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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 45



Letters Fresh From the Field



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

Colorado Sheep Men Ask Aid

The sheep business is in an awful condition. If prices of wool and lambs stay where they are at least 50 per cent of the sheep men of Colorado, Wyoming and the Northern Rocky Mountain region will be ruined. And while these sheepmen are being ruined there will be banks and stores going along with them. A tariff, embargoes, minimum price and everything needed should be employed to save the industry and it can't be done too soon. I have been in the business for 20 years and I think I understand the situation. This is the worst, and the most serious time I ever have seen for the business. Expenses run up loans on these lands until banks dare not lend more to feed and care for both flocks and sheepmen longer. If only a fair price could be obtained for our wool it would help a great deal.

The whole agricultural industry is in a critical condition at present, at least in the West, and Congress must do something for us soon.
Center, Colo. W. E. Gardner.

Lighting the Farm Home

When we enumerate reasons for the advantages of farm home lighting system, probably the first reason given is the elimination of risk from fire which is ever present when lamps are used.

Reading under poor lights is bad for the eyes, uncomfortable and means added work. There is no question but that a reliable farm lighting system is much cleaner than the kerosene lamps. The light is better, clearer and more beautiful than from an oil lamp.

Many farmers are now using the private electric light plant which modernizes the home yet we prefer the acetylene gas plant. We have used the acetylene plant in our home and speak from experience. We have always found the acetylene plant highly satisfactory. The cleanliness, the safeness, the cheapness and adaptability of the modern acetylene plant all unite in giving it a high place in our estimation.
America Akers.

Lebanon, Ind.

Farming in Europe

As a former American citizen and farmer, I thought it might be of interest to tell your readers something about the farming conditions in Holland and the prospects. When living in Colorado during the war I remember that we complained about the high costs of living, and the difficulty in getting labor. In short we thought that we American farmers had hard times. Now I am back on my home farm here in Holland, not for the purpose of farming for myself but just to see how farming conditions are in the old world.

Cattle prices were enormously high

during the war, for instance cows that were sold for \$80 to \$100 before the war, were sold for \$400 to \$500 a head. Butter worth 50 to 60 cents a pound before the war was sold for \$2 a pound. The wheat prices were also five times higher.

The exchange rate of the money is so low that it is impossible for countries with fairly normal exchange rate to get rid of their surplus of products. And as long as this continues American products with their high or even normal production costs cannot possibly find a good place on the markets here.

But considering conditions in Europe and in America from a farmer's viewpoint I believe that American farmers may view the future with more optimism than the European farmers. Especially will this be the case if the American farmers will follow still more than hitherto the practice which the European farmers generally followed before the war of co-operation or getting together in every branch of their business.
L. Dykstra.

Vreeland, Holland.

One Acre Produces \$298.49

One acre of our ground which had been used as a hog pasture for several years, this year we planted in a truck patch. Our first crop was potatoes, which brought \$35, the next was roasting ear corn, and it returned \$4.40, then we raised cantaloupes and watermelons which sold for \$228.94, and recently we harvested our sweet potatoes. We have sold \$18.15 worth of these and have about half of them left. I also had a few cucumbers from which I made about \$12 worth of pickles. Our total receipts were \$298.49.
Mrs. James Grace.

Liberal, Kan.

Crop Yields Were Small

I live right in the heart of the grain belt, and thru my own experience I can tell that a farmer must economize and conserve his resources in order to make both ends meet. Figuring my wheat at \$1.10 a bushel it only netted me \$99.80 for my entire crop. That's not all of the story; out of that my seed for the future crop had to be taken.

I planted 85 acres of wheat and it only averaged 12 bushels an acre. But out in this community we have had the driest summer for years. We raised almost no corn, and scarcely any oats. Other feed crops were very short.
Galva, Kan. Henry H. Koehn, Jr.

Road Law Should be Changed

I live in a township where we have about 100 automobile license tags and just 3 miles of county road. It looks as if our county is getting the best of us now. As I understand the law this money goes for nothing but dragging roads and miles and miles of township roads here are never dragged because the townships say they do not have the money to drag them. Now I think the right thing to do would be to give at least one half of this license money to the township in which the owner of the car resides then everybody could have the benefit of his money.
G. W. Pixley.

Matfield Green, Kan.

Where Are the Six Millions?

RECENT estimates show that 6 million people have been let out of employment in the cities. But they are not in the cities in such numbers. Where can they have gone?

Most of them have gone back to the farms from which they came. It is what they ought to do. The flush war times brought a glut to the city and the factories have merely puked up that of which overfeeding made them sick. The Times of El Dorado says of the "unemployed":

There is a mighty big story in the boys who are going back home to winter with mother, sister or aunt. And it is extremely important for many of the boys that they have gone back for good. If a census could be taken about next Christmas it would show an ebb tide from the cities.

These boys are not going to take the place of the strikers. They have had enough of the city for a long time. The El Dorado Times comments wisely and accurately:

Population is getting balanced again. Families are being reunited. In the background, toiling over a hot stove and looming cheerfully thru the smoke, with a frying pan in her hand, is that wonderful personage who is always sought by the hungry—the home woman, the only person who never gets out of work.

It isn't coming the way we planned, but the unemployment marks a getting back to normalcy. What big crops there will be next year!

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Market Comes to the Crops

Wyandotte County Farmers, Thru Co-operative Selling, Have Trained City Customers into the Habit of Coming Out in the Country to Buy Produce

By Ray Yarnell

TWO thousand eight hundred wagon loads of truck and fruit, conservatively valued at more than \$40,000, were sold to retailers and consumers during a five months' season this year at the Welborn Market near Kansas City, Kan.

A year ago, when there was a big fruit crop, this market handled \$70,000 worth of vegetables and fruit. Many unfavorable factors kept the volume down in 1921, including a late spring frost which killed most of the fruit, a short potato crop because of too much moisture and an unusually large number of rainy days which prevented farmers from bringing in their produce or consumers from driving out to get it.

Despite these handicaps the Welborn Market, a corporation in fact, but a co-operative enterprise in spirit, did exceptionally well and thru the grocery store that it operates kept its annual volume in excess of \$70,000. The store, now 2 years old, deals in groceries, hardware, cooking utensils and some farm implements. In the last 12 months it has sold \$30,000 worth of goods with a stock that inventories about \$1,500.

Despite the fact that the present season was a poor one so far as produce is concerned, the market transacted more business than it did a year ago and the value of the property has increased, being \$6,149 now as compared to \$5,705 a year ago.

Opened in June, 1917, the Welborn market was essentially a selling organization. It was designed to give to farmers and truck growers a central market in which they could dispose of their crops either by wholesale or retail, without making the long haul to the Kansas City market.

Thru advertisements in newspapers it brought consumers and grocerymen to Welborn as customers. To the farmers it supplied stall room for their wagons under cover. It acted as an agent in bringing the buyers and the sellers

together. Except for the purchase and resale of baskets for fruit and vegetables there is rendered no buying service to the farmers. A start was made on that basis and the first season demonstrated the value of a rural market in assisting in the sale of farm produce of all kinds.

The market season continues five months, from June 1 to November 1. The remainder of the first year the market was idle. J. M. Butler, originator of the organization, felt that if the market was to accomplish the most good it must not only perform a selling but a buying service for its stockholders and patrons. He visualized the Welborn market as a community buying unit, thru which farmers could obtain needed merchandise, that would function thruout the year to the advantage of all.

Out of that conviction came the organization of a grocery store. This store carries a complete stock of groceries and some hardware and deals

in farm implements by booking orders for farmers and delivering the machines. It does not deal in textiles or clothing.

Prevented from organizing as a co-operative association, the Welborn market was incorporated under the Kansas laws with a capital stock of \$5,000 divided into 200 shares with a par value of \$25 apiece.

In order to get started Mr. Butler bought 20 per cent of the stock himself, and the remainder, with the exception of \$850 worth, has been sold to 100 farmers in the community. Mr. Butler is market manager.

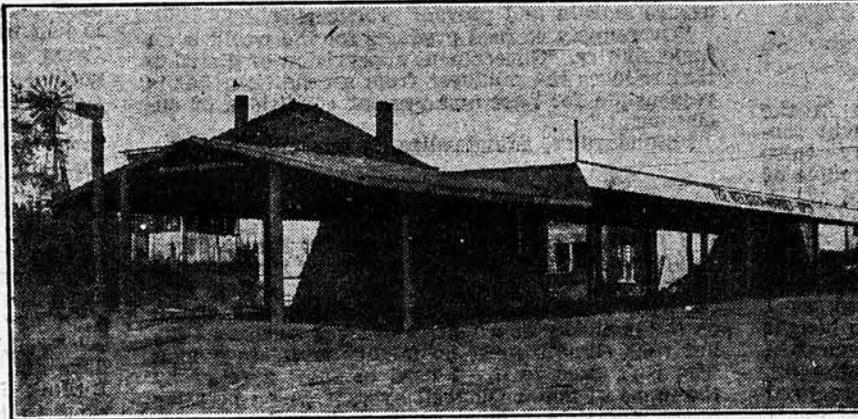
Market equipment consists of a high shed, 130 feet long and 26 feet wide. There is room enough under this shed for 37 wagons with an alley between them 14 feet wide. On ground owned by the market 23 other wagons can be placed and very often during the summer this ground is occupied.

The shed is lighted with electricity as produce is on sale only in the evening after the farmers have finished their day's work. At one end of the shed

is an ice cream and lemonade stand. This has been operated by the market in the past but for the next season it has been rented to an outsider for \$400. Mr. Butler said that while the stand was profitable it was impossible for the association to operate it successfully as too much time is required to supervise the market and wait on customers in the store.

So much demand for space has developed that the management plans to erect additional sheds so 100 wagons can be placed under cover. The new shed will be 125 by 250 feet in size. An option is held on an adjoining plot of ground and the plan is to level this and build the shed before the next season opens.

To meet overhead expenses the market makes two different charges for its service. Stalls for wagons are rented by the (Continued on Page 19.)



Forty Thousand Dollars Worth of Produce Was Sold Co-operatively in This Market During 1921 by Community Farmers in the Welborn Community.

No Shortage of Fat Cattle

By Samuel Sosland

KANSAS is cutting down sharply in laying plans for fattening cattle for markets in coming months. Kansas, however, is not an accurate index of what the country at large is planning in the cattle feeding business. It is therefore erroneous to assume from the Kansas figures that a shortage in fat cattle is probable the coming winter and spring.

As the largest stocker and feeder cattle market in the United States, the Kansas City stockyards provide an excellent indication of supply prospects in the fat cattle trade. Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri as well as Kansas and other states, buy stocker and feeder cattle on the Kansas City yards.

On the basis of Kansas City statistics, it is probable that the coming winter and spring will see an increased supply of fat cattle on markets, but no heavy enlargement in the movement. It is probable that the increase will come late in the winter and in the spring. The early winter movement may even show a decrease from a year ago.

More Fat Cattle in the Future

What is the basis for such observations as to the fat cattle supply outlook? The stocker and feeder distributors and the commission men who sell fat cattle answer this question by pointing to the character of the demand which has been coming from prospective feeders since the inception of the fat cattle movement.

First, the trade attaches considerable significance to the following figures showing the shipments of stocker and feeder cattle between July 1 and October 31 from the Kansas City yards the past three years:

Time of Year	1921 head	1920 head	1919 head
July	20,007	37,702	40,080
August	97,471	74,329	91,104
September	93,705	113,759	124,374
October	150,000	114,809	167,429
Total	361,183	340,599	422,987

In connection with the total Kansas City outgo, it is interesting to note the stocker and feeder cat-

tle shipments from that market to Kansas alone in the same periods, which were as follows:

Time of Year	1921 head	1920 head	1919 head
July	4,090	14,029	7,760
August	15,881	27,087	11,303
September	14,373	36,482	20,099
October	30,000	50,740	52,737
Total	64,344	128,338	91,899

Thus, while Kansas has almost as large a corn crop as last year, the state shows a big drop in stocker and feeder cattle purchases. But other states, with heavier corn crops and with more credit, have absorbed more cattle for finishing purposes from Kansas City.

Besides the Kansas City movement, it is necessary to take into consideration not only the shipments from other markets, but also the probable extent of feeding of native cattle on farms and beef animals held in Western and Southwestern range districts.

Shipments from markets other than Kansas City are generally expected to aggregate about the same total as a year ago. The season for buying has not closed as yet, of course. As range interests have been holding cattle back this season, the November outgo will be important. As to the feeding of native cattle on farms, the trade believes this will show an increase. With farmers talking about burning corn on account of its cheapness, it is generally assumed that those having a few stockers and feeders of their own raising will be inclined to fatten them for sale. Such feeding always plays an important part in markets, for it involves a considerable total in the aggregate. No increase in feeding is expected in range districts; that is, in the West and Southwest, even if feed is cheap and abundant.

One of the remarkable features of the buying of unfinished cattle in recent months has been the

great preference for stockers over feeders. The thinner and younger cattle frequently have outsold the heavier and older grades of steers classed as feeders. The reason for this has been the desire of farmers to make as small an initial investment in cattle as possible. Also, uncertainty over the immediate fat cattle market outlook prompted buying of the younger and thinner animals, as these can be carried over for a year or two years if necessary. In view of the larger percentage of stockers, it is quite generally assumed fewer cattle will go on feed immediately and that the early winter supply of finished offerings will be relatively smaller than the marketings in the late winter and next spring. Cheap corn is counted upon to induce farmers having stockers to put them on full feed sooner than they anticipated when they made their purchases of the young cattle.

Better Times Coming for Feeders

At a recent gathering of farmers and bankers at Emporia, one banker who has financed cattle feeding operations for years expressed the view that cheap corn will make a \$6 to \$6.50 market for corn-fed steers next spring. On the Kansas City stock yards the forecasts as to the probable prices for fed steers are largely between \$6.50 to \$8. Some put the limit at \$7.50. All, of course, are merely guessing. There is no enthusiasm over high prices because demand for beef shows a reduction in consuming channels. If unemployment decreases, cattle feeders will, of course, see better times.

The bulk of the sales of thin cattle to prospective feeders have been made this season at \$5 to \$7. Some cheap stockers sold as low as \$3. These are the lowest prices in many years. If next spring witnesses a \$7 to \$8 market for fed cattle, there will be a moderate profit for many feeders. But a \$6.50 to \$7.50 market would leave little if any margin.

Bankers have been slow to encourage extensive feeding by extending credit. Except for their influence, the outlook for feeders would be less favorable than at present. Better times are coming.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

MY FRIEND, Jake Mohler, has taken the trouble to send me the Biennial Report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for 1919-1920 and I am really surprised to find what an interesting book it is. I have for a good while felt that it is a mistake to print and distribute these biennial reports free. If they are worth having, and they are, they are worth paying for.

Books and pamphlets that are distributed free are generally little esteemed. It is what we have to pay for that we appreciate. These reports are sent to farmers who as a rule are amply able to pay for them and if they are not willing to pay what it costs the state to print them they are not entitled to them.

When the biennial report is published word should be sent out thru the newspapers that it can be obtained at just what it cost to publish it. A summary of what it contains should be made a part of the published notice. Any up-to-date farmer or stockman would appreciate that the book would be worth to him more than the price of it. If he did not care enough for it to pay for it then it is wasted on him when it is sent free.

Keep a Few Sheep

NOTWITHSTANDING the depression in the sheep industry I have urged and will continue to urge the farmers of Kansas to raise sheep, not too many, but just a few. A couple of years ago I happened to be at the home of W. E. Brownell, of Wilsey, Kan., and he showed me some fine yarn made from the fleeces of his own sheep, by a woolen mill at Litchfield, Minn. By having his own wool manufactured into yarn the cost of the yarn to him was only about one-third, as I recall, of what it would have been had he bought it from a store. While the price of wool even then was away down with no market worth mentioning, by having it manufactured in this way he realized a good price for it. Now jot down this address if you have any sheep and write the Litchfield Woolen Mills, Litchfield, Minn., for prices and samples. These mills not only manufacture yarn but all grades of cloth and blankets.

In this same connection I quote an interesting article from the Wichita Eagle:

"W. G. Hunt, prominent farmer residing near Alva, Okla., was caught in the price slide with a large herd of sheep on his hands. Neither sheep on the hoof nor raw wool in the bale would bring in enough cash to return to Mr. Hunt the cost of producing.

"But this rancher found that while it may not pay to produce sheep, it does pay to produce meat. He was troubled. There was no means at hand to turn the sheep into meat and then market the meat.

"On looking a little farther over in the book Mr. Hunt discovered that while it may not pay to produce wool, it does pay to produce blankets. He looked about some more, and with the aid of the county agricultural agent he discovered a woolen mill in North Carolina that was anxious to get work. Mr. Hunt sheared his herd, sent the 9,000 pounds of wool to the mill, and got it back in the form of blankets. This farmer now is offering pure wool blankets on the market, and finds no difficulty in disposing of them at a price that pays him well."

I am sorry the Eagle did not give the name and location of this North Carolina mill. It is possible that even better terms could be made with it than with the mills at Litchfield, Minn. You might write to Mr. Hunt. Just at present it is not profitable to raise wool for the general market, but you have not noted any considerable reduction in the price of blankets, yarn or woolen cloth. Why not get your wool manufactured into cloth, blankets and yarn for your own use and sell what you do not need at prices that will give you a good price for your wool and at the same time considerably under the price the purchaser would have to pay at the store?

Again, mutton is just as nourishing and just as palatable when it is low in price as when it is high. A few good sheep will furnish you and your family with good meat and here again, if you have more than you need for home consumption there will generally be no trouble about selling the surplus mutton.

In short any farmer can right now in spite of low prices of both wool and sheep carcasses, make money on a small flock of sheep.

Aside of course from the profit that can be made from the wool and mutton in the way I have mentioned, a small flock of sheep will pay their way on a farm in cleaning up of weeds, to say nothing of any revenue from the wool crop.

Let's Standardize Business

WRITING from Missouri A. B. Carhart gives his plan for bringing about general prosperity. This is his plan. You may not agree with it but it is interesting. In brief it is standardization. "Standardize the price of staples annually on January 1 by a Government Commission," says Mr. Carhart, "and you put the creators and producers of wealth on a business foundation for the first time in history. Standardize the price of staples and you approximate the essential cost of living and provide a basis from which to appraise the value of labor.

"Standardize the legitimate business of the country by beginning at the foundation source and fix a prosperous limit of profit to handlers that will assure margin and prevent profiteering. "Oversupply of food products for the world is an impossibility. Government supervision of distribution relieves the producer from a condition that is responsible for past and present conditions of enslavement."

"Standardize, Standardize, is our only hope."

Truthful James

WELL, I suppose," said Truthful James, "that the stories about the fertility of the Imperial Valley, in Southern California are mostly true, tho some of them are something of a strain on the credulity of a man who loves truth as I do, but that climate must be mighty tryin' to a man who isn't used to it. I used to know a feller by the name of Selim Dingbell—yes, it was a peculiar name, but then I have known others just as peculiar, for example, Erastus Doodlebug and Eph Bungstarter. You are likely to run upon any kind of a name, so far as that is concerned. I don't know where the name Dingbell started and it doesn't matter, either.

Selim was a peculiar lookin' critter, about 6 feet and 6 inches long and about 9 or 10 inches across. When he stood up in a street car he took up scarcely any room but when he sat down he either had to sit with his head between his knees or run his legs out under the two seats in front of him.

"When Selim was about 25 years old he decided to go to the Imperial Valley. He figured that he could make a start there in a little while by workin' hard and stickin' right to business. I will say for Selim that he was a number one worker, not a lazy bone in his body.

"Well, it was five years before I saw Selim again. One day I was strollin' along the street in St. Louis and met about the most peculiar lookin' human bein' I ever set my eyes on. He was about 5 feet 8 inches tall and had arms on him nearly as long as the neck of a giraffe. His body seemed to be pretty thick but sort of lumpy. His shoulders weren't very broad but his head was sunk down between them so that the points of his shoulders were on a level with his ears.

"He was about the most bow-legged man I ever saw. You could have rolled a barrel between his knees. His face seemed to be somewhat out of proportion. It was considerably broader than it was long and his nose and mouth almost ran together. I was goin' to pass him by when he stuck out his hand and said 'I guess you don't remember me?'

"You guessed right the first throw," said I. "If I met you I haven't the slightest idea where it was or under what circumstances."

"Why," he says, 'I'm your old neighbor, Selim Dingbell.'

"I haven't been drinkin' a thing stronger than coffee for years," I said, "but if you are Selim Dingbell I must have inherited a case of delirium tremens. Why Selim Dingbell was 6 feet 6 if he was an inch and he had as straight a pair of legs as any man I ever saw, and then he had a face nearly as long as the face of a horse. If there is a feature about you that resembles him I haven't discovered it."

"I ain't wonderin' any that you didn't recognize me," said Selim. "When I look in a glass I can't recognize myself. These here changes wrought on my frame are the result of the climate in the Im-

perial Valley. You see it isn't any uncommon thing for the temperature to stand there for days at a time at 150 in the shade and sometimes it gets up in the neighborhood of 200. Take the feathers off a spring chicken and lay it out in the sun and in half an hour it will be fried to a turn. Water that is about 10 degrees below the boilin' point seems like a cool and delightful beverage to the inhabitants out there.

"Well, you recollect that I used to be a hoss to work and when I got hold of a claim out there I wanted to pitch right in and get it into a crop right off. Some of my neighbors who had been there long enough to get used to the climate warned me that it wasn't safe to go out and work in the sun but I thought I was smart and that they were just a lot of lazy loafers who didn't care to work. So I pitched right in like I used to back in this country. I began to sweat to beat the band and didn't seem to be sufferin' particularly but after an hour or such a matter I looked down at my legs and saw that they were bent like you see 'em now and I also noticed a queer feelin' all over as if I was meltin' down, and, by gravy, that is just what I was doin'.

"A neighbor just happened to be goin' by and noticed me. He tumbled at once to what was the matter and got hold of me and helped me to the house and filled a trough with the coldest water there was to be found and put me into it. Well, that stopped the meltin' process but you see how it left me. The neighbor told me afterward that if he hadn't noticed me when he did I would just naturally have melted down and they would have had to take me up with a spoon or sheets of blotting paper. He said he had seen one man melt down that way and never desired to see such a sight again.

"Well, I got to feelin' all right again in a few days and I have made money out there but when I think of the shape I'm in I feel sorry I ever went to that country. When I go to a country where there are cold nights I can't keep my knees warm because they stick out at each side of the bed. My best girl broke our engagement because she tried at my invitation to sit on my lap and fell thru. My spine was so near melted that the weight of my head bent it and I look like a hunchback. My face ran together so that when I eat I have to be careful or I will bite the end of my nose. I am far from bein' a happy man. I would rather have my old shape back and not have a cent than to be half melted down this way and have a million."

The Greatness of Kansas

KANSAS in 20 years has produced \$1,900,918,850 worth of winter wheat and \$8,466,559 worth of spring wheat. During the same period it has produced \$1,347,550,602 worth of corn, \$315,021,224 worth of oats, \$24,497,928 worth of rye, \$77,074,223 worth of Irish potatoes, and \$7,009,219 worth of sweet potatoes; \$124,224,894 worth of sorghum and \$204,730,214 worth of kafir; livestock products to the value of \$1,989,030,649 and horticultural products to the value of \$55,201,908.

In these 20 years the total value of the agricultural and horticultural products of the Kansas farms has amounted to the grand total of \$6,970,979,954 or an average every year of \$348,548,998.

The annual average production of wheat for these 20 years has been 88,876,029 bushels and the total production 1,777,520,577 bushels. Ground into flour and baked into loaves of bread, each loaf containing a pound of flour, which by the way is more than the average loaf contains, there would be 71,100,823,080 loaves worth even at the pre-war price of 5 cents a loaf, \$3,555,041,154. Counting every loaf 8 inches in length, these loaves would, laid end to end, reach a distance of 8,977,377 miles. They would encircle the globe at the equator 359 times.

If it were possible to construct from them a column with 16 loaves as the base the top of the colossal structure would reach to the frigid home of the man in the moon and he would enjoy his first full meal for unnumbered centuries.

We have heard and read a great deal about the wheat fields of Australia, Argentine and Canada. During the past six years Kansas has produced 22 million bushels more wheat than all of Australia, considerably more than two-thirds as much as all of Argentine and nearly half as much as all the vast and virgin fields of Canada, considerably more

than half as much as all of France and more than a third as much as all of British India.

The United States is the greatest wheat producing country in the world, having produced in the last six years as much wheat as British India, France and Canada combined and of the grand total grown in this country Kansas has produced considerably more than one eighth.

Somehow the impression got abroad that 1920 was a hard year in Kansas for the Kansas farmers, but the figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture show that the total value of all farm products was \$699,170,341 as against \$304,914,342 in 1910, and \$342,843,467 in 1915. If the total value of all the farm products of Kansas for 1920 had been distributed equally among the inhabitants the share of every man, woman and child would be \$289.

From Banker Goebel

SOME interesting statements are made in a letter that I have just received from P. W. Goebel, president of the Commercial National Bank of Kansas City. Mr. Goebel writes me as follows:

In a recent issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze you have two articles: 'Poor Help for Stockmen' and 'Financial Despotism.' In these the statement is made that there must be 25 per cent more security than the amount of the loan desired and it must have the indorsement of a good bank. Of course, every loan that is made or indorsed by a bank that is trustee for depositors' funds should have a margin of security but, in passing on loans for the War Finance Corporation, the Kansas committee has construed that if a man buys a bunch of cattle for which he has plenty of feed on his own farm, by adding the feed to the cattle, it will be considered a margin and the loan, if by a proper person and thru a bank, will be approved.

You object to the loan limit of banks. It is absolutely necessary to make this limit for the protection of depositors. A half century's experience in American banking has demonstrated that excess loans have been the cause of more bank failures than any other one cause. This loan limit is not fixed by the Federal Reserve Bank but by Congress and state legislatures. Ten per cent capital and surplus is the limit in national banks. Fifteen per cent of capital and surplus is the limit of state banks in Kansas, but in taking paper from non-member banks the Federal Reserve Bank would certainly be discriminating against its own members if it took paper for more than the 10 per cent limit. The man with 2,000 cattle worth \$100,000 ought to do business with a larger bank. He is not a proper customer for a small bank.

The War Finance Corporation will take paper from cattle loan and other finance corporations that are financing farmers regardless of the limitation of the capital. The reason for this is that there are no depositors to be taken into consideration. In an address at Emporia not long ago I urged the cattlemen of the state to organize a cattle loan company for \$150,000. They could then lend a million and a half or 2 million dollars to cattle men and place it thru the War Finance Corporation, providing, of course, that the loans they made were sound. Don't forget that a loan, wherever it is made, must be paid because, if you are lending money on the theory that it may be paid if it is convenient or may be permitted to go by default if not convenient, you would absolutely destroy our present credit system and force us back to bartering in kind.

Also, please note that a loan may be perfectly acceptable to the War Finance Corporation that would not be eligible in the Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve Banks may or may not have been wisely managed since their organization but I am quite sure that they have been better managed than any other institutions during this war period. My sympathies are with the cattlemen as I am one of them but I do recognize that a few years ago a speculative spirit entered into the cattle business and caused fictitious values which could not possibly last without decreasing the consumption of the beef to such an extent that prices were bound to topple. The banks have been criticized greatly for not making more loans, when they should be criticised severely, yes condemned for making too many loans in the last five years; that is, too many loans for unnecessary expenses and unnecessary purchases.

We are spending in Kansas about 60 million dollars a year just for the upkeep and running of automobiles and for picture shows. This does not include the first purchase price of the automobiles or the depreciation. It is simply for gasoline, oil, tires, and repairs. If we had just curtailed this one-half for two years, there would be no trouble in having ample funds for every loan that would be legitimately needed in the state. We have spent our money during good-times for non-essentials and have contracted to pay for land at prices that were never justified. No utopian scheme of money lending will help us any. Hard work and economy are the only things that will get us back to a normal state.

Your farm corporation scheme, if correctly organized and conducted on ordinary sound business principles and not along utopian lines, would be the greatest factor in American history to make for better farming conditions. The question is, can you overcome jealousies, envy and selfishness sufficiently that a corporation of that kind can be successfully managed?

On several things contained in this letter I will

not disagree at all with my friend Pete Goebel, whom I regard as a very able banker. That the present troubles of the farmers and stockmen are due in considerable part to wild and unreasonable speculation I have not a doubt. In other words many farmers have been ruined by prosperity.

The editorial referred to was written before I had read Mr. Goebel's address at Emporia. The suggestion in regard to the formation of cattle loan companies seems to me an excellent one and I cannot see why it might not be applied also to general farmers as well as cattlemen. In other words, if it is practicable, and Mr. Goebel says it is, for several cattlemen to pool their assets and borrow on the strength of those assets, why not permit a number of farmers to pool their assets, their farms, livestock and equipment and borrow money on the strength of those assets?

Mr. Goebel suggested the formation of \$150,000 cattle companies; that is I assume that they pool \$150,000 worth of cattle and that each member of the pool borrow in proportion to his share of those assets. Suppose that farmers with farms worth at a conservative estimate, \$250,000, should form a corporation, bond the entire assets for let us say \$200,000 and be permitted to deposit this bond with the United States Treasury and have issued to it credit or currency up to 90 per cent of the face value of the bond; the bond to bear a small rate of interest payable to the United States, say 3 per cent. Every farmer member of the corporation would then participate in the loan in proportion to his individual holdings, just as these cattlemen will do, only the farmers would not pay tribute to the banks as these cattlemen will have to do.

Now a word in regard to excess loans. I can very readily see how banks get into trouble thru excess loans made out of their own deposits and paid up capital; but in the case of the Ellsworth bank it was simply acting as a go-between to secure an accommodation for its customer. It would seem to me that the only question for the Federal Reserve Bank to consider was the amplitude of the security, and when I speak of security I refer to the moral hazard as well as the amount of property pledged to secure the loan.

If for example the cattleman at Ellsworth actually has \$100,000 worth of cattle and is an honorable man it is perfectly evident that he is entitled to borrow more than \$15,000 which would be his limit at the Ellsworth bank with its \$150,000 capital and surplus. Mr. Goebel says that he should do business with a bigger bank. Why should he be compelled to go away from home and deal with a bank run by strangers to him? Why should he not be permitted to get his accommodation thru his local bank when that bank is not impairing its own legal reserves by negotiating the loan?

Must End the Rate "Strike"

BY REDUCING the rate 16 per cent on Western grain and hay, the Interstate Commerce Commission has made a fine beginning in rate reduction, but there must be reductions all along the line. There must be an early end to the 14 months' embargo the roads have inflicted on business and employment by their prohibitive shipping rates, which so far have been a knockout to all our hopes of readjustment. The damage now is becoming cumulative in its effects.

My friend, J. W. Whitehurst, president of the Oklahoma state board of agriculture, writes me there are today in Oklahoma 48,000 farms without a single stocker steer on them, while at the big stockyards in the market cities thousands of "liquidated" stocker cattle are bawling their heads off for Oklahoma's green wheat pastures.

It may interest the consumer of beef to learn that Oklahoma farms are short 800,000 head of stock cattle compared with the year 1909.

Oklahoma's agricultural department is urging the farmers of that state to beg, borrow or steal enough money to buy and ship there from 20 to 40 stock heifers at the present low prices, to mate with good or purebred sires. This would undoubtedly start thousands of men on the highway to a new prosperity and better balanced farming, but the high rail rates have killed the market at both ends of the line and few farmers have much left except courage and the fence around the place. A similar situation exists thruout the grain and stock belt, so frequently referred to as this country's "bread basket."

One of Wichita's big bankers tells me of a Texas customer of his bank shipping 172 head of cattle to market at a straight loss of 14 per cent on the cattle including a freight bill of \$480.52. He writes me under date of October 11 as follows:

As things are going now the cattlemen will soon be bankrupt. Some of them are hopelessly gone already. We are struggling along trying to hold up all those we can. For our own part we are glad to make cattle loans, but when we have these unreasonable charges to meet in marketing cattle, it reduces their value to such an extent that few cattlemen have sufficient security to make an eligible loan.

I know you are making a fight for reduced rates and I thought you ought to have these figures.

Such business men do not exaggerate the situation. They know better than anyone else not sim-

ilarly situated, what is going on. This last year, high freight rates have done more to put the farmer out of business than any other thing, and when you put the farmer out of business you put business out of business.

A merchant, writing me from an aforesaid, prosperous town in the Middle West, says:

I notice by today's dailies that the so-called "farm bloc" has taken down its old flintlock and gone gunning after supportable freight rates. This is good news. As every manufactured article has to have from two to four hauls before it reaches the consumer, it should not be hard to convert the stubbornest sticker for high rates, if he is open to reason. I have in mind several specific instances where large industries have been closed down more than a year because of the prohibitive freight rates which were allowed in August, 1920.

As things are at present we are unable to invest a dollar with any reasonable hope of a return.

The facts in this letter are but a variation of an oft-told story.

The freight on 100 pounds of apples from San Francisco to New York is 65 cents. But should the apples be shipped to St. Louis, the rate would be \$1.25. The reason for the higher rate to St. Louis is because there is no water competition between St. Louis and New York.

In the same way 100 pounds of freight may be shipped from St. Louis by rail to New Orleans, for 44 cents. But if shipped from St. Louis to its neighboring city, Springfield, Mo., the rate is 77 cents. Springfield, unfortunately, is not connected by water with St. Louis.

California fruit growers have recently signed a three-year contract to ship 5,000 carloads of fruit a year by steamship by way of the Panama Canal, to New York and other Eastern seaboard cities. Do you wonder at it? "A pleased customer is more profitable than a skinned customer." In this instance, prohibitive rates have cost the railroads 15,000 carloads of the most profitable class of tonnage. In the meantime, the Senate has passed Senator Borah's bill to give American coastwise vessels toll-free passage thru the Panama Canal.

If it is good business for the railroads to lower rates to meet competition and keep the traffic, it is still better business to lower rates and create more traffic.

The states and the general Government wish to take up road-building as a means of relieving unemployment, but it is learned that in Wisconsin, where roadmaking material is not scarce, freight rates alone add from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a mile to the cost of construction.

Everywhere we look we see increasing damage being wrought by the embargo placed by ruinous freight rates on the Nation's business and industry. I am convinced this incubus is largely responsible for the unemployment problem. It seems as if all things the people need were placed on a high shelf out of their reach. More and more are commodities getting where they are not desired, or where they cannot be assimilated, developed or used, as are those stocker cattle for which Oklahoma and other agricultural states have an abundance of feed now going to waste. The steer owner had to sell for what he could get; the steer feeder cannot afford to ship them back. The producer suffers and is hindered. But it is the general public, including the railroads themselves, and big and little business, that pay the score, and a long and bitter reckoning it is going to be. Why let it go on when we know it is piling up more and more trouble for us?

Under the stimulus of the harvest and the farmer's sore need of ready cash, the number of idle freight cars in the country, which in April last numbered more than 600,000, has gradually fallen off, until this new business, and the breath of life it instilled in all other business, reached a maximum of traffic the week of October 1.

In July the railroads profited by a 12 per cent cut of their employes' wages. Now the United States Steel Corporation cuts the price of rails \$7 a ton. For four months previous, owing to a reduction of expenses, the railroads had made a net return, ranging from 2.20 per cent for March to 3 per cent in June. Here was the psychological moment for translating this wage cut, amounting to approximately 400 millions a year, into a reduction of rates that would restore general business and especially railroad business. It only needed such a shove for sick business to get up and walk, but the shove wasn't forthcoming, and the various rail troubles from which we now are suffering, have resulted. And yet it is not too late to save the patient, altho the case is urgent.

