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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 59 October 15, 1921 Number 42



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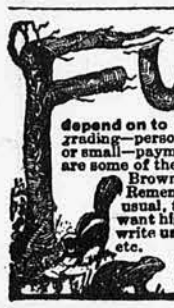
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The Farmers' Open Forum

Money Made in Dairying and Raising Poultry

BY COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

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.

Raising Poultry for Profit

With good care almost any breed of poultry can be made to yield some profit, but for best results we should select a breed that will bring good returns for both meat and eggs. For greater profits purebreds are essential. The breeder can set his own price for choice specimens while the surplus brings as much or more than mongrels.

Large poultry firms quote 2 cents above market price for certain standard breeds and 2 cents below for small breeds and mongrels. That difference of 4 cents a pound is often the difference between profit and loss.

Purebreds eat no more than mixed stock, they bring better results since we take more pride in them and give them better care. That prince of table fowls, the capon, can be produced only from the larger standard breeds and is another source of extra profit.

Select the breed that appeals most to you and stay with it. If you change every few years you will be like the rolling stone that gathers no moss. Improve your flock every year by selecting a dozen of the best layers, pen them with a male of a good laying strain and set every egg that is fit. Mark the chicks between the toes and keep the marked females for your next year's layers. Keep this up and advertise, and you will have something to fill your pockets with dollars, and your heart with pride.

Mrs. J. F. Ramsey.

Ft. Scott, Kan.

Farming in Colorado

We lived at Julesburg, Colo., for 28 years and helped develop that prairie region into a farming country. My boys and myself with four tractors helped to put 5,000 acres in Sedgwick county, Kan., under cultivation in three years. Last spring we moved to Cheyenne county, Colo., and in one season broke 4,500 acres of prairie land. This year we seeded 3,200 acres to winter wheat. Our wheat is up and is in excellent condition, and we have more than 12 inches of moisture which will take it thru the winter in good order. Our plans are to break up 5,000 acres next year.

We saw Sedgwick county land in Kansas go from $1 an acre to $125 an acre in 10 years after we began farming, and we are certain we will see land advance here much faster because we have a hundred or more tractors in this county now. Here with a 10-20 tractor two men can break and seed 600 acres of grain easily and with one man more we can harvest it with a combine. So with a hundred tractors we can produce a large amount of grain.

B. F. Engelhardt.

Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

Do Farms Take the Lead?

In answer to an article written by George E. Piper, entitled "Farms Take the Lead," I just thought I would take advantage of the offer given for comment on Mr. Piper's discussion on agriculture, farm products, mortgages, prices and the time to buy implements.

I believe in being optimistic, yet we should not overlook the occasion to be serious. There is a time for both. Let us beware of over-reaching. Encouraging or misleading statements always have their effect. For example, a young man with little or no experience is desirous of making a mark and succeeding both in farming and stock raising. To encourage borrowing money now to buy farm implements in my opinion, would be very poor judgment. If farm implements do not come down from 20 to 40 per cent in the near future, we should let them alone.

We see our farm products coming down to pre-war prices and some even below. Corn, oats, barley and wheat, the latter around $1, may look very good to our business men in the city and to Mr. Piper. But do they stop to figure the cost at $4 a day for labor and then the cost of threshing grain at 10 to 12 cents a bushel?

What are we as farmers buying now besides our own products at pre-war prices? Implements are still at from 100 to 150 per cent higher than they were. Harness is 75 to 100 per cent higher. Compare the prices of wheat and flour as before the war. Coffee, sugar, fruit, and clothing have come down a little, but not in the same proportion. Mr. Piper gives the statistics on farm loans and mortgages recorded in Kansas, January 1, 1920, but he forgot to mention how many more mortgages there would have been had more loans been obtainable. A farm loan was hard to get at that time. Too many now are misled and think that the farmers are all getting rich. It is not true. Let us beware of magnifying things. Look thru the glass clearly.

Osborne, Kan. David E. Gilbert.

How I Raise Winter Layers

Every year I have chicks to hatch about May 15. In Colorado May chicks do well. I feed kafir, milo, cornbread, cracked wheat, sour milk, and curd. I make a pen of 12-inch boards at the south side of the poultry house and have a small opening in the house so the chickens can go and come at will. I feed in this pen and by the time the chicks can jump out they know where to get their feed. I also keep the water fountains in the pen. I keep something green in the pen for them to pick at and eat whenever they may wish to do so. In damp chilly weather I don't let them out of house. I raise nearly all the chicks I hatch.

I keep feeding my chickens till threshing time. After that there is plenty of feed scattered around. I don't close up the poultry house till frosty nights come.

I sell all cockerels that are not needed for the table as soon as large enough. The pullets begin laying by November 1 and lay all winter. I never let them out in the snow. I feed wheat morning and noon, and corn in the evening when I keep the pullets in the pen. I always keep fresh water and gravel and straw or litter before the hens. They must be kept busy. Keep house and nests clean and don't depend on old hens for winter eggs. I raise Brown Leghorns.

Joycoy, Colo. Mrs. W. M. Gordon.

Makes Money With Sheep

For breeding ewes I have found the purebred Shropshire sheep the best, and always use the best Shropshire ram I can get. I keep my ewes in stubble-fields after wheat harvest until I drill the wheat, then I turn them in the remaining wheat stubblefield that I am saving for oats, corn and other spring crops. I keep the sheep on pasture where they can get plenty of exercise. They must have it or you will have trouble later when the lambs are born.

When the lambs are due to come I put the ewes in lots, comprising about 3 acres. One hundred sheep are enough for one lot. My lot has plenty of wheat straw racks and is open on the south. I feed my sheep plenty of corn fodder and all of the alfalfa that they will clean up and some good prairie hay. I also provide all of the straw they need for bedding.

I ship my lambs to Kansas City as soon as they will weigh 65 pounds if I have a carload. If I have a small bunch I haul them to Wichita by truck or trailer where I get about 2 cents less a pound, but considering shrink and ordinary expenses they net me nearly as much as those shipped to Kansas City.

I usually ship my wool to commission companies and Eastern wool buyers, but the wool buyers usually give me the best deal. Last year our county agent organized a wool pool and sold our wool on the best terms that we ever have had when everything is considered.

F. W. Dutton.

Penalosa, Kan.

The Kansas corn crop of 1920 exceeded the five-year pre-war average crop of Canada, South Africa, Australia, Spain, France, Japan, the Philippine Islands and Chile added together by more than 10 million bushels.



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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

October 15, 1921 — Arthur Capper, Publisher — Vol. 59 No. 42

He Plants 200,000 Sprouts

And Sam Carpenter of Garden City Harvests Around 170,000 Pounds of Sweet Potatoes from 17 Acres and Markets Them for About $8,500

By Ray Yarnell

A VISIT to Garden City and a motor trip thru the irrigated section in which I got a birds-eye view of that rich region, impelled me to ask County Agent Charles E. Cassell this question, "Why aren't the possibilities of producing truck profitably as great here as in the region around Rocky Ford, Colo?"

In answer Mr. Cassell took me to see Sam Carpenter and his sweet potatoes and, that was sufficiently affirmative. Finney county farmers have a real opportunity in truck and some of them are taking advantage of it. In a few more years it is reasonable to expect that trucking will have made great progress in that section. Already it is started and truck farmers are making good.

This story about Sam Carpenter shows what one farmer has done. He has pointed out the way, doing pioneer work. It will be easier for the next man to make as great a success.

ONE hundred and seventy thousand pounds of sweet potatoes, usually more, are produced every year on 17 acres by Sam Carpenter of Garden City, Kan. His average yield for the 15 years he has been in this business is 200 bushels an acre and often 300 bushels or more.

The crop is marketed almost exclusively in Kansas. One Western Kansas wholesale house buys a large part of the annual production.

Carpenter gets on the market early with part of his crop and for these sweet potatoes he has gotten as high as 10 cents a pound. The average price he receives is about 5 cents.

On that basis the annual gross receipts from 17 acres total $8,500 or $500 an acre. Most of the land used by Carpenter is rented so he can get new soil adapted to the crop in which he specializes every year and over a period can rent blocks of land that has been improved for sweet potato culture by proper crop rotation.

Farmers in the upper Arkansas River Valley have been in the truck business many years. Their land is irrigated and thru careful management is highly productive. Careful systems of crop rotation have been worked out and are followed by every farmer.

But the soil around Rocky Ford is no better adapted to the production of truck crops, in the opinion of experts, than that in Finney county, west of Garden City. Both sections are irrigated. Climatic conditions are similar, and experts are inclined to give the Kansas area the best of it in this respect.

Water for irrigation is abundant. Much is obtained from the Arkansas river but where that is unavailable or uncertain, an unlimited supply may be gotten from shallow wells. Where the farmer is compelled to use pumps the cost of irrigation is somewhat higher than in the Rocky Ford region but not excessively so.

Electric Power Operates Pumping Plants

West of Garden City for many miles the Arkansas River Valley is wide and flat. Much land is covered by ditches carrying water from the river. On most of the farms for miles around which these ditches do not cover, pumping plants already are available. Power to operate the pumps comes from the large electric plant operated by the sugar company. Current may be obtained for a minimum of 4 cents a kilowatt hour, the price depending on the amount used.

Nothing apparently stands in the way of the development of truck farming on a large scale. There is a good local market in Western Kansas for much of the possible production and the excess easily may be disposed of in Kansas City.

Sam Carpenter, known as the Sweet Potato King of Finney county, is a pioneer in the trucking business there. For 15 years he has studied the habits of the sweet potato under all conditions. He knows its peculiarities and the best methods of its culture. And he gets results.

The Carpenter place consists of 5 acres. On it is a fine home. Excellent improvements include a storage cave with a capacity of 1,000 bushels of sweet potatoes. Most of the land Mr. Carpenter operates is rented. He has 15 acres in one piece and the remainder is in half acre lots in the city.

In preparing his seedbed for sweet potatoes Mr. Carpenter plows early in the spring, usually to a depth of 5 to 6 inches. The soil is then harrowed until it is well pulverized. The finer the soil the better the results obtained. The ground then should be leveled so it may easily be irrigated.

With listers ridges are thrown up 2½ feet apart, or a little closer together than for corn. Experience has taught Mr. Carpenter that best results come when the ridges are made a few days before planting begins.

A smoothing machine is run over the ridges just ahead of the planters. Carpenter has a home-made machine which flattens out the top of the ridges and at the same time digs a small furrow in the top in which the sweet potato plants are set.

This machine is simple in construction. It consists of two heavy planks set at an angle to fit the side of the ridges and fastened to a board which levels the top by pressing down the soil. To the under side of the top plank is fastened a section of a two-by-four, trimmed to a point at the end near the front of the machine. At the rear end a sharpened iron, about the size of an ordinary bolt, is set in the under side of the two-by-four. When the machine passes over the ridge the two-by-four makes a furrow and the sharp iron loosens the soil beneath so it is easy to make a place for the sweet potato plant.

Following this machine plants are set in the furrow about 18 inches apart and the soil pressed tightly around them. Then come boys with long handled dippers who pour a dipper full of water around every plant. This water prevents the plants from wilting during the process of transplanting from the hotbed.

The entire field is irrigated as soon as possible after being planted. Mr. Carpenter says the soil will get enough moisture if the water is permitted to run until it reaches the opposite end of the row it enters. Last season he irrigated 15 acres in 2½ days or at the rate of 6 acres a day.

"Sweet potatoes must have all the water they can use up," said Mr. Carpenter. "No rules govern irrigation. Water must be put on whenever the soil shows need of it and only close attention and frequent inspection of the fields will tell the grower when to irrigate."

Planting occurs about the middle of May. The plants are grown in hotbeds and are put in the field as quickly as possible after being pulled up. Usually whole potatoes are put in the bed but the extra large ones are cut in two lengthwise. Mr. Carpenter saves the small and medium sized potatoes for seed, altho if this is done year after year there is danger that the quality of the crop may be impaired.

Every bushel of seed put in the hotbed produces from 3,000 to 4,000 sprouts. Last year Mr. Carpenter bedded 75 bushels of sweet potatoes. He plants, on the average, 200,000 hotbed sprouts.

Hotbed preparation and care are very important. Unless good plants for resetting are produced the entire crop may be a failure. To this phase of the work Mr. Carpenter has given a great deal of attention.

Plants 4 to 5 inches in height should be produced in 6 weeks, Mr. Carpenter says. They are then ready for planting. The sprouts are easily pulled up but care should be taken not to break or bruise the stems. They should be reset in the field immediately.

Crop Must be Harvested Early

The early sweet potatoes are harvested the latter part of August. Storing usually begins September 15 and the crop must all be in storage by the middle of October or loss will result.

There is storage capacity on the Carpenter place for 1,000 bushels. Mr. Carpenter has a large cave with a thick dirt roof. It is a little higher than a man's head and has a row of bins on both sides of an alley-way down the center. The cave is about 14 feet wide. The potatoes are dumped into the bins from sacks or baskets in which they are brought from the field.

The cave is equipped with two small stoves, one at either end. The stove pipes run almost horizontally along the alley-way until they meet in the center of the cave where a chimney has been built thru the roof. The long pipes keep the heat uniform thruout the cave. The temperature is maintained at 60 to 65 degrees day and night while the potatoes are in storage.

Last winter Mr. Carpenter lost practically none of the sweet potatoes he stored. A few bushels he had left at the beginning of harvest this year were only slightly damaged and were still marketable.

Where Kansas Youths Learn Flour

By Frank A. Meckel

SINCE Kansas is a great wheat state it is only fitting that Kansans be given an opportunity to learn as much as possible about the use to which this crop is put. Of course, there is much to learn about the growing of wheat. There is the preparation of the soil, the treatment of wheat seed, the use of fertilizers and other soil amendments and harvesting methods, but the important item is the handling of the harvested crop and the manufacture of this into the finished product known as flour.

To this end the Kansas State Agricultural college has instituted a course in milling at Manhattan which is unique in that it is the best and most complete course of its kind offered at any institution of learning in the country. The course is directly under the supervision of L. A. Fitz, a man of wide experience in the milling business.

The equipment is of the very best and the product as turned out of this modern flour mill at the college is of high quality. The excellent equipment is well supplemented with experimental equipment which permits of extensive research work along milling lines. Truly, Kansas youths have a splendid opportunity to become thoroly familiar with grain handling and flour manufacture, a thing which is coming to be a very important part of the agriculture of the state, especially with the tremendous movement now on foot for more and better co-operative elevators and flour mills all thru the commonwealth.

Along with this course in milling, the department of agricultural engineering has instituted courses in flour mill design which are offered at no other institutions in the country. In this course, students are instructed in the modern methods of construction and design for efficient flour mills and they are taught the arrangement and specifications of the various machines used in the mill. This department also offers courses in grain elevator design and equipment.

This mill and elevator design work is under the supervision of Prof. H. B. Walker, head of the department of agricultural engineering. Many Kansas farmers will remember Professor Walker as being one of the mainstays of the agricultural extension service during the last 11 years here in Kansas. He is now devoting his entire attention to resident work at the college and makes a very excellent chief for this department inasmuch as he has the farmer angle as well as the instructor's viewpoint. The trouble with too many college professors is that while they may know their subject letter perfect, they do not know their people whom they should be serving, nor do they appreciate the problems of such people. Professor Walker is the exception. He went out and for 11 years worked right out among the farmers and made many hundreds of friends and acquaintances in the state. He knows the farmer's problems and can thus shape the courses under his supervision to take care of these problems. Kansas is fortunate in having such a man for this big work.

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Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

THE Denver Post in a double leaded and double column editorial advocates the appropriation by Congress of an amount of money sufficient to build two great hard surfaced highways, one running from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the other from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, the purpose being to provide employment for the unemployed. And why not?

The Post further advocates the laying out of these great highways by a commission of experts and the placing of the construction under charge of the engineers of the United States Army as was done in the case of the Panama canal and with such signal success.

The aggregate length of the two highways would be approximately 5,000 miles. The average cost a mile ought not to be more than $40,000 but in case a wider road than the average and a better bed was determined on, the cost might run to $50,000 a mile but even at that the total cost would only amount to a quarter of a million dollars. That is a great deal of money but it is less than one-third of the amount the Government is expecting to spend on the United States Army and the United States Navy during the coming year. It is a trifle more than the cost of six first class battleships and Congress has not hesitated to provide for the building of that many war vessels.

Farm Economy

DOWN in Comanche county L. C. Miller runs the Cliffhaven farm, the "home of registered Jerseys." In addition to looking after his farm and registered Jersey herd Mr. Miller finds time to write some good common sense articles for the local paper under the title of "Adventures of Huz and Buz." Here is one on the subject of Farm Economy:

"Say, Huz, that old ridge buster of yours is putting in a loud call for grease this morning," said Buz as he met his neighbor at the end of the field where their farms joined. "Don't you know that wise saying of the farmers, 'grease is cheaper than machinery?'"

"Wall, now, I'm not so sure about that," replied Huz. "I paid a dollar and a half for this here tool at Bill White's sale last spring and said if ever I needed it I'd got a bargain. So when it comes time to work down these ridges I hitched to it and the first thing she does is yell for grease. So I sent my boy, Sam, over to the store for a box of axle grease and sure's you're a standin' there they charged him twenty-five cents for one o' them little cans. Wall, this ole critter ate up that can in two days and was a'callin' for more. I figured I wouldn't buy any more, so I visited the ole woman's lard can and silenced the brute with lard until day before yisterday, the woman caught me at the lard and since I've let 'er squeal. Now, Buz, you're good at figures and as I've worked 'er 16 days, which is the cheapest, to let 'er chirp and wear 'er out or to grease 'er?"

Shift the Blame

ONE of our subscribers, Loren S. Whitney of Fairview, Kan., writes:

"I always am interested in Passing Comment in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze." Mr. Whitney then goes on to say that he is an honest-to-goodness dirt farmer.

"What the profiteers and grain gamblers have done to me is a plenty. I had 40 acres of wheat and the returns from it will not pay half of the cost of production, to say nothing of the wear and tear on the soil—yet I am putting in 38 acres this fall. Everybody is pounding us farmers, urging us to sell our stuff and pay our debts. Why not have the Government make pets of the farmers as it does of the railroads?

"Under date of September 24, 1921, the Topeka State Journal under the heading 'Shift the Blame,' E. L. Copeland, treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, is quoted as saying: 'The railroads need the money the Government owes them—which is 500 to 600 millions.' With that money they could start the industries of the country at a faster pace. As to the money which the roads owe the Government—amount not stated, but probably enough to more than offset the railroad claim, for additions and betterments made during Federal control—the amount should be carried as a long time loan.

"In other words, let the Government or the people pay this claim of the railroads by the issue of interest-bearing bonds presumably, and let the railroads issue bonds and stocks for the claim of the Government against them.

"Would it not be more sensible to offset one claim against the other without leaving this indebtedness outstanding? When the obligations of a railroad become due it is the custom, without paying them to issue more water—stocks and bonds—and pass the burden down to posterity.

"If the farmers could do something of this kind instead of having to pay the whole thing at once, they could hold their products until they could get at least the cost of production and a living wage. The help given the railroads is pleasure, which becomes class legislation when sought by the farmer."

The Governorship

SOME of my friends are sending me letters asking me whether I will be a candidate for the nomination for governor. Frankly, I do not know, and to help me to determine what I will do is the purpose of this editorial. I will say first that there are conditions connected with the office of governor that are not desirable. There are worries and annoyances that a man of my temperament would rather avoid if possible. So I may say that unless I could have at least a reasonable hope that as governor I might accomplish something worth while for the state I would not care to be elected.

On the other hand, when one has certain ideas in his mind that he believes would benefit his state if put into operation, he naturally has some ambition to try to put them into effect.

What would I hope to accomplish in case I should be nominated and elected?

I wish to state very frankly some of the things I would like to accomplish and which I would try to accomplish. I have long been of the opinion that it is not the duty of the state to provide an education free to all the students who may attend its higher educational institutions. If it affords the opportunity to the young men and young women to obtain a higher education it has done its full duty. Instead therefore of asking the legislature to appropriate all the money necessary to run the higher educational institutions I would adopt a system by which the students would pay for their own education and I would arrange it so that any young man or young woman of character and industry could obtain the money necessary to pay his or her way.

First, I would establish a student's loan fund from which the student could borrow the necessary funds without other security than his own note backed by his own honor.

As this would mean a rather large revolving fund I would propose to the legislature that it submit to the people a proposition to vote bonds, so much as might be necessary to supply this fund and then lend it to the students at a rate just enough higher than the rate paid by the state to cover the expense of handling the fund. I am not certain that the interest paid by the banks on the daily balances would not be sufficient to care for the fund and if so then I would lend the money to the student at the same rate as that paid on the bond.

How would this work out? Let us say that it would require $600 to pay the expense of the student for one year at one of our higher educational institutions, including his share of the actual expense of maintaining the institution. Suppose that the rate of interest charged the student by the state is 5 per cent a year and the amount borrowed by the student for the year's expenses is $600; his annual interest payment would be $30. If this loan was amortized for 20 years there should be added to the annual interest rate 2 per cent for amortization, making a total annual payment of $42. This would wipe out the loan in 20 years.

If the student attended during the entire four years' course and borrowed every year the maximum of $600, his maximum payment would be $168 a year and this would wipe out his entire debt in 20 years. The state on the other hand would be relieved from appropriations to the extent of between 7 and 8 million dollars at every biennial session. Any boy or girl no matter how poor, who showed industry and ability and character could obtain a college education and not have to black the boots of any other student while getting it.

The state should also limit by law the amount that any student attending a state institution can spend. This would prevent extravagance and snobbery in our higher educational institutions.

In the second place I would say that no direct appropriation should be made for the support of our State Printing plant. A definite amount for printing should be appropriated to every institution and department requiring printing. Then every department should make its requisitions on the state printer for printing and when the job was delivered the institution or department for which it was done should issue an order on the state treasurer to be approved by the state auditor for the amount charged and this would go into the state printer's funds. In other words the state printery would be run just like any other job office. When a department or institution had used up its printing fund it would get no more printing. If this system were adopted it would, I believe, save the state not less than $25,000 a year.

Third, some of our district judges are worked hard, others are not busy half the time. I would urge the legislature to redistrict the state so that every judge would have approximately the same amount of business. In this way the services of perhaps 10 district judges could be dispensed with and the state saved not less than $75,000 a year.

Fourth, we have been trying vainly for many years to increase the per diem of the members of the legislature and the voters of the state with great regularity defeat the proposed amendment. I would ask the legislature to submit an amendment doing away with one house of the legislature and dividing the state into about 40 districts. Every representative could be paid a salary of $600 a year and his necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from the legislature.

The amount paid out for salaries under this arrangement would be $24,000 a year. The other expenses of the legislative body should be limited to not more than $16,000 at any one session, making the total expenses for a session not more than $40,000. The total expense of the last regular legislative session was approximately $125,000. The plan I suggest would effect a saving of approximately $60,000 for the biennium. But that would not, in my opinion, be the greatest benefit. It would result in much less hasty and ill-considered legislation. There should I think be provision in the constitution that before a measure becomes a law it should receive the votes of three-fifths of the membership of the legislative body. Now these are some of the things I would hope to accomplish if governor.

I desire your opinion about the measures and my candidacy. The readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze know me better than anybody else and I shall be largely influenced by their judgment. If you are enough interested to write me then I will know whether you are for me or against me. If only a few take the trouble to write I will conclude that you are either indifferent or opposed and unless I am convinced that a considerable part of the voters are favorable to the things I would like to see accomplished then I do not think I care to be a candidate.

I have neither the time nor the means to go and visit you personally and must reach you in this way. Now I shall not be at all offended if you write me and tell me that you are opposed to my ideas and my candidacy. If for example you are convinced that the sentiment of your neighborhood is unfavorable I will be glad if you will write me and frankly tell me so. Remember, I would much rather not get in the race at all than to get in and then find that there was little or no sentiment for me.

Scully Tenants are Skinned

MANY years ago a keen, far-sighted Irishman decided to make large investments in low-priced lands in the United States. Among other places selected at that time was the young state of Kansas. The most fertile lands in the new state were then selling for an exceedingly

low price and the Irishman obtained title to many thousands of acres. In the county of Marion he bought more than 50,000 acres. I do not know how much he paid an acre for this land but I think much of it was bought for $5 an acre or less.

Then Lord Scully, as he was called, proceeded to rent his lands. The selection had been made with good judgment, and as a consequence there is very little if any poor land included in the Scully possessions. As a result he never has had much if any trouble about renting his lands. The system he adopted was as certain as can be devised by the mind of man. Lord Scully took no chances of loss on account of drouths, floods, insects or storms.

He rented all of his lands for cash rent and stipulated that the tenant must pay the rent and make any improvements that it might be necessary to make. When the tenant left the place he could sell his improvements to his successor but Lord Scully built none. In order that his lands might not depreciate in fertility he stipulated in his contracts rotation of crops and in later years required that a certain amount of alfalfa must be sown.

Originally the constitution of the state of Kansas made no distinction between aliens and native born or naturalized citizens of this country in the matter of land ownership. An alien had the same right to own land in Kansas as one of our own citizens. It was the great land holdings of Lord Scully that brought about an amendment to the constitution which provides that the rights of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law.

As a result of this amendment Lord Scully transferred his citizenship from Ireland to the United States and still holds his lands. Up to the beginning of the Great World War there was little complaint from the Scully renters about the rents charged them. Later came the era of high prices for farm products and as the renters were making money faster than they had ever made it before, they did not seriously object to a raise in the rent. When the war ended Lord Scully did not reduce his rents, so that now the tenants are paying almost double the amount they paid before the war. One of the tenants writes me a letter from which I quote a part reading as follows:

"Just to give you an idea, every tenant has to provide his own improvements from a fence post to the house in which he lives. Then he pays $550 and taxes which bring the total in every case to more than $600 and in some cases where the land is close to town it runs more than $700. On most of this land corn is a failure, the crop of oats is very light, alfalfa is less than half of a normal crop; wheat of course was fairly good and where a renter had enough of it planted he perhaps can rake together enough to pay the expenses of harvesting, threshing, and rent; but what about his year's work, and something for himself and family on which to live until another harvest?

"Now in order to get some relief practically all of the tenants on the Marion county Scully lands have banded themselves together and gone before Mr. Scully's local agent with a petition carrying 189 signatures, asking for a 40 per cent reduction on the 1921-22 rentals which would still leave them higher than they were before the war. The local agent practically ignores our demand, so we have organized ourselves into a permanent body called the Kansas Co-operative Association of Scully Tenants and we extend an invitation to all the Scully tenants over the state of Kansas to co-operate with us to bring about this reduction. Any renter interested may obtain further information by writing the secretary of the association, J. B. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan."

The Scully land holdings ought to be broken up and I am in entire sympathy with the tenants in this case but in my opinion there is only one way to break up these large land holdings and that is by a graduated land tax, which we cannot have in Kansas without an amendment to our state constitution.

The Farmers' Service Corner

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

Will you please state what you would consider a fair deal between tenant and landlord for raising cattle on shares, where the landlord provides all the cattle to start with or where the tenant provides his own share of the stock? What part of the expense of raising the feed would be fair for each, and how should the milk produced be divided? If the tenant has mares on the place and raises colts from them, is it fair for the landlord to ask a half interest in the colts? SUBSCRIBER.

I know of no fairer way to determine what division of the proceeds should be made in a case of this kind than to determine as nearly as possible what each one contributes. In other words, this should be considered a partnership transaction.

In the first instance, the landlord provided all the cattle and the land on which to pasture the cattle and raise feed necessary for their keep. Now in this case an estimate should be made of the amount of capital supplied by the landlord. What is a reasonable value to be placed upon his land, and what is a reasonable value to be placed upon the stock provided? Suppose that they figure that up and agree that he shall have a certain interest out of the net proceeds if there are any net proceeds on the capital furnished, say 6 or 7 per cent. As against this, the renter puts up his own labor and experience in caring for this farm and stock. Estimate what his labor is reasonably worth and then see how that compares with the interest on the capital furnished by the landlord.

I do not know, of course, anything about the value of the land or stock provided by the landlord. Let us assume for purposes of illustration that the land is worth $16,000 and that the stock is worth $6,000. If the interest is figured at the rate of 7 per cent, he would be entitled to 7 per cent on the $22,000 or $1,540.

I was talking recently with one of the most successful cattle growers in Wabaunsee county who employs a great many men to care for his cattle. He told me that he figured the value of the wages and other things allowed the man who cared for the cattle at $125 a month. This was not all in money. A man with a family was allowed $75 a month wages in cash, a house in which to live, a considerable tract of ground for garden, a cow which provides milk and butter for him and his family, and two hogs as I recall with feed enough to feed the cow and hogs, a certain number of chickens. I think 50 or 60 or something like that, and, perhaps, some other things which totaled as he figured it $125 a month.

If this is a correct estimate, then a good man caring for the land and stock would be worth $1,500 a year, so that the value of his services would just about equal the interest on the capital provided by the landlord. In that event, they start out as equal partners and share equally in the payment of expenses and then divide the net proceeds equally between them.

In the second case the tenant provides one-half of the cattle and should, of course, on this basis receive more than one-half of the net proceeds, but how much more would depend on the value of the cattle provided by him.

If the tenant has mares which he pastures and feeds on the place and raises colts from them, the landlord should have some interest in the colts because he is providing all the pasture and the feed. Whether he should have half interest or not depends, I think, on the amount of feed and pasture required to support the mares and their colts.

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1. Is there any department of the United States Army in which a young man 18 years old can enlist at the present time?
2. Does the Government have any aviation school in which a young man can enlist; if so, for what period of time and where is such school located?
3. What is the shortest period of time for which young men can enlist in the United States Army? J. M. G.

1. Under the action of Congress it became necessary for the War Department to reduce the army to 150,000 men. At the time this action was taken the army amounted to 225,000. Unless they have resumed enlistments very recently, no new men are being enlisted at this time.

2. The Government has an Aviation Department and I think does continue to keep in operation the Kelly field in Texas for the purpose of training aviators.

3. When enlistments are taken at all, men may enlist for as short a period as two years. For information as to whether the Government will receive recruits either in the regular army or in the Aviation Department, write to your member of Congress and have him ascertain from the War Department when enlistments will be resumed and the conditions under which enlistments will be accepted.

A Bill to Cure Farm Credit Ills

WE READ in the newspapers that the credit stringency has passed. Doubtless it has in the commercial world. But how is it in the country? This is the more vital question. It is there the industry exists which makes the wheels of every other business go round.

For four days recently, every witness that appeared before the commission conducting the Congressional Agricultural Inquiry at Washington, made the statement that opportunities for borrowing money had not been equal to the demand from farmers. This is the most oft-repeated statement we hear.

As if answering the question directly, I have this from a country banker, written to me as recently as September 19, 1921:

We need money the worst in the world in our community. We have plenty of feed, corn to feed the cattle and people willing to do it, but we can get no money. Our loan companies now want 8 per cent interest on choicest loans, they cut valuation down 25 per cent and then lend only up to 40 per cent of value. How can a farmer pay it? Something will have to be done to get agriculture back on its feet.

Something is being done. The War Finance Corporation's billion-dollar fund for financing exports and assisting farmers and stockmen under certain conditions, as an emergency relief measure is going to be tremendously helpful. But the need is for a permanent system of farm credit to meet the very same conditions always present in greater or less degree.

Indicating how widespread are these conditions at present, I received this report under date of September 15, 1921, from one of the best farming communities in the Middle West:

Farmers need financial aid. I see every day able-bodied young farmers closing out with public sales at suicide prices, and the brawn and hope of them going from the farm. Our banks are unable to aid them. There is no adequate credit provision, none at all for the moneyless man even if he can prove abundant ability. There are thousands of renters on a shoestring of capital who need and deserve some aid. They are the ones who suffer now. The livestock breeder comes next. He sells because he must. A 90-day, or a six months' loan on a two-year deal, such as he must have to handle stock and repay the loan, drives him crazy in times like these. There is no renewal. I have just seen several young farmers sell plows, mules, horses and cows, all for a song, and quit, when there was no question of their honesty, their industry, nor their ability.

A Dakota farm woman wrote me recently:

We are living on an ideal stock farm of 800 acres, but we are looking for another place because our landlord is bankrupt. A St. Paul stock company has a mortgage on his cattle, another party one on his horses and another a mortgage on his land and they all demand their money.

They demand their money, but they will not give this owner of an 800-acre farm a chance to earn it. Not because he is a farmer, but because they do not wish to tie up their money so long, particularly in a time of credit stringency.

There is nothing specially new in the present farm credit situation, the after-war crisis has only magnified its weakness. Farmers always are at a disadvantage in obtaining credit. For this reason, farmers' banks have long existed in almost every European country.

In the United States we have Federal Farm Loan Banks for long term farm credits and amortized loans. We also have what is probably the best commercial credit system in the world providing 60- and 90-day loans. What is needed to fill the gap between, is a credit system for farmers running from six to 12 months, with loans secured by warehouse receipts on staple farm products. This to facilitate the orderly marketing of crops. Also there is need of credits running no longer than three years, for the benefit of livestock farmers.

If we had had such a credit system last fall, providing for loans of 50 per cent on a uniform warehouse receipt, the banker would not have had to consider his man or his financial condition at all, simply the genuineness of the negotiable warehouse receipt for the wheat or cotton he had deposited there.

This kind of a credit system would give farmers a chance to restock and to go on producing even in times of stress.

The history of farm loans is that they are slow, but that almost always they are paid. All the farm borrower needs is time to make good. He cannot do this with a commercial loan system. Every farmer knows that frequent renewal of notes—when they can be renewed—is costly in fees and commissions.

Under such a credit system as the one I have outlined, all farm loans would be what they should be—the safest loan risks in the world. A farmer should have 12 months' credit to market a crop. When a crop must be thrown on the market regardless of conditions, it is certain to be marketed at a loss to the producer.

The Warehouse act makes an intermediate system of farm credit like this possible, and the existing machinery of the Federal Farm Loan System supplies the needed foundation. A fund can be obtained to start with, from the franchise taxes of the Federal Reserve Banks.

I have been working on a farm credit measure embodying these features. The bill soon will be introduced in the House by Congressman Strong of Kansas, and by myself in the Senate.

The Farm Loan Banks should be empowered to make these loans direct to farmers or cattlemen on proper security or thru associations, and also should be prepared to rediscount such paper for banks and cattle companies. The Farm Loan act can be amended to make this the business of a new department in every one of the 12 Federal Farm Loan Banks and this machinery once established would be self-sustaining.

The new credit measure will authorize the Farm Loan Board to offer to the public notes of the Farm Loan Banks running no longer than three years. These notes to be secured by the notes and collateral representing the loans made out of the fund.

The objection may be raised that this is putting the Government in business. If so, it is a most essential business and, as private interests cannot be expected to undertake it, we shall only be following an example based on the long and bitter experience of much older countries which has proved that the salvation of agriculture depends on it. It also must be admitted that in the Farm Loan Banks the Government already is engaged in this business. The proposed bill merely extends its operation to providing loans of an intermediary type not wanted by commercial banks and not secured by mortgages on real estate.

In asking for such a system of credit, farmers are not asking for class legislation, but for a chance to exist and do business on an equality and in a modern way. To efficiently carry on their business our farmers must have an instrument which will admit them to our great national reservoir of money, and credit. That is the real object of my own bill.

