as the duty imposed has functioned as a practical embargo and has definitely halted the dumping of foreign wool on American markets, which was one of the important factors responsible for the severe drop in prices that paralyzed this industry and brought ruin to many sheep men following the close of the war.

In September, 1920, wool imports totaled 10,708,051 pounds. In the same month this year they had fallen to 317,971 pounds, a decrease of more than 10 million pounds.

The fact that they are assured that foreign wools will not be dumped on the American market has enabled western banks to go to greater lengths in carrying wool growers' loans, thereby enabling stockmen to recover from the serious situation in which the market smash threw them.

In commenting on the benefits to agriculture from the Emergency Tariff, William S. Culbertson, commissioner of the United States Tariff Commission, in a letter to Senator Arthur Capper, said:

"I think in the case of wheat and wool, and perhaps certain other products, it can be demonstrated statistically that the Emergency Tariff is reflected in the prices which the farmer is receiving for his products. But even where the benefits cannot be demonstrated statistically, they have been none the less real and have appeared in the stabilizing influence which the tariff exerted all along the line in agricultural pursuits."

Money Made in Dairying

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

Imitation Milk Cows Cannot Take the Place of Dairy Animals

The viewpoint of those who are opposed to the use of foreign oils and fats in the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milks was recently discussed by A. W. Milburn, President of the Borden Company, who predicted that their use as substitutes for butterfat, if continued, would ultimately be extended to fresh milk.

"The time has come when the country must decide whether it desires real milk or milk containing substitutes," said Mr. Milburn. "The issue is clearly drawn. Shall we encourage the substitution of foreign fats in milk in place of the butterfat which has been extracted or shall we draw a line between the milk that comes from the cow and that which comes in part from the vegetable oil refinery? If we favor the introduction of substitutes in milk, we should look one or two generations ahead."

The present controversy is by some regarded as a continuation of the contest between butterfat and oleomargarine, but in my opinion it presents a very vital point of difference," said Mr. Milburn. "Milk is essential to the human race. If the source of milk were to dry up, there would be no human family in another generation. Small children cannot live, the older children cannot attain full health and growth without the use of milk."

Short Course for Herdsmen

The dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college offers a two weeks herdsmen's short course for dairy cattle men, December 5-17 inclusive. Fifty requests for men with sufficient experience to take charge of a herd of dairy cattle have been received by the dairy department in the last year. It is to meet this demand for experienced herdsmen that the two weeks course is offered.

Some of the subjects to be covered in the class room and laboratory work are testing milk and cream by the Babcock method, feeding, judging and fitting dairy cattle for show and sale, study of pedigrees, housing, care and management of, and keeping records of dairy cattle, and the production of clean milk. The present low prices of feed and the marked revival of interest in dairying likely forecasts plenty of opportunity for the young man conscientiously fitting himself for all the duties and responsibilities of the successful herdsmen.

For detailed information regarding this course, write to the Dairy Department, College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kan.

The Personal Equation

It is certainly true in dairying, as in any other business, that one's success in a large measure is gauged by his love and interest in the business. The personal equation is an important factor here as elsewhere. Success or failure to a large extent depends on

the kind of man in charge of the business. If a man has no natural inclination toward the cow, if he is unwilling, so to speak, to form a partnership with her, his chances for profit from her products are quite remote.

The successful dairyman is not only a good farmer but he must be a good business man from a producer's and manufacturer's point of view. It is his particular business to select such a dairy machine as will most efficiently manufacture the rough, coarse products of the farm, such as alfalfa, silage and the grains, into a high-priced concentrated article, like milk and butterfat, and to so manage this business as to get maximum results from this dairy machine.

Keeping Tuberculosis Out

How to select cows or a bull with a minimum of risk in obtaining animals infected with tuberculosis, is one of the most important questions the beginning dairyman and many small dairies have to answer. There is no infallible rule, but there are three good, working safeguards that are practicable. These safeguards are as follows:

1—As far as possible buy only from herds that are accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture as being free from tuberculosis, and from persons with a reputation for square dealing.

2—Insist on cattle being bought subject to retest for tuberculosis 60 days after they are delivered to you.

3—Keep all recently-purchased animals separate from your herd until you have a favorable report on the retest.

He Preferred a Milk Stool

Calamity Ed came into the furniture store carrying the imitation mahogany music stool he had purchased a week before.

"Lookit the durn thing!" he exclaimed wrathfully. "It's no good. Take it back and gimme my money."

The proprietor took it up and examined it. "I can't see nothin' wrong with it, Calamity," he said finally.

"Well," declared Calamity, "by durn, it is! I took it home careful and set it on the floor and give it a turn, and the woman give it a turn, and all the kids give it a turn, and nary a tune could any of us git out of it. 'Taint no more a music stool than the stool I sit on when I milk the cows."

Heavy Milkers Pay the Profits

There is often a prejudice against the bony cow with a large, soft udder and that seems never to get enough to eat. It is usually that type of animal, however, which will produce the greatest profit as a milker if her appetite is satisfied, says the Nebraska State Agricultural college. The plump, well-rounded milk cow is often a star boarder.

By using purebred bulls from cows with high production records and replacing the old cows with heifers as they grow up, the farmer can rapidly and cheaply build up the productivity of his herd.

Because of the high cost of fuel, Denmark is building windmills to produce electric power.

Federal Loans on Implements

BY JOHN R. LENRAY

AGRICULTURAL paper, given in payment for necessary farm implements which are exclusively for agricultural purposes and not for resale, is regarded by the War Finance Corporation as a loan upon the basis of which an advance may be made, thru rediscounting, to banks and loan companies.

That is the substance of a ruling recently made by the Corporation which will enable any bank or loan company in the country to make liberal loans to farmers who wish to buy needed machinery to carry on farming operations. The note given for such a loan, if properly secured and indorsed by the bank, may be rediscounted with the War Finance Corporation. Such notes may run for six months to a year and are eligible for renewal, thus enabling the bank to finance the farmer for a period during which he may obtain returns from one or more crops.

Thru some misunderstanding loan agencies in certain states previously had ruled that paper given bankers for the purchase of farm machinery could not be used as the basis for securing funds from the War Finance Corporation. To clear up this point and formally establish the eligibility of such paper for this purpose, the present ruling has been issued by the War Finance Corporation.

This system of financing, whereby the War Finance Corporation will carry the burden of supplying money to handle loans on livestock, grain and farm implements, will leave banks with a larger loaning reserve and they will be able to divert this money to farmers needing additional loans to finance permanent improvements, such as silos and barn equipment.



A Bushel of Corn Makes 3 lbs. of Butter-Fat

A good cow and a De Laval Cream Separator will change a bushel of corn or its equivalent, worth about 30 cents, into 3 pounds of butter-fat worth from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Corn and other feeds are a drug on the market, while butter is scarce. There is less butter in storage in the large markets than there ordinarily is at this season of the year. Cream is the safest, surest and most profitable of all crops, and the De Laval Separator will make you still more profit. It skims cleaner and lasts longer than any other. It has won 1,091 grand and first prizes at every important exposition and fair the world over. There are over 2,500,000 in daily use—ten times as many as its nearest competitor.

When it comes to buying a cream separator, De Laval stands supreme. Write for full information.

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guaranteed to produce
highest quality butter and cream.
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DOUBLES THE VALUE OF HIS COWS

Uses Kow-Kare with Grain Feed with Wonderful Results

This Yankee dairyman knows the value of increasing the milk yield through perfect cow health. R. D. Johnson of Groton, Conn. writes:

"Have used your Kow-Kare for the past two years, and have never fed cows any grain without giving one tablespoonful of Kow-Kare. I have positively doubled the worth of cows. I bought a cow a year ago for \$75 and she was giving fourteen quarts per day, and she has just freshened again three weeks ago, and I am getting twenty-four quarts per day, and Kow-Kare made this cow. Have four others that I bought that were giving from fourteen to sixteen quarts and now I am getting twenty-two quarts per day from them."

Kow-Kare is a valuable winter aid in the cow barn because it keeps the assimilation and digestion in healthiest condition when the feed must be mostly concentrates and roughage. Winter housing and feeding reduce the vitality and activity of the milk making organs. Kow-Kare restores and keeps digestive and genital functions healthy. Barrenness, Abortion, Scouring, Bunches, Milk Fever, and Loss of Appetite are banished by using Kow-Kare as directed.

The milk yield tells the story of the healthy herd—and poor milkers mean a loss. Let Kow-Kare help you to a bigger dairy profit. General stores, feed dealers and druggists sell it at the new reduced prices—45c and \$1.25

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Lyndonville, Vt.

Write today
for this valuable
book on
diseases of
cows.



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Prizes will be given every week from now until Christmas—more than \$500 in cash besides dolls, cameras, rifles, watches, phonographs, bicycles, etc. Full particulars sent FREE. Just mail a post card to the address below and say: Tell me how to get some Christmas money and some dandy prizes.

Capper Christmas Club
Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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EXPERIENCED CO-OPERATIVE STORE manager desires location January first. If store is making slow progress, employ man competent to put life into it. C. P. Woodling, Enid, Okla.

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GOVERNMENT CLERKS NEEDED QUICKLY (men-women), \$1,400-2,300. No layoffs. Few to travel. Write Mr. Ozmert, Former United States Government Examiner, 167, St. Louis.

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AMBITIOUS WRITERS SEND TODAY FOR free copy America's leading magazine for writers of photoplays, stories, poems, songs. Instructive, helpful. Writer's Digest, 661 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

FOR SALE

\$10 EUREKA BREEDING CRATE FOR hogs. \$10. T. J. Pugh, Fullerton, Neb.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE. TRIAL AND payments. Josephine Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

PEANUTS—TEN QUARTS, ONE DOLLAR; postage paid. W. A. Morrison, Hagerman, Tex.

PINTO BEANS, DIRECT TO YOU; SEC-onds, but good, at \$3 per hundred at Fowler, Colo. R. D. Mutz.

H & A DEHORNER; SAFE, RELIABLE, humane. 50c brings prepaid bottle sufficient for 40 calves. Ask the dealer or send direct. Hourigan & Abendshien, Turon, Kan.

CREAM SEPARATORS. SMALL LOT OF standard make cream separators. 400 pound capacity, \$29; 500 pound capacity, \$34. These are new machines. Wonderful bargain. E. T. Osterhold, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY AND TRACTORS

WE HAVE AN OVERSTOCK OF E-B MA-nure spreaders, less than wholesale cost, including freight for immediate sale. See us at once. J. Thomas Lumber Co., Topeka.

WANTED TO BUY

POP CORN WANTED—AM IN MARKET for several cars 1920 pop corn, yellow or white rice. What have you? What price asked? Wm. F. Bolan Grain Co., Silver Lake, Kan.

AUTO SUPPLIES

HIGH GRADE REPLACEMENT PARTS; ring gears, pinions, connecting rod bearings, piston pins and bushings. Less than factory prices. Paige Rifner Motor Co., Salina, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

BLACK WALNUTS FOR SALE—Prices reasonable. Write. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

CHOICE WHITE HONEY, VERY FINE. Two 60-lb. cans, \$15. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

HIGHEST GRADE EXTRACTED HONEY. 30 pounds, \$3.75; 60 pounds, \$6.50; 120 pounds, \$12; here. Drexel & Sons, Beekeepers, Crawford, Colo.