President Harding is standing firmly for an adequate and immediate reduction of freight rates as a necessity for the recuperation of business and of the railroads themselves. This is a part of the proposed strike settlement.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is a law unto itself. For all anyone else can do, it may continue to uphold the Nation-wide rail embargo on general business, which is the cost-plus policy as applied to the railroads, until the so-called 6 per cent guarantee clause of the Esch-Cummins act is eliminated and rate-making powers are restored to states.

I sought sometime ago to bring this about by a bill to amend the Esch-Cummins act. Hearings on this amendment before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee began the first of the week and action on it is to be speeded up.

When a situation gets so bad it cannot become much worse, there is good ground for believing it will become better. I have that hope in regard to the railroad situation generally. We shall soon know.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Why Fife Will Test His Cows

Bethel Farmer, Just Starting in Dairying, Can't Afford to Sell Old Black Cow Until He Knows How Much Butterfat Her Milk Contains

By Ray Yarnell

SURE, I'm going in. I need to get in because if I don't I won't know whether I am getting anywhere with my cows or not. I've got to know that if I ever make any success in the dairy business."

That is what George C. Fife, a farmer near Bethel, Kan., told County Agent A. C. Patterson, who was organizing a cow testing association. For many years Fife has been breeding Duroc Jersey hogs and he realizes that complete knowledge of results he achieved is what enabled him to make a success of it. He could see results in the hogs. The youngsters, offspring of purebred boars, were more tyy, made more efficient use of feed, grew more uniformly and brought better prices on the market.

But the butterfat content of milk cannot be ascertained by looking at a Holstein cow. An experienced breeder probably could say whether the cow was a good one or not but that is as far as he could go. Fife knew that the only way he could get specific information was to test.

Purebred Bull Heads the Herd

This farmer is just getting a start in the dairy business. He now has 17 grade animals, several Holsteins giving 50 pounds of milk a day and some animals of other breeds including three bought at the Kansas City stockyards. The herd is headed by a purebred bull.

Fife plans to cull his herd but he desires to test the cows before selling them. There is one black cow in particular he is anxious to know about. She gives about 3 gallons of milk a day and is a hard milker, but Fife does not know how rich in butterfat her milk is and he doesn't care to sell her, nat-

urally, until he does know definitely. That is where the milk tester will show his worth. Within a few months Fife will know whether he can afford to keep the black cow and he will have similar information about all the remaining animals.

As soon as he culls his herd Mr. Fife plans to buy some good grade Holsteins. He has one now that gives 60 pounds of milk a day and several that give 50 pounds a day.

There is a well built, well lighted and roomy barn on this farm. It is of frame construction with galvanized iron

roof and siding. The floor is of cement and has manure drains which make it easy to clean. A milk room well lighted and provided with a cement floor, is located in the southeast corner.

The barn has room for 30 cows and the capacity can be doubled by adding more iron stanchions in the west half which is not now occupied. The building is 42 feet wide by 56 feet long, and has no loft.

Within a few feet of the barn, so the work of feeding is simplified, stands a 260-ton silo. This year the silo was filled in 22 hours of actual working

time. Corn is used for silage and the production of 16 acres was used. Last year 14 acres filled it.

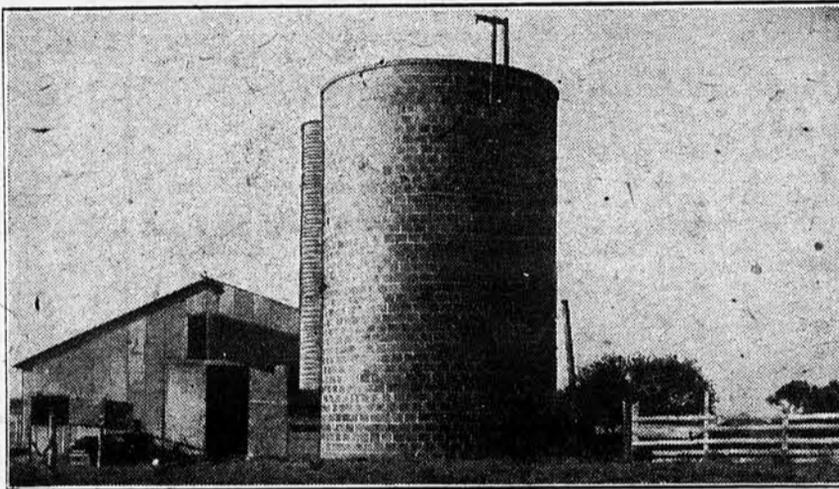
For several years Mr. Fife has been raising hogs on a large scale, usually producing from 800 to 1,000 Duroc Jerseys a year. He has used purebred boars since 1916 and has sold his finished hogs on the market.

Because there is great dairy interest in his community and he is interested in cattle, Fife decided to go into the dairy business and combine it with hog raising. He sold all but eight brood sows and one boar he values at \$250. He now has 80 shotes which will average 110 pounds and he expects to finish about that number every year, perhaps going as high as 100.

"I have made good money out of hogs this year," said Mr. Fife, "and I will continue to do so as long as cheap feed is available and the present market holds. But there is also money in dairying and over a long period, perhaps, it is the safest game to play. I like dairy cows and I wish to learn that business.

He's Learning as He Goes

"I am starting slow, just like Mrs. Fife is doing with her chickens, and I am learning as I go. I'm not expecting to hurry things along. I'll buy good grade animals at the start, cull the poor cows out of my herd, use purebred bulls and save the best heifers. Then after while, when I know more about dairying and breeding, I will try my hand with a few purebreds. Eventually, I hope to have all purebreds, but there is no hurry. I'd rather go a little slower and make good than to plunge and then repent. It's the safest way."



Good Equipment is Almost as Important as Good Cows; George C. Fife, a Wyandotte County Dairyman, Makes Both Pay a Good Profit.

Getting \$15,000 From \$40

One Purebred Shorthorn Heifer, Bought 17 Years Ago by W. H. Molyneaux of Palmer, Has Built Up a Fine Herd and a Fortune

By C. E. Aubel

BECAUSE of the low prices of purebreds, nearly every farmer in Kansas has considered recently, or should consider, the advisability of placing some on the farm. If they are in doubt as to the outcome of such a venture, let them study the success of W. H. Molyneaux of Palmer.

Assets of Mr. Molyneaux 17 years ago consisted of a 160-acre farm, the machinery to operate it, some horses, a few scrub cattle and the "desire" to own purebreds.

Today he owns better and more barns, buildings and improvements of all kinds, more horses and stock in general, and besides, has a herd of 50 purebred Shorthorns, and has sold in addition 82 head for a total of \$9,362.50.

In Washington county, Mr. Molyneaux is known as one of its most successful stockmen. He is a member of the executive board of the farm bureau. He learned the cattle business with grades, having kept a few before he made his one purebred purchase. He built up his herd slowly in a sane, sensible way and has been successful because he followed such a course.

Seventeen years ago Molyneaux reasoned that he could keep purebred cattle as cheaply and easily as scrubs or grades, and decided to try it. His object was not to "go into the purebred business." He merely reasoned that one cow ate the same kind of feed and as much as another, but that the purebred cow sold for more than the grade. Accordingly, he attended the N. S. Lenzler sale at Linn, Kan., on February 13, 1903. Here he bought for \$40 a purebred Shorthorn heifer named Beauty.

Beauty V55-725 was born May 20, 1902, and was only 9 months old when purchased. Her youth necessitated a year's delay before she could be bred. From this heifer, Mr. Molyneaux in 17 years has built up a herd which numbers 50 head including 38

heifers and 12 bulls. Every animal of the herd traces back to the original Shorthorn heifer named Beauty.

Beauty had her first calf in 1904. It was a heifer named Rosebud. She bred every year up to the time of her sale in 1914, producing in all five heifers and six bulls. Four of these heifers were kept in the herd, and their records are enviable ones. They produced 15 heifers and 11 bulls and were themselves sold for a total of \$450 after this performance. Beauty's fifth heifer was vealed for \$22.50. Five of the bulls were sold as sires, bringing \$250. Thus, the original \$40 Beauty cow contributed to the herd 11 sons and daughters which sold for a total of \$722.50. But these daughters before being sold contributed to the herd 26 individuals later used to increase the herd. Beauty, herself, after this remarkable breeding performance, sold for \$100 with her last calf at foot, and so gave to the herd's bank account \$822.50 besides the produce of her daughters. This is the return under

ordinary farm management, from one cow alone, that originally cost \$40.

The grand-children of Beauty, four of which are still matrons in the herd, produced calves whose calves produced calves for seven generations, until the total produce from the one cow is 131 head, 75 females and 56 males. Eighty-one of these have been sold, 37 females and 44 males, and there are still in the herd 50 head, of which 38 are females and 12 are males.

The record of the sales and the financial income is interesting indeed. The original cost of Beauty was just \$40 in all. From this small investment Mr. Molyneaux had the following returns: Thirty-seven females at \$133.51 apiece brought \$4,940.44 males at \$100 a head brought \$4,400, and one female sold as veal brought \$22.50. The total returns from these sources amounted to \$9,362.50. Deducting the original cost of \$40, there remained a balance of \$9,322.50. If the 50 head remaining in the herd are given values in accordance with the selling price of these

that were sold their valuations would be as follows: Thirty-eight females at \$133.51 would be worth \$5,073.39; 12 males at \$100 apiece would be worth \$1,200, making a total valuation for the two classes kept in the herd of \$6,273.38. This amount added to the balance of \$9,322.50 from the animals that were sold make a grand total of \$15,595.88.

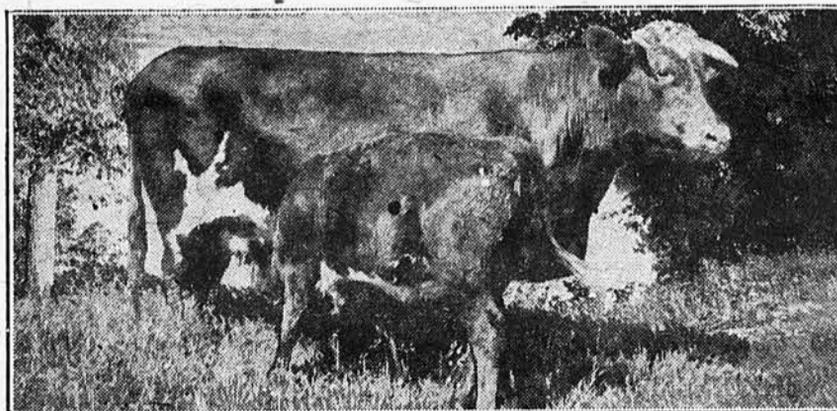
Such a business is not without a debit side, for the herd bulls represent an expenditure, as do also the fees for recording and transfer.

Mr. Molyneaux paid out \$625.00 for herd bulls. Allowing \$3 a head for recording and transfer fees, \$375 will cover this expense, and the total indebtedness is \$1,000. If this is deducted from the amount of the sales and present value of the herd, \$15,595.88, a net income of \$14,595.88 is left for Mr. Molyneaux from \$40 invested in a cow 17 years ago.

As Mr. Molyneaux has been going along in the business, he has been learning. He has learned it pays to continue to improve the herd by the use of good and better bulls. He has recently purchased a new and better bull for this purpose and should produce even better calves than have been produced heretofore.

Mr. Molyneaux's methods were simple, yet very productive. He bought only one cow when cattle were selling low, and from that one, without the addition of any others, he has produced many. He did not sell them as they arrived in the herd, but he sold only those he could spare, saving the best from every year's production. He simply let them grow, and a herd developed in course of time. Now his herd is large and every individual therein represents a clean, clear profit.

The financial gains are indisputable. It requires no special business ability to produce such herds. But sound judgment and application will make herds, built as this, the profitable ones in every part of Kansas in the future.



Farmers in Kansas Should Follow the Example of W. H. Molyneaux in Breeding Up Good Herds of Cattle That Will Increase the Farm Income.

Plows Replace Dynamite

Far More Gold is Extracted From the Soil of Colorado in the Form of Crops Than Comes From All Her Fabulously Rich Mines

By Paul W. Brown
In America at Work

ONE of the most interesting economic changes in the Western Empire of the Rockies since Zebulon Pike first caught sight of Pike's Peak in 1803 is the transformation of Colorado in 20 years from a community of dominant mining interests to a community chiefly agricultural. As always happens in case of economic transformation, many social, intellectual and moral changes have accompanied the change in the state's chief means of getting a living. To appreciate the magnitude of these collateral changes, one must have lived in Colorado in the old days when prospectors were many and farmers few, when smelters were strung along the Arkansas Valley like beads on a cord, when "Ben Loeb's" in Leadville never closed, and prominent citizens regretted that dance halls could not be conducted without the semi-occasional death of a patron with his boots on, without time for expression of testamentary intention.

A Wonderful Growth Shown

Statistics of production in Colorado leave the oldtimer gasping. In 1900 Colorado produced nearly 29 million dollars' worth of gold, and wheat worth \$7,801,000. In 1920 the gold output of Colorado was worth 10 1/4 million dollars, but the wheat crop had a value of \$30,800,000. These bare figures do not, however, express the magnitude of the economic change wrought by the fluctuation in these two items alone; they scarcely hint at it. The production of wheat is an industry the possibilities of which are self-renewing; every man who tries to raise wheat produces some return. The production of gold is a wasting industry; it consists in taking values from the earth which are never returned; from the beginning the greater part of the effort expended has been put forth in the pathetic effort to obtain gold from barren sand and gravel

and a wide expanse of worthless rock.

In the 20 years the acreage of wheat increased from 319,000 to 1,240,000, and the number of bushels from 7,200,000 to 22,821,000. During the same length of time the oats crop came up from 3 1/4 million to 8 million bushels, and the production of hay from 1,700,000 tons to 2,900,000. By contrast, the production of silver was 20 million ounces in 1900 and a little more than one-quarter of that amount last year.

But the most salient feature in Colorado's agricultural advancement is its swift progress to first place in the

production of beet sugar in the United States. In 1900 the state produced 6,700 tons. In 1920 the production was 302,000 tons or 45 times as much as 20 years before.

There is more in this fact, than meets the eye. Sugar is a cultivated crop, and is profitable only where farmers are of high intelligence, labor skilled and to be relied on, and working capital abundant. But this is not all. Beets must be worked up within a few miles of the point of production. Farmers will not raise beets in the United States unless market and price

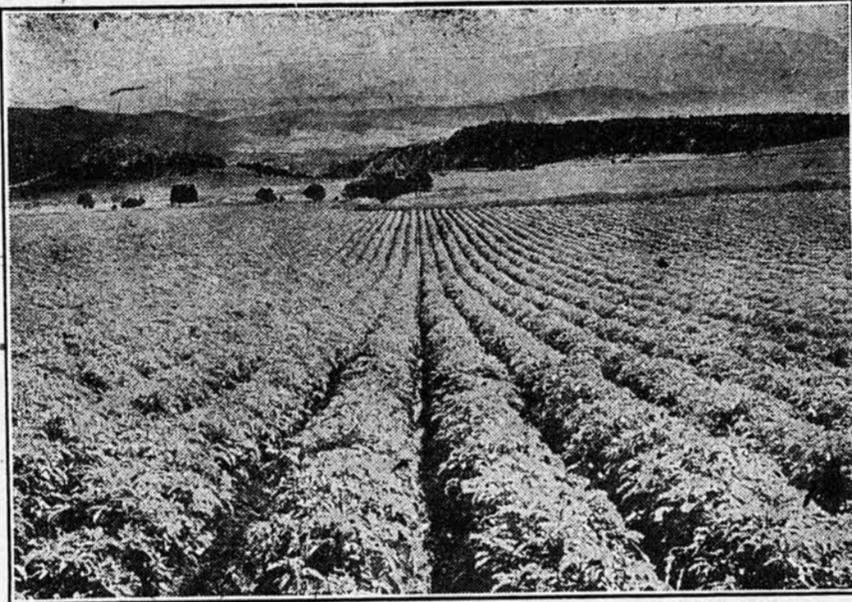
are guaranteed in advance. It follows from this that a beet-raising district is the theater of team-work of a very real kind between beet-raisers and sugar manufacturers. Its very existence is a sign of general intelligence, general prosperity, and a society made strong by a common confidence of its members in each other's good faith.

The passing of Colorado from rough frontier times into an era of highly organized civilization is impressively mirrored in the statistics of farm animals. Sheep are the denizens of the fringe of the desert in all lands. They may be raised profitably where cattle would starve to death. The dairy cow on the other hand, is, from the point of view of animal husbandry, the petted darling of high civilization; in Holland and Denmark pastures to grow grass for her dainty taste are fertilized as carefully as so many rose gardens. Now Colorado in 1920 had fewer sheep than in 1900, but dairy cows between 1900 and 1920 increased from 100,000 to 272,000.

Big Fruit Crops Produced

Unfortunately, the federal statistics of fruit culture in Colorado are also very incomplete. In a good year, however, Colorado has raised more than 1 million bushels of peaches, and the apple crop sometimes attains a total of three-quarters of a million barrels.

The New Colorado is the antithesis of the Old Colorado, the spirit of which was perfectly expressed by Joaquin Miller's "49," in the picture drawn for his "pardner" of the joys to come, when they should have struck it rich. "We'll go back and buy the Astor House, Billy, bar and all!" Old Colorado dreamed of bonanzas, and thought in terms of lucky strikes. New Colorado has found riches in the soil of lands which the oldtimer passed by in contempt. The state has tamed the desert, and turned it into a garden.



A Typical Irrigated Mountain Valley Potato Field, Owned by Lou D. Sweet of Carbondale, Colo., Who Has Been a Leader in Growing This Crop.

His Lawn Speaks for Drussel

It is Evidence of the Efficiency of this Finney County Farmer Who Achieved Success Thru Diversifying His Farming Operations

By James H. Cloture

BEYOND the sand hills, south of Garden City, Kan., in front of a pleasant appearing house, is a bluegrass lawn. It is known for miles around. Every traveler who passed by it last summer felt cooler and refreshed for the experience, although the temperature remained just as high. If you size up Albert Drussel, owner, by the patch of thrifty grass about his house, you will be 100 per cent correct in your conclusions. He is that kind of a farmer.

The bluegrass lawn is simply an indication of efficiency. Drussel is getting something beside dollars out of country life—and he is getting the dollars, too. Along with his work he is taking pleasure and comfort and his efforts are the more successful because of it.

Albert Drussel farms dry land. Cows are aiding him. So are many varieties of field crops. Instead of asking wheat to do it all this farmer profitably employs cows, hogs, cane, Red clover, corn, barley, fruit trees, chickens and garden truck and every one in proportion, contributes to his financial success. If one fails in any year, another makes up the loss.

This year 60 acres of Drussel's wheat was hailed out. Part of that loss already has been written off because other crops made good. That is where diversified farming counts. In such a case the cows and hogs and chickens come to the rescue and today they are making money for Drussel. If he had not had them the loss of his wheat crop would have been a far more serious blow.

The 24 to 28 head of Shorthorn cows which are milked regularly have been very profitable during the last year.

Mr. Drussel sells cream and feeds the skim milk to calves, pigs and chickens.

The well built dairy barn is equally well equipped with a rock floor and gutters, stanchions and feed troughs. Sheds also are available to house the stock in stormy weather, thereby increasing their efficiency and their ability to keep up their production of milk.

Much silage is fed both to milk cows and beef cattle. Drussel has two semi-pit silos. They are 12 by 29 and 14 by 33 feet in size, both projecting 8 feet above the ground, the balance being below the surface. The portions of the silos above the ground are made of vitrified brick tile.

Corn is used mostly for silage, although the sorghums are substituted in a poor corn year. In addition corn and kafir are fed as fodder to stock cattle. Mr. Drussel prefers corn for silage and has produced as high as 35 bushels an acre on dry land. His 1920 crop averaged that amount.

Usually his beef herd contains about 75 head. His bull, while not registered, is a good one and by its use some excellent animals are being produced.

The disadvantage attaching to a pit silo, that of getting the silage out, has been overcome by Mr. Drussel. A machine, similar to a hay stacker, is employed to elevate the silage. The hopper is loaded and pulled to the surface by a horse. From the silo the hopper runs on an overhead steel track to the feed bunkers where the silage is distributed. The hopper may be stopped at any point and dumped.

This machinery, which is simple and not costly, has eliminated a lot of the work of feeding which the keeping of more than 100 head of cattle ordinarily would entail. The feed hopper and the overhead track are also used in carrying manure from the barns.

Hogs have an important place in the Drussel farm plan. He considers the hog a consistently good producer and with present cheap feed probably as profitable an animal, always excepting poultry from such a classification, as any that can be produced on a farm.

Drussel usually raises from 50 to 60 head of grade Poland Chinas a year. Pigs thrive and get a good start on the skim milk diet he is able to give them and he grows enough grain to finish them for market. Instead of selling his corn to some other farmer who has livestock, Drussel converts it into pork and gets a better price for it.

Poultry, sometimes ignored in the farm scheme of things, is not neglected on this place. In the chickens Mrs. Drussel's interest is centered and for the very good reason that they are among the best producers on the farm.

The flock consists of 200 hens, mostly White Rocks, and in season they lay from 8 to 9 dozen eggs a day. With eggs at 30 cents a dozen that production, in a month, will yield a considerable return. Besides, every year such a flock will produce a large quantity of live poultry for market, young cockerels and old hens.

Then there is the orchard. The Drussels like fruit and when it is canned it functions in a surprising

way in cutting down the living expenses. The orchard consists of 2 acres and contains plum, cherry, peach and pear trees, grape vines and a number of berry bushes.

Adjoining the orchard is a garden of good-size and this, too, is a big factor in lowering the cost of living on the Drussel farm. Around the orchard and garden is a windbreak of forest trees which not only protects them but makes the farm more attractive, a more pleasant place on which to live.

Both fruit and vegetables need more moisture than the usual dry land affords. So Drussel, because he appreciated their value, installed an inexpensive irrigating system. He constructed a reservoir holding sufficient water to flood both the garden and orchard. Water is supplied by two windmills. Whenever moisture is needed the water is turned into the ditches, and Drussel always gets a vegetable crop. Because they get plenty of water the fruit trees are thrifty and prolific.

In the matter of water Drussel did not forget his house. It is supplied with running water from an overhead tank. Water also is available for the bluegrass lawn. A gasoline engine, installed in a small house, supplies power to operate a feed grinder, a churn, a separator, two pumps and a washing machine.

The Drussel farm covers a section, and 265 acres are in cultivation. Usually summer crops are planted on 165 acres. Drussel raises 70 acres of corn and 40 acres of milo along with his small grain, including 25 to 30 acres of barley. He also grows water-melons and cantaloupes for market.

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. 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 plays with their golden-haired child, Sally, who makes a lasting impression. Another day, when Amos Grimshaw, a boy four years older than Barton, the son of a local money-lender, is at the house, a ragged woman, called Roving Kate, comes into the yard. She will not speak, but tells their fortunes by signs. For Amos, she predicts a gibbet, for Barton, four great perils. Amos comes again and reads to Barton about a robber band from a book Kate has given him. Barton gets into more mischief and runs away. A passing buggy takes him to the nearest village, Canton. When he wakes on a porch the next morning, Silas Wright, the comptroller, a national figure in the story, bends over him. Mr. Wright gives him breakfast, takes him to the Dunkelbergs' where he stays with Sally until Uncle Peabody takes him home.

When Uncle Peabody and Mr. Wright go fishing, they take Barton with them who catches his first trout, and talks to Mr. Wright who becomes interested in him. After their return, Mr. Wright sends a big box of books, and Barton's real education begins. Aunt Deel reads aloud while Uncle Peabody and Barton make splint brooms, string apples, etc. Silas Wright is elected to the U. S. Senate, and Barton makes him his ideal as he does his chores, and goes to the district school. Roving Kate at this time makes another visit. Aunt Deel gives her something to eat.

Shelter for Roving Kate

"I'll git some blankets an' make a bed for her, good 'nough for anybody, out in the hired man's room over the shed," said my uncle.

He brought the lantern—a little tower of perforated tin—and put a lighted candle inside of it. Then he beckoned to the stranger, who followed him out of the front door with the plate of food in her hands.

"Well, I declare! It's a long time since she went up this road—ayes!" said Aunt Deel, yawning as she resumed her chair.

"Who is ol' Kate?" I asked.

"Oh, just a poor ol' crazy woman—wanders all 'round—ayes!"

"What made her crazy?"

"Oh, I guess somebody misused and deceived her when she was young—ayes! It's an awful wicked thing to do. Come, Bart—go right up to bed now. It's high time—ayes!"

"I want to wait 'til Uncle Peabody comes back," said I.

"Why?"

"I—I'm afraid she'll do somethin' to him."

"Nonsense! Ol' Kate is just as harmless as a kitten. You take your candle and go right up to bed—this minute—ayes!"

I went up-stairs with the candle and undressed very slowly and thoughtfully while I listened for the footsteps of my uncle. I did not get into bed until I heard him come in and blow out his lantern and start up the stairway. As he undressed he told me how for many years the strange woman had been roving in the roads "up hill and down dale, thousands an' thousands o'

miles," and never reaching the end of her journey.

In a moment we heard a low wail above the sound of the breeze that shook the leaves of the old "popple" tree above our roof.

"What's that?" I whispered.

"I guess it's ol' Kate ravin'," said Uncle Peabody.

It touched my heart and I lay listening for a time but heard only the loud whisper of the popple leaves.

Money was Scarce

Some strangers came along the road those days—hunters, peddlers and the like—and their coming filled me with a joy which mostly went away with them. I regret to say. None of these, however, appealed to my imagination as did old Kate. But there was one stranger greater than she—greater, indeed, than any other who came into Rattleroad. He came rarely and would not be long detained. How curiously we looked at him, knowing his fame and power! This great stranger was Money.

I shall never forget the day that my uncle showed me a dollar bill and a little shiny, gold coin and three pieces of silver, nor can I forget how carefully he watched them while they lay in my hands and presently put them back into his wallet. That was long before the time of which I am writing. I remember hearing him say, one day of that year, when I asked him to take us to the Caravan of Wild Beasts which was coming to the village:

"I'm sorry, but it's been a hundred Sundays since I had a dollar in my wallet for more than ten minutes."

I have his old account book for the years of 1837 and 1838. Here are some of the entries:

"Balanced accounts with J. Dorothy and gave him my note for \$2.15, to be paid in salts January 1, 1838. Sold

ten bushels of wheat to E. Miner at 90 cents, to be paid in goods.

Sold two sheep to Flavius Curtis and took his note for \$6, payable in boots on or before March the first."

Only one entry in more than a hundred mentions money, and this was the sum of eleven cents received in balance from a neighbor.

So it will be seen that a spirit of mutual accommodation served to help us over the rough going. Mr. Grimshaw, however, demanded his pay in cash and that I find was, mainly, the habit of the money-lenders.

A Proud and Clean Poverty

We were poor but our poverty was not like that of these days in which I am writing. It was proud and cleanly and well-fed. We had in us the best blood of the Puritans. Our fathers had seen heroic service in the wars and we knew it.

There were no farmer-folk who thought more of the virtue of cleanliness. On this subject my aunt was a deep and tireless thinker. She kept a watchful eye upon us. In her view, men-folks were like floors, furniture and dishes. They were in the nature of a responsibility—a tax upon women as it were. Every day she reminded me of the duty of keeping my body clean. Its members had often suffered the tyranny of the soaped hand at the side of the rain barrel. I suppose that all the waters of this world have gone up in the sky and come down again since those far days, but even now the thought of my aunt brings back the odor of soft soap and rain barrels.

She did her best, also, to keep our minds in a cleanly state of preservation—a work in which the teacher rendered important service. He was a young man from Canton.

One day when I had been kept after hours for swearing in a fight and then

denying it, he told me that there was no reason why I shouldn't be a great man if I stuck to my books and kept my heart clean. I heard with alarm that there was another part of me to be kept clean. How was it to be done?

"Well, just make up your mind that you'll never lie, whatever else you do," he said. "You can't do anything bad or mean unless you intend to cover it up with lies."

What a simple rule was this of the teacher!—and yet—well the very next thing he said was:

"Where did you hear all that swearing?"

How could I answer his question truthfully? I was old enough to know that the truth would disgrace my Uncle Peabody. I could not tell the truth, therefore, and I didn't. I put it all on Dug Draper, altho his swearing had long been a dim, indefinite and useless memory.

As a penalty I had to copy two maxims of Washington five times in my writing book. In doing so I put them on the wall of memory where I have seen them every day of my life and from which I read as I write.

"Speak no evil of the absent for it is unjust."

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience."

The boys in the school were a sturdy big-boned lot with arms and legs like the springing bow. Full-lunged, great-throated fellows, they grew to be, calling the sheep and cattle in the land of far-reaching pastures. There was an undersized boy three years older who often picked on me and with whom I would have no peaceful commerce.

The Daily Work

I copy from an old memorandum book a statement of my daily routine just as I put it down one of those days:

"My hardest choar is to get up after uncle calls me. I scramble down stairs and pick up my boots and socks and put them on. Then I go into the setting room and put on my jacket. I get some brand for the sheep. Then I put on my cap and mittens and go out and feed the sheep. Then I get my breakfast. Then I put on my frock, cap, mittens and fetch in my wood. Then I feed the horses their oats. Then I lay away my old clothes until night. I put on my best coat and mittens and tippet and start for school. By the time I get to Joe's my toes are cold and I stop and warm them. When I get to school I warm me at the stove. Then I go to my seat and study my reader, then I take out my arithmetic, then my spelling book, then comes the hardest study that ever landed on Plymouth Rock. It is called geography. After the spelling lesson comes noon. The teacher plays with me cos the other boys are so big. I am glad when I go home. Then I do my choars again, and hear my aunt read until bedtime."

There were girls in the school, but none like Sally. They whispered together with shy glances in our direction, as if they knew funny secrets about us, and would then break into noisy jeers. They did not interest me, and probably because I had seen the lightness and grace and beauty of Sally Dunkelberg and tasted the sweetness of her fancies.

There were the singing and spelling schools and the lyceums, but those nights were few and far between. Not more than four or five in the whole winter were we out of the joyful candle-light of our own home. Even then our hands were busy making lighters or splint brooms, or paring and quartering and stringing the apples or cracking butternuts while Aunt Deel read.

After the sheep came we kept only two cows. The absence of cattle was a help to the general problem of cleanliness. The sheep were out in the fields

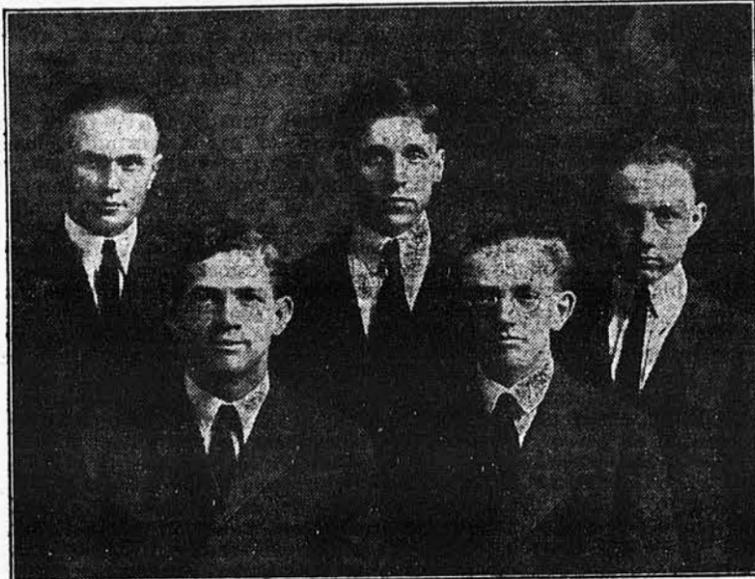
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Kansans Win Honors in Judging

BY MAURICE WILLIAMS

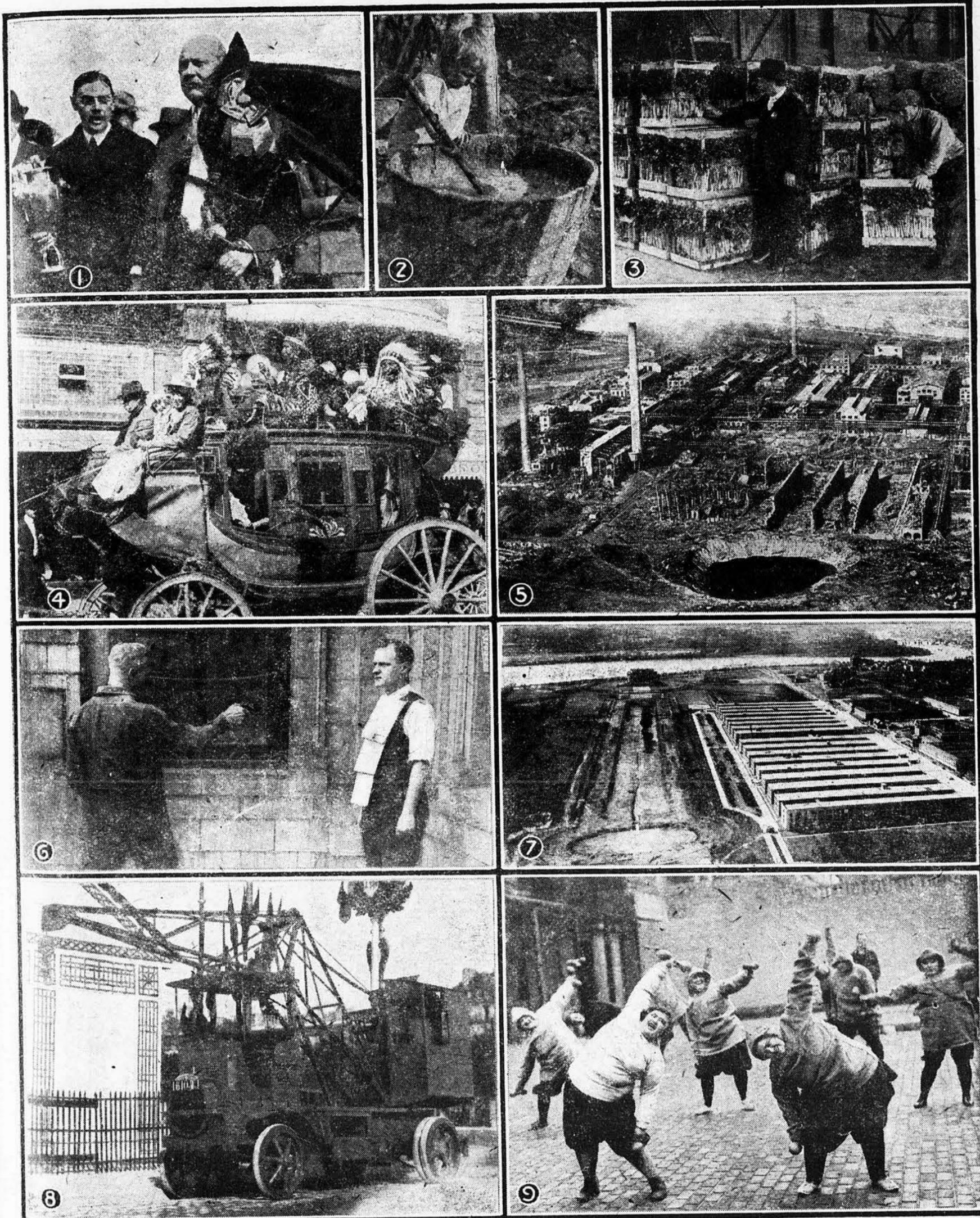
THIRD place in the International Boys Club Stock Judging contest at Atlanta, Ga., October 19 and 20, in which 14 state teams participated, was awarded to the Kansas team. Maryland won first, which gave the members of the team a free trip to the Royal Livestock show to be held in London, England, next year, and Virginia placed second. The Kansas team received a cash prize of \$200. This is the second time Kansas has competed in the contest and taken third place.