Arthur Capper.

Washington, D. C.

Get Into the Dairy Game Now

That's the Advice of C. A. Paine, Lyon County Farmer, Who For Twenty-Two Years Has Been Making Money by Milking Cows

By Ray Yarnell

FOR 22 years a dairyman, C. A. Paine today is more thoroly convinced than ever before that the milk cow of a dairy breed is the best and safest revenue producer that can be put on any farm. He ought to know. For 22 years milk cows have been making money for him and his herd has grown steadily. He does know because he told me some of the things his cows had done in the way of helping improve his farm.

They have bought and paid for an electric plant, purchased the power milker and the gasoline engine that supplies the power to run it, and helped build silos and equip the dairy barn. Every month for 22 years milk checks have been received. Amounts have varied with the market but never have the checks ceased coming. So when you mention dairy cows to Paine you have a sympathetic listener and an eager talker.

First Registered Cow in County

Mr. Paine says he bought the first registered Holstein cow in Lyon county. He is one of the pioneer dairymen in his section. Since he began many other herds have been built up around his farm and the industry is becoming well established.

A sensation was created in his neighborhood when Paine paid $425 apiece for two cows. Then he bought an outstanding bull. He was fortunate in getting a good one. Many of this bull's heifers have made high records in milk production.

It is not necessary quickly to get on a purebred basis, Mr. Paine says, altho that is desirable when the fundamentals of the dairy business have been mastered. He still has a number of grades in his herd but they are all good producers and valuable animals.

In 1910 Paine had 14 or 15 cows. Today he is regularly milking 30 head, 10 others are due to freshen and there are 30 head of heifers and young stuff in the herd. Thirty-eight head are registered. The herd is owned in partnership with his brother, J. W. Paine.

Eleven cows have A. R. O. records and Mr. Paine says this is the largest bunch of A. R. O. Holsteins in the county so far as he knows.

Cream is sold and skimmilk is fed to calves and pigs. The farm is well equipped for dairying. The large frame barn has a cement floor and stanchions for the cows.

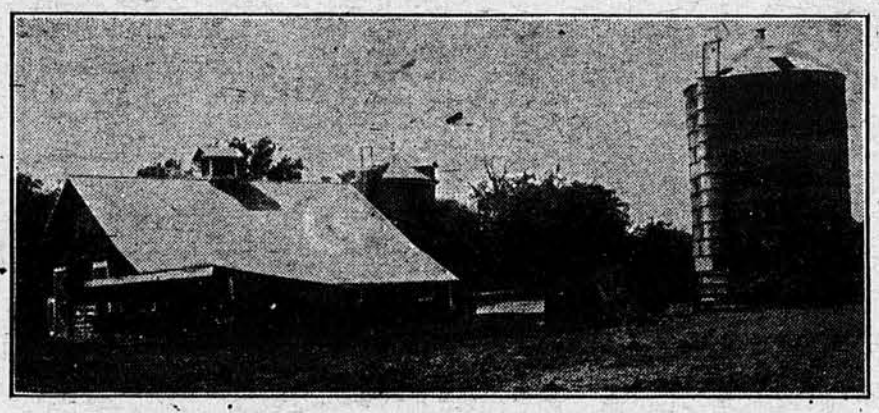
At one end is a cement milk room which contains a power separator. Water is available. Just outside of the milk room is a gasoline engine which supplies power to the separator, runs a feed grinder located in the loft, operates a milking machine, and is belted to a dynamo which generates electricity to charge the storage battery. The barn is lighted with electricity. The electric light plant also supplies current to both homes which are rather widely separated.

Near the dairy barn are two large silos, one frame and the other metal, with a total capacity of 280 tons of silage.

Sorghums are used for silage. This year he used Sumac cane which he said gave excellent results and becomes as sweet as cane in the silo. The crop from 60 acres is required to fill his silos. This year the last of the silage was fed April 20.

During the summer months the Paine Holsteins run on prairie grass and summer silage is not needed. Mr. Paine feeds some corn chop to the cows on grass to keep up their milk production and he says it has paid him this year.

In feeding Mr. Paine follows the usual 4-2-1 ration, 4 pounds of bran, 2 pounds of corn and 1 pound of oilmeal or cottonseed meal. The ration averages 3 pounds of grain and 30 pounds of silage a day, with all the alfalfa the cows will clean up.



Two Silos and a Well Equipped Dairy Barn are Important Factors in the Success of the Paine Brothers Dairy Farm in Northern Lyon County.

In addition to the dairy herd the Paine brothers have 45 hogs. His breeds are Durocs and Poland Chinas. Ten brood sows will farrow this fall. Mr. Paine says he is making money out of his hogs and by marketing his grain thru them will obtain a better price.

These dairymen are pretty well convinced that power machinery pays. Their tractor has enabled them to speed up their early plowing and has been used for roadwork, threshing and supplying power for the ensilage cutter.

Finds Profit in Dairying

"The dairy business has been profitable this year," said Mr. Paine, "more so than grain farming. This is an excellent time to get into the dairy business, especially for young men. Prices are reasonable and a young fellow can get a good start without too big an investment.

"I believe the farming business is on the upgrade and will get better right along. Conditions did not become so bad as some expected. Cows have helped a great many farmers to pull thru.

"Prospects for next year are encouraging. I believe good profits will be made out of hogs and I wish I had more of them. With cheap corn abundant, hogs surely will pay this year.

Mr. Paine expects to use fertilizer on his wheat this year. "If fertilizer increases the yield only enough to pay for itself," said Mr. Paine, "I will still be ahead because my soil gradually will improve. But I believe it will do better than that, and I'm going to find out.

Kansas and Russia—A Contrast

As Told by Grave Stones, Fence Posts, Road Culverts and Elevators in the Conquest of a Region of Enormous Fertility

By Paul Brown
In America at Work

THE economic transformation of Central Kansas during the past 20 years is a thing so potent and far-reaching that even the cemeteries proclaim it to the casual passer-by. During the 90's of the last century, the slabs and monuments of Central Kansas were marble—white marble which gradually discolored in wind and rain. Today the line of demarcation between the poverty-laden days of the Nineteenth Century and the ample prosperity of the Twentieth is the line between marble and granite.

One more detail may be pointed out—for no fact is trivial which shows a tendency of importance. The corner fence-post of Central Kansas has become an economic guide-post. The whole efficiency of a wire fence hangs on the integrity and uprightness of the corner posts. They are the pegs of the violin. In the old days, when Chester I. Long was a "rising young man" in Kansas and the newspapers were full of the eccentricities of Jerry Simpson of Medicine Lodge, corner posts were simply ordinary wooden pillars with a diagonal brace. In course of time they sagged or rotted. Today a magnificent prism of native limestone, 12 inches square, is bedded deep in the ground, and stands straight as a mountain spruce and as enduring as Bunker Hill Monument.

When the editor of America at Work herded cattle in Kansas in 1890, and again when he lived in the center of the Wheat Belt in 1893 and the year following, the comparison of Kansas with Russia came often to mind. In both were to be found the same illimitable stretch of flat plain, the same lack of definite geographic boundaries, the same wallowing rivers with shallow channels and shifting sands, the same menaces of drouth and storms and sudden flood, the same continental contrasts of heat and cold, the same shabby villages, built of materials which dried and decayed in heat, blew away in tempest and went up in flame in the season of prairie fires. The general geographic parallel remains—but the human factors have moved in opposite directions.

Kansas always had ideas—but in 1893 she was short on plain groceries. She did not understand her own physical inheritance. Her colleges were full of bright young people and her "musical jubilee" at Hutchinson brought forth choruses from little agricultural towns which sang Handel, Mendelssohn and Mozart with technical precision and artistic taste; but she was trying to raise corn on land fit only for the sorghums, and to use methods of culture adapted to hilly lands with a 40-inch rainfall on plains receiving 18 inches of water a year.

In the early eighties, Kansas reeked of prosperity, born of the expenditure of "Eastern capital." The Northern Illinois drama was to be reenacted. Once more a plain as level as a billiard table and as fertile as the volcanic soils of Sicily was to laugh with unexampled harvests at the tickle of plow and hoe. Ten years later, Kansas was as full of discontent as her prickly-pear cactus is of spines. Farms could be bought for a song. Deserted houses stood everywhere. Thousands of fortunate ones who could command the price of a move and a new start went "back East" to Iowa and Indiana and Ohio.

But three classes remained—those who could not get away, those who love a fight for its own sake, and—most important of all—those who had begun to get an inkling of the solution of the problem, who realized that Western civilization, in its progress into the setting sun, was coming again upon the same climatic and physical conditions with which the Orient had started, and must learn of the immemorial East how so to plant and cultivate as to make the solitary place to be glad, and the desert to blossom as the rose. From this element has come the leadership—agricultural, financial, social, spiritual—which has given Kansas the victory.

The outward aspect of this land is deceptive to the casual visitor. These fertile plains seem a sort of agricultural Capua, where the hardy sons and daughters of the pioneers of New England and New York and Wisconsin might lose their oaken fibre, bask in warm suns, and lie in luxury. Yet a two-hour hailstorm at Lyons, the capital of Rice county, last May, utterly destroyed 14,000 acres of wheat, so that never a harvester went into the fields. In Trego county, the writer of these words has drilled spring barley on one day—and returned two days later to find only the scratches of the drill in the subsoil, the arable soil and the grain having been swept away in the interval by a tempest that blew 60 miles an hour. The Kansas climate is like the fluffy paws of a cat; the cruel claws lie underneath.

The Kansas farmer invoked dry farming: he studied the drouth-resisting crops of the whole arid world. And then he applied two characteristically American principles to the solution of the problem of prosperity in Kansas—that of Economy of Man-Power and that of the Greater Reserve. At their root, by the way, these two are really one.

If harvests were to be uncertain and yields vary greatly from year to year, it never would do to have a dense population of Kansans living from hand to mouth. A picked citizenry of elect men and women, their physical and manual energies re-enforced by every mechanical device with which the wit of man multiplies human industrial power—this is the Kansas ideal.

The other Kansas principle is that of the Greater Reserve. In a region in which five years may record two total crop failures, life must be organized on the basis of possible prosperity with three harvests in five—and what comes above this will be surplusage.

The district of Lyons lost, as has been said, 14,000 acres of wheat at a stroke—but every highway culvert in Rice county is of solid concrete, and of the 32 miles of road between Lyons and Hutchinson, all but 7 miles is paved with a solid concrete slab, costing $30,000 a mile. Country elevators are either sheet-metal cylinders or concrete monoliths—equally impregnable, whether the foe be rain, fire or the rat. Homes are now being built of brick or stucco. Farm buildings boast metal roofs. The whole population travels in motor cars. Bridges—a given civilization may be known by its bridges—are things of beauty as well as of permanence. The banks are as solid as the bridges.

The conditions which produced periodical and racial fatalism in Russia have operated in Kansas to give man a new mastery over nature thru a new mastery, first of all, over himself.

OCT 15 1921

Watch Your Step Out West

That's the Advice of a Man Who Knows the Dangers Facing Land Buyers in California and He Tells Farmers How to Avoid Getting Stung

By Clyde L. Clarke

Twenty-seven farmers,
Came out here to dwell,
Twenty-six went broke,
Only one did well.

THE above "pome" was scribbled on a sheet of paper by a Los Angeles business man of whom I had just asked the question "Just what chance has a Middle West farmer of making money in California at farming?"

"And," he added with a whimsical smile, "I have heard it said that the man who did make money was a shoe dealer before he came West, and I am inclined to believe the rumor." The "twenty-seven farmers" story is based on fact. A group of wealthy Iowa farmers came to California a few years ago and purchased practically all of the tillable land in a beautiful little valley. Within about four years from the date of purchase they were all broke except one and were living in Los Angeles, working at such jobs as they could find. It is only fair to say, however, that these farmers, learning from their bitter experiences, all got on their feet again and are now successful fruit growers.

Having just made a business trip over Kansas and Missouri, talking with a great number of farmers, I am convinced that thousands are seriously considering the advisability of moving to California. It is a fact that hundreds of thousands have moved here within the past four or five years. While it is likely that only a small proportion of those qualified attended, more than 100,000 former Iowans were present at the last "Iowa picnic" held at Long Beach. The Kansas picnic, and the Missouri and Nebraska picnics all periodical affairs, also had multitudes in attendance.

Why So Many Make Failures

A short time after I arrived in Los Angeles I accompanied a friend to the office of one of the leading agriculturists of the state. This man in his official capacity extending over a score or more of years is doubtless as well acquainted with the farming conditions as any man in California. He has written many books on agriculture and is considered an authority on all subjects pertaining to California agriculture.

During the course of our conversation which was along general lines, I remarked: "Mr. ———, I am thinking of writing an article for an Eastern farm magazine. Can you give me some information which would be encouraging to a Middle West farmer who might be induced to come here to farm?"

The answer to my question was an explosive "I should say not!" Continuing in a most emphatic manner he gave his reasons about as follows:

"If I had my way I would make it impossible for any Eastern farmer to buy a foot of farm land in this state. He is usually a fore-doomed failure. He thinks he knows something about farming when he does not. About nine in every 10 of the successful fruit growers in the state were formerly business men—men who went in for farming realizing that they had absolutely no knowledge of farming and never made the slightest move except upon the advice and instructions of experts."

As the speaker continued he outlined the situation in its bald truth—facts which seemed impossible to me at the time but which I have verified many, many times in my investigations since that talk.

Farming in Southern California is really not farming at all—based on Eastern standards. It is a manufacturing business. An Eastern man has exactly the same chance of making money out of California soil as he would have in undertaking to operate a foundry, or an implement or shoe factory. On second thought I would say that a Middle West farmer would stand a much better chance of success with a factory than with a California farm because in operating the latter he would depend upon experts for a considerable time.

The Eastern farmer not only has the disadvantage of not knowing how to farm in California, but the added difficulties of having so much to un-learn. He brings with him "his own ideas," 99 per cent of which are wrong. There are only two things I can think of in which the same practice prevails both East and West—hitching up a team and milking a cow.

The great variety of soils and climates found in California within a small radius is almost unbelievable to the Eastern man. In the yard of the little cottage where I lived when first coming to Los Angeles, an orange tree could not live. It was too cold. Nearly every night during the cold snaps in December and January ice formed, and I covered the radiator of my car with a blanket for safety. The leaves fell from the trees, and the flowers were killed early in the winter by heavy frosts much the same as in Kansas. Three blocks west of us oranges and lemons thrived, there was no frost, and flowers and vegetation were green. The only difference between the two locations was about 100 feet in altitude. Our cottage was close to a hill, but lower.

Recently I had the pleasure of spending Saturday and Sunday with an orange grower living near Ontario—which is 40 miles east of Los Angeles. He is almost at the foot of "Old Baldy," a snow covered mountain. The surrounding country is quite level, sloping in a plain from the mountain to the south. Almost on all sides of this grove the orange growers "Keep the Home Fires Burning"—that is they keep the orchard smudge pots burning during many winter nights. To the north of him a half mile or so the frost comes often, and to the south for a mile or more it is the same. Thru some freak condition he is favored with warm air currents which pass too high for his neighbors and he never has owned a smudge pot!

While I am speaking of this farmer, it might be well to tell how he "kicked over" certain traditions in orange growing. He came from Iowa where he had accumulated about $50,000 by the hardest kind of hard work. A real estate man soon had him in tow and unloaded on him a worn-out orange grove at a fabulous price. The trees looked good to the buyer, but they had long since passed their stage of usefulness.

After the sale had been closed and my friend had moved into the house on the property he learned of the "stinging" that he had received, and he fluttered around from one neighbor to another asking questions and advice. "Has the grove been properly fertilized?" "Everything in that line has been done," was the answer. "Are the trees trimmed properly, and have they been irrigated correctly?" "Nothing has been left undone to make that grove pay," was the answer: "The trees are simply too old."

Unable to get any encouraging advice from any source he broke every rule of orange growing by going into that grove with a heavy tractor and plow, shoved the plow down about 12 inches and "overhauled" every foot of ground. Successful neighbors told him that he might just as well follow the plow with an ax and clear the land because his tearing up of those surface roots would surely kill the trees. As this is now the most profitable, heaviest bearing orchard in the neighborhood I understand that the deep plowing, root-tearing plan has become a standard of practice in dealing with old orange groves!

Suppose you buy a farm in Southern California. You are buying three elements—climate, soil and water. Your neighbor on the right may have the same kind of soil as you possess but the climate may be altogether different; your water rights may be the same. On the other side your neighbor may have the same climate as you, but the soil may be totally different and his water rights on an entirely different system.

When I refer to climate, I do not mean that there is a wide range in temperature. The difference is merely this—whether the temperature ever gets lower than 32, or whether it drops to 25 above zero. A difference in 7 degrees means success or failure in oranges, lemons and the like.

No man can judge the merit of a California soil unless he is a soil chemist. And merely because a farm on one side of the road will produce a certain fruit in abundance, do not bet money that it will do well on the other side until you have both soils analyzed and find that they are the same!

Irrigation for All Crops

Irrigation of course, is a necessity in raising crops in any part of Southern California with the exception of some points in the mountains. As stated in a booklet issued by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce: "Conditions relating to land values are so different in Southern California from those prevailing in the East that more ordinary caution is necessary. To illustrate this it is only necessary to state that, while one piece of land may be dear at $30 an acre, an adjoining piece of exactly similar land, separated from the former only by an irrigation ditch, may be cheap at $300 an acre.

Usually the water rights to a piece of land is separate from the land itself. For example: A man may have absolutely clear title to a piece of land but could not use the water if a spring broke out on his own property! While it scarcely seems possible I have been told that on thousands of farms a man would have no right to the water from a well which he might drill on his own farm. It is absolutely essential for a purchaser to obtain an unquestionable abstract on the water rights as well as on the land.

Many Easterners have the idea that there is an abundance of cheap land in Southern California. A surprising number of people I have talked with in the Middle West have asked: "How can land be very high in price if there are millions of acres of Government land open to homestead?" This question merely shows that the questioner is absolutely ignorant of that country. Southern California was a desert before irrigation was introduced. It would still be desert if it were not for irrigation. Possibly not more than 1 acre in 100 is irrigated and the other 99 are raising nothing but cactus and chaparral.

I believe that a man is extremely foolish to move to Southern California, certainly if he is a farmer, unless his income from his Eastern investments are more than sufficient for all his living expenses. In addition to an income of from $3,500 a year or more, he should have $10,000 available to purchase a home—which he should not buy until after a year's residence or more in the place chosen as his future home in California, the land of his adoption.

Never Too Old To Learn

EVERY new, developing country is full of danger to the land buyer. He goes into the market under the handicap of not being familiar with the territory, the climate or the soil. He is shown the men who have made good but the failures are kept out of his way. It is true in California or Texas or any other developing region.

Caution is always important. Judgment based on facts which exist in other sections of the country may be worthless. A farm in Kansas is not like a farm in California. The Middle West farmer who goes to the Far West must learn his methods over again. If he judges the new country by the old he will fail.

This article is filled with valuable information about California and the things a prospective land buyer should find out before he invests. It is insurance against making a mistake that may cost a buyer many thousands of dollars. California land is good and will produce big crops if the right land and the right location can be obtained. Land that appears identical with an excellent producing area may be worthless. The buyer must protect himself because no one else will do it for him. This article is worth many dollars to the man seeking California land. —The Editor.

Paint—Put It On, Not Off

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

WITH the decided reductions in the price of paint and varnish recently announced by manufacturers of these products, painting of farm buildings should receive considerable attention.

The fall of the year is the most favorable time for this work inasmuch as the paint will dry more uniformly in cool weather than in hot, and the flies and small insects are more conspicuous by their absence. The hot summer sun tends to harden the outside of the paint film, leaving the under side soft. This causes serious checking of the painted surface and ruins the appearance as well as the value of the paint as a protective covering. During cool weather the paint dries out from the inside. One coat of good paint put on this fall will last for several years, but if the old surface is permitted to stand over the winter, two coats will be needed next spring. There is a saving to be made by doing it now.

There may be some saving also in buying the raw materials and mixing the paint at home. For this purpose a good grade of white lead and linseed oil are the two essentials. The pigment can be purchased in either liquid or powder form and mixed in with the paint to get any color desired.

Ready mixed paints, if made by a reliable manufacturer are every bit as good as home mixed paints, and in many cases better, for they are likely to be more uniform.

The man who builds a barn on his farm does so because he needs that barn as a part of his farm equipment. The longer he can keep that barn in good condition, the longer it will return interest on the investment, and the farsighted man will take some time and trouble in keeping his barns and other buildings in good condition.

A painted surface will never rot, nor will it absorb moisture. The film of paint is waterproof, but it must be renewed occasionally to insure its waterproofing qualities.

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, and lives with his Aunt Deel, and Uncle Peabody, an old maid and old bachelor, on their farm at Lickety-split, in Northern New York. The life is rude and primitive, but the people are high souled. Barton's childish mischief annoys the old people, but they do their best to rear him well. The boy centers his affections on a spotted hen, and a watermelon, both of which he has tended. A bad boy kills the hen and steals the watermelon. Henceforth Barton has no playmates except as he presses Uncle Peabody into service.

One day, a carriage drives up with Mr. and Mrs. Dunkelberg, well-to-do village people whom Aunt Deel admires. Barton ran to the brook to wash the mud off his feet and legs. Soon he heard the dinner horn blow.

"The Dunkelbergs! — the Dunkelbergs! Come quick!" it seemed to say.

Aunt Deel's Company Voice

Uncle had tied a red handkerchief around his neck and was readjusting his galluses when I returned. In silence we hurried to the house. As we drew near I heard the voice of Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg and that of another woman quite as strange to my ear—a high-pitched voice of melting amiability. It was the company voice of my Aunt Deel. I had observed just a faint suggestion of it when the neighbors came, or when meeting was over, but I had never before heard the full-fledged angelicity of her company voice. It astonished me and I began to regard her as a very promising old lady. Uncle Peabody, himself, had undergone a change in the presence of the Dunkelbergs. He held his neck straighter and smiled more and spoke with greater deliberation.

Mr. Dunkelberg was a big, broad-shouldered, solemn-looking man. Somehow his face reminded me of a lion's which I had seen in one of my picture-books. He had a thick, long, outstanding mustache and side whiskers, and deep-set eyes and heavy eye-brows. He stood for half a moment looking down at me from a great height with his right hand in his pocket. I heard a little jingle of coins down where his hand was. It excited my curiosity. He took a step toward me and I retreated. I feared, a little, this big, lion-like man. My fears left me suddenly when he spoke in a small squeaky voice that reminded me of the chirping of a bird.

"Little boy, come here and I will make you a present," said he.

It reminded me of my disappointment when uncle tried to shoot his gun at a squirrel and only the cap cracked.

I went to him and he laid a silver piece in the palm of my hand. Aunt Deel began to hurry about getting dinner ready while Uncle Peabody and I sat down on the porch with our guests, among whom was a pretty blue-eyed girl of about my own age, with long, golden-brown hair that hung in curls.

A New Friend

"Sally, this is Barton Baynes—can't you shake hands with him?" said Mrs. Dunkelberg.

With a smile the girl came and offered me her hand and made a funny bow and said that she was glad to see me. I took her hand awkwardly and made no reply. I had never seen many girls and had no very high opinion of them.

My attentive ears and eyes began to gather facts in the history of the Dunkelbergs. Mr. Dunkelberg had throat trouble, and bought butter and cheese and sent it to Boston, and had busted his voice singing tenor, and was very rich. I knew that he was rich because he had a gold watch and chain, and clothes as soft and clean as the butternut trousers, and a silver ring on his finger, and such a big round stomach. That stomach was the most convincing feature of all and, indeed, I have since learned that the rounded type of human architecture is apt to be more expensive than the angular.

As we sat there I heard the men talking about the great Silas Wright, who had just returned to his home in Canton. He had not entered my consciousness until then.

While I sat listening I felt a tweak of my hair, and looking around I saw the Dunkelberg girl standing behind me with a saucy smile on her face.

"Won't you come and play with me?" she asked.

I took her out in the garden to show her where my watermelon had lain. At the moment I couldn't think of anything else to show her. As we walked along I observed that her feet were in dainty, shiny button-shoes. Suddenly I began to be ashamed of my feet that were browned by the sunlight and scratched by the briers. The absent watermelon didn't seem to interest her.

"Let's play house in the grove," said she, and showed me how to build a house by laying rows of stones with an opening for a door.

"Now you be my husband," said she.

Oddly enough I had heard of husbands but had only a shadowy notion of what they were. I knew that there was none in our house.

"What's that?" I asked.

She laughed and answered: "Somebody that a girl is married to."

"You mean a father?"

"Yes, I mean a father," she replied.

"Once I had a father," I boasted.

"Well, we'll play we're married and that you have just got home from a journey. You go out in the woods and then you come home and I'll meet you at the door."

I did as she had bade me but I was not glad enough to see her.

"You must kiss me," she prompted in a whisper.

I kissed her very swiftly and gingerly—like one picking up a hot coal—and she caught me in her arms and kissed me three times while her soft hair threw its golden veil over our faces.

"Oh I'm so glad to see you," she said as she drew away from me and shook back her hair.

"Golly! this is fun!" I said.

"Ask: 'How are the babies?'" she whispered.

"How are the babies?" I asked, feeling rather silly.

"They're fine. I'm just putting them to bed."

We sat on the grass and she had a stick which she pretended to be dressing and often, after she had spanked the stick a little, she made a noise thru closed lips like that of a child crying.

Tales of the Fairies

"Now go to sleep and I will tell you a story," said she.

Then she told pretty tales of fairies and of grand old ladies and noble gentlemen who wore gold coats and swords and diamonds and silks, and said wonderful words in such a wonderful way. I dare say it prospered all the better in my ears because of the mystery by which its meanings were partly hidden. I had many questions to ask and she told me what were fairies and silks and diamonds and grand old ladies and noble gentlemen.

We sat down to one of our family dinners of salt pork and milk gravy and apple pie now enriched by sweet pickles and preserves and frosted cake.

A query had entered my mind and soon after we began eating I asked:

"Aunt Deel, what is the difference between a boy and a girl?"

There was a little silence in which my aunt drew in her breath and exclaimed, "W'y!" and turned very red and covered her face with her napkin. Uncle Peabody laughed so loudly that the chickens began to cackle. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkelberg also covered their faces. Aunt Deel rose and went to the stove and shoved the teapot along, exclaiming:

"Goodness, gracious sakes alive!"

The tea slopped over on the stove. Uncle Peabody laughed louder and Mr. Dunkelberg's face was purple. She came running into the house just as I ran out of it. I had made up my mind that I had done something worse than tipping over a what-not. Thoroly frightened I fled and took refuge behind the ash-house, where Sally found me. I knew of one thing I would never do again. She coaxed me into the grove where we had another play-spell.

I needed just that kind of a thing, and what a time it was for me! A pleasant sadness comes when I think of that day—it was so long ago. As the Dunkelbergs left us I stood looking down the road on which they were disappearing and saw in the sky and the distant, purple hills and sloping meadows the beauty of the world. The roaring airplane of a humming bird whirled about me and sped thru the hollyhock towers. I followed and watched the tiny airship sticking its prow in their tops, as if it would have me see how wonderful they were, before it sped away. Breast deep in the flowers I forgot my loneliness for a few minutes. But that evening my ears caught a note of sadness in the voice of the katydids, and memory began to play its

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Shawnee Boys Win Championships

BY GEORGE C. WHEELER

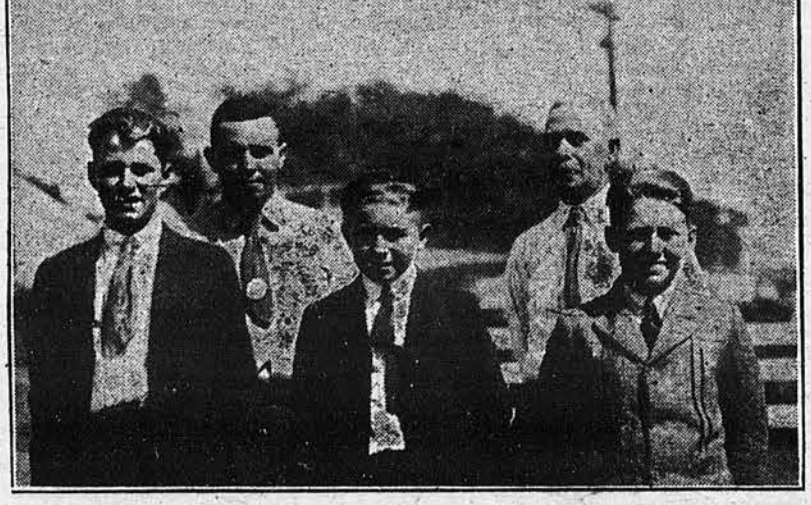
COMPETING with 18 other stock judging teams three Shawnee county boys selected from the livestock clubs conducted by Frank O. Blecha, county agent, won the championship at the Kansas Free Fair judging contest at the Free Fair in Topeka this year. This contest was staged under the direction of Nevels Pearson, assistant in the boys' and girls' club department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. It was one of the most interesting features of the boys' and girls' club work at the Kansas Free Fair. In addition to winning a cash prize of $20 the boys won the honor of representing Kansas at the boys' club judging contest to be held in Chicago at the International Livestock Exposition, where the grand prize is a free trip to the Royal Stock Show in England, open to the whole United States. This carries with it $300 offered by the Kansas Free Fair association to pay the expenses of the team and their coach, Mr. Blecha, to the Chicago show.

Warner Rodgers of Dover, 13 years old, Simon Madden of Auburn, 15 years old, and William Jordan of Wakarusa, 13 years old, constituted the Shawnee County team. Classes of beef cattle, dairy cattle, and hogs, judged as breeding animals, and a class of horses judged as drafters were placed by the boys of the 19 teams in the contests. Fifty per cent was allowed for placing and 50 per cent for reasons.

Simon Madden of the Shawnee County team was the high man, making 299 points out of a possible 400. The Jefferson County team, coached by Joe M. Goodwin, took second place; W. H. Brooks with the Miami county boys took third, Atchison county landed fourth with H. F. Tagge coach; and Rooks county boys coached by Kyle D. Thompson were awarded fifth honor.

The story of how the Shawnee county boys under the leadership of Frank O. Blecha attained the high rank they took is interesting. Warner Rodgers and Simon Madden are members of the Dover Shorthorn heifer calf club of which the local leader is John Tomson, well known breeder and former president of the American Shorthorn Record association. The 12 members of this club received a heifer calf apiece May 23, the distribution taking place on the Tomson farm. Mr. Tomson also was responsible for the selection and purchase of the heifers. The club members held regular monthly meetings until July and since then have met weekly.

William Jordan, the third member of the team, belonged to a pig club of five members doing similar work. He has been in club work for three years and showed a pig at the Topeka Fair last year but did not make the team. These boys did not travel any royal road to the success that came to them in the Kansas Free Fair contest. They worked hard as have all the club members who entered the competition and have been assisted by public spirited leaders who have patiently and freely given their time.



Front Row—Champion Boys Judging Team from Shawnee County. Back Row—Frank Blecha, County Agent; John R. Tomson, Club Leader.

Among the County Agents

Many Community Fairs and Demonstrations Held

BY RURAL CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

SEVERAL cases of hog cholera have been reported near Ocheltree in Johnson county. About 75 head of hogs have been lost thus far. Indications at present show that the disease is spreading west toward Gardner and Edgerton. C. E. Graves, the county agent, is advising all farmers who know cholera to be within 3 miles of their farm to fumigate and disinfect lots and sheds, and to take every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. Mr. Graves says the farm bureau is putting on a campaign where the infection is worse, in an effort to check the disease.

Lovewell Plans a Community Fair

The Lovewell community in Jewell county is preparing to hold a community fair in the near future. A meeting was held recently to plan for the fair and committees appointed to make arrangements. The following persons were chosen to head committees: Henry Leece and R. E. Ballard for livestock; Fay Swihart for farm products; Mrs. A. Billings for poultry; Mrs. Lida Crawford and Mrs. J. T. Marr for domestic science; Mrs. C. Poole and Iva Myers for domestic are; R. H. Waters for manual training; O. J. Warren, John Leece, Mrs. A. Billings and Mrs. J. T. Marr, clubs. The members of the Lovewell pig clubs will show their pigs in an elimination contest to select three animals to be taken to the fall festival at Mankato, to show in the county contest there. Members of the cooking clubs and sewing clubs will also show results of their year's work.

Boys Organize a Jersey Club

The first boys' livestock club to be formed in Marshall county is a Jersey club with six members. Every one of the boys will buy a purebred Jersey heifer. Money for the purchase of the animals will be supplied by the local bank. Dudley Morrow, a Jersey breeder of the county, will act as local leader and give the boys instruction in the feeding and care of their animals.

The boys recently made a trip to Manhattan where they inspected the barns of the dairy department of Kansas State Agricultural college, and got some lessons in judging. They were also instructed in the sanitary production and care of milk. The boys in the club are Rollin Lockard, Jay Hays, Wendell Hays, Chester Arnott, Russell Stryker and George Morrow.

Poultry Culling Insures Profits

Twenty-three poultry culling demonstrations were held in Washington county this fall. Only enough birds were handled in nine of the flocks to show the different types, the layer and the non-layer, but in the remaining 14 flocks the entire flock was culled. Of the 14 flocks 2,494 birds were handled and 691 were taken out as culls. Four of the flocks reported that the egg production did not change after the culls were taken out. In one instance three eggs were found among the 50 hens that were taken out as non-layers. Seven women have reported culling their flocks as a result of the demonstrations given last fall.

Washington County Selects Exhibits

There will be an open class corn exhibit for the Washington county boys at the county stock show. First and second prizes will be given for the best 10 ears of Yellow, White and any other kind of corn, that is selected and exhibited by boys between 10 to 18 years old. The farm bureau is urging boys to get out in the field and select 10 of the best ears of corn they can find, and send them to the county stock show.

Miami Boys Win Valuable Prizes

Two Miami County Pig Club boys, Lawrence Woods and George Nevius, won $47 in prize money, two silver medals, a vest pocket camera and a year's subscription to the "Swine World," at the club contest at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka this year. Lawrence Woods took first place for fat hog, second for Poland China gilt and was third in showing his animal. George Nevius won first for Poland China gilt, fifth in the fat hog contest, was second in showing and had the grand champion of the show. This is the second year that pig club boys from Miami county have been among the top-notchers at the Kansas Free Fair.

The Boys' Stock Judging team of Miami county placed third, twelve teams competing. Shawnee county was first with a score of 819, Jefferson second with a score of 759 and Miami third with a score of 715, out of a possible 1,200. The Miami county team was made up of Paul Wilson, Eddie Brewer and Cecil McCullough. Paul Wilson and Cecil McCullough made good enough scores in the individual judging to be selected to go to the International Wheat show to compete for a place on the state team which goes to Atlanta, Ga., to the International judging contest.

Increased Production 50 Per Cent

Where farm flocks were culled last year, in McPherson county, fully one-third of them were rejected as culls, according to V. M. Emmert, county agent. This year Mr. Emmert has been culling some of the same flocks a second time, and reports that less than one-fifth have to be thrown out, and that those culled out are better birds than the ones sold last year. He says that culling three or four years will improve the average production of a flock 50 per cent.