"THEBESTO" HONEY—DELICIOUS, MILD flavor; light color; satisfaction guaranteed or money back; 5-lb. can postpaid, \$1.40; C. O. D. if desired. Write for prices on quantities. Colorado Honey Producers Association, Denver, Colo.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPE-tent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Commission Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

PUT YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE MORE than 1,250,000 farm families in the 16 richest agricultural states in the Union by using the Capper Farm Press. A classified advertisement in this combination of powerful papers will reach one family in every three of the great Mid-West, and will bring you mighty good results. This does not apply to real estate or livestock advertising. The rate is only 70 cents per word, which will give you one insertion in each of the five papers, Capper's Farmer, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and Oklahoma Farmer. Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

KODAK FINISHING

FOR 25c WE DEVELOP ANY SIZE ROLL and 6 quality velvet prints. Film packs and 12 prints 50c. The Photo Shop, Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO, KENTUCKY HOMESPUN CHEW-ing and smoking, 10 lbs., \$2.50; 20 lbs., \$4. Farmers Club, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF. FOR MILD smoking; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs., \$2.75; will furnish free receipt for preparing. Leaf Tobacco Exchange, Mayfield, Ky., Star Route.

KENTUCKY LEAF TOBACCO, 3 YEARS old, nature cured. Don't send a penny, pay for tobacco and postage arrival. Extra fine quality chewing or smoking, 10 lbs., \$2.50; medium quality smoking, 10 lbs., \$1. Farmers' Union, Hawesville, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO; KENTUCKY'S finest, 3 years old. Specially picked chewing, 2 pounds, \$1; 10 pounds, \$4. Smoking, first grade, 3 pounds, \$1; second grade, 5 pounds, \$1; postpaid. Hancock Leaf Tobacco Association, Department 51, Hawesville, Kentucky.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

WHOLESALE PRICES LUMBER AND bale ties. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$3 PER 1,000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

BEST SWEET CLOVER, FARMERS' prices. Information, John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

WANTED—FEW CARS OF GOOD CANE seed, Black Amber, Red Amber, Orange or Sumac. Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kan.

NO FARMER IS SO RICH THAT HE CAN afford to use poor seed and none are so poor that they cannot buy the best. Try a classified ad to dispose of yours.

NURSERY STOCK

QUALITY NURSERY STOCK FOR FALL, at reduced wholesale prices. Certificate of inspection with each order. Write today for free catalogs that are full of valuable information to the planter. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

FRUIT TREES. GREATLY REDUCED prices. Direct to planters. No agents. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, berries, nuts, pecans, mulberries, ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free 64 page catalog. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 124, Cleveland, Tenn.

PERSONAL

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL HOME, 15 West 31st, Kansas City, Missouri. Ethical, homelike, reasonable, work for board, 25 healthy babies for adoption.

MISCELLANEOUS

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND PLAYER piano rolls exchanged. Trade old for new. Stamp brings catalog. Fuller, Wichita, Kan.

DOGS AND PONIES

SHEPHERD PUPPIES, FROM LOTTS natural heifers. Makes \$10. Females \$7. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPPIES, WHEPLED October 23. Pure blood, well marked, good pedigree. Eligible to register. Buy now and train for your purpose. E. Hewitt Griffin, Kincaid, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD, AIREDALES, COL-lies, Old English Shepherd dogs; brood matrons; puppies. Bred for farm helpers. 10c for instructive list. Nishna Collie Kennels, W. R. Watson, Mgr., Box 221, Macon, Mo.

PET STOCK

SINGING CANARIES, \$5.75. BIRD CAGES, goldfish, fish globes, parrots. Puppies, all breeds, \$5 up. Ship anywhere. Catalog free. Ralph T. Harding's Kansas City Bird Store, Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY

ANCONAS

EXTRA GOOD SINGLE COMB ANCONA cockerels, \$2 and \$3; six for \$10. Julia Ditto, R. 7, Newton, Kan.

ANCONA COCKERELS FROM PEN DIRECT from Gies, Canada. 240-270 egg strain, \$5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

SHEPHERD STRAIN ANCONA COCK-erels, extra good laying strain. Two dol-lars each. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, STOCK from prize winners. Mabel Harris, Ba-varia, Kan.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS, \$3 UP. Dr. Weed Tibbitts, Richland, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK CORNISH COCKER-els \$3 to \$5 each. Harold Stafford, Scan-dia, Kan.

DUCKS

BUFF ORPINGTON DRAKES. MRS. JOHN Bowman, Hartford, Kan.

PEKIN DUCKS \$2. CHINA GEESE \$3.50. White Orpington cockerels \$2. Cora Whitelman, Linwood, Kan.

GEESE

WHITE CHINESE GEESE, \$3 EACH. JNO. L. Benda, Marion, Kan.

TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5 EACH. MRS. C. O. Fowler, Corning, Kan.

WHITE CHINESE GEESE, \$5. WHITE Pekin ducks, \$2; trio, \$5. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESE. SATIS-faction guaranteed. George Schults, Syl-van Grove, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE CHINA GEESE, UN-related, \$8 pair. White Muscovy ducks, \$2 each. Order early. Stanley Hajek, Rama-na, Kan.

HAMBURGS

PURE BRED SPANGLED HAMBURG cocks and cockerels, \$1 and \$2. Albert Trambley, Goodland, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK-erels, \$1.50 to \$2. Jennie H. Bunyan, Udall, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN HENS, pullets, and cockerels. Mrs. Edgar Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK-erels from penned flock. Extra fine, \$2-\$3 each. Jas. Dimitt, Plymell, Kan.

LEGHORNS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Frank Wirt, R. 2, Preston, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.50. L. E. Foley, Bendena, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.25. Floyd Miller, Jennings, Kan.

LARGE TYPE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels from heavy winter lay-ing strain, \$3 and \$5 each. Wm. I. Scheetz, Hanover, Kan.

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More Meat Consumed Now

Kansas Livestock Prices Rallied This Week

BY WALTER M. EVANS

MEAT consumption this year seems to have been large despite the baneful after effects of the war propaganda against the use of meat as an article of diet. The high prices demanded for beef, pork and mutton by butchers during the Great World War also militated against the use of meat by families of limited means. However, the reduction in prices of these products during the last half of 1920 and the still further reduction made this year has brought about a big increase in meat consumption. At least, this is a fair conclusion if October trade in the Nation's largest industry, meat packing, can be taken as a guide," says a statement issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers of Chicago, Ill.

Pork and Beef Sales Increase

"There has been a large volume on sales of both beef and pork products. But this volume has been created on a basis of low prices. The average wholesale price of carcass beef at the end of October has been on a parity with—perhaps even a little below—the average price in 1914. The average wholesale price of carcass beef in 1914 approximated 12 cents; at the end of October, 1921, it was between 11½ and 12 cents, and is no higher now.

"The result of this policy is that the packing industry, in a year of severe readjustment has been accomplishing a normal volume of production and disposing of it thru trade channels.

"The following table, giving the figures for federally inspected slaughter, shows the trend of production during the first three quarters of 1921 as compared with the first three quarters of 1913:

pared with the first three quarters of 1913:

Kind of Livestock	Federal Inspected Slaughter in Nine Months, 1921	1913
Cattle	5,586,217	5,084,472
Calves	2,947,215	1,500,000
Sheep	9,789,104	10,350,390
Swine	28,862,398	24,388,148
Totals	47,184,934	41,323,010

With increased consumption it is only natural to expect an increased demand for farm livestock and with the increased demand for livestock and the great abundance of cheap feeds now available it seems to me that prices next year ought to improve. Some recent figures of the United States Census Bureau in reference to the number of calves, pigs, and lambs raised on farms in the United States in 1919 are of interest in considering future possibilities in the way of production.

Large Production in 1919

According to the Fourteenth United States Census the number of calves raised on farms in the United States in 1919 was 21,158,569 as reported from 4,074,553 farms or 63.2 per cent of all of the Nation's farms. The number of calves raised to the farm averaged 5.2. The five largest producers were Texas which reported 1,682,530 calves; Iowa, 1,457,098; Wisconsin, 1,354,140; Minnesota, 1,047,150; and Illinois, 1,004,521.

According to the same report pigs in 1919 were raised on 3,161,100 farms or 49 per cent of all the farms in the United States. The entire number was 62,683,392 or an average of 19.6 pigs to the farm. The states producing the greatest number were as follows: Iowa, 8,804,746 pigs; Illinois, 5,364,756; Indiana, 4,646,894; Missouri, 4,484,884; Ohio, 3,989,700; Nebraska, 3,335,000. The number of lambs raised on farms in 1919 was 13,691,115 which was an average of 36.5 lambs to the farm. Lambs were reported from 374,771 farms or from 5.8 per cent of all of the farms in the United States. Among the five largest producing states were the following: California reporting 897,136 lambs; Ohio, 884,414; Idaho, 786,780; Wyoming, 773,286; and Oregon, 763,800.

Record Breaking Runs

Record-breaking runs of calves have been received at Kansas City during the past three months and apparently the heavy marketward movement is not yet at an end. During September of the current year, however, 65,895 head were received at Kansas City, and this number exceeded the previous record by just 60 head. But even this record was short lived, for during the following month of October 76,265 calves arrived, a number which exceeded the previous month's total by 10,370 head. Furthermore, consideration of a still longer period shows that total calf receipts during the first 10 months of 1921 exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1920 by 19,183 head.

Various explanations of this exceptionally heavy marketing of calves thru the Kansas City market have been offered, but there seems to be little doubt but that, in some cases at least, forced liquidation has been in evidence.

Fewer Shipments This Week

Receipts of livestock at Kansas City for the week were 27,745 cattle, 4,650 calves, 32,650 hogs, and 15,050 sheep, compared with 44,980 cattle, 12,950 calves, 44,050 hogs, and 21,050 sheep last week, and 36,650 cattle, 6,850 calves, 64,650 hogs, and 24,050 sheep a year ago.

Livestock prices this week ruled higher. Cattle were quoted up 25 to 50 cents. Hogs up 35 cents and sheep and lambs were up 25 to 40 cents. The trade was interrupted by the Thanksgiving holiday on Thursday, the market today showed urgent demand in all divisions. Strong competition centered in the hog market and prices in most cases were 25 cents above Wednesday's average. Kansas City hog receipts are below normal, and the prices here are higher than at other competition markets, packers are having to buy at up-river markets to get enough hogs to keep their plants at Kansas City going.

Trade in fat cattle this week showed a material improvement over last week, with prices on fat steers up 50 cents. Some long yearlings weighing 1,080 pounds sold at \$8.40, and other fed

steers at \$7.25 to \$8. Nothing showing prime finish was offered. Christmas steers should be on the market not later than the second week in December. The bulk of the short fed steers sold at \$6.25 to \$7.25, and the few grass fat steers here brought \$5.25 to \$6.25. Cows and heifers advanced as much as steers. Veal calves were up 25 to 50 cents from last week's low point.

Demand cleared stockers and feeders readily at 35 to 50 cents higher prices. The season is so far advanced that the biggest runs are over, but countrymen will continue to buy, as long as supplies are available.

Hogs are 35 Cents Higher

Hog prices are 25 to 35 cents higher than a week ago, strong compared with Monday, and in the average close to the 7-cent level again. The top price at the close of the market was \$7 and bulk of sales ranged from \$6.75 to \$7. Pigs of fair quality sold up to \$7.25 and choice pigs would have brought \$7.50 or better. Packers are buying all hogs offered and the supply is short of urgent requirements.

Sheep and Lambs

Both sheep and lambs sold 15 to 25 cents higher this week and 25 to 40 cents higher than a week ago. Fed lambs sold up to \$9.35, and Texas wethers at \$4.50. The market is in a firm position.

Trade in horses and mules was quiet this week, altho about 500 head sold. Prices were quoted weak.

Dairy and Poultry Products

Dairy products for the week showed no advance and packing butter declined 1 cent. Cold storage eggs advanced 2 cents a dozen. Turkeys declined 2 cents a pound. The following sales of poultry and poultry products are quoted at Kansas City:

Eggs—Firsts, 51c a dozen; seconds, 31c; selected case lots, 59c; cold storage eggs, extra grade, 42c; No. 1 storage eggs, 38c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 12 to 18c a pound; spring chickens, 16 to 21c; stags, 15c; ducks, 17c; geese, 15c; turkeys, 32c.

