

KANSAS SECTION THE CARRIER FARM PRESS



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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 59

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Number 50



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Letters Fresh From the Field

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

Uses Tractor for All Work

We have been operating a 15-30
tractor for the past three seasons. The
first year we plowed about 200 acres
of wheat ground, and also graded
about 26 miles of road. The next sea-
son besides plowing and grading we
did considerable threshing, using a
24-43 Russell separator. This separa-
tor is built on the same plan as the
larger machines, the only difference be-
ing in the width, so we had doubts as
to whether we would have enough
power to operate it properly. But at
the close of our second season we will
say that we have had splendid success,
having threshed more than 50,000
bushels of grain with it.

We have plowed up to 20 acres a
day and are well pleased with our
tractor. The engine is still in good
order, in fact the bearings are almost
as good as new. This is due to the
fact that we kept everything tight and
well lubricated. C. L. Boerger.
Sedgwick, Kan.

The Farm Chore Boy

I am farming 240 acres. It was just
about impossible to plow with horses
last fall, so I bought a 10-20 tractor.
My 100 acres was plowed before many
of my neighbors had started. I figured
that the only way to make that tractor
pay for itself was to keep it busy. So
I started plowing for my neighbors.

Next came filling silos. I then
bought a half interest in a small sep-
arator and threshed my own wheat. I
think this is a good thing because you
can thresh when you get ready and do
a good job of it. Lately I have used it
to thresh kafir, cane and Sudan grass.
I also bought a wood saw which I use
with the tractor. I believe the most
valuable work of a tractor is plowing,
as four years in five it is hard plow-
ing, and it always comes the warmest
time of the year. I know I will make
my tractor pay and believe anyone
can who manages right.
Bridgeport, Kan. Philip Mattson.

Shipping Costs Wiped Out Profits

Last spring a bunch of 250 cattle
were shipped to this locality from
New Mexico. They came from a
drouth-stricken region and were mere
skeletons when they arrived here, 15
of their number dying between the
railroad station and the pasture to
which they were being taken. The
rest lived, after getting filled up on
Kansas grass, but they were so nearly
dead that they gained very slowly for
a long time. They were shipped to
Kansas City recently and those who
saw them said they were in about the
same condition as the average bunch
of rough-fed cattle are when going on
grass in the spring. A man familiar
with the financial end of the deal said
that it would have paid the owner to
have made someone a present of them
before they ever started from New

Mexico for the total receipts failed
considerably of meeting the two trans-
portation charges and the pasture bill.
Gridley, Kan. Harley Hatch.

Market Crops Thru Livestock

Marketing corn and forage crops thru
the livestock route I am sure will be
the most profitable and satisfactory
method of selling most of the grain
crops next year and now is a good time
to get into the livestock game. The
farmer who has a few brood sows, a
few cattle, some cows and a few hens
is pretty sure to have plenty to eat,
besides having money in the bank and a
comfortable place to sleep when the rest
of the folks will be having a hard time
to keep the wolf from the door. Pure-
bred hogs and purebred cattle can be
bought now at very reasonable prices
and possibly they are cheaper this fall
than they ever will be again. Further-
more the man who markets his crops
thru the livestock route is constantly
building up the soil fertility of his farm
and he becomes a real farmer instead
of a soil robber. J. W. Sams.
Fredonia, Kan.

Silo His Best Investment

I have a pit silo 12 by 27 feet. I
have tried Russian thistles, Blue or
Squaw corn, ordinary field corn and
cane for making silage. I prefer Blue
corn as it is sure and always makes
some grain and it makes excellent si-
lage. In case of a pinch when every-
thing else fails the Russian thistles
will make good silage. I am feeding
cane silage at present and it is mighty
good feed.

It takes from 15 to 20 acres to fill
my silo. I feed silage mostly to cattle
for market but always feed some to
my milk cows and young calves. The
only fault I can find with my silo is
that there ought to be two silos instead
of just one silo. If a farmer has five
or more cattle on his farm he can't
afford to be without a silo. I think
it one of the best investments I ever
made. T. H. Morton.
McDonald, Kan.

A Time Saver on the Farm

Early last fall when very little
ground had been prepared for wheat
my father decided to buy a tractor and
selected a 16-30 machine. I immedi-
ately began work with disk plows and
harrow, finding the tractor used about
1 gallon of kerosene to the acre. The
oil I changed every two days when the
tractor was new, and later about twice
a week.
Altho our land is partly sandy soil,
the tractor did fine work and was al-
ways able to pull out of bad places
with its own power. Its greatest ad-
vantage is the time saving feature. I
could plow and harrow about 20 acres
a day while it would take horses three
or four days to do the same work. We
now have a saw frame ordered and
have the tractor lined up ready to saw
wood. We also expect to thresh with
it next summer. John Kimple.
Coldwater, Kan.

The farms with a few chickens, a
sow and a cow can at least be inde-
pendent so far as abnormal grocery
bills are concerned.

Give the Kansas Hog a Chance

BY A. L. HAECKER

HOGS are looking up; prices will improve; corn is cheap. Why not
raise more hogs? There is certainly a splendid opportunity for
any farmer who is willing to pay a little attention to this wonder-
ful industry.

It is indeed a pleasure to note that hogs are increasing in popularity
and are much in demand. Why should they not be? The hog represents
the quickest grown and the most condensed form of food energy that we
produce on our farms. The meat can be cured and sent to all corners of
the earth where it can be used as it is needed. It is relished by all and
goes into a great variety of foods. We are hearing nowadays much of
Russia's plight and her dread of famine. We may soon find ourselves
obliged to send them large shipments of our pork. Their government, if
it can be called such, may see fit to dig out some gold to buy some Amer-
ican hams and bacon for their starving people. A drouth in many of the
European countries has made a short crop, and they will probably call
upon us for food produce. One of the easiest foods for us to market and
one of the most appreciated is American pork, so we have reason to be-
lieve that the market will be good because of a good demand.

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KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

December 10, 1921

Arthur Capper, Publisher

Vol. 59 No. 50

Fat Stock Gets the Crowd

Farmers at International Livestock Show, Interested in Meat Production, Set New Record in Asking Questions—Breeding Herds Draw Big

By F. B. Nichols

A MIGHTY creditable showing was made by the International Livestock Exposition last week at Chicago. It was a tremendous demonstration of the agricultural greatness of America. Every department was fully up to the average, and the hog section was much above normal. The attendance was far larger than had been expected, and has been exceeded only once or twice in the show's history.

Kansas, as usual, was well represented in both attendance and exhibits. A feature of this was the outstanding Hereford herd of Robert H. Hazlett of Eldorado. Tomson Brothers of Dover made their usual excellent showing of Shorthorns. The Red Polls were represented by the Gypsum Valley Herd of J. H. and A. M. Ferguson of Gypsum. Dan D. Casement of Manhattan won first and grand championship in the short fed yearling class on Hereford calves which he had bred on his farm near Manhattan, and several less exciting awards.

Kansas Judging Teams Rank High

As is always the case, the Kansas State Agricultural college was represented in a most creditable way, by its exhibits in the fat stock and sheep classes, and by its judging team. The boys finished fifth, with 21 teams entered; it is commonly regarded as quite an honor in this contest if a state finishes with the first 10. The members made a total score of exactly 4,000 points, as compared with 4,178 points won by Ohio, the winning team. The Kansas folks took third in horses and also in cattle. A. D. Weber of Horton was the second man in the contest, with a score of 874 points, on which showing he won a very beautifully engraved gold medal.