The Kansas team is composed of Loren Davis and John Dawdy of Atchison county, Walter Riedel of Ellis county and Frederic True of Jefferson county. Nevels Pearson, specialist in swine and baby beef, extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, coached the team.



Left to Right in Top Row, Walter Riedel, Loren Davis, John Dawdy. Bottom Row Left to Right, Nevels Pearson, Coach, Frederic True.

News of the World in Pictures



1—Rustum Bey Finishes First in Army Endurance Test for Cavalry Horses in a 300 Mile Trip Averaging 60 Miles a Day. Only Six of the 17 Starters Were Able to Finish. Secretary of War John W. Weeks Holding the Horse's Reins, Has Just Presented the Owner, W. R. Brown of Berlin, N. H., a Handsome Silver Trophy. 2—A Future Farmer Practicing the Art of Mixing Pig Feed. 3—Health Commissioner Copeland of New York City Surveys City's Food Supply and Learns That It Has Food Enough to Last Only Three Weeks if a Railroad Strike Should Occur. 4—In the Days of Long Ago, However, This Wild and Woolly Western Group Passed Thru the Streets of Los Angeles Recently, and Was a Part of the Parade to Create Interest in the Unemployment Situation. 5—An Airplane Photo Taken the Second Day After the Recent Explosion Which Wrecked the Badische Aniline Dye Works at Oppau, Germany, and Killed Hundreds of Persons. The Immense Hole in the Foreground is Where the Blast Started. 6—Chest Protectors Made of Layers of Steel and Fabric Which Turn a Revolver Bullet at Close Range. A Dozen of These Have Been Ordered For the Use of the New York Police to be Worn When Assigned to Especially Dangerous Duty. The Detective Volunteered to Act as a Target. 7—A Complete View of the New Navy Building Across the Street From the Pan-American Building in Washington, D. C. The Disarmament Conference Will be Held in the Pan-American Building, Beginning November 11. In the Navy Building Shown Here Will be Provided Offices for the Secretary General of the Conference and for the Nine Delegations: United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, China, Belgium, Portugal, and the Netherlands. 8—A New French Motor Crane That Lifts More Than a Ton and Has a Radius of 35 Feet and is Capable of Lifting Approximately 2,200 Pounds. The Truck Has a Speed of 30 Miles an Hour. The Motor Develops 30 Horsepower. 9—The First Step in Taking One-Third Off. New York's Population is Due to be Lighter by Several Hundred Pounds of Flesh by the Middle of November, as a Unique Contest in Reduction Between a Squad of Men and a Squad of Women Has Been Started Under the Direction of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner. Part of Women's Squad is Shown Here.

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The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from Page 8.)

and I kept away from them for fear the rams would butt me. I remember little of the sheep save the washing and shearing and the lambs which Uncle Peabody brought to our fireside to be warmed on cold mornings of the early spring. I remember asking where the lambs came from when I was a small boy, and that Uncle Peabody said they came from "over the river"—a place regarding which his merry ignorance provoked me. In the spring they were driven to the deep hole and dragged, one by one, into the cold water to have their fleeces washed. When the weather had warmed men came to shear them and their oily white fleeces were clipped close to the skin and each taken off in one piece like a coat and rolled up and put on the wool pile.

I was twelve years old when I began to be the reader for our little family. Aunt Deel had long complained that she couldn't keep up with her knitting and read so much. We had not seen Mr. Wright for nearly two years, but he had sent us the novels of Sir Walter Scott and I had led them heart deep into the creed battles of Old Mortality.

Then Came 1837

Then came the evil days of 1837, when the story of our lives began to quicken its pace and excite our interest in its coming chapters. It gave us enough to think of, God knows.

Wild speculations in land and the American paper-money system had brought us into rough going. The banks of the city of New York had suspended payment of their notes. They could no longer meet their engagements. As usual, the burden fell heaviest on the poor. It was hard to get money even for black salts.

Uncle Peabody had been silent and depressed for a month or more. He had signed a note for Rodney Barnes, a cousin, long before and was afraid that he would have to pay it. I didn't know what a note was and I remember that one night, when I lay thinking about it, I decided that it must be something in the nature of horse colic. My uncle told me that a note was a trouble which attacked the brain instead of the stomach. I was with Uncle Peabody so much that I shared his feeling but never ventured to speak of it or its cause. He didn't like to be talked to when he felt badly. At such times he used to say that he had the brain colic. He told me that notes had an effect on the brain like that of green apples on the stomach.

One autumn day in Canton Uncle Peabody traded three sheep and twenty bushels of wheat for a cook stove and brought it home in the big wagon. Rodney Barnes came with him to help set up the stove. He was a big giant of a man with the longest nose in the township. I had often wondered how any one would solve the problem of kissing Mr. Barnes in the immediate region of his nose, the same being in the nature of a defense.

I remember that I regarded it with a kind of awe because I had been forbidden to speak of it. The command invested Mr. Barnes' nose with a kind of sanctity. Indeed it became one of the treasures of my imagination.

That evening I was chiefly interested in the stove. What a joy it was to me with its damper and griddles and high oven and shiny edge on its hearth! It rivaled, in its novelty and charm, any tin peddler's cart that ever came to our door. John Axtell and his wife, who had seen it pass their house, hurried over for a look at it. Every hand was on the stove as we tenderly carried it into the house, piece by piece, and set it up. Then they cut a hole in the upper floor and the stone chimney and fitted the pipe. How keenly we watched the building of the fire! How quickly it roared and began to heat the room!

When the Axtells had gone away Aunt Deel said:
"It's grand! It is sartin—but I'm 'fraid we can't afford it—ayes I be!"

"We Can't Afford to Freeze"

"We can't afford to freeze any longer. I made up my mind that we couldn't go thru another winter as we have," was my uncle's answer.

"How much did it cost?" she asked.
"Not much diff'rent from thirty-four dollars in sheep and grain," he answered.

Rodney Barnes stayed to supper and spent a part of the evening with us.

Like other settlers there, Mr. Barnes was a cheerful optimist. Everything looked good to him until it turned out badly. He stood over the stove with a stick of wood and made gestures with it as he told how he had come from Vermont with a team and a pair of oxen and some bedding and furniture and seven hundred dollars in money. He flung the stick of wood into the box with a loud thump as he told how he had bought his farm of Benjamin Grimshaw at a price which doubled its value. True it was the price which other men had paid in the neighborhood, but they had all paid too much. Grimshaw had established the price and called it fair. He had taken Mr. Barnes to two or three of the settlers on the hills above Lickitysplit. "Tell this man what you think about the kind o' land we got here," Grimshaw had demanded.

The tenant recommended it. He had to. They were all afraid of Grimshaw. Mr. Barnes picked up a flat iron and felt its bottom and waved it in the air as he alleged that it was a rocky, stumpy, rooty, God-forsaken region far from church or market or school on a rough road almost impassable for a third of the year. Desperate economy and hard work had kept his nose to the grindstone but, thank God, he had enough nose left.

Now and then Grimshaw—and others like him—lent money to people, but he always had some worthless hay or a broken-down horse which you had to buy before you could get the money.

Mr. Barnes put down the flat iron and picked up the poker and tried its strength on his knee as he told how he had heard that it was a growing country near the great water highway of the St. Lawrence. Prosperous towns were building up in it. There were going to be great cities in Northern New York. What they called a railroad was coming. There were rich stores of lead and iron in the rocks. Mr. Barnes had bought two hundred acres at ten dollars an acre. He had to pay a fee of five per cent to Grimshaw's lawyer for the survey and the papers. This left him owing fourteen hundred dollars on his farm—much more than it was worth. One hundred acres of the land had been roughly cleared by Grimshaw and a former tenant. The latter had toiled and struggled and paid tribute and given up.

A Hard Life

Our cousin twisted the poker in his great hands until it squeaked as he stood before my uncle and said:

"My wife and I have chopped and burnt and pried and hauled rocks an' shoveled dung an' milked an' churned until we are worn out. For almost twenty years we've been workin' days an' nights an' Sundays. My mortgage was over-due, I owed six hundred dollars on it. I thought it all over one day an' went up to Grimshaw's an' took him by the back of the neck and shook him. He said he would drive me out o' the country. He gave me six months to pay up. I had to pay or lose the land. I got the money on the note that you signed over in Potsdam. Nobody in Canton would 'a' dared to lend it to me."

The poker broke and he threw the pieces under the stove.

"Why?" my uncle asked.

Mr. Barnes got hold of another stick of wood and went on.

"'Fraid o' Grimshaw. He didn't want me to be able to pay it. The place is worth more than six hundred dollars now—that's the reason. I intended to

cut some timber an' haul it to the village this winter so I could pay a part o' the note an' git more time as I told ye, but the roads have been so bad I couldn't do any haulin'."

My uncle went and took a drink at the water pail. I saw by his face that he was unusually wrought up.

"My heavens an' earth!" he exclaimed as he sat down again.

"It's the brain colic," I said to myself as I looked at him.

Mr. Barnes seemed to have it also.

"Too much note," I whispered.

"I'm awful sorry, but I've done everything I could," said Mr. Barnes.

"Ain't there somebody that'll take another mortgage?—it ought to be safe now," my uncle suggested.

"Money is so tight it can't be done. The bank has got all the money an' Grimshaw owns the bank. I've tried and tried, but I'll make you safe. I'll give you a mortgage until I can turn 'round."

So I saw how Rodney Barnes, like other settlers in Lickitysplit, had gone into bondage to the landlord.

"How much do you owe on this place?" Barnes asked.

"Seven hundred an' fifty dollars," said my uncle.

"Is it due?"

Short on the Interest

"It's been due a year an' if I have to pay that note I'll be short my interest."

"God o' Israel! I'm scairt," said Barnes.

Down crashed the stick of wood into the box.

"What about?"

Mr. Barnes tackled a nail that stuck out of the woodwork and tried to pull it between his thumb and finger while I watched the process with growing interest.

"It would be like him to put the screws on you now," he grunted, pulling at the nail. "You've got between him an' his prey. You've taken the mouse away from the cat."

I remember the little panic that fell on us then. I could see tears in the eyes of Aunt Deel as she sat with her head leaning wearily on her hand.

"If he does I'll do all I can," said Barnes. "whatever I've got will be yours."

The nail came out of the wall.

"I had enough saved to pay off the mortgage," my uncle answered. "I suppose it'll have to go for the note."

Mr. Barnes' head was up among the dried apples on the ceiling. A movement of his hand broke a string of them. Then he dropped his huge bulk into a chair which crashed to the floor beneath him. He rose blushing and said:

"I guess I better go or I'll break everything you've got here. I kind o' feel that way."

Rodney Barnes left us.

I remember how Uncle Peabody stood in the middle of the floor and whistled the merriest tune he knew.

"Stand right up here," he called in his most cheerful tone. "Stand right up here before me, both o' ye."

I got Aunt Deel by the hand and led her toward my uncle. We stood facing him. "Stand straighter," he demanded. "Now, altogether. One, two, three, ready, sing."

He beat time with his hand in imitation of the singing master at the schoolhouse and we joined him in singing an old tune which began: "O keep my heart from sadness, God."

This irresistible spirit of the man

bridged a bad hour and got us off to bed in fairly good condition.

A few days later the note came due and its owner insisted upon full payment. There was such a clamor for money those days! I remember that my aunt had sixty dollars which she had saved, little by little, by selling eggs and chickens. She had planned to use it to buy a tombstone for her mother and father—a long-cherished ambition. My uncle needed the most of it to help pay the note. We drove to Potsdam on that sad errand and what a time we had getting there and back in deep mud and sand and jolting over corduroys!

A Struggle With Hard Times

"Bart," my uncle said the next evening, as I took down the book to read. "I guess we'd better talk things over a little tonight. These are hard times. If we can find anybody with money enough to buy 'em I dunno but we better sell the sheep."

"If you hadn't been a fool," my aunt exclaimed with a look of great distress—"ayes! if you hadn't been a fool."

"I'm just what I be an' I ain't so big a fool that I need to be reminded of it," said uncle.

"I'll stay at home an' work," I proposed bravely.

"You ain't old enough for that," sighed Aunt Deel.

"I want to keep you in school," said Uncle Peabody, who sat making a splint broom.

While we were talking in walked Benjamin Grimshaw—the rich man of the hills. He didn't stop to knock but walked right in as if the house were his own. It was common gossip that he held a mortgage on every acre of the countryside. I had never liked him, for he was a stern-eyed man who was always scolding somebody, and I had not forgotten what his son had said of him.

"Good night!" he exclaimed curtly, as he sat down and set his cane between his feet and rested his hands upon it. He spoke hoarsely and I remember the curious notion came to me that he looked like our old ram. The stern and rugged face of Mr. Grimshaw and the rusty gray of his homespun and the hoarseness of his tone had suggested this thought to me. The long silvered tufts above his keen, gray eyes moved a little as he looked at my uncle. There were deep lines upon his cheeks and chin and forehead. He wore a thin, gray beard under his chin. His mouth was shut tight in a long line curving downward a little at the ends. My uncle used to say that his mouth was made to keep his thoughts from leaking and going to waste. He had a big body, a big chin, a big mouth, a big nose and big ears and hands. His eyes lay small in this setting of bigness.

"Why, Mr. Grimshaw, it's years since you've been in our house—ayes!" said Aunt Deel.

"I suppose it is," he answered rather sharply. "I don't have much time to get around. I have to work. There's some people seem to be able to git along without it."

He drew in his breath quickly and with a hissing sound after every sentence.

"How are your folks?" my aunt asked.

"So's to eat their allowance—there's never any trouble about that," said Mr. Grimshaw. "I see you've got one o' these newfangled stoves," he added as he looked it over. "Huh! Rich folks can have anything they want."

Uncle Peabody had sat splintering the long stick of yellow birch. I observed that the jackknife trembled in his hand. His tone had a touch of unnaturalness, proceeding no doubt from his fear of the man before him, as he said:

"When I bought that stove I felt richer than I do now. I had almost enough to settle with you up to date, but I signed a note for a friend and had to pay it."

Grimshaw's Views

"Ayuh! I suppose so," Grimshaw answered in a tone of bitter irony which cut me like a knife-blade young as I was. "What business have you signin' notes an' givin' away money which ain't yours to give—I'd like to know? What business have you actin' like a rich man when you can't pay yer honest debts? I'd like to know that, too?"

"If I've ever acted like a rich man

(Continued on Page 12.)

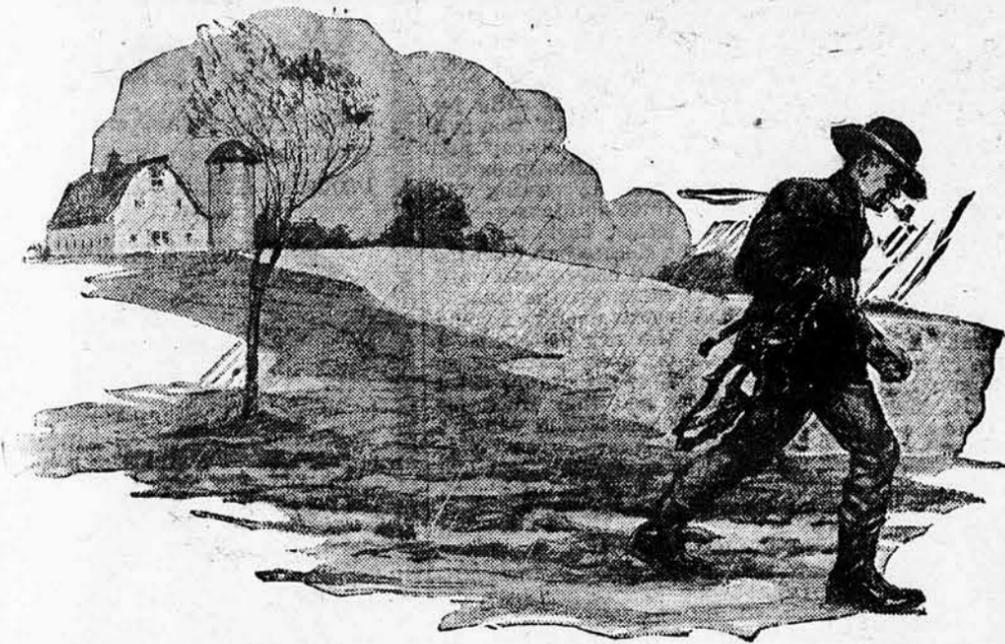
Somebody's Baby Is Starving

A LITTLE boy was playing in the street, down in the dirt as a child likes to be. He was a chubby youngster, round faced and husky. His clothes were soiled from play but he was well dressed. His whoops of delight as his play proceeded told of his content.

On the other side of the Atlantic another boy was out in the street, but he was not playing. On hands and knees he was crawling along thru the dirt and filth of the city, bound nowhere, only seeking a crust of bread. He was clothed in rags.

This boy's face was not round; his body was not chubby. Arms that helped support his weight were scarcely more than skin-covered bones. No whoops of joy issued from his lips; only a subdued sobbing, the hopeless cry of a starving body for food and warmth.

One boy was playing in the streets of a Kansas city; the other was seeking a crust of bread in the foul byways of an Armenian town. Near East relief is trying to care for thousands of boys like this one, taking them into orphanages and giving them food. It needs wheat and corn to make bread. Your bushel will save somebody's baby. Can you hold it back?



*This is the
'U. S.' Walrus*

—the all-rubber overshoe with warm fleece lining. Red or black.

They didn't want to track the barnyard into the house

OUT to the barn a dozen times a day—working ankle-deep in manure and slush—every stock-farmer has felt the need of something he could slip on in a moment and wash clean in a flash. That's how we came to design the now famous U. S. Walrus.

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Look for this seal on all



"U.S." Rubber Footwear

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BILL ADAMS, the Raw Fur Man, Dept. E, Fremont, Neb.

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from Page 10.)

it's been when I wa'n't lookin'," said Uncle Peabody.

"What business have you got enlargin' yer family—takin' another mouth to feed and another body to spin for? That costs money. I ain't no objection if a man can afford it, but the money it costs ain't yours to give. It looks as if it belonged to me. You spend yer nights readin' books when ye ought to be to work an' you've scattered that kind o' foolishness all over the neighborhood. I want to tell you one thing, Baynes, you've got to pay up or git out o' here."

He raised his cane and shook it in the air as he spoke.

"Oh, I ain't no doubt o' that," said Uncle Peabody. "You'll have to have yer money—that's sure; an' you will have it if I live, every cent of it. This boy is goin' to be a great help to me—you don't know what a good boy he is and what a comfort he's been to us!"

I had understood that reference to me in Mr. Grimshaw's complaint and these words of my beloved uncle uncovered my emotions so that I put my elbow on the wood-box and leaned my head upon it and sobbed.

"I tell ye I'd rather have that boy than all the money you've got, Mr. Grimshaw," Uncle Peabody added.

My aunt came and patted my shoulder and added: "Sh—sh—sh! Don't you care, Bart! You're just the same as if you was our own boy—ayes!—you be."

"I ain't goin' to be hard on ye, Baynes," said Mr. Grimshaw as he rose from his chair; "I'll give ye three months to see what you can do. I wouldn't wonder if the boy would turn out all right. He's big an' cordy of his age an' a purty likely boy they tell me. He'd 'a' been all right at the county house until he was old enough to earn his livin', but you was too proud for that—wasn't ye? I don't mind pride unless it keeps a man from payin' his honest debts. You ought to have better sense."

"An' you ought to keep yer breath to cool yer porridge," said Uncle Peabody.

A Chance to Pay Out

Mr. Grimshaw opened the door and stood for a moment looking at us and added in a milder tone: "You've got one o' the best farms in this town an' if ye work hard an' use common sense ye ought to be out o' debt in five years—mebbe less."

He closed the door and went away. Neither of us moved or spoke as we listened to his footsteps on the gravel path that went down to the road and to the sound of his buggy as he drove away. Then Uncle Peabody broke the silence by saying:

"He's the dam'dest—"

He stopped, set the half-splintered stick aside, closed his jackknife and went to the water-pail to cool his emotions with a drink.

Aunt Deel took up the subject where he had dropped it, as if no half-expressed sentiment would satisfy her, saying:

"—old skinflint that ever lived in this world, ayes! I ain't goin' to hold down my opinion o' that man no longer, ayes! I can't. It's too powerful—ayes!"

Having recovered my composure I repeated that I should like to give up school and stay at home and work.

Aunt Deel interrupted me by saying: "I have an idee that Sile Wright will help us—ayes! He's comin' home an' you better go down an' see him—ayes! hadn't ye?"

"Bart an' I'll go down to-morrer," said Uncle Peabody.

I remember well our silent going to bed that night and how I lay thinking and praying that I might grow fast and soon be able to take the test of manhood—that of standing in a half-bushel measure and shouldering two bushels of corn. By and by a wind began to shake the popple leaves above us and the sound soothed me like the whispered "hush-sh" of a gentle mother.

We dressed with unusual care in the morning. After the chores were done and we had had our breakfast we went up-stairs to get ready.

Aunt Deel called at the bottom of the stairs in a generous tone:

"Peabody, if I was you I'd put on them butternut trousers—ayes! an' yer new shirt an' hat an' necktie, but you must be awful careful of 'em—ayes."

The hat and shirt and necktie had been stored in the clothes press for more than a year but they were never-

theless "new" to Aunt Deel. Poor soul! She felt the importance of the day and its duties. It was that ancient, Yankee dread of the poorhouse that filled her heart I suppose. Yet I wonder, often, why she wished us to be so proudly adorned for such a crisis.

Some fourteen months before that day my uncle had taken me to Potsdam and traded grain and salts for what he called a "rip roarin' fine suit o' clothes" with boots and cap and shirt and collar and necktie to match, I having earned them by sawing and cording wood at three shillings a cord. How often we looked back to those better days! The clothes had been too big for me and I had had to wait until my growth had taken up the "slack" in my coat and trousers before I could venture out of the neighborhood. I had tried them on every week or so for a long time. Now my stature filled them handsomely and they filled me with a pride and satisfaction which I had never known before. The collar was too tight, so that Aunt Deel had to sew one end of it to the neckband, but my tie covered the sewing.

Yankee Dread of Poverty

Since that dreadful day of the petticoat trousers my wonder had been regarding all integuments, what Sally Dunkelberg would say to them. At last I could start for Canton with a strong and capable feeling. If I chanced to meet Sally Dunkelberg I need not hide my head for shame as I had done that memorable Sunday.

"Now may the Lord help ye to be careful—awful, terrible careful o' them clothes every minute o' this day," Aunt Deel cautioned as she looked at me. Don't git no horse sweat nor wagon grease on 'em."

To Aunt Deel wagon grease was the worst enemy of a happy and respectable home.

We hitched our team to the grass-hopper spring wagon and set out on our journey. It was a warm, hazy Indian-summer day in November. My uncle looked very stiff and sober in his "new" clothes. Such breathless excitement as that I felt when we were riding down the hills and could see the distant spires of Canton, I have never known since that day. As we passed "the mill" we saw the Silent Woman looking out of the little window of her room above the blacksmith shop—a low, weather-stained, frame building, hard by the main road, with a narrow hanging stair on the side of it.

"She keeps watch by the winder when she ain't travelin'," said Uncle Peabody. "Knows all that's goin' on—that woman—knows who goes to the village an' how long they stay. When Grimshaw goes by they say she hustles off down the road in her rags. She looks like a sick dog herself, but I've heard that she keeps that room o' hers just as neat as a pin."

Near the village we passed a smart-looking buggy drawn by a spry-footed horse in shiny harness. Then I noticed with a pang that our wagon was covered with dry mud and that our horses were rather bony and our harnesses a kind of lead color. So I was in an humble state of mind when we entered the village. Uncle Peabody had had little to say and I had kept still knowing that he sat in the shadow of a great problem.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Potato Show a Big Success

More than 100 exhibits of potatoes grown in Kansas were on display at the annual show of the Kaw Valley Potato Growers association held at Kansas City, Kan. Twenty-five other exhibits, from Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota also were shown, making this initial effort of the Kansas association very much of a success.

L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist at the Kansas State Agricultural college, said the show compared very favorably with potato expositions held in Northern states where this crop is grown on a much larger scale than in Kansas. More than 150 growers from Kaw Valley territory attended.

Many problems of marketing and growing were discussed by experts, cooperative marketing being given much attention. President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural college delivered an address and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, presented figures showing the growth and development of the potato industry in the state.

C. A. Patterson, Wyandotte county agent, was in general charge of the show and arranged the program.

"Where's my Hammer?"

"When my father came out west here by wagon train he brought RICH-CON tools with him. I know 'em, they last for years yet they do not cost a bit more than the ordinary kind."



Notice the broad driving head—the powerful claws—the second growth hickory handle.

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Brooks' Buttermilk Meat-Mash

is the purest and most excellent dry mash that can be made. It does not contain "tonics" of any kind, but does contain such pure ingredients as dried buttermilk, special meat scraps, linseed meal, germ meals, etc., and doubles egg production when fed to hens. It doubles growth when fed to chicks.

Brooks' Buttermilk Meat-Mash contains twice the amount of protein contained in grain feeds, and when fed along with grain, makes up the deficiency of white-making material lacking in all grain feeds. Feed it dry, and keep it before hens and chicks at all times.

Ask your Dealer. If he can't supply you, we will ship direct but only in 100-lb. sacks \$3.00 each on cars here, or 500 lbs. \$13.75

Brooks Company MANUFACTURERS
Fl. Scott, Kans.

The Kansas Beekeepers

BY O. A. KEENE

The Kansas State Beekeepers association has completed arrangements with the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for conducting an apiary department. This will be edited by O. A. Keene, a beekeeper of experience who is now conducting a very successful apiary in the vicinity of Topeka. The honey producing industry in Kansas is capable of being enlarged several times. The object of this department will be to interest more people, incite our beekeepers to more efficient management and make honey producing a very important industry in the state. We also expect to aid the beekeepers in a co-operative way. The field for honey production has not received the attention that it should receive. The bee gathers nectar, a product which otherwise would not be conserved for man's use.

The bee is a valuable asset as a pollinizer and an important factor in the production of fruit. Honey is the greatest sweet in the world.

Items of interest, observations and any useful information is solicited from beekeepers. This department is for your benefit, help us to make it more interesting and useful to all. Direct your communications and questions to O. F. Whitney, Topeka, Kan.

Value of Winter Protection

Much has been written for and against winter protection of bees, especially in this latitude. Many good beekeepers here in Kansas and elsewhere give their bees no protection whatever with the possible exception of a windbreak or something of the sort. The writer has experimented to some extent with different kinds of packing, and he has come to the conclusion that the double or quadruple winter case packed with dry forest leaves is the best winter protection that can be given to bees in this part of the country.

It is well known that as soon as the thermometer falls to the point where the bees form a cluster they begin a muscular action which raises the temperature within the cluster, and as the mercury continues to go down more heat must be generated and thus the bee's life is shortened. If the colony is well packed, much of this energy is saved.

In most localities, especially in Eastern Kansas, the nectar flow from which we receive our surplus comes early, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the colonies be strong and vigorous early in the spring. In normal years a colony of bees should have eight or nine full frames of brood by May 15. In most seasons packing should not be removed before this time.

Care of the Colonies

Be sure that all colonies have an abundance of stores for winter. If any are light, feed granulated sugar syrup in proportion of 2 parts sugar to 1 part of water. Strong colonies should have at least 45 to 50 pounds of stores to last until the honey flow begins next season.

If you do not protect the bees with packing of some kind, see that all colonies have a wind break such as shrubbery, a board fence or something that will break the force of the wind during the winter. You will receive from any enterprise or industry in proportion to the efficient attention and care given. Can you expect the best results from a colony of bees to which you do not give even winter protection?

Honey Bees Profitable

Do honey bees pay? If they do not pay why do people keep them year after year? A few colonies will produce enough honey for the family with sometimes a surplus for the neighbors. The bees produce more honey some years than they do in other years, depending on the season, which is true of other crops. Bees in a few years will pay for themselves. How many farms pay for themselves in a few years? If we expect a large profit from bees, we should have some knowledge of their habits and give them attention at the proper time.

Quick work on the part of Frank Shackelford, a Pratt county, Kansas,

farmer, in forming a pool of hog breeders to have their hogs vaccinated when hog cholera appeared in the neighborhood, probably saved several herds. Mr. Shackelford got in touch with County Agent Crippen and asked that a veterinarian be sent to vaccinate the hogs. He then got the breeders together and 116 hogs were pooled. All were vaccinated and not one was lost.

Chase County's Successful Fair

After a lapse of 30 years, Chase County, Kan., had a great county fair, the middle of October. The Chase County Fair association was composed of 200 farmers and town business men of the county, every one of whom put in \$20 apiece. This money was used to erect buildings, sheds and build one of the best half-mile tracks in the state.

Before the fair opened, the fair board thought it had provided ample room for all departments but many entries had to be refused for lack of space. There were 40 entries in cattle, 16 in the horse department and a big exhibit of hogs. Among the exhibitors were the following: Percherons, I. H. Braz, H. L. Prather estate, Chas. Howard, S. B. Replogle and Henry Schrupf; Herefords, W. A. Willis & Son, William Mercer, David and William Silvis; Shorthorns, C. D. Yeager, F. H. Yeager and A. F. Britain; Holsteins, C. A. Coe and Willard Green; Angus, Emil Hedstrom.



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OUR 1922 reduced prices on farm machines have just been issued and are effective immediately. They apply on practically our entire line of International Harvester grain, hay, and corn harvesting machines, plows, tillage implements, seeding machines, etc.

In determining these prices, the Company has made a careful study of market and labor conditions and has based the price reductions on the lowest possible raw material and production costs that can, under most favorable conditions, be forecast for the season of 1922.

At the new prices, a grain binder can be bought for \$50 to \$60 less than the price of Jan. 1st, 1921; and other reductions are in proportion.

At these prices no farmer can afford to postpone the purchase of needed machines, especially if his present equipment will not stand up under the work of another planting and harvest.

An old corn planter may crack enough kernels and miss enough hills to make its use mighty expensive. A new planter will save much of its cost the first season. The same is true of a drill. Your old binder may lose grain enough in one

harvest to make a substantial payment on a new machine. The new machine will go on for many years, saving a large amount for you each year.

Economy consists not in getting along with worn-out machines but in farming with efficient machines.

You will of course continue with that part of your present equipment which is in good order and satisfactory. But it is good judgment now as always to abandon those machines which are really worn-out. Where repairs have been made again and again, beyond the point of serviceability, waste and loss are pretty sure to follow. Present prices will enable you to replace the old with efficient, modern machines. As Mr. J. R. Howard, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has said, "The farmer who needs additional machinery and equipment pays for it whether he buys it or not."

If you are at present interested in learning some of the new prices, or in looking over any individual machine, the International Dealer in your vicinity is at your service.

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Get that pipe-party-bee buzzing in your smoke-section! Know for a fact what a joy 'us jimmy pipe and some P. A. can and will do for your peace and content!

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You don't get tired of a pipe when it's packed with Prince Albert! Paste that in your hat! Each fire up makes you happier! My, my, how P. A. and a jimmy pipe do ring the bell!

Prince Albert is sold in toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors and in the pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top.



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YOU, too, can easily clear your land and saw up logs into any lengths, providing needed fuel for yourself and to sell by using the OTTAWA—the Fastest Cutting One-Man Outfit. Easiest moved and most powerful. Takes the back-ache and hard work out of wood cutting. A great labor-saver. Does the work of many men. A big money-maker. Hundreds of OTTAWA owners are making splendid profit sawing for neighbors and selling wood in towns and cities. In this way the OTTAWA quickly pays for itself. When not sawing use as a portable engine for running grinders, shellers, pea hullers, washing machines, pumps and other power jobs. The first 4 cycle Log Saw built in America. More in use than all other log saws and so good they are the standard by which all log saws are judged.

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Friction Clutch: Lever control. Start and stop saw without stopping engine. 4H-P. Four Cycle frost-proof motor. Magneto equipped at no extra charge. No batteries needed. Direct gear drive.

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From the Fields Afar

Brazil is as large as the whole of Europe.

Canal boats form the homes of 25,000 persons in England.

Europe's authentic history begins in Greece at 776 B. C.

Eskimos own approximately 70 per cent of all the reindeer herds in Alaska.

To make them more conspicuous, street crossings in Paris are to be built of red stone.

The number of boats in China exceed the number of boats in all the remainder of the world.

The colonial area of Great Britain is 100 times its own area, and the population nine times its own.

Since the beginning of the extermination campaign in Paris, more than half a million rats have been destroyed.

Montreal is the third French speaking city of the world, being surpassed only by Paris and Marseilles.

The "Cent Kilos Club" of Paris has a membership of 300 fat men, weighing more than 225 pounds apiece.

The Patagonians and the Galloway Scots, the tallest races of mankind, seldom attain a height of 6 feet 4 inches.

In Egypt, it is necessary for telephone operators to be able to speak English, French, Italian, Greek and Arabic.

Inhabitants of Abyssinia receive three good baths during their lifetime, at birth, on the morning of marriage and at death.

It is planned in France to spend 125 million francs to beautify and improve the streets and parks of Paris by January 1922.

Greater London, in the area of 695 square miles, is still officially the largest city in the world, with 7,476,167 inhabitants.

Seven hundred miles of railway track are to be torn up in Russia, so that the material may be used in repairs and in new construction of main lines.

Sir Northrup McMillin, citizen of the British Empire and member of parliament, is owner of the largest ranch in the world. It covers 100,000 acres and is situated in East Africa.

Afternoon tea trains are the latest features of railway travel in England. Every compartment is so arranged that it can be transformed instantly into a dainty afternoon-tea room.

The "British Legion" of Great Britain is an organization of all existing associations or societies of former soldiers and sailors of the United Kingdom. The organization is similar to the "American Legion" in this country.

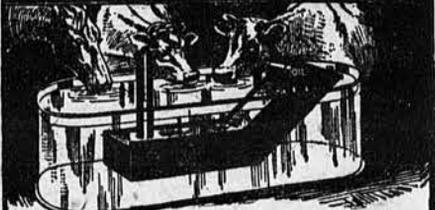
Advertising signs, laid out on the ground, are to line the international airway routes from England to France, Germany and Austria. The bottom wings of the passenger airplanes will also be decorated with advertisements.

The sales of pearls are rapidly falling off in London because of the deterioration in jewels caused by women wearing too much cosmetics over their skin. Pearls, according to jewelers, thrive only when they are worn next to unadorned skin.

A pyramid, intended to be the highest structure in the Far East, is to be constructed in honor of Jimmu Tenno, the first emperor of Japan. For this purpose a committee of prominent men will collect a stone from every subject of the Empire.

An aircraft garage, intended for the use of aerial tourists and private plane owners, is established, near London in England. The unique garage has a staff of highly skilled mechanics under fully qualified ground engineers. Petrol and other supplies, overhauling, modifications and repairs are promptly executed.

Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater



Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, ashes or smoke. Heating chamber entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

EMPIRE NON-FREEZABLE HOG WATERER
Heavy galvanized iron—70 gal. capacity. Oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm at a small cost. Keeps hogs healthy—fattens faster on the same feed.

FARMER AGENTS
We also manufacture in every locality. Special feature Portable Heater and Waterer to show Smokes Houses. Write at once for price and special offer. Buy direct from factory.
Empire Tank Heater Co.
103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

GET THIS BOOK

One that Every TRAPPER Should Have—Sent

FREE

Trappers—write today. Big, valuable book on trapping, grading, shipping furs, sent FREE. Tells best baits to use, how to set traps to increase catch; how to prepare pelts for market, etc. Hundreds of other valuable trapping secrets. It's FREE. Send for it now.

MONEY IN FURS THIS YEAR
Big season coming. Smith—St. Joseph gives square deal. In business fifty years and guarantees satisfaction. Be safe! Ship to reliable, old established house. Smith guarantees fair, honest grading, top market prices, immediate return and charges no commission.