Harvests Crops With Hogs

Hogs are being used by D. M. Watts of Bourbon county to harvest a field of corn and soybeans. Mr. Watts fences in a few acres of the crop with a movable fence and when the hogs have eaten the corn and soybeans he moves the fence over a few acres and opens up a new area for grazing. Mr. Watts says this is an economical and efficient way to feed hogs and harvest corn and soybeans at the same time.

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from Page 8.)

part with me. Best of all I remembered the kisses and the bright blue eyes and the soft curly hair with the smell of roses in it.

Enter Rovin' Kate

Amos Grimshaw was there in our dooryard the day that the old ragged woman came along and told our fortunes—she that was called Rovin' Kate, and was said to have the gift of "second sight," whatever that may be. It was a bright autumn day and the leaves lay deep in the edge of the woodlands. She spoke never a word but stood pointing at her palm and then at Amos and at me.

I was afraid of the old woman—she looked so wild and ragged. I have seen a human being whose look and manner suggested a greater capacity for doing harm. Yet there was a kindly smile on her tanned face when she looked at me. Young as I was, the truth came home to me, somehow, that she was a dead but undeparted spirit and belonged to another world. I remember the tufts of gray hair above her blue eyes; the mole on the side of her aquiline nose; her pointed chin and small mouth. She carried a cane in her bony right hand and the notion came to me that she was looking for bad boys who deserved a cudgeling.

Aunt Deel nodded and said:

"Ayes, Kate—tell their fortunes if ye've anything to say—ayes!"

She brought two sheets of paper and the old woman sat down upon the grass and began to write with a stub of a pencil. I have now those fateful sheets of paper covered by the scrawls of old Kate. I remember how she shook her head and sighed and sat beating her forehead with the knuckles of her bony hands after she had looked at the palm of Amos. Swiftly the point of her pencil ran up and down the sheet like the movement of a frightened serpent. In the silence how loudly the pencil seemed to hiss in its swift lines and loops.

My aunt exclaimed "Mercy!" as she looked at the sheet; for while I knew not, then, the strange device upon the paper, I knew, by and by, that it was a gibbet. Beneath it were the words: "Money thirst shall burn like a fire in him."

She rose and smiled as she looked into my face. I saw a kind, gentle glow in her eyes that reassured me. She clapped her hands with joy. She examined my palm and grew serious and stood looking thoughtfully at the setting sun.

A Warning of the Future

I see, now, her dark figure standing against the sunlight as it stood that day with Amos in its shadow. What a singular eloquence in her pose and gestures in her silence! I remember how it bound our tongues—that silence of hers! She covered her eyes with her left hand as she turned away from us. Slowly her right hand rose above her head with its index finger extended and slowly came down her side. It rose again with two fingers showing and descended as before. She repeated this gesture until her four bony fingers had been spread in the air above her. How it thrilled me! Something jumped to life in my soul at the call of her moving hand. I passed a new gate of my imagination, I fancy, and if I had a way of my own in telling things it began at that moment.

The woman turned with a kindly smile and sat down in the grass again and took a sheet of paper and resting it on a yellow-covered book began to write these words:

"I see the longing of the helper. One, two, three, four great perils shall strike at him. He shall not be afraid. God shall fill his heart with laughter. I hear guns, I hear many voices. His name is in them. He shall be strong. The powers of darkness shall fear him, he shall be a lawmaker and the friend of God and of many people, and great men shall bow to his judgment and he shall—"

She began shaking her head thoughtfully and did not finish the sentence, and by and by the notion came to me that some unpleasant vision must have halted her pencil.

Aunt Deel brought some luncheon wrapped in paper and the old woman took it and went away. My aunt folded the sheets and put them in her trunk and we thought no more of them until—but we shall know soon what reminded us of the prophet woman.

The autumn passed swiftly. I went to the village one Saturday with Uncle Peabody in high hope of seeing the Dunkelbergs, but at their door we learned that they had gone up the river on a picnic. What a blow it was to me! Tears flowed down my cheeks as I clung to my uncle's hand and walked back to the main street of the village. A squad of small boys jeered and stuck out their tongues at me. It was pity for my sorrows, no doubt, that led Uncle Peabody to take me to the tavern for dinner, where they were assuaged by cakes and jellies and chicken pie.

A Few Words From Grimshaw

When we came out of the tavern we saw Benjamin Grimshaw and his son Amos sitting on the well curb. Each had a half-eaten doughnut in one hand and an apple in the other. I remember that Mr. Grimshaw said in a scolding manner which made me dislike him:

"Baynes, I'm glad to see you so prosperous. Only the rich can afford to eat in taverns. Our dinner has cost us just three cents, an' I wouldn't wonder if I was worth about as much as you are."

My uncle made no reply and we passed on to a store nearly opposite the well, where I became deeply interested in a man who had tapped me in the stomach with his forefinger while he made a sound like the squealing of a rat. Then he said to Uncle Peabody:

"Look at that man out there by the well! He's the richest man in this section o' the country. He owns half o' this village. I wouldn't wonder if he was worth fifty thousand dollars at least. What do ye suppose he spent for his dinner?"

"Three cents," said my uncle.

"Guess again—it was a cent and a half. He came in here and asked how much were doughnuts. I told him they were a cent apiece. He offered me three cents for four of them—said it was all the change he had. He and his boy are eating them with some apples that they had in their pockets."

I remember how my uncle and the man laughed as the latter said: "His wealth costs too much altogether, 'taint worth it"—a saying which my uncle often quoted.

Thus early I got a notion of the curious extravagance of the money worshiper. How different was my uncle, who cared too little for money!

At Christmas I got a picture-book and forty raisins and three sticks of candy with red stripes on them and a jew's-harp. That was the Christmas we went down to Aunt Liza's to spend the day and I helped myself to two pieces of cake when the plate was passed and cried because they all laughed at my greediness. It was the day when Aunt Liza's boy, Truman, got a silver watch and chain and her daughter Mary a gold ring, and when all the relatives were invited to come and be convinced, once and for all, of Uncle Roswell's prosperity and be filled with envy and reconciled with jelly and preserves and roast turkey with sage dressing and mince and pumpkin pie. What amount of preparation we had made for the journey, and how long we had talked about it! When we shut the door and were ready to get into the sleigh our dog Shep came whining around us. I shall never forget how Uncle Peabody talked to him.

"Go back, Shep—go back to the house an' stay on the piaz," he began. "Go back I tell ye. It's Christmas day an' we're goin' down to ol'Aunt Liza's. Ye can't go way down there. No, sir, ye can't. Go back an' lay down on the piaz."

Shep Won, as Usual

Shep was fawning at my uncle's foot and rubbing his neck on his boot and looking up at him.

"What's that ye say?" Uncle Peabody went on, looking down and turning his ear as if he had heard the dog speak and was in some doubt of his meaning. "Eh? What's that? An empty house makes ye terrible sad on Chris'mas day? What's that? Ye love us an' ye'd like to go along down to Aunt Liza's an' play with the children?"

It was a clever ruse of Uncle Peabody, for Aunt Deel was softened by his interpretation of the dog's heart and she proposed:

"Le's take him along with us—poor dog! ayes!"

Then Uncle Peabody shouted:

"Jump right in the sleigh— you ol' skeezucks!—an' I'll cover ye up in a horse blanket. Git in here. We ain't goin' to leave nobody alone on Chris'mas day that loves us—not by a jug full—no, sir! I wouldn't wonder if Jesus died for dogs an' hosses as well as for men."

Shep had jumped in the back of the sleigh at the first invitation and lay quietly under the blanket as we hurried along in well-trod snow and the bells jingled. It was a joyful day and old Shep was as merry and well fed as the rest of us.

How cold and sad and still the house seemed when we got back to it in the evening! We had to drive to a neighbor's and borrow fire and bring it home with us in a pail of ashes as we were out of tinder. I held the lantern for my uncle while he did the chores and when we had gone to bed I fell asleep hearing him tell of Joseph and Mary going to pay their taxes.

In the spring my uncle hired a man to work for us — a noisy, brawny, sharp-featured fellow with keen grey eyes, of the name of Dug Draper. Aunt Deel hated him. I feared him but regarded him with great hope because he had a funny way of winking at me with one eye across the table and,further, because he could sing and did sing while he worked—songs that rattled from his lips in a way that amused me greatly. Then, too, he could rip out words that had a new and wonderful sound in them. I made up my mind that he was likely to become a valuable asset when I heard Aunt Deel say to my Uncle Peabody:

"You'll have to send that loafer away, right now, ayes I guess you will."

"Why?"

"Because this boy has learned to swear like a pirate—ayes—he has!"

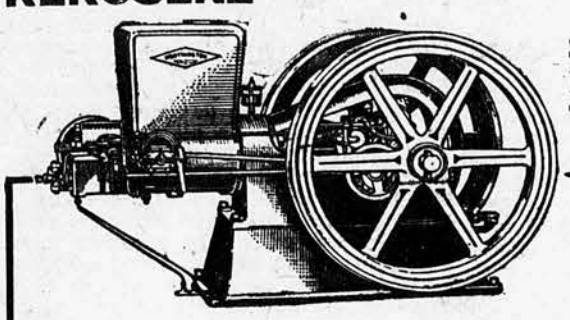
Swearing Brings Bad Luck

Uncle Peabody didn't know it but I myself had begun to suspect it, and that hour the man was sent away, and I remember that he left in anger with a number of those new words flying from his lips. A forced march to the upper room followed that event. Uncle Peabody explained that it was wicked to swear—that boys who did it had very bad luck, and mine came in a moment. I never had more of it come along in the same length of time.

One day in the spring when the frogs were chanting in the swamp land, they seemed to be saying, "Dunkelberg,

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Have you noticed how many of your neighbors are now reading Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze?

Dunkelberg, Dunkelberg, Dunkelberg," from morning to bedtime. I was helping Uncle Peabody to fix the fence when he said:

"Hand me that stake, Bub. Don't be so much of a gentleman."

I handed the stake to him and then I said:

"Uncle Peabody, I want to be a gentleman."

"A gentleman!" he exclaimed as he looked down at me thoughtfully.

"A grand noble gentleman with a sword and a gold watch and chain and diamonds on," I exclaimed.

He leaned against the top rail of the fence and looked down at me and laughed.

"Whatever put that in yer head?" he asked.

"Oh, I don't know—how do you be it?" I demanded.

"They's two ways," said he. "One is to begin fore you're born and pick out the right father. T'other is to begin after you're born and pick out the right son. You can make yerself whatever you want to be. It's all inside of a boy and it comes out by and by—swords and gold and diamonds, or rags an' dirt an' shovels an' crowbars."

I wondered what I had inside of me.

"I guess I ain't got any sword in me," I said.

"When you've been eating green apples and I wouldn't wonder," he answered as he went on with his work.

"Once I thought I heard a watch tickin' in my throat," I said hopefully.

"I don't mean them things is really in ye, but the power to get 'em is in ye," said Uncle Peabody. "That's what I mean—power. Be a good boy and study yer lessons and never lie, and the power'll come into ye jest as sure as you're alive."

I began to watch myself for symptoms of power.

After I ceased to play with the Wills boy Uncle Peabody used to say, often, it was a pity that I hadn't somebody of my own age for company. Every day I felt sorry that the Wills boy had turned out so badly, and I doubt not the cat and the shepherd dog and the chickens and Uncle Peabody also regretted his failures, especially the dog and Uncle Peabody, who bore all sorts of indignities for my sake.

Educating Uncle Peabody

In the circumstances I had to give a good deal of time to the proper education of my uncle. Naturally he preferred to waste his time with shovels and rakes. But he soon learned how to roll a hoop and play tag and ball and yard off and how to run like a horse when I sat on his shoulders. It was rather hard on him, after his work in the fields, but he felt his responsibility and applied himself with due diligence and became a very promising child. I also gave strict attention to his talent for story-telling. It improved rapidly. Being frank in my criticism he was able to profit by all his failures in taste and method, so that each story had a fierce bear in it and a fair amount of growling by and by. But I could not teach him to sing, and it was a great sorrow to me. I often tried and he tried, but I saw that it wasn't going to pay. He couldn't make the right kind of a noise. Thru all this I did not neglect his morals. If he said an improper word—and I regret to say that he did now and then—I promptly corrected him and reported his conduct to Aunt Deel, and if she was inclined to be too severe I took his part and, now and then, got snapped on the forehead for the vigor of my defense. On the whole it is no wonder that Uncle Peabody wearied of his schooling.

One day when Uncle Peabody went for the mail he brought Amos Grimshaw to visit me. I had not seen him since the day he was eating doughnuts in the village with his father. He was four years older than I—a freckled, red-haired boy with a large mouth and thin lips. He wore a silver watch and chain, which strongly recommended him in my view and enabled me to endure his air of condescension.

He let me feel it and look it all over and I slyly touched the chain with my tongue just to see if it had any taste to it, and Amos told me that his grandfather had given it to him and that it always kept him "kind o' scairt."

"Why?"

"For fear I'll break or lose it and git licked," he answered.

We went and sat down on the hay together, and I showed him the pennies I had saved and he showed me where his father had cut his leg that morning with a blue beech rod.

"Don't you ever git licked?" he asked.

"No," I answered.

"I guess that's because you ain't got any father," he answered. "I wish I hadn't. There's nobody so mean as a father. Mine makes me work every day an' never gives me a penny an' licks me whenever I do anything that I want to. I've made up my mind to run away from home."

After a moment of silence he exclaimed:

"Gosh! It's awful lonesome here! Gee whittaker! this is the worst place I ever saw!"

No Interest in Corn Shellers

I tried to think of something that I could say for it.

"We have got a new corn sheller," I said, rather timidly.

"I don't care about your corn shellers," he answered with a look of scorn.

He took a little yellow paper-covered book from his pocket and began to read to himself.

I felt thoroly ashamed of the place and sat near him, and for a time, said nothing as he read.

"What's that?" I ventured to ask by and by.

"A story," he answered. "I met that ragged ol' woman in the road t'other day an' she gave me a lot of 'em an' showed me the pictures an' I got to readin' 'em. Don't you tell anybody 'cause my old' dad hates stories an' he'd lick me 'til I couldn't stan' if he knew I was readin' 'em."

I begged him to read out loud and he read from a tale of two robbers named Thunderbolt and Lightfoot who lived in a cave in the mountains. They were bold, free, swearing men who rode beautiful horses at a wild gallop and carried guns and used them freely and with unerring skill, and helped themselves to what they wanted.

He stopped, by and by, and confided to me the fact that he thought he would run away and join a band of robbers.

"How do you run away?" I asked.

"Just take the turnpike and keep goin' toward the mountains. When ye meet a band o' robbers give 'em the sign an' tell 'em you want to join."

He went on with the book and read how the robbers had hung a captive who had persecuted them and interfered with their sport. The story explained how they put the rope around the neck of the captive and threw the other end of it over the limb of a tree and pulled the man into the air.

He stopped suddenly and demanded: "Is there a long rope here?"

I pointed to Uncle Peabody's hay rope hanging on a peg.

"Le's hang a captive," he proposed.

At first I did not comprehend his meaning. He got the rope and threw its end over the big beam. Our old shepherd dog had been nosing the mow near us for rats. Amos caught the dog who, suspecting no harm, came passively to the rope's end. He tied the rope around the dog's neck.

"We'll draw him up once—it won't hurt him any," he proposed.

I looked at him in silence. My heart smote me, but I hadn't the courage to take issue with the owner of a silver watch. When the dog began to struggle I threw my arms about him and cried. Aunt Deel happened to be near. She came and saw Amos pulling at the rope and me trying to save the dog.

"Come right down off'm that mow—this minute," said she.

The Dog Recovered

When we had come down and the dog had followed pulling the rope after him, Aunt Deel was pale with anger.

"Go right home—right home," said she to Amos.

"Mr. Baynes said that he would take me up with the horses," said Amos.

"Ye can use shank's horses—ayes!—they're good enough for you," Aunt Deel insisted, and so the boy went away in disgrace.

I blushed to think of the poor opinion he would have of the place now. It seemed to me a pity that it should be made any worse, but I couldn't help it.

"Where are your pennies?" Aunt Deel said to me.

I felt in my pockets but couldn't find them.

"Where did you have 'em last?" my aunt demanded.

"On the haymow."

"Come an' show me."

(Continued on Page 21.)

Must Settle Rail Question

Public Demands a Fair but Permanent Decision

BY GEORGE E. PIPER

HUNDREDS of thousands of miles of polished steel bind the Atlantic to the Pacific, the Gulf to the Great Lakes, and reach into the outermost corners of the country, linking farm with city and seaport. These great arteries of commerce perform a truly gigantic feat every year in moving millions of tons of raw materials and finished merchandise, and transporting countless passengers. As actual producers of national wealth and servers of the common good few if any other organizations can compare. It is no wonder that they have been designated public utilities, and that the public has maintained such an interest in them.

One of the first, if not the most primal requisite of a normal business condition is cheap and rapid transportation. Cheap transportation created the agricultural map we have today, and the high transportation costs, if continued, will change it materially to the benefit, perhaps, of farmers who are near the great centers of population, the seaports and great waterways. If this occurs many farmers will suffer, and farm profits and land values would be influenced to the hardship of many.

Pre-war Labor Conditions

Prior to the war the net labor incomes of farmers all over the United States were practically the same. There was little difference between the net incomes of the small Eastern farmer, the dairy farmer in Michigan, and the wheat farmer in Western Kansas or his brother in Montana. Transportation costs and all others incident to agriculture had been on a fairly stable basis for years, with the result that land values, tho gradually increasing, were fairly stable. Kansas had become the first alfalfa state and was shipping great distances to the hay consuming centers. Vegetables grown in Southern Texas and California were feeding the Northern and Eastern cities. Today hay is rotting in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, and transportation costs are prohibiting the shipments of thousands of carlots of vegetables.

Effect of High Shipping Costs

It is the high transportation costs that hurt these producers, and behind that the worst railroad situation we ever have had. Today there are actually fewer miles of railroad in the United States than there were three years ago, and the railroads never have been big enough or sufficiently equipped to handle all the traffic efficiently during our most prosperous periods. There are still many sections of the United States where additional railroad mileage is needed badly.

There is less railroad equipment than in former years, and the financial situation of the roads is worse than it has been at any previous time. While freight and passenger rates are unprecedentedly high, their operation and maintenance expenses are still higher. They need additional capital but investors shy from them. They need more business, but their most profitable classes of freight are at the lowest ebb.

What is the answer? Has there been too much Government in the railroad business, or should there be more? Would immediate reductions in rates be beneficial or would they be disastrous? If advisable how great should the reductions be? Should they be made on the most profitable lines of freight-finished merchandise—or on the basic raw commodities which in the main are considered the least profitable? Can a prosperous railroad system serve more efficiently and economically than a bankrupt one?

Would a removal of Governmental regulations and a stimulation of competition by means of hard surfaced highways and motor trucks solve the problem? Should the railroads be permitted to make substantial profits in order that increased transportation facilities and more economical and labor saving equipment can be installed, which would react in the form of lower rates?

It is a situation which merits the most careful attention of the farmer, since in these days he is building for the next 40 years. Did you know that it was the "railroad question" that was largely responsible for galvanizing the first farmers' co-operative, educational, and semi-politic organizations into being? Did you know that the first piece of effective railroad regulatory legislation was fought thru by the farmers of Illinois in 1871? Did you know that virtually all the existing railroad legislation, and regulatory commissions were either developed largely by the farmers of the United States, or were made possible by their quiet personal or public acquiescence?

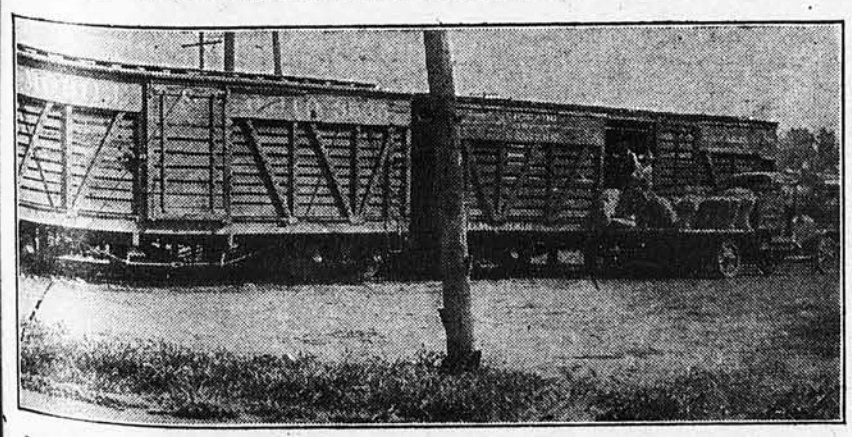
During the early seventies the farm organizations sprang up and flourished exceedingly. They largely centered around the Grange at first in the Middle Western states, and it was the bitter railroad contention that rallied these farmers to their meeting places. Petitions, memorials, and resolutions from township meetings, county conferences and state and sectional conventions rolled forth in great volume during the late seventies, to state legislatures and Congress.

Some Pertinent Questions

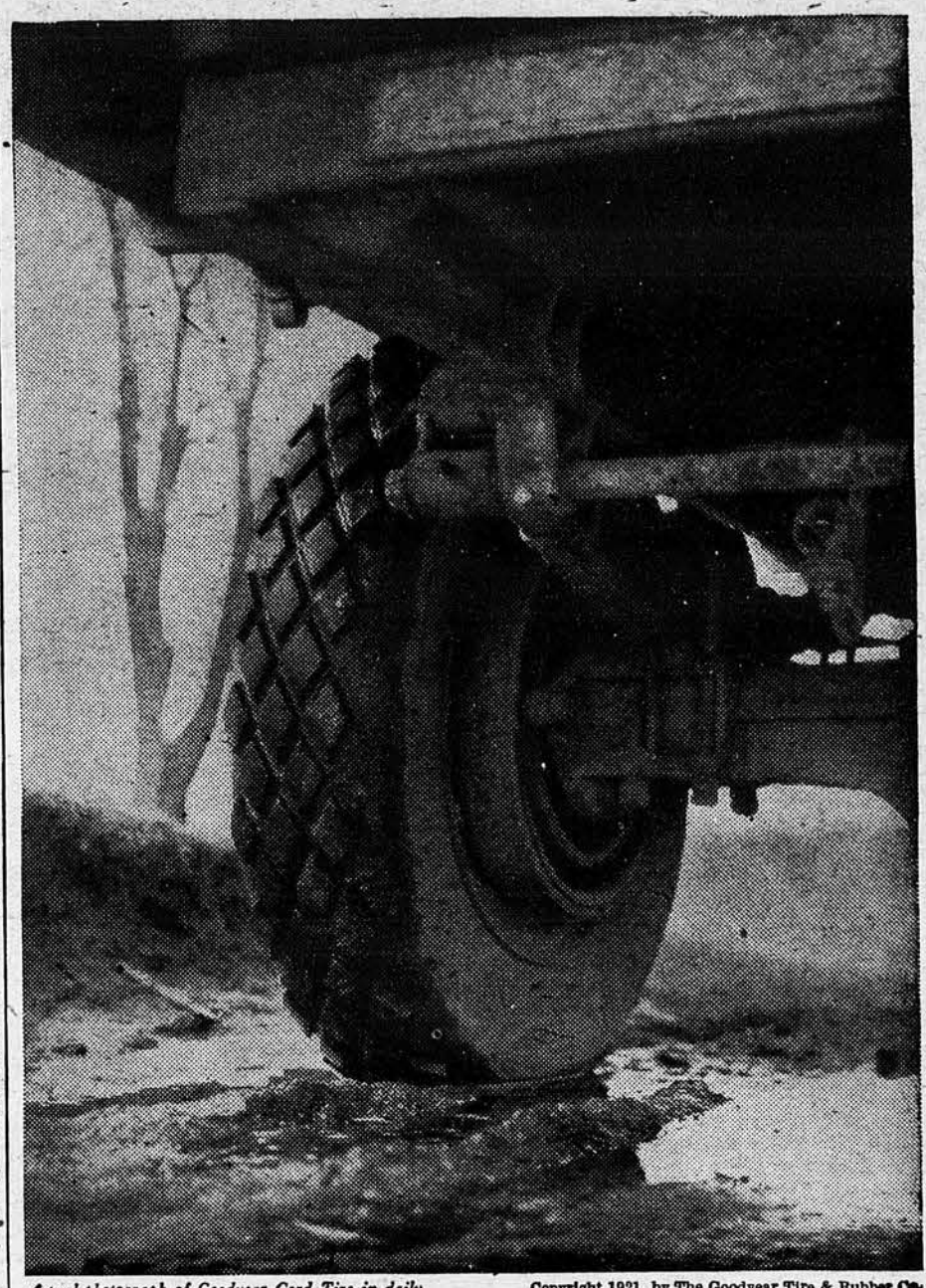
Both political parties recognized the insistence of the farmers' demands and began to write railroad planks into their various state and later into their national platforms. The first railroad commission was established in Illinois, but it was not until after several years had elapsed and after it had obtained stronger legislation that it was able to function. Tariff schedules were built, favorable court decisions were obtained and the foundation laid for our present railroad legislation.

The entire railroad situation is now being reviewed by the Interstate Commerce Commission after a prolonged hearing in which nearly all interests demanded rate reductions for their own particular classes of merchandise. It is generally predicted that rates on certain classes, including some farm products will be reduced, despite the fact that the railroads are not yet out of their difficulties. It is probable that the relief offered will be in those classes in which the suffering and losses are most acute.

It seems evident, however, that the general public is viewing the railroad situation with the idea of settling the matter definitely. The railroads' service is more highly appreciated than it was, and while the public desires cheaper rates it desires them on a permanent basis which will permit the carriers to improve their service every year. A permanent prosperity can only be built on such a basis.



Loading Potatoes in the Kansas River Valley; the Farmer is Especially Concerned in Getting Efficient Transportation at Reasonable Rates.



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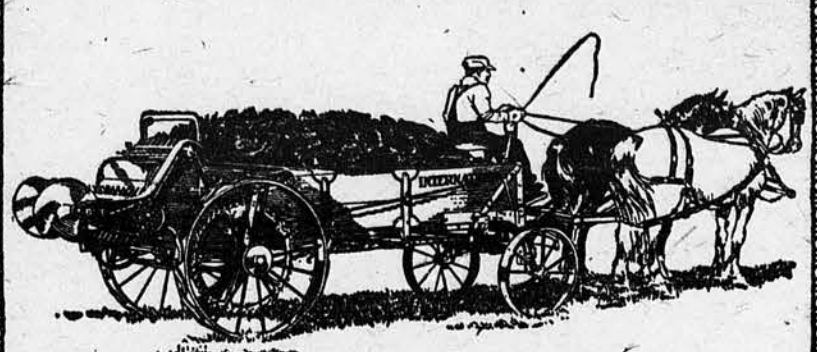
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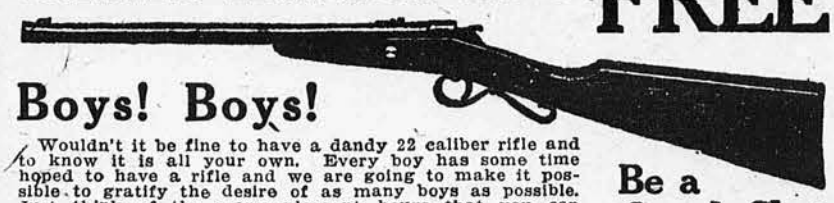
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Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Farmers Expect Wheat to Prove a Profitable Crop Next Year

Wheat sowing ended on this farm last week with 110 acres sown. This is more than we had planned on sowing when harvest was over last June but the plowing season was so favorable and the ground fitted so nicely that we sowed 14 acres more than we planned on doing. This is a little more than one-fourth of the entire acreage of the farm, which now comprises 400 acres. Ordinarily we would not care to risk so much on one crop but it seems that wheat is likely to be our best paying grain until Russia gets to producing again. A farmer would soon go bankrupt raising corn and oats to sell but with the yields we have been getting there is a small profit in wheat at the present price of from $1.05 to $1.15 a bushel.

Oats Not a Profitable Crop

In order to handle the cultivated acreage on this farm with our own help we will have to sow about 20 acres in oats next spring. This is a crop which is almost sure to be grown at a loss but is easily and quickly planted in the spring and by sowing it in the heavy cornstalks we can dispose of them without plowing them under to hamper the cultivating of another corn crop. Wheat also grows best when following oats and if oats are not profitable to sell there is no grain better for horse and calf feed grown on the farm. So far as that goes, however, we have 1,500 bushels of oats now in the bin which provides at least two years' feeding if not more. About 800 bushels of the oats are of the crop of 1920 and are heavy, weighing 36 pounds to the bushel.

Crops Planned for 1922

If our plans work out and if the wheat does not winter-kill this farm will raise the following crops next year: Wheat, 110 acres; oats, 22 acres; corn, 50 acres; kafir, 10 acres; alfalfa, 10 acres; native meadow, 48 acres; native pasture, 150 acres. The remaining 10 acres are taken up by building and stock lots, trees and a young orchard and a truck patch. We have virtually half the farm in native grass and we do not think we ever shall break up a foot of it. A well balanced farm in this good grass section of Eastern Kansas should include at least half the acreage in grass, for stock raising should be made our principal business.

Metal Grain Bins are Best

We had two 500-bushel galvanized bins which we filled with wheat at threshing time. This wheat kept perfectly, being now as hard and dry as wheat can be. It tests 60 to 61 pounds to the bushel and grades No. 1 dark hard. The remainder of our wheat, approximating 700 bushels, we threshed at the same time from the same fields but it was put in a clean, new bin in a granary with a driveway thru which provided the best of ventilation. This wheat heated enough so that it grades no better than No. 3, weighing from 56 to 57 pounds to the bushel. This loss in test is due to the fact that it heated slightly, swelling enough to lose us two grades. The wheat in the wooden bin also is beginning to show signs of weevil infestation and because of this we have begun to sell it and will haul it off as fast as other farm work permits. We are selling the wheat from the galvanized bins for seed and there is not a sign of weevil present. For this, and another reason, we are convinced that galvanized bins provide us our best, cheapest and safest storage. They must be kept well tied down when empty but aside from that require no other care.

Weevils are Injuring Much Grain

A very large part of the wheat crop in Eastern Kansas was of rather low grade, owing to heavy rains which fell just before and after harvest. Such grain, when stored and held, heated enough to develop a very large crop of weevils. It has been years since stored wheat was so infested and on many farms wheat is being sold which the owners had planned on holding until next winter. The average farm granary is so open that the carbon bisulfide treatment is of not much effect. Perfectly dry wheat seems to be free from the pests, in fact, they do not seem to increase very much until the grain begins to heat a little. The heat seems to facilitate the hatching out of the weevils, and in such grain they increase so fast that if something is not done they will destroy the grain completely.

All mills and elevators are compelled to use carbon bisulfide continually. A miller tells us that the best preventive is to use slaked lime freely all over a bin as soon as it is emptied. If wheat was stacked and not threshed until fall we would, no doubt, largely escape this pest.

Our Experience in Storing Corn

Corn shelled the last of May and put into wooden bins in the granary with open driveway, heated enough so that we had to shovel it over thoroly. The galvanized bin was filled to the very top at the same time and not a grain showed the slightest sign of heating. These galvanized bins are closed tightly and no moisture can get in from outside. We believe that our grain stored in the open bins absorbed moisture from the air while the metal bins were so tight that no moisture could get into the grain. Not only do the metal bins keep grain better but they can be moved from place to place and grain stored in them is in no danger of fire which saves an insurance bill. For ear corn we like the open driveway crib best but for shelled or threshed grain we much prefer storage in metal bins which are also rat proof.

The Coffey County Fair

A rain during the past week which stopped wheat sowing for a day, gave me a good chance to attend the Coffey County Fair. We intended to take the day anyhow, but so long as the fields were too wet to work we could easier forget the wheat that needed to be sown. Evidently a large part of Coffey county felt as we did about the matter for it is said that 8,000 persons were at the fair Friday. This day was set apart for the school children who were admitted free on that day. The best feature of the fair was the parade of the district schools. Many districts had every pupil in line.

To see so many happy, well fed, and well clothed children and to know that they represented the average farm homes of the county made one feel more than thankful when he thought of the condition of the children in Europe. There is every show for a peaceful, happy, prosperous future for Kansas when she can show such coming citizens as did Coffey county at its last annual fair.

The Farmers' Calendar

Oct. 20-22—Kaw Valley Potato Show, Kansas City, Kan.

Nov. 5-9—Advance Rumely Tractor School, Wichita, Kan.

Nov. 12-19—American Royal Livestock Exposition, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 19—Home Coming Day at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Nov. 21-23—Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Atlanta, Ga.

Nov. 26-Dec. 3—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 12-16—Advance Rumely Tractor School, Kansas City, Mo.

Jan. 10—Annual meeting of the Kansas State Agricultural Council, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 11-13—Annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 16-21—Western National Livestock Show, Denver, Colo.

Jan. 23-28—Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita, Kan.

Freak Death to Two Bulls

Altho they were in pastures hundreds of miles apart, Monarch, a famous Hereford bull, and Beau Brummel, his son, were killed by lightning the same day. Monarch was on a farm near Comiskey owned by J. O. Southard while Beau Brummel was on the W. H. Morrison ranch in Oklahoma. Monarch was one of the most widely advertised bulls in the United States. His sons are in service in all parts of the country. The death of the aged bull leaves Howe Monarch, a fine youngster, at the head of the Southard head.

Money Made in Dairying

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

This is a Good Time to Put Up a Supply of Butter

How would you like a plentiful supply of good butter at half price for next winter? Butter now is much cheaper than it will be later in the year. Why is this not then the opportune time to begin storing enough butter to take care of the family's needs for the time of the year when it will be scarce and very likely much higher priced than at the present time?

There are a number of ways suggested for the home storing of butter, but, perhaps, the easiest and most practicable of these various methods is one whereby the butter is submerged in a strong solution of brine. The butter to be stored should be made of as good cream as can be obtained and should be churned at as low a temperature as possible, and so handled as to wash out most of the buttermilk or curdy material that otherwise is present in the butter. The butter is then shaped into 1 or 2-pound molds, or as large as desired, and well wrapped in good parchment paper. It is better to tie each package securely with good cord. These packages are then placed in a large stone jar, which should be thoroly cleansed and scalded before using. The rolls of butter are then packed into the jar and weighted down with enough clean, thoroly scalded bricks to assure the butter being kept well submerged.

A saturated solution of salt water is now prepared by first boiling all the water necessary so as to kill all germs that might be present, then adding a little more salt than will dissolve in the water. This should mean that you have a brine sufficiently strong to keep the butter in good condition. Let the brine thoroly cool before adding to the butter, then add brine enough entirely to cover the butter in the jar and be sure to add enough brine from time to time to make up for the water evaporated.

The container should be covered and kept in as cool a place as is available under farm conditions. If the suggestions given are followed, the butter should come out in good condition, and should enable the housewife to save considerable money on her winter butter bill. Try it this year.

Kansas Dairy Products Worth $36,453,393

Assessors' returns on the number of milk cows on farms March 1, 1921, in 45 counties for which official returns have been received and fully checked by the Kansas state board of agriculture, show according to J. C. Mohler, an increase in this class of livestock during the past year as 2.5 per cent. These 45 counties show a total of 242,912 milk cows March 1, as against 236,960 a year ago and contain approximately 40 per cent of the milk cow population of the state. Interest in dairying appears to be very great in the northeastern, south central and southwest parts of the state, especially Anderson and Wilson counties in the southeast, the only counties in that section so far checked, report respectively 200 and 400 more dairy animals than in 1920.