In the Junior Judging contest, the Shawnee county boys trained by Frank Blecha, the county farm agent, won fourth place, with a score of 1,007 points. Colorado took first in this contest, with 1,095 points.

Farmers who attended this show probably got more from it than in any previous year. It was a mighty thoughtful crowd, and there apparently was more of an effort made than usual to get at the big lessons the show taught. Naturally there was much talk among the visitors in regard to economic conditions, and especially the future of meat production. Men in charge of the fat stock were asked more questions than in any previous year. Kansas people were especially interested in the great showing which Dan Casement made, and they took a pardonable pride in it.

There also was much interest, especially by such skillful and experienced cattle feeders as W. J. Tod of Mide Hill, in the grand champion in the fat steer show, the Shorthorn-Angus senior yearling, Lulu Mayflower, entered by the California University Farm of Davis, Calif. This animal, by the way, is a heifer, and when

William Watson, the popular Scotch judge, gave Lulu the grand championship, he broke all precedents—a female never had won this honor before. Probably it won't happen again for a while, but judging from the comments of the crowds there was no question of the correctness of the decision. Lulu has a wonderful compactness and depth of flesh combined with quality which caused her to attract much attention even before the judging. According to Gordon H. True of the University Farm, the entry had run with the beef cattle herd all her life, getting the same ration, corn, silage, alfalfa hay and grass. Beginning last August she was given some extra grain, mostly barley and oats, with a little oats and molasses, and was carried to a finish on this ration. She never had been shown in any public exhibition before.

In the Shorthorn breed there were exactly 600 breeding animals entered, with 78 in the fat classes. Angus cattle were represented by 261 breeding animals and 95 in the fat classes. The Hereford show included 565 breeding and 112 fat animals. The Galloways had 29 breeding and 12 fat animals. There were 102 breeding animals and 10 in the fat classes in the Red Polled division. Polled Shorthorn breeders entered 100 breeding animals and four in the fat classes.

Berkshire breeders entered 155 breeding and 97 fat animals; Poland Chinas, 124 and 86; Chester Whites, 83 and 58; Duroc Jerseys, 126 and 146; Tamworths, 110 and 58; Yorkshires, 91 and 22;

Hampshires, 75 and 165; Spotted Poland Chinas, 46 and 36 respectively in each class.

With sheep the Shropshire breed was represented by 67 animals in the breeding and 58 in the fat classes; Hampshires, 105 and 41; Cotswold, 65 and 17; Lincoln, 61 and 20; Dorset, 57 and 30; Oxford, 80 and 22; Southdown, 65 and 74; Cheviot, 52 and 17; Rambouillet, 56 and 23. In the Romney breed 17 breeding animals were entered, and in the Leicester breed nine animals were shown in the fat classes.

The draft horse show consisted of 203 Percherons, 155 Clydesdales, 62 Shires, 112 Belgians, and 16 Suffolk.

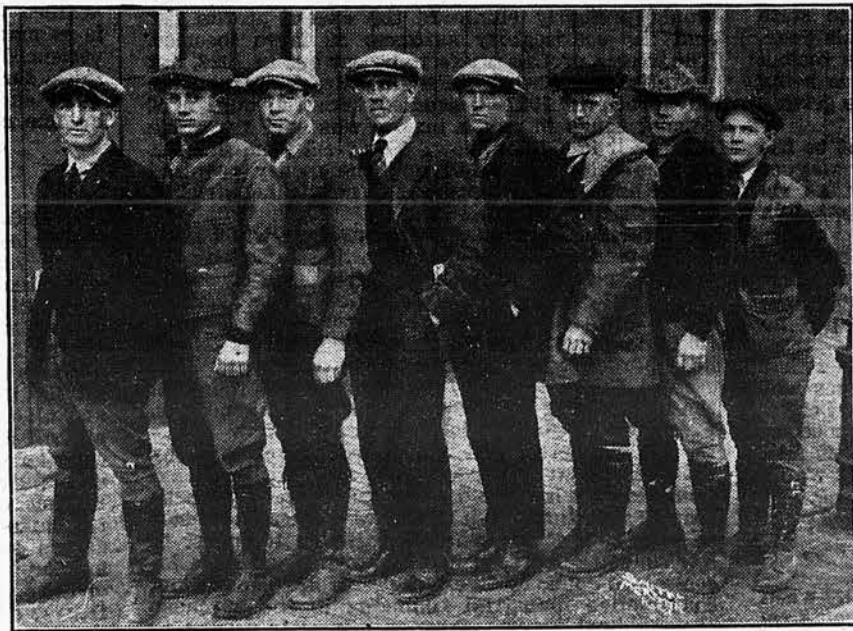
In connection with the livestock exhibits the International Grain and Hay Show put on a quality exhibition larger than ever, and especially strong in corn. The grain and hay show, only 3 years old, is making a strong and steady growth every year. It is very fortunate that these two shows are developing together, for the progress of the one tends to help the other, and as a rule the visitors are interested in both.

Federal Exhibit Urges Meat Consumption

An exhibit by the United States Department of Agriculture was one of the real features of the show. This was a huge affair, and the greatest effort of its kind which the Government ever has made. A special effort was made to show the need for increased meat consumption, which now is at the rate of 142 pounds annually, as compared with an average of 155 pounds before the war. With a production this year of 3 billion bushels of corn, or about 28 bushels for every person in the country, it is evident that we must market a large part of it thru the livestock route, and to make this effort the most successful it will be helpful if a larger use of meat can be obtained. I noticed that this part of the exhibit "got over" quite well with that proportion of the visitors who obviously were from Chicago.

Farmers, on the other hand, took perhaps a larger interest in that section of the exhibit which played up the management and care of livestock herds. This was especially true with that part which told of methods of reducing the "runt" evil, and how to fight such common diseases as contagious abortion and hog cholera.

The boys' and girls' club folks were much in evidence, and the young people had as their guest no other than Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Frank Blecha and his winning Shawnee county livestock judging team, along with the other Kansas club members made themselves very much at home, and had a good time. This department of the work of the International has grown to a tremendous extent in the three years which it has been (Continued on Page 19.)



Kansas Stock Judging Team; Left to right, C. M. Wilhoite, A. D. Weber, C. B. Quigley, F. W. Bell, Coach, C. R. Hemphill, C. B. Roberts, J. J. Moxley, J. S. Stewart.

Pigs and Perhaps a Profit

By Ray Yarnell

FEEDING a pig on a farm does not necessarily mean a profit when he leaves. It all depends on the conditions governing his coming. If he was born on the farm, all well and good. The owner can count pretty definitely that he will come out with a margin. But if the pig was bought as a stocker at present prices there is a very grave question whether he will bring in more than enough to pay for himself and the feed he ate when he goes on the market.

Dr. O. O. Wolf, member of the Kansas state board of agriculture and also a member of the Livestock Marketing Committee of Fifteen, thus sums up his views on the swine situation in Kansas.

"The man who raises his own pigs," said Doctor Wolf, "will make a profit on the first 100 pounds of weight. On the next 100 pounds he will obtain a good market price for the grain he feeds to get it. He could turn his pigs when they weigh 100 pounds apiece and make as much net profit, on the average, as he could to feed them out, but he might not be able to get so good a price for his

corn if he sold for cash ordinarily as if he fed it.