The following quotations on dairy products are given at Kansas City this week:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 44c a pound; packing butter, 23c; but-terfat, 38c.

From the Fields Afar

Holland has a cow for every inhabitant.

Paris has 49 miles of underground railways.

Sweden is the most densely wooded country in Europe.

Belgium has 658 inhabitants for every square mile of territory.

France has 183 persons who have incomes of 1 million francs or more.

The railways of the colonial world now aggregate 150,000 miles in length.

Chinese tenant farmers pay their rent with the greater portion of their rice crops.

In Italy, American chewing gum is called a luxury, and a 5-cent package sells for 30 cents.

Natives of Turkey, as a general rule, wear yellow slippers; Armenians red slippers, and Jews, blue slippers.

Cuba leads the world with 112 pounds of sugar consumed per capita, and Australia is next with 100 pounds.

A letter posted in Berlin, Germany, at 7:30 a. m., and sent by air, may reach London by 5:30 p. m. the same day.

Australia is experimenting with square coins, which, it is said, pack better and waste less metal than round ones.

China, France, Italy and Switzerland are the principal producers of false hair worn by women in the United States.

The Krupp Works of Essen, Germany, are now turning out a locomotive and a train of eight steel 15-ton freight cars for every working day.

LEGHORNS

A FEW ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1. Mrs. John Hill, Vinland, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1 each. J. P. Todd, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Barron strain, \$1 each. W. F. Bayer, Lorraine, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Ferris strain, Mrs. C. D. Cornwell, Osborne, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, English strain, \$1.25 each. Giles Cunningham, LeRoy, Kan.

FIVE MONTH OLD SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels and pullets, \$1 each. Fisherdale Farms, Wilson, Kan.

SELECTED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. None better. \$2 and \$3. Frank Meyer, R. 1, Fowler, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS—COCKERELS, FIFTY yearling hens, seventy-five pullets. Heavy layers. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS from March hatch; egg getters; \$1.25 each. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from 228-egg laying strain. F. J. Mileham, 310 E. 4th St., Newton, Kan.

EGG-BRED EXHIBITION SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50-\$3. Guaranteed. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each; \$7.50 for 6 or \$15 per dozen. E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Pure white, low tails. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnest bred-to-record 300 eggs. Cockerels, baby chicks, eggs. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS. Farm raised. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$2 each. Discount on 6 or more. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

NOVEMBER SALE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, extra fine, \$3, \$5 and \$10. Don't delay if you want good stuff. F. H. Ramsey, R. 4, Topeka.

ORPINGTONS

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Kellerstrass, \$2 each. Gordon North, White City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKS. Won 1st and 2nd at fair. \$5 each. Mrs. Fred Marsland, Milton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK PULLETS, \$1. Earl Faidley, Oakley, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Nona Zimmermann, Milan, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FANCY PEN stock, \$2 up. Mrs. Wesley Gill, Piedmont, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, 9 lbs., \$5, \$3. Carl Keesling, Neodesha, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EXCELLENT laying strain, \$2. J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET COCKERELS, \$15 value for \$5, \$3, \$2. W. R. Wheeler, Jewell, Kan.

"RINGLET" ROCK COCKERELS. HANDSOME, \$2, \$5. Leslie H. McDonald, Mulhville, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Vigorous farm-raised \$2 each until December 15. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS BRED FOR BEAUTY and utility. Cockerels, \$3; hens, \$2.50. Eggs, 100, \$6. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLET DARK cockerels and year old cocks. Grand breeders, show birds. \$5, \$8. Mrs. Robert Simmons, Severy, Kan.

CLOSING OUT BRADLEY-TOMPSON strain Barred Rocks. Choice stock April hatched cockerels, \$3; four for \$10. Pullets, \$2. Mrs. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

RINGLETS. FINE MARCH COCKERELS. Choice \$3, \$5. Good, \$12 six. Pullets, \$10 six; \$18 dozen. Buff Cochins bantams. M. B. turkeys. Peafowl. Mrs. Iver Christianson, Jamestown, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS

EARLY HATCH SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$2. J. C. Cook, Kirwin, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, BIG BONE and good color, \$1.50 each. Ira Cousins, Wayne, Kan.

R. C. RED COCKERELS, DARK, GLOSSY, from winter layers, \$5. Mrs. J. W. Nevins, Arrington, Kan.

SPECIAL PRICES—COCKERELS, PULLETS. Big dark rose comb reds. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kansas.

JOHNSON'S SINGLE COMB REDS. 50 pullets, 75 cockerels, from prize winners for sale. Can please you in price and color. J. C. Johnson, Mt. Hope, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2. Mrs. O. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FARM raised, \$2.50 each. C. R. Cary, Edna, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2 each. F. R. Janne, R. 3, Luray, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, 75 HENS AND cockerels, \$2.50 each. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.50 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. Bratton, R. 2, Luray, Kan.

BARROW'S ENGLISH WHITE WYANDOTTES; hens and cockerels, \$1.50 each. Clara Tiemeyer, Palmer, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, \$5 AND \$7. Embden geese, \$3.00 each. Otto Schulz, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS. Goldbank strain, \$12; high grade tom, \$10; White Rock cockerels, \$3; Pekin ducks, \$2 each. Mrs. Elva Wauker, R. 4, Box 50, Hill City, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, White African guineas, \$1.25 each. Bourbon Red turkey toms, \$8. Era Jones, Alma, Kan.

1949 COCKERELS, HATCHING EGGS, 49 varieties. Free book. Aye Bros., Box 5, Blair, Neb.

TURKEYS

LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS. E. A. Mueller, McFarland, Kan.

PURE NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$9; HENS, \$6. Mrs. E. Perrigo, Moline, Kan.

PURE NARRAGANSETTS; TOMS, \$10; hens, \$6. John Dally, Haviland, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, 18 TO 20 LBS., \$9 each. C. A. Cary, R. 3, Edna, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS; TOMS, \$7; hens, \$5. C. A. Haney, Courtland, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$7; hens, \$5. Arthur Windler, Nashville, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Hens, \$5; toms, \$8. Leo Dally, Haviland, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Sired by 49 pound tom. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. TOMS, \$5; hens, \$3. Ida L. Parsons, R. 1, Elm-dale, Kan.

PURE BOURBON REDS. TOMS, \$6, \$7. Hens, \$4. White markings. E. V. Eller, Dunlap, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS; toms, \$8; hens, \$5. Mrs. Emil Otte, Beverly, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, LARGE well marked. Toms, \$8; hens, \$5. Mrs. Jake Royer, Gove, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS Sired BY PRIZE winners from big shows. Red Wing Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, PURE BRED, BIG boned, rangy, 45 lb. strain toms, \$10; hens, \$6. F. J. Buck, Tescott, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS; PULLETS, \$7; TOMS, \$10. Sired by 40 lb. tom and 22 lb. hens. Mrs. Artley Gardner, Leoti, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE COCKERELS Sired by a son of Madison Square Gardens 1st prize winner. E. McArthur, Walton, Kan.

IDEAL MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra fine, unrelated stock. Discount until January. W. S. Linnville, Lamar, Colo.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Extra large, well marked. Toms, \$7.50; hens, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. G. H. Lowder, Waverly, Kan.

EXTRA FINE BEAUTIFULLY MARKED pure bred Bourbon Red turkeys. Toms, 20 lbs., \$8 to \$10. Hens, 14 lbs., \$6 to \$7. Mrs. Harry Mitchell, Garfield, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Goldbank strain from 50 lb. tom and 26 lb. hens. Extra good, large choice toms, \$12; hens, \$8. H. E. Mueller, R. 1, Macksville, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

POULTRY WANTED. APPROXIMATE price: Turkeys, 32c; geese, 15c; ducks, 16c. Write for positive prices. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

SELL POULTRY DIRECT. CARLOAD shippers; highest prices paid for good poultry. Coops loaned. Ship yourself. Write Quality Produce Company, Manhattan, Kan.

CONSIDERABLE improvement in business and farming is reported from nearly every part of the Nation. Conditions in agriculture are the least satisfactory of the two, but recent legislation and measures initiated by Congress I am sure will greatly improve the farming situation. In its last financial review the National Bank of Commerce of New York says:

"Business is better and sentiment throughout the country reflects courage. Such progress as has been made by the business community toward normal conditions results from a realization that artificial levels of activity will not again be reached in any period near enough to affect the problems of today, and from a determination to practice economies of operation more rigid than heretofore thought possible.

"The need of personal effort and economy is also being increasingly recognized in giving a day's work for a day's pay and in care as to personal expenditure. Business men and executives now recognize that henceforth they must give the most thorough personal attention and application to their enterprises.

More Buying Now

"Some part of the recent gain in business is unquestionably a result of seasonal demand. Permanent improvement depends to a large extent on foreign buying power, and even more on the adjustment of conditions under which the farmer operates."

There is a general feeling that the Washington Conference of Nations will bring about a better feeling among the nations of the world and that some agreement will be reached that will lower the burdens of taxation and also that some plan will be worked out for stabilizing foreign exchange and thru this means open up new markets for our farm products.

Crop conditions in Kansas show but little change from last week and wheat growers in every part of the state say that unless considerable moisture in the form of rain or snow is received soon the crop will start into the winter season in very poor condition. In his weekly weather report, S. D. Flora of the United States Weather Bureau says:

"Cold, dry weather prevailed over Kansas this week and no moisture of consequence fell, except in a few favored localities in the eastern and extreme northwestern counties, which received from half an inch to 2 inches of snow.

Fall Planted Crops Need Rain

"Wheat continues to deteriorate in all parts of Kansas except the few localities that have received moisture lately. About the only favorable reports on it come from the extreme northwestern counties and those in the eastern third and they need still more moisture. In the important wheat producing counties in the central part of the state the crop is approaching a critical condition. It has suffered from drouth almost since seeding and the cold weather has further reduced its vitality.

"The best conditions obtain in the early sown thw much of that which made a good start has turned brown in the drouthy sections. In the eastern third of the state wheat is in better condition and early sown fields are holding their own and providing good pasture. Elsewhere the crop is supplying very little grazing for stock. Many counties in the southwest part of the state report that only 10 to 25 per cent of wheat is up. In the central counties from 50 to 75 per cent is up and farther east it is all up, except the late sown.

"Corn husking has made excellent progress and is perhaps 75 per cent finished. Several counties report that as high as 90 per cent is done. Farmers as a rule are chiefly engaged in husking corn and in the southwest sec-

Less Wheat Sown This Year

Business and Farm Conditions Show Improvement

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

tion in threshing and marketing grain sorghums."

The monthly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture as given to the press on November 28 brings out many interesting facts in regard to the farm situation in the state. In this report J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, says:

"Approximately 11,280,000 acres of wheat have been sown in Kansas this fall, or 1 1/2 per cent less than a year ago, according to the consensus of the board's correspondents, and nearly 3 per cent less than the state's record acreage of the fall of 1919, making this year's seeding the third largest. Based on 100 as representing satisfactory stand and development, however, the present condition of the growing wheat is rated as 58.6, the lowest November condition in the history of Kansas, so far as the records of the state board of agriculture reveal. This is due to general lack of moisture. The next lowest fall conditions were 70.1 in 1917 and 75.9 in 1916. A year ago the condition of the growing wheat was 87.8, or 29.2 points higher than reported this fall.

"The better conditions are in the counties of the eastern third of the state, where the wheat acreages are comparatively small. Brown reporting the highest, 94, and in a half-dozen northwestern corner counties. Present prospects are very poor in many of the counties most prominent in wheat acreages, as Ellis county with 210,500 acres and a condition of 22, the lowest reported; Ford 294,000 acres, condition 30; Rush 226,000 acres, condition 33; Mitchell 163,700 acres, condition 34; Ness 178,000, condition 39; Russell 192,000, condition 40, while Reno with nearly 320,000 acres reports a condition of 44.