Production of butter in the year ending March 1, 1920 amounted to 13,218,603 pounds of butter made in the country, and 37,400,262 pounds of butter was made by factories. In addition to this 20,865,460 pounds of butter was made by factories outside of Kansas from cream shipped from this state. The value of dairy products as shown in reports of the Kansas state board of agriculture for that year amounted to $36,453,393, almost three times the value for the year preceding. Indications are that this year's report of production will exceed that of a year ago but that values may be materially lower.

Value of Good Dairy Cows

"For the Children's Sake" is the title of a good poster which has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture for its use in its Better-Stock campaign. The poster shows two cows, each surrounded by pictures of healthy children. Good milk, it is well known, is a health-giving food for children, but scrub cows do not give enough milk to feed many children. One of the animals shown on the poster is a scrub cow which produced about 5 quarts of milk a day—enough to supply the five children who are grouped about her. The other cow is a pure-bred which gave a daily yield of 20 quarts—enough to feed the 20 children surrounding her.

"A good dairy cow," says the poster, "produces enough food to feed about 20 children a quart of milk a day. An ordinary cow produces enough to feed about five children a quart a day. Every quart of milk contains health and a smile for some baby."

Our Best Three Offers

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

From the Fields Afar

Turkish baths are unknown to the Turks.

Spain is opening a college in Barcelona where naval flying will be taught.

London is recognized as the holiday city of the world.

New Zealand was the first country to have a general eight-hour day.

A new form of money is about to make its appearance in France. Coins made from a composition of bronze and aluminum are to replace the emergency paper money used during the war. The small paper currency will be withdrawn as fast as the new coins are issued.

Since the Great World War, male births have out-numbered females in Germany.

The Chinese, as a race, are declared to be the most nearly honest people in the world.

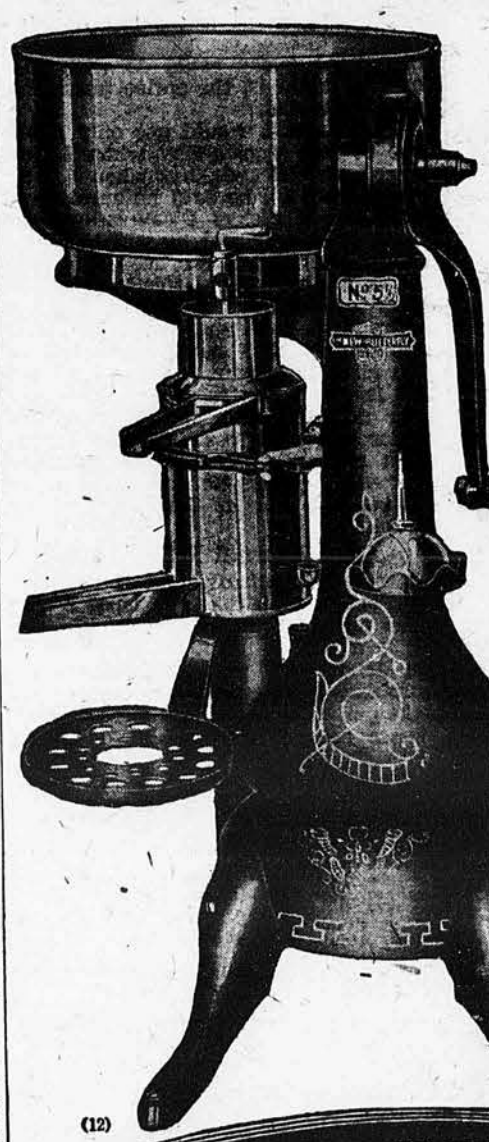
In Bolshevik Russia, a cigarette costs 40 rubles and a box of matches 150 rubles.

More flower shops are found in Stockholm, Sweden, than any other European city.

Every family in Great Britain pays an average of $15 weekly in national taxation, $10 of which makes up the interest on the various war debts. In addition thereto, every family averages $2 weekly in local taxation.

If You Need a Cream Separator
Read the Good News Here From One of America's Largest Manufacturers

Back to Pre-War Prices!
—and Easier Payment Terms



On All Sizes **New Butterfly**

HERE is the big smashing cut of the year in Cream Separator prices. And it comes on the famous Butterfly—a machine you know all about. You have seen it advertised in this paper for 15 years. Your neighbors are using them. Nearly 200,000 farmers say they have no equal for clean skimming, light running and easy cleaning. We have slashed every price on every machine we make right back now to **where they were before the war.** It costs us more to **manufacture** than it did then, of course, but the things you **raise** cost you more to produce, too. So, regardless of what other implement manufacturers do, down come our prices to pre-war levels. The things you raise and sell never bought so much cream separator value before. Think of it! You can now buy a New Butterfly Separator as low as

$38 Only $2 DOWN

And on Easy Monthly Payments as Low as

Only $3 a Month

You won't feel the cost at all. By this plan your separator will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You can keep a few cows and with the help of a New Butterfly Separator, have a good size pay check coming to you every month. No waiting for crops to market. No worry about money to meet living expenses. A few cows and a New Butterfly Separator will pay you a big dividend every month. We will ship any size machine we make to any worthy farmer on a payment of only $2 down and let him pay the rest of our low factory price on very easy payment terms. If you need a separator just tell us what size of machine you want and we will send it for

30 Days' Trial On Your Farm At Our Risk

Try it alongside of any separator you wish. See for yourself the extra money it will make for you. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund the $2 you paid and pay freight charges both ways.

(12)

ONLY $2 Down A YEAR TO PAY

Write for Free Catalog Folder

Shows all the machines we make and quotes the new low prices and easier payment terms. We will also send you a book of letters from owners telling how the New Butterfly is helping them make as high as $100 a year extra profits from 4 or 5 cows. Send Coupon, letter or postcard for Free Folder today.

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Help your Moulters Moult

Moulting time is the time that a hen needs assistance. It is the off-season in the life of the hen.

Think of the amount of a hen's energy, vitality and red blood that's required to reproduce a thousand feathers! (which is only an average plumage).

A moulting hen needs good health, good appetite and digestion. That's just what Poultry Pan-a-ce-a does for a moulting hen—gives her appetite and good digestion, so that she'll eat more and digest more.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Helps your poultry through the moult. And starts your pullets and moulted hens to laying.

It contains Tonics that produce appetite and good digestion—Tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—Iron that gives a moulting hen rich, red blood and a red comb. It contains Internal Antiseptics that destroy disease germs that may be lurking in the system.

No disease where Pan-a-ce-a is fed

Pan-a-ce-a helps your poultry to stay at par during the moult. They don't become run-down, pale and thin. That's why a Pan-a-ce-a hen gets back on the egg job quickly instead of sitting around all fall and winter as a bill of expense while regaining her normal vitality.

Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. Tell your dealer how many fowls you have. He has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

25c, 75c and $1.50 packages. 25 lb. pail, $3.00. 100 lb. drum, $10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK **Ashland, Ohio**



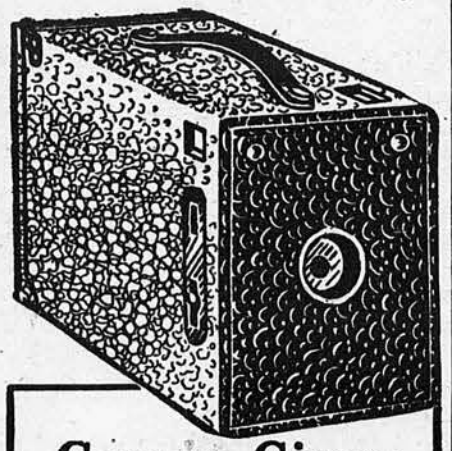
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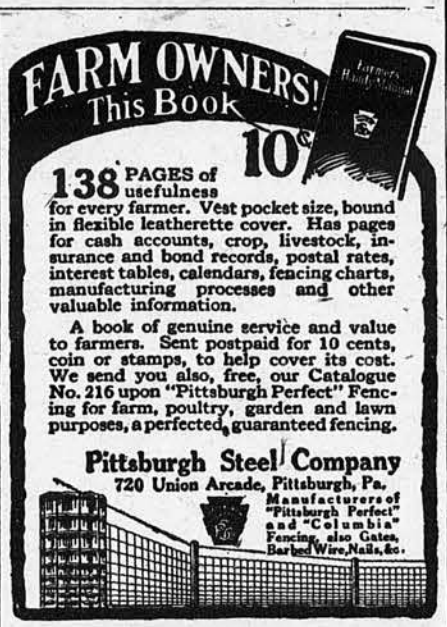


Camera Given

A dandy good Camera given away. Strongly made of seasoned wood with seal grain covering and carrying strap. Loads by daylight and takes pictures of regulation size, 2½ by 3¼ inches. It is the lightest and most compact camera for that size picture ever made. **Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.** Just what you want and need.

Write Me and I will tell you how you can get this dandy camera free and postpaid.

R.C.McGregor, Dpt. C10, Topeka, Kan.







Capper Poultry Club

Contest Flocks Contain High Egg Producers

BY MRS. LUCILE ELLIS
Club Manager

WHEN someone tells you that you'll never be able to accomplish the thing you are setting out to do, that's when you are going to do your level best to succeed, isn't it? The doubt acts as a spur to keep you going. Perhaps if your ability never had been questioned, you wouldn't have tried half as hard. At the beginning of this year's contest, some parents doubted whether it would pay to go to the extra work of fixing a separate pen for a contest entry, but when daughter



Four Butler County Girls.

showed what she could do with that pen of purebreds, the entire family became interested.

"Papa said I would get only about four or five eggs a day when I first penned my chickens, but when I gathered 12 and 13, he said he surely was surprised. He says I can enter baby chicks next year and he will build me a large pen, then I can keep all of the pullets I raise." This letter from Maude Berry of Greenwood county, member of the large pen department, is typical of many which I have received from club girls this year. Maude's mother said it was the extra care that brought such good results, and I know the reader will come to the conclusion that extra care was given to Capper club chickens all over Kansas when he or she takes a look at the following egg records.

Eggs Gathered Total 47,729

Members in all divisions of the Capper Poultry club for 1921 have reason to be proud of their records. Following is a list of the girls in the small pen department who gathered 500 or more eggs during the five months their eight pullets and cockerel were penned.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Gwendolyn White, Shawnee county, gathered 1,029 eggs; Elsie Wheeler, Coffey, 652; Nellie Ford, Leavenworth, 556; Esther Hensley, Morris, 608; Esther Blauer, Rooks, 599.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Genevieve Bender, Lyon, 574.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Marguerite Johnson, Anderson, 711.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Laura Cunningham, Morris, 575; Mable Weaver, Atchison, 578.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites—Mary Bailey, Atchison, 986; Viola Rambo, Cowley, 526.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—June Erlewine, Seward, 587; Laura Moellman, Lyon, 641; Dorris Smiley, Sumner, 626.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Leona Rogers, Linn, 641; Mildred Ungeheuer, Linn, 551.

White Wyandottes—Agnes Naubauer, Republic, 564; Esther Teasley, Cloud, 530; Elizabeth Moore, Harper, 512; Marie Rausch, Jefferson, 532.

Silver Wyandottes—Hazel Kerns, Scott, 567.

Buff Orpingtons—Doris Davis, Ford, 682; Nina Will, Kearny, 507.

White Plymouth Rocks—Eileen Speerschneider, Leavenworth, 624.

Black Langshans—Helen Andrew, Johnson, 572.

Anconas—Ruby Guffey, Linn, 562.

Light Brahmas—Lena West, Republic, 645.

The Large Pen Department

With 15 pullets and one or two cockerels, equally good work was done, as you will see from the records of the girls in this department. I am giving those who gathered 700 or more during the penning period.

White Wyandottes—Thelma Fleury, Cloud, 850; Neva Rolph, Cloud, 1,071; Mattie Clarine Grover, Coffey, 938; Mary Morton, Crawford, 1,078; Maud Berry, Greenwood, 967; Alice Pressnall, Republic, 873.

Golden Wyandottes—Elsie Morrell, Linn, 700; Claire Jamison, Cloud, 872.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Opal Kelly, Cloud, 888.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Grace Harrison, Linn, 1,406.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Annie Laurie Edwards, Morris, 1,293.

White Orpingtons—Kormah Zirkle, Finney, 1,712.

Buff Orpingtons—Beth Beckey, Leavenworth, 981.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Anna Lucille Thyer, Linn, 1,194.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Esther Evans, Rooks, 761; Eva Evans, Rooks, 871.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites—Goldie Kerns, Scott, 911.

Don't you think these girls have shown father and mother and other folks, too, what they can do? A number of them have listed chickens in the new fall sale catalog, and those purchasing from them will know they are getting stock from good egg laying strains.

Blue Ribbons by the Dozen

Reports of prize winnings are coming in fast now, and so far Mrs. John Bowman and Gladiola of Coffey county take the lead, having carried off $55.75 in cash prizes on the chickens which they exhibited at the Lebo and Burlington fairs. The Bowman family won about $120 altogether on pigs, chickens, fancy work, canned goods, bread and other things. The Linn county girls won 18 premiums at the Linn County Fair and 15 at the Kincaid Fair. Other prize winners not mentioned in the last club story are Esther and Eva Evans, Annice Anderson, Merle Blauer and Alice Hansen, all of whom exhibited at the Rooks County Fair; Mable Weaver and Mary Bailey of Atchison county both won at the Effingham Fair; Mrs. Mattie Grover and Ethel Ellis at the Lebo fair, and Eileen Speerschneider at the Douglas County Fair.

"I missed school yesterday just to go to the Douglas County Fair where I had some chickens entered," wrote Eileen. "I surely was surprised when I saw a big blue ribbon on the coop. I am planning to send this pen and some more to the Leavenworth County Fair." Mrs. Ellis wrote that Ethel won $13.50 on her chickens. This little Coffey county member entered 20 White Wyandotte baby chicks in the contest and raised every one of them.

Your chickens are on range now, but does that mean they are getting enough green feed? There is a shortage of tender green stuff at this time of year, and perhaps your fowls are hungry for it. Sprouted oats or the tender tips of alfalfa cut the third or fourth time will act as a tonic and greatly aid digestion. The alfalfa will be more palatable if made into a moist mash with buttermilk or skimmilk, shorts, ground wheat, cornmeal or ground oats. Green feed may be had almost all the year by using two plots of ground, alternately, pasturing one plot while a new crop is growing on the other. From October to April good crops to grow are oats or rape, winter rye or vetch and sweet crimson clover.

Let me introduce to you four Butler county members, Mildred and Clarolive Hargett and Grace and Hazel Thomas. They're proud of the fact that they're Capper Poultry club girls as you can see from their banners.

Slash Implement Prices

Price reductions averaging around 20 per cent on farm implements have just been made by two large manufacturing establishments, effective immediately. The International Harvester Company slashed its prices from 10 to 30 per cent on practically all lines of farm implements and B. F. Avery & Sons announced a flat 20 per cent reduction on plows, tilling instruments and harvesting machinery.

Further price reductions are now announced by the Rock Island Plow Company. The new prices which will be effective at once for current needs as well as for 1922 requirements show reductions of from 15 to 30 per cent on present prices which were reduced last April from 10 to 15 per cent.

They'll Regret It Later

"There are lots of fellows who do not know when they are well off," moralizes Dick Trueblood in his Yates Center News. "Some Kansas farmers, for instance, who are selling their land."

Middle West Farm News

THE production of vegetables for market and for seed has developed rapidly in Colorado during the last 10 years, until now the annual value of vegetables and vegetable seed grown in the state is nearly as great as the annual value of the silver output. The leading vegetable crops are cantaloupes, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, lettuce, celery, onions, beans and sweet corn. In the production of cantaloupes Colorado ranks second among the states, being surpassed only by California. Cantaloupes are raised both for market and for seed, Colorado producing a larger proportion of the annual seed output of the United States than any other state. Reports of county assessors to the state immigration department show that approximately 7,200 acres of cantaloupes were grown in the state in 1921, of which 1,000 acres were for seed.

Railroad Didn't Supply Cars

An unusual suit has been brought against the Union Pacific Railroad by T. J. O'Brien, a wheat grower of Plainville, Kan. He has made the railroad a defendant in a $7,260 damage suit filed in the Federal court for the railroad's alleged failure to provide cars to haul wheat. O'Brien states that on July 24, 1920, he ordered four cars to be on hand July 31 to haul 6,000 bushels of wheat. He charges that the company was able to supply the cars to grain dealers, but that it refused him cars when he needed them. When he ordered the cars, wheat was selling for $2.46 a bushel, O'Brien asserts, and when the company finally provided the cars the price had dropped to $1.25 a bushel. He asks for damages which he suffered by the falling market.

Give County Agent a Chance

"Ask your county agent," says a prominent farmer of El Paso county, Colorado, "if you get into trouble, and don't know how to get out. I came to Colorado about five years ago and located on a little farm with my family. I followed the advice of my county agent because I didn't have the experience myself. I don't mean to boast, but I have made more real money in Colorado during these five years than I made in Missouri in 50 years. I am willing to give our county agent credit for all of it, for his services have been worth thousands of dollars to me. If you don't think your county agent can help you, just ask him about one of your problems. Then follow his advice and give it a real test."

Better Pasture System Needed

Western grazing lands have been undergoing a gradual deterioration, and great areas in Colorado are nearly bare, while the scant vegetation found on them is largely made up of useless or harmful weeds. Proper systems of management must be used, say Colorado Agricultural college men, or the pastures will become useless and the livestock industry will suffer accordingly. In order to obtain actual figures on the value of "early protection" and "rotational grazing" in building up low-lying range land, the Colorado Experiment station is conducting an extensive test in the foothill range near Fort Collins. This land, at an average altitude of 5,300 feet, is typical of the low-lying range thruout the state.

The land has been fenced into three separate sections. One of these sections is a "check" where cattle are pastured each year from the earliest appearance of plant growth in the spring. Forage plants on the second section are given "early protection" each year, being permitted to get a good start before the cattle are turned on.

The third pasture is divided into two parts on which the cattle are rotated. They are started on one section in the spring, permitting the other section to reseed, after which they are put on the second section for fall grazing. This same procedure is followed the second year to give the seedling plants in the second section a chance to get well started. The third year the rotation is reversed, the cattle being started on the second section.

The cattle on test are weighed each month and the weights of the cattle, together with condition of the pasture, will show the comparative value of the systems. It is planned to run a new set of steers on this range each summer for the next four years.

After the Prairie Dogs

The Colorado Experiment station, co-operating with the state entomologist and the U. S. Biological Survey, is supplying, at cost, poisoned oats for the killing of prairie dogs. This prepared grain is effective at any season that prairie dogs are active. Last season the experiment station prepared and shipped to different parts of the state 14,932 gallons of poisoned grain. This service is of genuine value to the farmers of the state, as prairie dogs are distributed over a large area and mean an annual loss of at least 2 million dollars.

Rice County Won at Fair

Rice county, Kansas, girls and boys made a place for themselves in the canning and stock judging contests at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. The canning club won first with more than 20 counties represented, and Hazel Ruehlen, the team captain, scored so high that she was awarded the title, "state all-star demonstrator." Pratt county was second and Reno county third in the canning demonstration. The Rice county stock judging team, coached by County Agent Adair, won second place.

English Pheasants in Clay County

The Kansas state game warden has placed two lots of English pheasants on different farms in Clay county, with the hope of getting the birds to multiply and stock that section. Six birds were in each lot. They were placed in good locations and hunters were warned not to kill them.

First Freeze Takes a Toll

WITH the first heavy freeze of the year many of the automobile and tractor radiators go to the repair shop for work which costs all the way from 50 cents to many dollars. Users have not acquired the habit of draining radiators during the warm weather and the machinery suffers. Not only are radiators cracked or burst, but often water jackets and entire cylinder heads are ruined, due to a little carelessness.

This is the season when we can look for unexpected heavy frosts, and the repair bills can be materially reduced by safeguarding against the emergencies. Radiators may be drained at night, but this necessitates filling up again in the morning, and this is not always convenient. Perhaps, the best safeguard is a solution or anti-freeze mixture in the water. There are several of these solutions on the market which will serve very well. Wood alcohol is often used, but some criticism is made regarding the rapid evaporation and the high price of this fluid. It can only be used in a radiator of the automobile type because of its rapid evaporating qualities.

There are some folks who use a mixture of kerosene in the cooling water, but while it prevents freezing, it is hard on the rubber connections between the radiator and the engine.

Your local dealer will have several anti-freeze compounds in stock, and so long as they do not corrode the interior of the water jacket or radiator, they are to be recommended. Why not safeguard your expensive automotive equipment against the ravages of the first freeze and thus cut down unnecessary expense when it can be easily avoided?



Think of the advantages of using Columbia Dry Batteries on the farm:

—inexpensive
—long lived
—simple, no parts to care for
—portable, put electricity wherever you want it
—safe, free from fire risk
—easily obtained, for sale everywhere

You want the QUICK START—

ON tractor, Ford, and stationary gas engine alike, high cellpower dry battery ignition does it, regardless of cold weather. The type to buy is Columbia "Hot Shot" Ignition Battery No. 1461. One of these Batteries is superior to the ordinary group of several cells—works better—lasts a lot longer.

Farm power works at its best on Columbia "Hot Shot" ignition current

Sold by all well recognized electrical, hardware, and auto accessory shops, general stores, garages, and implement dealers. Say you want the genuine Columbia "Hot Shot." The name *Columbia* is in big type on the label.



The world's most famous dry battery. Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Posts at no extra charge

Columbia Dry Batteries
—they last longer

1192134

WOOL COAT 95¢



U. S. Army Reclaimed
To introduce our Bargain Catalog No. 78, we offer an olive drab, genuine Wool Coat in perfect condition. Sizes 32 to 39. Special introductory Price only 95c, plus 30c for postage and packing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send immediately!
ATLANTA ARMY STORES INC.
556 P Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

Somebody Has It!

Whether it be a tractor, a stove, a plow, or an incubator, somebody has what you want. A classified advertisement will save you money.

This Big Lovely Doll For You

FREE



Write Aunt Alice right away and tell her that you want a nice beautiful Doll like this one Free. A big Doll over 15 inches tall with real curly hair and pretty blue eyes—with jointed hips and shoulders—wearing a beautiful dress neatly trimmed with lace collar and cuffs, a little cap and knitted socks and buckle slippers.

This is not a cloth doll to be stuffed, neither is it a doll stuffed with cheap excelsior or saw dust—but a doll with unbreakable head and stuffed with expensive Spanish cork. It is a doll any little girl would love to have and play with. One you would enjoy making pretty dresses for and taking care of.

Aunt Alice has a doll for every little girl so be sure and write TODAY. Write and tell her your name and address and ask her to send you her big Free Doll Offer. Hurry and be the first in your neighborhood to get a doll. Use this coupon.

AUNT ALICE, 110 Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Aunt Alice:—I want a nice big Doll like the one shown above. Tell me all about your Free Doll offer.

My Name.....

Street or R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Eggs as the Dessert Basis

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

Many dainty desserts, nutritious and easily digested, may be made with eggs as a basis. The following recipes have been tested:

Soft Custard

1 cup milk
¼ teaspoon vanilla
1 egg
2 tablespoons sugar
1-16 teaspoon salt

Heat the milk in a double boiler. Mix the eggs in a bowl with the sugar and salt. Add hot milk slowly, stirring,

and return mixture to double boiler. Cook until custard will coat a silver spoon. Strain and serve. If the custard curdles, set the pan into cold water and beat until smooth.

Steamed or Baked Custard

1 pint milk
2 eggs
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg or cinnamon
¼ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt

Mix eggs as for soft custard. Strain into custard cups and steam until firm over hot water, which is boiling gently. To bake, strain the custard into cups and place in a pan of warm water. Bake in a moderate oven until the custard is firm. To test a steamed or baked custard, slip a knife blade to the bottom of the cup in the center of the custard and draw out without turning. If the knife is not coated the custard has cooked enough. Grate the nutmeg over the surface and cool before serving.

Floating Island

1 quart milk
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar
5 egg yolks
¼ teaspoon vanilla

Prepare as a soft custard. The egg whites should be beaten light and 2 tablespoons powdered sugar added for the meringue. When the custard is cool it may be poured into sauce dishes and the meringue dropped in large spoonfuls into it.

Custard Pudding

½ cup pearl tapioca or rice
2 eggs
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup sugar
2 cups milk
⅛ teaspoon salt

Soak the tapioca in enough cold water to cover it until it absorbs the water. Add the milk and cook in double boiler until tapioca is soft and transparent. Combine the yolks of eggs with sugar and salt and add to the mixture in the double boiler. Cook until it thickens. Add stiffly beaten whites and flavoring, and when cold serve. Rice must be cooked in boiling water until soft.

Apple Whip

2 cups apple sauce
3 egg whites
Cream for serving

Cook 6 or 8 medium-sized tart apples until soft in just enough water to keep them from burning. Add sirup to sweeten sufficiently and ⅛ teaspoon grated nutmeg. Cool. Press the apple sauce thru a strainer and add to it the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Beat until light and foamy. Pile on to saucers and serve with fresh cream or a custard sauce made of the egg yolks.

Improving Oyster Suppers

BY HILDA RICHMOND

As a quick supper for lodge, social, church or home gatherings, the oyster offers more possibilities than almost any other food, and nearly everybody likes this popular shell fish. However, many oyster suppers are failures from a food point of view, as they are served on very cold nights and not backed by other substantial food. A feeling of weakness always results from eating light and watery food to the exclusion of everything else.

The oyster stew usually is accompanied with crackers, catsup, chili sauce, pickles, potato salad, celery, olives or mixed pickles, all of which are good and usually relished, but there should be something substantial added. Creamed or escalloped potatoes, cold meat, baked beans, ham sandwiches, cottage cheese, cheese dishes, escalloped corn, veal loaf or croquettes all go well with the stew and with good bread and butter should form the second course of the supper. In this way a smaller portion of oysters will do, and the meal is more delicious.

Creamed oysters are more difficult to manage, but they are delicious. Served on buttered toast, in patty shells or in individual dishes they are good and a welcome change occasionally from the stew or escalloped oysters. A thick, rich cream sauce is made and highly seasoned. When boiling hot and smooth, the oysters are mixed with it, using as little of the water of the oysters as possible so as not to thin the sauce. At the last minute, add a generous supply of fresh butter, stir and serve as hot as possible. With these foods, any of the dishes that go with oyster stew are relished.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

The M. P. M. club of Fairview, Brown county, meets on Monday afternoon. Recently it was the writer's pleasure to meet with the club members and to help in their home economics program by giving a pressure cooker demonstration. Mrs. Okeson, who coached the winning canning club team last year, had the girls can tomatoes and peaches.

Mrs. Okeson gave a practical talk about canning. One fact she mentioned should be in italics in our canning bulletins. "One who would make a success of canning tomatoes should not use any but wholly sound tomatoes. Using what appear to be good parts of partly spoiled tomatoes has caused many cans of the spoiled vegetable." Many women have to learn this by experience.

Most readers will remember the story of the family that died recently as a result of eating canned, ripe olives in which a poisonous germ was present. There are other cases of poisoning due to the same cause, the poison being found in canned vegetables and meat. The United States Department of Agriculture now assures us that such poisoning may be prevented by processing at 240 degrees or by boiling the canned product after it has been removed from the can. This adds another argument to the long list in favor of steam pressure canning outfits. The ordinary boiling method of sterilizing does not enable one to raise the temperature much above 212 degrees.

The M. P. M. club is limited to 21 members. They meet from 2 to 4 o'clock. It would mean a great deal to many of us if, for 2 hours every other week, we could meet with 20 other women and see and hear something of interest. Each roll call is answered by news items. Later, programs call for study and discussions by members.

Most of the Sunday schools in Jefferson county were represented in the county convention at Oskaloosa, September 22 and 23. State workers gave most of the discussions. Of most direct help, probably, were the hints and suggestions given by those actually working in rural or town Sunday schools. Indirectly, such gatherings are helpful in arousing interest and enthusiasm for the work.

The ladies of the church served dinners and suppers. The 6 o'clock dinner was a 50 cent meal. Someone may obtain suggestions from the menu: tomato salad—a tomato cut in orange-like sections with salad dressing and chopped peppers in the center—mashed potatoes and chicken gravy, fried sweet potatoes, fried chicken, hot rolls and butter, coffee, angel food cake and brick ice cream. Other meals were served cafeteria style. Chicken pie cost 15 cents; potatoes and gravy, 5 cents; salad, 5 cents; bread, 2 cents, and so on thru the list of edibles.

The plate service was sufficient for an ordinary person. Many times we are so afraid we shall appear stingy that we are inclined to over-load plates at such affairs, and there is often considerable waste. Those who provided the convention dinners gave us a good lesson in serving exceedingly well-cooked food.

Our Lawrence physician advises us to use a disinfecting oil in the children's throats and mouths. He believes there is great value in the ounce of prevention in keeping throats clean.

Why the Rod Should be Spared

I believe one of the biggest problems we parents have in rearing our children is the matter of discipline. That there should be discipline in the home, no one will deny. But the kind of discipline and the methods of enforcing it are subjects upon which the wisest disagree.

Personally, I feel that there can be no set rule on how to punish a child, for every child is a law unto himself. I know this is true of my own children and I have seen it demonstrated in the school room. But it is a good thing to remember always that the object of punishment is to better the child, not to appease the wrath of an angry parent. He who loses control of himself cannot hope to control the child, and defeats the purpose of punishment. When you strike a child in anger you are simply fighting someone weaker than yourself.

The child who is corrected when he is young will be less difficult to control than the one who is allowed to have his own way until he has attained an age when his actions that were cute have become obnoxious. Some children are more difficult to control than others, but it is a sad mistake to let them hear you say so. They usually try to live up to the reputation you give them. You can reason with some children, but when a child deliberately defies proper authority, it is necessary to use force in order to preserve discipline. When a child lies on the floor and kicks and screams, you owe it to him to administer some kind of punishment that will discourage such actions in the future.

"Spare the rod and spoil the child" was the maxim on which punishment was universally based by the last generation. Lately there has been considerable agitation trying to make this method obsolete. Now in most cases I believe some other form of punishment is to be preferred. But there are times when nothing is quite so quick and effective as a little thin switch applied to the lower limbs. But it is just as effective used lightly as when used so as to leave marks on the child. This last is not punishing—it is beating. It does no good to tell the child it hurts you worse than it does him and that he will thank you for it some day. Have you ever felt like thanking your parents for past whippings?

Parents Should Not Decide Hastily

Never threaten unless you intend making good your threat. A child soon learns what he may expect from his parents, and acts accordingly. Tyranny by the parent is as much to be avoided as tyranny by the child. So often we find ourselves making useless denials to the child. As children are reasonable beings, they deserve the right to know in most instances why the denial is made. Yet they should not be encouraged to argue the point. Rather, let them state their case before you arrive at your decision. We are often inclined to pay too little attention and decide too hastily.

Naturally, the punishment should fit the offense. An act committed the second time, after previous warning, deserves greater punishment than the first offense of its kind. But there are some punishments that should never be used. They are improper because they may work physical or mental injury.

One should never strike the child upon the head, either with the hand or a stick or strap. This may result in permanent injury to the child's mind, and no offense that the child can commit deserves this kind of chastisement. One should never box children's ears. A great many childish ear troubles can be laid to the carelessness of parents in using this method of punishment. One should never put him in a dark closet and tell him a bogie-man will get him. To a nervous child this is inhumanly cruel, and will only result in evil instead of good.

A well-behaved child reflects credit to the parents and is admired by every one with whom he comes in contact, but a badly behaved child calls forth criticism of the parents and is openly disliked. The naughtiness that was overlooked or laughed at at home becomes embarrassing in public. Remember, "Train a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Countless generations have found this to be a safe rule to follow; and let me say again, that no matter what methods of punishment you use, consider the good of the child first. In this way you will not err very far.

Mrs. Velma West Sykes.

I Thank Thee, Father

I THANK Thee, Father, for those days of rest,
Spent far away in mountains of the West;
I thank Thee for those music-laden rills,
And for the benediction of Thy hills;
I thank Thee for each new and gladder day,
And for the petty cares that seemed to slip away;
I thank Thee for Thy rivers swift and wide,
That bore past errors with them to the tide
Where they were lost forevermore to me
And buried deep within the seething sea;
I thank Thee for the care-free outdoor life,
Removed from gloom or bitterness or strife;
I thank Thee for each scented, silent tree,
That, voiceless tho it was, still spoke of Thee;
I thank Thee for it all. And now I pray
That I may not forget, here in life's busy way,
But with new strength and vision high and clear,
Do well the work which is my service here.

—Rachel Ann Garrett.

Everything in life, however small, has large relations that stretch into the universe. The smallest duty means something to the mighty whole.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OCT 15 1921 LIBRARY

Individuality in Aprons

Contrasting Materials for Boys' Suit

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1069—Women's Waist. This neat shirt-waist of handkerchief linen is trimmed with collar, cuffs and tie of checked gingham. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1056—Girls' Dress. Strips of wide ribbon are attached at the waistline of this frock and looped under the hem in harem fashion. Foulard would make up well in this design. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1043—Boys' Suit. Combination of materials makes this suit especially attractive. The straight trousers are unusual as they are cut at the top in the shape of deep scallops which are fastened to the waist by large pearl buttons. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

9626—Women's and Misses' Apron. Percale in the light colors would work up well in this one-piece apron, which is made becoming by the use of ruffle trimming on collar, cuffs and pockets. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

1063—Women's One-Piece Apron. A house-dress apron that is made of checked gingham and trimmed in washable rick-rack. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9819—Women's House Dress. Plaid gingham or white pique or linen would be suitable for this dress which may be used for house or street. It is made with a vestee and either long or short sleeves. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

Women's Service Corner

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

Water Spots on Georgette

Please tell me how to clean water spots from a georgette crepe waist.—Mrs. A. J. W.

Try washing the waist in lukewarm water in which soap flakes have been dissolved. Do not rub the waist but lift it up and down in the water. Do not wring, but squeeze all of the water out. Rinse several times in clear lukewarm water, roll in a dry towel and let remain 1 hour. Iron with a medium hot iron.

Cause and Remedy for Pimples

Will you please publish the cause and remedy for pimples?—O. O. W.

Pimples are often caused by improper eating. Too much rich food will cause them. The best cure is frequent bathing, proper diet and exercise.

Cleaning Velvet Ribbon

How can I clean black velvet ribbon without ruining it?—Miss E. B. M.

Lay a hot iron on its side and cover with two thicknesses of wet muslin. Pass the velvet held taut over this with the wrong side of the ribbon against the muslin. The escaping steam will raise the nap of the velvet as you draw it over the edge of the iron, and you will find the velvet thoroly cleaned.

Chocolate Frosting

Will you please print a recipe for chocolate frosting, and the coating for chocolate creams, chips and caramels?—V. J. W.