"The farmer who buys 100 pound stockers and pays the prevailing price of 10 cents a pound delivered on the farm and vaccinated, is up against a different proposition. Fed until they weigh 200 pounds the pigs will have to bring \$6 to \$6.50 a hundred when sold if the farmer is to get his money back and receive pay for his feed. The finished hog will have to sell for more than that amount if he is to make a profit. To my mind it doesn't look very favorable for buying stockers."

Doctor Wolf bought steers a year ago at more than the present market. They have put on 240 pounds of gain. By holding them another year Doctor Wolf expects to get fair pay for the feed they have consumed.

"There is not much profit in feeding cattle," said Doctor Wolf. "I believe the only opportunity is in buying thin stuff. Some steers recently were

sent out of Chicago at 6 cents a pound under a guarantee of 7 cents a pound after being fed for 170 days. That deal shows how good authorities view the prospective market and I think they are about right."

The reduced freight rates recently ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the opinion of Doctor Wolf, will not be of much value to farmers immediately, except possibly the hay men. Some benefit will accrue on late wheat shipments, perhaps on a fourth of the crop which is still in the hands of farmers. But Doctor Wolf holds that important relief can come only when rates on all commodities are reduced.

"Farmers are still discouraged and quite naturally," said Doctor Wolf. "Prices of farm products are far too low as compared to other prices. It is time they started up or prices of other commodities began to decline. Until they meet on a common level the situation will be more or less strained. The sooner they meet, the quicker permanent relief will come to farmers and business."

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

DOWN in Crawford county the farmers have formed a strong and growing taxpayers association. I said farmers but as a matter of fact part of the members live in town. The purpose of the association is to investigate all public business and public expenses involving taxes with the view of bringing about greater caution and economy in the management of public business.

Here are the recommendations concerning legisla-
 tion:

1—They favor such legislation as will better regulate and distribute the expenditure of public funds in the construction of roads and that will reduce the cost of such roads to a point consistent with the ability of the taxpayers to pay.

2—They favor legislation that will facilitate all co-operative movements among the general public to the end that producers may enjoy better returns from the product of their labor and consumers buy for less than the present prices.

3—They recommend legislation that will tend toward concentration in public service, which will make for economy and efficiency in all public offices, eliminating duplication in work and expenses, the reduction of the number of public officials and the election of all public officers by the direct vote of the people, especially the members of the Public Utilities Commission.

I do not know how much this association will accomplish but I am very much in favor of the taxpayers of the state and all citizens whether taxpayers or not, taking an active interest in public affairs. In the way of state and local taxes the people of Kansas this year will pay out fully 100 million dollars and perhaps considerably more than that. Now that is a great deal of money. The entire wheat crop of the state will not much more than pay the taxes this year. The people who have to foot this bill are foolish if they make no effort to find out what is being done with the money and whether they are getting the worth of it.

The important question after all may not be the amount of money we have to pay in the way of taxes but are we getting as much for it as we ought to get? Is any part of it being wasted in foolish or unnecessary expenditures?

No doubt there is a great deal of public money spent foolishly; that will always be the case, but if the people keep an intelligent watch there will not be nearly so much wasted as if they pay no attention to public business.

After all every citizen ought to remember that this is his government in all of its branches and that he is partly responsible for the way it is run. If he is not an official himself he helps to select the officials and after they are selected it is still his business to keep a diligent but friendly watch over them to see that they do not go wrong.

The Power of Interest

ACCORDING to Flursheim, Napoleon, when shown an interest table, said, after some reflection: "The deadly facts herein revealed lead me to wonder that this monster, interest, has not devoured the whole human race." It would have done so long ago if bankruptcy and revolution had not acted as counterpoisons.

If interest rates were not greater than the average increase of wealth I do not think the conclusion of Flursheim would be correct. If the use of capital or credit could be obtained at an average rate of interest no greater than the average rate of increase of wealth there would be no particular temptation nor inducement to withdraw capital from legitimate enterprises in order that it might be put out at interest.

Nothing, however, is more clearly demonstrated I think than that average interest rates are considerably greater than the average rate of increase of wealth and so long as that is true the natural result follows that capital seeks that form of investment that gives the highest return with the least risk and the least effort.

If interest rates were no greater than the average annual increase of wealth, or if the rate of interest were, as it should be, a little less than the average rate of wealth increase, the debts of the world would not increase because the tendency would be in that case to keep money or capital out at interest just as short a time as possible for the reason that the owner of it would desire to invest it where it would give him the best return. As it is now the lending of money is the most

desirable business and as the rate of interest is greater than the average increase in wealth the world is sinking deeper and deeper in debt.

If it is asked why men continue to borrow money paying a greater rate of interest than the average rate of profit on legitimate business, the answer is that there is a gambling spirit in man that makes him hopeful that he can make a greater rate of profit than the average. Men patronize a roulette table, altho there can be nothing more certain than that in the long run the table is certain to win. A few lucky gamblers, however, do win and every one of the losers is always hopeful that he may be among the lucky ones.

A few men have made money on borrowed capital on which they have paid exorbitant rates of interest but nothing can be more certain than that legitimate business cannot afford in the long run to pay a higher rate of interest than the average rate of increase in wealth.

Wall Street Not Satisfied

THE following letter that I have received from a Wall Street operator, leads me to infer that the writer is not satisfied:

"Congress had a great opportunity to aid in the revival of business and at a critical time. It has failed. Convened in extraordinary session, April 11, it has dawdled and dallied over seven months and the sum total of its accomplishments is a pitiful figure. On November 23 the final vote on the tax bill was taken, and the President affixed his signature to an act which he, in common with most men of vision, regards as a botch job.

"It was expected, a year ago, that this Congress would promptly eliminate the excess profits tax and the confiscatory surtaxes on large incomes. The excess profits tax is to be cut out in 1922, but meantime, business which has struggled to make any profit in 1921 is saddled with the burden of raising funds to pay a tax on whatever favorable balance it is able to show. The yield from this tax will be relatively small and the money required would have been better spent in nourishing stricken industries.

"A further blow to reviving business will be felt in the increased rate of corporation taxation. To take the place of the excess profits tax a corporate tax of 12½ per cent will be levied. This increase of 2½ per cent will fall heavily on small corporations, and even large ones anticipate that it will be a burden equal to the excess profits tax.

"The final piece of folly, however, is found in the retention of high surtaxes on personal incomes. President Harding vainly pointed out how industry is hampered and employment prevented by these destructive burdens, urging that the maximum surtax be placed at 32 per cent. It can be readily seen that when the taxes on wealth become so high that it is actually profitable to invest in low coupon tax-free bonds, the owners of large incomes are going to divert their surplus funds from constructive industrial financing to the purchase of municipal bonds. Surplus money is needed to stimulate business, but so long as the Government threatens to confiscate half of all money received from successful enterprises, wealthy men are not going to provide the stimulus.

"There must be an early revision of the tax law which will not only provide the sum needed for Government expenses but also encourage the return of normal business conditions. An aroused public sentiment making itself heard and felt in Washington will go a great way toward hastening the revision of the law."

Is It a New Age?

AMONG my acquaintances I have an old friend who calls himself a doctor of psychology. He has entire faith in himself and believes that he understands the nature of man from center to circumference.

In addition to being a doctor of psychology he is also a student of astrology and believes that we are influenced by the planets. He insists that we are now in the beginning of a new age that began in 1914 and that the Great World War was the outcome of the commercial selfishness and greed of the age which has just passed.

According to his reckoning our present economic system is soon to pass away, in fact is rapidly passing and it is to be succeeded by a long age of peace and co-operation. Business for profit he predicts

will cease and with the passing of this economic system wars for commercial conquest and strife and scheming for trade advantage will become things of the evil past, a part of the discarded selfish commercial age which ended with the outbreak of the Great World War.