"A very limited amount of pasture has been afforded only in the counties in the extreme eastern part of the state and in a few northwestern counties. In the southwestern quarter of the state there is possibly 5 per cent of the land prepared for wheat that has not as yet been sown and probably will not be seeded unless moisture comes in time, and the same applies to the re-seeding of fields where the wheat sown sprouted and died. In late sown fields, in some sections, the seed is lying in the ground ungerminated.

"While the wonderful vitality of the wheat plant has time and again triumphed, well-nigh miraculously, over vicissitudes, and no one can foresee what the future may hold, there seems little question but that the fall-sown wheat approaches the winter season under prospects probably never more unpromising. The outcome rests with Providence; the farmers of Kansas have done their part. Moisture, either

in the form of rain or snow, is badly needed in all portions."

County Crop Reports

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

Barber—Dry weather still continues. We have had no rain for more than six weeks and wheat is needing rain. There will not be much wheat pasture this fall. Farmers have most of their corn shucked and some are beginning to feed livestock. However, pastures are good yet and the warm weather has made it last later than usual. Money is scarce and there is very little movement of any kind of livestock.—Homer Hastings, November 28.

Barton—Dry weather still continues but it is colder. There is not much doing on the farms at present. Farmers are feeding hogs and cattle now. Corn is worth 35c; wheat, 95c; butter, 40c; cream, 38c and eggs are 18c; turkeys, 30c; eggs, 40c.—Elmer Bird, November 28.

Brown—We are having damp, chilly weather. Corn husking is nearly completed and the average yield is around 30 bushels an acre. Wheat is fairly good but it is rather late. Feed is plentiful. Wheat is worth 95c; corn, 30c; cream, 38c and eggs are 50c; hens, 19c; hogs, \$6.50.—A. C. Danenberg, November 28.

Cowley—A light snow fell recently, being the first this season, but there was not enough to do the wheat any good. Wheat is in need of moisture. We have had no rain to do the wheat any good for more than two months. Corn husking is nearly completed, the yield being from 20 to 40 bushels an acre. All kinds of stock are in excellent condition. Some wheat is being pastured, but it is short picking. Not much road work is being done. Good calves are selling at low prices. Hogs are worth 6c; hens, 18c; eggs, 50c and corn is 25c; wheat, 84c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 36c.—L. Thurber, November 28.

Cheyenne—A 4-inch snow fell recently. This will greatly benefit wheat. Most farmers have their fall work completed with the exception of corn husking and that is well along toward completion. The wage for husking is 5 cents a bushel. Wheat is selling for 80c; corn, 25c; flour, \$1.65 to \$1.90; hens are from 14 to 15c.—F. M. Hurlock, November 28.

Cloud—The weather is dry and wheat is making slow growth. Some fields are not showing any growth. Some feed is in the shock yet and about one-fourth of the corn is to be husked. Stock is doing good as weather is pleasant but cows are falling in milk and hens are moulting. There is a demand for stock hogs. Fat hogs sell for 6 cents a pound. Turkeys are worth 24c; eggs, 40c.—W. H. Plumly, November 28.

Ellis—We had our first snow flurry last week. Stock water is getting scarce and many cattle have been marketed within the last week. Corn husking is nearly completed and will make 65 per cent the yield of last year. There is not much wheat pasture on account of the dry weather. Very few public sales are being held.—D. W. Lockhart, November 28.

Finney—We have had a very nice fall, especially for threshing which is almost over now, as there wasn't as much to thresh as usual. Moisture is needed for the wheat. A few public sales are being held and everything sells very well except horses. Eggs are worth 45c; and butter is 40c.—Max Engler, November 28.

Hamilton—Last week the weather was cold, freezing ice 2 inches thick. Farmers are very busy gathering feed crops and marketing their grain. The soil is very dry and wheat and rye are in very unsatisfactory condition. More cattle and hogs are being slaughtered for beef and pork by farmers and stockmen than at any time during my

35 years' residence in this county. Beef is worth from 8c to 12c by the quarter or half quarter; pork, 12c; cream, 32c; corn, 28c; wheat, 90c; barley, 36c; and hens are 11c; broilers, 12c; eggs, 45c.—W. H. Brown, November 29.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather is still very dry and wheat is in poor condition for the winter. We are having fine weather now. Thanksgiving was an ideal day. Grain and livestock prices are low. Eggs are selling for a good price but the hens have joined the labor union and are on a strike. Eggs are worth 46c; butter is 45c; wheat, 95c.—John Aldrich, November 28.

Ellsworth—The weather is still dry and wheat is in very poor condition for the winter. Not many cattle are being fed as feeders are cautious about buying cattle unless they have feed enough without buying. Cattle are in good condition as the weather has been excellent. Wheat is worth 95c; corn, 40c; butterfat, 37c and eggs are 43c.—W. L. Reed, November 28.

Harper—We are having cold, dry weather. Boys are getting ready for trapping. There is not much wheat pasture. Farmers are preparing to raise their own fruit and vegetables. Wheat is worth 90c; corn, 30c; cream, 38c and eggs are 40c.—S. Knight, November 29.

Harvey—Wheat is still in good condition but needs more moisture before severe freezing sets in. All kinds of livestock are in good condition, especially silage fed stock. Wheat is worth 90c; corn, 35c; bran, 55c; butter, 45c and shorts are \$1.15; apples from \$2 to \$3; Early Ohio potatoes, \$1.35; Colorado potatoes, \$1.30.—H. W. Prouty, November 28.

Haskell—Dry weather still continues and some of the wheat has died. We have had a few snow flurries the last few days. Fires have been numerous, and a considerable amount of feed has been destroyed. Farmers are shipping cattle to market. Wheat is worth 95c; butterfat, 40c and eggs are 45c; turkeys, 27c.—H. E. Tegarden, November 29.

Lincoln—We have been having excellent weather and the roads are good. Corn husking is well advanced and most farmers are cribbing it. We are having rain now which has delayed husking some. All kinds of livestock are still on pastures. Gas is reported in paying quantities in this locality. A little building, repairing, painting and papering is being done. Many corn cribs are being built. Corn is worth 30c; prairie hay from \$5 to \$8 a ton and hogs are \$6.50 a hundredweight; eggs, 40c a dozen.—J. W. Cline-Smith, November 29.

Logan—We are having very dry weather and wheat is suffering. All kinds of stock are in good condition. Pastures are fair. On account of the dry weather there is but little wheat pasture. Corn is making from 10 to 20 bushels an acre but not much has been gathered. Wheat is worth 90c; corn, 22c; hay, \$6.—T. J. Daw, November 28.

Nemaha—We have been having damp, foggy weather but no rain fell and we have had no snow. Wheat is in need of moisture. Corn husking is nearly completed. We have had excellent weather for husking. Some of the corn has been sold but many farmers stored it for better prices. Cattle are worth from 3c to 6c; hogs, \$7.25 and wheat, 80c.—A. M. McCord, November 29.

Rawlins—Recently we received a snowfall of 2 1/2 inches which was excellent for the wheat. All the wheat will go into the winter in excellent condition. Corn husking is well advanced. Wheat is worth 82c; corn from 20c to 30c and eggs are 40c; hogs, \$5.50.—J. S. Skolout, November 28.

Rooks—Farmers are husking corn. Not much outside labor is being used. Everything the farmer has to sell is very low in price but what he has to buy is very high. Turkeys are worth 28c; hens, 13c and corn is 20c; wheat, 80c.—C. O. Thomas, November 28, 1921.

Stafford—Dry weather still continues. Some wheat fields look very discouraging but some fields are affording good pasture. Corn husking is progressing satisfactorily, and the grain is in good condition. Wheat is worth 95c; corn, 30c; fat cattle from 3c to 4c and turkeys are 27c; hens, 14c.—H. A. Kachelman, November 29.

Sumner—It seems impossible for any rain to stop here and the long dry spell still continues and some of the wheat is in poor condition. Corn husking is nearly completed. The crop was light this year. Some cattle are being fed. We are having excellent weather for feeding. Most of the hens have stopped laying. Wheat is worth 85c; corn, 30c; butterfat, 42c; butter, 50c; oats, 30c; eggs, 50c; potatoes, \$1.35.—E. L. Stocking, November 29.

Trego—We are having dry, cool weather. We had our first snow last week. Not much wheat came up on account of the ground being too dry. More than 75 per cent of the wheat is as dry as the day it was sown, and insects or worms have eaten the heart out of a lot of the seed. Stock is on feed and is doing fairly well.—C. C. Cross, November 29.

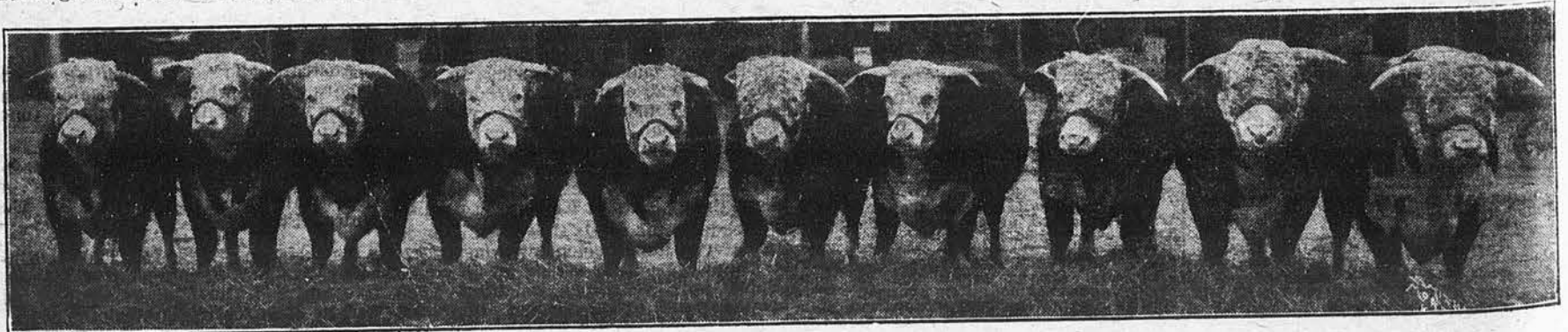
Woodson—A good rain would benefit the wheat greatly. Stock water is getting low. Farmers are husking corn and topping kafir. Very few public sales are being held, and very little grain is being marketed. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 30c; oats, 25c; eggs, 50c.—E. F. Opperman, November 28.

A Product of Kansas Woods

According to the University Daily Kansan, Dean Walker has gone to Chicago to get ideas for a tanning plant. But why go to Chicago? Many fine tanning plants grow in the wooded portions of our own beloved Kansas, as numerous small boys, if they will, can testify with much satisfaction.

Best Trophy To Kansas Breeders

KANSAS, at the recent American Royal Hereford Show, won what many considered the most important prize awarded. This was the Kansas City Stock Yards trophy for the best 10 animals owned by the exhibitor. Twenty groups, totaling 200 animals, had been entered for this trophy and nine entries, representing six states, were led out. At the conclusion of a most painstaking inspection by the judge, Wallace Good, the trophy went to Robert H. Hazlett of Eldorado, Kan., on 10 head all of his own breeding, seven being sired by his chief stock bull, Bocaldo 6th and one apiece by other bulls serving in his herd. The animals in the winning entry, shown herewith, are Baron Dare Hazford Bocaldo 3d, Hazford Anxiety, Hazford Bocaldo 13th, Hazford Rupert 6th, Bocaldo Mischief, Lady Ileen 5th, Lady Ileen 7th, Lady Belle 2d and Lady Ileen 8th. They certainly are a fine looking group of prize winning cattle.