This is a good recipe for chocolate frosting: Use 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of water, whites of 2 eggs, 1½ squares of melted chocolate, 1 teaspoon of vanilla or ½ tablespoon of lemon juice. Put the sugar and water in a saucepan, and stir to prevent sugar from adhering to saucepan; heat gradually to boiling point, and boil without stirring until the sirup will thread. Pour the sirup gradually on the beaten white of the egg, beating constantly, then add the melted chocolate. Continue beating until of the right consistency to spread; then add flavoring and pour over cake, spreading evenly with back of spoon.

The coating for chocolate creams, chips and caramels is made by melting a cake of chocolate and adding a little paraffine. A prepared chocolate for dipping is on the market. Melting is all that is required to prepare this for use.

Dying the Winter Coat

Will you please tell me a reliable place to have a winter coat cleaned and dyed?—S. A.

The Independent Dyers and Cleaners, 918 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan., is a reliable firm to which you can send your coat to be dyed.

Information About Wool

Can you give me the address of a reliable woolen mill where one can send wool to have it woven into cloth?—Mrs. L. D. D.

For this information I suggest you write to C. E. Elling, Extension Division, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Etiquette of the Movies

When a girl goes with a young man to a theater should he go down the aisle first or should she go first? Also, should the girl express a preference as to where they shall sit?—R. K.

If there is an usher the girl should follow him and precede her escort down the aisle. If there is no usher, the young man goes down the aisle first. Usually he will ask the girl if she has a preference for seats. When he asks, the girl should give a definite answer. However, it is permissible for the girl to express a preference, if the young man doesn't ask, if she cannot be comfortable in some locations.

The Man Who Said: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating"— was only half through

He started a good pudding-proof, but he didn't finish it.

There's a lot of trouble in the world from puddings that taste good but don't do good.

They "eat" well, but that ends the recommendation.

Sanitariums are full of pudding-eaters who stopped the test at taste and forgot to inquire whether their food gave the body what it needed—until the body rebelled.



Grape-Nuts is a food that tastes good and does good. The proof of Grape-Nuts begins in the eating and goes on through the splendid service which Grape-Nuts renders as a real food. Grape-Nuts is the perfected goodness of wheat and malted barley—delicious to taste, easy to digest, and exceptionally rich in nourishment for body and brain.

"There's a Reason" *for* Grape-Nuts

Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS



High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

YOUR paper stops when the paid-up period ends. What does your address label say this week?

Think You Can Spell?

Well, Try This!

$15.00 Cash Prize

Capper's Farmer will give a prize of $15.00 in cash to the person sending in the largest list of correctly spelled words made out of the word "DEMOCRAT," providing the list is accompanied by 25c to cover a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer. Every person who sends in a list of words accompanied by a one-year subscription and 25c, whether they win $15.00 or not will receive a prize. See how many words you can make out of "DEMOCRAT." See if you can be the fortunate person to win the $15.00 cash prize.



RULES Any man, woman, boy or girl in the U. S. residing outside of Topeka may take part in this prize Spelling Club. Write as plainly as you can. Make as many words as you can out of "Democrat." A few of the words you can make: Rate, Mat, Cat, etc. Do not use more letters in any word than there are in "Democrat." For example, don't use the word meet, because that takes two E's and there is only one E in "Democrat." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike, but with different meanings will only be counted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in this Spelling Club unless you send in a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer accompanied by a remittance of 25c, or a three-year subscription accompanied by a remittance of 50c, or a six-year subscription accompanied by $1.00. In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This Spelling Club closes November 19, 1921, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced just as soon after the closing date of the club as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has the largest list of correctly spelled words. The judges decision will be final, and Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

Get $100.00 Cash Instead of $15.00

For the largest list of correctly spelled words that accompany a one-year subscription and 25c, the winner gets $15.00 cash.

For the largest list of correctly spelled words, if accompanied by 50c and a three-year subscription, the winner gets $65.00 cash.

For the largest list of correctly spelled words, if accompanied by $1.00 and one six-year subscription the winner gets $100.00 cash.

Take advantage of the $100.00 cash prize offer, and when you send in your list of words accompany it with a six-year subscription and $1.00. Don't overlook this big offer.

CAPPER'S FARMER, Dept. 702, Topeka, Kansas

On a separate sheet of paper I am sending you the words I have formed from the word "Democrat." I am also enclosing $..... for which you are to send Capper's Farmer ..... year to

NAME.....

TOWN ..... STATE..... R. F. D.....

MY NAME .....

TOWN ..... STATE..... R. F. D.....

Do You Look Forward To a Good Night's Rest?

Do you regularly anticipate a refreshing sleep? Or do you dread going to bed, only to stare, sleepless, at the walls? The difference between sleeping and staring is simply a matter of nerves.

When your nervous system is in a sound condition, you are certain to sleep well. But when your nerves are worn out and beyond your control, your rest is broken and your awakening leaves you languid and irritable.

Doctors know that much of the nerve disorders result from tea and coffee drinking. The drugs in these drinks over-stimulate, often causing the serious ills which result from disturbing the regular bodily functions. It is for your health's sake that many doctors now say you should quit tea and coffee. Drink Postum, the delicious meal-time beverage instead! In flavor it is much like coffee.

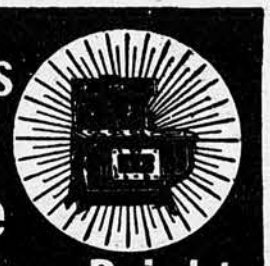
Postum is fundamentally a nerve strengthener because it lets you get sound, restful sleep. Postum is a skilfully-made cereal beverage, and the secret of its popularity is its protection to health and its delicious flavor.

Ask your grocer for Postum. Drink this hot, refreshing beverage in place of tea or coffee for 10 days and see what a wonderful difference it will make in the way you feel.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

Postum *for* Health
"There's a Reason"

Keeps Your Stove Shining Bright



Gives a brilliant glossy shine that does not rub off or dust off—that anneals to the iron—that lasts four times as long as any other.

Black Silk Stove Polish

is in a class by itself. It's more *carefully* made and made from *better materials.*

Try it on your parlor stove, your cook stove or your gas range. If you don't find it the best polish you ever used, your hardware or grocery dealer is authorized to refund your money.



There's "A Shine In Every Drop"

Get a Can TODAY

RUGS! *Write today for Booklet*

Don't throw away your old carpets! We make them into rugs.

O. McCORMICK RUG FACTORY
Topeka, Kansas

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

Tell Your Neighbor

About Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and urge him to subscribe.

A one-year subscription to this clean, fearless paper that stands up for the Farmer's Rights, will be $1.00 well spent.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine

BAYER

Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago, and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

"CASH IN" On Your Worn-Out Cream Separator



Most Liberal Exchange Offer

Big Cash Allowance on Your Worn Out Separator in Exchange for New Improved Economy King—the Up to Date Separator That Gives You Greater Dairy Profits.

Act Now-Limited Offer

Write today for Circular 65K94 which tells all about this wonderful exchange proposition and shows the big saving you can make on a real modern and efficient separator: This liberal offer lasts for a short time only. Positively will not be made again. Act quickly.

Sears, Roebuck and Co. Chicago

Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

Keeping Well When Growing Old is Not Necessarily Difficult

There is no special reason why it is more important to consider keeping well at one age than at another except that the job is more difficult at some ages than others, especially at critical periods of life and as years advance. The man who is well when 50 years old is quite likely to be well 25 years later, for he has weathered the hardest storms and has learned how to trim his vessel to the weather.

One of the simplest requirements for keeping well is that of drinking sufficient fresh water. The average adult should drink six to eight glasses a day and about half of the amount should be taken just before or with meals. There is no harm in drinking a glass of water with a meal. There is very definite harm in making the water wash the dry food down without mastication, but that is not because the water is used but because salivation is neglected.

Look to yourself and see how much water you drink daily, now that cool weather is upon us and you are not troubled with a great thirst. If you are 30 years old or more I venture the guess that you do not drink enough. It is very important for the proper work of the whole body that you drink water. It is especially important for the proper action of kidneys and bladder. Half of the population past 50 years old have some disturbance of bladder or kidneys. In many instances this would never have come had they drank a sufficient amount of water.

Begin now, drinking six to eight glasses of water daily. At first you will experience an unusual bladder activity that may be annoying. In a few days this will stop and you will find yourself in better health because of your increased water supply.

Use Tonics With Care

I am almost 41 years old and the mother of four young boys and two little girls.

We have a big garden, chickens and fruit for the mother to care for in addition to the family. There is a grandmother also, who thinks I should still take in extra work to keep up household expenses.

Can you send me some kind of a drug to stimulate me and keep me going until the children get older? I can pay you as soon as I can send some chickens to town and sell them. B. B.

There is no such drug. Stimulating tonics give an artificial energy but soon leave you worse than ever: they are only the whip to the tired horse. My prescription for you is 8 to 9 hours of sleep every night, in a single bed, in a room with plenty of fresh air. Allow half an hour while at the table for every meal. Take an hour of rest lying down in the afternoon of every day. This is what you need. It is your right and any sensible husband will see that you get it. It is just a matter of self-interest, for you will soon wear out entirely without it.

High Blood Pressure

I am just 48 years old and I am bothered with high blood pressure. It is 140 all the time. Is that dangerous or not? I am so very nervous and dizzy all the time. M. O. J.

140 is not unusually high blood pressure for a woman of 48. It is only a few points above normal for that age, and blood pressure varies a few points for very small matters.

Concerning Circumcision

I wish to have your advice about circumcision. Our doctor has advised us to have our little boy circumcised but I've been told by others it is not best to have the doctor to perform an operation. What other kind of treatment would you advise? T. L.

If your doctor thinks your boy needs circumcision you are doing a great injustice to the boy in neglecting it. When this little operation is needed nothing will really take its place. It is simple and safe and helpful.

Another "Best is Cheapest"

The hosiery problem is a rather perplexing one, especially where there are children. One way to solve the problem is to buy the best hosiery and to take good care of it. When buying the children's school hose it is well to purchase those having double feet and reinforced knees. They are a little more expensive than the others but they will make up for the additional cost by their durability.

Woolen hosiery will be popular this season. Both the plain colors and the fancy hose will be good. Brown will be the leading color but other shades will be worn a good deal, too. The saleslady whispered an interesting secret to me which I am sure you will be glad to share. It was, that the price of wool hosiery has gone down.

When buying cotton or lisle hose, one should try to secure those kinds which have double feet, as they will give more service. Cotton hose, especially in this day of uncertain dyes, should be washed frequently and alone. This will prevent the formation of lint which is caused by washing them with other colored clothes.

It always pays to buy good silk hose and to beware of bargains; they are likely to be "seconds." One pair of good silk hose, if given the proper care, will wear longer than six or eight pairs of the cheaper variety. The life of silk hose may be lengthened by washing them before they are worn. This strengthens the fibers.

Soiled hose should be washed after each time they are worn. Perspiration destroys the fibers so stockings should never be left with other soiled clothes until wash day. Mrs. R. A. G.

Cloud County.

The Afternoon Dress

Few clothes are as economical and attractive as the distinctive house dress. A pretty bright gingham worn on a winter day brightens the house wonderfully and also brightens the spirits of the wearer. Such a dress costs little and is worth much to the wearer, to say nothing of the effect it will have on the home atmosphere in every way. It inspires the husband and the children to be more tidy. Added respect is felt for the homemaker who will not let herself slump into a frowsy, untidy being simply because she must work hard.

Hilda Richmond.

Why Folks Like Cluny Lace

What bit of trimming expresses individuality better than cluny lace? A cluny piano or library scarf, cluny pillows, curtains, center pieces and doilies found in a living room give one the feeling that the housewife has discovered a new way of expressing her personality.

Lingerie trimmed with cluny lace breathes a daintiness given by no other finishing touch. Yokes, collar and cuff sets, combing jackets and boudoir caps



are dress accessories that lend themselves especially well to this kind of lace. Our fancywork book No. 04 tells how to make cluny lace for these and other articles.

We will send you book No. 04 on receipt of 15 cents in stamps or silver. Address Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Give number of book.

Self forgetfulness stores up happiness as the bees store up honey. The unselfish make joy for themselves as well as for everybody around them.

For Our Young Readers

Jack, Black Air Pilot. "You Can't Tell Me Anything About Scarecrows!" Says He

FOR days Black Jack could but cling to his perch in the tree or fly short distances to wet his parched throat in the cooling stream. But, unlike the days of danger before, there was no call of home. A new element had entered the life of our adventurous friend. Close by his side stayed Jen, the crow that had joined the flock on his last adventure. Even as his mother had fed Jack in his baby days, so Jen brought to the scarred flock leader the choicest offerings to be found. And so with returning strength, altho not before the flock had left for new feeding grounds, Black Jack with his companion took to the air for new adventures.

Here is the third of the stories about Jack, Black Air Pilot, which John F. Case has written for our boys and girls. In this story Jack attains the leadership of the new flock. Next week we will hear how Jack comes out in a fight with Nigger, the farmer's cat. The Editor.

There is no more wary bird than a crow. Every farmer boy knows how difficult it is to approach either a feeding flock or a group of the black air men high in the trees. Keen are the eyes of the crow family, instinctively they know when danger threatens and in every flock there is a leader whom followers obey implicitly. The winning of that leadership usually has meant victory over another who has won in the same way. But once a leader, no crow will go back to the ranks unless forced to do so. And so it was with Black Jack. There was no fear in his heart except for man, but never again would man have the opportunity to bring him to the ground. Flying high over every feeding place, he spied out the land and if any danger threatened he searched for new feeding grounds.

When Strategy Won

It was strategy and not valor that won Black Jack the leadership of the new flock. Slowly had his wounds healed and he knew that he could not win in a battle with the veteran captain of the black air fleet. So day after day he watched his opportunity.

Then came the day when Jack discovered as before a field over which a scarecrow stood guard. High in the air he sailed until convinced that no lurking figure was concealed below. Over the farm flew Jack until he found that in a nearby field guards were hiding ready to take toll from every marauding flock of visitors. Back to the flock flew Jack with his important message, only to be scorned by the leader.

"Caw," said Jack, "caw," which being interpreted meant, "Go on and take a chance. I know what I am talking about. If you would be safe, stay with me."

And so the flock divided while the leader swept down over the apparently unguarded field.

An Undisputed Leader

Following high in the air, Black Jack and his followers watched their friends circle and wheel and plunge downward to the waiting feast. Then, as before, there was a sharp report, and the flock leader was tumbling thru the air, never to rise again, while two of his companions kept him company. With frantic "caws" the crows flew to join the group hanging over the other field and again Jack found himself an undisputed leader. With the old note of command he headed for safer feeding grounds with every crow following. And so Jack learned the important lesson that all honors are not won by force of arms.

Leadership cannot be kept, however, without untiring effort and in the days to come Jack was to have his mettle tried. The day came when Jack must match his wits and wings against the other pirate of the air, the hawk. Fierce and strong was King Hawk when the crow family found him in forbidden territory. Away on a scouting expedition Black Jack found the fight in progress when he returned. Torn and bloody was Jen, his companion, for she had been singled out for the hawk's attack.

Like a Black Fury

Like a black fury the new crow leader joined in the battle until the enemy was routed. But so swiftly did he fly that soon except for one of the strongest members of the crow family, Jack and the invader were alone. Then ensued a battle royal when many times it seemed as if the crow warriors would be beaten. Finally it was strategy that won again. Down flew Jack's companion with the hawk in close pursuit until from far above Black Jack dropped like a falling stone and sent his enemy crashing into the tree tops with a broken wing. No quarter was given and soon King Hawk was on the ground never to rise again.

The winners of the September 24 puzzle—Molasses, you will find, catches more flies than vinegar—are Ralph Swank, Harold Nash, Lynne Nash, Edna May Reynolds, Juanita Shehi and Fanny Yode.

I like the puzzles in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.
Republic, Kan. Pauline Beck.

Sleep eight hours a day—but at night!



When the circus comes to town sometimes there's an animal in the parade that you don't often see. No, it isn't an elephant. You can find what it is by cutting out these odd looking squares and pasting them on a piece of paper the way they should go. When you have found what animal the picture makes send the name of it to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



"Mr. Jackie Jones, the cook lady says tell the master to order more Kellogg's Corn Flakes right away, because they ain't no more in the whole house since everybody's eating Kellogg's—they're so awful good!"

Don't wait another day to know the deliciousness of Kellogg's Corn Flakes

How Kellogg's Corn Flakes appeal to the most fastidious appetites! What a wonder-picture they make—all joyously tumbled and jumbled in a big bowl; sunny-brown, oven-fresh—the gladdest good-to-eat cereal you've ever tasted—or looked upon!

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are a revelation—palate-ticklers that bring the sunshine right into the breakfast room and get the day going all right! Never was such flavor as you'll find in Kellogg's; never was there such all-the-time crispness!



Your happiness will know no bounds when you see the little folks come back for "more Kellogg's, Mother, please!"

And, my—how Kellogg's delight the mothers, too—and the daddies and brothers and sisters! Kellogg's win everybody—they're so delicious!

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBLES and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

Christmas Presents Given Away
Boys! Girls! Join The
Capper Christmas Club

Many boys and girls remember with pleasure the big fat checks they received from Arthur Capper last year just before Christmas. Did you get one? Whether you did or not you can easily earn one this year. But you must speak for it early. Send your name and address to the manager and you will receive full information about the Capper Christmas Club.

Many Prizes Will Be Given

Valuable prizes will be given every week from now until Christmas. Don't fail to get your part of them. Dolls and watches for the girls, knives and rifles for the boys, phonographs, bicycles and many other things which we have not space to mention. Then at the close of the club more than $500.00 in cash will be awarded to the club members who have done the best work.

Manager, Capper Christmas Club,
Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
Dear Sir: Please tell me about the Capper Christmas Club for I want some of the money and valuable prizes which are to be given to boys and girls for Christmas.

My name is.....

My address is.....

Fill Out the Above Coupon and Mail At Once



State Has Big Grain Yields

Two-thirds of Wheat Crop Already Marketed

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



Kansas Farmers Should Produce More Mutton and Wool. Many Sections of the State Have Very Satisfactory Conditions for Sheep Raising.

CROP conditions in Kansas as well as in nearly every part of the United States seem to be fairly satisfactory altho there are now some reductions in the estimated yields as reported last month. The corn crop of the Nation is estimated now at 3,162,872,000 bushels and altho this is approximately 69 million bushels less than for 1920 it is 365 million bushels more than the five-year average.

The Nation's wheat crop is estimated at 740,330,000 bushels which is approximately 46 million bushels less than for last year and 90 million bushels less than the five-year average. The spring wheat crop is now estimated at 196,451,000 bushels or approximately 13 million bushels less than the September estimate. The winter wheat crop estimated at 543,879,000 or in round numbers at 544 million bushels.

The oats crop of the United States is estimated at 1,075,856,000 bushels or approximately 11 million bushels less than the September estimate and 447 million bushels less than the yield for last year. Other crops of the Nation are estimated as follows: Barley, 164,516,000 bushels; rye, 64,332,000 bushels; potatoes, 375,587,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 106,596,000 bushels; tame hay, 79,808,000 tons; wild hay, 14,811,000 tons; and cotton, 6,587,000 bales.

Corn Ready for the Crib

A recent report released by Edward C. Paxton of the United States Bureau of Markets at Topeka says: "The Kansas corn crop is ready for the crib with a forecast yield of 25.2 bushels an acre and a total of 124,039,000 bushels. Last year's crop, which was the largest in recent years amounted to 137,535,000 bushels. It used to be said that Kansas never produced more than an average wheat crop and more than an average corn crop in the same year. Both 1920 and 1921 have proved the fallacy of any such statement. This year's corn crop while not generally good either in quality or yield, is unusually good in all of the eastern third and much of the western third of the state.

"Preliminary estimates indicate this year's yield of oats to be 21.5 bushels an acre for a crop of 47,214,000 bushels. Last year's yield was 30.7 bushels an acre and the Kansas 10-year average is 26.2 bushels.

Barley Yield is 19 Bushels

"The barley yield is placed at 19 bushels an acre on preliminary estimate as compared with 25.4 bushels in 1920. The total crop this year may reach 16 million bushels as compared with 21 million bushels in 1920.

"Kafir and milo matured well during September and cutting is general. Condition at harvest is rated at 88 per cent of normal with a prospetcive yield of grain of 21.1 bushels an acre. Last year's condition at time of harvest was 91 per cent and the final estimate of yield in 1920 was 21.2 bushels. There is a heavy carry over of 1920 kafirs in the southwest.

"Other October crop estimates in Kansas indicate the following yields: Alfalfa seed, 2.3 bushels an acre; broomcorn, 390 pounds an acre; pasture condition, 85 per cent; sugar beet crop condition, 86 per cent; Irish potatoes, 66 bushels an acre; and sweet potatoes, 107 bushels an acre."

Marketing of crops is in progress and the movement of wheat is unusually rapid in Kansas. According to Mr. Paxton fully 66 per cent of the Kansas wheat crop for 1921 had passed into trade channels by October 1, as compared with 40 per cent at this time last year. Various reasons have been assigned for early marketing, but probably the most potent was the need for cash to liquidate bank obligations and pay up harvesting and threshing costs. The wheat movement has been uniform thruout the state. Finney county is the only one that indicates less than 50 per cent moved. Several counties show as high as 85 per cent of the crop already marketed.

An added incentive for early disposal was the prevalence of weevil in storage bins. The weevil is still a menace to stored grain and is present in portions of the state where it has never been known before.

Lower Freights Promised

If lower freights are granted as many anticipate the bountiful crops of Kansas will move speedily to market and turn into mountains of gold. Clyde M. Reed of the public utilities commission of Kansas has made it clear that these reductions are needed and he announces that probably an average reduction of 20 per cent in freights on carload lots of horses, broomcorn and vinegar will be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a result of the hearings last week before Examiner Disque in Topeka. Other reductions it is said are also in sight.

Kansas farm conditions for the week ending October 8 were fairly satisfactory. In the weekly report issued by the Kansas state board of agriculture in co-operation with the Kansas State Farm Bureau, the Kansas State Grange and the county deputies, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board of agriculture says:

"In the eastern section of the state local showers have been quite general during the past week especially in the southern counties but elsewhere little rain has fallen. The light rains in Eastern Kansas are not to be regarded as an unfavorable condition as there is generally plenty of moisture in the soil to give the new wheat a proper start. In Central and Western Kansas more moisture is needed and in some sections urgently needed to start growth in the seeded fields and maintain a vigorous growth where the new wheat has already sprouted. The few reports of the condition of the growing wheat crop in Eastern Kansas are generally favorable. The tone of the replies from other sections is much less encouraging. In the Western counties the wheat outlook at the moment is distinctly discouraging. Rather heavy frosts were reported during the week in eastern and northern counties.

Sorghums Maturing Rapidly

"Corn is now past the stage where danger from frost is to be feared and dry and cool weather is favorable for hardening the kernel. Some husking of corn is already reported. The sorghums are ripening rapidly. Harvesting is quite generally in progress. In some of the southern counties it is reported that from one-half to two-thirds of the harvest work has been completed. The condition of pastures is generally reported as fair to good in the eastern portion of the state and as too dry in central and western sections.

"Hog cholera has not yet been entirely eradicated. A fresh outbreak of moderate intensity has occurred in Miami county during the week. The movement of cattle to market reported may be described generally as slow to normal. An apparent exception to the general rule is a report from Chase county indicating a rapid movement of grass cattle to market. Prices are extremely unsatisfactory. A report has been received of one man in Rush county who has recently sold 10 head of cattle, all over a year old, for $200. Horses are reported as not desired unless extra good."

County Crop Reports

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

Allen—We are having ideal weather. Wheat sowing is progressing satisfactorily. Corn is drying up and will do to crib by October 15. Pastures are excellent and stock is in satisfactory condition. Cream, eggs and other produce are bringing a good price.—T. E. Whitlow, October 5.

Anderson—We received a big rain last week which stopped all farm work but the fields are dry and farmers are working again. It came near frosting September 29. Farmers are filling silos. Kafir seems to be the main crop here for that purpose. Eggs are worth 33c and butterfat is 39c; corn, 38c.—J. W. Hendrix, October 5.

Chautauqua—Wheat sowing is nearly completed and some of it is up. A few farmers are husking corn. Livestock is in good condition but there is no sale for it. Baled prairie hay delivered to the station is worth $7 a ton; wheat from 90c to 95c; butterfat, 35c; flour $3.80 and $4.40 a hundred and eggs are selling for 25c.—A. A. Nance, October 5.

Clay—Farmers are drilling wheat. Some of the early sown wheat is up. Weevils are infesting a few of the wheat bins. Wheat is worth $1.04; butterfat, 36c; poultry, 15c and hogs are selling for $6 a hundredweight; eggs, 29c.—P. R. Forslund, October 8.

Cowley—We had an excellent rain recently which put the ground in good condition for wheat seeding. If weather conditions are favorable seeding will be completed next week. We had a frost last week. Pastures are excellent and stock is in satisfactory condition. Wheat is worth $1.10; corn, 30c; kafir, 40c and eggs are 38c; hens, 18c; oats, 25c.—L. Thurber, October 8.

Coffey—We are having cooler weather. A number of farmers have their wheat all in and it is up and looking excellent. The ground is in ideal condition for sowing. Kafir is ripe and is being harvested. A number of cattle have been shipped out and not many will be fed.—A. T. Stewart, October 5.

Elk—Farmers are cutting kafir and clearing up their fall haying. Farm help is plentiful. We had a frost last week. Pastures are better than usual. Many cattle have been shipped. More public sales are being held than for some time and all prices except those for horses are better. Cream is worth 32c and eggs are worth 27c.—D. W. Lockhart, October 8.

Ellsworth—Fall seeding is being completed and wheat is coming up. Pastures have improved greatly since the rain September 19. Cane and kafir stubbles have made a heavy second growth and are being pastured. Last week there was frost in many places. Wheat is worth $1.12; butterfat, 39c and eggs are selling for 24c.—W. L. Reed, October 8.

Finney—A large acreage of wheat has been sown and some is up and is excellent. There will be an unusually large amount of kafir and milo. All kinds of cattle are in excellent condition. Eggs are worth 25c and butter is 40c; cream, 32c.—Max Engler, October 5.

Ford—Some of the early sown wheat has been destroyed by worms. Most of the wheat which has been sown will not come up until we get a good rain. Feed is nearly all put up. Roads are in good condition and tourists are making good use of the Santa Fe trail.—John Zurbuchen, October 1.

Franklin—Wheat sowing is being rushed. The early sown wheat is up and looks excellent. Not much corn is being cut as there is a large amount of hay. Pastures are still good. Corn is nearly ready to crib. A few cattle are being shipped to market thru the Franklin County Shipping association. Twenty-five cent corn is predicted for this fall.—E. D. Gillette, October 8.

Geary—We are having cooler weather, and we had a frost last week. Wheat sowing is progressing satisfactorily. The ground is in excellent condition. The early sown wheat is a good stand but late sowing needs a good rain. Acreage will be large this year. There is plenty of rough feed. Corn is a fair crop. Very little feeding will be done this winter so corn will probably sell for 25c or 30c a bushel. Wheat is worth $1.06; corn, 35c; butter, 33c and oats are 25c; eggs, 32c.—O. R. Strauss, October 8.

Gove and Sheridan—Ground is in excellent condition. Fall seeding is from one-half to two-thirds completed. The acreage will not be less than last year. Very few sales are being held. Seventy-five per cent of the new wheat already has been marketed. Wheat is worth $1.05; cream, 35c and eggs are 30c.—John Aldrich, October 5.

Greenwood—Nearly 6 inches of rain has fallen in the last two weeks which delayed wheat sowing, but drills have started again. A large acreage of the ground which was prepared early will have to be worked again. Wheat which was sowed early is up. Pastures are excellent and hay land is making a large growth. Wheat is worth $1 to $1.05; old corn, 40c and eggs are 30c.—John H. Fox, October 8.

Harvey—Wheat sowing is in full blast. We had a frost last week. Livestock is in excellent condition. Wheat is worth $1.05; corn, 45c; butter, 40c; oats, 35c; eggs, 37c; potatoes, $2; apples, $2.15.—H. W. Prouty, October 1.

Kearny—Most farmers are harvesting their kafir, cane and milo. Not many public sales are being held. Livestock is in good condition. The price of all livestock is low. Eggs are worth 24c and butterfat is 34c.—Cecil Long, October 8.

Labette—Threshing is completed and the yields varied from 12 to 26 bushels an acre. The wheat acreage will be smaller next year. Corn is better than it has been for 10 years. There is some wheat in the ground but most of it will be sown this week. Wheat at the Farmers' Union elevator is worth $1.18. Cream is worth 35c and potatoes are $2.—J. N. McLane, October 8.

Linn—We have had no rain recently yet the ground is too wet in most fields to prepare for wheat sowing. Kafir is excellent and is ready to cut but it is down considerably. A few farmers are making molasses and the price is $1 a gallon. A few sales are being held and everything brings fair prices, except horses. Some road work is being done which was badly needed as the roads are worn out in many places. We are having excellent weather. Stock is in good condition tho we hear reports of hog cholera in places. Old hens are worth 17c; boilers, 19c; eggs, 32c and butter is 35c.—J. W. Clinesmith, October 9.

Logan—Wheat sowing is nearly completed. A large acreage has been sown. Ground is in fair condition but is getting a little dry. Wheat is not large enough for pasture. Rough feed is plentiful and stock is in good condition but there is not much sale for it at present prices. Wheat is worth $1.12; barley, 25c; cream, 32c and oats are 24c; eggs 27c.—T. J. Daw, October 8.

Lyon—The temperature was near the freezing point last week. Farmers are sowing wheat and filling silos. Recent showers have made the grass much better for stock. Roads are in good condition and there is much travel. Stock is in good condition. Several loads of corn were hauled to the mill.—E. R. Griffith, October 8.

Morris—Five inches of rain fell in the first part of September which put the ground in excellent condition for seeding wheat. Seeding is nearly completed and some is up. Chinch bugs and grasshoppers are numerous. Feed is nearly all cut. Kafir will make an unusually good crop. Pastures have revived since rains came. A considerable amount of stock has been shipped out but cattle prices are not very satisfactory. Wheat is worth $1.05 to $1.10; butterfat, 37c and eggs are 37c.—J. R. Henry, October 8.

Rooks—There is some complaint of poor germination of wheat. A few localities haven't had any rain. Hogs are worth $7; cattle, $3; eggs, 20c and butterfat is 33c.—C. O. Thomas, October 5.

Rush—A good rain is needed in this county. There is still enough moisture in the subsoil to sprout the wheat. Early sown wheat is looking excellent. Ninety-three per cent of the wheat is sown but all will be sown within the next 10 days. Farmers are digging potatoes and a good crop is assured. A considerable amount of wheat is being marketed. Corn is very uneven. Cows are failing greatly on milk and cream. The fourth crop of alfalfa is being put up. Frost last week killed all vegetation. Stock is in fair condition. There is not a great demand for hogs. Wheat is worth $1.10; butterfat,

(Continued on Page 24.)

Do Farmers Desire Co-operation?

WHILE the methods of the National Association of Grain Dealers in their war on the U. S. Grain Growers Inc. have apparently changed somewhat, there is no let-up in the attack. The first plan of the dealers who dread the development of co-operative grain marketing was to raise a quarter-million "slush fund" with which to nip the co-operative enterprise at the start. That this was a mistake and only gave the farmers a club to come back with, the grain dealers now appreciate. Their present attack is less objectionable in its methods.

At its national convention the grain dealers' association appealed to all private dealers to fight the farmers' movement on the ground that unless private co-operative marketing is destroyed, it will destroy the private grain dealer.

The U. S. Grain Growers Inc. will not quarrel with that ultimatum. It states what they are after. They propose a grain marketing system that is co-operative and complete, from the individual grower thru the local elevator, the combination of local elevators with the terminals and direct dealing with millers and exporters.

Grain dealers, nevertheless, would not be put out of business, since somebody must run the terminals and make the sales, and men of experience in the trade are best qualified to do it efficiently. But such grain dealers would become a part of the system of co-operative marketing.

While grain dealers seem to be responding to the call to get out and join the fight, the growers are slower in responding to the call to the colors of co-operation. And this will be the point where co-operation will succeed or miserably fail. They have no power whatever to check it. It rests with the farmers themselves. If the farmers prefer the present system of commissions, themselves out of it, or if they have no confidence in their leaders or in one another, or if they break up into factional rivalries and ambitions for leadership, the grain dealers will easily win the fight. It is even doubtful whether the active opposition the dealers are urged to put up by their national officers and convention will not rather promote the co-operative movement than hurt it, by arousing the loyal support of grain growers, where the co-operative organization is unable to do so. But whether farmers are to take up marketing or not is up to the farmers. They will make the decision.

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from Page 10.)

We went to the mow and searched for the pennies, but not one of them could we find.

I remembered that when I saw them last Amos had them in his hand.

"I'm awful 'fraid for him—ayes I be!" said Aunt Deel. "I'm 'fraid Rovin' Kate was right about him—ayes!"

"What did she say?" I asked.

"That he was goin' to be hung—ayes! You can't play with him no more. Boys that take what don't belong to them—which I hope he didn't—ayes I hope it awful—are apt to be hung by their necks until they are dead—jest as he was goin' to hang ol' Shep—ayes!—they are!"

Again I saw the dark figure of old Kate standing in the sunlight and her ragged garments and bony hands and heard the hiss of her flying pencil point. I clung to my aunt's dress for a moment and then I found old Shep and sat down beside him with my arm around his neck. I did not speak of the story because I had promised not to and felt sure that Amos would do something to me if I did.

Uncle Peabody seemed to feel very badly when he learned how Amos had turned out.

"Don't say a word about it," said he. "Mebbe you lost the pennies. Don't mind 'em."

Soon after that, one afternoon, Aunt Deel came down in the field where we were dragging. While she was talking with Uncle Peabody an idea occurred to me and the dog and I ran for the house. There was a pan of honey on the top shelf of the pantry and ever since I had seen it put there I had cherished secret designs.

Down Went the Honey

I ran into the deserted house, and with the aid of a chair climbed to the first shelf and then to the next, and reached into the pan and drew out a comb of honey, and with no delay whatever it went to my mouth. Suddenly it seemed to me that I had been hit by lightning. It was the sting of a bee. I felt myself going and made a wild grab and caught the edge of the pan and down we came to the floor—the pan and I—with a great crash.

I discovered that I was in desperate pain and trouble and I got to my feet and ran. I didn't know where I was going. It seemed to me that any other place would be better than that. My feet took me toward the barn and I crawled under it and hid there. My lip began to feel better, by and by, but big and queer. It stuck out so that I could see it. I heard my uncle coming with the horses. I concluded that I would stay where I was, but the dog came and sniffed and barked at the hole thru which I had crawled as if saying, "Here he is!" My position was untenable. I came out. Shep began trying to clean my clothes with his tongue. Uncle Peabody stood near with the horses. He looked at me. He stuck his finger into the honey on my coat and smelt it.

"Well, by—" he stopped and came closer and asked.

"What's happened?"

"Bee stung me," I answered.

"Where did ye find so much honey that ye could go swimmin' in it?" he asked.

I heard the door of the house open suddenly and the voice of Aunt Deel.

"Peabody! Peabody! Come here quick," she called.

Uncle Peabody ran to the house, but I stayed out with the dog.

Thru the open door I heard Aunt Deel saying: "I can't stan' it any longer and I won't—not another day—ayes, I can't stan' it. That boy is a reg'lar pest."