I must confess that I can see nothing to justify the theory and prediction of this doctor of psychology, but then I think his theory is just as reasonable as most of the forecasts of supposedly wise men who are in the forefront of business and politics.

Most of them seem to be figuring on somehow or other re-establishing the world on the old basis. They seem to think that somehow the world can carry its present burden and attain to a new prosperity. Now to me this looks just as unreasonable and unlikely as the prediction of this self-styled doctor of psychology.

I believe that world-wide peace and prosperity are impossible except by a great financial readjustment that will amount to passing thru bankruptcy on the part of the nations of Europe. I believe also that unless the nations are willing to trust one another there is no hope of permanent peace and that the disarmament conference will avail very little.

I do not believe that our own nation is bankrupt but I also do not believe that we can attain to real and permanent prosperity without reducing the burdens of debt and taxes to a very decided extent. I do not expect to see competition eliminated but I do believe that there must be new business methods and new ideals if we are to have peace and prosperity.

The fact is that I do not think anyone is wise enough to look very far into the future. The world is filled with confusion of mind and that confusion is as manifest among the supposedly wise and experienced as among the masses. It is a time for faith, forbearance and charity. It is a time when there should be a willingness to sacrifice and a humble eagerness to find out the truth.

Why Prosperity Lags

SUPPOSE that Kansas should enjoy a wonderful series of good crop years for five or six years in succession and that there would be wheat crops like the great crop of 1914 and great corn crops like that of 1889 when the state produced more than 275 million bushels of corn, and suppose during all of these fruitful years, there were no diseases among the flocks and herds of the state, all the brood sows producing large litters of pigs and all the pigs growing into fine healthy porkers and all the cows producing fine calves and all the calves growing to maturity and all the hens laying eggs and all the brooders bringing out 100 per cent hatches of chicks, and then suppose that during the same five years the rest of the United States should suffer from almost total failure of crops and suppose that in the great stock raising regions of the country disease should ravage the herds and flocks; and suppose the hens in all of these states should quit laying and the ducks should all die of some hitherto unheard of malady, what would be the effect on Kansas?

Well, the immediate effect would be unbounded and unprecedented prosperity. No doubt the people of Kansas would prove to be about as selfish as people generally are when they have the opportunity and would ask for their produce all the traffic would bear.

Kansas wheat would go to \$5 a bushel unless the price was limited by legislation. Corn would sell at \$2 a bushel and eggs would sell at 75 cents a dozen. Money would simply roll into Kansas. Speculation would be rife. Land values would go skyward. Farms now considered worth \$100 an acre would sell for \$500 an acre and lands which now sell for \$200 or \$300 an acre would rise in selling price in the same proportion. Extravagance would be the order of the day and the probability is that the higher the tide of prosperity rose the more selfish we would become.

Year after year the people from neighboring states and from all over the country would come to Kansas for food even as the famine stricken people in neighboring lands in the time of Pharaoh went down into Egypt for corn. They would pay whatever the Kansas people saw fit to charge because they would have to have food.

But at the end of five years of failure the resources of these people would be exhausted. They

would have no more money and no more credit to buy with and finally they would stand at the borders of Kansas and say, "Unless you let us have food we will starve."

All at once the prosperity in Kansas would collapse, because our market would be gone. Land values would take a tumble. The price of wheat would go down from \$5 a bushel to almost nothing because while wheat would be needed as much as ever those who needed it would have nothing with which to buy. We would discover at last that we could not permanently prosper as a result of our neighbors' adversities.

Just spread this illustration out over the world and I think it explains why prosperity does not return. The war exhausted the buying resources of Europe. It not only took toll to the extent of more than 10 million lives but it destroyed the accumulated capital of those nations.

The world needs today all the production possible. Every man able to work ought to be at work. Every factory engaged in the business of producing the things the people need ought to be working at full capacity; every acre capable of producing foodstuffs ought to be seeded for the coming harvest. The world never needed so much as it needs now. Despite the need, however, there, perhaps, never have been so many men and women idle. Factories that ought to be humming with industry are standing with smokeless chimneys. Business is stagnated. But why? For the same reason that Kansas prosperity would cease in the case I cited. No, that is not quite an accurate statement. In the case I mentioned, the buying ability of the remainder of the country would be destroyed by a failure of nature to provide the rain and other conditions necessary for production. In the present case of the world the buying ability has been destroyed by the supreme wickedness and folly of man and of a very few men at that.

I do not believe that resumption of prosperity is possible without a world-wide financial readjustment. The debts of the world now exceed 400 billion dollars. The interest on the world indebtedness is greater than the total increase of world wealth. In other words the productive industry of the world cannot pay the interest on the debt. When a man gets into that condition he is bankrupt and there is only one course left for him and that is either to get rid of his debts or to scale them down to the point where he can carry them without burdening himself beyond his ability to carry the load.

Let the leaders of the nations get together and agree to a wholesale reduction. Wipe out at least 80 per cent of the bonds issued for war purposes. Burn up the worthless currency of most of the European countries. The loss would be very little, for the currency will soon be utterly valueless in any event. Disband the armies and dismantle the navies; establish an international court and an international system of currency. Permit industry to be re-established, to get on its feet so to speak. Then prosperity will come back to the world.

Farmers' Service Corner

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

I live on a rented farm without any improvements. The man who owns the place agreed to put up a barn or shed for my horses before cold weather, but has refused to do either one. What can be done in this case? S. K. F.

You could bring suit against this man for failure to carry out his part of the contract. If you won the suit, you would be given damages. You should consult a lawyer.

In 1911 A traded for a piece of property with B and gave a small mortgage running one year. B left the country and has not been seen since that time. What will A have to do to get the deed of trust released? J. P.

I know of no way by which he could get his title clear except to begin an action in the district court, asking that he be given a clear title to his land upon his depositing with the court or with some person designated by the court, the amount he may owe if any on his land.

A and B are husband and wife, and are living in Oklahoma. They own 160 acres of land and some other property. They have no children. B dies. What will be done with the estate? Will all go to the surviving husband, or would part be left to B's brother and sister? C. E. F.

Under the Oklahoma law when a man dies leaving a wife and no children, one-half of his estate goes to the surviving wife and the remaining one-half to his parents, if they are living. The same rule applies to the wife. If both father and mother are living, this half would be divided equally between them.

The Oklahoma law is somewhat peculiar, however, in that it says that if there should be no father living, then the half of the estate would go to the surviving brothers and sisters of the deceased, or if one or more of those brothers and sisters are dead and leave children, the children would inherit their respective share.

However, if the estate was accumulated during the time of the marriage by the joint efforts of the husband and wife, and there are no children, then all of the estate would go to the surviving

wife or surviving husband, as the case may be.

If there are surviving children, the Oklahoma law provides for a different distribution. If there is only one child surviving the wife would inherit half and the child would inherit half. If there are two or more children surviving, the wife inherits one-third and the children the remaining two-thirds of the estate.

Will you tell me whether an old soldier has to pay taxes on his pension? M. B.

So long as it remains in the form of a pension check, it is not taxable, but if he converts his pension money into some other form of property, it then becomes taxable.

Is it possible for an ex-service man who never has received his \$60 bonus to still get it? If it is possible, to whom should I apply? M. E. D.

You are entitled to this and should apply to the War Department. I would suggest that you write to your Congressman and have him present the matter to the War Department for you.