WRITE—Get FREE book on trapping, reliable price list, market information and shipping tags. Don't wait—a postal brings them all. Write today. Address

JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO.
Dept. 45 ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Fur Coats Fur Robes

made from your hides and skins

Send for This Book TODAY!

Full of pictures of warm, snug, long-wearing, overcoats, robes, cape, fur pieces for men and women that we make from hides and skins you send us.

GLOBE Prices Have Dropped

This book announces lower prices for tanning hides and making Globe fur garments. You get more dollars and cents value and more satisfaction when you send your hides to the Globe to be tanned.

Every Farmer with a hide or skin to be tanned should first see this new catalog, the bargain tanning book of the year, put out by the old reliable Globe. Write for your copy today. It's free.

GLOBE TANNING COMPANY
248 S. E. First St. Des Moines, Iowa

HIDES TANNED

Horse and Cattle Hides are low priced. It is a good time for you to have one or more of them tanned and made into a Fur Coat or Robe.

Lower Prices for Tanning

Every Farmer and Stockman should have a good Fur Coat or Robe. No better Coats or Robes were ever made than can be made from your own Horse and Cattle hides. Made from whole hides without a scrap or patch—only three pieces in the body. Fur Coats and Robes are the only ones that are thoroughly warm—wind and water proof. Tanned by our process they are guaranteed to always remain soft and pliable as a piece of cloth. Prices For Tanning Are Much Lower than last year. Write for big Fur Catalog. It's Free.

Lincoln Hide & Fur Company
3004 Q Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

DON'T SELL HIDES

Send them to us to be tanned or exchanged for harness or sole leather. Write for our proposition covering tanning cost and list of other leather articles.

ST. LOUIS LEATHER PRODUCTS CO.
1930 Gravois Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

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.

Clearing Land with Powder

Modern Blasting Makes Short Work of Stumps

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

CLEARING land and pulling stumps can be made one of the easiest and quickest jobs on the farm with the aid of good explosives and stump pullers. Dynamiting stumps is not a job for the man who knows nothing about it, but any farmer who will make a little study of stump blasting and who will exercise ordinary care and precaution can successfully clear land with dynamite much more quickly and economically than any other way.

Some Systems Hard to Uproot

Stumps of different kinds of trees vary in their root systems, and must be blasted in different ways in order to remove them to best advantage. The stumps of the long-leaf pine, hickory, white oak and black gum have single tap roots as a general rule, while the elm, soft maple, locust, dogwood, alder, hemlock and cypress have lateral roots which spread out over a large area but which do not go down into the ground any great depth. In blasting stumps, the root system of the tree in question must be taken into consideration in placing the charge of explosive.

If the stump has a large tap root, the charge should be placed in a hole bored into the root which is deep enough to leave at least 8 inches in space in the wood after the charge has been placed. Another method is to place several charges around the tap root at least 3 feet under the ground surface and directly against the root. These charges should be fired by electricity rather than with a fuse. The first method will permit the use of the safety fuse.

For stumps which have lateral roots, a hole should be bored into the ground directly beneath the center of the stump. This may be done with an iron bar or a soil auger. The charge may then be placed in this hole and moist clay firmly tamped down into the hole with a wood tamper. Never use a steel or iron bar for tamping. It may strike a spark on a rock and set off the charge and injure someone.

The amount of explosive necessary to blow out a stump will vary with different conditions. It depends upon the size and dryness of the stump and the condition of the underlying soil. If the soil is moist, less dynamite may be used, but if it is dry, more explosive will be required. A rough rule is to determine the square of the diameter in feet of the stump, and use that many pounds of dynamite. If the soil is very heavy and compact, a little less than this amount will be needed. If dry and sandy, use a slightly larger quantity.

Electric Blasting Machines Safest

If a considerable amount of blasting is to be done, an electric blasting machine will perhaps be the best equipment, but for a small amount of such work, the safety fuse will do very well. If a fuse is used, it should be of the best kind and quality. The average fuse will burn at the rate of about 2 feet a minute and the worker should give himself at least 2 minutes in which to make his way to safety.

Blasting caps should be removed from the box by sliding them out. If they stick, they should not be pried out with a nail or knife. They are very sensitive and will cause a great deal of damage if they ever explode in one's hands. It is needless to say, they should always be crimped on the fuse with a crimper or a pair of pliers. Some men are in the habit of biting the cap to crimp it. Many have lost their heads as a result of this practice. Safety should be the first consideration of every man doing any blasting. Safety not only to himself, but to any others who happen to be nearby.

Don't Waste Materials

After a few trials, the blaster can best ascertain the proper quantity of dynamite to use under a stump. It is not necessary that the stump be blown "sky-high." A stump which is blown very far away from its original seat, is sure evidence of a waste of dynamite. Use enough to split the stump and shatter it well and lift it out gently so that the pieces may be readily pulled with a stump puller of some sort. With a little practice, large stumps may be split into smaller pieces with small charges of

dynamite so that they may be readily pulled.

The man who wishes to do some blasting and who knows nothing about it should consult an expert on this work before undertaking the job. Several of the large manufacturers of explosives have experts in the field who will come to any farm and actually demonstrate the proper method of blowing out stumps or rocks or blasting ditches. The cost of this service is not great, in fact it is seldom much more than the mere cost of the explosives used and the traveling expenses of the expert, and it is certain to be satisfactory. After observing an expert do a piece of work, the farmer is in better position to undertake the next job himself.

Buy From the Boys and Girls

This is sale season for the boys and girls in the Capper Pig and Poultry club. The annual catalog has just been issued, and contains an offering

of more than 2,000 standardbred chickens and 500 purebred pigs. Out of foundation stock from some of the best herds and flocks in the Middle West, and given the unremitting care that only boys and girls have time for, these hogs and chickens offer an excellent opportunity for the purchase of good stock at reasonable prices.

Practically all breeds of hogs and chickens are represented in the offering. Winnings of club members at fairs this fall total hundreds of dollars. For the illustrated catalog containing the club offering, write Earle H. Whitman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Good Prices for Pooled Wool

Michigan State Farm Bureau wool poolers have sold approximately half their nearly 3 million pound 1921 wool pool to Eastern and Middle-Western mills since August 1, according to an announcement just made by the bureau. Wool has been moving out of the Michigan pool at an average rate of a carload a day since August 1 and at top current prices, it is reported. Michigan farmers declare that they have taken a large portion of the state's wool out of speculative hands.

Upper classes in Japan do not frequent moving picture entertainments.

HERE'S THE HANDIEST BOOK ON THE FARM AND IT'S FREE

To Land Owners!

Don't fail to write for your copy of Ropp's New Calculator. It figures the value of land, crops, and live-stock—computes interest—gives capacity of bins and barns and answers thousands of other questions that arise on the farm. We send it free to any farm owner along with latest catalog on

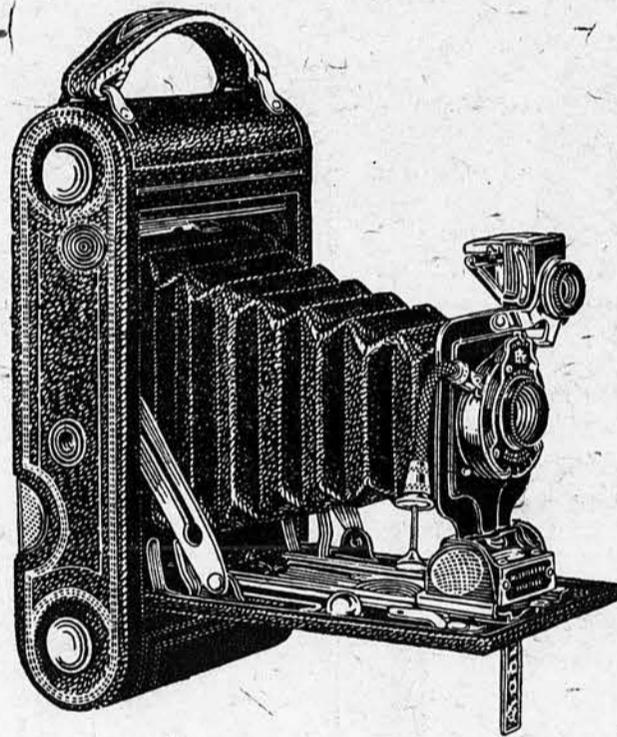
Square Deal Fence

The famous long life fence that gives a Square Deal in service and economy on any farm for any purpose. Our new catalog tells all about the many exclusive features of SQUARE DEAL FENCE. Write today for the Square Deal catalog and get your copy of Ropp's Calculator Free. Remember, they're both Free and postpaid.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
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For the Farm



No. 1

Autographic

KODAK

Junior

\$15

Every essential for good picture-making is conspicuously present in the No. 1 Junior; photographic flourishes are conspicuously absent. The idea back of its design and construction is "simplicity" and this idea is never lost sight of.

Even the novice can get good pictures with the No. 1 Junior from the first, so easy it is to work. Plenty of room for it in the pocket.

The No. 1 Kodak Junior makes pictures 2¼ x 3¼ inches, has carefully tested lens and shutter with adjustable speeds of 1/25 and 1/50 of a second, as well as time and bulb action, and is autographic—you can write it on the film at the time.

At your dealer's

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., *The Kodak City*

Why should you follow a crooked path?

Often a cowpath has been allowed to become a village street, and as the village expanded, tradition has made the winding way an expression of a cow's will.

Habit is always forging chains to enslave us, so that what has been found bearable by the fathers is accepted by the sons.

Who cannot recall the coffee-pot Mother put on the stove early in the morning, warning us not to let it boil over?

As children, we were not permitted to drink tea or coffee, because it would stunt our growth or make us nervous and irritable. When older, however, we craved a hot drink with meals, and custom gave us our tea or coffee.

Finally upon the instructions of the doctor, Mother gave up her tea and coffee. But that meant nothing in our young lives. Our vitality was then strong enough to throw off any ill effects.

But our time came, and we learned by experience that we could not drink tea or coffee. When we had it for breakfast it put our nerves on edge. When we drank it at the evening meal, we tossed about in wakefulness most of the night.

And then we found Postum, a pure cereal beverage, free from the harmful drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee. We liked the rich, satisfying flavor of Postum—and also the better health which resulted. And, too, we were surprised to find how many of our neighbors had made the same discovery—had learned the value of "health first."

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. Sold by all grocers.

Postum for Health
"There's a Reason"

Overland

TRADE MARK

New Series

A Good Investment

Not only because the first cost is low, but also because it includes *complete equipment* and assures comfort with economy and dependability every day it is on the road.

Touring, F. O. B. Toledo

\$ 595

Chassis - - - \$485 Roadster - - \$595
Coupe - - - 850 Sedan - - - 895

Completely equipped, including Electric Starter, Lights, Horn, Speedometer, Demountable Rims. Owners average from 25 to 35 miles per gallon of gasoline

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
TOLEDO, OHIO

Middle West Plains News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

THERE are 2,996 farms in Colorado which have no livestock, according to statistics of the United States Census Bureau, which reports a total of 59,934 farms in the state. The figures for the 56,938 farms having livestock are as follows: Cattle, 1,756,616, of which 33,610 are purebred; sheep, 1,813,255 of which 10,478 are purebred; swine, 87,906 of which 3,245 are purebred.

Finance Corporation Aids Stockmen

Up to the first week of October, Colorado stockmen had been lent \$724,471 from the funds of the War Finance Corporation. This was said to be a record unequalled by any other place in the United States, which is considered a good indication of the strength and stability of the livestock industry in Colorado.

Modern Farms Bring Good Prices

Modern conveniences for farm homes may be slightly high-priced, but they make the farm worth more than their cost. A 100-acre Rice county, Kansas, farm sold recently at a price averaging \$210 an acre. The farm is well improved—and has a nine-room modern house with electric lights.

Lettuce Yielding Big Returns

It is reported that nearly \$50,000 has been paid to head lettuce growers at the sheds in Florence so far this season. The average acre return in the district tributary to this city is estimated to be \$300, while the best known is a 10-acre tract which yielded \$6,000 worth of lettuce.

Army Worms Ruining Wheat

Along with dry weather, army worms are said to be playing havoc with wheat fields in some parts of Lincoln county, Kansas. One farmer, Louis Beverly, has had 100 acres completely destroyed. The worms enter a field in large numbers and entirely clean it up before leaving.

New Railroads for Southwest Kansas

Work has been begun on railroad extensions that will mean much to southwestern Kansas. The Kansas & Oklahoma is being built from Forgan, Okla., just over the line in the Oklahoma Panhandle, to Liberal, Kan., then west to Trinidad, Colo., a distance of 225 miles. An extension of the Wich-

ita Northwestern is being made from the north line of Pawnee county to a connection with the Missouri Pacific main line at LaCrosse. This extension will be 13 miles long, and will provide a connection between trunk lines from Louisiana to the Puget Sound, where today it is necessary to carry freight 250 miles out of line.

Sugar Making Season is Here

Sugar making in Kansas began October 25, when the mills of the Garden City Sugar and Land Company opened. Until nearly Christmas there will be no shutdown of these mills, night or day. About 6,000 acres of beets have been grown for this factory this year, most of them in Finney county, but quite an acreage in Scott county, and in a few other localities. Harvesting began about the middle of October. Most of the work is done by Russian, German and Mexican labor. Probably 100,000 bags of granulated sugar will be manufactured this season. Many tons of beet pulp also will be sacked in the drying building.

Consolidation in Wallace County

Consolidated schools are "becoming the style" in Western Kansas. The cornerstone has been laid for the new \$100,000 building at Weskan, Wallace county. The consolidated district is 140 square miles. Including both grades and high school, the enrollment last year was 158. The main building now under construction will contain 13 class rooms, besides a large study hall, library, auditorium-gymnasium, first-aid room, teachers' rest room and offices. The faculty home is a 10-room residence, one block from the school. Motor busses carry the children to and from school.

Seventy Hens Laid Two Eggs

A careful culling demonstration does much to convince poultry raisers that keeping non-layers is an unprofitable business. Delta county, Colorado, farmers had an illuminating experience recently when Paul C. Jamieson, poultry specialist at Colorado Agricultural college, in co-operation with County Agent Harry Ireland, culled a flock of 150 White Leghorn hens. The 70 non-producing hens laid two eggs in 10 days, while the 80 good hens continued to produce the average number of eggs gathered from the entire flock previous to the culling demonstration.

Oakley Has New School Building



THE formal dedication of the new \$100,000 consolidated school building at Oakley October 21 was a big event for Logan county. A county holiday was declared, and visitors from schools outside the district were present, special invitations having been extended to other district boards and teachers. The Oakley district comprises 100 square miles, and nearly every person attended the dedication.

The day was crammed with a mixed program, with something doing all the time. There were athletic events, teachers and school board conferences, and a program by the students. Prof. C. E. Rarick of the Fort Hays Normal school, gave the principal address.

The new building was completed and put in use at the beginning of this year's term. The district was formed by merging the Oakley county high school and six adjacent rural districts. The school has an attendance of 340, and employs 16 instructors, one mechanic, and five motor bus drivers. Motor busses make the rounds every morning and evening to convey the students to and from the central school. There are five routes with an extra truck to substitute in case of an emergency.

Among the County Agents

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

THE Sylvia community in Reno county put on its first community fair this year. Sam J. Smith, the county agent says that the displays in every department were good. He reports that the livestock exhibits consisted of 50 head of horses and mules, 57 head of cattle and 40 head of hogs. Seventy-five birds were exhibited in the poultry show. C. R. Gearhart, extension dairy specialist and A. W. Kiser, extension specialist in animal husbandry, both from Kansas State Agricultural college acted as judges.

Gustafson at Dodge City

C. H. Gustafson, president of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., spoke on Tuesday of last week at Dodge City. About 125 farmers were present. Mr. Gustafson told of the progress which his organization is making, and the kindly way in which he was received indicated that it will get a large membership in Ford county. He also spoke that night at Coldwater.

Langdon Has a Good Fair

The Langdon community in Reno county recently put on one of the best community fairs staged in Kansas this year. It was attended by about 1,400 persons.

The outstanding exhibits were in the horse and mule department and the hog department. Ninety-two head of horses and mules were exhibited in the former and 60 head of Poland Chinas were shown in the latter. This is the second annual fair held by the people of Langdon.

Potatoes Fit for a King

Abe Rasmussen, a Hodgeman county farmer, took first place on Irish Cobbler potatoes at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, according to Theodore F. Yost, county agent. Mr. Rasmussen has about 4 acres of potatoes under irrigation which yielded in the neighborhood of 150 bushels an acre. Mr. Yost says that Mr. Rasmussen had a 6-acre patch of Red Amber cane which he planted in rows and which yielded 67 tons of silage, an average of more than 11 tons to the acre.

Big Interest in Poultry Culling

W. W. Houghton, Jewell county agent, believes that Jackson township in his county has established a record for attendance at poultry culling demonstrations. He says that on one day three demonstrations were held in that township with a total attendance of 168. He estimates that 90 per cent of the homes in the township were represented at one of the demonstrations. N. L. Harris, extension specialist from Kansas State Agricultural college, assisted Mr. Houghton with the meetings.

Wheat Tests in Hodgeman County

G. F. Hertle, Hanston, and Niels Anderson, Jetmore, are co-operating with the Hodgeman County Farm Bureau and the agronomy department of Kansas State Agricultural college in seeding wheat varieties on their farms. Four varieties are seeded under equal conditions and yields will be taken when the wheat matures, and farmers of Hodgeman county will be able to tell which variety is doing the best. Turkey, Kanred, Clark's Blackhull and Kharkof are, the varieties to be planted.

Boys Win With Pigs

Pigs from six litters were shown in the sow and litter class at the Washington County Stock Fair. Boys exhibiting were John Van Kirk, Jr., Clarence Stamm, Orvil Sawin, Gail Sawin, Arthur Lutzmeier and Gerhart Lutzmeier. The last four boys are members of the Banner Pig club. Seven pigs were shown in the fat pig classes by the Brantford Pig club. The boys exhibiting these pigs were Elden Meyers, Franklin Day, Harold Andrewson, Cecil Day, Leonard Day, Floyd Hammer and Magnus Hammer.

The pigs shown by the boys also took their share of places in the open classes. Arthur Lutzmeier, took first and Clarence Stamm took second in the junior Poland China class. Clar-

ence Stamm took second with the best Poland China boar under 2 years old and first in the Junior Poland China boar class. Orvil Sawin took first in the junior Duroc Jersey boar class and second in the junior Duroc Jersey gilt class.

Soybeans Improve Soil Fertility

The demand for soybeans in Wilson county is increasing. According to C. O. Grandfield, county agent, many farmers in that section have had unusual success with this crop. He reports that Roy Adams of Lafontaine had 25 acres this year which yielded 208 bushels of seed. In addition to this he had 15 acres which were cut for hay. Mr. Grandfield says that Mr. Adams lives on an upland farm with limestone soil which responds readily

to the nitrogen placed in the soil by a legume crop. A part of the land in soybeans last year sown to oats in the spring by the side of another strip of oats which had no previous crop of soybeans, yielded about twice as much as the other land. Mr. Grandfield is recommending that other farmers sow soybeans as a means of building up their soil.

Hot Times for Prairie Dogs

A county campaign for the extermination of prairie dogs will be put on in Hodgeman county beginning in November or the early part of December. Mr. Yost says that the movement was started by Adam Humel and Charles Houseman of Hanston, who proposed that the county farm bureau put on such a campaign to be kept up until every prairie dog in the county was killed. Theodore F. Yost, the county agent is asking that other farmers in the county declare their attitude toward such a campaign. If the farmers are willing to co-operate, he says the extermination of the dogs will become a major project of the farm bureau.

They Really Do Fit!

If you want to be happily surprised, step into a pair of

FITZ

OVERALLS

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

BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT
Kansas City, Missouri.

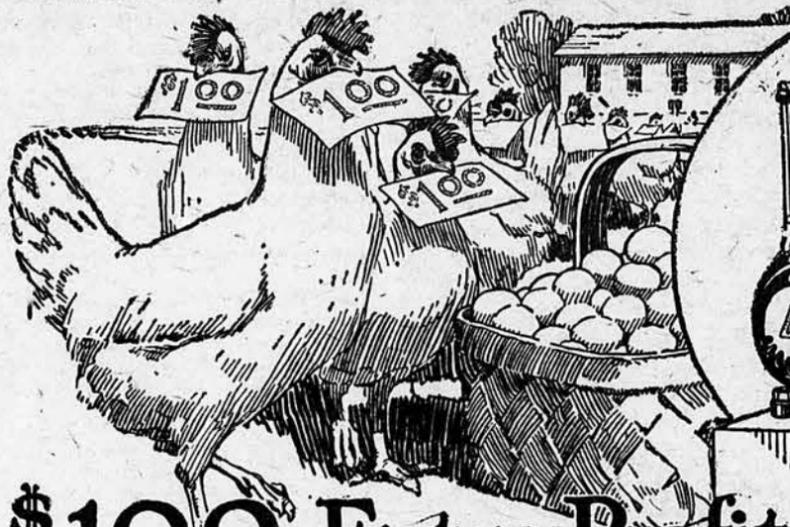


ARMY GOODS

FREE One New Web Waist Belt With Each Order of \$5.00 or More.

Khaki Breeches, ready to wear, 95c clean, perfect, \$1.45, \$1.15 and \$1.00. Army, wool, reclaimed, \$2.25. Army Blankets, wool, O. D. perfect, \$4.50. Coats, steel, folding, new, \$3.00. Shoes, Army, reclaimed, excellent condition, \$2.35. Leggings, wrap, reclaimed, good, \$2.75. Wool Breeches, O. D. reclaimed, \$3.45.

Write for Catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **ARMY SALES CO., 2201 Franklin, St. Louis, Mo.**



\$100 Extra Profit from 100 Hens

25 Styles and Sizes
\$250 up
f. o. b. Dayton, Ohio

Read These Letters

"Delco-Light has increased my egg yield to such an extent that it will pay for itself this season—that is, in six months' time."—Chas. W. Sculles, Cobury, Ontario.

"Nov. and Dec. — we received 24,215 eggs—an increase in profit of over \$850.00, which left quite a balance above the cost of Delco-Light installation."—E. M. Van Inwagen, Oak Corners, N. Y.

"Here are our results: 1920 (no lights), Feb., 34 dozen; March, 46 dozen; 1921 (with lights), Feb., 51 dozen; March, 112 dozen. I am putting 200 laying hens under Delco-Light this winter."—E. A. Jones, Waukeo, Iowa

ONE dollar extra per hen per year, is the record of poultrymen who keep hens under electric light a few hours in the winter mornings and evenings.

Delco-Light provides the means for lighting poultry houses at little cost. An inexpensive automatic switch turns the light on and off at the right time.

Think of the extra profit Delco-Light will earn. More eggs in the winter when prices are high! And this same Delco-Light plant will furnish light for the house, the barn, and the farm yard. It will furnish the power to do the chores and pay for itself in a short time.

Mail Coupon for Booklet

WE have prepared a booklet on the lighting of poultry houses. It is called "The Miracle of More Eggs." It contains the reports of experiments of Cornell University, Washington State Agricultural College, and some of the largest poultry raisers in the country. It explains in detail how and when the hen houses should be lighted to secure the best results.

A copy of this booklet will be mailed to you without cost or obligation. Simply sign and mail the coupon.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
DAYTON, OHIO

Distributors:

R. E. Parsons Electric Co., 1322 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Arnold & Long, 135 N. Market St., Wichita, Kan.

DEPENDABLE
DELCO-LIGHT
More than 140,000 Satisfied Users



Name _____
Address _____
County _____ State _____

You don't have to coax big and little folks to eat Kellogg's Corn Flakes



"Here's a big and full box, Betty. Mother always has several packages of Kellogg's 'cause we eat 'em up—oh, awful fast."

Just as soon as you serve Kellogg's you'll note fussy and faded appetites getting mighty sharp; you'll find big bowls being handed back for "just a few more Kellogg's, mother—they're wonderful!"

And, that'll make you glad, for Kellogg's Corn Flakes are a great speed-start for the day's doings! They make for health and happy digestions! Kellogg's are never leathery or tough, but always joyously crisp!

Kellogg's—the original Corn Flakes—will be a revelation to your taste if you have been eating imitations! For your own enjoyment, do this:—compare the big, sunny-brown Kellogg's Corn Flakes with other "corn flakes." Eat some of Kellogg's—then try the imitations! You'll realize then why Kellogg's Corn Flakes are the largest and fastest selling cereal in the whole world!

Do more than ask for "corn flakes." Insist upon KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes in the RED and GREEN package! My, but it's worth while!

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

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

For Our Young Readers

Jack, Black Air Pilot. Saving Young Jack From Big Eyes, the Owl, is All in the Day's Work, Says He

JUST as in the brood where Black Jack first saw the light, there was one crow youngster larger and stronger than any other member of the family of Jack and Jen. I suspect that more than once Black Jack made his friends weary by boasting about that "chip off the old block"—which is the way of all fond fathers. True it was that Young Jack was his father's favorite, and many were the fat worms and bugs that found their way into his greedy mouth despite the clamor of his hungry brothers.

Black Jack had a way of sitting with cocked head and beady eyes staring down at his favorite son while he chuckled softly in his throat. Even then he was planning, doubtless, good times and adventure-seeking with Young Jack as his pal.

Young Jack Starts Adventuring

It was an eventful day when Young Jack joined the black air squadron. While his brothers were content to take short flights he was wheeling high and exploring field and forest far away. Always, tho, Black Jack kept a watchful eye upon his adventurous son, and once when the youngster had swept downward toward a

that only the crash of gun fire can inspire in the bird family. For days thereafter he was content to take short flights in search of food while Jen hovered around him as any fond

Here is the sixth adventure of Jack, Black Air Pilot. This concludes the series written for our young readers by John F. Case. In this adventure Young Jack meets Big Eyes, the owl, and Daddy Jack has to come to his rescue.—The Editor.

mother would who felt that her prodigal son had returned to stay. Not for long, tho, for with gradually lengthening flights Young Jack fared forth with returned courage and again sought adventure.

And Comes into Early Leadership

It was far from the home nest that Young Jack encountered the three partners who welcomed him and led him to new feeding grounds. Young and strong, they hunted and played and soon banished from Young Jack's mind all thought of the home nest. For days Black Jack searched the surrounding country to return sadly home and finally to decide that somewhere the son who had meant so much to him had met the fate of all adventurers. It was not enough that the other members of his family had shining plumage and brave hearts; he wanted the one that had reminded him so much of his own crow boyhood.

Many were the battles won by the adventurous four and Young Jack had come into early leadership. Was it a raid upon a barnyard, Young Jack led. Did King Hawk challenge from cloud or tree, Young Jack and his companions drove him with shrill chattering and many beatings into a far country. I fear that Young Jack became somewhat of a bully—arrogant, adventurous, thinking contemptuously of the old days when his father had urged caution and punished him for running into danger. Like many a youngster who has fared forth into undiscovered country Young Jack no doubt said to himself, "This is the life!" So the days passed until soon it would be time to take flight for the Southland.

And Meets a Foe to be Respected

field where the old leader knew men with guns were waiting the young crow was caught in midair and soundly wing-whipped. Back to the home nest he flew to spend a day in sulking while doubtless, boy like, he reflected that dad was an "old fog" who didn't know much after all. After that Young Jack began slipping off on solitary exploration trips. Jack and Jen knew the worries that must come to all parents, no matter of what family.

As days lengthened into weeks Young Jack began to travel the same road that his adventurous father had traveled in the months before. Twice he had flown to the home tree with torn plumage, the result of battles with older and stronger crows. Once he had arrived panic stricken with the fear

No bird that inhabits the great forest is more dangerous in battle than is Big Eyes, the great owl. Fierce of beak and strong of claw, Big Eyes has but to come to grips with an enemy to win victory. But the young crows did not know that here was a foe to be

"I like to see letters from the boys and girls on our page," writes Ethel Christenson, one of our young readers. If you would like that too, let's have a little letter from you. And if you have an interesting picture of yourself and your pony or dog, send that too. Address Young Folks' Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. For the writers of the six best letters there will be surprise gifts.

Join the Capper Christmas Club Now

Boys, girls, Christmas will soon be here! Make sure of a BIG time by joining the CAPPER CHRISTMAS CLUB at once.

Last year hundreds of boys and girls earned money to buy Christmas presents by working in their spare time for THE CAPPER CHRISTMAS CLUB. Thousands of dollars will be mailed to club members just before Christmas. Don't fail to get into the Club early.

Prizes Given

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

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

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Can You Answer It, Asks Sum Fun, the Clown



WHAT WOULD
YOUR NOSE BE, IF IT
WAS 12 INCHES LONG?
1, 6, 15, 15, 20

YES, this is a silly question, but clowns always do ask foolish things. And Sum Fun almost gives away the answer in the numbers on his slate. If you can find the answer send it to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



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respected when they found Big Eyes in the depth of the forest one day and with taunts and wing-whippings drove him into the open. Half blinded was Big Eyes, for there was a glaring sun and nature meant him for a zepelin of the night, not a fast flying aircraft of the sunny day. Down they drove him until Big Eyes, scarcely flying above the ground, not only was sore in body but raging in spirit. No mercy would be shown if one of his tormentors came to grips.

Finally in a low tree whose leafy top gave some protection Big Eyes stood at bay. With snapping beak and glittering eyes in the half gloom he challenged his enemies to do their worst. High they sailed with taunting cries to plunge downward, strike full in the face of the enemy, then break away. A solitary crow flying swiftly homeward heard the tumult and paused in flight. It was an old story to him, for many a time had Black Jack harried his owl enemy and no crow knew better the danger if a false step was made. Then on the wind there was borne to Black Jack the challenge of a voice he knew, and, swinging sharply, Black Jack changed his course toward the battle ground.

Smash, and Young Jack had almost knocked his enemy from the perch. Smash, and emboldened he clung for a second to drive a beak thrust home. That second was needed only for Big Eyes to drive clutching talons into the invader's breast while with fierce beak he warded off Young Jack's frantic companions who sought to make him loose his hold. Over the eyes of Young Jack came a filmy haze and it was then that he remembered the wise father who had tried to teach him caution and protect him from harm and danger. From Young Jack's throat issued a feeble cry and an approaching crow changed his unhurried flight to the speed of a fighting airplane. But would he come in time?

Down thru the tree top like a falling bomb struck Black Jack to send Big Eyes tumbling from his perch. But still that fatal grip held, until, unafraid of that menacing beak, Black Jack drove at his enemy's staring eyes. It was then that Big Eyes uttered a hoarse cry of terror, loosened his claws, and with lumbering flight took to the air, while the three young crows pounded him savagely until he was far away.

And on the ground Black Jack, with throaty rumblings that surely were meant for love words, caressed the prodigal and doubtless in bird language gave thanks that the son he had lost had been found again. It was not long until Young Jack was able to fly into a small tree and soon, without even a backward look, son and father rose together and took up the long flight for home.

Market Comes to the Crops

(Continued from Page 3.)

season at \$10 apiece. No farmer not a stockholder can rent a stall altho non-members are permitted to stand their wagons outside the sheds. A market fee of 25 cents a load is made for all produce brought in. In the case of stockholders 5 cents of this fee is remitted for every share of stock held by the individual. This revenue is used in maintaining the buildings, in making improvements, and any balance is operated as a revolving fund to finance various activities of the corporation. No dividends have been paid, all profits having been put back into the business.

Farmers who usually sell to grocery-men bring in their produce by 5 p. m., because the grocers who close their stores at 6 p. m. desire to buy their fruit and vegetables for the next day's trade early enough to return to the city and place them on ice before closing time. The wholesale end of the business usually is cleaned up in an hour, and space then is available for farmers who wish to retail their produce and get the merchant's profit, or at least a part of it.

Trade reaches its peak about 7 o'clock. By then most city folks who have cars have eaten dinner and have had time to drive to Welborn, 2 miles from Kansas City, Kan., on a rock road. Others come out on the Interurban railway, not only from Kansas City but from other smaller towns, many from Leavenworth.

Produce placed on sale at the market comes from farms within a radius of from 10 to 12 miles of Welborn. It is brought in both wagons and trucks.

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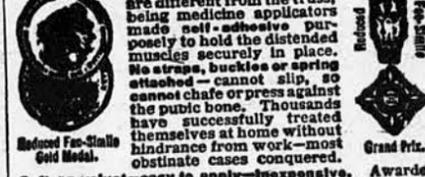
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Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Russell County is Proud of the Good Work the Kennebec Choral Union is Doing



This is a Part of the Crowd of Folks Who Enjoyed One of the Picnics Given by the Kennebec Musical Organization.

IN THE winter of 1915-1916, a few neighbors of the Kennebec school district, in Russell county, organized a society which they named the Kennebec Choral Union. The purpose of the organization is to create a social center and arouse an interest in good music.

We have a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, chorister, orchestra leader and pianist. All persons, young and old, who are interested in music, are invited to join.

An annual membership fee of 10 cents is charged. This is merely to make each member feel that he has a part in the organization. We meet every two weeks at the different homes. One hour is spent on chorus practice, 1 hour on orchestra rehearsal and the rest of the time until 11 o'clock, the time set for adjournment, is given over to music, games or whatever the social committee has planned. Light refreshments usually are served.

Special Music Used for Chorus

We use two good community song books, "The Assembled Hymn and Song Collection," by Guy Hoover, and "Twice 55 Community Songs." We usually order special music for the chorus.

Our orchestra consists of eight or ten pieces and varies from season to season.

We feel we have received a great deal of good from this organization, and we have greater hopes for the future. We find it helpful to plan for a public concert in the early spring. Admission charges or the receipts of a pie social in connection with the concert have supplied us with funds which we use for improvements. We purchased a gas lamp with some of this money, and we have kept our piano tuned. Also we give a banquet for the members and their friends every year.

Our season opens in the fall and ends in the early summer with a picnic to which we invite the public. Sometimes we give a free entertainment in the evening following the picnic.

L. D. Landon.
Russell County.

Light on the Light Subject

A gasoline lamp of the most modern and approved design can now be purchased for little more than an ordinary old-fashioned kerosene lamp. And the cost to use a gasoline lamp is about a penny a night. The fuel expense saved in one year's time more than pays for the lamp. And all the while the family is enjoying a light that guards against eye-strain.

Years ago there was a feeling—perhaps justified—that gasoline lights were dangerous. In style and design there has been a great improvement in gasoline lamps and if given proper care, they are not dangerous now. Gasoline lamps are things of beauty

and so artistically designed as to be an ornament in any home.

A gasoline light is a clean light. There is no trimming of dirty wicks, no cleaning of sooty chimneys, no dripping oil, no odor and dirt, and no daily filling. I know my gasoline lamp has made my children more content with farm life, and it has done a good turn for me by lightening and brightening my tasks.

Mrs. L. C. K.
Meade County.

Mother Takes 30 Minutes Off

How many farm women, I wonder, have a "dream hour?" Not necessarily 60 full minutes every day but a few minutes when they can steal away and talk things over with themselves?

To many women, homemaking is nothing more than an unlimited, never varying routine—three meals a day to prepare, children to care for, floors to clean, ironing to do and baking, mending and sewing. It is the same thing over and over again until they could almost scream. I had begun to reach this point when a friend insisted that I start a "dream hour." After listening to her arguments in favor of it, I decided to give it a trial.

During my "dream hour," when I shut myself away from petty tasks, I

The Garden Has Earned a Rest

RAKING the garden and burning stalks, vines and other vegetable debris in the fall will cause a shortage of winter homes for the bugs and insect pests that will bother next summer. Many vegetable diseases are thus destroyed, also.

Weeds that have grown in late summer should be cut and burned before they can scatter seeds. No cull vegetables should be left lying about to tempt rabbits which may later bark the fruit trees.