The Best Local Advertising

BY T. W. MORSE

SINCE money began to get "tight" and purebred livestock values began to shrink, men in the purebred business everywhere have been seeking economies in their advertising. It was evident that the breed papers and the purely livestock papers no longer were giving the results that speculation had enabled them to give while prices were going up.

The substantial farm papers easily led in results under the new conditions, but as the best of these business bringers had large circulations, perhaps from five times to 40 times the circulation of the breed papers, their rates could not materially be lowered, so a search for cheaper advertising followed. Everything was tried out, particularly in the way of local advertising.

Few breeders realize that a big statewide paper like the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is at the same time the strongest medium for farm publicity in any section of the state.

It is well known, however, among publishers that the average county paper has a circulation of less than 1,000 in its home county, and of that total, perhaps, fewer than half the subscribers live on farms. In every one of these same counties the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be read on from 700 to 2,700 farms, and what is equally important, it especially will be looked to for advertising of good breeding stock. But more important than either of these factors is the fact that in the surrounding counties and all within the trade territory of even a local breeder, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze likewise is read on 700 to 2,700 farms. A circle of a 50-mile radius drawn around almost any good sale point in Kansas, such as Salina, Emporia, Wichita, Manhattan or Council Grove, will contain from 10,000 to 15,000 farms on which the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze is read regularly. No combination of the so-called mediums for local advertising can possibly equal this for coverage and influence.

But, it remained for a hustling breeder and sale manager to make a real test on a large scale. O. A. Homan, in advertising the recent five-days auction sales at Newton, Kan., literally plastered the local papers and other mediums of that section with announcements of the sale. He likewise made liberal use of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and one other farm paper and one livestock market paper. A great crowd gathered for the sales and Manager Homan, in characteristic fashion, went after the facts. Following is a copy of his signed statement telling what he found out:

"At a Shorthorn sale held at Newton, Kan., November 17, under the auspices of the Harvey County Livestock Improvement association, there were at least 1,500 present at the opening of the sale when the following question was put before the group by the manager of the sale: 'How many are present because they saw the advertisement of this sale in the local papers?' A small number raised their hands. The vote was put on two farm papers carrying advertising of the sale. One paper had a much smaller vote than that given local papers and the other paper, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, received a vote of at least two-thirds of those present, crediting that paper for their presence at the ringside."

Newton, Kan., November 18, 1921.

(Signed) O. A. Homan.

President and Manager, Harvey County Livestock Improvement Ass'n.

The Kansas City Hereford Show

BY T. W. MORSE

"A fine show before a small audience," briefly describes the Hereford cattle show and sales held at Kansas City on the old American Royal dates. Attendance for the four days of the show and sales ranged from 150 to possibly 600 persons at a session, the largest crowd being present on the third day when the breeding cattle were sold. This fact was taken as a particularly good sign, for although the show had been very inadequately advertised, and drew a smaller attendance than many a cross roads country fair, the country demand for registered breeding cattle was such that friends and acquaintances of some of the consigning breeders attended in sufficient numbers to help make a sale. The sale was a success. The offering was made up entirely of entries in the senior and junior calf classes of the show and included some of the best things shown. Prices ranged from around \$100 up to \$1,000, making an average of \$270.

The show of breeding cattle was not as large as that of last year, but in quality it was as high as any recent Kansas City show. The dating of the show just before the International helped to bring many exhibitors, in spite of their disgust at the way the Kansas City livestock show question has been handled. And of course the generous prize list, as always, was a potent attraction. As high as 36 head were shown in a single ring, and 30 cash prizes were awarded.

The most important two trophies went to Kansas and Missouri, Robert H. Hazlett of Kansas winning the trophy for the best 10 head owned by the exhibitor and O. Harris & Sons of Missouri winning the trophy for best three bulls.

Championships for bulls were awarded as follows: Senior and grand to Pickering Farm of Belton, Mo., on Harlequin; junior to J. D. Canary of Denver, Colo., on Repeater 66th.

Championships on females were as follows: Senior and grand to E. M. Cassady & Sons, Whiting, Ia., on Lily Stanway; junior to J. N. Camden of

Versailles, Ky., on Lady Woodford. The first prize females from which selections for these championships were made were shown by Cassady & Sons, W. T. McCray, Robert H. Hazlett, J. N. Camden, E. H. Taylor, Jr., and Jesse Engle & Sons, the six rings of females totaling 138 real Hereford top notchers.

As usual, the show of fat steers was the best brought out prior to the International. Following were the awards in that section:

Senior yearling steers, 3 shown: First, E. M. Cassady & Sons, Whiting, Ia., on Bright Vern; second, Pickering Farms on Pickering's Choice; third, Walter L. Yost on Dandy Avon.

Junior yearling steers, 5 shown: First, Pickering Farms on Pickering's Choice 3d; second, Cassadays on Don Stanway 2d; third, Yost on Prime Donald; fourth, John Keith, Odessa, Mo., on Alfred Washington; fifth, Terrace Lake Hereford Farm on Gay Repeater.

Senior steer calves: First, E. H. Taylor on Roland Woodford; second, Cassadays on Good Enough; third, Pickering Farms on Pickering 41st; fourth, Turner Lumber & Investment Company on Laurel Eunuch.

Junior steer calves, 4 shown: First, Taylor on Woodford Model; second, Senator Camden on Roderick; third, Yost on Bonnie Eclipse; fourth, Colonel Taylor on Tyrus.

Steer herds, 4 shown: First, Cassadays; second, Pickering; third, Taylor; fourth, Yost.

Grand champion steer: Woodford Marvel.

Awards in the carlot steer class were as follows:

Yearling steers, 14 loads shown: First, Adams & Roberts, Plains, Kan.; second, Capt. J. B. Gillett, Marfa, Tex.; third, John Poole, Manhattan, Kan.; fourth, H. L. Kokernot, Alpine, Tex.

Calves, 14 loads shown: First, W. T. Jones Cattle Co., Marfa, Tex.; second, W. B. Mitchell, Marfa, Tex.; third, T. C. Mitchell, Marfa, Tex.; fourth, C. T. Mitchell, Marfa, Tex.

The man with the longest whiskers is not always the best farmer. It may just hurt him to shave.

The Real Estate Market Place

There are 7 other Copper Publications that reach over a million and a half families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice

Pay no advance fee; don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

KANSAS

FARMS—Suburban tracts for sale, write for lists. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

GOOD LYON COUNTY improved farms, \$60 acre, up. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

WRITE for list Eastern Kan. farms, ranches. The Eastern Kan. Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS, Lyon and Coffey Co. Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

CREEK and river bottom and upland farms for sale from \$75 per acre up.

K. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

640 A. imp. stock and grain ranch, price \$22.50 per acre. Spilher Realty & Abstract Co., Gove, Kansas.

80 ACRES, IMPROVED. 60 cultivated, balance pasture. Good water. 3 miles town. \$70 acre. H. F. Kiesow, Osage City, Kan.

160 ACRES, Ness county near Utica, 60 a. cult. 100 a. pasture, fenced, lays good, in oil district, snap at \$3,500. Terms.

H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kansas.

WORTH-WHILE SNAPS. 1,120 acres, level, unimproved; \$17.50 acre. 640 acres, level, 240 wheat, at \$25 acre.

Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

LAND producing \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, 5 to 40 acre, payments, \$50 to \$300 down. Send for booklet.

The Magnolia State Land Company, Iola, Kan.

80 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles town, well improved, splendid water, bargain. Write for picture, description. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. Good farm lands. Low prices, very easy terms. Exchanges made. Send for booklet.

The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

160—4 1/2 miles Lawrence, Kan., all tillable, good improvements, soil and water. 85 a. wheat goes. Exchange for western Kansas wheat land. Possession any time.

Hosford Inv. & Mtg. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

80 AND 130 ACRES, 2 and 3 miles of Ottawa, Kan. Both well imp., good level farms; special prices on these, small payment down, balance 6%. Write.

Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

TWO FINE STOCK FARMS with good improvements, one 320 and the other 160. 14 miles from Topeka, close to good high school and churches. Price \$75. Address W. F. care Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

240 ACRES, Lincoln Co., Kan. Four miles from Westfall. German school, church and parsonage one-half mile. Double set improvements. Full description on request.

Charles P. Nelson, Admr., Grainfield, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN—150 acres, fine creek bottom land, just broken from sod, half mile from Brookville, Saline Co., Kansas, 15 miles west Salina, Kan., on main Golden Belt highway and Union Pacific railway. Price \$150 per acre. \$3,000 cash and balance on terms at 6%. Fenced. Address owner.

Ben Gurley, Salina, Kansas.

80 Acres Only \$200

Summer Co. 12 ml. Wellington, 25 a. pasture, 50 a. farm land, 5 room house, good barn, etc. Only \$200 cash, \$300 Mch 1st. \$500 yearly.

R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

ARKANSAS

MR. HOME SEEKER: Cheap land, great variety crops, delightful climate, hard surfaced roads, plenty water. Write for information. Chamber of Commerce, DeQueen, Ark.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

COLORADO

GOOD LAND! CHEAP LAND!

You may still purchase good land at low prices in Colorado. This Board has no land for sale, but we will give you reliable information about farm land, irrigated or non-irrigated, any place in the state. Write today.

STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado.

FLORIDA

FOR FLORIDA LAND, wholesale, retail, or exchange write Interstate Development Co., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

20 ACRES, splendid farm. Widow moving to Germany. 4 acres bearing grove, good house. Income from start. 1/4 mile Kissimmee. Cows, growing crops, implements. \$5,500. Boyer & Roberts, Kissimmee, Fla.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

I HAVE CASH BUYERS for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri.

MICHIGAN

51 ACRES, level black soil, on gravel road, near Fremont, 5 room house, barn, windmill, \$5,000, \$500 cash, \$200 year.

Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Mich.

NEW MEXICO

80 ACRES irrigated land, 7 miles from good town, 1 mile to high school, rural mail and telephone. 8 room modern house. Price \$10,000. Easy terms. W. Ogle, E. Las Vegas, N. M.

MISSOURI

40, 80, 160 AND 320 ACRE tracts timber land. \$3.25 per acre up. Box 66, Houston, Mo.

LISTEN, 40 acre imp. farm \$1200. Good terms. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

WRITE LETCHWORTH & SON, Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for farm bargains.

WRITE FOR FREE LIST of farms in Ozarks. Douglas Co. Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

FREE LISTS about Ozark farms. Write Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Missouri.

LAND AT WHOLESALE. Cheap unimproved lands for agents, traders and investors. Cash and terms. L. B. Womack, Houston, Mo.

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

MISSOURI, \$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres truck and poultry land near town southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for bargain list. Box 276, Springfield, Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS

Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, water pure, soils productive? Good improved farms, \$50 to \$500 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FARMS, city property, suburban homes. Sale or trade. Soule & Pope, Emporia, Kansas.

HART PAYMENT on Stanton Co. farm of 160 a. for smaller improved farm or nearly new Ford car. W. H. Mutch, Munden, Kan.

320 ACRES, Eastern Colorado, clear. Want Kansas land. Give description and encumbrance. Box 23A, Route A, Granada, Colo.

2,000 ACRES, one best grain and stock ranches in Lane county, Kansas; improved; want smaller farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Bonfile Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

640 ACRES, Arnold, Nebraska, 1 1/2 miles school, good improvements, land lays level to rolling. Want western Kansas land.

Lawrence Mellor, Healy, Lane County, Kan.

BUSINESS CORNER IN TOPEKA

Rental value \$110 per month, for clear 80 acres or as part payment on larger tract.

MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

APARTMENTS TO EXCHANGE for farms. We make all kinds of exchanges and sales. Write us giving full details. Mansfield Brothers Mortgage Company, 515 Grand Ave., Temple Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY

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

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment or easy terms, along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTED to go to Canada to farm wheat lands on shares, will help finance right man and give him opportunity to own interest in land. Must be experienced farmer and have sufficient capital for horses and machinery. Address Ben Gurley, Salina, Kansas.