If the husband mortgages the farm and livestock without the knowledge of his wife, can the mortgage be foreclosed upon the entire amount of livestock and farm? T. B.

The husband would have no right to mortgage the farm without his wife's consent. He might mortgage his personal property without her consent and his personal property could be sold under a chattel mortgage, but the real estate mortgage that was not signed by the wife would not be a good mortgage.

A owns a farm which is divided by a section line. There is a cottonwood grove on one side of the road and a plowed field on the opposite side. The township grades the road and in so doing cuts the roots of the trees and causes sprouts which have now become trees. Can the township make the road out in A's field, or is the township or A obliged to remove the trees? A. R.

The township has not the right to change the location of this road except by order of the county commissioners, and in the event that it does change the location, it must be changed because the regularly laid out road is no longer serviceable and cannot be put in condition. It might be possible that such condition would arise that the road would have to be changed, and in that event A would be entitled to recover in the way of damages whatever his land was worth, and any other damages that might accrue to him by reason of the changing of this road. If it is necessary to remove the trees and the sprouts from the highway, that is the business of the township officers if it is a township road, or of the county officials if it is a county road.

A and B are husband and wife. A has three children by a former marriage. B has no children. They have been married 15 years. At the time of their marriage the children were 9, 12, and 17 years old. A owned a farm of 160 acres which was mortgaged and he had other debts besides. B went to work to help him pay his debts and raise his children, and by being saving and at the same time going with the plainest of clothing, they have accumulated considerable property. In these years B has raised from \$350 to \$800 worth of chickens and eggs every year which A sells, banks the money in his own name and refuses to let B check on his account.

Now B wishes to have part of this money which she earns from this time on to lay by for herself. In other words, in her own right every year, and A says no. If he has to hire me to do his work, we will just quit. He is laying this money by for his children, and at the same time they are all doing for themselves, and he has already deeded his oldest son 80 acres of land. Do you think this is the right way for a husband to treat his wife? What would you advise me to do? J. B.

Of course, it is not the right way for a husband to treat his wife, and furthermore she does not have to stand it. She is entitled to this money to hold in her own name and spend as she pleases. She can compel her husband to give her a reasonable allowance. Of course, it would be necessary for her to go into court to do this. There is no other way in which she could compel him to do the right thing. It is, of course, up to her to decide whether she wishes to do this or not.

Show Down Coming Now on Rail Rates

NOVEMBER 20 has come and gone and the twice-promised freight rate reduction of 16½ cents on hay and grain is again delayed. This reduction granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission is now made effective December 20. Meanwhile farmers continue to burn corn, because of the low transportation value of corn and the high transportation cost of coal; just as most farmers have long ago marketed their wheat at a loss to obtain spending money.

For every bushel of wheat shipped from Kansas to Galveston, or New Orleans, and most of the big wheat crop of Kansas goes that way, the railroads got 30½ cents a bushel, and 28½ cents a bushel for corn. The rate on corn far exceeds what a farmer gets for his crop from the country elevator.

An elevator firm doing an extensive business in Kansas, writes me that "on hundreds of cars of wheat we have shipped to Galveston and New Orleans, the freight charges have exceeded \$425 a car from Kansas points with direct haul to

Galveston." Many other instances can be cited.

And in 1915 the railroads hauled wheat from Kansas to Galveston for 15 cents a bushel instead of 30½ cents, and were glad to get it.

It still takes 1,440 bushels of corn to pay the freight on a car of 1,375 bushels shipped from Nebraska to Galveston, says the secretary of the Nebraska State Farm Bureau. And the man in Iowa who buys a car of hay at Kansas City for \$5 a ton has still to pay \$10 a ton freight to get it from one state into the other—or do without. He generally does without it.

So vanishes, at least temporarily, a much-advertised "boon to farmers." On the other hand, the repeal of the transportation war taxes by the new tax law, goes into effect January 1, and this will be the last month they will be collected on rail rates and fares. That will help some.

It seems to me we have let slip our best immediate opportunity for getting rates down and business up; to have made the railroads more profitable at the lower rates than they have been since the first of the year at the business-killing higher rates. And I cannot but believe the railroads themselves are eventually to see they have been losers by it.

Speaking from the city viewpoint, no less an accepted authority than the New York National City Bank's review of economic conditions, says for November, "The entire business situation is dominated by the burden of increased freight charges." The review might well have added—"and has been ever since the railway wage cut of 12 per cent on July 1, last, which failed to bring with it the confidently-expected and long-looked-for easement of this burden to business or to the public, the same public which had gone thru its pockets repeatedly to hand the roads an extra billion dollars or so while it went on hoping and losing funds itself."

Not only have the roads been increasing their monthly net earnings since the first of 1921, but they have added to the billion dollars or more contributed by the public, some 600 millions additional by means of this cut in wages and the discharging of men and by changes in operating rules. But neither farmers, nor the country as a whole, have received any benefit from this reduction in wages to railway employees.

The railroads are entitled to a fair return on their investment. Doubtless further reductions in the cost of operation must be brought about, if we are to have lower rates and at the same time fair returns to the carriers.

The roads have wished to make some sharp reductions on coast-to-coast rates to meet the competition of the Panama canal—they can cut rates any time to break down water competition—but these decreases have been held up by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to permit rate adjustment hearings in nearly 20 cities.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, it seems, may increase rail rates without question, or may hold them up, but appears much less potent when it comes to reducing them. Weeks ago the Commission ordered a flat cut of 16½ cents on Western hay and grain to take effect November 20. But the roads have made no cut. Instead, they now propose a decrease not of 16½ per cent, but of 10 per cent, and that it be conditional on a demand for further reductions of employees' wages which they stipulate shall come first. It looks at this writing as if something imperative and mandatory was coming from the Interstate Commerce Commission, regardless of whether wages are cut first, and again, or last.

The head of the American Woolen Trust said the other day in four words, "trade follows the price"—meaning business is good when prices are right. The trouble is that prices cannot become right until they are lower for manufactured products and higher for farm products, and this must be helped and made possible by lower shipping rates. These three things must occur before we shall see the hoped for better times, and the longer lower freight rates are delayed the longer the process is going to take. It is true enough to be axiomatic, that the country as a whole can never get out of the rut of depression until the producers at both ends of the line get a just freight rate on the commodities they have to sell sufficient to reach and benefit the consumer as well as themselves.

The Interstate Commerce Committee has just concluded a month's hearing on my railroad bill. The bill undertakes to repeal Section 15a, the rate-making financial provisions of the Transportation Act giving the railroads a guarantee of 6 per cent on their aggregate value. It also attempts to restore the powers of the state railroad commissions to fix local rates.

The bill has had a great deal of attention centered upon it. All the state railroad commissions, including Judge Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Kansas state commission, have been represented before the committee and have urged its passage. The farm organizations also have been for it. But the railroad executives, including the president, or other executive officer, of nearly every big railroad in the country, have been on hand in full force to oppose it.

The high rail rates must come down. The country knows it and so do the railway heads. Circumstances finally will compel it. But the sooner they come down the better in the end it will be for the country—and for the roads.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

News of the World in Pictures



General Armando Vittorio Diaz Smokes the Pipe of Peace with Chief Plenty Coos of the Crow Tribe; General Diaz, Italy's Chief Representative at the Burial of Our Unknown Soldier, is Shown Lighting the Pipe of Peace Presented to Him by Chief Plenty Coos, a Crow Indian from Montana Who Visited Washington Recently to Pay His Respects to President Harding.