The garden has earned its winter rest, and it will rest better if it is thoroly cleaned in the fall.

look at my daily routine in a different light. After all, how important every detail of it is to the development of the minds and bodies of my children! The drudgery viewpoint somehow slips away and I see instead, the responsibility which is mine, the happiness that is in my keeping.

I even reach the point where I can see outside the four walls of my own home and in fancy can see a vast army of women doing every day practically the same things I am doing. In town, on farms, on prairie stretches and lonely hillsides are homemakers. The miles apart and unacquainted, still we are working together and building a foundation upon which the future of our nation rests.

True, the outside world is offering us no applause and is sometimes in too much of a hurry even to say "thank you" and yet, how long would the world function if every homemaker threw up her job?

An endless chain is this one of homemakers, of which I am but one link. Yet as much depends on me as on any other link. When I think of this I cease to consider my housework unimportant. I realize in my "dream hour" that good food, a clean and comfortable house, thrift and economy are all important and I return to my mending or lemon pies with a refreshed mind, a sunny smile and a new vision.

Mrs. M. C. R.

Pratt County.

Chicken Was in Toast Boat

BY LOIE E. BRANDON

There are few mothers who have not been confronted with the problem of inducing a convalescent child to eat nourishing food for which he has lost his appetite. The mother who can lead her child into believing a game is being played when nourishing food is being eaten, has solved the problem in the best manner.

If the child is sufficiently recovered or has been confined to his bed because of a broken bone or similar injury, probably the full diet has been allowed by the physician, but because of the confinement, the appetite is below normal. For a condition of this kind, many ordinary dishes may be prepared in such an interesting way that the curiosity of the little patient will be aroused and he will be tempted to eat.

A sick child should never be asked what he wants to eat. Everything should be as much of a "surprise" as possible. Choose a dish of which he is especially fond and have it hidden in some manner. A cunning little tent can be constructed from a piece of writing paper, with a flag or windmill stuck in the top of it. The windmill is quickly made by taking a piece of writing paper, 2 inches square, creasing diagonally across the center from each corner, cutting up the creases almost to the center then rolling back one corner of each triangle to the center and holding the corners together with a pin. The contents of a small dish may also be hidden by a large lettuce leaf, arranged in a way to make it resemble a mountain.

Snowballs of rice and marbles of

his "fish boat." One very small child who objected quite strenuously to having milk toast, became quite eager for it when the dish was brought to him with a tiny white celluloid swan floating around on top of the milk. Of course he could not have the swan until the milk was gone.

Soups, broths and cereals quickly become distasteful to a child unless great ingenuity is used in the serving. For these a small casserole with a top or one of the cunning little bean pots from which the child is allowed to fill his own dish may be used for a change. Also try changing the kind of crackers. A little whipped cream in fancy shapes instead of the plain cream on the cereals makes a pleasing change. Fruit juice instead of cream is preferred by some children for cereals and is seldom forbidden by a physician.

Once a Flour Sack, Now a—

The most interesting part of the textile exhibit at the Effingham Free Fair was the flour sack section. And the woman who worked it out, received her idea from a letter she read in the



Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in which was described a child's dress made of flour sacks.

The Effingham woman, in putting the idea into effect, had the following notice inserted in the local papers: "What can you make of

flour sacks? The fair association will pay a cash prize of \$5 to the person exhibiting the prettiest article made of flour sacks and a similar prize to the person showing the most useful or practicable article made from them. A second prize of \$2 will be given in both classes." One or more sacks could be used. It was also permissible to use dyes, embroidery thread, edging or applique.

The result was a most wonderful display in both sections. There were 72 entries and they came from all over the county. Everyone was surprised to note the variety of useful articles made from the humble flour sack. The articles were judged by public opinion. Every person visiting the booth was given the privilege of a vote on the prettiest and another on the most useful article.

Child's Dress Wins First Prize

A child's dress embroidered in yellow with a yellow sash, won first place, and a middy suit trimmed in bands of flour sacking colored blue, won second place in the exhibit of pretty articles. In the useful class a child's suit of underwear was awarded first place, and a woman's apron in which the goods had been dyed in two shades

of peach won second. A woman's dress of a beautiful shade of yellow, blanket stitched in black, attracted much attention.

The picture at the top shows William Edwin Sutter, of Effingham, wearing the suit of underwear made of flour sacks which won first prize in the useful class. In the picture below, William Edwin is wearing a suit made of flour sacks.



Mrs. C. M. Madden.

Atchison County.

One Piece Dresses Favored

Russian Blouses are Trimmed with Embroidery

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1191—Women's and Misses' Blouse. This Russian blouse is made attractive by the use of handwork. It is cut with square neck and long or short sleeves. Sizes 31, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1180—Misses' or Small Women's Dress. Challis or foulard may be used to make this pretty dress. The front of the waist is cut to simulate a short plumed. A sash of ribbon is slipped under the peplum and ties at the back. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

1027—Women's Dress. The sash of this one-piece dress is joined at the sides and ties at the back giving the front a straight, unbroken line. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1073—Women's Dress. Wide flare sleeves and a becoming V-neckline are interesting features of this one-piece frock. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1163—Women's and Misses' Evening Dress. Canton crepe or georgette combined with satin or taffeta make this party frock. The pointed drapery is formed by suspending four squares of material from the shoulders. Sizes 16 years and 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 each. Give size and number.

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THE careful buyer searches for full value. A time-honored trade-mark like "1847 Rogers Bros." is a dependable sign of quality—for no silverplate could have held public favor for so long without continually giving full value.

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Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

About the time school started, we read a statement made by a city superintendent of schools that he was going to urge his teachers to economize in the use of paper. In the writer's opinion, it would be well if such urging could be effected in all schools—country as well as city. To older people, it is a shocking sight to see a large sheet of tablet paper wasted because one example has been handed in to the teacher or a half dozen words have been written on it.

In the days that preceded paper bags as containers for groceries, store keepers used rolls of good, clear manila wrapping paper. A nickel's worth of that was sufficient for the algebra student's problems for an entire term. This paper was used with great care. Now, the fourth grade pupil in a country school needs a tablet a week. The habit of waste extends to other materials, and we find our children careless and extravagant.

The subject of economy in the use of paper would be a good one to discuss at a parent-teachers' meeting.

Last week, our county club leader, Mrs. Jesse McCafferty, spoke to the pupils in our school and to some of their parents, telling about the prizes won at the three big fairs. The club members from this county won \$676.76 at Topeka and \$354.72 at Hutchinson.

We feel proud of the canning club from two nearby districts, Wellman and Tibbit, which won first prizes at Topeka, Hutchinson and Wichita. This is the first time any club has made such a sweep. Much of our county's success was due to the enthusiasm and untiring efforts of our club leader.

Two new clubs were organized in the school, a girls' sewing club and a boys' pig club. The manual of sewing directions that is sent to the girls is worthy of study by many mothers.

On a recent trip to Kansas City, we saw some pretty dresses for school

girls. They were made of plain red, blue or green flannel in jumper style. The only trimmings were two pearl buttons on the pocket flaps and a narrow black patent leather belt. The mother whose chests contain old suit skirts has on hand "the makin's" of such school dresses. The plain kimono pattern with neck rounded and sleeve opening enlarged and bound, is all the pattern that is needed.

In trying to develop the idea of rulers' names, we asked a youngster who was the best known man in the state. We were not prepared for his reply that "Andy Gump was the best known man." Parents who find their children little inclined to read are missing a chance to get them interested in the daily or weekly paper if they fail to show the Gump, Duff and Hi Hoover pictures. The reading that accompanies them is a part of the child's enjoyment of the series. We find the natural consequence is a search for other pictures and for the stories about them.

Soda is Good for Teeth

A Kansas City dentist whose charges for 2 hours' work would cause a farmer to sacrifice 100 bushels of corn told a patron about to leave for China that if every person would rub soda across his teeth two or three times a day and then brush it out, the dentists would ultimately have no work to do. The soda would neutralize the acid in the mouth. Clean teeth in a mouth free from acidity do not decay.

"Do you can chicken as you do beef?" A correspondent asks this question. "We have a number of 4-pound cockerels worth more to eat than to sell, but they soon will be less desirable eating."

Yes, we can chicken the same as beef. Some parts we brown and sterilize; some we place in the can raw and sterilize. The giblets should not be canned with the chicken, however. As the writer said, young roosters will not improve. If not desired as breeding stock, the can is a good place for them. A liberal use of good butter is desirable.

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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.

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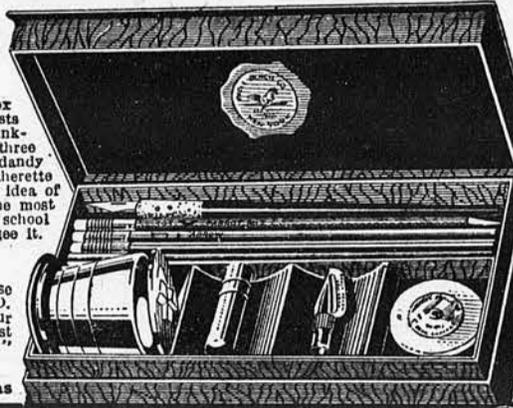
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Just the Thing For School
This is the most complete Pencil Box Outfit that you have ever seen. It consists of a high-grade pen holder, aluminum drinking cup, pencil sharpener, 10-inch ruler, three long pencils, two short pencils and a dandy eraser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

SEND NO MONEY

I am going to give away thousands of these dandy pencil boxes FREE and POSTPAID. Be the first to have one—just send me your name and address. A postcard will do—just say, "Tell me about your free pencil box."

C. S. VINCENT
63 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas



The Farniscope

It is a safe guess that the man who pokes fun at a woman for shopping all day and not buying anything isn't married.

Might Be Worse

"I'm having trouble in supporting my wife."
"You don't know what trouble is. Try not supporting her."

Worse Than Pining

"Is the rich young widow pining for her husband?"
"Not exactly, but from the way she is making his money fly, it might be said she is wasting away."

Washed With Care

Mr. Newlove—"This lettuce tastes beastly—did you wash it?"
Mrs. Newlove—"Of course, I did, darling—and I used perfumed soap, too!"

Nut Waiter Wanted

An old lady, after waiting in a confectionery store for about 10 minutes, grew grossly impatient at the lack of service.
Finally she rapped sharply on the counter.
"Here, young lady," she called, "who waits on the nuts?"

Playing Up

"Hiram," said the farmer's wife, "what makes you say 'By gosh!' so much and go round with a straw in your mouth?"
"I'm getting ready for them summer boarders that's comin' next week. If some of us don't talk an' act that way, they'll think we ain't country folks at all."

Real Confidences

In the sweet silence of the twilight they honeyspooned upon the beach.
"Dearest," she murmured, trembling, "now that we are married, I—I have a secret to tell you!"
"What is it, sweetheart?" he asked, softly.
"Can you ever forgive me for deceiving you?" she sobbed. "My—my left eye is made of glass!"
"Never mind, lovebird," he whispered, gently; "so are the diamonds in your engagement ring!"

Yes, Of Course, Certainly

Jack—"Why do you call that bar-rister 'Necessity'?"
Jock—"Because he knows no law."

Garden Luck

"Is your husband having any luck with his garden?"
"Oh, yes. He got a sunstroke and collected \$200 health insurance."

Mistake or Confession?

The nervous bridegroom was called upon to make a speech at the wedding breakfast.
Putting his hand on his bride's shoulder, he hesitatingly remarked: "Ladies and gentlemen, this thing has been thrust upon me."

Musical Entertainment

"Who are those two men hanging around the harem?" inquired the Sultan.
"I understand that one is a former beau of your latest favorite and the other seems to be playing second fiddle to him," replied the chief eunuch.
"Hum," mused his majesty; "well, just see the captain of the guard and tell him to hang up the fiddle and the beau."

Plants Sometimes Starve

Potted plants, especially those plants which have been in pots for some time, need feeding to make a satisfactory growth or to bloom well. A deep green color in the foliage and a strong growth is the result of the right kind of plant food in sufficient amounts to meet the needs of the plant, while a stunted growth and yellow, immature foliage indicates starving.

Top dressings of manure, rotted until it is like loam, are not objectionable in the pots and manure is an excellent fertilizer. Bonemeal, while it has a strong and disagreeable odor, will not keep it long if stirred into the surface

soil, and it is one of the best plant foods. Ammonia, a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, is a mild plant food. On strong and thrifty plants it can be used safely at double this strength. It should not be used more than once a week.

Nitrate of soda is another fertilizer, and a teaspoonful to a quart of water is a safe solution. It can be sprinkled lightly over the surface and stirred into the soil.

There are many plant foods on the market, and most of these are good. They are prepared to be more complete fertilizers than either manure, bonemeal, ammonia or nitrate of soda, and for blooming plants will give excellent results.

One rule we should follow in feeding plants is never to give them food when the plants are sickly, or when the soil is dry. Where plants are sick from too much watering, disease or insect attacks, or anything that will prevent their using more plant food to advantage, feeding only makes the trouble worse. Plants that look sickly from starving and being kept too dry will be benefited, but they should be somewhat moist when watered with the plant food solution. The first applications should not be very strong. The strength can be increased and the applications made more frequently as the plants begin to grow well.

Don't imagine it is safe to use these plant foods as freely as you please. A friend of mine fed her fern with ammonia, a teaspoonful to a pint of water, and killed her plant. It began to wilt very soon, and struggled along for a time trying to live, but gave up at last. Bonemeal is comparatively safe as it becomes available slowly.

Wyandotte County. Rachel Rae.

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.

Sugar Cured Pork

Please tell me a good way to sugar cure pork.—Mrs. H. O. N.

The following ingredients make the brine for 50 pounds of pork: 4½ pounds of salt, 1¼ pounds of sugar or 2 pounds of molasses or sirup, 1 ounce of saltpeter. These ingredients are placed in 2½ gallons of water and thoroly stirred. The brine mixture should be prepared the day before it is to be used, so that it will be completely dissolved. Place the hams on the bottom of the container, shoulders next, and bacon sides and small cuts on top. Cover with boards weighted with stones or bricks. Pour the pickle in and be sure that it covers the meat thoroly. In seven days take out all the meat, remove the pickle, replace the meat in the container and weight it down, then cover again with the pickle. Repeat this process every seven days until the cure is completed.

Allow four days for curing each pound of ham or shoulder and three days for each pound of bacon and smaller pieces. For example: A 15-pound ham will take 60 days; a piece of bacon weighing 10 pounds, 30 days.

If the pickle becomes ropy, take out all the meat and wash it and the container thoroly. Boil the ropy pickle, or, better, make a new pickle. When each piece of meat has received the proper cure, remove it from the pickle and wash in lukewarm water. String it and hang in the smokehouse.

Honey Drop Cakes

Will you please publish a recipe for honey drop cakes?—Mrs. W. R. S.

The following is a good recipe for honey drop cakes:

¾ cup honey	1½ to 2 cups flour
½ cup butter	½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon cinnamon	2 tablespoons water
¼ teaspoon cloves	1 cup raisins cut into small pieces
1 egg	

Heat the honey and the butter until the butter melts. While the mixture is warm add the spices. When it is cold add part of the flour, the egg well beaten, the soda dissolved in the water, and the raisins. Add enough more flour to make a dough that will hold its shape. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven.

Send Stamped Envelope

If Mrs. M. E. C. will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, we will tell her where she can obtain directions for making burlap rugs.

Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Separate Feed Lots Should be Provided For the Different Kinds of Cattle

During the last week we have completed the new cattle yard. This gives us two separate yards and sheds, each yard being divided in two parts. In the old yard we will keep the cows and shut off from this by a high board fence, is the yard where we keep the calves. The new yard has one part for heifers and the other is for cattle which we intend to full feed this winter. Every yard has water in it. The pipe which supplies it runs from the windmill, 60 rods away, to the final ending at the calf yard. This pipe is tapped in four places and the flow to the various tanks is controlled by hydrants.

A Cheap Water System

This water system complete with windmill, 60 rods of pipe, one hydrant and one tank cost us \$150 when it was installed, 16 years ago. The same windmill, pump and tank is still in use and has given us good service during all those years. Since then we have extended the pipe to another yard and have cut the pipe in two places, installing two more hydrants. At each hydrant is a tank. The total cost of all the new work was not more than \$30, thus making the water system as it stands today represent a cost of not more than \$180.

Cattle Industry Will Come Back

In years past there have been many men in this county who have made good money in the cattle business. They did not make a big sum one year only to lose it all the next but they kept on, year after year, perhaps making little or nothing one year and good profits the next. In this way, in the course of some 20 or 25 years they laid away what passes for a small fortune in farming communities. But they did not make these profits in buying and selling but in actually raising the cattle they handled from the calf up to the 3-year-old steer.

Good Season for Feeding

If a man does not care to keep the cows to raise the cattle he wishes to handle and at the same time does not care to gamble on his purchases, let him buy calves or young stuff not over 1 year old. We know of more than one big farm mortgage which has been paid off in this county by men who bought calves and kept them on farm-raised feeds until they were coming 3 years old and then sold them and turned right around and repeated the operation. We believe that now is the time to begin business like that again. The cattle business, for the long pull, has always been a good one here in this bluestem section and always will be if you raise 'em instead of speculating in them.

Harvesting Late Potatoes

This week we began digging our mulched potatoes. They were ripe a long time ago but they have kept better in the ground under the mulch than if they had been dug and put in the cellar. Last year we dug our mulched potatoes about October 25 and we never had potatoes of such good quality since we began raising them, some 40 years ago. We do not plant our mulched potatoes so early as we do those raised for summer and fall use but they nearly always make good under the mulch and the quality is always far better.

Money Made Growing Sweet Potatoes

In our truck patch we had two rows of peanuts and two of sweet potatoes each row about 8 rods long. We have been using out of the sweet potatoes for the last month but when we dug them we had 7 1/2 bushels. Such potatoes cost 6 cents a pound at most stores here and if we give them that valuation those two short rows were worth more than \$20. I understand, however, that if you have sweet potatoes to sell the price is but 3 cents a pound. The two rows of peanuts made 3 bushels which, at regular store prices, would also make a good showing from a financial point of view. These peanuts are of better quality than are

usually raised here, their extra size and freedom from small ones probably being due to an irrigation they got during the hottest and driest part of the summer. We noticed that everything in the garden yielded best nearest to where the water was let out of the pipe altho that ground was the poorest in the garden and was next to a row of trees which helped to take up the moisture.

Cheap Explosives Now Available

A carload of salvaged picric acid has been allotted to Kansas farmers by the Federal Government for use as agricultural explosive.

The Kansas State Grange has been chosen as the distributing agent for this material which is to be distributed to farmers at the rate of 7 cents a pound plus freight.

The explosive is packed in cases of 100 pounds apiece and under no conditions will a box be broken, nor will any more than 500 pounds be sold to any one individual. Orders for this material should be sent to B. Needham, Master Kansas State Grange, Lane, Kan. Cash should accompany the order.

Picric acid is a comparatively safe high explosive, being less sensitive to shocks than ordinary commercial explosives. A 6-ounce cartridge of this material is equal to an 8-ounce stick of commercial dynamite. It is most sensitive when thoroly dry, becoming less sensitive as it absorbs moisture. It can be used for all sorts of agricultural blasting such as stump blowing, rock blasting and subsoiling. The ma-

terial to be distributed is prepared in 6-ounce cartridges, and packed in boxes of 100 pounds to the box.

Old Mother Hubbard

Old Mother Hubbard
Went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone;
But when she came there,
The cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog had none.

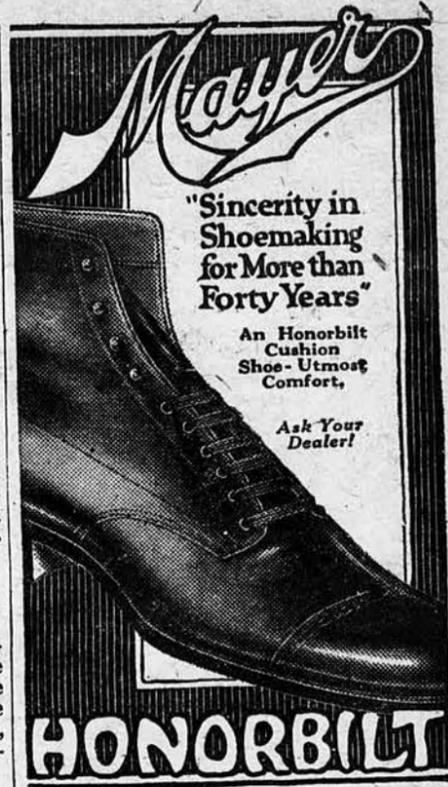
Of course, you remember those Mother Goose Rhymes, Melodies and Stories you used to listen to and learned when you were a child. Mighty pleasant memories, aren't they? Your own little folks will enjoy 'em just as much as you did.

We will give you this fine cloth bound, 270 page Mother Goose book free with a 6-year subscription to Capper's Farmer at \$1.50, or with a 2-year subscription at \$1.00. In either case, however, 8c extra should be included to pay postage. Send your order to Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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.

The Committee of Eleven which is making a study of the marketing of dairy products, at a recent meeting in the offices of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation in St. Paul, Minn., on October 11, indorsed the Capper-Volstead Co-operative Marketing bill.



Maybelline

"Sincerity in Shoemaking for More than Forty Years"

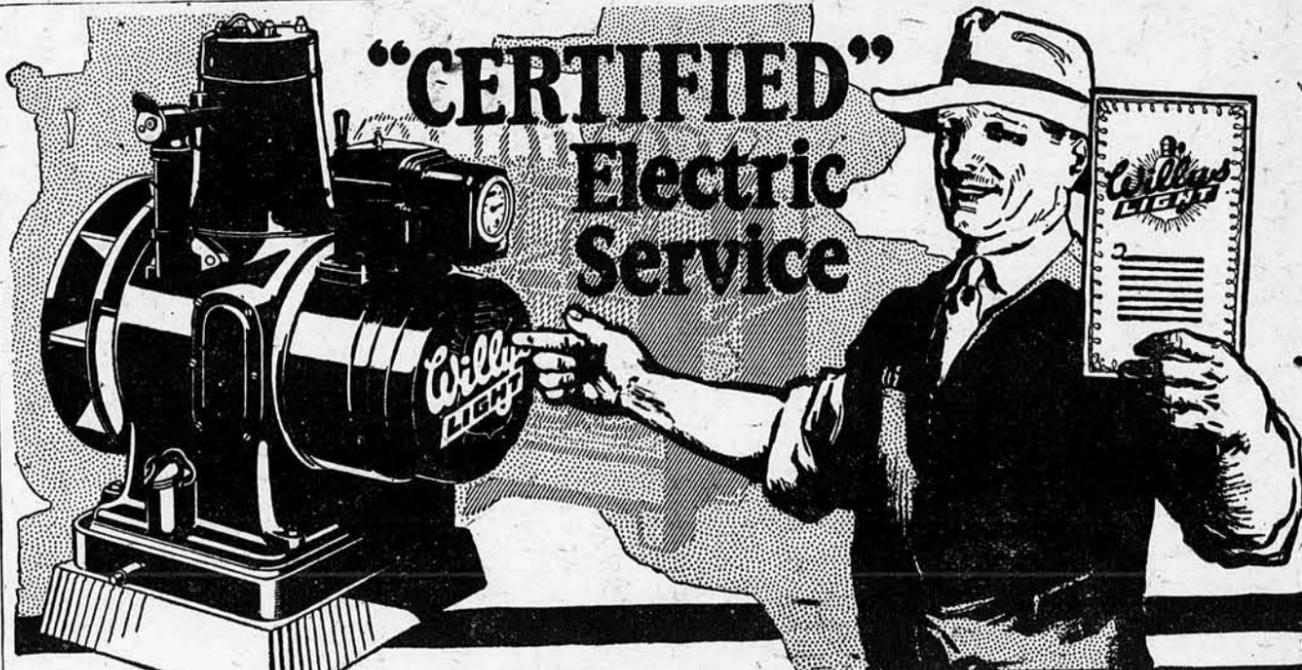
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All Uncertainty Removed

There has never been a question as to the desirability of electric light and power for the farm and suburban home.

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You can take the word of these men who know. We will gladly give you their names—men from your own state—perhaps your neighbors, or within driving distance.

Why not find out what WILLYS LIGHT Certified Electric Service actually guarantees in the way of dependable advantage and profit for your home? Why not get free estimate of complete cost for plant and installation?

We will gladly furnish this without obligation. Write for free illustrated catalog and complete information today. Address Department 180.

WILLYS LIGHT DIVISION

Electric Auto-Lite Corporation, Toledo, Ohio

Builders of over 3,000,000 electric lighting systems, for farm homes, stores, yachts, Pullman cars and automobiles.



WILLYS LIGHT

Power and Light with the Quiet Knight

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All guesswork, all uncertainty, all theory is eliminated. It is the product of experience. WILLYS LIGHT is built with the precision of a watch and the sturdiness of a tractor.

Second comes judgment. When you buy WILLYS LIGHT we consider your requirements before recommending an installation. We specify a plant and equipment to fit your particular needs. This, coupled with expert installation, guarantees economy both of original cost and subsequent operation.

And finally comes responsibility. A great network of trained men and expert dealers covers the country and insures that what you buy—Certified Electric Service—is constantly maintained.

There is a size to fit your needs—as much or as little power as you may require. Priced to your requirements

\$295 Up to \$595



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Slump in Grain is Checked

Both Wheat and Corn Show a Nervous Trade

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

GRAIN prices during the week have shown a nervous condition in the trade but the adjustment of the railroad labor controversy and the settlement of the threatened strike caused prices to recover a part of the big decline of the previous week. Wheat futures at one time showed an advance of 4 cents and the market finally closed about 2 cents higher than a week ago. Foreign demand for American wheat seems to be at a standstill and heavy accumulations of grain are reported both at Kansas City and Galveston and these things have had a depressing effect on the market.

Corn Futures 2 Cents Higher

Corn futures followed the wheat movement and the market closed about 2 cents higher than a week ago. Oats futures closed with gains of 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents. However rye futures were about 1/2 cent lower. At the close of the market the following quotations were given on grain futures in Kansas City:

December wheat, \$1.00 3/4; May wheat, \$1.04 1/2; December corn 40 1/4 c; May corn, 45 3/4 c; December oats, 31 3/4 c; May oats, 36 c.

Prices for wheat in Kansas City on cash sales were generally unchanged. The following quotations were reported at the close of the market: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.23; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.10 to \$1.22; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.07 to \$1.20; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.05 to \$1.18; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.15; No. 2 hard, \$1.04 to \$1.15; No. 3 hard, \$1.03 to \$1.14; No. 4 hard, \$1 to \$1.04; No. 5 hard, 99 cents; No. 2 Yellow hard wheat, \$1.04; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.16 to \$1.18; No. 2 Red, \$1.14 to \$1.17; No. 3 Red, \$1.09 to \$1.12; No. 4 Red, \$1.01 to \$1.04; No. 1 mixed wheat, \$1.05; No. 2 mixed, \$1.10; No. 3 mixed, \$1.03 to \$1.09.

Offerings of corn were rather light and prices were practically unchanged. The following sales were reported at Kansas City: No. 2 White corn, 40 1/2 to 41 c; No. 3 White, 40 c; No. 4 White, 39 c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 43 c; No. 3 Yellow, 41 to 42 c; No. 4 Yellow, 39 to 40 c; No. 2 mixed, 41 c; No. 3 mixed, 39 to 39 1/2 c; No. 4 mixed, 37 1/2 to 38 c.

Other Grains Follow Wheat

The following quotations are given on other grains at Kansas City: No. 2 White oats, 32 to 32 1/2 c; No. 3 White oats, 31 c; No. 4 White oats, 30 c; No. 2 mixed oats, 31 to 31 1/2 c; No. 3 mixed oats, 29 1/2 to 30 c; No. 2 Red oats, 35 to 37 c; No. 3 Red oats, 33 c; No. 4 Red oats, 28 to 29 c; No. 2 White kafir, 90 to 92 c; No. 3 White kafir, 88 c; No. 4 White, 88 c; No. 2 milo, \$1.10; No. 3 milo, \$1.08; No. 4 milo, \$1.05.

Seeds and Broomcorn

The following prices are quoted on seeds: Alfalfa, \$10 to \$13 a hundred-weight; timothy, \$3.25 to \$4; clover \$12 to \$17; bluegrass, \$35 to \$45; millet, 95c to \$1; Sudan grass \$2 to \$2.25; cane, 95c to \$1; flaxseed, \$1.36 a bu.

The following sales of broomcorn were reported: Choice, self-working, Standard broomcorn, \$140 to \$180 a ton; Medium Standard, \$120 to \$145; best Dwarf broomcorn, \$100 to \$120; common stained Dwarf, \$50 to \$80.

Hay Market is Steady

Nearly all classes of hay were steady except inferior classes of prairie hay. The following sales were reported: Choice alfalfa, \$20.50 to \$21.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$18 to \$20; standard alfalfa, \$15 to \$17.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$11.50 to \$15; No. 3 alfalfa, \$8 to \$11; No. 1 prairie, \$11.50 to \$12.50; No. 2 prairie, \$9 to \$11; No. 3 prairie, \$6.50 to \$8.50;

No. 1 timothy hay, \$13.50 to \$14.50; standard timothy, \$12 to \$13; No. 2 timothy, \$10 to \$11.50; No. 3 timothy, \$7.50 to \$9.50; light mixed clover, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 1 clover, \$10.50 to \$12; No. 2 clover, \$7.50 to \$9.50; packing hay, \$5 to \$5.50; straw, \$8 to \$8.50.

Fair Demand for Milfeeds

Milfeeds this week are in fair demand. Shorts are in strong demand and scarcely obtainable. The following sales are announced at Kansas City: Bran, \$10.50 to \$10.75; brown shorts, \$15 to \$16; gray shorts, \$15.50 to \$19; linseed meal, \$44 a ton on Kansas City basis; cottonseed meal and nut cake, carrying 43 per cent protein, \$40.50 a ton; tankage, \$52.50; No. 1 alfalfa meal, \$17.50; scratch poultry feed, \$25 to \$27 a ton.

Armistice Night—1921

The cold rain falls on Dun-sur-Meuse to-night,
My brothers of the Marne, do you care well
Where, by the ford, or on some windswept
height,
You lie among the hamlets where you fell?

Do you sleep well these wet November nights,
Where there is never any brushwood blast
To cast within the dugout wavering lights
And warm the chill of these beautiful
days?

Romagne-sous-Montfaucon! The little town
That scatter from the Somme to the Moselle,
Some silent sentry on their high-backed
downs,
Harks still to every far white church's bell—

The humble little church of misty hills,
Set where the white roads cross, with
ruined fane,
Where, thru the window-gaps with war-
scarred sills,
A battered Christ looks out into the rain.

Silent, all silent to the passer-by,
Those lonely mounds, or rows of crosses
white,
Beyond the need of bitter words they lie.
But are they silent to their friends to-night?

Can we stand whole before a crackling fire—
We, who have gone in peace for three
long years,
Singing and jesting, working again for hire—
Deaf to the message they would have
us hear?

Not while the red of poppies in the wheat,
Not while a silver bugle on the breeze,
Not while the smell of leather in the heat,
Bring us anew in spirit overseas.

While stars of Alsace light the Vosges at
night,
As long as Lorraine's cross shines in the sun,
While moons on Bar-le-Duc send bombers
light,
Or rain drives down the gray road to
Verdun.

So long shall we hear those we left behind,
Where eddying smoke fell like a mountain
wrath,
And in the din, that left us deaf and blind,
We sensed the uttered message clear—
"Keep faith."

To every man a different meaning, yet—
Faith to the thing that set him, at his best,
Something above the blood and dirt and wet,
Something apart. May God forget the rest!

Lest we forget! The months swing into years,
Our souls are caught in trivial things again,
We laugh at what we once beheld with tears
In petty strife we ease our souls their pain.

The cold rain falls in France! Ah, send anew
The spirit that once flamed so high and
bright,
When, by your graves, we bade you brave
adieu,
When Taps blew so much more than just
"Good night."
—By Curtis Wheeler of "The Fighting
First" Division in The American Legion
Weekly.

Reginald P. Bolton, a consulting en-
gineer, is developing a plan for the
construction of rapid transit lines 400
feet beneath the surface of the city of
New York. At this level trains could
be operated in a direct line to all points
at a speed of 60 miles an hour.

Kansas horses first attained the mil-
lion mark in numbers in 1911, and dur-
ing the 10 years which have succeeded,
the average number has been 1,055,000,
and has not varied materially.

Boys! Boys! Girls, Too!

Do You Think You Can Spell?

See How Many Words You Can Make

This puzzle is a sure winner—everyone who joins the Club wins a prize. It's easy, try it. See how many words you can make out of the letters used in the word "Republican." A few of the words are: Blue, can, ran, pie, rice, etc. Don't use more letters in the same word than there are in the word "Republican." Only words that can be found in Webster's International Dictionary will be counted. This puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make 10 or 15 words send in your list at once. The person winning first prize may not have that many. Be first to send in your list.



15 Grand Prizes Will Be Given Away



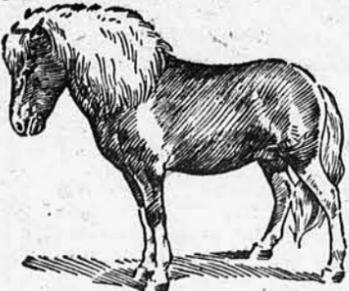
Culver Auto—1st Prize

A Real Gasoline Automobile
This is not a toy, but a real automobile, built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. It will do anything a full sized car will do. You can run errands, take things to market, drive to school, go after the mail—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in and you are ready proud owner of this Culver Racer—

to go. Some girl or boy is going to be the why not you? See how many words you can make out of above puzzle. Get an early start.

This Is "Prince"—2d Prize

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



Pencil Box, Extra Special Prize—Every Club Member Rewarded



How to Join the Club

Each one who sends in a list of words on this Spelling Club will receive 100,000 votes to start with. Just for fun see how many words you can make. We will also give 50,000 votes and a complete Pencil Box Outfit to all who join the Club. To the Club Member having the most votes at the close of the Club we will give the Culver Racer as first prize. To the second highest Club Member we will give the Shetland Pony, Prince, and so on until we have awarded the fifteen grand prizes. You will receive a complete Pencil Box Outfit just for promptness in joining the Club. Any one may enter this Club and there never was a better offer made, especially for boys and girls. Every Club Member gets a prize. If there should be a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying Club Member will receive prize tied for. Answer the Puzzle and send in your list of words to me TODAY. Be the first to get the Pencil Box.

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\$35 Free Saw FREE if you buy Now Latest model. Fast Cutting Outfit. Engine, Saw, etc. all complete. From Pittsburgh, add \$6.00. Catalog FREE. Write for particulars.

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Capper Pig Club News

Osage Leads Now. How Will the Contest End?

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Assistant Club Manager

PERHAPS the question uppermost in the minds of Capper Pig Club members is, "How does our team stand in the pep contest?" What grade do you really deserve? When you read this story and see where your county team stands in the pep race, are you going to say, "Why, we deserve a better grade than some other counties?" Are you really sure you have done your best? Have you taken advantage of every opportunity to pile up points for your club? If you haven't done all you can it isn't too late yet. Just buckle down and see that you make the business end of the club a genuine success, for the pep part is past and work will tell the final story.

The following pep standing includes all reports that were in by the middle of October, but this is not final, for



Claude Martin and Echo Wonder.

some September county leader reports are missing. The average standing of the first 10 counties in the pep contest is:

County	Leader	Average No. Points Made
Osage	Ray Dews	546
Shawnee	Ivan Robinette	536
Jackson	Paul Knepper	430
Republic	Orville Kyle	409
Linn	Vernie Curtis	398
Haskell	Gerald Peck	378
Russell	Kenneth Graham	297
Morris	Errol Springer	289
Labette	Robert Montee	288
Renov	Gilbert Shuff	224

Your Chance to Win

The pep contest trophy cup is only one of the prizes for the year. The really big part of the contest work is just starting to come to a climax. Every county club with five or more members is eligible to compete for the \$50 offered for the best average grade, and every member—no matter whether he has teammates—has a chance to win the other cash prizes and the prize hogs offered by Kansas breeders. Aren't you eager for a prize? Keep up the good work and don't slack up toward the close of the contest.