\$1,500 Secures 200-Acre Farm

With Horses, Crops, 20 Cattle

Gas engine, potato digger, threshing machine, full implements, hay, potatoes included; in prosperous dairy section, close village, advantages; machine-worked fields, spring-watered pasture; estimated 400,000 ft. timber; lots fruit; 800 sugar maples, outfit; good 7-room house, 14-cow slate-roof barn, silo, running water; stable, hay barn, etc. Owner alone sacrifices all \$6,000, only \$1,500 down, easy terms. Details page 32 illus. catalog 1,100 bargains free. Strout Farm Agency, 831GP New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate

Quick Service. Liberal Option.

Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

4% Money

Repay on the \$7.40 per

\$1000 Payment Plan

Owner. If you want to pay your mortgage, write stating amount and when due.

Renter. If you want to buy a farm tell us your needs. Write us.

GUARDIAN HOME SAVINGS TRUST

Under State Supervision

411 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Luther's Durocs

I have purchased High Orion Sensation to head my herd. We offer sows bred at private sale. Also a number of Col. Sensation spring boars. Write or visit
H. C. Luther, Alma, Nebraska

Herd Boars and Farmer Boars Priced to Sell

Bred sow sale Dec. 1. Send for catalog.
W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

BIG TYPE DUROC BOARS

Big boned, stretchy, March boars, of the best of Pathfinder, Orion, Sensation and Great Wonder breeding. Immured and priced to sell quick.
J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Big Stretchy Spring Boars

By 1920 grand champion Pathrion. Write or come and pick one from a good herd. Fall sale November 30.
W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas.

Duroc Boar Bargains

Do you want a big, long, smooth boar with best of breeding at a low price? Then write or see
JNO. W. JONES, MINNEAPOLIS, KANSAS

BOARS! BOARS!

Big, husky spring boars of Great Orion Sensation breeding. A few gilts, same breeding. Immured. Priced right.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Zink Stock Farm Durocs

We are now offering spring gilts and boars by Defender 1st, Uneda High Orion 2d, Uneda High Orion and Great Sensation Wonder by Great Sensation. Nice spring pigs priced right. Write us your needs.
ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

CLASSY ORION CHERRY KINGS

spring boars that have won in the show ring. No culs but the best at \$25 to \$40. Sows and gilts bred and open. Please describe what you want.
J. A. CREITZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

BEFORE YOU BUY THAT BOAR

Write me, it will pay you. Bred sow sale February 21.
J. J. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CEDARGATES FARM DUROC JERSEYS

Spring gilts, a few spring boars and weanling pigs sired by Orion Critic by Critic Chief and out of granddaughters of Johns Orion 2nd. Priced right.
R. D. WYCKOFF, LURAY, KANSAS

DRAKE'S DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Spring boars, gilts, bred and unbred by Great Wonder Model and Graduate Pathfinder. Some bred to a son of Sensation Master. Immured. A good herd.
HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

BOARS—BIG TYPE BOARS

50 outstanding March boars and gilts ready for service. Best blood lines of the Sensation, Orion, Pathfinder, and Crimmon Wonder families. Immured and priced low.
Ernest A. Reed, Rte. 2, Lyons, Kansas.

Joe's Orion Friend Walt

Just 10 of his 1921 sons of March farrow for sale. They will suit. Just a fair price gets them. Bred sow sale February 9.
Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan., Saline County

Roadside Farm Durocs

My 1921 spring boars, just the best offered at private sale at farmers prices. I am reserving their sisters for our Feb. 7 bred sow sale. Farmers prices for these boars. Address, Fred Crowl, Barnard, Kan. (Lincoln County).

Boars Ready for Service

\$30.00 to \$50.00. Orders filled promptly. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order from this ad or write to
STANTS BROS., HOPE, KANSAS

20 REAL BOARS

by the monster boar Greatest Sensation, champion bred. Dams of these boars are large sows by big type boars of the most approved breeding in the United States. Herd immured. Shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

DUROC BOARS, GOOD STRETCHY SMOOTH FELLOWS

Herd header prospects, also gilts and weanlings of either sex. I will sell any of them worth the money. 15 years a breeder. Write me your wants.
J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS.

Durocs \$20 to \$30

This includes some boars ready for service and choice fall pigs by Hurdler Pathfinder and Valley Wonder Sensation. Will sell on time. Ask for terms.
E. C. MUNSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Buy a Boar Now

Bargain prices for 30 days. Reg. Immured and guaranteed. All ages. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kansas.

CONYER'S SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER DUROCS

Fall and spring boars by Scissors and Valley Pathfinder. Bred sow sale Feb. 13. B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kansas.

VALLEY SPRINGS DUROCS

Long stretchy spring boars, bred sows, open gilts, immured, weanling pigs, popular breeding. Farm prices. Easy terms.
E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kansas

LARIEMORE DUROCS

Spring gilts and boars. Sensation, Pathfinder, Orion Cherry King breeding. Nice stretchy real Durocs. Priced reasonably. J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.

PATHFINDERS AND ORIONS—Spring boars, 1 yearling boar, bred gilts later, herd immured. One-half cash, balance time.
M. Stensaa, Concordia, Kansas.

Public Sales of Livestock

Percheron Horses
Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Mar. 2—Harvey County Livestock Improvement association. O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Jacks, Jennets and Mules
Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
Jan. 10—W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan. L. R. Brady, Sale Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association sale at Manhattan, Kan. A. M. Patterson, Sec'y, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 27—E. A. Campbell and others, Wayne, Kan.
May 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory sale manager, Concordia, Kan.

Purple Ribbon Shorthorn Cattle
Jan. 26—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Breeding Shorthorn Cattle
Jan. 26—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Dec. 21—Breeders sale, new sale pavilion, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
Jan. 26—Kansas National show sale, Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.
June 8-9-10—National Holstein-Friesian sale, Kansas City, Mo. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Dec. 15—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county.
Jan. 3-4—Moussell Bros. and Rodwell, Cambridge, Neb.
April 25—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders association, Blue Rapids, Kan. J. A. Howell, Marietta, Kan., sale manager.

Purple Ribbon Hereford Cattle
Jan. 25—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Breeding Hereford Cattle
Jan. 25—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Dec. 10—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Jan. 12—H. A. Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Jan. 16—L. H. Glover, Grand View, Mo. Sale K. C. Stock Yards.
Jan. 18—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., at Riley, Kan.
Jan. 19—George Morton, Oxford, Kan.
Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas
Jan. 31—D. E. Powell, Eldorado, Kan.
Feb. 14—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.
Feb. 14—G. S. Wells & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.
Feb. 25—Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan.
Mar. 14—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
Jan. 21—G. F. Keesecker, Washington, Kan.
Jan. 24—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Stafford County Duroc Breeders' Association
Feb. 3—Stafford County Duroc Breeders' Association. Clyde C. Horn, Manager, Stafford, Kan. Sale at Stafford.
Feb. 4—M. R. Gwin, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 7—Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Wm. Fulk, Langdon, Kan.
Feb. 8—Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 9—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 9—A. A. Russell & Son, Geneva, Nebr.
Feb. 9—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 10—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

At Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 10—W. A. Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 11—Pratt County Duroc Breeders' association. V. E. Crippen, Mgr., Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 11—Marshall county breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan. John O'Kane, sale manager, Blue Rapids.

At Piedmont, Kan.
Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan. Sale at Piedmont, Kan.
Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 15—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 15—A. J. Hanna, Burlington, Kan.
Feb. 16—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 17—Earl J. Anstett, Osage City, Kan.
Feb. 17—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.

Overstake Brothers, Atlanta, Kan.
Feb. 18—Overstake Brothers, Atlanta, Kan.
Feb. 18—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.
Feb. 18—John Alberts, Jr., Wahoo, Nebr.
Feb. 20—Guy A. Brown, Geneva, Nebr.
Feb. 20—Dr. C. H. Burdette, Centralia, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. P. Ralston, Benton, Kan. A. E. Ralston, Mgr.

Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 22—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.

Corning, Kan.
Feb. 24—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 25—L. A. Rice, Frankfort, Kan.
Feb. 25—H. W. Flick & Son, Stanley, Kan.
Feb. 25—R. W. Huston, Americus, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan., in sale pavilion.

At Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 28—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
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Chester White Hogs

Feb. 7—C. H. Cole, Topeka, Kan.

Shropshire Sheep

Jan. 24—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep

Jan. 24—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News

The annual public sale of H. C. Lookbaugh held at Watonga, Okla., November 17 made an average of \$220.40 per head. The 23 females averaged \$405 and the 15 bulls averaged \$190. Of the 38 lots sold, 37 were yearlings and calves, so that these prices represent a handsome return even for the high class Shorthorns which made up the offering.

The Linneaus Engle Holstein Sale

The Linneaus Engle dispersion sale of purebred and high grade Holsteins at Abilene, Kan., November 22, was very much of a success and resulted in an average of \$240 on 10 purebred cows and \$170 average for six young-bulls. About 40 high grade cows and heifers averaged around \$125. It was a good sale and highly satisfactory to Mr. Engle.

A New Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The Shorthorn breeders of Sheridan have organized the Shortgrass Shorthorn Breeders' association. They have arranged to hold meetings in these counties during the winter for the purpose of boosting the pure bred cattle business and building up a large membership. The association is planning to hold a sale next year. Earl F. Stout of Studley, Kan., is the secretary of the new association.

Jansonius Bros.' Hereford Sale

Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan., sold their first draft sale of registered Herefords at Phillipsburg, Kan., Monday, November 21, as was advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The offering of 52 head, 38 cows and heifers and 14 bulls, was good thru and thru. The entire offering averaged a little over \$120 which was considered good because of the several handicaps the sale had. The bad stormy day kept many away from the sale and conditions in Phillipsburg county and that vicinity are not right to warrant a sale such as the Jansonius Bros. were selling on that date.

The highest buyer was E. A. Selby of Phillipsburg. He bought females with the exception of one bull. The bulls with one or two exceptions went to Prescott & Henkle, Denver, Colo., at an average of a little over \$100. They were considered of good enough breeding and quality to sell well at Denver during the western stock show. Other buyers were W. C. Smith, Phillipsburg, who bought several; John Brown, Woodruff, Kan.; G. W. Winard, Neosho, Kan.; J. S. and N. P. Howell, Long Island; Mike Hopner, Long Island; F. H. Grey, Kirwin, Kan.; J. O. Rumbough, Phillipsburg, and one or two others. The Jansonius Bros. herd is one of the strong herds of north central Kansas and this sale made many friends for both the owners and their splendid Herefords.

Dairy Sale at Newton.

The Dairy cattle sale at Newton, Kan., Nov. 19 under auspices of The Harvey County Improved Livestock Association was a satisfactory sale in prices received but unsatisfactory in number and quality consigned. A large crowd was present to buy good registered dairy Holsteins, Ayrshires, and Jerseys. A good number of dairy cattle had been consigned but conditions beyond control of management of the sale interfered, such as death of one of the heaviest consignors, failure of a number of cattle to pass satisfactory health requirements, etc. All the Jerseys sold were registered animals. Sales were as follows: C. S. Fowler, Wichita, paid Oscar Jones, Burrton, \$170 and \$160 for each of two cows by Eminent's Warder. J. M. Reynolds, Newton paid \$122.50 and \$105 to F. B. Cornell, Nickerson, for each of two heifers and C. P. Newell, Valley Center, paid Mr. Cornell \$67.50 and \$100 for each of two heifers. The best bred bull in the offering consigned by Albert Knoepfel, Colony, sold to A. C. DeWitt, Valley Center for \$34. He was very poorly conditioned or would have brought more money. Two bulls consigned by Mr. Cornell went to Frank Falk, Farley and T. W. Moss, Wichita, at \$30 and

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Duroc Jersey Boars

from King Wonder and Kansas Daisy. Eligible to registry, \$25 each. C. J. Kapka, Bonner Springs, Kan.