First Photo in This Country Showing Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the Bloodless Surgeon of Vienna Who Cured Lolita Armour Years Ago and Now Giving His First Free Clinic Demonstration in New York City Since His Arrival in the United States to Help Pay the Debt That Austria Owes to American Children; at the Immediate Right of the Surgeon is Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal.



This is a New Studio Portrait of the Princess Bibesco, Wife of Prince Antonio Bibesco, Rumanian Minister to the United States, and Daughter of Herbert Asquith, Former British Premier; a Book by the Princess Entitled, "I Have Only Myself to Blame," Has Caused Much Excitement in Washington for She is Almost as Frank as Her Candid Mother, Whose Memoirs Caused Many Persons in High Positions in England to Quake with Fear.



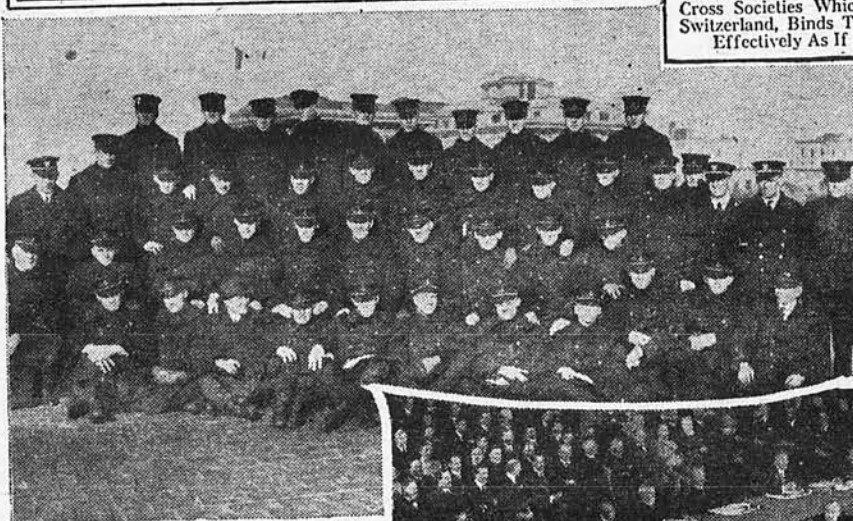
Generalissimo Foch Joins the Army Which Wars on the Great White Plague; With Such a Winsome Little Maiden as Adrienne Meyer, a Tiny Modern Health Crusader to Sell Them It's No Wonder Marshal Ferdinand Foch Made His Purchases So Quickly; He is Shown Holding Adrienne with One Hand While with His Other Hand He Clasps a Sheet of Red Cross Christmas Stamps; Adrienne as a Further Token of Appreciation and Recognition Adds the Double Barred Cross to His Decorations.



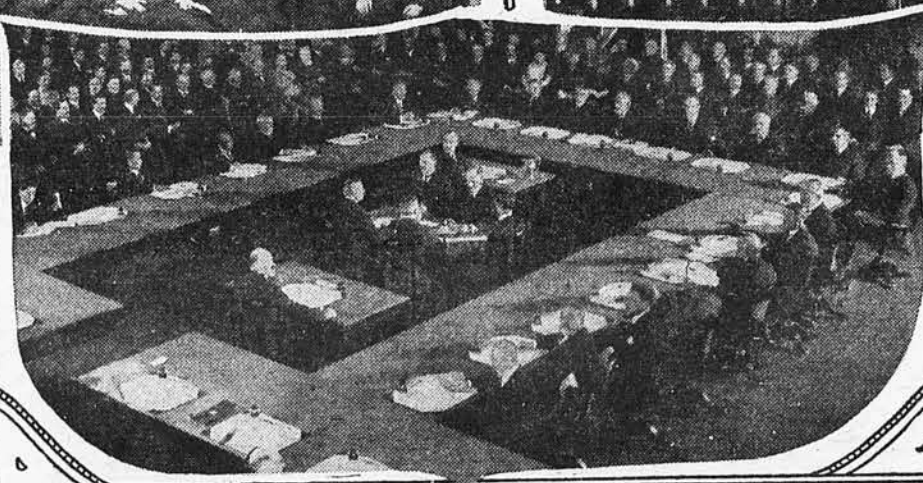
Queen Victoria of Spain is Shown Here in a Red Cross Uniform As She Was Seen Visiting the Wounded Veterans of the Moroccan Campaign in the Hospital of San Jose and Santa Adela in Madrid; the Importance of the Red Cross Work Can Scarcely be Estimated; Glance at a Map of the World and Estimate If You Can the Nursing Needs of the Five Great Continents; the League of the Red Cross Societies Which Centers at Geneva, Switzerland, Binds Together 31 Nations as Effectively As If by Chains of Steel.



This is a Picture of the "Bluebeard of Gambais," Henri Landru and His Legal Wife; He is on Trial at Versailles, France, on Charges of Having Murdered 11 Women Whom He Had Married for Their Money; Despite the Very Damaging Circumstantial Evidence Pointing to His Guilt, the "Bluebeard of Gambais" Remains Unshaken in Nerve, Altho Somewhat Weakened Physically by Imprisonment; He Has Pleaded His Own Cause with Great Dramatic Force.



The Navy Foot Ball Players Ready for the Big Army Game; This View of the Team of the United States Naval Academy was Taken Just Before the Middies Left for Their Final Practice Preceding the Big Game Against the Army Eleven from West Point, at the Polo Grounds; Reading Left to Right in Top Row are, Matthews, Shewell, Flaherty, Powell, Smith, Hamilton, Cullen, Taylor, Woodside, Tucker, Winkler; Second Row Contains, Ensign Scaffe, Assistant Coach, Sanborn, Durgin, Rooney, Noyes, McBride, Welker, Bolles, Conroy, Ensign Butler, Assistant Coach, and Eccles, the Manager; Third Row, Regan, Titus, Taylor, King, Frawley, Captain Larson, Carney, Wiedorn; Front Row, Dole, Folwell, Head Coach, Barchet, McKee, Kochler, Cruise, Norris, Query, Linka, Snyder.



First Official Photograph of the Great World Conference of Nations on the Limitation of Armaments Taken at the Opening of the Third Plenary Session in Washington, D. C.; Seated at the Head of the Table are, Reading Left to Right, Aristide Briand of France, Senator Oscar Underwood, Elihu Root, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes Who is Chairman of the Conference, Arthur James Balfour, Lord Lee and Sir Auckland Geddes of the British Delegation. Representatives of Other Nations are Grouped Around the Table.

First Photo of the Jury Which Decides the Fate of Fatty Arbuckle, the Film Comedian of Los Angeles Now Charged with Manslaughter; 12 of These 14 Persons Will Decide Whether Arbuckle is Guilty of Manslaughter in Connection with the Death of Virginia Rappe, Motion Picture Actress, After the Close of a Party in His Room; Left to Right Among Those Standing are, Harry McGovern, Bailiff, Stephen E. Hopkins, Alternate for Service in Case of Juror's Disability, Henry J. Reel, Thomas Kilkeny, Mrs. Kitty McDonald, Miss Louise F. Winterburn, Mrs. Helen F. Hubbard, and William H. Torrey; Seated are, Mrs. Adeline M. Nelson, Clarence E. Bayre, Arthur H. Crane, Mrs. Dorothy B. O'Dea, August Fritze, and John J. H. Dierks; Mr. Arbuckle Maintains That He is in No Way Responsible for the Death of Miss Rappe.