"I Wills," Not "I Can't's"

Greetings, folks. It is Claude Martin of Rawlins county who makes his bow to you in the story this time—Claude and his sow, Echo Wonder. Claude had some bad luck at the first of the contest, getting a late start. When farrowing time came his sow brought only three pigs. What could a boy do with only three pigs when many of the other fellows in the contest had more than double that number? Well, there was no time for talking bad luck. Claude didn't belong to the "I can't's." He has a life membership in the "I wills." He gave his sow and three pigs the best care that a healthy farmer boy can provide. The sow and pigs got their chance and proved their quality by winning three ribbons at the McDonald county fair, and in a letter just received, Claude states that his pigs won two more prizes at the Atwood fair. Claude feels that his efforts have been rewarded and that his coming year in the club will be an even more successful one.

News From an Old-Timer

Being about the youngest member of the Capper Pig club office force, the assistant manager doesn't remember anything about the club of 1917, but Mr. Whitman tells me that as Seward county leader and Duroc booster Alva Cain was a live wire. Imagine our pleasant surprise recently, then, when a big six-footer came in the office and introduced himself as this same Alva

to make such acquaintances thru the club."

We had another welcome visitor a few days ago. We were busy working out the pep standing when Floyd Bosch, his mother and a friend, all from Morris county, came in. "Yes," laughed Mrs. Bosch, "Floyd just couldn't think of coming to Topeka without visiting you folks. His father said he might not have time, but just as we reached town our car broke down. Now I know I'll have time to go to the Capper Building," Floyd said, so here we are." Everything is going fine in Morris county, according to Floyd, except that there is considerable cholera around, just as in many other parts of the state. Tell you what, fellows, don't run any risks with this disease. It's much more satisfactory to spend the money and have the hogs safe than to watch a dozen or so die—and then perhaps spend money uselessly vaccinating the rest. "We didn't have a hog on the place two years ago," remarked Floyd, "but now we have about 80—Spotted Polands."

Dispatch of parcels by airplane from London to Paris is proposed.

FOG, DRIZZLE or DELUGE What matter? Inside a **FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER** \$4.50 you're always dry and happy. **TOWER'S A.J. TOWER CO. BOSTON**

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A money-making outlet for your low-priced corn. People want home-cured meat. They will buy all of the hams, shoulders, sides, sausage and lard you have to sell, at meat market prices, with a quick, clean profit for you in every sale. For example, a 200-lb. hog at 7c per lb. will bring you \$14.00. You can sell it dressed, 150-160 lbs., for 20c per pound, or more—at least \$30.00 for the same hog—\$16.00 for your effort. The whole equipment needed won't cost you more than \$25 or \$25—a little more than the extra profit on a single hog. On request we'll send you a valuable new book telling you how to dress and cure meat and market it to the consumer. Equally valuable if you're curing meat for your own use only. It's free—no obligation. Write to **EMPIRE MFG. CO. 209 N. 7th St., Washington, Iowa**

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That You, Alone, Can Easily Operate

Here is the latest OTTAWA Labor Saving Machine. A Saw Rig that is practical and that one man alone can use. You don't need anyone to help you saw wood now. You can do it all alone and do almost as much as three to five men could with the old style, horse drawn, heavy, cumbersome, gasoline-eating tilting table saw rigs. This new OTTAWA is the safest Saw Rig ever built. Easily operated by one with no engine experience. **Prices Down!** This machine is priced right. It is down to crop level prices. We want you to have one now—so you can cut your own wood and then make the cost of the OTTAWA One Man Saw Rig by sawing your neighbors' wood in a few days—then start building up your bank balance. I am making a most sensational offer now. Send me your name and address today so I can send you full particulars by return mail.

90 Tons in 16 Hours. on engines but have never had anything run better in my life than does the OTTAWA. In 16 hours I sawed 3 30-ton cars of wood."—C. L. Keiffer, Ellis, Ohio.

Police, Ministers, Undertakers.

"My Saw Rig is more than you claim. It works fine. The whole town came out the other day to see me operate the saw. Police, Ministers, Undertakers, Farmers, all were there."—Frank & Bennett, Rosell, N. J.

Was Broke! Now Has Money All the Time.

"My OTTAWA Saw Rig does twice as much as you said it would. I cut poles from 8 to 10 inches thick and it goes through easy. I can run all different kinds of machines. You don't have to get an electric washer—the OTTAWA does it quicker and better. I cut all my lumber, too. Before I got the machine I was broke—and now I have plenty of money in my pocket all the time." (Aug. 10, 1921.) Paul Horsback, Eveletti, Minn.

Plenty of Work.

"I guess I have had almost a 15 day run altogether. I sawed for my neighbors, after they had seen how my OTTAWA Saw Rig worked. They are all anxious for me to saw for them."—Henry Heer, Ogden, Kansas.



A Real One-Man Saw Rig, Because:

- One man, alone, can operate it under any and all conditions.
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OTTAWA 4 H.P.

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So simply built and manufactured in such large quantities—that's why the cost is so low. 4 cycle Frost-Proof Engine, developing over 4 H.P. Webster Magneto at no extra charge. Starts without cranking. No batteries ever needed. Circular Saw Blade, 20 inches in diameter, made of finest saw-blade steel. Rust proof, bronze fuel-mixer using low grade gasoline. Safety Saw Guard protects operator. Heavy endless belt with automatic belt tightener. Friction Clutch enables operator to start and stop saw while engine runs on—no need to change positions. Nothing to get out of fix. Lay log across buck and push down on handle—the saw does the rest. Zip! It goes through the toughest log or most stubborn knot. So easy and safe—a boy or girl can operate it and make money with it.

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 Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless.
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 There is nothing like passing a good thing along, so as soon as you have read Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, pass it along to your neighbor. It will be appreciated.

Money Made in Dairying
 BY J. H. FRANSEN

Milk Production of the Nation for 1920 is 90 Million Pounds
 The total production of milk in the United States for 1920 is estimated at 89,658,000 pounds in the annual statement compiled by the Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. This amount is practically the same as for 1919, the production for that year having been placed at 90,057,500 pounds. The production of milk was decreased from 100 gallons per capita in 1919 to 98 gallons (848 pounds) in 1920. There was a decrease in the number of milk cows in the country during the year. According to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, there were on farms 23,619,000 milk cows on January 1, 1920, and 23,321,000 on January 1, 1921, a decrease of 298,000. The number of cows other than on farms was estimated as 1,400,000 for 1919, but for the year 1920 the number was prorated from census figures as 1,200,000. The total calf crop for 1919 was estimated at 80 per cent of the number of cows. Data compiled more recently from a number of representative states indicate that the estimate was too low and that the calf crop was 90 per cent of the total number of milk cows. The number of calves slaughtered at birth, and the number vealed are estimated from data obtained from the principal markets, census returns, and reports of the United States bureau of Markets.

Dairy Show at Fort Scott
 More than 100 purebred dairy cattle competed for honors in the Fort Scott Dairy show and gave striking evidence of the development of the dairy business in that section of Kansas. The Fort Scott show in the opinion of those in charge is destined to become an important dairy event in the future. It is located in a section where milk cows have proved their value in a dramatic way during recent years.
 The show was housed under canvas and the judging was done in a large, specially enclosed ring, two classes being handled at the same time. Interest was about equally divided between the Jerseys and the Holsteins. One herd of Dutch Belted cattle from Chanute, owned by E. L. Yont, attracted much attention.
 A feature of the dairy show was the students' judging contest. A team of three girls from the Chanute high school won first place in competition with eight boys' teams from high schools in this section. Miss Clara Simmons, a member of the Chanute team, was high individual with a score of 300 points.

Selecting a Fur Market
 Use great care in selecting a market for your furs. The big fur houses which have been established several years are the best. They are reliable and prompt in handling. Furthermore they will supply you with any information on trapping you desire, and it will pay you to patronize them and in return receive their co-operation.

'Rah for Clover Seed
 Wheat, hay, corn and hides may not pay expense of raising, but clover seed seems to be something different. At least the Sabetha Star says: "Adolph Lortcher brought a truck load of clover seed to town recently and received \$1,100 for it. Clover seed sells at \$11 a bushel."

Armistice Days
 1918
 The guns went dead and the war was won
 And the tin hat decks the wall,
 And there we lay with the big job done
 And a home to go back to.
 Mud-grimed, wire-torn, from our battered hats
 To our sodden, frayed puttees,
 And our fists still clenched on our empty gats
 And our thoughts across the seas.
 1921
 The worn O. D.'s in a closet now
 And the tin hat decks the wall,
 It's back we are at the desk and plow
 We left at a bugle-call.
 It's back we are to the hearths of home
 And the dreams they hold we know
 As the slow smoke drifts and old memories come
 Of a day three years ago.

200% Profit

The equivalent of a bushel of corn, worth from 30 to 40 cents, when fed to good cows will produce about three pounds of butter worth from \$1.00 to \$1.50 — at least 200% clear profit, as the manure, skim-milk and calf pay for the cost of care and housing.

How can you make money easier? There never was a time when the production of butter-fat was more profitable, with cheap feed and high prices for butter-fat.

A De Laval Separator enables you to get the most profit from your cream — it skims cleaner, turns easier and lasts longer than any other.

De Laval Prices Reduced

Take advantage of the 1922 reduced prices, available now, which put De Laval Separators on practically their pre-war basis. You may be paying for a De Laval and not getting it by using a cream waster.



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11	1.32	4.98	27	13.20
12	1.44	5.16	28	14.00
13	1.56	5.34	29	14.80
14	1.68	5.52	30	15.60
15	1.80	5.70	31	16.40
16	1.92	5.88	32	17.20
17	2.04	6.06	33	18.00
18	2.16	6.24	34	18.80
19	2.28	6.42	35	19.60
20	2.40	6.60	36	20.40
21	2.52	6.78	37	21.20
22	2.64	6.96	38	22.00
23	2.76	7.14	39	22.80
24	2.88	7.32	40	23.60
25	3.00	7.50		

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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.

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued or changed of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

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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.

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WANTED. MEN, OVER 17, RAILWAY Mail Clerks, \$135 month. List positions free. Write Franklin Institute, Dept. T-15, Rochester, N. Y.

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

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

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SWEET POTATOES, \$1.25 A BUSHEL. Walter Luthye, R. 6, North Topeka.

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

ONE SHARPLES MOTO-MILKER, WORKS on 22 volt, direct current. Might trade for Leghorn hens. Frank Durham, R 2, Alamosa, Colorado.

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES. BUY FROM factory direct. We will save you money. Send for free catalogue. Gem Trunk & Bag Factory, Spring Valley, Illinois.

FOR SALE—OKLAHOMA PECANS, NEW crop. Ten pounds, \$1.75; fifty pounds, \$8.25; one hundred pounds, \$16. Postage extra. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

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

FOR THE TABLE

WHITE HONEY, 120 LBS., \$14; 60 LBS., \$7.50. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PURE ALFALFA HONEY, FIVE POUNDS, \$1.15, prepaid. E. C. Polhemus, Lamar, Colo.

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

SWEET CLOVER AND ALFALFA HONEY, 120 lbs., \$15; 60 lbs., \$8. Guaranteed. J. Van Engen, Crawford, Colo.

SWEET CLOVER HONEY BY MAIL OR express, sample bottle, 25c. Price list free. O. J. Jones, 1205 Forest Ave., Wichita, Kan.

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

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

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—ALLIS-CHALMERS FOUR-BOT- tom Tractor. Ernest Mahannah, Sedgwick, Kansas.

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

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRMS.

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

KODAK FINISHING

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

TOBACCO.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, 10 POUNDS, \$2.50; 20 pounds, \$4. Collect on delivery. Ford Tobacco Company, Mayfield, Ky.

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

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO; KENTUCKY'S finest, 3 years old. Specially picked chewing, 2 pounds \$1.00; 10 pounds \$4.00. Smoking, first grade, 3 pounds \$1.00; second grade, 5 pounds \$1.00; postpaid. Hancock Leaf Tobacco Association, Department 51, Hawesville, Kentucky.

PERSONAL

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

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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ALFALFA SEED, 95% PURE, \$5.50 PER bushel my track. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SPRING delivery. Fine plants. 500, \$3; 1,000, \$5. Order now. Half cash with order. Box 179, Pomona, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL WINTER FLOWERS; FRA- grant, easily grown in house. Write for prices and cultural directions. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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

PET STOCK

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SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, MALES \$7.50, Females \$5.00. Lelah Works, Humoldt, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND SCOTCH COL- lie puppies, natural heelers. Shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES, PEDIGREED, SHOW dogs or workers. Bred females, also puppies for sale. Welcome Arch Collie Kennel, Henderson, Colo.

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

STRAYED

TAKEN UP BY C. E. WHITE OF RULE- ton, Sherman county, Kansas, one black horse 6 years old, with white star in forehead; one black horse 7 years old with wire blemish on left hind leg. Doris E. Soden, County Clerk, Goodland, Kan.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: TAKE notice that M. Arthur Montgomery, who is a resident of Kennett township, Sheridan county, Kansas, and whose address is Hoxie, Kansas, has this 24th day of October, 1921, taken up and now has in his possession, one yearling heifer, red with white face. No marks or brands, appraised at \$18. F. R. Robinson, County Clerk, Hoxie, Kan.

POULTRY

ANCONAS

CHOICE ANCONA COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Mrs. Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, Bargain prices. Write. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kansas.

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

DUCKS

CHOICE BUFF DRAKES, \$2.50 EACH. Laurence Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

GEESE

WHITE CHINA GEESSE, \$5 EACH. MRS. W. A. Stagner, Plainville, Kan.

LEGHORNS

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

CHOICE S. C. LEGHORN COCKERELS AND hens. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

100 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, \$9 dozen. L. H. Whible, Chanute, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1 each. Mrs. Frank Nulik, Caldwell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, 75c each. Albin Isaacson, Seandia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels and hens. H. W. Dickson, Quenemo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels \$1.25. R. D. Wulschleger, Frankfort, Kan.

DARK BROWN SINGLE COMB LEGHORN cockerels, \$1 each. Wilbourn Dennis, Bucklin, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn Cockerels, \$1.50 each. W. F. Karnes, Overbrook, Kan.

AMERICAN QUALITY BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Gertrude Malze, Hunnewell, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Sadie Supple, Michigan Valley, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, Young strain, \$5. Margaret M. Drummond, Elmdale, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1 each. Josephine Reed, Oak Hill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels. Russell strain, \$1.50 each. Ernst Trussel, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE YESTER LAYD TRAPNESTED White Leghorn yearling hens, \$1.50. E. W. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Tom Barron strain direct. \$2. Glen Priddy, Elmont, Kan.

230-264 EGG STRAIN FERRIS WHITE Leghorn cockerels and pullets, \$1 each. Clyde Slade, Harveyville, Kan.

BIG HUSKY S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Frantz winter laying strain. \$2 each while they last. C. F. Moyer, Wagon, Kan.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Mail This to
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
 Topeka, Kansas

Rate: 12 cents a word on single insertion; 10 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks.

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Fill This, Please!

Your Count of ad.....Words

No. times to run.....

Amount enclosed \$.....

Classification

(Your Name) _____ Route _____

(Town) _____ (State) _____

NOTE: Count every word in the above spaces except printed words in heavy type.

November 5, 1921.

LEGHORNS

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1 each. Chas. Orr, Osage City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. Extra good ones, \$2. Mrs. Frank Simmons, Oskaloosa, Kan.
C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Trapped egg laying strain. Extra fine. \$3 each. Gertrude Washington, Kensington, Kan.
IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapped bred-to-record 300 Cockerels, hens. Bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.
BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels. From pedigreed trapped stock. Prices reasonable. Sarah Hamilton, Nickerson, Kan.
LITE POULTRY FARM—SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, bred to lay. April and May hatch. Price \$18 per dozen. W. J. Hill, Manager, Junction City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Yesterday strain; great winter layers. Prices very reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Earl D. Rohrer, Osawatimie, Kan.
C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from our heavy winter laying pens. Increase your egg production by buying these extra good ones, \$3 to \$5 according to type. Liberal discount on quantities. Underwood Poultry Farm, Hutchinson, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Either light or dark. Cocks, hens, cockerels or pullets early hatched from prize winning stock. \$1.50 to \$5. Show stock of best quality. Good discount on quantities. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. F. Koch, Jr., Elmwood, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$2 each. D. H. Axtell, Sawyer, Kan.
BOOK'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3 to \$10. Mrs. C. C. Thornburn, Wetmore, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, EARLY ones, two for \$5, five or more \$2 each. Mrs. J. F. Zeller, Manning, Kan.
BOOK'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPING- ton cockerels, big bone, \$2 to \$10. Mrs. John Hough, Wetmore, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Big bone kind, \$1.50 each. R. M. Lemons, Topeka.
ARRIED ROCK COCKERELS AT HALF price, all from prize winning hens. T. N. Davis, 128 Fillmore, Topeka.

RHODE ISLANDS

RHODE ISLAND RED HENS, \$12 A DOZEN. Harry Hulise, Stockton, Kan.
SPECIAL PRICES—COCKERELS, PUL- lets. Big dark rose comb reds. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kansas.
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS BY FIRST prize cock Topeka Fair. Two to five dollars. Glen Priddy, Elmont, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND ROOSTERS, penned stock. Fine ones, \$2 and \$3. Mrs. Ed Anderson, Cawker City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED HENS, PULLETS, \$1.50 and \$2. One pen 4 pullets and cock. H. F. D. Schroeder, Moundridge, Kan.
BOOK'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels \$2.00. Single comb White Leghorn cockerels \$1.25. Mrs. Ben Anderson, R. 2, Blue Mound, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$9. Mrs. Leslie Ellis, Stonington, Colo.
EXTRA LARGE WELL MARKED BOUR- bon red toms, dark red body color. Della Reed, Milan, Kan.
PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, LARGE well marked. Toms, \$8; hens, \$5. Mrs. Jake Boyer, Gove, Kan.
GIANT BRONZE, EXTRA FINE, LARGE bone, rangy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carl E. Scott, Moundridge, Kan.

WYANDOTES.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS, \$2 each. Mrs. W. A. Stagner, Plainville, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2. Mrs. Otho Strahl, White City, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

COCKERELS, COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE, Speckled Sussex. Fancy pigeons. J. J. Patis, Hillsboro, Kan.
WHITE LEGHORN, BARRED COCKERELS. Bourbon Red Narragansett turkeys. Send stamp for reply. Rosa Jones, Speed, Kan.
BARGAINS IN ALL VARIETIES CHICK- ens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guineas. Catalog free. Bare Poultry Co., Hampton, Iowa.

POULTRY WANTED

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.
ODD POULTRY—WE WANT YOURS FOR free coops. "The Copes," Box 155, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

BROOKS BUTTERMILK MEAT MASH makes hens lay, 100 lbs. \$3 or 500 lbs. \$12.75. 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.

A railroad is to be constructed in Africa, from Nakuru to the Usungu Plateau, costing approximately 10 million dollars. This line, when completed will reach the greatest altitude of any railroad in the British Empire, the highest point on the line being more than 9,000 feet above sea level.

The Real Estate Market Place

Buy, sell, or exchange your real estate here. Real estate advertisements on this page (in small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 75 cents an agate line each issue. Study these ads, write a good one and figure its cost. Send money order, draft or check with your ad.

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinued or changed and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

LAND producing \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, 5 to 40 acre, payments, \$50 to \$300 down. Send for booklet. The Magnolia State Land Company, Iola, Kan.

WHEAT LAND: Cheapest real wheat land left in Kansas. Big opportunity for the shrewd investor, or wheat farmer. E. B. Kellam, Topeka, Kansas.

WE HAVE A BUYER for your farm if the price is right and you are willing to make very liberal terms. Send full description in first letter. Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FINE 480 A. farm in shallow water district of Finney Co. Good improvements, 300 a. wheat goes with the farm. \$80 per acre. F. A. Hunter, Garden City, Kansas.

BUY IN NORTHEASTERN KANSAS where corn, wheat, and all tame grasses are sure. Send for farm list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kansas.

Drop Them, Mr. Retailer

In a recent investigation on the farm machinery situation it has been learned that in some cases manufacturers of implements have dropped prices without any reflection of the drop taking place with the retailer. In other words, the retailer has disregarded the price slash, and is now making a last mad effort to save his own skin by closing out his stock at the old price. He refuses to take any loss whatever.

Retailers who do this thing are violating a trust placed in them by both the manufacturer and the customer. The manufacturer is blamed for keeping prices up and the customer must pay the bill, often 25 per cent more than he need pay.

Retailers who resort to such tactics are throwing a boomerang. The public will learn of it some day, and in the future there will be at least one dealer in bad standing in his community. The farmer as well as the manufacturer has taken his bump, Mr. Retailer. Now it's your turn, and your measure as a man will be taken from your present attitude.

Trapping Under the Ice

Excellent results may sometimes be obtained by trapping muskrat or beaver under the ice, or by making breathing holes thru the ice for them. The following is one of the best methods of trapping in that manner.

A pen of small sticks with an entrance is built in a large hole which has been chopped in the ice. The sticks are stuck securely in the bottom of the stream or pond. A large pole is driven into the entrance of the pen and the trap chained to it. The bait placed in the pen may consist of any good vegetable as carrots, beets, potatoes or cabbage.

It is a good plan to cover the hole with green evergreen boughs to prevent as far as possible the formation of ice and to assist in attracting the game.

This method may be used successfully for muskrat or beaver.

More Milk and Less Gasoline

Still the process of readjustment goes on. A Hugoton man, in the Hermes, offers to trade his motor car for milk cows.

KANSAS

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

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. Good farm lands. Low prices, very easy terms. Exchanges made. Send for booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

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

80 ACRES—IMPROVED. Rich bluegrass, clover, corn land. Three miles Ottawa. Sacrifice price for immediate sale. Ask for description and new list No. 462. The Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

1500 ACRES, five miles Healy on County highway, 320 cultivation, 125 alfalfa, improved, good fences, real bargain, \$25 per acre. Lawrence Mellor, Healy, Lane County, Kan.

80 AND 130 ACRES, 2 and 3 miles of Ot- tawa, Kan. Both well imp., good level farms; special prices on these, small payment down, balance 5%. Write Spangler Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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

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.

FOR SALE AND RENT—Will sell 160 acres and rent 320 in Jewell Co., Kan., only one mile to town, good improvements, grows good wheat, corn and alfalfa. Write for prices and description on 160 acres and renting terms on 320. All inquiries answered promptly. M. L. Strand, Dover, Kan.

BARGAIN 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. E. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

480 ACRE STOCK FARM \$3.50 per acre per annum cash rent, must make a specialty of feeding stock or dairying. To an experienced party who has the money to stock the place I will give a ten year lease which is better than owning the land. Situated about 50 miles south of Wichita in Sumner county, Kan. Six miles from shipping station, school in same section, 100 acres pasture, balance nearly all good alfalfa land. I had 120 acres alfalfa and raised about 500 hogs in one year myself. Can get possession the first of March. Kindly tell me of your experience and finances, also bank references. I must feel confident that renter is equipped to make a success of the business. J. U. Shade, 7060 Holmes Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

80 Acres Only \$200 Sumner Co. 12 ml. Wellington, 25 a. pasture, 50 a. farm land, 5 room house, good barn, etc. Only \$200 cash, \$300 Mch 1st. \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

ALABAMA

SPREADING THE GOSPEL OF A BETTER LIVELIHOOD Montgomery county, Alabama, offers the cheapest lime lands of the South for dairy and livestock farming and rich sandy loams for fruits and vegetables.

Best public schools and road system in U. S. Convenient markets, long growing season, pure water, low tax rate, equitable climate.

Farms can be bought with small cash payments and deferred payments at six per cent for long period. Write for information now! Division Two

Farm Section, Chamber of Commerce, 703 Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Alabama.

ARKANSAS

WOULD YOU BUY A HOME with our liberal terms? Write for new list over 200 farms all sizes. Mills & Son, Booneville, Ark.

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

COLORADO

FOR SALE—Good 160 acre irrigated farm, 9 miles from the city. Owner must sell. Address Wm. C. Steele & Son, Rocky Ford, Colo.

GOOD LAND! CHEAP LAND! You may still purchase good land at low prices in Colorado. This Board has no land for sale, but we will give you reliable information about farm land, irrigated or non-irrigated, any place in the state. Write today. STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION, Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado.

160 A., irrigated, rich Platte river bottom alfalfa, corn, spud and beet ranch near county seat and sugar factory. \$2000 cash. Purchaser gets interest in cattle business paying immediate profits. Rare chance to live farmer. Buy it now. Owner 1566, Kearney St., Denver, Colorado.

FLORIDA

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

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA Your choice from thousands of acres in South Central Florida highlands; splendid orange, garden, general farming and cattle lands; wholesale prices; easy terms or exchange. Interstate Development Co., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

MICHIGAN

80 A. 35' cird, hse, brn, windmill, 5 1/2 ml. town, \$1600, \$100 cash, \$15 mo. Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Mich.

MISSOURI

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

WE TRADE anything, anywhere. Write for lists. Wheeler Bros., Mountain Grove, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

OZARK FARMS, \$12.50 to \$100 per acre, terms, big list free. Ward, Suite No. 8, Citizens Bank Bldg., Springfield, Missouri.

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

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

ATTENTION FARMERS Do you want a home in a mild, healthy climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, water pure, soils productive? Good improved farms, \$30 to \$50 acre. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US about Eastern Oklahoma farms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

OREGON

TEN ACRES, water, terms, mild climate. Anna Yoe, Ontario, Oregon.

WISCONSIN

FREE MAP AND LIST. Good Wisconsin farm bargains. Baker SS 300, St. Croix Falls, Wis.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

WRITE for free booklet. Farms and merchandise for sale or trade in all states. McClure-Daniels, Emporia, Kansas.

BUY, SELL, or trade real estate from Miss River to Rocky Mts. Send me your wants. Best results. S. C. Eckert, Hardtner, Kan.

TWO OF THE BEST farms in Benton Co., Ark., for sale or trade for cattle. One a choice orchard, other spring valley. C. C. Feemster, Gentry, Ark.

40 A. Rio Grande Valley, 3 ml. Westaco, irrigated, 1st lift, all cult. and rented, house, good well. Sell or trade for Kansas land. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kans.

2,000 ACRES, one best grain and stock ranches in Lane county, Kansas; improved; want smaller farm. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

160 ACRES, nice land, all good improve- ments, near Topeka. Price \$12,500; will take livestock or mortgage paper. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SELL YOUR FARM quickly, no matter where located. No agents or commissions. Circular "B" free. Farm Sales Bureau, Barry, Illinois.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment or easy terms, along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma) Lowest Current Rate Quick Service. Liberal Option. Interest Annual or Semi-Annual. THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

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

More Money For Farmers

Better Financing Builds Up Agricultural Industry

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

BUSINESS conditions in the West as well as in other parts of the Nation continue to improve. Kansas farmers have been marketing large quantities of livestock, wheat and other farm products and this has put much money into the banks and into general circulation. The National Bank of Commerce of New York City in a recent circular says: "During the last 30 days there has been a steady tendency toward easier money. Except for short periods call loans on securities have ruled at 5 per cent. The prevailing rate for the period mentioned on 60-day maturities has been 5 1/4 per cent with the rate on longer maturities at 5 1/2 per cent."

Farm Credits Less Difficult Now

Agricultural credits are becoming less and less difficult to obtain under the recent legislation passed by Congress and the efforts of business men and banking interests throughout the country. The 50 million dollar cattle pool formed by New York City and Western banks may be taken as one of the acts of business men showing their attitude towards agricultural interests. About half of this fund has already been placed in loans to livestock farmers and the remainder will be speedily placed.

The War Finance Corporation has been authorized by Congress to extend agricultural credits thru banks and properly organized financial institutions to the amount of 1 billion dollars. A favorable hearing was given by the War Finance Corporation recently to O. P. Byers of Hutchinson, Kan., who presented a plan for organizing a livestock loan company with a capital of possibly 1 million dollars to finance loans necessary to bring about the restocking of farms of Southwestern Kansas on which there is an abundance of feed and ample room for plenty of livestock. Present indications are that the organization of this company will be completed within a few days in accordance with the requirements of the War Finance Corporation. Many other companies of a similar nature are being organized in Kansas and thru their financial assistance farmers will be enabled to keep on their farms their breeding herds and immature livestock instead of being forced to put them on a glutted market at ruinous prices.

Many Federal Loans Granted

Among the recent loans for agricultural credits approved by the War Finance Corporation may be mentioned the following: For agricultural loans to a South Carolina bank, \$100,000; to a Texas livestock company, \$55,000; for a livestock loan to a Montana bank, \$45,000; to a New York state bank for financing small farmers, \$300,000; to a South Dakota bank on agricultural loans, \$200,000; to a South Dakota bank on agricultural loans, \$50,000; to another South Dakota bank on agricultural loans, \$30,000; to a North Dakota bank on farm loans, \$12,000; to a Virginia bank on agricultural loans, \$25,000; to a Nebraska bank on agricultural loans, \$9,500; to a livestock loan company at Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1/2 million; to a livestock loan company of Houston, Tex., to finance the livestock industry in Texas, 1/2 million.

Considerable relief it is thought will result from a recent ruling made by the Federal Reserve Board to the effect that growers' drafts accepted by co-operative marketing associations should be classed, if the proceeds are to be used for an agricultural purpose, as agricultural paper eligible for rediscount at Federal Reserve Banks. This according to Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture is a ruling of importance and should result in making bank credit more available for farm use.

Western Grain Growers Organize

In the meantime farmers are also making determined efforts to help themselves thru the formation of co-operative marketing organizations for handling their farm crops and livestock. The American Farm Bureau Federation thru the organization of the U. S. Grain Growers association is accomplishing much for the farmers and the growth of that marketing agency has been rapid and wonderful so that within another year it may be expected to accomplish wonderful results for farmers. An outstanding feature of the membership work of the organization last week in 10 states of the

Middle West was the addition of 505 members in Nebraska for a state total of 3,319.

National reports indicate that the farmers' grain company has enlisted the support of 20,444 farmers, an increase of 1,694 for the six-day period. Six hundred and eight elevators and grain growers' associations have become affiliated with the movement. This was an increase of 38 for the week. Successful campaigns also are under way in Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota. Despite the fact that the Colorado campaign has resulted thus far in only 625 contracts, office reports of the U. S. Grain Growers' show that the number of bushels represented on these agreements is in excess of 1 million, an average of 1,600 bushels.

The marketing of livestock from the farms the American Farm Bureau Federation hopes to have done or regulated in the future thru the formation of the National Livestock Producers' Marketing association that will be planned by the Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen at its meeting in Chicago on November 10. With this agency and all the other agencies that will be at work to build up agricultural credit and to bring about better marketing conditions it seems that next year farmers may reasonably hope to get better prices for their farm products.

Late Rains Help the Wheat

During the week crop conditions have improved to some extent. Many sections of Kansas received rains that proved of great benefit to wheat and other fall crops. In the weekly crop report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board says: "The rainfall Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the past week was confined principally to the northeastern part of the state with light showers thru Central Kansas. Earlier in the week a good rain fell in Cheyenne and Rawlins counties in the northwest. This still leaves the western and west central parts of the state in a very dry condition and moisture is badly needed. The rainfall of the past three days amounted to approximately 1 inch in the northeastern counties as far west as Washington on the northern border. It was lighter south of the Kaw River and Marion, McPherson,

and Sedgwick counties just to the west of the eastern third report about 1/4 of an inch each.

"Wheat is in good condition thru Northeastern Kansas, is still dry thru the southern part of the eastern third and very dry over the western half of the state except in the northwestern counties. Good rains in all parts of the state would be very beneficial.

"Corn husking is going forward rapidly and is reported well along in the northeastern counties. A number of counties indicate that the work of husking is being done without much additional help, the farmers preferring to take a longer time than to pay additional wages at the present price of the product. There is a good demand for dairy stock and farmers generally are taking to the idea of a diversified farming as the best paying method. Thru Eastern Kansas cattle are being put on feed in good numbers but further west there is apparently not so much activity in this direction. The digging and shipping of sugar beets has begun in Pawnee near Larned."

County Crop Reports

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

Allen—We are having ideal weather for harvesting kafir. A few farmers are husking corn and report good yields. A rain is needed for pasture and wheat. Stock is in good condition. A considerable amount of road work is being done. Corn is worth 25c; kafir, 35c; cream, 40c and eggs are 45c; potatoes, \$1.50.—T. E. Whitlow, October 29.

Anderson—We are still having dry weather but it is slightly cooler, but we have had no killing frost yet. Farmers are worried about the wheat as it is so dry, however, it looks good considering the weather. A few sales are being held and horses bring from \$75 to \$80; cows from \$40 to \$65; hogs are selling at high prices and loose alfalfa bringing \$7 a ton. Corn is worth 30c; butterfat, 40c; and eggs are 46c; light hens, 15c; heavy hens, 19c; potatoes, \$1.50; foreign potatoes, \$1.75.—J. W. Hendrix, October 29.

Atchison—We have had no rain for some time and moisture is needed. Wheat is up and is satisfactory but needs rain. Farmers are husking corn. The corn crop is good but not as large as was expected. Stack threshing is completed. A number of public sales are being held.—Alfred Cole, October 29.

Chase—We are having excellent fall weather, however, it is unusually dry and wells are falling and creeks are drying up. Wheat is in need of moisture. Some of the wheat is up and some won't come up until it rains. All feed has been put up. A large number of range cattle have been marketed. A few sales are being held but prices are very unsatisfactory. Nearly all the silos

have been filled. There is almost no market for feed. Alfalfa hay is light and poor quality.—F. O. Pracht, October 29.

Butler—The past three weeks have been dry and windy. Wheat is suffering for the lack of rain. Farmers are finding that their corn is not what it might be. A number of sales are being held and hogs and cattle bring very poor prices; hogs seem to bring better prices. Corn is worth 20c; wheat, 85c; prairie hay, \$2; butter, 30c and eggs are 38c.—Mrs. Charles Geer, October 29.

Chautauqua—We are having ideal weather, however, it is too dry. Wheat is needing rain and stock water is scarce. Farmers are husking corn and a good yield is reported, some corn is making from 30 to 60 bushels an acre. A few public sales are being held but prices are very unsatisfactory.—A. A. Nance, October 29.

Cheyenne—Dry, warm weather still continues with cool nights and occasional light frosts. Wheat on late worked land is much in need of moisture and if we do not get moisture in some form soon a great deal of it will die out. Corn is dry enough to crib and a number of farmers are husking. Pastures are dry and cattle are being taken off pasture. Quite a number of farmers will feed out cattle this winter who haven't been feeding before. A few public sales have been held lately. Wheat prices range from 80c to \$1 and eggs are 40c; hens, 10c to 15c; foreign potatoes, \$1.35; apples, \$2.75.—F. M. Hurlock, October 29.

Ellsworth—Very dry, windy weather has taken most of the moisture out of the ground and wheat is suffering; late sown grain came up very unevenly or not at all. Most cattle are still on grass but feeding will begin soon. Wheat is worth 95c; butterfat, 42c and eggs are selling for 38c.—W. L. Reed, October 29.

Finney—We have been having excellent weather for putting up crops and so far we have had no killing frost. The corn crop is better than last year, the average being from 30 to 35 bushels an acre. Some fields will make from 60 to 65 bushels an acre. Pastures are still good. Cattle are being marketed. Butter is worth 40c and eggs are selling for 38c.—Max Engler, October 29.