Duroc Bred Gilts \$37.50

each in lots of two or more. Immured. In pig to a grandson of the world champion, Great Orion. Weanling pigs, \$15.00. Searle Farms, Tecumseh, Kansas.

Chester White Hogs

Extra Good March Boars

\$25 to \$35. Gilts, \$30. Bred gilts and sows \$35 to \$50. Fall pigs \$12. Cholera immune and registered. Will ship on approval. The old reliable.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

FALL BOARS, SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX

Popular breeding priced right. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

Chester White Boars and Gilts

Not related. W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

Chester White Spring Boars

Also fall boars and gilts and a few tried sows. Wyckoff Brothers, Luray, Kansas

Chester Whites

Spring boars and gilts. Prices reasonable. W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

IMMURE BOARS, GILTS, SOWS, \$10 UP.

Three Juella Irene Jersey bull calves cheap. Reg. Frank Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

FOURTEEN WEEKS OLD BERKSHIRE

Gilts, well grown, cholera immune. Reg. Price \$25. L. M. Knauss, Garnett, Kansas.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Great Show and Breeding Jacks

Priced right. Hineman's Jack Farm, Oighton, Kan.

Mapleleaf Farm Polands

Tops of 35 March boars by The Watchman by Orange Boy. A good January boar, same breeding. Write for prices. Bred sow sale March 8, J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan. (Doniphan Co.)

Big Smooth Polands

Registered Poland Chinas only for 23 years. Giant King and Highland Jumbo at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

JOSIAS LAMBERT, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

Roadside Farm Polands

Farmers prices for the tops of the best spring boars and gilts I ever raised. All by a splendid son of Buster Over. I offer the tops only and they are great. Write to T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan. (Lincoln County)

12-Pound Giant Bob Wonder

Will take a few outside sows to breed to Giant Bob Wonder, Jumbo Joe, and Golden Gate Defender. Write for terms. Fall boar pigs for sale. Immured.

O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS

If You Want To Avoid Line Breeding

Fall gilts and spring pigs, both sex, by Jumbo Wonder by Over the Top, Long Giant by Choice, Prospect, and Master Chief by Masterpiece. Good ones, immured.

J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KANSAS

Spring Gilts and Boars

Giantess, Wonder, Timm breeding. Prize winning kind. Immured. A. R. Enos, Hope, Kan.

BIG TYPE IMMUNE POLANDS

Bred Gilts, \$30; June Gilts, \$17.50. Papers furnished. Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Walnut, Kan.

PIONEER POLAND HERD

Heading our herd are grand champions Black Buster, 1919 Kansas and Oklahoma fairs; Columbus Wonder, 1920 Kansas and Texas fairs. These sires with A Wonderful King, 1917 grand champion Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas fairs produced present herd. Good ones, all ages for sale. F. Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.

BETTER BRED BIG TYPE POLANDS

Boars, bred gilts and sows carrying the blood of The Clansman, Giant Buster, Liberator, Liberty Bond, Revelation, Giant Clan, Caldwell's Big Bob, Emancipator, Orange Boy, Black Prince, Peter the Great, Peter Pan, Columbian Giant, and others.

\$53 respectively. The 6 Jersey females averaged \$129, the 3 bulls averaged \$39 and the 9 head averaged \$100. The six grade Holstein cows went to as many buyers averaging \$64, the top being \$80 and lowest \$47.50. One bull sold for \$60. One of the two registered Ayrshire cows consigned by G. F. Mather, Burdett, sold for \$300 to Chris Kreighbill, Newton, and the other to F. B. Cornell for \$175.00. A registered calf sold for \$45 to G. W. Harms, Whitewater. One unregistered cow sold for \$127.50. Consignors who had prepared their cattle for the sale were well repaid.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., is offering breeding privileges to his three herd boars, Giant Bob Wonder, Jumbo Joe and Golden Gate Defender. He is also offering fall boar pigs. All are immunized. Write for prices.—Advertisement.

Chas. H. Gilliland of Mayetta is advertising a good Jersey bull for sale. The dam of this bull is junior champion butter cow of all breeds in Kansas and his sire is from a Register of Merit dam. If on the market for a good Jersey bull write Mr. Gilliland for breeding and prices.—Advertisement.

Geo. Hammond, Smith Center, Kan., is starting his Polled Shorthorn advertisement again in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He is offering young bulls from six to 18 months old and offers them at reasonable prices. They are by Pleasant Dale Sultan and out of well bred cows. Write Mr. Hammond for full description and prices on these bulls.—Advertisement.

The National Holstein Association Sale
The 1922 National Holstein-Friesian association sale will be held in Kansas City, Mo., and the dates are June 8, 9, 10, and about 200 head will be consigned from the best herds in the United States. The Kansas and Missouri state associations are handling the big sale. The sale committee is W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.; Glen Davis, Columbia, Mo., and J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan. The sale will be held in Convention hall.—Advertisement.

J. J. Hartman's Polands
J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county, pioneer breeder of the larger type of Poland China hogs in central Kansas is starting his advertisement in the Poland China section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze this week. He is offering 20 summer boars, your choice of them for \$20 each and 40 fall pigs at \$20 per pair. You can have a boar and a gilt or two gilts or as many as you want at that price. They are 40 of the tops of the fall pigs and a pedigree comes with each pig. They are out of Elmo Valley Giant and out of the big

SHORTHORN CATTLE

1886 1921 Tomson Shorthorns

Sires in Service

Village Marshall Marshall's Crown
A remarkable collection of breeding cows of most approved blood lines and noted for their uniform thick fleshing qualities.

We offer a choice lot of young herd bulls of the correct type sired by Village Marshall and Marshall's Crown. Closely related to our prize winners. Address
TOMSON BROS.
WAKARUSA, KAN., OR DOVER, KAN.

Scotch and Scotch Tops

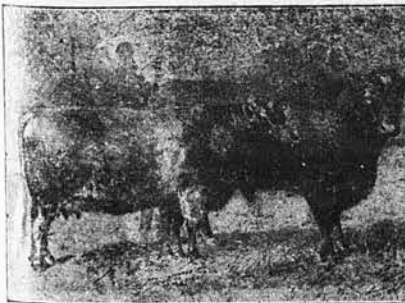
A splendid lot of young bulls. Reds, roans and white. By Village Heir, son of Imp. Villager and Victor Dale, strong in the blood of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan. Ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe. Write for prices.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

GLENROSE LAD 506412

The best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't lose him longer. For description and price address
R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS



We deliver within 100 miles of Pratt. Prices \$75 to \$250, male or female.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Phone 1602, Pratt, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Six to eighteen months old. Priced right.
GEO. HAMMOND, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

Double Standard POLLED SHORTHORNS Cows, heifers, bulls for sale. All ages. All bred and good stuff. Priced reasonable. R. T. Vindeventer & Son, Rt. 1, Mankato, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

One 2-Year-Old Reg. Guernsey Bull

One 20 months old 15-16 Guernsey bull. Sure breeders and gentle. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

REG. GUERNSEY BULLS AND HEIFERS
Herd headed by Hay's Cherub 2nd.
Geo. Newlin, Hutchinson, Kansas

sows in the herd. Mr. Hartman has recently bought a herd boar to breed his Elmo Valley Giant sows and gilts to and about half of the sows in the February sale will be bred to him. He is a grandson of Caldwell's Big Bob being a son of Columbus Wonder. The summer boars are ready to ship and also the fall pigs. They have been vaccinated and are ready to ship any time after December 10. Write him at once.—Advertisement.

Henry Murr Chester Whites

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., is advertising Chester White bred sows and gilts and a few good March boars and fall pigs in the Chester White section of this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and two Guernsey bulls in the Guernsey section. Look up these advertisements if interested and write Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Henry Murr's Chester Whites

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., Leavenworth county, Kan., breeder of Chester White hogs and a pioneer in the business, changes his "copy" in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and offers spring boars, spring gilts, bred sows and bred gilts and fall pigs. He is pricing them right in his advertisement in the Chester White column and you can turn to it and know just what his prices are. He will ship on approval if desired. Best of breeding and good individuals at farmers' prices. Write him today.—Advertisement.

H. A. Mason's Poland Sale

H. A. Mason, Gypsum City, Kan., Saline county, will sell 40 Poland China bred sows and gilts at that place January 12. Twenty of them will be very choice spring gilts and the rest tried sows with a few choice spring boars. He is also selling 15 select fall gilts, especially suited for boys' clubs. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze shortly but you can write for information about the sale right now. The 20 spring gilts in the sale are by Wonder Timm and Big Buster and will be bred to Yankee Orange. There is nothing better in blood lines and they are well grown and extra choice.—Advertisement.

Carl F. Behrent's Hereford Sale

One of the strong Hereford herds of northwest Kansas is the Carl F. Behrent herd in Norton county. Mr. Behrent's fine Prairie Valley breeding farm is located right at Dellvale, a small station west of Norton on the Rock Island and it is about a mile from Oronoque, a small station west of Norton on the Oberlin branch of the Burlington. He gets his mail at Oronoque and the sale advertised in this issue of the Mail and Breeze will be held at his farm which is walking distance from either Dellvale or Oronoque. There is good train service from Norton in the morning and back in the evening. All trains stop at Norton. This sale, December 16, is the annual Hereford and Poland China sale. However it is without question the most important Behrent sale ever held. Fifty select Herefords, 40 lots and the other 10 are free calves with their mothers. There will be five cows sired by the mighty Beau Mischief and with calves at foot by Grover Mischief and bred back again to him. Can you beat that? Twenty splendid cows, 10 of them with calves at foot by Grover Mischief and all 20 bred to him. There will be 10 open heifers by Grover Mischief and 10 bulls, all selected for this sale and ready for service in the spring. The Poland China offering consists of 45 head, mostly bred sows and gilts of the larger type and some spring and summer boars. There are 20 bred sows and gilts in the sale and they are mighty good. You can have the sale catalog, both Polands and Herefords, by writing Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. You will get it by return mail.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

J. C. Banbury & Sons of Pratt, Kan., are making a special offer on Polled Shorthorns. They have a large number to select from and are making an offer that polled Shorthorn breeders cannot afford to overlook. See their ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Walnut, Kan., writes that he has sold all of his Poland boars and requests that his advertisement be changed to advertise bred gilts at \$30 and June gilts at \$17.50 with papers furnished. Everything is immunized. Mr. Schoenhofer has the big type Polands from good families and sells only good individuals. A letter to him will bring immediate reply. Better write him today. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Last Call Ross & Vincent Sale.

Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., sell 40 bred sows and gilts and some spring boars at the Vincent farm at edge of Sterling, Kan., Saturday, Dec. 10. The females are bred early and the sale is being held late. That insures the buyer that sows coming into the ring will be safe in pig. Plan to attend the sale and get some of the good bred Poland sows and gilts. You may have time to get a catalog if you write immediately. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Emory Rice Will Sell Polands

Emory E. Rice, Oxford, Kan., has three Poland sires as follows: One by The Yankee out of Mary Prospect that is a full brother to the grand champion sow at 1921 Kansas fair, another by a son of Morton's Giant out of Grace Halfton, and a third by Morton's Giant out of Monster Girl. Dams are Big Bob, Yankee, Giant Lunger, Morton's Giant, and Smooth Chief breeding. Mr. Rice has a lot of fall and spring gilts, bred or unbred and some spring boars. Here is good breeding and the kind of hogs that will make money for their buyers. Mr. Rice starts his card in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. When writing him please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Wm. Meyer's Spotted Polands.