A Crop That Lifts Fertility

Sweet Clover, Shooting Its Roots Far Down Into the Ground, Gathers and Brings to the Surface Plant Food That Boosts Potato Yields

By Ray Yarnell

WHEN Herman Theden walks thru a field of Sweet clover which reaches to his shoulders, the stalks coarse and filled with woody fibre, he thinks of it in terms of potatoes.

Sweet clover, with its strength and ruggedness, is the guard which takes the lead and prepares the path for the potato which is less able to protect itself and resist the perils that beset the way.

Theden grows Sweet clover as a green manure crop and it has aided in greatly increasing his potato yields as well as enriching the soil for other crops grown as part of his system of rotation.

Improves Soil Conditions

This legume is seeded with wheat. Early in the spring, but late enough to avoid heavy frosts, Mr. Theden broadcasts 15 pounds of Sweet clover seed to the acre in his winter wheat. It is not necessary to stir up the soil. Sweet clover gets a start easily and thrives where other plants would wither away.

In a fair stand of wheat the Sweet clover grows slowly—but it grows. By harvest time the clover will not be tall enough to interfere with cutting the wheat. Usually the tops of its green stalks will just escape the sickle.

Then comes the transformation of the field. One day a bright, golden hue before the wheat is cut, it changes over night into an expanse of green, backed with yellow. In a season with average rainfall the Sweet clover seems literally to jump out of the soil it grows so rapidly. In a drier season it grows more slowly but even under that handicap it, more than many other crops, makes good.

Down into the soil, sometimes for 5 or 6 feet, it sends exploring roots to

tap the hidden fertility so much needed by crops which are produced nearer the surface. This fertility it draws to the surface and stores in its fibrous stalks and branches. It becomes a treasure house of plant food standing shoulder high above the ground.

Into that field, sweet with perfume, Theden's mules pull a riding plow set to turn the soil to a depth of 10 inches. Its roots severed, the Sweet clover top-ple and is buried under a stream of dirt pouring from the polished face of the plow share.

All winter the process of disintegration proceeds. In the late spring Theden plants his potatoes. Thick in the surface soil about the seed is the richness of plant food gathered from far down in the loam by the Sweet clover roots. Decay has released this fertility and the potato plant always hungry, eagerly eats of the banquet prepared

for its future maintenance and growth.

"Sweet clover will add more fertility and humus and put soil in better condition than any other green manure crop I have tried," said Mr. Theden. "It has added many bushels to my acre yield of potatoes. It has increased the production of other crops on the same land. I have tried cowpeas, rye and turnips, and I still use all of them, but Sweet clover is the best and cheapest. Cowpeas give just about as good results, but they are more costly to grow."

One field on the Theden farm was planted to cowpeas this summer. An exceptionally good crop was obtained. The ground was literally matted with heavy vines. These were plowed under this fall in preparation for potato seeding next spring.

A system of crop rotation including wheat, potatoes and alfalfa is followed by Mr. Theden. With this are worked

in green manure crops. Alfalfa usually is left for three years. It is then plowed under and a crop of potatoes grown.

Wheat follows potatoes, one or two crops being produced. Sweet clover is planted with the second wheat crop, is turned under in the fall and is followed by potatoes, completing the rotation.

This system, Mr. Theden says, has enabled him to keep his soil fertile and fairly well supplied with humus, and to produce crops more efficiently by getting larger yields. It is a case of field as well as personal efficiency.

Seeds Timothy With Alfalfa

In alfalfa growing Mr. Theden has had some trouble with the first crop lodging. He overcame this difficulty by seeding his alfalfa at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre and adding 5 pounds of timothy seed to the acre. The timothy holds up the young alfalfa stalks and prevents them from lodging.

Bordeaux mixture, sprayed on the potato vines two or three times a season, has paid good dividends. The spray keeps the potato vines green by preventing tipburn and other diseases, encourages a more sturdy growth and keeps the potatoes growing longer. A year ago Mr. Theden averaged 250 bushels of potatoes to the acre; this season the yield was slightly more than half that amount, due to the unfavorable season. Too much moisture, which delayed harvest, caused many of the potatoes to sprout and grow. Mr. Theden got best results from a field of potatoes on high ground.

Next spring Mr. Theden will treat all seed before planting as a means of controlling disease and he also plans to spray with Bordeaux. The Theden farm contains 260 acres, much of it rich and productive Kaw Valley land.



An Excellent Crop of Sweet Clover on the Farm of C. L. Frey of Trego County; This Legume is Winning There on the Lower Land.

The Light in the Clearing

By Irving Bacheller

(Copyright, The Bobbs-Merrill Company)

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

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

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

Another day, Purvis and Barton ride home from the post office, and are joined by a strange rider. A masked footpad meets them. The stranger is shot dead. Barton throws a stone at the fleeing robber who leaves footprints that are measured. Barton goes to school in Canton and lives with the family of the school master, Michael Hackett.

He opens a letter, previously given him by the Senator and in it he finds a warning from Job. He does chores for the Senator. Amos Grimshaw is arrested for the murder of the stranger, and Barton is the chief witness. Mr. Grimshaw tries to bribe Barton, offers to release Uncle Peabody from his mortgage, but the offer is indignantly refused. Barton is introduced to President Polk. Barton then returns to the home of Mr. Hackett. Later he

dines with the Dunkelbergs and Mr. Grimshaw visits them.

A Bribe is Offered

"Look a' here, Baynes," Mr. Grimshaw began in that familiar scolding tone of his. "I know what you want an' we might jest as well git right down to business first as last. You keep this boy still an' I'll give ye five years' interest."

Aunt Deel gave a gasp and quickly covered her mouth with her hand. Uncle Peabody changed color as he rose from his chair with a strange look on his face. He swung his big right hand in the air as he said:

"By the eternal jumpin'—"

He stopped, pulled down the left sleeve of his flannel shirt and walked to the water pail and drank out of the dipper.

"The times are hard," Grimshaw resumed in a milder tone. "These days the rich men dunno what's a-comin' to 'em. If you don't have no interest to pay you ought to git along easy an' give this boy the eddication of a Silas Wright."

There was that in his tone and face which indicated that in his opinion Silas had more "eddication" than any man needed.

"Say, Mr. Grimshaw, I'm awful sorry for ye," said my uncle as he returned to his chair, "but I've always learnt this boy to tell the truth an' the hull truth. I know the danger I'm in. We're gettin' old. It'll be hard to start over ag'in an' you can ruin us if ye want to an' I'm as scared o' ye as a mouse in a cat's paw, but this boy has got to tell the truth right out plain. I couldn't muzzle him if I tried—he's too much of a man. If you're scared o' the truth you mus' know that Amos is guilty."

Mr. Grimshaw shook his head with anger and beat the floor with the end of his cane.

"Nobody knows anything o' the kind, Baynes," said Mr. Dunkelberg. "Of

course Amos never thought o' killing anybody. He's a harmless kind of a boy. I know him well and so do you. The only thing that anybody ever heard against him is that he's a little lazy. Under the circumstances Mr. Grimshaw is afraid that Bart's story will make it difficult for Amos to prove his innocence. Just think of it. That boy was lost and wandering around in the woods at the time o' the murder. As to that scar, Amos says that he ran into a stub when he was going thru a thicket in the night."

Uncle Peabody shook his head with a look of firmness.

Again Grimshaw laughed between his teeth as he looked at my uncle. In his view every man had his price.