They came out on the veranda. Uncle Peabody said nothing, but I could see that he couldn't stand it either. My brain was working fast.

"Come here, sir," Uncle Peabody called.

I knew it was serious, for he had never called me "sir" before. I went slowly to the steps.

"My lord!" Aunt Deel exclaimed. "Look at that lip and the honey all over him—ayes! I tell ye—I can't stan' it."

"Say, boy, is there anything on this place that you ain't tipped over?" Uncle Peabody asked in a sorrowful tone. "Wouldn't ye like to tip the house over?"

I was near breaking down in this answer:

"I went into the but'ry and that pan jumped on to me."

"Didn't you taste the honey?"

"No," I drew in my breath and shook my head.

"Liar, too!" said Aunt Deel. "I can't stan' it an' I won't."

Uncle Peabody's Voice Trembled

Uncle Peabody was sorely tried, but he was keeping down his anger. His voice trembled as he said:

"Boy, I guess you'll have to—"

Uncle Peabody stopped. He had been driven to the last ditch, but he had not stepped over it. However, I knew what he had started to say and sat down on the steps in great dejection. Shep followed, working at my coat with his tongue.

I think that the sight of me must have touched the heart of Aunt Deel.

"Peabody Baynes, we musn't be cruel," said she in a softer tone, and then she brought a rag and began to assist Shep in the process of cleaning my coat. "Good land! He's got to stay here—ayes!—he ain't got no other place to go to."

"But if you can't stan' it," said Uncle Peabody.

"I've got to stan' it—ayes!—I can't stan' it, but I've got to—ayes! So have you."

Aunt Deel put me to bed altho it was only five o'clock. As I lay looking up at the shingles a singular resolution came to me. It was born of my longing for the companionship of my kind and of my resentment. I would go and live with the Dunkelbergs. I would go the way they had gone and find them. I knew it was ten miles away, but of course everybody knew where the Dunkelbergs lived and any one would show me. I would run and get there before dark and tell them that I wanted to live with them, and every day I would play with Sally Dunkelberg. Uncle Peabody was not half as nice to play with as she was.

I heard Uncle Peabody drive away. I watched him thru the open window. I could hear Aunt Deel washing the dishes in the kitchen. I got out of bed very slyly and put on my Sunday clothes. I went to the open window. The sun had just gone over the top of the woods. I would have to hurry to get to the Dunkelbergs' before dark. I crept out on the top of the shed and descended the ladder that leaned against it. I stood a moment listening. The dooryard was covered with shadows and very still. The dog must have gone with Uncle Peabody. I ran thru the garden to the road and down it as fast as my bare feet could carry me. In that direction the nearest house was almost a mile away. I remember I was out of breath, and the light growing dim before I got to it. I went on. It seemed to me that I had gone nearly far enough to reach my destination when I heard a buggy coming behind me.

"Hello!" a voice called.

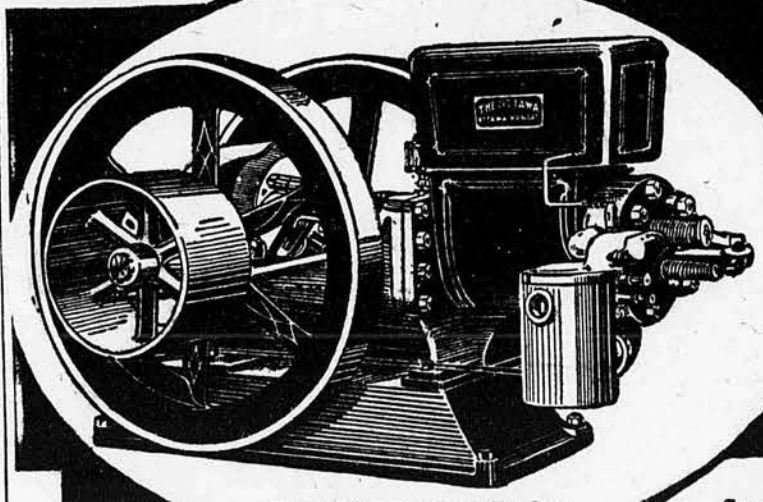
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Works Wool for the Growers

The Nashua Woolen Mills, Nashua, Ia., has advised the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation that it is in a position to process raw wool for the growers. The factory recently has been overhauled, its capacity doubled and new machinery installed. The management says it can process the growers' wool in almost any quantity into yarn, blankets and higher grades of woven material.

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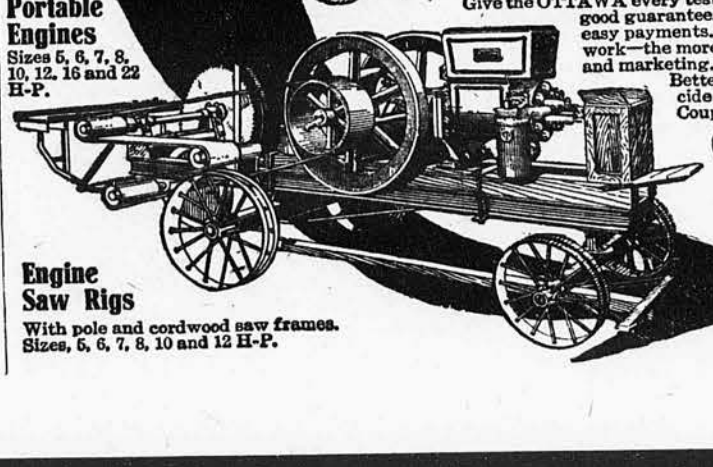
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All sizes for all uses—1½ up to 22 H-P. More sizes to choose from. Stationary, Portable or Saw Rig. Easy to start without cranking; easy to keep running under any and all conditions.

Dependable power at all times. Use cheapest fuel at big saving. Pull big surplus over rated H-P. Better built throughout for hardest kind of service. Thousands in daily use giving lasting satisfaction, every owner a booster.



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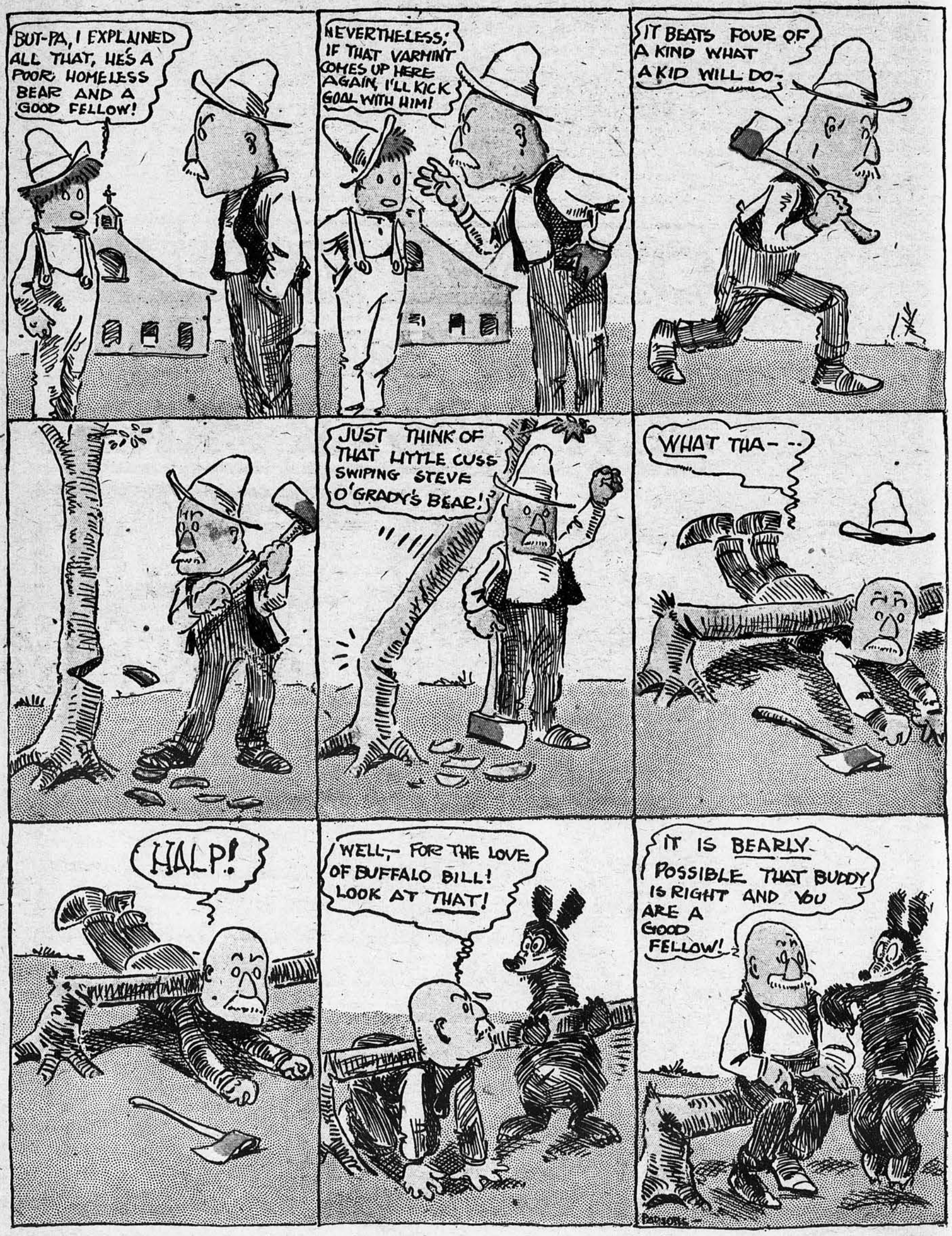
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Address.....

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Bruno Saves Dad From an Awful Calamity and is Henceforth Regarded by Hi as a Good Fellow and a Worthy Member of the Family



Bears Raid the Grain Pit

Wheat Futures Show Drops of 8 to 9 Cents

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

GRAIN speculators this week had another inning at the expense of the farmers and put a real crimp in the wheat market. Some of the alleged depressing influences were that there was too much wheat at the big terminal markets and at the same time disappointing foreign and domestic demands were reported. This brought about an unfavorable reaction and all grain futures reached new low levels. Large interests were at work on the bear side and it ended in a very heavy drop in grain. Wheat futures at the close of the market were down 8¼ cents for December and 9 cents for May. December wheat in Chicago dropped to $1.07¾ and in Kansas City the low level was 98⅞c. Large accumulations of wheat both at Kansas City and Galveston were reported. At the close of the market Kansas City had on hand 10½ million bushels and Galveston about 5½ million bushels.

Big Slump in Spring Wheat

The visible supply of wheat for last week in the Nation was given as 53 million bushels or about 1,636,000 bushels more than that for the preceding week. However, despite the drop in prices receipts at all market points were large. It is thought that unsatisfactory financial conditions of grain growers and cramped credits have caused the heavy shipments. A decrease of a little more than 13 million bushels in the Government estimate on the spring wheat crop failed to cause any very big improvement in the market.

Other grain futures followed the declines in wheat. Corn futures lost ⅞ to 1½ cents; oats futures dropped 2⅜ to 2⅞ cents; and rye futures about the same as for wheat. The following quotations were given at Kansas City at the close of the market on grain futures: December wheat, $1.11⅞; May wheat, $1.17⅛; December corn, 41⅞c; May corn, 47¾c; December oats, 34c.

Kansas City Grain Sales

This week the tendency was downward on all cash sales of wheat in carlot quantities. Dark hard wheat was down 2 to 5 cents a bushel, and Red wheat lost from 1 cent to 4 cents a bushel. The following cash sales were reported at Kansas City:

No. 1 dark hard wheat, $1.09 to $1.18; No. 2 dark hard, $1.09 to $1.18; No. 3 dark hard, $1.08 to $1.18; No. 4 dark hard, $1.05 to $1.15; No. 1 hard wheat, $1.04 to $1.09; No. 2 hard, $1.03 to $1.09; No. 3 hard, $1.02 to $1.09; No. 4 hard, $1.04 to $1.07; No. 5 hard, $1.02 to $1.05; No. 1 Red wheat, $1.20 to $1.21; No. 2 Red, $1.19; No. 3 Red, $1.10; No. 4 Red, $1.03; No. 5 Red, 92c; No. 2 mixed wheat, 81 to 82c; No. 2 hard White wheat, $1.

Corn was in fair demand but was unchanged to 1½ cents lower. The following sales were reported at Kansas City:

No. 1 white corn, 39½c; No. 2 White, 39½c; No. 3 White, 38½c; No. 4 White, 37c; No. 1 Yellow corn, 39½c; No. 2 Yellow, 39c; No. 3 Yellow, 38½c; No. 4 Yellow, 37½ to 38c; No. 1 mixed corn, 38½c; No. 2 mixed, 38½c; No. 3 mixed, 37½c; No. 4 mixed, 34 to 35c.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on other grains: No. 2 White oats, 31½c; No. 3 White, 30c; No. 4 White, 29c; No. 2 Red oats, 34 to 37c; No. 3 Red, 32 to 36c; No. 4 Red, 27 to 29c; No. 2 White kafir, $1.25; No. 3 White, $1.23; No. 4 White, $1.18; No. 2 milo, $1.30 to $1.35; No. 3 milo, $1.28 to $1.32; No. 4 milo, $1.25 to $1.27; No. 2 rye, 72½c; No. 3 barley, 42c; No. 4 barley, 40c.

Hay Prices Unchanged

Hay prices for the week were practically unchanged. The following quotations were given at Kansas City:

Choice alfalfa, $21 to $23 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, $18 to $20.50; standard alfalfa, $15 to $17.50; No. 2 alfalfa, $11.50 to $14.50; No. 3 alfalfa, $9 to $11; No. 1 prairie hay, $12 to $13.50; No. 2 prairie, $10 to $11.50; No. 3 prairie, $6.50 to $9.50; No. 1 timothy hay, $14 to $14.50; standard alfalfa, $12 to $13.50; No. 2 timothy, $11 to $12; No. 3 timothy, $8 to $10.50; No. 1 clover hay, $11 to $12.50; No. 2 clover, $6 to $11.50; packing hay, $5 to $6; straw, $9.50 to $10 a ton.

During the week but little interest was manifested in millfeeds and there was only a small demand. The following quotations are given at Kansas City:

Bran, $10.25 to $10.50; brown shorts, $16 to $17; gray shorts, $18 to $19; linseed meal on Milwaukee basis, $41.50 to $42; cottonseed meal also on Milwaukee basis, $42 to $45 a ton.

Kansas is the World's Bread Basket

BY J. R. KOONTZ

KANSAS flour goes by the trainload over railroads to the Mississippi River and Chicago for the East, and to the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast for export. The foreign demand is increasing steadily. Kansas flour today is used in practically every civilized country.

The London Times, in an article recently about American food productions, mentioned Kansas as a wheat producing district of world renown and said it was "one of the earth's greatest bread baskets." During several months after the war, Paris papers published stories elaborately illustrated, about the arrival of Kansas flour, especially mentioning the excellent quality of the product.

The Paris Temps not long ago printed a picture of a shipload of Kansas flour piled on the pier, and with it a Kansas wheat field scene. France and other European countries were sorely in need of flour, and items about the big shipments from Kansas appealed to them as much as did any other kind of news items available for publication at that time.

How Much Air Do You Use?

The amount of air in a tire directly affects the mileage. If there is not enough pressure the tire breaks down and the owner does not get his money's worth out of it. How much air do you keep in your tire? How much should you keep in it? That is just one of many things that affect the life of a tire. The owner who knows these things can save many dollars in his tire bill for a year.

For 15 cents sent to the book editor of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., you can obtain a pamphlet which tells many ways in which tires can be conserved and more mileage gotten from them. It was prepared by the farm engineering editor of the Capper Farm Press. Motor car owners who read this pamphlet will find in it hints that will help them save dollars for every penny it costs. Order your copy today.

Sells His Culls at a Profit

An angle of the purebred hog business often neglected is the disposal of animals not quite good enough for breeding purposes. Sam Little, Poland China breeder, living at Big Springs, Tex., sells his culls to neighbors and to the local butcher for killing. The town butcher gave him 2 cents a pound more than market price for two pigs 7 months old, weighing 607 pounds recently. Neighbors buy his culls for feeders at about twice what they will pay for other pigs.

A Thought for Today

The good man prolongs his life; to be able to enjoy one's past life is to live twice.—Martial.

Steam is the most flexible and efficient motive power known for transportation.



YOU are the Judge!

YOU don't have to trust anyone else's judgment. Here are actual cloth samples sent you without charge. Samples of Clothcraft serges—blue, brown, gray. Of finest balanced worsted yarns, chosen for their natural fibre strength, woven in the simplest and strongest kind of weave—they "wear like iron."

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—all to give you the best value in a suit at the minimum price.

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12	1.44	4.80	28	3.36	11.20
13	1.56	5.20	29	3.48	11.60
14	1.68	5.60	30	3.60	12.00
15	1.80	6.00	31	3.72	12.40
16	1.92	6.40	32	3.84	12.80
17	2.04	6.80	33	3.96	13.20
18	2.16	7.20	34	4.08	13.60
19	2.28	7.60	35	4.20	14.00
20	2.40	8.00	36	4.32	14.40
21	2.52	8.40	37	4.44	14.80
22	2.64	8.80	38	4.56	15.20
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We believe that every advertisement in this department is reliable and exercise the utmost care in accepting classified advertising. However, as practically everything advertised in this department has no fixed market value, and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot guarantee eggs to reach the buyer unbroken or to hatch, or that fowls or baby chicks will reach the destination alive. We will use our offices in attempting to adjust honest disputes between buyers and sellers, but will not attempt to settle minor disputes or bickerings in which the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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$20 DAILY SELLING WONDERFUL LOW-priced Ford bumper. Outsells all others. Every Ford owner eager buyer. Act quick. Wallace McCormick, Streator, Ill.

COUNTY AGENTS TO WORK IN CONNECTION with our traveling salesmen full or part time. No experience necessary. Liberal commission. Disinfectants, sheep dip, silo paint, barn paints, house paints, enamels, varnishes, and roofing cements. The Weathercraft Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD, RELIable men to sell National Brand fruit trees and a general line of nursery stock. Carl F. Heart of Kansas earned $2,312.67 in 18 weeks the past season, an average of $128.48 per week. You might be just as successful. We offer steady employment, loan outfit free and pay cash weekly. Write at once for terms, territory, etc. Catalog free to planters. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

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PLEATINGS—ALL KINDS. A SPECIALTY of plaids and stripes. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka.

PATENTS. BOOKLET AND ADVICE free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.

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

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO BUY, SELL or exchange you will find these classified columns a profitable market place. The cost is small but results are big.

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AUTOMOBILE OWNERS, GARAGE MEN, mechanics, repairmen, send for free copy of this month's issue. It contains helpful, instructive information on overhauling, ignition troubles, wiring, carburetors, storage batteries, etc. Over 110 pages, illustrated. Send for free copy today. Automobile Digest, 622 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

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MARRIED MAN WANTS SITUATION ON farm year round. F. M. Mendenhall. Lorena, Okla.

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1,000 TONS SILAGE, 100 TONS ALFALFA. Much other feed. Good water and feed lots. Albert Rogler, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

TWO DOUBLE UNIT EMPIRE MILKING machine complete with engine. Good condition. Price $200. Fred Messmer, Milton, Kan.

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ALFALFA HAY DIRECT FROM THE growers, over 100 cars ready for shipment. Let us quote you prices on a car load delivered at your station. Herefordonia Farms, Cimarron, Kan.

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TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, RICH, mellow chewing and smoking. 10 lbs., $3; 20 lbs., $5. Farmers Club, Mayfield, Ky.

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FERRETS FOR SALE. PRICES FREE. Book on ferrets 10c. Muzzles 25c. Roy Green, Wellington, Ohio.

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FOR SALE—DACHSHUND PUPPIES, $8 each. G. Yordy, Carneiro, Kan.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. DR. Chas. W. Bower, 1117 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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COLLIE PUPS FROM NATURAL HEELers. Males, $8; females, $5. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kan.

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED WHITE ESquimo-Spitz pups; good prices for good stuff. Write or phone; I will do the rest. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

BLACK SHEPHERDS EXCEL AS HEEL drivers. Airedales, White Collies, pups, spayed females, breeding stock. List 6c. Springdale Kennels, Gilman, Mont.

GERMAN SHEPHERD, AIREDALES, COLlies, 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.

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

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SILVER CAMPINE COCKERELS, $2 AND $3. E. H. Cory, Parsons, Kan.

DUCKS

PURE BRED WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes, $2 each. Mrs. W. A. Stagner, Plainville, Kan.

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FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN HENS, $1, $2. Sarah Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

100 ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS. Amiel Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels, $1.50. Walter Montgomery, Belpre, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels. Russell strain, $1.50 each. Ernst Trussel, Ellsworth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN TOM Barron pullets and cockerels, $1. Nellie Freeman, De Soto, Kansas.

VERIBEST BARRON COCKERELS, BEST strains in America. Write for prices. J. O. Silverwood, Mulvane, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKerels. Prize winning stock $1.25 each, $12 dozen. Geo. W. Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kan.

SIXTY PURE BRED SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn pullets. March and April hatch, $1.25 each. Kenneth Fry, Sedgwick, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn cockerels, $2 and up. Also Bronze turkeys. Mrs. James Rigney, R. 6, Manhattan, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, purebred. Early hatch from heavy laying strain. No culls, $1 each. Percy Weese, Osborne, Kansas.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnest bred-to-record 300 eggs. Cockerels, hens. Bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

ELITE POULTRY FARM—SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, bred to lay. April and May hatch. Price $18 per dozen. W. J. Neff, Manager, Junction City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, Yesterlaid strain, world's greatest layers. $2.50 each prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Earl D. Rhorer, Osawatomie, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels from pen Hoganized hens. Headed by dark cockerel "Everlay strain." Direct $2; six, $10.50. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kan.

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OCTOBER SALE—PURE BRED RINGLET Barred Rock cockerels at half price. Mrs. A. R. Camp, Ozawkie, Kan.

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

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND ROOSTERS, penned stock. Fine ones $2 and $3. Mrs. Elza Anderson, Cawker City, Kansas.

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BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, $1.50 each. Mrs. Howard Long, R. 3, Madison, Kan.

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1,000 BREEDERS—ALL VARIETIES, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas, farm raised. One hundred members; largest poultry association in United States. Big reduction list free. Address Gem Poultry Association, Dept. 12, Mason City, Iowa.

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PURE BRED GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, old and young stock. Mrs. Clarence Plowman, Macksville, Kan.

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POULTRY—ALL KINDS WANTED. COOPS loaned free. Daily remittances. Write for cash bids. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COMpany, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, buys poultry and eggs on a graded basis. Premium prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

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BROOKS BUTTERMILK MEAT MASH makes hens lay. 100 lbs. $3 or 500 lbs. $13.75. Brooks Calf Meal, 100 lbs. $4.50 or 500 lbs. $21.25 on cars here. Mail check and order direct. The Brooks Co. Mfgs., Ft. Scott, Kan.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1921.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. Smith who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager, are: Publisher, Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas
Editor, T. A. McNeal.....Topeka, Kansas
Managing Editor, F. B. Nichols.....Topeka, Kansas
Business Manager, W. R. Smith.....Topeka, Kansas

2. That the owner is:
Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.

W. R. SMITH.
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1921.

R. C. McGREGOR.
Notary Public.

(My commission expires June 6, 1922.)

State Has Big Grain Yields

(Continued from Page 20.)

35c and hens are 14c; eggs, 26c.—A. E. Grunwald, October 4.

Sedgwick—We are having pleasant weather and wheat sowing is in progress. We have had plenty of rain the last six weeks and many fields are very weedy. Help is plentiful and wages are lower than last season. Produce prices are reasonable. Fruit is being shipped in and is very high.—F. E. Wickham, October 8.

Smith—The greater share of the wheat drilling is completed in this county, the a number are just completing the work. A freeze last week killed all green plants in gardens but did no special damage as corn and sorghums have matured. The early sown wheat is 2 inches tall and is excellent. There is little sale for old corn at 27c the in many parts of the county the crop is short. Cattle, horses and mules are very slow sale. Wheat is worth $1; butterfat, 43c; butter, 40c and hens are 15c; springs, 15c; eggs, 30c.—E. D. Panter, October 8.

Stafford—We are having a few local showers. We had our first last week. Most of the feed and hay has been put up. Some rowed crops are standing yet. Wheat sowing is nearly completed. A few cases of hog cholera have been reported. No public sales are being held. Prices of all products remain about the same as for last week.—H. A. Kachelman, October 8.

Trego—We are having dry, cool weather. Wheat sowing is progressing satisfactorily. Nearly 75 per cent is sown and the first sowing is coming up nicely. Grasshoppers are eating it around the edges. Feed is nearly all cut. Kafir and feterita are excellent. Wheat is worth from $1.10 to $1.15; corn from 45c to 50c; barley from 30c to 40c and oats are from 35c to 40c; eggs from 25c to 27c.—C. C. Cross, October 8.

Wabaunsee—The last stack of wheat was threshed October 1 in this part of the county, and it is turning out much better than the shocked wheat and farmers will stack hereafter. By next week most of the wheat will be sown in this vicinity. One man will sow three times as much as last year, three will sow same as this season and three will not sow any. Eggs are worth 31c.—F. E. Marsh, October 8.

Wilson—Early plowed ground has a big growth of weeds on it. Farmers are preparing wheat ground. About 65 per cent as much wheat will be sown. Many silos are being filled. Kafir is excellent this year for silos. More hay than in 1920 has been put up, and as many tons of 1920 crop is being baled which has not been sold.—S. Canty, October 8.

Woodson—We are having ideal fall weather, but it is rather cool at nights. We have had frost but no serious damage has been done. Wheat is all sown and most of it is up. Farmers are cutting kafir and filling silos and some fall plowing is being done. There is one more cutting of alfalfa. Wheat is worth $1.05; cream, 40c and eggs are 30c.—E. F. Opperman, October 8.

The Farmiscope

New Cook—"What do I say, Ma'am, 'Dinner is served' or 'Dinner is ready'?"

Mistress—"Well, if it is anything like it was yesterday, it would be simpler to say 'Dinner is spoiled'."

Perfectly Unspeakable

"Dr. Stratton constantly tells how disgusting these things are which he is -asi m rdleu upeupeuptupu mons. They are disgusting, and no preacher should discuss disgusting things in public in this way."—New York Times.

Probably Auto-Attraction

Daughter—"He's frightfully attractive, I think."

Mother—"I can't see it."

Daughter—"Good Heavens, do you mean to say you can't see that big yellow car?"

Trouble Evidently Started Early

"The home of Mr. and Mrs. John M—— was the scene of a beautiful wedding yesterday when their daughter Margaret was joined in holy deadlock to Mr. David P——."—Calgary Herald.

Violating the Union Rules?

"What are you doin' of, James?"

"Sharpenin' a bit o' pencil."

"You'll 'ave the union after you, me lad. That's a carpenter's job."

Home, in Army Language

To the small boy: The service of supply.

To the young lady: The theatre of operations.

To the young man: Headquarters, expeditionary forces.

To Grandma: A rest sector.

To the black sheep: An awkward salient.

To the maiden aunt: No man's land.

To Mother: Base hospital, salvage depot, and camp commissary.

To Father: Headquarters disbursing office and adjuster of claims.—The American Legion Weekly.

A Light Fingered Ghost

"I can swear that a ghost was there! Before the seance I had a pocketbook, and now I have none!"

Too Much Business

"I am just lookin' for the doctor to get a beer prescription."

"Sorry, but he's laid up with writer's cramp."—New York World.

Chew it Until Noon

Mary came in from recess chewing gum for dear life. The teacher noticed her and said sharply:

"Mary, come here and put your gum in the waste basket."

Mary took the gum from her mouth, but did not put it in the waste basket. And again the teacher said: "Mary, I told you to put that gum in the waste basket."

This time Mary started to cry and replied:

"Miss Jo, I won't chew the gum any more, but I can't put it in the basket. It's my sister's gum and I have to give it back at noon."

How Did He Know?

"Funny how some people try to get along with no household equipment at all," remarked Juggins. "Why, those new neighbors of mine haven't a lawn mower, a hose, a stepladder, a saw, a fishing rod, an ice cream freezer or any new books."

"How in the world do you know they haven't?" asked Muggins.

"Why, the day after they moved in I stepped over in a neighborly way and tried to borrow those things."

The Two Outside

Two boys were out gathering walnuts. When they had all they could carry they reluctantly started for home, for there were many more nuts on the ground. On their way they passed a cemetery. This, they decided, would be a good place where they might divide their walnuts, so they climbed over the wall. In so doing one boy dropped two walnuts and started back for them, but the other boy said, "Never mind, we will get them after while."

Inside the wall they piled up the walnuts and began to divide them saying:

"I'll take this one."

"I'll take that one."

"I'll take this one."

"I'll take that one."

A negro man passing the cemetery heard these voices saying:

"I'll take this one."

"I'll take that one."

And the negro was scared. He said, "De debbil an' de Lord am a' 'vidin' up de folks!"

Half a mile up the road a white man stopped him.

"Here, Sam, what are you running for?"

"Let me go, lemme go! Back hyar in the graveyard de debbil an' de Lord am a 'vidin' up de folks."

"Oh, now, now, Sam. You're scared, nigger. What's the matter?"

"Let me go! Lemme go quick. I wants to get away from hyar."

"No, I want you to come back with me. I want to see about this."

"No suh! No suh! I dunn been dyar!"

But the white man forced the negro to go with him. As they stood outside the cemetery wall they listened. Sure enough there were voices:

"I'll take this one."

"I'll take that one."

"I'll take this one."

"I'll take that one."

Then one voice said: "Now we'll get the two outside and we'll be done."

And they say the white man beat the negro running.

One of the most urgent soil problems of Kansas is that of maintaining a supply of lime. Most soil formations of the state are so old and leaching has gone on so long that lime, which is easily dissolved, has been carried away. The easy solubility of lime is proved by the large amount of lime in well and spring water and by the large limestone caves in many sections of the state.

The principal reason why coins are struck and not cast is that molten metals contract on cooling. Thus counterfeit coins, which are always cast, show fatal variations in size, which genuine coins do not.

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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.**

320 ACRES imp. level wheat land, $30 A. **Spiher Realty & Abstract Co., Gove, Kan.**

120 ACRES, Franklin Co., Kansas. $75 per acre. terms. **Franklin Co. Inv. Co., Ottawa, Kansas.**

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

MR. RENTER—Why not buy a good farm of your own with the share you give the land owner each year? Write us. **Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.**

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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.**

160 ACRES, 1 mi. town, ½ cult. in wheat. 5-room house, barn, granaries, garage, hen house, good well. Possession now. Price $9,000. Terms. **H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kan.**

160 ACRES, well improved, 1½ mile town. 100 cult., 60 pasture, $90 acre. Fine water. **S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.**

160 ACRES, Stafford Co., 1½ mi. town, well imp., fruit trees. Sell or trade for western land. **W. E. Farmer, Owner, St. John, Kan.**

SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—Well imp. stock and grain farm. Buxton two miles. **Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.**

EXCHANGE—11 quarter sections of Lane and Gove county land. Will trade one or all for clear income property. **J. B. Cramer, Dighton, Kansas.**

160 ACRES, four miles town, Lane county, Kansas. Good improvements, smooth, 80 cultivation, 80 grass, fine water. Only $40 per acre, attractive terms. Write for list and Kansas map. **Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Lane County, Kansas.**

KANSAS

118 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED; dark soil; abundance of water; choice location; bargain prices; ask for list 642. **Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.**

DON'T BUY LAND
until you look over Thomas county, Kansas. A word to the wise is sufficient. Write today for large illustrated booklet. Price list and general information. **John Ackard & Son, Colby, Kansas.**

BUY IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS where corn, wheat, and all tame grasses are sure. Send for farm list. **Silas D. Warner, 727½ Commercial St., Atchison, Kansas.**

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. Good farm lands. Low prices, very easy terms. Exchanges made. Send for booklet. **The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.**

IMPROVED QUARTER—$2,900
3 miles from railroad town. Immediate possession. $800 cash, balance easy terms. 80 acres cultivation, 80 acres fenced pasture. **Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.**

160 ACRES, Shawnee Co., 140 tillable, 1 mi. of town; well improved; fully stocked and equipped with farm tools; possession at once. Priced to sell. **Mansfield Land & Loan Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.**

160—4½ 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.**

I HAVE 10 TO 15 GOOD FARMS for sale near Lawrence. Also some attractive suburban places. These farms can be bought on good terms. **W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.**

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200 acres creek and river bottom land. Good improvements, 50 A. prairie grass, 25 A. now in alfalfa, 100 will grow it. Would give possession of wheat ground if sold soon. Price only $150 per acre, $9,600 mtg. at 6%. Many other bargains. **R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.**

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40 ACRES, 30 cleared, log house, barn, garage. 1 mile store, $850, $100 cash, $15 mo. **Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Michigan.**

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Stock of all ages. The best blood lines.
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Selling purebred stock of all kinds. Ask for open dates.

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SHEEP

Shropshire and Hampshire Sheep
Yearling and ram lambs. A few ewes.
A. S. ALEXANDER, BURLINGTON, KAN.

For Sale Purebred Shropshire Rams
ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs, not eligible to reg. Price $10 and $15. A. R. Hoffman, Haddam, Kan.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS
and Poland China spring boars at farmers' prices. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kansas.

FOR SALE—7 Shropshire rams, 5 spring lambs, 2 yearlings, purebreds but not eligible to registry. Guy McCormick, Zeandale, Kan.

Reg. Shropshire Rams
Yearlings, spring lambs. H. M. Drake, Phillipsburg, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Great Show and Breeding Jacks
Priced right. Hinemans' Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

Reg. Galloway Bulls
AT AUCTION—RICE AND HIED
will sell three young bulls. The tops of the breed at the cattle sale during the Texas County Free Fair at
GUYMON, OKLA., OCTOBER 18th TO 21st
See the bulls at the fair.

The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

Is founded on the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist and the Oklahoma Farmer, each of which leads in prestige and circulation among the farmers, breeders and ranchmen of its particular territory, and is the most effective and economical medium for advertising in the region it covers.

Orders for starting or stopping advertisements with any certain issue of this paper should reach this office eight days before the date of that issue. Advertisers, prospective advertisers or parties wishing to buy breeding animals, can obtain any required information about such livestock or about advertising, or get in touch with the manager of any desired territory by writing the director of livestock service, as per address at the bottom.

Following are the territory and office managers:
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T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

Missouri's Greatest Spotted Poland Sale Circuit

Monday, Oct. 24.....Berry & Neet, Laredo, Mo.
Tuesday, Oct. 25.....S. J. Taylor & Sons, Milan, Mo
Wednesday, Oct. 26.....F. J. Aubrey, Green City, Mo.
Thursday, Oct. 27.....Hurt Bros., Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Friday, Oct. 28.....J. E. Dorney, Chillicothe, Mo.
Saturday, Oct. 29.....J. A. Petty and L. L. Diddle, Cowgill, Mo.
Send for catalogs of each sale.

Cattle and Hogs are Higher

Livestock Receipts Now Less Than for Last Year

BY WALTER M. EVANS

HEAVY declines in the number of cattle and hogs received at the principal market centers for the first nine months of 1921 indicate that the livestock industry of the country is approaching a condition that will prove serious if not checked. About 564,447 fewer head of cattle were marketed during the first nine months of 1921 at Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis and St. Joseph than during the first nine months of last year. Hogs showed a decline of 220,119 for the same period.