Franklin—The early sown wheat is excellent. A little wheat is being sown but there is some complaint of poor stands and some has had to be resown. We have not had much frost and cattle are still on pasture. Corn is being cribbed and the yield is very good altho not quite as good as expected before husking started. Some hog cholera is reported. A good rain would be beneficial.—E. D. Gillette, October 29.

Graham—Wheat is now affording pasture for stock but we will have to have rain soon in order to keep the crop alive and growing. Seeding was completed last week. A few farmers are husking corn and there will be about an average crop in this locality. Livestock is in fair condition. The average farmer would be happy if he could only make the financial ends meet.—C. L. Kober, October 29.

Gray—Wheat seeding is nearly completed. The ground is very dry and late sown wheat will not germinate until rain falls. Feed is nearly all put up, and kafir and cane topped but none has been threshed. Corn is excellent but is very cheap. Cream is worth 40c; kafir, 65c and eggs are 35c.—A. E. Alexander, October 29.

Greenwood—Dry, windy weather still continues. Wheat sowing has been completed for nearly two weeks. Wheat is up and is excellent but needs moisture. Stock is on pasture yet and grass is very good for this time of the year. We have had two light frosts. Kafir cutting is completed and the crop was good. Corn is fair and is being cribbed. Corn is worth 30c; kafir, 40c and eggs are selling for 40c.—John H. Fox, October 29.

Harper—We are having pleasant weather, but it is very dry. Wheat sowing is completed and some is up. The early sown grain is up but it has been too dry for the late sown wheat. Stock is still on pasture. A few farmers are husking corn. Old cattle and hogs are scarce. No public sales have been held this fall, and there are not many land sales. Prices are fair. Wheat is worth 82c; corn, 35c; cream, 40c and oats are 35c; eggs, 35c.—H. E. Henderson, October 29.

Harvey—Most of the wheat is excellent. Rain is needed in the southeast portion of county. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat is worth 90c; flour from \$1.65 to \$2 a sack; butter, 40c and eggs are bringing 40c; potatoes, \$1.35 to \$1.75; apples from \$2.25 to \$2.60.—H. W. Prouty, October 29.

Jewell—Dry weather still continues and wheat has not sprouted. Farmers are husking corn. Farm products of all kinds are selling below the cost of production so farmers are not paying debts very rapidly but Kansas farmers know how it is to be hard up, and they think that when things are readjusted they will be all right. Corn is worth 20c; wheat, 87c and oats are 35c; hogs, \$6.—U. S. Godding, October 29.

Linn—We had our first killing frost October 11 and have had excellent weather since. Kafir is nearly all cut and a few farmers are husking corn. Indications are that corn will average 30 bushels an acre. Recently lightning struck and burned three hay barns and also a bakery have been brought here for feeding. A few sales are being held and prices are satisfactory. Coal is \$10 a ton; butterfat, 27c a pound; corn, 27c to 30c a bushel and eggs are worth 37c a dozen.—J. W. Clinesmith, October 29.

Nemaha—We are having cold, cloudy weather but a rain is needed very much. Wheat which was up has been hurt considerably by the drouth and some hasn't sprouted, and a few farmers have given up sowing. Husking is progressing satisfactorily. The wage for huskers is 3 cents a bushel with board.—A. M. McCord, October 29.

Norton—Wheat is excellent altho we are having dry, windy weather. A large number of cattle are going into the feed lots again, with feeders wondering whether they will get as poor returns as they have been getting the past two years. More hogs are being fed than for many years. Stock cattle, horses and young mules are selling at very low figures. Prices of land as well as town property are on the decline. A few public sales are being held.—Sam Teaford, October 29.

Pawnee—We are having very dry, warm, windy weather and wheat is needing rain. Farmers are not in sympathy with the railroad strike. Farms have taken a big cut in prices and it is time for the wheat men's wages to do the same. Wheat is worth \$1; cream, 40c; butter, 35c and eggs are worth 35c.—E. H. Gore, October 29.

Phillips—We are having excellent fall weather, however, it is unusually dry.

(Continued on Page 32.)

Easy To Double Crop Profits

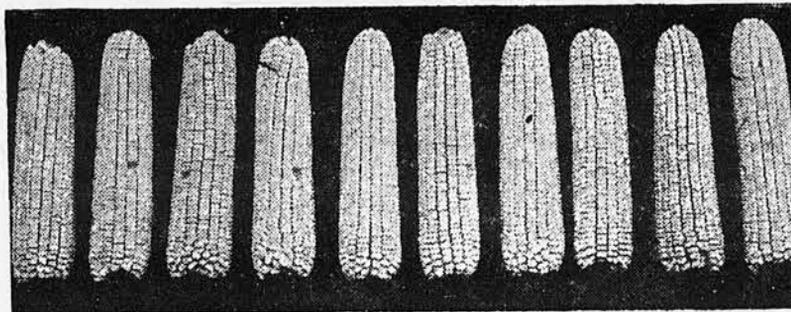
BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

CROP profits can be easily doubled by selecting the right kind of seed and storing it in a good place until needed. Our cover page this week calls attention to the value of selecting good seed corn.

Corn yields can be increased greatly and more surely by the use of better seed than in any other way. Proper attention to this matter would double and treble the yields in practically every state of the Middle West.

Seed corn should be selected in the field from stalks which yield best in equal competition with others. It should be of a variety which succeeds well and matures satisfactorily under local conditions. Ears should be saved only from stalks free from disease and of the type that you wish to grow. Ears of medium size having grains that are well indented will be the most satisfactory. Drooping ears that shed rain readily should be selected and these should be borne on the stalks at heights convenient for husking. The shank should be of medium length and diameter. It will also be advisable to select ears from plants that stand up well against a normal wind. After selecting the seed it will pay to test it for germination. It should be tested again in the spring before planting time.

Finally let's make sure of having a seed corn reserve by selecting seed enough in the field to last for two years and store it in a dry, well ventilated metal bin or place where it will be protected against damage from the weather, rats, mice, birds and grain weevils. It will pay you to do this.



"Eye Testing" is Possible—If You Know How to Do It, But the Test Box is the Surest and Safest Way. Know That Your Seed Corn Will Grow.

Farmers Make Market Plans

National Livestock Association To Be Formed

BY WALTER M. EVANS



Tries of Poland China and Duroc Jersey Barrows That Won Championships. Kansas Farmers Produce About 20 Million Dollars' Worth of Hogs a Year.

FARMERS and livestock men altho much pleased with the action of the Government in placing the stockyards, commission men and packing companies under the control and the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture still feel that they must organize for self protection and for a better system of marketing that will insure them a square deal. The Farmers' Livestock Committee of Fifteen appointed by President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation to work out a better system of marketing recently completed its report. The final draft was approved on October 22 at the end of its seventh session. The report will be submitted to the National Livestock Producers' Ratification conference, called to meet in the LaSalle hotel, Chicago, on November 10.

The Committee of Fifteen recommends the organization of a great national livestock producers' organization, built on efficient livestock marketing; the establishment at the terminals of producers' livestock commission associations, with allied stocker-and-feeder companies; the strengthening of the local co-operative livestock shipping association movement; the working out of an orderly marketing program by the board of directors of the National Livestock Producers' association; the establishment of a transportation department to co-operate with the American Farm Bureau Federation and the state farm bureaus; the interpretation of livestock statistics, and co-operation with the American Farm Bureau Federation in extending the market for meat.

Basis for Commission Rates

The report provides that producer owned and controlled terminal commission associations be set up at various stockyards. Commission rates will be established on a cost basis. The funds for the establishment of the terminal commission associations and the allied stocker-and-feeder companies will come from memberships sold to co-operative livestock shipping associations and to individuals. Memberships will be available only to bonafide livestock producers. The government of the terminal commission association is vested in a board of directors varying from five to 11 in number, depending on the size of the market, who serve for a term of three years.

Stocker-and-Feeder Companies

Stocker-and-feeder companies will be organized at the terminals in connection with the commission associations, and contingent upon the need. The members of the stocker-and-feeder companies will be identical with the members of the terminal commission associations. The earnings of the stocker-and-feeder companies are to be prorated. The National Livestock Producers' association is to be incorporated for the primary purpose of establishing and insuring more efficient livestock marketing methods. Its membership will include individuals, co-operative livestock shipping associations, and terminal commission associations.

The duties of the directors of the National Livestock Board of Directors will be as follows:

1. To incorporate, establish and co-ordinate the work of Producers' Livestock Commission associations and Producers' Stocker-and-Feeder companies.
2. To encourage co-operative livestock

3. To perfect and put into operation the plans for orderly marketing.
4. To establish as soon as practicable a Transportation Department.
5. To interpret for producers information furnished by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.
6. To obtain additional data from livestock producers and their organizations.
7. To provide a uniform system of book-keeping and accounting and secure auditing of the books of Producers' Livestock Commission Associations and Producers' Stocker-and-Feeder Companies.
8. To serve as a Board of Arbitration when differences arise between those under their jurisdiction.
9. To formulate rules and regulations under which authority may be granted to expelled members for cause.
10. To perform any additional service that will be of benefit to the industry and within the resources of the association.

Such an orderly system of marketing certainly will result in a better distribution of farm products, and certainly more satisfactory prices than could be obtained under any haphazard method of marketing livestock. In the future farmers are going to have something to say in regard to fixing the prices of farm products.

Strike Settlement Steadies Markets

There will be no strike among railroad employes. That was the welcomed news at the close of a week in which livestock trade followed an unsettled course owing to the probability of interrupted traffic. Cattle closed the week 25 to 60 cents higher, the greater part of the advance on fed grades. Grass fat grades were up 35 cents, and stockers and feeders were in active demand. Hog prices fluctuated within a 15 to 25 cent range and closed the week in the lowest position of the season. Sheep and lambs advanced 50 to 75 cents, best lambs selling up to \$9.

Receipts this week were 61,950 cattle, 19,080 calves, 38,925 hogs, 32,850 sheep, compared with 79,350 cattle, 17,850 calves, 33,725 hogs, and 48,350 sheep last week, and 51,200 cattle, 9,950 calves, 42,750 hogs and 30,060 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle Top is \$10.60

Early in the week trade in cattle was dull at barely steady prices, but on Wednesday receipts showed a sharp decrease and with prospects of a strike settlement, trade became active. On the close, there was a complete clearance, and prices for fed cattle showed a net gain of 25 to 60 cents, and grass fat cattle, 35 cents. The top price this week, \$10.60 was paid for yearlings, medium weight steers sold up to \$10, and heavy steers up to \$9.50. The bulk of the short fed steers sold at \$7.75 to \$8.50. After Wednesday, few grass fat steers sold below \$5.50, and a good many up to \$7.50. Cows and heifers were 25 cents higher. Veal calves were firm.

Trade in stockers and feeders remained active with prices firm. Demand was fully as large as last week but decreased receipts checked the volume of trade.

Hogs fluctuated within a 15 to 25 cent range and closed the week in the lowest position of the season. The top price today was \$7.60, and bulk of sales \$7.10 to \$7.55. Pigs are still selling at \$8 and better. This week receipts were the largest for some time past and the advancing season will probably increase the movement.

Lambs advanced 50 to 75 cents and sheep 50 cents. This week's receipts were the smallest for some time past and the decrease indicates that the end of the range movement is in sight. Fat lambs are quoted at \$8 to \$9, yearlings \$6 to \$6.50, wethers \$5 to \$5.50, and ewes \$4 to \$4.75. Feeding lambs are bringing \$7 to \$7.75.

Strike probability tended to restrict

Now Buy Some Good Durocs

at the Shawnee County Duroc Jersey Breeders Association sale to be held in the Stock Judging Pavilion on the

Topeka Free Fair Grounds, Thursday, Nov. 10

40 head of inspected boars and open gilts, selected from the best herds in the county, will comprise this offering. Sale starts at 12:30; dinner served on the grounds. Send for catalog today.

O. H. Doerschlag, Sale Mgr., R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

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.

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

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

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.

BOARS—WINNERS

Classy young Orion Cherry Kings that have won against real competition. Also one by Pathfinder Chief 2nd and one by Orion Great Sensation, dam by Old Pathfinder. \$25 to \$45. Please describe your wants. J. A. CREITZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Lady's Col. Orion

Big, well grown boars by him for sale. Just good ones at low prices. Bred sow sale February 6. Bargains in baby pigs. L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan., Dickinson County

WE SHIP DUROC JERSEY WEANLING PIGS

on approval with a year to pay. 30 males ready for service. Ask about our written guarantee. All stock registered and immuned. STANTS BROS., HOPE, KANSAS

Do You Want a Good Duroc?

Full 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

Zink Stock Farm Durocs

We are now offering spring gilts and boars by Defender 1st, Uneda High Orion 2d, Uneda High Orion and Great Sensation Wonder by Great Sensation. Nice spring pigs priced right. Write us your needs. ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

BEFORE YOU BUY THAT BOAR

Write me, it will pay you. Bred sow sale February 21. J. J. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Roadside Farm Durocs

My 1921 spring boars, just the best offered at private sale at farmers prices. I am reserving their sires for our Feb. 7 bred sow sale. Farmers prices for these boars. Address, Fred Crowl, Barnard, Kan. (Lincoln County).

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.

Husky Duroc Boars \$25.00

if taken now. Ready for service. Immune. Guaranteed breeders. Circular free. SEARLE FARMS, TECUMSEH, KANSAS

Immuned Big Type Duroc Boars

Tried spring yearling, sire, Giant Wonder I Am; dam by Pathfinder. Fall yearling, sire, Valley Col. same dam. Two spring boars. Wm. Hamblin, Manhattan, Kan

CONYER'S SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER DUROCS

Fall and spring boars by Scissors and Valley Pathfinder. Bred sow sale Feb. 13. B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kansas.

VALLEY SPRINGS DUROCS

Long stretchy spring boars, bred sows, open gilts, immuned, weanling pigs, popular breeding. Farm prices. Easy terms. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kansas

BUY 'EM YOUNG. Grandsons, granddaughters of Pathfinder. Just weaned, \$12 and \$15.

Bred gilts for spring farrow. All reg. Guaranteed to please. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kan

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 HOGS

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

I have purchased High Orion Sensation to head my herd. We offer sows bred at private sale. Also a number of Col. Sensation spring boars. Write or visit. H. C. LUTHER, ALMA, NEBRASKA

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Registered Duroc Jerseys of correct type and blood lines. Sale at the farm, Linwood, Kan., Nov. 10. 15 spring boars, 15 spring gilts. Catalog ready to mail. Address, E. H. DIMICK, MGR., LINWOOD, KAN.

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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

20 REAL BOARS

by the monster boar Greatest Sensation, champion bred. Dams of these boars are large sows by big type boars of the most approved breeding in the United States. Herd immuned. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, 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

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

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Walter Shaw's Hampshires 200 HEAD: REGISTERED, immuned, tried bred sows and gilts, serviceable boars. WICHITA, KANSAS, RT. 6, Telephone 3918, Derby, Kan.

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A few big, rugged, high backed, long bodied spring boars for sale. Write for pictures and prices. S. W. SHINEMAN, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

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Spring boars and gilts, out of champion boars and sows, Kan. fairs. Immuned. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan

Hampshire Boar—Tipton Giant 100433

For sale or trade. Ray Wolever, Fredonia, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Spring Boars

Sired by the Grand champion Don Big Joe They are priced to sell. MOSSE & MOSSE, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Will ship on approval, C. O. D., immuned, February and March farrow, weight 200 pounds. Sired by Alfalfa Model and Chief Justice 2d. Guaranteed. The big type kind. Priced right. Papers and crates free. ALPHA WIZMERS, DILLER, NEBRASKA

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Special Prices for 30 Days. The old reliable. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

Serviceable. C. H. Cole, No. Topeka, Kan.

Chester Whites, All Ages

Either sex. Verg Curtis, Larned, Kansas.

FALL BOARS, SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX

Popular breeding priced right. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

Also fall boars and gilts and a few tried sows. Wyckoff Brothers, Luray, Kansas

CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars and gilts. Prices reasonable. W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

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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.

Big Type Poland Boars

March and April farrow by Loy's Evolution, L's Yankee Boy and Liberator Over. Immuned. G. E. LOY, BARNARD, KANSAS

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Farmers prices for the tops of the best spring boars and gilts 1 over raised. All by splendid son of Buster Over. I offer the tops only and they are great. Write to T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan. (Lincoln County)

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

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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 Gerstade Orange and King Checkers. F. E. WITTUM, CALDWELL, KANSAS

If You Want To Avoid Line Breeding

Fall gilts and spring pigs, both sex, by Jumbo Wonder by Over the Top, Long Giant by Choice Prospect, and Master Chief by Masterpiece. Good ones, 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.

Nemaha County Big Type Polands

Boars with size, quality and best of breeding. Also fall pigs. Priced to sell. Descriptions guaranteed. F. L. BAILOR, ONEIDA, KANSAS

Spring Gilts and Boars

Giantess, Wonder, Timm breeding. Prize winning kind. Immuned. A. R. ENOS, HOPE, KAN.

Big Type Polands, Immune

Spring boars, \$30 ea. Papers furnished. Fall pigs. Making room for fall litters. Geo. J. Schoenhof, 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.

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.

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

SPRING BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

For sale. Grand champion strains. Bargains. Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kansas

PEARL'S BIG POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars. March farrow. Dams, Princess Prospect and Lady Timm. Elmer E. Pearl, Wakeeney, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA SPRING GILTS, fall gilts, tried sows and spring boars. Good hogs. Priced right. Geo. Wharton, Agenda, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Type Spotted Polands

Sows and gilts, bred or unbred; boars all ages. Big type English herd sires are Arb McC's King and Arb English Drummer. Priced right. Write us your wants. C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

Spotted Polands Increasing in Popularity

Bred fall gilts, yearling boars, spring pigs, both sex. Good ones, popular breeding, immuned, priced right. EARL GREENUP, VALLEY CENTER, KAN

Weddle's Spotted Poland Gilts & Boars

Bred gilts all sold. Have early spring gilts and boars. Several boars ready for service. They are good ones and offered worth the money asked. Large, growthy, and popularly bred. Phone Kechl or write. TOM WEDDLE, Route 2, WICHITA, KAN

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With National papers furnished O. K. April boars, \$20 and \$25; gilts, \$30 and \$35; from big litters. Glen and B. G. Hall, Blue Mound, Kan.

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Stock of all ages. The best blood lines. A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas.

Choice Spotted Poland Gilts and Boars

ready for service, \$20. National or Standard papers furnished. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.

CHOICE SPOTTED POLAND spring boars. Sire Missouri Model. Registered and immune. \$25. Robert Freemyer, Rexford, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND YEARLING BOARS

Smooth backed, good footed; bred sows and spring pigs, in pairs and trios. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

Serviceable and regis. and cholera immuned. Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kansas.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

demand for horses and mules, but a total clearance was effected. With no interruption in traffic, dealers expect increasing demand thru November.

Drafters at Kansas City weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds sold at \$100 to \$175. Good chunks ranged from \$60 to \$125. Mules 15 to 16 hands high brought from \$100 to \$140 apiece.

At Chicago the horse trade was of limited volume. The top price for draft horses was \$235. Work horses weighing about 1,350 pounds brought from \$160 to \$175 apiece.

Dairy and Poultry Products

Slight advances in dairy and poultry products are reported for this week. Eggs advanced 1 cent a dozen and heavy hens made an advance of 1 cent a pound. The following prices are reported at Kansas City for dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 40c a pound; packing butter, 24c; Longhorn cheese, 28½c; brick cheese 24¼c; Swiss cheese, 43¾c; Limburger, 21¼c; New York Daisy cheese, 27c.

The following prices were quoted on poultry and poultry products:

Eggs—Firsts, 50c a dozen; seconds, 31c; selected case lots, 56c; cold storage eggs, extra quality, 40c; No. 1 storage eggs, 36c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 15 to 21c according to weight; spring chickens, 15 to 17c; roosters, 11c; old turkeys, 28c; young turkeys, 25c; geese, 15c; ducks, 21c.

New Livestock Loan Firms

Several large finance companies are being organized thruout the country to assist in the financing of the livestock industry, with the co-operation of the War Finance Corporation, according to Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director.

"During my recent trip to the West," he said, "I met representative bankers and livestock men in many states and it was apparent that new finance companies are immediately needed. A company, with a capital of \$500,000 has been formed to make livestock loans in Utah and Idaho. Wyoming also has formed a loan company, with \$300,000 paid up capital, and is doing business. The War Finance Corporation has made a loan of \$215,000 thru this concern. Western Nebraska bankers have organized a \$200,000 livestock loan company. Texas business men have decided to organize a similar company and \$750,000 has been pledged.

Thru the organization of these companies to supplement existing loan companies and banks, the War Finance Corporation may be able to make its funds available thruout the livestock sections promptly on a large scale. It is immediately necessary to stop the marketing of immature livestock and to save the breeding herds.

I. H. C. Plans Short Courses

The agricultural extension department of the International Harvester Company is arranging a series of short courses in Shawnee, Sedgwick and Labette counties between the dates January 16 and February 25 of the coming year.

Prof. P. G. Holden, agricultural leader, R. R. Robertson, specialist in horticulture, potatoes, farm crops and soils, and Miss Zella Wigent, home economics specialist, will be in charge of the short courses and will work with local educators.

Fighting for the Farmers

From the Erie Record.

It is encouraging news to Kansas farmers that the farmer "bloc" in Congress is again showing the spirit of aggressiveness in the present session that characterized it during the spring and summer, and that the members of the group intend to renew the campaign for legislative measures which the farmers of the Nation urgently need.

It is still more gratifying to the farmers of Kansas to know that one of the leaders of the farmer "bloc" is Senator Arthur Capper, a man they elected to the Senate. The co-operative marketing measure advocated by Senator Capper is probably the most important of the proposed legislation for the relief of the farmers. This plan has met with great favor thruout the Middle West where the farmers have had to combat high railroad rates, grain exchange activities, and unusually large expenses incidental to

the present distributing arrangements.

Opposition to the measure for co-operative marketing has developed in Illinois, Indiana and a few other states, but this opposition is obviously the work of the grain exchange of Chicago and the many Middle West men of these regions who see the end of many of their profits if the co-operative system is made possible.

In view of previous successes of the farmer "bloc" it is probable that the co-operative marketing measure will be enacted. With the fight led by Senator Capper who was instrumental in pushing thru the Senate the bill regulating the dealing in grain futures, and backed by the Senate members from the Middle West and Southern sections, the measure has a good chance for success.

There are other measures to be proposed and encouraged in Congress by the "bloc," which include lower freight rates on farm produce and better mechanism for rural credits.

A Billion Dollar Board Bill

American farmers are footing a board bill of 1,100 million dollars every year and they have no use for their boarders either. Insects every year eat one-tenth of the total farm produce of the United States, 30 per cent of the fruits and 20 per cent of the vegetables. The chinch bug, with an enormous appetite, eats the most of all, his meals for a year making a total of 60 million dollars. And Kansas pays a large part of that bill. Grasshoppers are next with a 50 million dollar annual appetite.

Here are the board bills of the most costly pests: Hessian flies, 40 million; corn rootworms, 20 million; cotton boll weevils, 20 million; cotton boll worms, 12 million; cotton leaf worms, 8 million; apple codling moths, 20 million; grain weevils, 10 million; potato bugs, 8 million; army worms, 15 million; cabbage worms, 5 million and San Jose scales, 10 million dollars.

They Left the Hole

"Henry Sigg went to his east farm prepared to take up the pump from the abandoned well," says Ben Mickel in his Soldier Clipper, "but was somewhat surprised to find that someone had taken the pump and 90 feet of pipe." Then, in order to do justice to all persons concerned, Mr. Mickel hastens to explain, "They left the hole."

Kansas Third in Herefords

BY RAY YARNELL

There are not enough purebred cattle, of both beef and dairy breeds, to place one on every farm in Kansas. There are only a few thousand more than enough to place one on every other farm. Kansas with 165,286 farms has only 97,723 purebred cattle, according to the 1920 Census.

Kansas ranks third among the states in the number of purebred Herefords, with 38,605. Shorthorns come next with 27,404; Aberdeen Angus, 4,700; Galloway, 2,457; Polled Durham, 2,348; all other breeds, 5,061.

In the dairy breeds the Holstein-Friesians take the lead with 10,408 and Jerseys are second with 4,784. There are 694 Ayrshires in Kansas.

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: W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kansas Office. John W. Johnson, Northern Kansas. J. T. Hunter, So. Kan. and N. W. Okla. J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska. Stuart T. Morse, Oklahoma. O. Wayne Devine, Western Mo. Chas. L. Carter, Western and Southern Missouri. George L. Borgeson, N. E. Neb. and W. Iowa. Ellis Rall, N. E. Mo., E. Iowa and Ill. T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze Topeka, Kansas

141 Brown Swiss, 477 Guernseys, and 554 of all other breeds. All told Kansas has only 17,058 purebred dairy cattle, or one to every 9.6 farms.

The Census report shows there were 1,981,514 purebred cattle in the United States, January 1, 1920, including 1,064,912 beef cattle and 916,602 dairy cattle. Shorthorns lead the Nation with 416,995, Herefords placing second with 405,580. In the dairy breeds there were 528,621 Holstein-Friesians and 231,834 Jerseys.

The number of purebred cattle is only 3 per cent of the 66,652,559 cattle on farms in the United States January 1, 1920.

Special Tree Traps

A few special tree traps are valuable additions to every trapper's equipment. They are good for catching martens, coon and other tree climbing animals. They are set on the side of a tree, well above the ground, and are ideal in the north country as they do not snow under. The animal is generally caught by the neck and instantly killed so there is little chance of its escaping.

Jersey Leads in Clay County

A purebred Jersey, owned by Pierce & Sheard of Junction City, was the high cow for August in the Clay County Cow Testing association with a production of 61.5 pounds of butterfat. The highest herd average for the month was 28.9 pounds of butterfat. The lowest cost of butterfat was 6 cents a pound and the highest 66 cents.

Select Fur Market With Care

Use great care in selecting a market for your furs. The big fur houses which have been established several years are the best. They are reliable and prompt in handling. Furthermore, they will provide you with any information on trapping you may desire and it will pay you to patronize them and in return receive their co-operation.

Thought for Today

Cheer up! The less you have, the more there is to get.

More Money For Farmers

(Continued from Page 30.)

Farmers are husking corn and the yield is satisfactory. A large number of cattle are on feed, especially calves. Hogs are scarce. A few public sales are being held but prices are very unsatisfactory. There is no sale for oats and barley. New corn is worth 25c; wheat, 85c; butter, 40c; cream, 38c and eggs are 35c.—J. M. Jensen, October 29.

Republic—We have had but one small rain since August 1 and the ground is very dry. Most of the wheat was seeded in September, but a few farmers are waiting for a good rain. Some of the wheat is up while a great deal of it never has sprouted. Many cattle are going to market. Corn is worth 20c; wheat 85c to 90c; butterfat, 40c; and eggs are selling at 40c; oats, 15c.—E. I. Shepard, October 30.

Roots—The growing wheat is dying gradually. Unless we receive moisture within the next 10 days it is estimated that one-half of the area sown will have dried out. A few localities that had heavy local showers in September still show a healthy condition. Wheat is worth 95c; corn, 30c; butterfat, 38c and cattle, \$3; hogs, \$7.50; eggs, 30c.—C. O. Thomas, October 29.

Rush—We are having cool, cloudy weather, but there are no indications of rain. Farmers are doing odd jobs and preparing for winter. Stock is being fed on roughness and looks healthy. Corn husking has begun but the crop is not turning out as well as expected. Coal is worth \$14 to \$15 a ton; wheat from 95c to \$1 a bushel; butterfat, 40c a pound and eggs are worth 33c a dozen.—A. E. Grunwald, October 30.

Sedgwick—We are having dry, pleasant weather. Early sown wheat is up and is excellent but the late sowing needs rain as no moisture has fallen for four weeks. Farm work is well advanced. Not many farm sales are being held. Prices are on the decline and not much selling is reported. The corn crop will be light.—F. F. Wickham, October 28.

Scott—We have had no rain this month and early sown wheat needs rain. About the usual percentage will be sown. A few farmers will not complete their sowing until it rains. There is not much trade in stock. Silo filling was completed in the northern part of the county last week. More than the average amount of road and bridge work has been done in the county this season. Not much grain is going to market. Some cattle are going to market. Fat hogs are scarce.—J. M. Helfrick, October 28.

Stafford—Very dry weather still continues. Wheat generally is in very poor condition. Only where there were local showers does the wheat show a fair stand. Not many farmers are husking corn, and the yield is not as good as was expected. Pastures have dried up, however, most stock is doing well. Milk cows are in good demand. Wheat is worth from \$1 to \$1.05; butter, 40c and eggs are worth 40c; foreign apples, \$2.25.—H. A. Kachelman, October 29.

Sumner—A good rain would help the late sown wheat to get a better start for the winter. Nearly all of the feed crops are harvested. There is still some corn to be husked. A few farmers are pasturing their wheat fields. Wheat is worth 90c; corn,

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeder's Ass'n

Sale Pavilion,

Concordia, Kan.

Wednesday
November 9

50 Lots Only, But
They Are Real
Shorthorns

40 females, all of breeding age (and many with calves at foot) except 10 wonderful heifers.

10 wonderful Scotch bulls, yearlings and as good as ever sold in a Kansas sale.

Half of the females are of pure Scotch breeding and the rest are choice Scotch tops.

These breeders are the consignors:

- E. A. Campbell, Wayne
- Clarence Borger, Cawker City
- Jacob Nelson, Broughton
- Frank Caldwell, Glasco
- C. A. Campbell, Wayne
- Arthur Johnson, Delphos
- Meall Bros., Cawker City
- A. A. Tennyson, Lamar
- R. B. Donham, Talmo
- Ed Anderson, Jamestown
- C. A. Sulanka, Concordia
- E. A. Cory & Son, Talmo
- John Stroh, Cawker City
- B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill

Breeders Banquet evening before the sale. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kan., and others will speak.

Catalogs ready to mail. Address

E. A. Cory, Sale Mgr.
Concordia, Kansas

Auctioneers: G. B. Vanlandingham, Jas. T. McCulloch, Will Myers, Dan Perkins.

Sale Headquarters,
Barons Hotel
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze

35c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 42c and oats, 30c; potatoes, \$1.75; eggs, 35c; hens, 15c; old roosters, 7c; young roosters, 14c.—E. L. Stocking, October 29.

Wabaunsee—We have been having windy weather the past week. Wheat is needing rain. There are a few complaints of springs going dry. Sweet potatoes have been dug and they yielded well. Many farmers are shipping in stock to feed. Stock hogs are scarce. Stock is still on pasture. A considerable amount of road work is being done.—F. E. Marsh, October 29.

Public Sales of Livestock

Percheron Horses

Mar. 2—Harvey County Livestock Improvement association, O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 8—Franklin Co. Breeders Association, Joe Robbins, Manager, Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 9—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Sale Mgr., Talmo, Kan.
Nov. 17—Harvey County Livestock Improvement association, O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 17—Nemaha county breeders, Dan O. Cain, sale mgr., Seneca, Kan.
Jan. 10—W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan. L. R. Brady, Sale Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association sale at Manhattan, Kan. A. M. Patterson, Sec'y, Manhattan, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

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. 17—Mrs. F. E. Johnson, Dispersal, Coffeyville, Kan.; W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 19—Harvey County Livestock Improvement association, O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
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 Livestock Improvement association, O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Nov. 19—Harvey County Livestock Improvement association, O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Angus Cattle

Nov. 10-11—Administrator sale A. D. Wilcox State, Muscotah, Kan. E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Ia., sale mgr.

Hereford Cattle

Nov. 18—Harvey County Livestock Improvement association, O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 21—Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan., at Phillipsburg, Kan.
April 25—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders association, Blue Rapids, Kan. J. A. Howell, Marietta, Kan., sale manager.

Stockers, Feeders, Milk Cows, Etc.

Nov. 11 and 12—Kansas Livestock association sale, Emporia, Kan. J. O. Southard, Comisky, Kan., and Ed. S. Dunn, Holton, Kan., managers.

Chester White Hogs

Feb. 7—C. H. Cole, Topeka, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Nov. 16—Harvey County Livestock Improvement association, O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Dec. 10—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
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.
Feb. 22—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. (Sale at Dearborn, Mo.)
March 8—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Nov. 7—L. H. Humes, Glen Elder, 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. 12—W. L. Tompkins, Vermillion, Kan.
Nov. 13—Harvey County Livestock Improvement association, O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 30—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Dec. 1—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.
Dec. 2—R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, 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. 11—Marshall county breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan., John O'Kane, sale manager, Blue Rapids.
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.
Feb. 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. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 24—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 25—L. A. Rice, Frankfort, Kan.
Feb. 25, 1922—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 25—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Feb. 25—Sale at Emporia, Kan. in sale pavilion.
Feb. 28—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
March 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
March 10—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Phillips Co. Herefords

52 Anxiety Bred Herefords—52

38 cows and heifers, 15 free calves. 14 bulls from 18 to 20 months old. Sale in comfortable quarters.

Phillipsburg, Kan., Monday, Nov. 21



Bull group from which the bulls in this sale were selected. By Beau Victorius and Beau Mousel by Beau Mischief. Dams by Heir's Anxiety 5th.

32 Cows and Heifers Bred to Heir's Anxiety 5th

15 calves by Heir's Anxiety 5th free with their mothers.
Six open heifers, four by Altman out of Anxiety bred dams and two by Beau Victorius.
Altman 580727, a six-year-old herd bull, grandson of Dandy Andrew by Dandy Rex by Lamplighter, will be sold in this sale. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,

Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan.

Fred Reppert, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

SHEEP

Shropshire and Hampshire Sheep

Yearling and ram lambs. A few ewes.
A. S. ALEXANDER, BURLINGTON, KAN.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Nov. 16—Harvey County Livestock Improvement association, O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Feb. 14—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.
Feb. 14—G. S. Wells & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.
Feb. 25—Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan.
Mar. 14—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Sale Reports and Other News

Robert E. Steele's Duroc Sale

Robert E. Steele, Falls City, Neb., sold 42 head of Durocs on October 24 for an average of \$38. This price was very satisfactory as the offering was mostly of spring boars. No. 32, a spring boar by Big Giant, was the top of the sale, going to O. A. Cooper, Humboldt, Neb., for \$75. The ten spring gilts averaged a little over \$40 per head.

Ed Brunner's Poland China Sale

Ed Brunner, Jewell City, Kan., sold 53 Poland Chinas as cataloged in his Poland China sale at his farm, Thursday, October 20, for an average of \$43.50. He sold in all 68 head for an average of \$37.75. Number two in the catalog was the top of the sale at \$100 and went to Fred Folger, Cawker City, Kan. Buyers were there from Manhattan, Barnard, Jamestown, Glen Elder and Cawker City. The offering was pretty well distributed in Mitchell and adjoining counties. It was one of the best offerings sold this fall and the prices received were very satisfactory to Mr. Brunner.—Advertisement.

Mulvane Holstein Breeders' Sale.

The Mulvane Holstein Breeders' Association held its second annual fall sale at Mulvane, Kan., Oct. 27 at which time 59 Holsteins consigned by 14 members went to 34 buyers at an average of \$143.85. Forty-seven females including cows, heifers, and calves averaged \$165 and twelve bulls, most of them being calves averaged \$61. This was not a high average considering quality of Holsteins raised at Mulvane but that community for several years has been the dairy center of Kansas so the breeders having been in the business for some time were able to produce good Holsteins at reasonable cost and were able to make money on the sales. At the same time buyers were able to get good Holsteins at very reasonable prices.