One of the best herds of Spotted Polands to be found in eastern Kansas is that of Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas. The breeding and individuality are of such kind that deserve careful consideration if one is in the market for good Spotted Polands. Mr. Meyer can furnish boars of all ages by Leopard King, Spotted Leader, etc. He also has some bred sows and open gilts. If the buyer prefers he will breed open gilts to any of his herd sires including the new Gates boar recently purchased. Mr. Meyer can furnish either English or Standard bred hogs. Describe what you want and Mr. Meyer will tell you whether he has it or not. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Herefords for Northwest Kansas

Carl F. Behrent Sale at
Oronoque, Kansas, December 15

50 Beau Mischief Herefords

Five of the cows are by the mighty Beau Mischief with calves at foot by Grover Mischief and rebred to him. 10 cows with calves at foot and rebred to Grover Mischief. 10 cows safe in calf to Grover Mischief. 10 heifers sired by Grover Mischief, open. 10 bulls, ready for service by Grover Mischief. Others by such bulls as Simoon, Beau Mischief 6th, Beau Mischief 13th, Grove Brummel, Princeps 12th. Good breeding condition. Good herd bull prospects.

45 Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts

10 tried sows, by Dick Wonder, Giant Victor and others. 10 spring gilts by William's Wonder. All bred to boar of Designer breeding. 10 spring and summer boars. Five September gilts. Two good September boars, herd header prospects. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

Auctioneers, Snell and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Mail & Breeze.

Note—Good railroad connections from Norton morning of the sale, returning in the evening.

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins.

Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan.

This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other information address, Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

WAKARUSA FARM HOLSTEINS

Show bull 2 wks. old, 3/4 white, 3 nearest sires show bulls, 2 of them gd. champions at National. \$40. No. 2 2 wks. old 3/4 white 26 lb. sire 19 lb. 3 yr old dam. \$50.
REYNOLDS & SONS, P. O. Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins

Bulls old enough for service, from A. R. O. dams at hard time prices. Write for information.
L. F. CORY & SON, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

COWS AND BRED HEIFERS

to freshen this fall and early winter, Ormsby and Gilta breeding.
J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE VERY REASONABLE

12 cows, 5 two yr. old heifers, 4 yearling heifers, 4 heifer calves 1 to 6 months old. Herd bull, nearest two dams milk 23,000 lbs. Butter 1040 lbs. Other bulls ready for service. R. E. STUEWE, Alma, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Always bulls and bull calves. Just now a few cows and heifers, mostly A. R. O. to make herd fit the stables.
H. B. COWLES, 608 KAN. AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Bulls 2 mo. old \$25, 6 to 10 mos. old \$35 to \$50, yearlings, large enough for service \$60. Dams heavy milkers. Sires dam 30 lb. record. Good cows at \$100.
V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Several old enough for service, from A. R. O. dams, and sired by the only PROVEN SON of King of the Pontiacs in Kansas. Tuberculin tested and guaranteed. Priced right and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us if you need a bull. O. E. Riffel & Son, Stockton, Kan.

WHO WANTS HIM?

Sir Korndyke Bess Hello 2nd, No. 238068, H. F. H. B. Four yrs. old, black and white. Best offer takes him.
WALTER V. BRAY, Rt. 8, OLATHE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

For Sale—from A. R. O. dams, \$25 to \$50. Also, our senior herd sire for sale or lease at a bargain. Herd federally accredited. M. W. Greene, Bazaar, Kansas.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Six weeks old sired by 24 pound bull, \$30.
Henry Groening, Rt. 2, Hillsboro, Kansas

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

7-weeks-old, 31-32 pure, \$30 delivered C. O. D. Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN & GUERNSEY CALVES, 7 weeks

old, 31-32nds pure, \$25 ea. shipped C. O. D. Reg. Holstein bull calves \$45. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

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November 28-December 24 for auctioneers. Students of pedigree, Gross, Duncan and other instructors. 3rd Floor Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer

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My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

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Purebred stock sales, land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

SUTTER LAND AUCTION CO., Salina, Kan.

can turn your land and livestock into immediate cash. Bank reference by return mail.

JERSEY CATTLE

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens. Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 80 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

For Sale or Exchange Jersey Bull

3 years old, perfectly gentle, grandson of Interested Prince, from R. of M. cow backed by heavy production. Keeping his daughters, will exchange for well bred bull or cow, or price right. Also his 8 months old son for sale. BRICE L. NEWKIRK, Hartford, Kan.

YEARLING JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Dam is Junior champion butter cow of all breeds in Kansas, excellent individual, solid color, sire from R. of M. dam, accredited herd, priced for quick sale. For price and pedigree, write
Chas. H. Gilliland, Rt. 1, Mayetta, Kansas

Seantlin Jersey Farm, Savorburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

Calves, yearlings. Hood Farm breeding. \$50 to \$100. Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Pleasant View Stock Farm

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

PROMISING HERD PROSPECTS.—Young

stock from ancestors holding all world records for milk and beef. F. S. Jackson, 901 Lane St., Topeka, or John Sanborn, Maple Hill, 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.

RED POLLED BULLS

Serviceable ages. Also spring calves.
W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRES—THE GREAT COMING DAIRY CATTLE

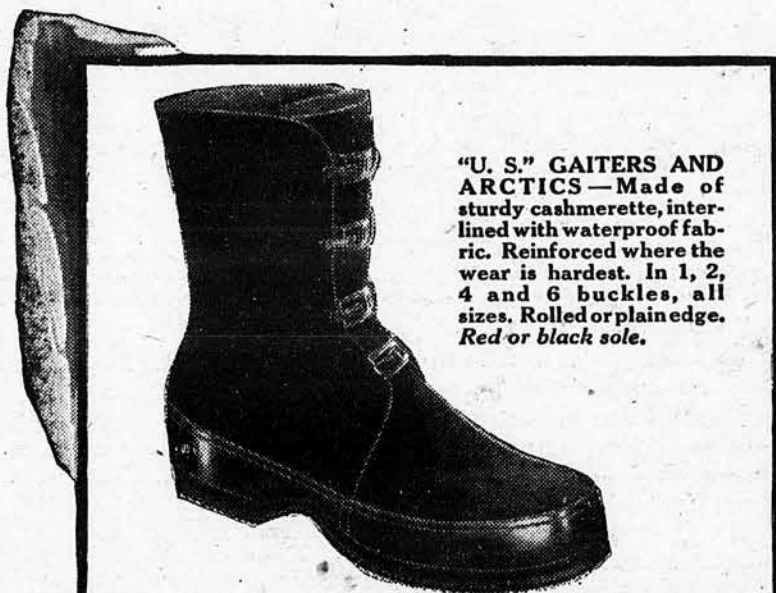
in this country. If you milk grade cows, you will be especially interested in our proposition. Write for reasons. Robt. P. Campbell, Attica, Kan.

Seventy-five Years of Experience behind this Line of Rubber Footwear

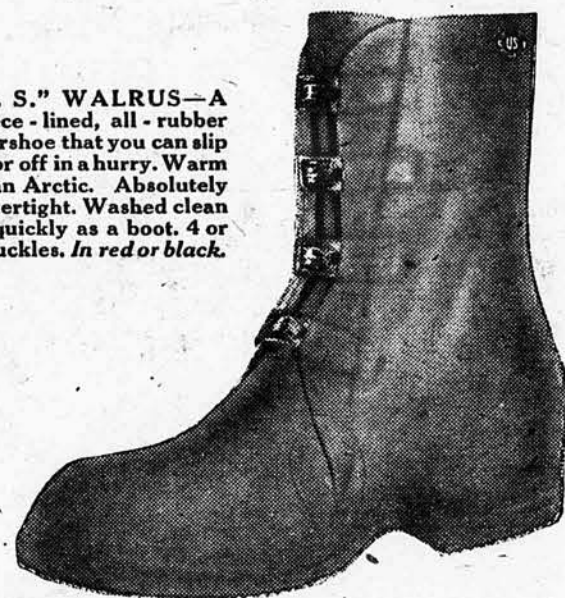
MAKING rubber footwear is like farming. It takes years of experience to do it right. We've been filling the needs of the American farmer for three-quarters of a century. The big "U. S." line has a type

for every need—for men, women, children—all built in the same rugged, reliable way. Always look for the "U. S." Seal before you buy—the honor mark of quality that millions of farmers know.

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"U. S." GAITERS AND ARCTICS—Made of sturdy cashmerette, interlined with waterproof fabric. Reinforced where the wear is hardest. In 1, 2, 4 and 6 buckles, all sizes. Rolled or plain edge. Red or black sole.



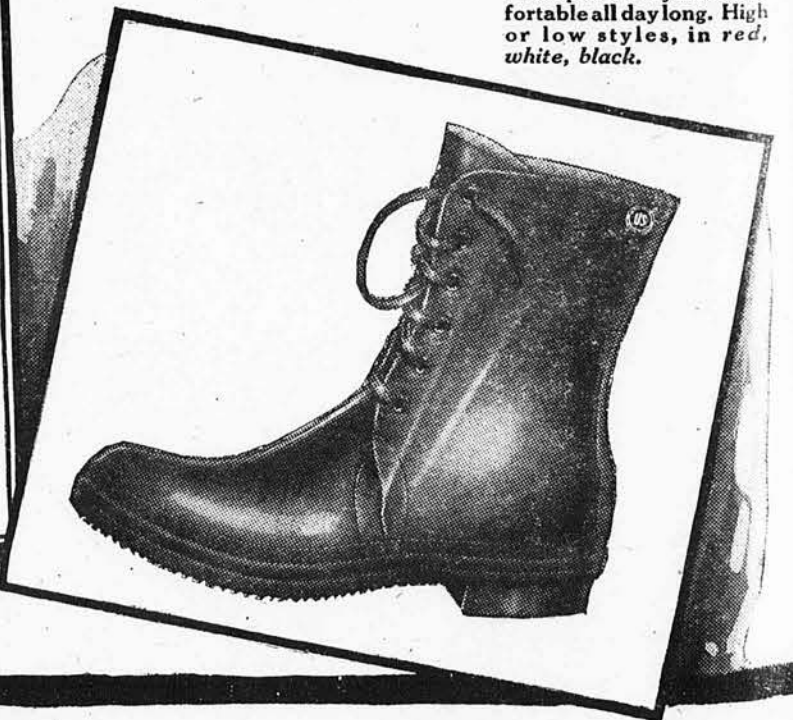
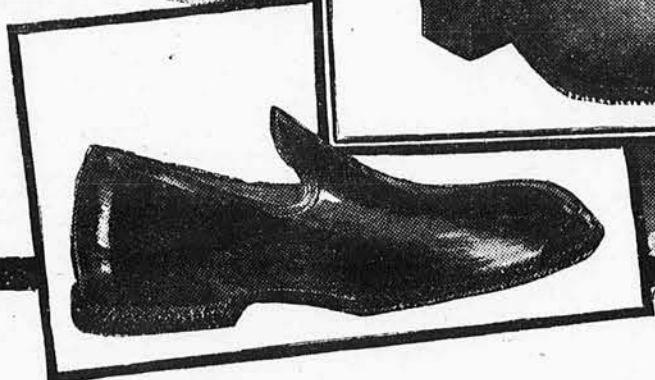
"U. S." WALRUS—A fleece-lined, all-rubber overshoe that you can slip on or off in a hurry. Warm as an Arctic. Absolutely watertight. Washed clean as quickly as a boot. 4 or 6 buckles. In red or black.

"U. S." BOOTS—Extra heavy flange sole means long wear; curved "Rocker" last and "Pitch-forward" leg give real foot comfort and prevent chafing. All styles—Hip, Half-hip, and Knee. In red, black, white.

"U. S." RUBBERS—A style for everyone in the family—from the heavy "Storm" shown here to light-weight women's and children's models.



"U. S." BOOTE—An all-rubber lace shoe which laces smoothly over the sock like a leather shoe. Will not sag or chafe—keeps feet dry and comfortable all day long. High or low styles, in red, white, black.



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