At the five market centers mentioned for the first nine months of 1921 there were received 5,624,355 head of cattle, 13,516,535 hogs, and 8,194,794 sheep as compared with 5,942,920 cattle, 13,735,887 hogs, and 6,782,398 sheep in the first nine months of 1920. Kansas City alone for the first nine months of 1921 received 1,431,638 cattle, 1,729,226 hogs, and 1,369,909 sheep as against 1,520,333 cattle. 5,550,959 hogs and 1,315,263 sheep in 1920.

Growers' Finance Corporation

These heavy declines show that the action of Congress and business men in placing additional credits at the disposal of livestock men was a necessary and timely move. Thru the efforts of business men the Stock Growers' Finance Corporation was organized which undertook to raise a pool of 50 million dollars to finance cattle loans. Of this amount 25 million dollars were provided by New York banks, and other banks thruout the country subscribed $24,001,000 making a grand total of $49,001,000. The minimum size of a loan to be obtained from this pool was fixed at $5,000, the plan contemplating that if the larger cattle loans were taken up the local banks thru this means would have capital released with which they might take care of the smaller loans. Applications for loans from banks and loan companies are considered by special advisory committees in the various livestock states. For Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, the committee consists of P. W. Goebel, L. C. Smith, and G. S. Hovey. P. W. Goebel of Kansas City, Kan., is chairman of this committee.

Federal Aid Now Available

Additional assistance will be rendered to livestock men thru the operation of the agricultural credits to be extended from the billion dollar fund of the United States War Finance Corporation, as provided by Congress. Advances from this fund already have been made for cotton and grain as mentioned in the last issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The advantage of the loans made thru the War Finance Corporation lies in the fact that they do not have to be repaid in 30, 60, 90 or 180 days, but they may be rediscounted for one year, then for a second year, and even for a third year if so desired. This will make it possible for stockmen to move their cattle and other livestock to market in an orderly and systematic way. This will check the depression in the livestock industry and will stop the shipment of so much young stock to market.

President Eugene Meyer of the War Finance Corporation says this organization will use the billion dollars at its disposal extensively and promptly in financing the livestock men who need aid from the Government. The small community will be reached thru the small banker. In order to obtain such loans the rural banker should obtain and fill out the proper forms and submit his application to the chairman of the committee representing his district. The War Finance Corporation Committee charges the bank 6 per cent and under the law the bank can relend this money to the farmer or livestock feeder at any rate between 6 per cent and 8 per cent. Loans without renewal privilege for a period not exceeding six months may be made as feeder loans to cattle loan companies at a rate of 5½ per cent. More than $100,000 already has been advanced as loans by the War Finance Corporation to Western cattlemen thru its Kansas City agency. L. C. Smith of Kansas City is chairman of the committee for the district tributary to Kansas City markets.

Kansas City Livestock Market

Fed cattle at Kansas City this week were higher and the same was true of hogs, while sheep were steady. Prices for fed cattle this week were up 25 to 40 cents, best grass fat and wintered grades steady and plain grass fat grades were 25 cents lower. The top price for the week was $10.50 paid for yearlings and $9 for heavy steers. Hog prices rose 25 to 40 cents, eased off Thursday and closed the week 25 cents net higher. The top price on the close was $8.15. Sheep and lambs ruled steady all week.

Receipts this week at Kansas City were 76,927 cattle, 13,325 calves, 27,700 hogs and 55,325 sheep, compared with 63,475 cattle, 13,650 calves, 28,300 hogs and 46,800 sheep last week, and 49,000 cattle, 12,975 calves, 36,950 hogs, and 44,100 sheep a year ago.

Cattle receipts this week were the largest of the year, and the bulk of the supply arrived in the first two days of the week. Prices were irregular, mostly lower on grass cattle, and higher on fed grades. The latter class was very scarce and killers and order buyers bought them readily at 25 to 40 cents advance. Fed steers, and yearlings sold up to $10.50 and other fed steers brought $7.50 to $10. The low priced kinds were warmed up classes. The extreme range in grass steers was $3.75 to $4.25. Cows sold at $2 to $5.75, heifers $3.25 to $8.75, and calves $4 to $10.

Trade in stockers and feeders was active with demand the largest of the season. Choice stockers sold up to $6.75, and fleshy feeders up to $7. The bulk of the thin steers brought $5 to $5.75.

Hogs Top Market at $8.15

In the first three days of the week hog prices advanced 25 to 40 cents, and in the last two days lost some of the gain. The top price finally was $8.15, and bulk $7.40 to $8.10. Pigs sold up to $8.40. Receipts continued light but are expected to increase after the middle of the month.

Tho some lambs were quoted 10 cents lower the general market was considered steady. The bulk of the offerings which were Western grades sold at $8 to $8.40, and feeding lambs $6.50 to $6.85. Ewes brought $4 to $4.50.

A moderate increase in receipts of

Kansas Must Have More Livestock

BY J. C. MOHLER
Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture

BETTER farm management is a medium thru which every individual farmer may improve his condition. In Kansas this implies more livestock of the improved kinds. Profits from dairying and poultry last year, contrasted to losses in other farm enterprises, clearly show the wisdom of diversification. The farmer who milked a few cows and had a flock of hens was profiting thru these sources while falling behind on his wheat, and was thus enabled to make a better balance sheet at the year's close than would have been the case with wheat alone.

The moral is that without extensive wheat growing we ought to raise more livestock. This would mean adequate acres of sure feed crops, as the sorghums and alfalfa, and with such a diversity there would probably never be a year when prices were not profitable on some of the products of the farm.

horses and mules sold readily at strong prices. Quotations ranged as follows:

Drafters good to choice 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, $100 to $175. Fair to good, $60 to $100. Chunks, $50 to $115. Southerners, $20 to $100. Plugs, $5 to $20. Choice heavy mules $120 to $140, medium weights $5 to $85, 13½ to 14-hand grades, $25 to $65.

Hides and Wool

The following quotations on green salted hides are given at Kansas City this week: No 1 green cattle hides, 7c a pound; No. 2 hides, 6c a pound; bull hides, 3 to 4c; large green horse hides, $2 apiece; small horse hides, $1 to $1.50 apiece.

The following prices are reported on Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska wool: Bright medium wool, 14 to 16c a pound; burry stuff, 6 to 8c a pound; light fine, 13 to 15c; heavy fine, 10 to 12c.

Dairy and Poultry

During the week butterfat advanced 3 cents, but no particular change was noted in poultry. The following quotations are announced at Kansas City on dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 45c; packing butter, 28c; butterfat, 23c; Longhorn cheese, 21¼c; brick cheese, 23¼c; Swiss cheese, 46¾c; Limburger cheese, 21¼c; New York Daisy cheese, 26c; New York Cheddar cheese, 24½c.

The following quotations were reported at Kansas City on poultry and poultry products:

Live Poultry — Hens weighing 4 pounds or more, 21c a pound; spring chickens, 18c; roosters, 11c; turkeys, 35c; geese, 12c; and ducks, 18c.

Eggs—Firsts, 38c a dozen; seconds, 27c; selected case lots, 44c a dozen.

With a view of getting better beer in England, Birmingham university is establishing a chair of "bio-chemistry of fermentation."

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Woody's Durocs

March and April boars by Sensation Climax, Pathfinders Orion, Pathfinders Ace and High Giant, the big, long, smooth, high up kind. You can't beat 'em. Immune and pedigree. Sent on approval if desired.
HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL

BIG TYPE IMMUNE DUROCS

Boars and gilts. No money down, prices reasonable. We offer car load lots.
F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

BIG TYPE DUROC BOARS

Big boned, stretchy, March boars, of the best of Pathfinder, Orion, Sensation and Great Wonder breeding. Immuned 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.

Choice Pigs From Popular Families

Large typy spring pigs, both sex by grandson of Great Sensation. Dams are Illustrator and Pathfinder breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.
OSCAR K. DIZMANG, BRONSON, 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

Registered Duroc Jerseys

Weanling pigs, spring boars, bred sows. Orions, Col.'s, and others. Choice individuals. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. J. Barnes & Sons, Oswego, Ks.

Husky Duroc Boars $25.00

if taken now. Ready for service. Immune. Guaranteed breeders. Circular free.
SEARLE FARMS, TECUMSEH, 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.

Duroc Spring Pigs For Sale

Either sex $15 ea. Reg. Frank Lupton Jr., Ottawa, Kan.

20 BIG EASY FEEDING BOARS

Sired by the whale of a boar, Greatest Sensation, half brother to the grand champion boar at Topeka, 1921. Dams of these boars are big sows by big boars of most approved breeding. Boars to suit the most critical. Prices right. Sent on approval if desired.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

A MARKET FOR YOUR CORN

Spring pigs, either sex. Fall pigs, boars ready for service. All cholera immune and at farmer prices. Guaranteed.
Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kansas

DUROC BOARS PRICED REASONABLE

Double immuned. Spring boars. Wonder, Sensation, Pathfinder breeding. We guarantee satisfaction.
H. C. Hartke, Lost Springs, Kansas

LARIMORE DUROCS

Spring gilts and boars, Sensation, Pathfinder, Orion Cherry King breeding. Nice stretchy real Durocs. Priced reasonably. J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.

R. C. SMITH'S DUROCS

Spring boars by Victory Sensation, Pathrion 2nd. Out of Pathfinder and Great Orion dams. Priced to move quickly. R. C. SMITH, SEDGWICK, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

Good strains, will please. Farmers prices.
W. R. Henry, Garden City, Kansas

Jefferson County Holds Fair

The Jefferson County Fair was held during the week beginning October 3 at Valley Falls, and despite the raw weather which prevailed during most of the week, the crowds were good every day.

There were several new features this year such as Derby Day which was Thursday, October 6; big night shows with fireworks as an added feature, and several big free vaudeville acts.

Some splendid agricultural exhibits were on display and competition was very keen in all lines. The races attracted large crowds and provided plenty of excitement for all.

A very classy baseball game was staged between Holton and Valley Falls. Holton produced a big league pitcher and walked off with the long end of a 4 to 2 score. World's Series scores were announced to the grandstand each day.

Heading Off Grain Gamblers

From the Baldwin Ledger.

For 20 years somebody in Congress has been calling the attention of the Nation that grain gamblers have made more money than the farmers who produced the grain and have often had more to do with setting the market price on wheat than the rule of supply and demand. However, when a law was proposed to stop this nefarious business the stock gamblers always have been able to control enough votes to defeat the measure.

About a year ago Senator Capper prepared a bill to meet this situation and then went quietly at work to get it passed. Without a blare of trumpets he persistently and assiduously called personally upon the various Senators and showed them in a heart to heart personal talk the great need of such legislation.

The other day his bill came up for consideration. He made the only speech and the bill passed without a word of objection from anybody.

Trademarks for Farms Now

Names of farms may now be patented. For years business has used this method to establish a patented standard of quality of certain products. Farmers can do the same thing with their livestock or crops.

The United States Patent Office recently approved a trademark covering "Hawkeye", the name of an Iowa farm owned by Ledru C. Willits, breeder of purebred hogs, cattle and sheep. He is said to be the first stockman to obtain a United States trademark for his farm. A trademark protects the owner of the farm in interstate commerce.

All Aboard for Atlanta

The railroads have granted reduced rates for the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Atlanta, Ga., November 21-23. Convention attendants may buy their tickets for Atlanta on November 16-21. When buying the ticket the purchaser must request a certificate. The certificate will be endorsed by Secretary J. W. Coverdale at Atlanta and when presented to the special agent for the railroads at Convention Hall will entitle the buyer to a return ticket at half price.

Short Course for Creamery Men

A short course for creamery field superintendents will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college, October 24 to 28 under the direction of the dairy department. October 26 will be Field Superintendents' day and October 27, Managers' day. All field men, regardless of their state, are invited.

Kanred is Keeping Ahead

Kanred wheat is on top again. Will Sedivy, a farmer living near Blue Rapids, planted Turkey Red and Kanred wheat on two 9-acre plots, on the same date and on the same quality of soil. Kanred yielded 315 bushels while Turkey Red made only 226 bushels.

Push School Consolidation

Seven field representatives have been added to the department of school consolidation of the Kansas State Normal school at Emporia to aid M. L. Smith in school consolidation campaigns. Six of the field represen-

Another Zink Stock Farms Sale

Turon, Kan., Saturday, Oct. 29

40 Durocs—20 Gilts and 20 Boars

Zink Stock Farms Durocs won a good many of the better prizes at the 1921 Topeka and Hutchinson fairs and Wichita livestock show. In the Oct. 29 sale will be a number of Durocs that were exhibited at these places.

Sires of the offering are Great Sensation Wonder by Great Sensation, Victory Sensation 3rd, by Great Orion Sensation, 1919 World's grandchampion, and Orion Defender 1st.

Buyers will find this offering fully up to the standard of any Zink Stock Farms sale held previously. Write for a catalog and be present sale day. Mention Mail and Breeze.

Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kansas

Jno. D. Snyder, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter, Fieldman.

Robert Steele's Duroc Sale

Sale in Falls City, October 24

45 Head—35 Spring Boars; 10 Gilts

They are by Big Giant, Great Pathfinder Jr. and Smooth Pathfinder. The dams are by Pathfinder, Creator, Golden Col. and Big Bone Giant. One of the Creator sows was 3rd in open class at Nebraska State Fair 1920. We have the best of blood. Sell a high standard of quality at very reasonable range of prices. We invite your presence at our sale. If you cannot attend send mail bids to J. Cook Lamb, representative of Capper Publications, in our care. For catalog write

Robert E. Steele, Falls City, Nebraska

Col. W. M. Putman, Auctioneer.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

BARGAINS IN BABY PIGS

150 pigs by valuable herd boars and big type sows. Shipped at 10 weeks old and immunized. Pedigree with each pig. Special prices on boar and several gilts. Also spring boars, special prices, ready for service.
E. P. FLANAGAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

LADY'S COL. ORION

Double grandson of Joe Orion 2nd. Typy, outstanding March boars by him. Others by famous boars. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 6. For boar prices address
L. J. HEALY, HOPE, KANSAS

15 BOAR BARGAINS

Big spring boars, just tops and sired by H. B.'s Pathfinder, Echo Sensation and Sensation Orion. Farmers prices take the tops. Bred sow sale February 21.
J. J. SMITH, LAWRENCE, 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

Zink Stock Farm Durocs

We are now offering spring gilts and boars by Defender 1st, Uneeda High Orion 2d, Uneeda High Orion and Great Sensation Wonder by Great Sensation. Nice spring pigs priced right. Write us your needs.
ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

Do You Want a Good Duroc?

Fall gilts, bred and unbred, spring pigs, both sex. Five well bred sires head the herd. They are son and grandson of Great Orion Sensation, son and grandson of Critic B., and grandson of Pathfinder. Double immuned and priced reasonably. Write or call.
J. D. Joseph & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

Miley's Durocs

Spring boars by Pathfinder's Orion and Max's Wonder. Price $20.00 for next 30 days.
EARL MILEY, HOXIE, KANSAS

THE DUROC JERSEY

BOAR SPECIAL

is a booklet everyone should read before buying a male. It is free, ask us for it. We have 30 males for sale.
STANTS BROS., HOPE, KANSAS

The Kind of Durocs You Want

Spring pigs, both sex. By Sensation, Pathfinder, Orion and Critic bred sires. Immuned and priced right.
M. E. LINGLE, CONWAY, KANSAS

VALLEY SPRINGS DUROCS

Long stretchy spring boars, bred sows, open gilts, immuned, weanling pigs, popular breeding. Farm prices. Easy terms.
E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Osage Co. Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association

50 registered Duroc Jerseys, spring boars and gilts, a few tried sows and an aged boar.

Burlingame, Kan., Monday, Oct. 24

The animals in the sale will be passed on by a competent judge the morning of the sale. Only the best ones will be sold. Duroc Jersey breeders and farmers are invited to this association sale.

L. J. Sims, Osage City, Kansas,
Sale Manager
H. T. Rule, Auctioneer.

World's Champion Durocs

Big, high-class boars and gilts sired by Our Royal Pathfinder, Pathmarker, Pathmaster, Sensation Kind, and Great Orion Sensation. Tried sows and fall gilts bred to Our Royal Pathfinder, a 1,000 pound son of the champion Royal Pathfinder. Come see our big herd of big, heavy boned Durocs. Get a real herd boar of the best breeding money can buy at a 1921 price.
M. C. CRAMER & SON, BOX 50, MONROE, IA.

Luther's Durocs

Spring boars and gilts by Col. Sensation, the boar that was first and champion at Nebraska State Fair 1920. Write for prices and breeding.
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.

BOARS—GRAND CHAMPION

REAL BOARS. Full brothers and sons of Sensational Pilot, 1921 Kansas Free Fair grand champion. Also boars by son of Pathfinder. Herd immuned. Write today. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, 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.

Smith Brothers Sell 60 Head of Poland China Hogs

At Curtis Smith Farm 1 Mile North of

Cadams, Nebraska, October 27, 1921

20 of their choice boars and 10 gilts will be selected from each herd. The Smith herds are among the oldest of the state and have been built from careful study and mating. The offering is by such boars as Smith's Yankee Boy, Mack's Sampson's Equal, Queen's Big Bone, and Smith's Long Boy. The offering is a very uniform lot that carries lots of type and quality. For catalog write

Curtis Smith, Superior, Neb.

Col. A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer. Send your orders to J. Cook Lamb, of Capper Publications in our care.

Elmo Valley Polands at Manhattan

20 spring boars, herd header material. **20 gilts,** their sisters, just as good. In the livestock judging pavilion at the Agricultural College,

Manhattan, Kansas, Thursday, November 3

Sired by these splendid boars: Elmo Valley Giant, Long Valley Giant, Elmo Valley Yankee, Jumbo Black Jack, Big Bone Designer. The herd sows, dams of the offering are by such boars as Big Fred; Blue Valley Big Bone, Elmo Valley Giant, Liberator, Blue Valley Timm, the Yankee and Long Valley Giant. For the catalog address

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kansas

W. C. Curphey, Auctioneer.

Buell's Poland Sale

Peabody, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 26

30 Open Gilts and 20 Boars

Extra well bred, well grown offering from mature sows raising two good litters a year.

16 fall gilts, 13 spring gilts, 1 spring yearling.
3 fall boars, 16 spring boars, 1 spring yearling boar.

Sired by Big Ned, Double Giant (a line bred Disher's Giant), Big Timm Jr., and Buell's Gerstdale (a grandson of Gerstdale Jones). Hand picked from a large crop. The kind that will grow out and make money for you. Guaranteed breeders, right in every way. Immuned. Altho every Poland catalogued will be good, two special attractions will be spring yearling boar, B's Giant, and littermate gilt, Giant Mary by Morton's Giant. You will like them. Write today for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address **C. M. BUELL, PEABODY, KAN.**

J. C. Price, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter will represent Mail and Breeze.

Swingle's Colossus Herd of Polands

19 Boars, 26 Gilts—Splendid backs, long bodied, well hammed, in fact good all over.

Leonardville, Kan., Tuesday, October 25, 1921

The offering was sired by **Swingle's Big Jones** by F's Big Jones and a Fessenmyer bred boar. Others by **Swingle's Choice,** another boar of extra size and quality. The dams are by such boars as Mouw's Black Jumbo 2nd, Shirley's Wonder, G. D. Defender, Big Masterpiece and other noted boars. The catalogs are ready to mail. Address

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Free autos from Riley for breeders from a distance. Good railroad connections morning of the sale at Clay Center.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Blue Valley Stock Farm Polands

Forty early March boars. Same No. one herd boars. Two full brothers to Blue Valley Wonder. First in class last year at the Nebraska State Fair and this year was second only to the $30,000 Designer and was not fitted. These two boars are March farrow and herd boars. One fall boar by Designer that is a 600 lb. herd boar prospect. Can please either farmers or particular breeders in March boars. All vaccinated for cholera.

Thos. F. Walker & Sons, Alexandria, Neb.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA MARCH PIGS

Both sex. Of the very best breeding. Everything sold immuned and absolutely guaranteed.

Nob Hill Stock Farms, Mulberry, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

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. Immuned.

J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KANSAS

15 February and March Boars

By Yankee Supreme and other popular bred boars. The best at farmers prices. Open or bred gilts and weanling pigs. Write for prices.

H. A. Mason, Gypsum, Saline County, Kan.

POLANDS BRED AS GOOD AS THE BEST

Boars by Peter Pan, Columbian Giant, Checkers. Gilts by Designer, Orange Pete. Write today.

Cline Bros., Coffeyville, Kansas

tatives are superintendents in consolidated schools and one is the principal of a consolidated school. They are Clair K. Turner, principal at Hartford; Supt. James L. Bursch, Montezuma; Supt. W. N. Peck, Cimarron; Supt. A. E. Lunceford, Florence; Supt. G. W. Earle, Preston; Supt. J. A. Steele, Byers; Supt. C. M. Rankin, Garfield. These men will receive no pay for their work in consolidation campaigns.

Mr. Smith is now mapping out territory and making plans for consolidation campaigns in Smith, Osborne, Meade, Pratt and Edwards counties.

Kanred Leads in Yield

Kanred wheat is resistant to prevalent forms of leaf and stem rust, is less susceptible to winter-killing than Turkey or Kharkof, and matures from 1 day to 4 days sooner than those varieties. It outyields both varieties in the principal hard winter wheat section from 3 to 5 bushels an acre. The variety was developed from a single head of Crimean wheat selected at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station 10 years ago. It is estimated that 2 million acres were harvested in 1921. Information about Kanred is contained in Circular 194 just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

House Fly is a Traveler

Wanderlust affects house flies like it does some folks. Frequently a house fly will travel from 5 to 6 miles in 24 hours. In a recent test 234,000 flies were trapped, dusted with powdered red chalk and released. Baited traps were placed at measured distances from the point of release. Many house flies traveled 6 miles and one flew 13.14 miles. Observations indicate that common flies come from Cuba to Florida, 95 miles, when the wind is behind them.

Ride for 2.4 Mills a Mile

Children are being transported to the consolidated school at Lewis, Kan., and the cost for every child is 2.4 mills a mile. This includes gasoline, oil, cup grease, repairs, driver's wages, mechanic's wages, interest on investment at 8 per cent and an allowance for a depreciation of $300 a year on the bus. The figures are given by Alex V. Anderson, superintendent.

Just Stop and Think

It costs money to belong to a labor union, and the same is true of farm organizations. What dues do you pay in your farm organization? Here are what union men put up:

Work or Trade	Initial Payment	Yearly Dues
Bricklayers	$50.00	$43.20
Painters	22.00	33.00
Sheet metal men	87.50	30.00
Railway brakemen	12.00	24.00
Barbers	8.25	15.00
Stree railway workers	2.00	15.00
Teamsters	5.00	12.00
Hod carriers	5.00	12.00

High Freight Rates Hurt

High freight rates have taken a hard wallop at the broomcorn producers of Kansas. Buyers at Liberal say broomcorn brush will not bring more than $50 a ton this winter, due mainly to the cost of shipping. Brush grown in Northern Oklahoma is now being marketed and the Kansas product will move soon.

No Limit on Rediscounts

National bankers are not prohibited from receiving advances from the War Finance Corporation as rediscounts on agricultural and livestock paper, even if their outstanding bills payable or other obligations representing borrowed money, equal their capital stock. There is no limitation to the amount the War Finance Corporation may advance to national banks.

Fertilizer by Train Loads

Ohio farmers know the value of fertilizer. Four miles of trains, carrying 12,000 tons of fertilizer, have rolled into that state in recent weeks. This is sufficient tonnage to fertilize about 120,000 acres. It was purchased by a farmers' co-operative purchasing agency.

King Alfonso of Spain has a private airplane of special design. It bears the royal Spanish arms.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 20—E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—C. M. Arnold, Long Island, Kan.
Nov. 3—R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan.
Nov. 3—Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders. Frank Blecha, Mgr., Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 8—Eastern Kansas Shorthorn sale, Ottawa, Kan. Joe Robbins, Mgr., Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 9—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Sale Mgr., Talmo, Kan.
Nov. 17—Nemaha county breeders. Dan O. Cain, sale mgr., Seneca, Kan.
Nov. 16—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.
Jan. 10—W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan. L. R. Brady, Sale Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 17—C. L. Brown dispersal, Beloit, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., mgr.
Oct. 18—Breeders sale, Concordia, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale mgr.
Oct. 19—Lancaster county breeders sale, Lincoln, Neb. E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Mgr.
Oct. 27—Mulvane-Holstein Breeders' association, Mulvane, Kan. F. P. Bradfield, Mulvane, Kan., Mgr.
Nov. 2—Coffey County breeders sale, Burlington, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Nov. 3—Nebraska State Holstein-Friesian Breeders association. E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Mgr.
Nov. 9—State Association Sale, the Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Nov. 10—Stubbs Dispersal, Mulvane, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 19—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., Sale manager.
Nov. 22—Linneaus Engle, dispersal, Abilene, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Dec. 12—Breeders sale, Topeka, Kan., new sale pavilion. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 26—Kansas National show sale, Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Nov. 19—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 24-25—Gossard Breeding Estates, Preston, Kan.
Nov. 10-11—Administrator sale A. D. Wilcox estate, Muscotah, Kan. E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Ia., sale mgr.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 20—J. R. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Nov. 12—Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.
Nov. 18—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 21—Jonsonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan., at Phillipsburg, Kan.
Nov. 30—E. B. Toll, sale pavilion, Salina, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Oct. 31—Pawnee Co. Purebred Breeders' association. R. P. Schnacke, mgr., Larned, Kan.
Feb. 7—C. H. Cole, Topeka, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Boned Poland Chinas

Bred by Big Boned Lad by Wonder Big Bone. This blood represents the best. Splendid young gilts and boars at $20 each as good as you will buy at $50 and $100 elsewhere.

The Stony Point Stock and Dairy Farm, Carlyle, 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.

1200 POUND GIANT BOB WONDER

His sons of March last farrow, big, smooth fellows out of 500 and 600 pound dams at before the war prices. Descriptions and prices by return mail.

O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Geary Co., Kansas
Ship via U. P. or Rock Island.

Willis & Blough's Poland Sale, Oct. 25

25 boars and ten gilts to go in this sale. If you want size, quality, and breeding, send at once for catalog and arrange to attend sale.

WILLIS & BLOUGH, EMPORIA, KANSAS

LARGE SPRING BOARS

Immuned and pedigreed, sired by L's Yankee and Evolution 2nd. Weight 200 to 250 pounds, not fat, just stretchy. Guaranteed to please. $25 and $30.

C. F. LOY & SONS, MILO, KANSAS

WITTUM'S POLANDS

Spring boars by King Kole and Wittum's Giant by Morton's Giant. Fall boars by Big King by A Wonderful King. Booking orders for fall pigs by Gerstdale Orange and King Checkers.

F. E. WITTUM, CALDWELL, KANSAS

Big Type Polands, Immune

Spring boars, $20 ea. Papers furnished. Fall pigs. Making room for fall litters. **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. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.**

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars and gilts sired by Orphan Wonder, grand champion. Bargains. Write for prices. **F. M. Simon, R. 2, Colwich, Kansas.**

POLAND CHINA BOARS

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers prices. We send C. O. D. if desired.

G. A. Wiebe & Son, R. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few spring boars and gilts for sale.
R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas.

BLACK POLAND CHINA BOARS for sale, are immuned and eligible to registry. Prize winners. **E. A. Janeway, Pomona, Kansas.**

Percheron Horses

Oct. 24-25—Gossard Breeding Estates, Preston, Kan.
Nov. 17—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Oct. 31—Burton Farm, Independence, Mo.
Nov. 2—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.
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.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 19—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—E. H. Brunnemer, Jewell City, Kan.
Oct. 25—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 26—C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan.
Oct. 26—Cassell Cain & Forbes, Republican City, Neb.
Oct. 27—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Nov. 1—Pawnee Co. Purebred Breeders' association. R. P. Schnacke, mgr., Larned, Kan.
Nov. 3—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Nov. 4—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Erhart, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.
Nov. 15—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.
Jan. 18—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., at Riley, Kan.
Feb. 3—Logan Stone, Haddam, Kan.
Feb. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.
Feb. 15—Morris Co. Poland China Breeders, Council Grove, Kan. Chas. Scott, sale manager, Council Grove.
Feb. 17—Smith Bros., Superior, Nebr.
Feb. 17—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.
Feb. 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
March 8—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

Berkshire Hogs

Oct. 24-25—Gossard Breeding Estates, Preston, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 18—M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.
Oct. 19—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 20—D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 24—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 24—Osage County Duroc Jersey Breeders' association at Burlingame, Kan. L. J. Sims, sale manager, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 26—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 29—Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.
Nov. 1—Pawnee Co. Purebred Breeders' association. R. P. Schnacke, mgr., Larned, Kan.
Nov. 3—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. Clyde C. Horn, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.
Nov. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 8—Mitchell Co. Breeders, W. W. Jones, Sale Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
Nov. 10—Shawnee county Duroc breeders. Sale at fair grounds, Topeka, Kan. O. H. Doerschlag, mgr., Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 10—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.
Nov. 11—Earl J. Anstaett, Osage City, Kan.
Nov. 12—W. L. Tompkins, Vermillion, Kan.
Nov. 18—Bluemont Farms, Manhattan, Kan.
Nov. 30—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Dec. 1—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.
Jan. 21—Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 4—M. R. Gwin, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 7—Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 9—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 9—A. A. Russell & Son, Geneva, Nebr.
Feb. 10—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 10—W. A. Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 10—Marshall County Breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan., John O'Kane, Sale Mgr., Blue Rapids, 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, Burlingame, Kan.
Feb. 16—Wooddell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Fev. 16—Earl J. Anstaett, Osage City, Kan.
Feb. 17—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, 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., Towanda, Kan.
Feb. 20—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 21—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 22, 1922—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 24—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 25—I. A. Rice, Frankfort, Kan.
Feb. 25—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 28—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Feb. 28—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
March 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
March 10—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News

Downs, Kan., Holstein Sale

The first fall sale of Holsteins to be held in Kansas was held at Downs, Kan., last Tuesday, October 4. It was a consignment sale and M. D. Gonder of Cimarron, Kan., was dispersing his herd. Fifty-five cattle sold for $6,000 and considering that there was a lot of calves of a few weeks old and eight or ten young bulls, most of them calves and young heifers and the further fact that everything in the sale was in very ordinary flesh, it was a pretty fair sale. To those who are interested in the future of the Holstein business it is important that 30 buyers absorbed the offering and that it was a cash sale, not a single patron of the sale asking for time altho very liberal terms were offered. While it is true that the prices were not high it was really a snappy sale and far from being a slow sale and it was quite evident that central Kansas farmers want to buy Holsteins.

Eastern Kansas Breeders Hereford Sale

The Eastern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association sale was held at Ottawa, Kan., October 4. Forty-three females averaged $71. Five bulls averaged $104. Forty-eight head averaged $75. Thirteen members of the Eastern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association consigned 48 head that were bought by twenty some farmers and breeders within driving distance of Ottawa. The top was a senior yearling bull, Mystic Lealdo 16th by Beau Lealdo 12th out of Pretty Pride 3rd, consigned by E. F. Pendleton, Princeton, Kan. He went for $225 to Alva Sweeny, Olivet, Kan. Top female was a 4-year-old cow, Dora by Beau Mystic 79th out of Modest Lady consigned by W. O. McBride, Parker, Kan. She went for $137.30 to Dwight C. Divers, Neosho Falls, Kan. Most of the cattle were in pasture condition. A number were not well grown out. Some of the best bred animals sold surprisingly low but it was evident that good individuality with good breeding commanded the higher prices. A number of new men bought cattle. However, Allen Mansfield, Jr., Ottawa, and Dwight C. Divers, Neosho Falls, took a good part of the offering. The better quality cattle brought fair to good prices. The sale average was lowered by slow bidding on fair quality Herefords.

The Hall Poland Sale

Ten fall gilts averaged $56, 25 spring gilts averaged $24, nine boars averaged $30, the 44 head averaged $35. Within the past two or three years Dr. W. C. and Carlton Hall, Coffeyville, Kan., have been buying some of the best bred Polands to be found and have started a herd with good blood lines for this foundation. Other duties of the doctor and son were such that the herd had to be left too much in the hands of hired help. Lack of care and feed always results in undersized hogs. A considerable number of those in the offering at the Hall sale, October 5, were undersized and altho well bred brought low prices. The Halls now have the herd in hand so that necessary attention can be given it in the future and with the good foundation it has should very soon become one of the best herds in Kansas. A fall gilt by Emancipator out of Queen Jumbo Mastadon topped the sale at $140, going to Cline Bros., Coffeyville, Kan. A litter mate and another fall gilt by Emancipator out of Sweet Victory, each at $100, went to Cline Bros. Top boar was a spring pig by Columbian Giant out of Grand Lassie at $56 that went to R. M. Dobson, Jefferson, Kan. Two litter mate boars at $50 each went to T. L. Haines, Cherryvale, Kan., and E. Z. Marshall, Jefferson, Kan. A spring boar by Revelation, 1921, Missouri grand champion went at $50 to Peter Steele, Valeda, Kan. A fall gilt by Giant Clan went at $50 to Mrs. S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan., and a spring gilt by Peter Pan out of Lady Orange went at $50 to S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan. Twenty buyers took the offering.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Duroc breeders wanting high class, richly bred boars should look up the advertisement of Searle Farms in this issue. They are offering Durocs at prices that put a choice boar of best breeding within reach of any farmer or breeder.—Advertisement.

Next Thursday, October 20, Ed Brunnemer, Jewell City, Kan., sells Poland Chinas at his farm which is driving distance from Jewell City and Glen Elder. It is also driving distance from Beloit and Mankato. Forty-eight real boars and gilts are cataloged for this sale.—Advertisement.

L. L. Humes' Duroc Sale

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, will sell Duroc Jersey boars and gilts at his farm 10 miles south of Glen Elder, Monday, November 7. Roy is getting ready for this sale, very confident that this is the best lot of boars and gilts he ever drove thru a sale ring and probably as good as will be sold anywhere this fall. They are simply great and you want to be there if you are looking for a boar or a few choice gilts to breed to your own boar.—Advertisement.

M. R. Peterson's Duroc Sale

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., will sell Duroc Jersey boars and gilts in the new sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan., next Tuesday, October 18. There is nothing better in blood lines and as individuals they are certainly splendid. You can't go anywhere this fall where you will find better breeding or better individuals than you will find in this sale next Tuesday, October 18, at Bendena, Kan. You probably won't have time to write for the catalog but go to the sale and you will find plenty of them at the pavilion.—Advertisement.

E. L. Brown's Holstein Sale

Monday and Tuesday, October 17 and 18, are the dates of the C. L. Brown Holstein dispersion and the Holstein breeders sale at Concordia. On the 17th, the Brown dispersion sale will be held at the fair grounds, Beloit, and that evening or early the next morning you can go to Concordia for the sale there Tuesday. There are 55 head in the Brown dispersal and 75 head in the breeders sale at Concordia. You can attend both sales at the same expense. Next Monday and Tuesday, October 17 and 18.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale

E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., sale mahager for the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association, would like to hear from every consignor to the association sale at Concordia, November 9. This is the last call and copy for the catalogs will go to the printers shortly. If you have something you are sure will add to the value of this offering write Mr. Cory at once. Mr. Cory is anxious that this offering shall be the best ever made by the association. The advertising in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will appear soon.—Advertisement.