State Holstein Meeting

On the night of November 9, following the public sale of the Holstein Friesian Association of Kansas held in the forum at Wichita, there will be a special meeting for the Holstein breeders in attendance at the Hotel Lassen. This meeting is very important. Among the most urgent matters to be considered will be the formulation of definite plans concerning the part which Kansas is to take in the National association meeting and sale at Kansas City next June. This meeting can be attended without inconvenience to all who go to the state association sale and to the dispersal sale of the Stubbs Farm held on November 10. Everybody will stay in Wichita the night before the Stubbs Farm sale at Mulvane as the best of train service has been provided from the Union station at Wichita to the Stubbs Farm on the morning of the 10th.

Jesse R. Johnson's New Herd Bull

Jesse R. Johnson of Lincoln, Neb., topped the Pine Valley Dual Purpose Shorthorn sale held at Colorado Springs, October 24, buying the eleven months old bull, Pine Valley Viscount. His dam, Independence Lee, has sired five cows that entered the Register of Merit class with their first calf and many

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

A START IN SHORTHORNS

There never was a better time to start a Shorthorn herd. Write me for price and description on a foundation; calves, yearlings or older females, with bull not akin if desired.
M. F. MARKS, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

FERGUSON SHORTHORN BULLS

Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 604975, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan 352458 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.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

A bunch of bulls six to 18 months old. Sired by the great show bull, Meadow Sultan. A few by Proud Marshall. Also a few Shorthorns. Shipping stations, Stockton and Phillipsburg.
T. S. SHAW, GLADE, KANSAS.

200 POLLED SHORTHORNS

Reds, whites and roans. Males and females for sale. Will deliver on sales of two or more. Prices \$75.00 to \$250.00.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Phone 1602, Pratt, Kan

The Great International Polled Prize Winner

Select Goods 353693-X8719 and two of his sons. Dam of one by True Sultan. Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS

For sale. Address Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

POLLED HERFORD CATTLE

Polled Hereford Bulls, Must Sell
quick, cheaper than stealing. Ralph Felton, Dwight, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

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Attain ability at largest school. Catalog free. Missouri Auction and Banking School, 9th and Walnut St., Kansas City, Missouri

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HOMER BOLES, RANDOLPH, KANSAS
Purebred stock sales, land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Berkshire Boars Ready For Service
Some spring gilts. R. C. King, Burlington, Kan.

WEANLING BERKSHIRE BOARS
by November 1. Cholera immune, registered, price \$15. L. M. Knass, Garnett, Kansas.

The F. E. Johnson Holstein Dispersal

60 splendid specimens of the breed bought by Walter Johnson, famous National League ball pitcher, for the herd he and his father were building at Coffeyville. His father's death makes this dispersal necessary.

Coffeyville, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 17

Cows and two year old heifers fresh and heavy springers. A few very choice yearling heifers and a few heifer calves. Some excellent bred bulls ready for service. As a whole this is one of the splendid opportunities of the year to buy foundation Holsteins at your own price. Everything tuberculin tested and sold with the usual guarantee. For the catalog address

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

Dispersal of Holsteins

Abilene, Kan., Tuesday, Nov. 22

50 HEAD—50

Linneaus L. Engle will sell his well known herd of registered and high grade Holsteins at his farm 9 miles south of Abilene. 12 pure bred and 28 high grades. 30 cows in milk, many of them fresh. 4 springers. 10 open heifers. 6 bred heifers. 2 registered bulls, including herd sire.

This herd is the result of many years of constructive breeding. All animals that were not high producers were disposed of and only the very best kept on the farm. In Mr. Engle's own language, he says, "They have been sorted for years." Many of the purebreds have A. R. O. records, both 7 day and yearly, the grade cows county association records. The herd is accredited, therefore no chance of tuberculosis. Terms 10 months time at 8% interest. Write today for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kansas

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins. Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan. This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other information address, Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

WAKARUSA FARM HOLSTEINS

Show bull 2 wks. old, 3/4 white, 3 nearest sires show bulls, 2 of them gd. champions at National. \$40. No. 2 2 wks. old 3/4 white 26 lb. sire 19 lb. 3 yr old dam. \$50. REYNOLDS & SONS, P. O. Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins

Bull calf born July 1920, dam, 21.53 butter in 7 days. His sire, Dutchland Creamello Sir Inka 199300. 7 of his 10 nearest dams averaged 1071.24 butter in 365 da. MILK 26073.8. Price will suit. L. F. Cory & Son, Eggleville, Kan.

COWS AND BRED HEIFERS

to freshen this fall and early winter, Ormsby and Glista breeding. J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Always bulls and bull calves. Just now a few cows and heifers, mostly A. R. O. to make herd fit the stables. H. B. COWLES, 608 KAN. AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Duke Pontiac Korndyke De Kol, 1 yr. old, ready for use. \$60. Attractive individual, 3-5 white. Sire: 30 lb. grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Dam: heavy milker not tested. V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KAN.

WE ARE SELLING BULLS

on time. A son of Canary Butter Boy King from a dam we sold \$1,000. Price \$125. First order gets him. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

BULLS—2 WEEKS TO YEARLINGS

by King Segis Pontiac Repeater to King Segis Pontiac and out of A. R. O. dams. 2 bulls are out of my state record cow, Lillian Korndyke Sarcastic. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

YOUNG BULL

nearly ready for service by a 30 pound sire and out of a 20 pound two year old dam. A bargain if you write soon for photo and price. W. E. ZOLL, RT. 6, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

KING PONTIAC MUTUAL SEGIS

Bulls, calves to long yearlings. Priced right. Raised everything offered for sale. Tuberculin tested herd sire, King Pontiac Mutual Segis by the great King Segis Pontiac, Cleland & Williams, Hiattville, Kan.

Collins Farm Company, Sabetha, Kan.

Kansas' Leading Herd of Holsteins. Bulls with the best of long distance backing for sale. Will accept part payment cash, remainder on time. Herd Federally Accredited

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to SECRETARY W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

My Entire Herd of Holsteins

For sale, consisting of 14 registered cows and heifers and 1 male, also 45 high grade cows and heifers. JOHN V. FRITZEL, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

7-weeks-old, 31-32 pure. \$30 delivered C. O. D. Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN & GUERNSEY CALVES, 7 weeks old, 31-32nds pure, \$25 ea. shipped C. O. D. Reg. Holstein bull calves \$45. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

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.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFER CALF

For sale. Also nice bull calf extra good breeding. Pedigrees furnished. Herd under Federal Supervision. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Great Show and Breeding Jacks

Priced right. Hiesman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys

headed by Queen. 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, PROPE, HOLDEN, MO.

REGISTERED JERSEYS

Males, best blood lines, excellent type and good condition, ready for service, \$50. Few from R. of M. dams, \$75. Heifer calves, \$50 to \$100. Write for pedigrees and descriptions. O. J. Corliss & Son, Coats, Pratt Co., Kan.

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

BUTTER BRED BULLS

Baby calves to serviceable age. Out of Register of Merit dams by sires with Register of Merit backing. W. F. Turner, Horton, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

Calves, yearlings. Hood Farm breeding. \$50 to \$100. Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

TWO PUREBRED JERSEY BULL CALVES

6 and 5 mos. old. Papers furnished. Write to Edwin Hathaway, Vermillion, Kansas

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

others that will qualify. The dam of Independence Lee was Lady 2nd by Glenwood Clay, a 2500 pound show bull with seven Register of Merit daughters. Pine Valley Viscount has for a dam the great Register of Merit cow, Pine Valley Rose, with a record of 11,072. She is a daughter of the noted sire, Claywood, sire of eight Register of Merit daughters having an average of over 11,000 pounds of milk. He is also the sire of Victoria, having a record of 15,476 pounds. Pine Valley Rose is a daughter of Red Rose 2nd with a Register of Merit record of 7,174.3 with first calf, and she a daughter of Red Rose of Richbarons with a record of 7,462.5 with first calf. Pine Valley Viscount is said to be the richest bred dairy Shorthorn bull ever brought to Nebraska. He will head the herd that is being established at Fairbury, Neb.

Gossard Estate Percheron Sale

Gossard Percherons have won consistently at many shows and fairs in the Middle West. The great stallion, Grenat, the present senior sire was a grandchampion winner in France before importation to the United States. Fifteen Percherons averaged \$338. The twelve females averaged \$45 and the three stallions averaged \$308. Sales were as follows:

FEMALES

Roy Duer of Dighton, Kan., bought six head at \$175 to \$500.
P. Fitzsimmons of Rhode Island, bought four at \$290 to \$600.
Raymond Nelson of Turon, Kan., bought one at \$200.

STALLIONS

Dreamworld Farms, Peoria, Ill., bought one at \$300.
Roy Duer of Dighton, Kan., bought one at \$325.
P. Fitzsimmons of Rhode Island, bought one at \$300.

Gossard Estate Ayrshire Sale

During the early settlement period in Kansas history a Mr. Gossard homesteaded a quarter section of land near Turon, Kansas. Later the Gossard family became financially interested in manufacture of corsets and became very wealthy. Having a desire to improve Ayrshires and Berkshires three breeding estates were established as follows: Martinsville, Ind., Axial, Colo., and Turon, Kan. The original homestead of Mr. Gossard's is now included in the Gossard land at Turon. The son, H. W. Gossard manages the three estates with Mr. J. D. Felder directly in charge of operations at Turon. A two day sale was held at Turon Oct. 24 and 25. The first day 48 Ayrshires were sold. (Imp.) Beuchan Peter Pan not only founded the Gossard Ayrshire herd but today is at the head of the herd. He was grandchampion bull of Scotland, England, and the United States. Several of his daughters have broken world records. This fact helped make the Ayrshire sale at Turon a successful sale. The 48 Ayrshires averaged \$375; forty-five females averaging \$380 and three bulls averaging \$305.

FEMALES

P. Fitzsimmons of Rhode Island, bought 16 head at prices ranging from \$200 to \$1000.
G. N. Phares of Holly, Colo., bought four head at \$250 to \$600.
Dreamworld Farms, Peoria, Ill., bought four head at \$210 to \$1250.
F. Windelburg of Stafford, Kan., took one at \$300.
W. T. Mazingo of Sterling, Colo., bought four at \$170 to \$500.
J. C. Boyd of Sterling, Colo., took one at \$300.
Mr. Mayberry of Sterling, Colo., bought four at \$400 to \$500.
Roy Gamble of Greensburg, Kan., took one at \$500.
R. A. Linegar of Greensburg, Kan., took one at \$300.

BULLS

Sam Lichte of Stafford, Kan., bought one at \$140.
G. N. Phares of Stafford, Kan., bought one at \$275.
R. A. Banks of Stafford, Kan., bought one at \$140.
Mr. Fitzsimmons of Stafford, Kan., bought one at \$500.

Gossard Estate Berkshire Sale

It has been said that Gossard Breeding Estates saved the Berkshire breed for the United States by producing boars that gave greater scale to the breed. This is quite likely the case, because not only were promoters of other breeds of hogs producing hogs much larger, but many of those who had been breeders of the Berkshires were dropping out in large numbers. The great number of winnings of the Gossard Berkshires at shows and fairs proved that the breed has come back into its own. Twenty-eight Berkshires averaged \$238.50. The twenty-seven females averaged \$241. The one boar brought \$160. Sales were as follows:

BOARS

Spring yearling, F. H. Metcalf of Hoxie, Ark., bought one at \$160.
TRIED SOWS, FALL AND SPRING YEARLINGS

Sextonia Farms, Illinois, bought four at \$110 to \$200.
W. Peterson of Vesper, Kan., bought one at \$225.
P. Fitzsimmons of Rhode Island, bought five at \$140 to \$400.
R. A. Linegar of Greensburg, Kan., bought two at \$275.
C. F. Hursh of Langdon, Kan., bought one at \$300.
A. M. Lemon of Langdon, Kan., bought one at \$270.
P. O. Steele of Stafford, Kan., bought one at \$220.
M. H. David of Stafford, Kan., bought one at \$275.
S. H. Brent of Stafford, Kan., bought one at \$250.
F. S. Branch of Indiana bought one at \$250.
J. C. McClantham of Sylvan Grove, Kan., bought two at \$225 to \$230.
Lee Morris of Bentonville, Ark., bought two at \$100 each.
J. C. Chitwood of Bentonville, Ark., bought one at \$260.
S. K. David of Stafford, Kan., bought two at \$240 to \$260.
R. A. Linegar of Greensburg, Kan., bought one at \$200.

C. M. Arnold's Shorthorn Sale

The C. M. Arnold Shorthorn dispersal sale at Long Island last Wednesday, October 26, was badly handicapped by a cold, stormy day that undoubtedly kept many away from the sale. However it was a pretty satisfactory sale at that. Thirty-two were cataloged and sold at prices that were better than many thought they could be the morn-

ing of the sale. The females sold for from \$80 to \$150 with a few heifer calves and one or two old cows selling for less money. Cumberland's Nominee was the feature of the sale and sold for \$350 to R. C. Rennecker, Beaver City, Neb. W. H. Stuedent, also of Beaver City, bought four or five head and Mr. U. H. Mulich, Bloomington, Neb., bought several head. The Kansas buyers were C. H. Ramaker, Prairie View; B. E. Covington, Long Island; C. I. Colby, Long Island; Louis Crenzberg, Prairie View; C. H. Duling, Alma; W. G. Barg, Prairie View; H. M. Drake, Phillipsburg; Joe Young, Long Island. W. H. Mulich, Bloomington, Neb., also bought several head. E. A. Cory, Concordia, Kan., who is the well known Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association sale manager, had been employed as sale manager and did efficient work in making the sale a success.

C. M. Buell's Poland Sale

C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan., sold 43 Poland Oct. 26. The Buell herd has been in process of building about five years. During that time Mr. Buell has bought extra good herd sires and dams and produced good hogs that he has sold all over Kansas and Oklahoma. This sale was his first one and he deserved better support than he received. It was one of those sales where buyers were slow to take hold and stopped a few dollars lower than the quality and breeding deserved. 25 buyers took the offering of 48 head at an average of \$35.25 per head. Preceding the sale business men of Peabody served a barbecue of beef, pork and mutton in the city park to a large crowd. The spring boars and gilts sold at prices ranging from \$20 to \$45 per head. The following is a list of representative sales of older stuff: Giant Mary, Spring yearling, J. F. Ball, Newton, Kan. \$75.00
Long Anna, Fall Gilt, C. L. Gilliland, Peabody Kan. 69.00
Anna's Pet, Fall Gilt, J. H. Roberts, Peabody, Kan. 51.00
Long Lady, Fall Gilt, C. D. Swaim, Gueda Springs, Kan. 58.00
Timm's Wonder, Fall Gilt, H. D. Sharp, Great Bend, Kan. 65.00
Ned's Lady, Fall Gilt, Ray Westbrook, Peabody, Kan. 45.00
Black Lady, Fall Gilt, C. L. Gilliland, Peabody, Kan. 45.00
Rose C, Summer Gilt, Ray Westbrook, Peabody, Kan. 45.00

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Monday, November 7, is the date of the L. L. Humes Duroc Jersey boar and gilt sale at his farm eight miles south and two miles west of Glen Elder. Forty great boars and gilts in this sale.—Advertisement.

E. H. Dimick, manager, Edgewood Hog Ranch, breeders of registered Duroc Jerseys, Linwood, Kan., Leavenworth county, will sell 15 spring boars and 15 spring gilts at the farm near there, Thursday, November 10.—Advertisement.

C. Walter Sander's Red Poles

C. Walter Sander, Stockton, Kan., breeds Red Polled cattle and Shropshire sheep. He is starting his advertisement in the Red Poll section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze this week and offers for sale a young registered bull and a registered ram lamb. Write him if you are interested.—Advertisement.

The Kansas State Holstein Sale

This is the last call for the State Holstein association sale that will be held as usual in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., next Wednesday, November 9. It is the annual association sale. The fall sale is always held at Wichita and the spring sale at Topeka. There are two state association sales each year and they are always considered the best places to buy foundation cattle because of the fact that the very best in individuals and cattle of a very high class is always found in these sales. Nothing else is taken for association sales. Seventy head will in this sale and it is the day before the Stubbs dispersal sale at Mulvane. Both sales can be attended very conveniently. Plenty of catalogs at each sale.—Advertisement.

Shawnee County Duroc Sale

The Shawnee County Duroc Jersey Breeders' association sale is next Thursday at the Free Fair grounds, in the new sale pavilion. Forty inspected boars and gilts will be sold. They are selections from the Shawnee county breeders herds and are as well bred and as type and well grown as any you will find anywhere. They will sell at farmers prices very likely, in fact that is all that is expected that they will sell for. Now that there is plenty of corn in the country and farmers are going back into the hog business there is nothing too well bred or too good individually for the farmer as well as the breeder. This is going to be a good sale and you better attend. Plenty of catalogs at the sale. O. H. Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan., is the sale manager.—Advertisement.

The Stubbs Holstein Sale

Thursday, November 10, is the date of the Stubbs Holstein dispersal of the great Stubbs herd of Holsteins at Mulvane, Kan. This is the day following the big annual fall sale of the Kansas State Holstein association which will be held in the forum, Wichita, Wednesday, November 9. One hundred head sells in the Stubbs sale and 70 in the state association sale. You can attend both sales very conveniently and you will find catalogs for both sales at Wichita if you have not already asked for one. These sales are next Wednesday and Thursday, November 9 and 10, at Wichita and Mulvane. Both sales will be very comfortable quarters and sales will be taken good care of at both sales and W. H. Mott has charge of both sales and you should report to him as soon as you get to Wichita for any information about either offering.—Advertisement.

Twenty Years a Poland Breeder

A. R. Enos, Hope, Kan., a Poland breeder of some twenty years experience has a fine lot of gilts and boars for sale. The main herd sires that produced them and Long A dams are Big Giant Wonder by Long A's Wonder out of Elmo Giantess and Sam Luis Valley Timm by Buster Boy out of these Poland. Just to show the quality of these Poland your attention is directed to the fact that a farmer near Kremlin, Okla., bought sows from Mr. Enos and this fall showed April pigs at the local fair and at the Oklahoma state fair and won 11 prizes including 1st in class at the state fair, and the Poland show at the state fair was a good one. So many Polands in the herd being closely related to the first mentioned sire necessitates selling him. Any one interested in buy-

ing this boar or some extra fine Immuned gilts and boars will please write Mr. Enos. Please mention Mail and Breeze—Advertisement.

G. E. Loy's Polands

G. E. Loy, Barnard, Kan., is starting his Poland China spring boar advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. He has just a few tops for sale and they are by Loy's Evolution, one of the great breeding boars of central Kansas. He was sired by Evolution and his dam was by the 1918 grand champion at the National. These boars are out of big, prolific sows and will be priced right to move them right away. Later on Mr. Loy will sell bred gilts.—Advertisement.

F. E. Johnson's Holstein Sale

The F. E. Johnson, Coffeyville, Kan., Holstein dispersal at that place, Thursday, November 17, means another good opportunity this fall for Holstein breeders and dairymen of southern Kansas to secure the right kind of cattle, either for the purpose of strengthening their herds or for foundation purposes. It is the herd that F. E. Johnson and his son, who is Walter Johnson, the famous National league base ball pitcher, have been busy building up and in it will be found cattle worthy the consideration of any breeder. Walter Johnson had a rare opportunity for visiting the great herds of the east and bought many real specimens of the breed and shipped them west to their herd at Coffeyville. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has been engaged to manage the sale and by the time this is out they will be in his office at Herington, ready for mailing. Send him your name and postoffice at once for this catalog.—Advertisement.

Shawnee County Duroc Breeders' Sale

The Shawnee County Duroc Jersey Breeders' association will hold its annual boar and gilt sale in the new sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Thursday, November 10. O. H. Doerschlag, the well known Duroc Jersey breeder and exhibitor of Topeka is sale manager. Forty inspected boars and gilts, about half boars and the other half open gilts, will be sold and the catalog is ready to mail. Care has been exercised in making the selections for this association sale and there will not be a boar or gilt that is not a good individual in this sale. If you live in the vicinity of Topeka you can call Mr. Doerschlag, 8107 K 11, for any information you desire about the sale offering and ask him to send you the catalog. If you live too far away to phone write him at once, Route 2, Topeka, Kan. Otto will see that you get the catalog by return mail. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Wilcox Estate Angus Cattle Sale

Any breeder of Angus cattle in Kansas or anywhere else that ever expects to buy better Angus cattle to strengthen his herd with will make a big mistake by ignoring this opportunity afforded in the A. D. Wilcox dispersal at Muscotah, Kan., Atchison county, next Thursday, November 10 and 11. It is a grand collection of 130 Angus cattle. Of that number 90 are females and 80 of them have calves at foot. There are 10 bulls, including the herd bulls, one of them, Black Cap Poe, for which almost \$10,000 was paid, a record price at that time. This is a complete dispersion and every animal will be sold as it is sale to close up the estate. E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Ia., is sale manager and in full charge and buyers who know him will know that the sale will be conducted along business lines and that he is a fine gentleman to deal with. There will be special train service from Atchison both sale days. Come to Atchison the night before or the morning of the sale. Muscotah is a short drive from Whiting on the St. Joe and Topeka branch of the Rock Island.—Advertisement.

Linnaeus Engle's Holstein Sale

Linnaeus L. Engle, Abilene, Kan., disperses his herd of purebred and high grade Holsteins at his farm nine miles south of Abilene, Kan., Tuesday, November 22. There are 50 head in the sale and if you are familiar with Kansas Holsteins and dairy affairs you know that in Dickinson county, especially around Abilene, is to be found a number of good herds of Holsteins. The Engles are among the foremost of the Holstein breeders and dairymen of that section. Linnaeus Engle is closing out his dairy herd and 12 head are purebreds and 28 are high grades. There are 30 cows in milk and many of them just fresh. There are some nice heifers and two bulls, including the herd sire. This herd is a working herd and every animal on the farm has been kept for what it could earn from the milk and butter. All others were weeded out and there is not another sale to be held in central Kansas this winter where you will have as good an opportunity to buy working Holsteins as you will have in this dispersal sale November 22. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Write to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., today for the sale catalog.—Advertisement.

Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Sale

The 17 consignors to the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association sale at Concordia, Kan., next Wednesday, November 9, will be readily forgiven the morning of the sale after the visitors have had a little time to look over the offering, if they do appear a little chasty about the 50 Shorthorns that are cataloged for this sale. Sale Manager Cory naturally is proud of the fact that each succeeding sale is better than the one before. There will be 40 females, a nice lot of them with good Scotch pedigrees and the rest of the best of Scotch topped breeding. There will be 10 selected Scotch bulls that will be as good or better than you ever saw in a Kansas sale. They are simply great and you will never forgive yourself if you are going to buy a bull this fall if you don't attend this sale. Prices are sure to range low in this sale. The consignors expect it but it is good business for these breeders to go ahead with their annual association sale and with a first class offering. But it was hardly to be expected that they would put in as good cattle this fall as they have. Everybody feels that it is only a few months until cattle of all breeds will start upgrade and that prices are sure to be good. But the association will have profited by not lying down because of low prices and the fact that they have gone ahead with their sales and with a high class lot of cattle will strengthen the association and every herd in it. Come the evening before and attend the banquet. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department at the college, will speak. Look up the

advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Jansonius Bros. Hereford Sale.

Jansonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan., Phillips county, are breeders of a class of Hereford cattle on their Phillips county Hereford ranch that is attracting attention throughout central and western Kansas at least and after their initial draft sale at Phillipsburg, Kan., Monday, Nov. 21, I predict you will hear more about the Jansonius herds of Herefords on their ranch about five miles south of Prairie View and about nine miles southwest of Phillipsburg is one of the strong herds in central and western Kansas. In this sale at Phillipsburg they are selling 52 lots and the offering consists of 38 females and 14 bulls. The females are 32 cows bred and 15 of them have calves at foot and are bred back. Six are open heifers and good ones. The 14 bulls are around 18 to 20 months old and the finest lot of young bulls you ever saw in one Kansas sale. The offering throughout is strong in Anxiety breeding. The 15 free calves with the cows are by Heir's Anxiety 5th and the 32 head are bred to him. The young bulls are of the big bone variety you are sure going to like when you see them. They are by Beau Victorious and Beau Mousel and out of Heir's Anxiety 5th dams. There is herd header material in this offering of Phillips county bulls and don't overlook this opportunity if you want a herd bull. The entire offering was selected carefully from their herd with the idea of making their first sale a success. Not only in dollars and cents but they want to show the Hereford fraternity and Hereford breeders everywhere the Jansonius quality of Herefords. Their sale catalog is ready to mail and you should write for it today. Mention the Mail and Breeze when you ask for it.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

J. C. Banbury & Sons of Pratt, Kan., are offering a choice lot of Polled Shorthorn bulls and cows and heifers for sale. They have reds, roans and whites of best breeding and will deliver where sales of two or more are made.—Advertisement.

The Great Five Day Reg. Livestock Sale

In Auditorium

Newton, Kan., November 15-19

250 Head of Durocs, Polands, Spotted Polands, Shorthorns, Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayrshires

Tuesday, November 15

55 DUROCS—8 tried sows, some bred, 8 fall gilts, some bred, 1 fall boar, 22 spring gilts, 11 spring boars. Breeding: Sensation, Great Orion, Orion Cherry King, Pathfinder, Illustrator, Colonel, Wonder, etc. Consignors: B. R. Anderson, McPherson; W. W. Trumbo, Peabody; A. F. Seeglinger, Peabody; E. C. Brown, Wichita; Leslie Smith, Sedgwick; J. D. Joseph & Son, Whitewater.

Wednesday, November 16

30 POLANDS—6 tried sows, 3 fall gilts, 1 fall boar, 13 spring gilts, 7 spring boars. Breeding: Wonder, Buster, Big Hadley, Big Timm, Big Joe, W's Yankee, etc. Consignors: W. F. Long, Burrton; H. E. Stuckey, Mound Ridge; Frank Ayers, Burns; J. A. Lovette, Mullinville; W. T. Keltner, Peabody.

30 SPOTTED POLANDS—2 bred tried sows, 15 spring gilts, 8 weanling gilts, 1 yearling boar, 4 weanling boars. Breeding: Y's Royal Prince, Budweiser Model, Master K, etc. Consignors: G. F. Mather, Hanston; Earl Greenup, Valley Center; Earl Matthews, Clearwater.

Thursday, November 17

40 SHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch topped: 12 cows mostly two year old, 12 yearling heifers, 4 heifer calves, 1 bull, 9 yearling bulls, 2 bull calves. Breeding: Villager, Nonpareil, White Hope, Cumberland, Choice Goods, Gwendoline, etc. Consignors: O. A. Homan, Peabody; Harry Homan, Peabody; E. J. Haury, Halstead; Chas. Reutter, Enterprise; C. P. Newell, Valley Center; M. M. Weaver, Hesston; Harry Eshelman, Sedgwick; A. H. Taylor, Sedgwick; H. E. Stucky, Mound Ridge; H. H. Eshelman, Enterprise; B. C. Gilmore, Peabody; Harry Dean, Peabody.

Friday, November 18

40 HEREFORDS—Polled and horned, none old. 19 cows mostly 2 year old, 18 heifers, 2 heifer calves, 1 bull calf. Breeding: Polled Plato, Polled Abe, Beau Beauty, Paragon, Dirigo, etc. Consignors: Joe Uppenkamp, Burns; W. W. Trumbo, Peabody; Chas. E. Arnold, Cullison; J. C. Mack, Newton; W. H. Tonn, Haven.

Saturday, November 19

20 HOLSTEINS—5 cows, 5 heifers, 4 heifer calves, 4 bulls, 2 bull calves. A number of these cows are fresh or close up springers, some from high record sires and dams. All are well bred. A number of high-grade Holsteins sell in this sale. Consignors: Stant Bros., Hope; Clancy Brown, Burrton; H. H. Eshelman, Enterprise; Dr. Axtell, Newton.

15 JERSEYS—4 cows, 5 heifers, 3 heifer calves, 2 bulls, 1 bull calf. These are all well bred. Some of the best bulls in the country sired some of these Jerseys. Several close up springers in the offering. Consignors: Dr. F. B. Cornell, Nickerson; Oscar Jones, Burrton; A. H. Knoepfel, Colony; L. H. Rider, Newton.

4 AYRSHIRES—4 cows with calves at side, consigned by A. E. Mather, Burdett. (A few more animals will be consigned making the number to be sold reach 250.) There is a wide variety of breeds and types from which one may select what he prefers. Some of the best herds of Kansas contribute to this five-day sale. It will be five days chuck full of opportunities for the buyer. Plan to be present every day. All sales commence 1 p. m. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., is president of the Harvey County Livestock Improvement Association and is managing these sales for that association.

Write at Once to Mr. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kansas for a Catalog of Each Sale.

When writing please mention Mail and Breeze. Auctioneers: Newcom, Snyder, Davenport. J. T. Hunter will represent Mail and Breeze.

Stocker and Feeder Cattle Wanted

for the first

Kansas Livestock Association Sale

to be held at stock yards

Emporia, Kansas, November 10 and 11, 1921

There is a big demand for light cattle of all kinds throughout the country. This sale will offer an opportunity to sell your cattle to competitive bidders and save excessive marketing charges. List them now. Write or wire

Kansas Livestock Association, Sales Dept.

822 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas
E. S. Dunn and J. O. Southard, Sales Managers.



COATES HOUSE

Kansas City, Missouri

10th and Broadway

"Special attention to stockmen as we want their trade" Reasonable rates, modern conveniences, cafe and cafeteria. 2 blocks from 12th street. Car line direct to stockyards. Ask your neighbor—he stops with us.

Coates Hotel Co., Prop. Sam B. Campbell, Pres. & Mgr.

Street cars at Union Station to and from our door.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers
Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

YOUNG RED POLLED BULL

Registered. Registered Shropshire ram lamb.
C. Walter Sander, Stockton, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

Economy is Essential to Present-Day Farming

OUTSIDE your land, the tractor is the biggest single investment you have. To get from it the highest efficiency with the least expense for fuel, lubrication and a minimum of wear and tear is the secret of economical operation.

The big factor is correct lubrication. Under working conditions the temperature in the piston chambers is high and an oil is required that does not change in body under high temperature. It is essential that you have an oil of the correct viscosity to seal your piston chambers against loss of power.

Use **Polarine** THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL **The Perfect Motor Oil** Made in Four Grades

After thorough tests made in our laboratories and under severe working conditions our staff of lubricating engineers unhesitatingly recommends Polarine as the best oil that can be made with present day knowledge, for all makes and types of tractors.

Polarine is made in four grades;

Polarine Medium Light Polarine Heavy
Polarine Medium Heavy Polarine Extra Heavy

To ascertain which grade will give best results, in your tractor, consult the chart.

Use Polarine, the perfect motor oil, in the crank case, and Red Crown, the high-grade gasoline, or Perfection kerosene for fuel, and you will have done your utmost to insure the perfect mechanical operation of your tractor.

Polarine adds to the efficiency of your tractor, and it prolongs its life.

A highly instructive book "Tractor Lubrication," will be mailed to you without charge if you make the request. It is a valuable reference work in plain, simple, direct English, supplemented by many illustrations.

Standard Oil Company
910 So. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Illinois

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	P. H.	Lightfoot, 16-9	P. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12	P. H.	Little Boss, 15-30	P. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 12-30	P. H.	Little Giant	P. H.
All Work	P. M. H.		
Antigo	P. M. H.	Merry Garden Cultivator	P. H.
Appleton	P. H.		
Aulson	P. H.		
Aultman-Taylor, 12-30	P. H.	Midwest	P. M. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 22-45	P. H.	Minneapolis	P. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 30-60	P. H.	Mogul	S. T. O.
Austin, 15-30	P. H.	Moline Universal	P. H.
Austin, 20-40	P. H.		
Automotive	P. H.	Neverslip	P. H.
Avery Motor Cultivator	P. H.	New Britain No. 1	P. M. H.
Avery, 5-10	P. H.	New Hart Farr	P. H.
Avery, 8-15	P. H.	Nichols Shepard	P. H.
Avery, 12-20	P. H.	Nilsen	P. H.
Avery, 18-30	P. H.		
Avery, 25-50	P. H.	Parrett, 12-25	P. H.
		Parrett Motor Cultivator	P. H.
Bailor Cultivator	P. H.	Pearis	P. H.
Bates All-Steel	S. T. O.	Pioneer, 30	P. H.
Bates Steel Mule	P. H.	Pioneer Special	P. H.
Beeman Garden Tractor	P. M. H.	Plow Boy	P. H.
Best Tracklayer, 40	P. H.	Plow-Man	P. H.
Best Tracklayer, 75	P. H.	Port Huron	P. H.
Big Boss (Russell)	P. H.	Prairie Dog	P. H.
Big Four (E. B.)	P. H.	Princess Pat	P. M. H.
Boite	P. H.		
Boring	P. H.	Reeves, 40-65	P. H.
Buffalo Pitts	P. H.	Rumley Oil-Pull, 12-20	P. H.
Bull	P. H.	Rumley Oil-Pull, 16-30	P. H.
		Rumley Oil-Pull, 20-40	P. H.
Case Cultivator	P. H.	Rumley Oil-Pull, 30-60	P. H.
Case A	P. H.	Russell, 12-24	P. H.
Case B	P. H.		
Case, 12-25	P. H.	Samson Iron Horse	P. M. H.
Case, 15-27	P. H.	Samson Model M	P. M. H.
Case, 22-40	P. H.	Shawnee	P. H.
Cletrac	P. H.	Stinson	S. T. O.
C. O. D.	S. T. O.	Strait	P. H.
Coleman	P. H.		
Common Sense	S. T. O.	Tank Tread	P. H.
Crooping Grip	P. H.	Thorobred	P. H.
		Tillermobile	P. H.
Dakota	P. H.	Tiggs	P. H.
Dark Blue "J"	P. H.	Titan	S. T. O.
		Topp-Stewart	P. H.
Eagle	P. H.	Toro Cultivator	P. H.
E. B., 6-16	P. H.	Townsend	P. H.
E. B., 12-20	P. H.	Traylor Cultivator	P. H.
E. B. Motor Cultivator	P. H.	Trenam	S. T. O.
Elgin	P. H.	Trundaar	P. H.
		Turner Simplicity	P. H.
Farm Horse	P. H.	Twin City, 12-20	P. H.
Farguhar, 15-25	P. H.	Twin City, 20-30	P. H.
Farguhar, 18-35	S. T. O.	Twin City, 25-45	P. H.
Flour City Junior	S. T. O.	Twin City, 40-65	P. H.
Fordson	P. H.	Twin City, 60-90	P. H.
Four Wheel Drive Fitch	P. H.		
		Universal Cultivator	P. H.
General Ordnance	P. H.	Utilitor	P. H.
Gile	S. T. O.		
Gile (Stearns)	S. T. O.	Vella	P. H.
Grain Bolt	P. H.	Vim	P. H.
Gray	P. H.		
		Walls	P. H.
Hackney	P. H.	Walls Cub	P. H.
Hiedor	P. H.	Waterloo Boy	P. H.
Holt Caterpillar 5 Ton	P. H.	Wetmore	P. H.
Holt Caterpillar 10 Ton	P. H.	Wheat	P. H.
Holt Caterpillar 15 Ton	P. H.	Wisconsin	P. H.
Huber Light Four	S. T. O.	World Auto Tiller	P. H.
		W-S-Morgan	P. H.
Illinois Super Drive	P. H.		
Indiana, 5-10	P. H.	Yuba Ball-Tread	P. H.
International, 8-16	P. M. L.		
International Cultivator	P. H.		
J-T	S. T. O.		
Kardell-Utility, 8-16	P. H.		
Kinnard	S. T. O.		
La Crosse	P. H.		
Lauson	P. H.		
Leader B, 12-18	P. H.		
Leader C, 18-30	P. H.		
Leonard 4-Wheel Drive	P. H.		

KEY

P. M. L. — Polarine Medium Light
P. H. — Polarine Heavy
P. M. H. — Polarine Medium Heavy
P. E. H. — Polarine Extra Heavy
S. T. O. — Special Tractor Oil