Mosse & Mosse's Chester Whites

Mosse & Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., start their advertisement again in the Chester White section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Mossmeade Chester Whites are nationally known because of their winnings at all of the big shows. Boars by grand champion Don Big Joe are for sale by Mosse & Mosse at prices that are not much

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE SELLS DUROCS

Please discontinue my ad in Mail and Breeze with May 21 issue. Enclosed find check to cover same. The results from this ad were very satisfactory. I now have more inquiries for more spring pigs than I will be able to take care of at this time. Thanking you, I am, very truly yours, L. O. Lovelace, Independence, Kan., Breeder of Duroc Hogs. May 18, 1921.

Mulvane Holstein Breeders' Club

Holds Its Second Breeders' Sale

Mulvane, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 27

60 Head—45 Females; 15 Bulls

Females: All ages and all classes including close up springers, fresh cows and open heifers. Some tested and a considerable number out of A. R. O. cows. **Bulls: Ready for service out of high record cows. No Old Holsteins. Most of Them Young.** Noted herd sires producing larger part of the offering. King Mutual Katy, Sir Aagie Korndyke Mead, King Pontiac Beuchler and sons of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead. Every club member under federal supervision and a large majority of the offering is from federal accredited herds. Every animal sold under a 60 to 90 day retest and guaranteed in every way. No complaint has ever been made concerning any of the 50 Holsteins sold in the first breeders' sale last March. Consignors: Geo. Appleman, F. P. Bradfield, Geo. Bradfield, Alvin Cline, J. C. Dulaney, C. L. Goodin, B. R. Gosney, Haley & Thomas, O. G. High, Al Howard, F. E. Peek and C. L. Somers. When writing for catalog please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address

F. P. Bradfield, Derby, Kansas

Auctioneers—Newcom and Richardson. J. T. Hunter will represent the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

A Quality Grade Holstein Sale

Burlington, Kansas, November 2

60 head of choice high grade Holstein cows and two year old heifers. Fresh or heavy springers.

An unusual lot of Kansas bred Holsteins, many of them purebred whose owners have failed to keep up papers. A few well bred registered Holsteins and a number of purebred registered bulls. All tuberculin tested. For advertising matter write to

J. H. McAdams, Burlington, Kan., or to W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kansas

Nebraska State Holstein Sale

At Woodlawn Dairy Near **Lincoln, Nebraska, November 3**

First Annual Woodlawn Sale in connection with State Sale of Nebraska Holstein-Friesian Club. Only drafted cattle personally selected by sales committee permitted in this sale.

60 Head—55 A. R. O. Cows and Heifers, 5 Bulls

Among the cows to be sold are two daughters out of Clema Wayne Butter Queen; one daughter out of King Segis Lyons, with a record of 27 pounds; one daughter out of Kalmuck Skylark Johanna, a 25-pound sister of Nebraska's only 45-pound cow; one daughter out of King Echo Sylvia Waldorf, a sister of the Grand Champion Bull, and one daughter of King Pontiac Konigen. Twenty cows and heifers with seven-day test records running from 20 to 28 pounds. Sixteen cows with yearly records up to 800 pounds butter.

BULL No. 1, a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, whose dam has produced over 29,000 pounds of milk and over 1100 pounds of butter during a year's test.

BULL No. 2, a son of King Pontiac Lonigen, from Clema Wayne Butter Queen, with a record of over 26,000 pounds of milk and over 1000 pounds of butter in a ten months' test. (Strictly official.)

BULL No. 3, the Junior and Grand Champion Bull of the recent Nebraska State Fair, and who defeated the Senior, Junior and Grand Champion of Iowa. The dam of this bull has a 22-pound record as a junior two-year-old, and two long time records, one of which was over 20,000 pounds of milk in a year's test.

BULL No. 4, out of Sir Ormsby Akkrumur Hengerveld, and out of a 25-pound dam, who has a yearly record as a 2-year-old of nearly 12,000 pounds of milk and 613 pounds of butter.

BULL No. 5, a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, out of a 25-pound dam. Nicely marked and a good individual.

Every animal in the sale tuberculin tested and sold subject to a 60-day retest. Registration, transfer and tuberculin test papers in the hands of the sale manager, ready for delivery at time of settlement. Sale begins at 11 A. M. Free transportation to the sale from the Lindell hotel which will be sale headquarters. Lunch on the grounds. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

E. W. Frost, Sale Manager, care Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Nebr.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Do You Want to Buy the Blood of Ormsby Korndyke Lad

the only bull in the world with 15 daughters with records above 1000 lbs of butter in a year. I am offering bulls of this breeding 2 weeks to a year old at $35 to $100 each, also a few females. Write for pedigrees stating age desired.

L. L. GROSSNICKLE, ONAGA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

7-weeks-old, 31-32 pure, $30 delivered C. O. D.
Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

JERSEY CATTLE

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens Fairy Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

JERSEY CATTLE

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.
Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

Registered Jersey Bulls
$30.00 up. **Isaac B. Fast, Goessel, Kansas.**

Registered Jersey Cows and Heifers
for sale. **Robert J. Yust, Sylvia, Kansas.**

2 REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS
for sale. 8 and 9 months old. Choice $40.
B. Salisbury, Tescott, Kansas

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS
Calves, yearlings. Hood Farm breeding. $50 to $100. **Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.**

AMERICAN AND ISLAND BRED JERSEYS
High class bulls, cows, and heifers.
A. H. Knoeppel, Colony, Kansas

Norton County Shorthorns

Each year finds these annual sales better than the year before. Sale at the R. W. Dole farm, near town,

Almena, Kansas, Thursday, Nov. 3

In the catalog you will find— Three straight Scotch cows, well along in calf to Roan Sultan 668451, one straight Scotch heifer by Roan Sultan. Four Scotch topped cows, well along in calf to Roan Sultan. Four Scotch topped cows with calves at foot. Four two year old heifers bred to Roan Sultan. Three yearling heifers open. Nine heifer calves, three of them pure Scotch.

The H. P. Babst consignment—Three young cows in calf to Golden Villager 682751. Eight young heifers by Golden Villager. Eight young bulls by Golden Villager. The sale is chuck full of good things and in every day dress. The catalog is ready to mail. Address

R. W. Dole, Almena, Kansas

Auctioneers: H. S. Duncan, C. H. Payton, Wm. Patten, John Voss. J. W. Johnson, fieldman Capper Farm Press.

Iowa Breeding for Kansas

THE BREEDERS OF PAGE COUNTY, IOWA INVITE

Kansas breeders and farmers to inspect their herds or write any advertiser below for any kind breeding stock wanted. Page county is only 40 miles from the northeast corner of Kansas.

Popular Polands

Spring boars and gilts by Great Design, Domino, Profit Maker, Yankee Ted and Joe's Timm. Great Design is one of the very best sons of the noted Designer. Put a Great Design boar at the head of your herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Joseph Herzberg, Yorktown, Iowa

Carter's Polands

Boars and gilts by Yankee Prospect, a son of The Yankee, and Carter's Designer, a son of Designer. Three fall boars by Checkmaker, the sire of Checkers. Two bred Checkmaker gilts. Write your wants.

Charley Carter, Shenandoah, Iowa

MERITORIOUS POLANDS

Boars and gilts by Domino and Checkmaker. Fall gilts by Domino, a full brother to Designer and Liberator. We have what you want and the price is reasonable.

Bert McMillan, Blanchard, Iowa

Ridgeway Farms Polands

Spring boars and gilts sired by Checkmaker, Big Check and Liberator. We have several outstanding herd boar prospects for sale at conservative prices. Also a few bred sows. Come and see our herd.

Ridgeway Farms, Blanchard, Iowa

POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS

Spring and fall boars, spring and fall gilts sired by **Protector,** a litter brother to Checkers. They are the tall, high-backed, good footed kind. Sows bred to Protector and Moneymaker. Everything shipped on approval.

Don R. Turnbull, Blanchard, Iowa

Chester White Hogs
Percheron and Shire Horses

Hogs for sale at all times. Spring pigs by King William. Mares and stallions for sale.

C. F. McClanahan, Shenandoah, Iowa

YOUNGBERG'S CHESTER WHITES

10 great spring boars of March farrow, sired by Iowa's Chief. A son of Top Notcher. Also one fall yearling boar, a big type fellow. Also a few spring gilts. I can please you. Write your wants to

Emil Youngberg, Essex, Iowa

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The old-fashioned, prolific kind. Anything from weanling pigs to bred sows. Everything registered, vaccinated, and guaranteed.

Sales—September 20-November 2.

Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Ia.

Buy Spotted Polands

Boars and gilts by King Booster. A few sows bred for fall litters to English Archback, a son of the noted Archback King and out of Jr. Queen of England. My prices are very reasonable.

Alvin Sunderman, Clarinda, Iowa

SPOTTED POLAND BARGAINS

Spring boars and gilts by English Whale and King Spot B. Here is your chance to get ¼ and ⅛ blood English pigs at conservative prices. For sale dates write to Col. J. Wilfong, Shenandoah, Ia. Address hog inquiries to M. Warner, Pawnee, Neb.

WILFONG & WARNER

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Fall boars by Giant Orion and Duration. Also spring and fall gilts. Sows bred to Giant Orion for fall litters. Our Durocs have the correct type and are sure to please you.

Sawhill & Son, Clarinda, Iowa

COL. I. E. STICKELMAN,
Pathfinder and Sensation Durocs

Spring boars and gilts by Sensation's Climax and Pathfinder's Disturber. Also a few fall gilts. Duroc sales a specialty. Write for dates.

Col. I. E. Stickelman, Clarinda, Iowa.

A DUROC OPPORTUNITY

We are offering an outstanding lot of spring boars and gilts by Master Sensation, Pathfinder's Royal, Pathfinder's Ace, Sensation's Climax and Educator's Orion. We can please in prices as well as in quality and individuality.

Pfander & McClelland, Clarinda, Iowa

Spotted Polands—Shorthorns

Boars and gilts by Archback Carmine 2nd. Our herd carries a large per cent of English blood. One 8 mo. old bull by Imp. Lovely Knight. One 2 year old bull by Dale Clarion. 25 Scotch cows and heifers. Write your wants.

F. I. Coykendall, Shenandoah, Iowa

Maple Home Aberdeen Angus Bulls

We have 6 good registered Angus bulls for sale, ranging in age from 15 to 20 months, consisting of Blackbirds, Prides and Queen Mothers. Prices reasonable. Federal tested. Farm 3 miles northwest of Clarinda.

L. J. Sunderman, Clarinda, Iowa

Page County, Iowa,
Is a Purebred Livestock Center

A number of the leading herds are represented in this section. They have breeding stock for sale at all times, and all advertisers in this section will be pleased to give full information concerning their offering. Write them.

above the prices asked for just ordinary boars. The dams are, many of them show sows and combine size with quality. Write at once for descriptions and prices and mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Henry Woody's Durocs

Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln county, who is a well known Kansas breeder of Duroc Jerseys, was at the Mitchell County Fair the first week in this month with a few of his Duroc Jerseys. His great boar, Pathfinder's Orion, was made grand champion and had for this competitor one of the best boars in Kansas. Mr. Woody is offering for sale some spring boars sired by this champion boar. Write him at once for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

A. J. Swingle's Poland Sale

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., Riley county, has bred Poland Chinas on his farm joining town for years. He has been a constant buyer of new blood from the big Iowa herds and his offering of 19 boars and 26 gilts in his sale at Leonardville, Tuesday, October 25, is one of real merit, both as individuals and in popular blood lines. They have been grown just right, not too fat and neither have they been stunted. But, you must see them to appreciate them. The catalog is out and ready to mail. Address A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., and you will receive a copy by return mail.—Advertisement.

Burlington, Kan., Holstein Sale

The Holstein sale at Burlington, Kan., Coffey county, November 2, is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Sixty high grade Kansas Holsteins will be sold. It is an offering of cows and two-year-old heifers that are fresh and heavy springers. There will be a few bulls and a few purebred females. The facts are that many of the grade cows are grades only because their owners failed to keep the papers up on them. It is a high class high grade Holstein cow and heifer offering and every one of them raised and developed here in Kansas. For further information about the offering address, W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Sedlacek's Hereford Sale

Sedlacek Herefords, 50 of them, drafts from the herds of Frank Sedlacek, Marysville, Kan., and Jos. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, Kan., in auction at the sale pavilion, Blue Rapids, Kan., next Thursday, October 20, means something to those who are familiar with Sedlacek Herefords in consignment sales of the last few years. Fifteen splendid cows, good individuals and the best of blood lines have calves at foot. Thirty-four cows and heifers are bred and the seven young bulls are of the best of blood lines and they are good individuals. If you have not already asked for the catalog come and you will find one waiting for you at the sale pavilion. Remember the sale is next Thursday at Blue Rapids, Kan.—Advertisement.

Osage County Duroc Sale

L. J. Sims, Osage City, Kan., is the sale manager for the Osage County Duroc Jersey Breeders association and he is advertising a sale of 50 head to be held in Burlingame, Kan., October 24. This organization of Osage county Duroc Jersey breeders was organized for the purpose of giving the beginner and the small breeder an opportunity to sell the good ones from his herd with as little expense as possible. It is a good move and this sale is the first of regular sales to be held each fall and spring. The 50 lots in this sale Monday, October 24, consist of spring boars and gilts and a few tried sows and an aged boar. A show will be held in connection with the sale. It will be a good place to pick up a good boar or some choice gilts.—Advertisement.

J. J. Hartman's Poland Sale

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county, is going to hold his Poland China boar and gilt sale at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., November 3. He will sell 20 boars and 20 gilts sired by Elmo Valley Giant, Long Valley Giant, Elmo Valley Yankee, Jumbo Black Jack, Big Bone Designer and others. The sows are by such boars as Big Fred, Blue Valley Big Bone, Elmo Valley Giant and other big boars. He will have at the sale a pair of herd boars weighing over a half ton each. W. C. Curphey, Salina, Kan., has written me recently concerning Mr. Hartman's splendid Poland China offering of boars and gilts at the college, November 3. He says it is without doubt one of the best offerings of the season and the best offering Mr. Hartman has ever offered for sale. If you are looking for a boar that is big and bred that way come to this sale and you will fin djust what you are looking for. The gilts are just as good. The catalog is ready to mail. Address J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

R. W. Dole's Shorthorn Sale

R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan., Norton county, breeds a quality of Shorthorns that is deservingly popular. Each year he holds a public sale along in November. This year the date is November 3 and the sale will be held at his farm which is about three miles northeast of Almena on an auto road. About 45 head are cataloged and the catalog is ready to mail. It gives full information about the offering and you should get it at once. There is some splendid Scotch breeding in this sale and you should get the catalog and look it over. There are a number of straight Scotch cows well along in calf to the herd bull, Roan Sultan 668451, and a lot of choice young heifers by him and a number of cows with calves at foot. H. P. Babst is consigning with Mr. Dole a number of choice cattle, among them eight young heiefrs by Golden Villager 682751 and eight young bulls by him. The breeding in both herds is of the best and you will be consulting your own interests if you write for the catalog and attend this sale. Write to Mr. Dole for the catalog today. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you wirte.—Advertisement.

Arnold's Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

C. M. Arnold, Bethany, Neb., but until a short time ago located at Long Island, Kan., is dispersing his herd of Shorthorns at that place, Wednesday, October 26. His brother, L. B. Arnold of Long Island, is consigning a few with him. The offering as a whole is one of real working Shorthorns, right off the pastures and in good breeding condition. Included in the sale is an outstanding herd bull, pure white and not quite three years old. He is a Gloster-Cumberland bred bull of good size and a splendid individual. There are also a number of young bulls from calves up to yearlings in the sale. There are 12 cows with calves at foot and bred, and other cows and heifers that are bred. It is a good offering of working Shorthorns and the prices are sure to be low enough. Mr. Arnold is going into other business at Bethany, Neb., and is dispersing his herd because of that fact. His brother is consigning some good ones to help make the sale a success. The sale will be held at the Arnold farm, northwest of Long Island, and in driving distance from Almena, which is on the main line of the Rock Island and the second station east of Norton. Free transportation from either place to the farm and back after the sale. Write for the catalog today to either C. M. Arnold, Bethany, Neb., or L. B. Arnold, Long Island, Kan.—Advertisement.

Nebraska State Holstein Sale

The Nebraska Holstein Breeders' association will hold its annual fall sale at Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Neb., Thursday, November 3. Woodlawn Dairy is about six miles northwest of Lincoln on the S-Y-A highway and a modern and up-to-date dairy in every respect and the home of many of the most valuable Holsteins in Nebraska. They are the principal consignors to the sale. Sixty Holsteins, every one of them carefully selected by the sales committee, will be sold and 55 of this number are A. R. O. cows and heifers. The five bulls are worthy the consideration of any breeder looking for a herd bull. It is an outstanding offering because of the fact that there is not a single animal in the sale that is not of outstanding value. It is sales like this that popularize any breed and the association knowing this has insisted that its sale committee accept for this sale only such animals as they believed would qualify in a sale of this kind. The Lindell hotel, one of Nebraska's most popular hotels, will be sale headquarters. The Palms are enthusiastic Holstein breeders and consignors to the sale. There will be free transportation from the Lindell hotel to the sale and return. The sale starts at 11 a. m. and there will be lunch served on the grounds. Every Nebraska Holstein breeder should attend this sale and it will certainly be a good place for beginners looking for foundation cattle. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Stubbs Holstein Dispersion Sale

Kansas' greatest herd of Holstein-Friesians will be scattered all over the country in the dispersion sale of the Stubbs herd at Mulvane, Kan., Thursday, November 10. It is the greatest herd of Holsteins in the Southwest and every animal will be sold on the above date to the highest bidder. One hundred head will be cataloged of federal accredited Holsteins and there was never a sale held in the Southwest that contained so much desirable breeding and individuality. The Stubbs herd was the first herd in the state to establish a herd where none but splendid individuals were kept. It was the first herd to buy outstanding bulls and a common herd bull has never been owned or allowed on the Stubbs farms. The herd has won more firsts and championship prizes than any other herd in the state. It is the herd that every member of the big Kansas association of over 500 members is proud of. It is an outstanding herd in every particular and more bargains will be secured than were ever secured in any sale in the West or any sale that is likely to be held in some time. It is in sales like this that the bargains are to be had. There won't be an animal in the sale that any breeder wouldn't be proud to own. Look up the advertisement in this issue and write W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager, for the catalog. Also ask him for the semi-annual state Holstein association catalog. Mention the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze when you ask for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders Sale

Shawnee county is noted for its good Shorthorns and the Shawnee County Shorthorn asosciation's annual sales are good places to look for herd bull material or for foundation females. November 3 in the new sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., seven or eight of the members of this association will sell 53 head of real Shorthorns. It is hard for any sale manager to get consignments for a combination sale that are strictly high class because that kind is the kind every breeder wants to retain in his own herd. But nothing detracts from the standing of a community of breeders like just such sales where the commoner kind is sold in association sales. The Shawnee County Shorthorn association's sale committee, three prominent judges, went out and inspected every animal that goes in this sale and many that were really good were turned back as not up to the standard required for this sale. You have a right to expect that this sale will be made up of outstanding Shorthorns. You will not be disappointed. Frank Blecha, county farm agent, has active management of the sale and working in conjunction with the sale committee has gotten together an offering of 53 Shorthorns that will prove a credit to Shawnee county and to the Shorthorn business. The catalog gives in detail full information about the sale, where it is, how to get there and the pedigrees of all the animals that sell in the sale. It is ready to mail and you should send your name to Frank Blecha, Topeka, Kan., at once and receive a copy. Mention this paper when you write.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

J. A. Reed & Sons, of Lyons, Kan., are starting their Duroc advertisement in this issue. At this time they are offering a choice lot of March boars of the best of Pathfinder, Orion, Sensation and Great Wonder breeding. Their entire offering is immune, and they are making prices that will interest anyone wanting strictly high class Duroc stock.—Advertisement.

Big Barbecue for Buell's Poland Sale

Peabody, Kan., merchants are going to put on a big barbecue dinner for all the folks that come to town October 26 to attend the C. M. Buell Poland sale. The retail merchants of that town are wide awake and right behind better livestock development. This barbecue idea is a good one and should be copied by merchants of other towns as a means of boosting livestock sales that distribute good seed among the farmers and thereby make more prosperous communities.—Advertisement.

Schoenhofer Gives Papers With Polands

Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Walnut, Kan., changes his Poland advertisement this issue. Has sold a number of hogs but having new litters coming on this fall is pricing hogs at low figures to make room for these litters. He is offering good spring boars at $20 each and giving the papers with the boars. That makes it easy for the buyer to get a good

registered boar. Every one is immuned. He has some fall pigs for sale also. Write Mr. Schoenhofer about his Polands. They are popularly bred and good individuals priced right. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Last Call Martin's Duroc Sale

If you want some registered Duroc open gilts or spring boars you should attend the M. A. Martin sale Tuesday, October 18, at the Martin farm on the county road midway between Paola, Kan., and Wellsville, Kan., when he sells 35 gilts and 25 boars. A nice, well bred offering, a number of which are unrelated. That gives the buyer excellent opportunity to select a boar when getting his gilts.—Advertisement.

Cubellayr Farm Ayrshires

Robert P. Campbell of Attica, Kan., is starting his Ayrshire cattle advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. The foundation stock of this herd is from the best producing family of the breed. The herd sire is a son of the great cow, Jean Armour, who made the first world record of over 20,000 pounds as an 11-year-old cow and a second over 18,000 pounds as a 14-year-old cow and at the same time had a daughter making a world record. Her mother was awarded special distinction by the Canadian government, Ottawa, 1910, as having won more dairy test prizes than any living cow of any breed. This herd is noted for numerous A. R. records and splendid pedigrees. The herd consists of more than 100 head, all registered. More than two-thirds of the cows have already made A. R. qualifications. Look up their ad and write for circular giving qualifications and history of Ayrshire cattle.—Advertisement.

Zinks Sell Durocs October 29

For steady production of good Durocs year after year no firm of breeders of purebred hogs excels Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan. The name "Zink" has now become synonymous with "good Durocs" and whenever one of their public auction sales is advertised it offers the buyer an excellent opportunity to get some worthwhile Durocs for starting a herd or for improving one already started. Saturday, October 29, Zink Stock Farms sell 40 Durocs; 20 gilts and 20 boars of good quality, many of them being from the show herd that these farms took out on the circuit to Topeka, Hutchinson and Wichita. In fact some of the Durocs to be sold are high prize winners at one or more of these shows. One cannot go wrong in the matter of selecting good Durocs by attending the Zink sale and getting a few Durocs there. When writing for a catalog please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Crocker Brothers' Two-Day Sale

Crocker Brothers, Matfield Green, Kan., sell 2,000 purebred Herefords at the Ed Crocker ranch Thursday and Friday, October 20 and 21. See advertisement in this issue for number and kind of lots offered in this sale. Remember that the Crocker herd is one of the largest and best herds of Herefords of the Southwest and that thruout the 35 years since this herd was founded it has been developed with care until it now surpasses many registered herds in quality. These Herefords are sold to reduce an oversized herd. They will go at prices low enough to justify anyone buying some of them where such person has plenty of feed and pasture. This year practically every farmer has such an abundance of cheap feed that disposition of it is quite a problem. Here is the practical way to solve it. Go to Crocker Brothers sales and get some good Herefords and market your cheap feed at better than market prices.—Advertisement.

Pawnee County Registered Hog Sale

Pawnee county breeders of purebred Chester Whites, Durocs, and Polands will hold a two-day sale at the fair grounds at Larned, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, October 31 and November 1. The first day 40 Chester Whites will be sold and the second day 30 Polands and 20 Durocs will be sold. The consignments will be mostly open gilts and boars. One good thing about an association sale in the fall is the fact that one can buy whatever open gilts he prefers to buy and at the same sale select an unrelated boar if he needs one. Read the display advertisement of the sale in this issue of the Mail and Breeze and note names of consignors to the sale. These breeders are consigning good hogs, the kind that will go right out and make money for their new owners by consuming the abundant cheap feed. Farmers can dispose of their cheap feed at more than market prices by feeding it to hogs. Scarcity of hogs everywhere and high freight rates insure that hogs will be good investments this fall and winter. Write County Agent R. P. Schnacke, Larned, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Cline Bros. Have Good Polands

Cline Bros., Coffeyville, Kan., have an extra good herd of Polands that they have constructively developed by paying less attention to increasing the numerical units of the herd and more attention to breeding a particularly desirous type. They have got so close to what they want that one will travel over a large territory before seeing better Polands than the Cline Bros. now have. They have culled close and sent to market many hogs that might be considered very good seed stock. They offer for sale a limited number of boars and gilts. The boars are from three litters as follows: February 16 by Peter Pan out of Model Giantess 6th, a littermate of Model Giantess 3rd; April 12 by Columbian Giant out of a Giant Buster dam; and July 8 by Checkers out of a Big Clansman sow. The gilts are mostly spring pigs by Designer, and Orange Pete, a half brother to The Pickett. In this Cline herd are some February gilts by Peter Pan that are the most outstanding gilts that we have ever seen. Don't try to buy them now as Cline Bros. are not offering them for sale. They may sell a few of them later. However, you will find for sale other good ones as has been indicated herein. When writing Cline Bros. please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Robert Steele's Duroc Sale

On October 24, 1921, Robert E. Steele will sell 45 head of boars, gilts and sows which he is carefully selecting from his large herd. Mr. Steele has built up a good herd, has shipped Durocs to many parts of the country, one car load as far as California. His hogs have always sold for very conservative prices and have made good for their purchasers. He has the best of Pathfinder, Sensation and Big Bone Giant blood in his herd. Has always maintained one of the high class sow herds. A sale catalog will give full information of the offering.—Advertisement.

Smith Bros.' Poland Sale

Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb., are among the oldest Poland China breeders of Nebraska. They have always been careful in the mating and selection of both herd sows and herd boars. They have held sales for many years and have always put up an offering that pleased both farmers and breeder. That is the kind of an offering they are going to sell October 27. The spring gilts and boars are by such boars as Smith's Yankee Boy, Mack's Sampson's Equal, Queen's Big Bone, and Smith's Long Boy. Superior is well located for both Kansas and Nebraska breeders to reach. Write for catalog early.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE

Learn From the Leader in His Line

There probably is no question about who is the leading livestock auctioneer in the United States. It is almost certain that a vote of stockmen taken anywhere would give a majority to Fred Reppert. This condition has a bearing on the choice a young man should make when he decides to learn the profession of auctioneering. Fred Reppert is at the head of a very big successful auctioneering school at Decatur, Ind., and all parties thinking of taking up this work or perfecting themselves in this work should write him and mention this paper, addressing him personally at Decatur, Ind., Box 75.—Advertisement.

Shawnee Co. Shorthorns

As good as last year's offering was, this year's offering is distinctly better. **53 real Shorthorns** from the valued families of the contributing herds. Sale in the new pavilion at the fair grounds,

Topeka, Kansas, Thursday, Nov. 3

Herd bull material and foundation females such as you would expect to find in sales of this character.

The names of the contributing breeders constitute a guarantee of the reliability of these cattle.

The Shawnee county association sale at Topeka is a permanent institution.

Consignors to this sale: Tomson Bros., H. H. Holmes, Harry Forbes, J. T. Pringle, F. C. Kingsley, H. E. Huber, R. D. Christie. For sale catalog address

Frank Blecha, County Agent, Topeka, Kan.

Mention this paper when you write for the catalog.

AT THE MINNESOTA FAIR



There were 212 Shorthorns exhibited in the beef, milking and polled classes at the Minnesota State Fair and 68 Herefords, 51 Angus and no Galloways. Shorthorns are growing in favor. It is the breed for the farm.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n,
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

200 POLLED SHORTHORNS

Our sale cattle are now at the Pratt farm. Anything in Polled Shorthorns.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Pratt, Kansas **Phone 1602**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Golden Knight 592699-15832 by Golden Chimes 375099-9666, an intensely bred Polled Shorthorn 4 years old, dark red and a sure dehorner. Guaranteed.
JOSEPH SEAL, R. 5, WAKEFIELD, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED HERD BULLS

Choice bulls and heifers from A. R. O. cows. Stock of all ages for sale. Come and see them or write for prices.
Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers
Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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

RED POLLS FOR SALE. Bulls from calves to serviceable age. Popular families. Priced right. **C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kansas.**

RED POLLED BULLS
Serviceable ages. Also spring calves.
W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

Arnold's Dispersion
45 Shorthorn Cattle

Going into other business at Bethany, Neb., makes it necessary to "cash in" on his Shorthorns. Sale at the Arnold farm,

Long Island, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 26



Included in the sale is the pure Scotch bull, Cumberland's **Nominee 813633** by Gloster Cumberland by Cumberland's Best and his dam was Mary Gray 2nd. by Young Nominee by Imp. Mary Gray. A splendid individual, pure white, two years and eight months old, wt. 1800 and a valuable bull. His picture in this advertisement.

Seven other good young bulls, well bred, good colors and most of them ready for service.

12 cows with calves at foot and 13 cows and heifers and all bred and in a good thrifty condition.

For the sale catalog address,

C. M. Arnold, Bethany, Neb., or L. B. Arnold, Long Island, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., and others.
J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Capper Farm Press.

HEREFORD CATTLE HEREFORD CATTLE

Crocker Bros. 2-Day Hereford Sale

at Crocker Ranch, Matfield Green, Kansas

Thursday and Friday, October 20 and 21

2,000 purebred unregistered Herefords. 700 cows, 5 to 7 years old, with calves and rebred. 350 cows, 3 to 4 years old, with calves and rebred. 150 bred cows 2 to 3 years old. 100 yearling heifers. 200 heifer calves. 200 bull calves. 300 yearling steers. All females are good breeders. Everything in good flesh. This herd was founded 35 years ago. Today the Crocker Brothers purebred unregistered Hereford herd is better bred than many registered herds. Sale starts 10:00 A. M.

Crocker Brothers, Matfield Green, Kan.

Auctioneers: Gross, Newcom, McLinden, Lowe, Crouch and Wood.
Fieldman: J. T. Hunter.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

FERGUSON SHORTHORN BULLS
Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 604975, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan 352456 by Sultan 227050, out of IMP. Victoria May V48-406. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 111357 by Clipper Czar 311991, out of IMP. Magnolia V47-559. Reduction sale January 10.
W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kansas

GLENROSE LAD 506412
the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't use him longer. For description and price address
R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.

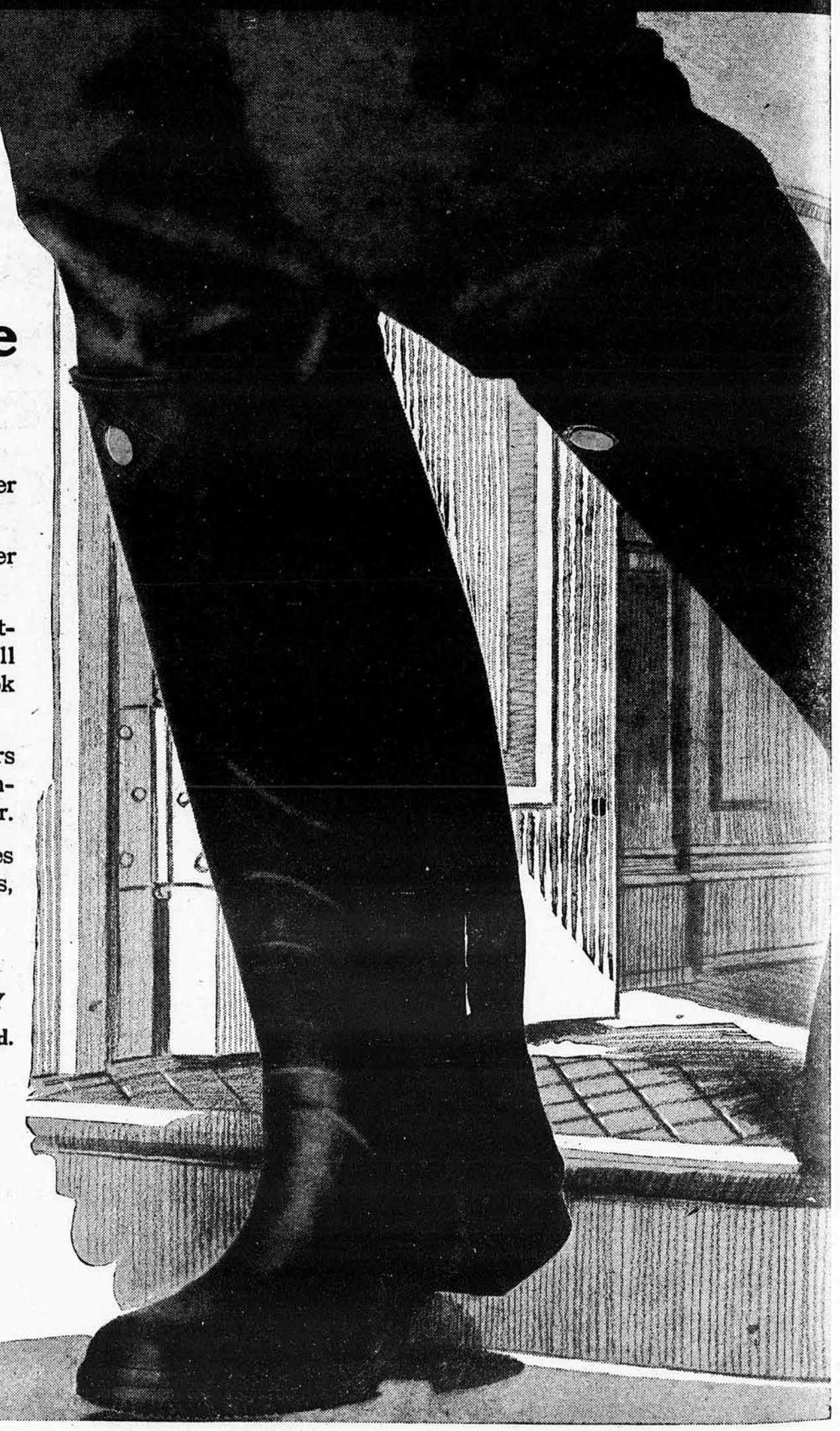
Your Choice Is Here

Polled or horned Hereford females and bulls ready for service. Polled sire traces 21 times to Anxiety 4th. Horned sire is grandson of Perfection Fairfax. Good ones.
G. E. SHIRKY, MADISON, 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.**

'BALL TRADE MARK BAND'



Look for the Red Ball

To get well-fitting Rubber Boots, look for the Red Ball.

To get long-wearing Rubber Boots, look for the Red Ball.

To get Arctics and Light-weight Rubbers that will please you in every way, look for the Red Ball.

Ten million satisfied wearers look for the Red Ball whenever they buy Rubber Footwear.

Sixty thousand good stores sell "Ball-Band" Boots, Arctics, and Rubbers.

MISHAWAKA WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

441 Water Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

"The House that Pays Millions for Quality"

We are manufacturers of Rubber and Woolen Footwear exclusively. Our experience covers a period of 35 years.