"I see that I'm the mouse an' you're the cat," he resumed, as that curious laugh rattled in his throat. "Look a' here, Baynes, I'll tell ye what I'll do. I'll cancel the hull mortgage."

Again Uncle Peabody rose from his chair with a look in his face which I have never forgotten. How his voice rang out!

Where Honesty Won

"No, sir!" he shouted so loudly that we all jumped to our feet and Aunt Deel covered her face with her apron and began to cry. It was like the explosion of a blast. Then the fragments began falling with a loud crash:

"NO, SIR! YE CAN'T BUY THE NAIL ON MY LITTLE FINGER OR HIS WITH ALL YER MONEY—DAMN YOU!"

It was like the shout of Israel from the top of the mountains. Shep bounced into the house with hair on end and the chickens cackled and the old rooster clapped his wings and crowed with all the power of his lungs. Every member of that little group stood stock-still and breathless.

I trembled with a fear I could not have defined. Quick relief came when, straightway, my uncle went out of the

room and stood on the stoop, back toward us, and blew his nose vigorously with his big red handkerchief. He stood still looking down and wiping his eyes. Mr. Grimshaw shuffled out of the door, his cane rapping the floor as if his arm had been stricken with palsy in a moment.

Mr. Dunkelberg turned to my aunt, his face scarlet, and muttered an apology for the disturbance and followed the money-lender.

I remember that my own eyes were wet as I went to my aunt and kissed her. She kissed me—a rare thing for her to do—and whispered brokenly but with a smile: "We'll go down to the poorhouse together, Bart, but we'll go honest."

"Come on, Bart," Uncle Peabody called cheerfully, as he walked toward the barnyard. "Let's go an' get in them but'nuts."

He paid no attention to our visitors—neither did my aunt, who followed us. The two men talked together a moment, unhitched their horses, got into their buggies and drove away. The great red rooster had stood on the fence eyeing them. As they turned their horses and drove slowly toward the gate, he clapped his wings and crowed lustily.

"Give it to 'em, ol' Dick," said Uncle Peabody with a clap of his hands. "Tell 'em what ye think o' 'em."

At last the Dunkelbergs had fallen—the legendary, incomparable Dunkelbergs!

"Wal, I'm surprised at Mr. Horace Dunkelberg tryin' to come it over us like that—ayes! I be," said Aunt Deel.

"Wall, I ain't," said Uncle Peabody. "Ol' Grimshaw has got him under his thumb—that's what's the matter. You'll find he's up to his ears in debt to Grimshaw—prob'ly."

As we followed him toward the house, he pushing the wheelbarrow loaded with sacks of nuts, he added:

"At last Grimshaw has found somethin' that he can't buy an' he's awful surprised. Too bad he didn't learn that lesson long ago."

(Continued on Page 8.)

Farm Bureaus Meet in Dixie

Credits, Marketing, and Shipping are Discussed

BY E. C. SNELL

MORE than a thousand delegates representing 46 states and a paid-up membership of nearly a million members journeyed to Atlanta, Ga., last week to attend the third annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation held November 21-23 at that place.

From the opening of the convention the sessions were so smooth that many were inclined to wonder whether the control had not been vested in a well-oiled political machine. If there were any unfavorable criticisms of the meeting there was no time for them from the floor. During the last year the American Farm Bureau Federation has been particularly active along four lines: First, organization; second, obtaining agricultural legislation; third, the establishment of co-operative marketing enterprises; and fourth, transportation; thru seeking a reduction of freight rates.

The first session was devoted to a welcome by Mayor James L. Key of Atlanta, and Governor K. W. Hardwick of Georgia with a response by James W. Morton, the genial executive committee member of the American Farm Bureau from Georgia, appointment of committees on resolutions and credentials, an address by Dr. Andrew M. Soule of the Georgia Agricultural college and then followed 10 minute reports of the various department heads of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the annual address of President Howard.

Cheers Greet President Howard

The applause which greeted President James R. Howard of Iowa, the head of the organization, as he reviewed the American Farm Bureau Federation's work for the past 10 months and set forth the problems confronting the farmer today, showed the high esteem which the membership have for their executive head. Mr. Howard declared that the old fashioned Golden Rule is a fundamental, economic law that will right the wrongs of the American farmer as he painted for his audience a picture of the economic woes of America and the world. He declared that the organization had been able to complete in detail or make material progress on all things authorized by resolution at the Indianapolis convention except the Collective Bargaining bill and the Truth-in-Fabrics bill. Some progress has been made on both of these and the ground work laid for further accomplishment later on.

Speaking of the present position of the farmer, Mr. Howard said: "The year thru which we have just passed has been the most disastrous of American agriculture. A World War, followed by too rapidly forced deflation and an unbalanced production spell the principal causes. The war itself was a crime, the rapid deflation was unnecessary and the unbalanced production was disastrous alike to agriculture and business."

Much Progress Made Already

"The efforts of the American Farm Bureau Federation have been successful in already reducing railroad rates 50 million dollars and more are to follow. During the year five national marketing conferences have been held, the purpose of which is to promote co-operation to shorten the farmer's road to market. As a result of the appointment of the Farmers' Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen we have the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., with a subscribed membership at this time of 25,000 farmers and 600 elevators and 300 new members joining daily. Fifty million bushels of marketable grain are already under contract and at the present rate of progress the U. S. Grain Growers should have 150,000 members a year from now representing 300 million bushels of grain."

Millions Saved for Cotton Growers

According to C. O. Moser, secretary of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, who led the discussion on cotton-marketing, 50 million dollars worth of cotton will be marketed this year in the South by cotton-marketing associations. Approximately 100,000 cotton growers who have signed binding contracts for five years or more

are now marketing their crop at an advantage which in Oklahoma and Texas is estimated to be bringing them a profit of more than \$150 a member over street buyers' prices or a grand total profit of 15 million dollars for the membership. Cotton-marketing associations have been completed in five states and within a year it is hoped that at least 25 per cent of the entire cotton acreage of the country will be under contract by the American Cotton Growers' Association.

Other commodity discussions were held on livestock, fruit, dairy products and wool and all reported enviable progress. Prof. H. W. Mumford in reporting on the farmers' livestock marketing plan prepared by the Committee of Fifteen, declared that the plan was receiving the greatest of encouragement and that within a year they hoped to be functioning in a large way.

Nearly 1500 County Bureaus Now

The report of the secretary showed that there are 607,272 paid-up members in the field belonging to 1,486 county farm bureaus and 46 state farm bureau federations, all members of the American Farm Bureau. It was also reported that there are more than half a million additional members who for one reason or another are not yet eligible for membership in the American Farm Bureau. Nine new state federations have joined and 222,878 members were added to the roster during the year.

President James R. Howard of Iowa and Oscar E. Bradfute of Ohio were unanimously re-elected president and vice-president respectively by the 63 delegates. Three changes were made in the personnel of the executive committee. H. C. McKenzie of Walton, N. Y., was elected from the Northern District in place of E. B. Cornwall. C. H. Gray of Nevada, Mo., was replaced by Ralph Snyder of Oskaloosa, Kan., in the Central Region and C. S. Brown of Tucson, Ariz., replaced W. G. Jamison of La Veta, Colo., in the Western Region. The other nine members of the executive committee were re-elected.

At a meeting of the executive committee following the convention J. W. Coverdale was re-elected secretary and given more executive detail work. Charles E. Gunnels was re-elected treasurer and made director of organization, which was formerly in charge of Mr. Coverdale. Salaries were slightly reduced and committees of three executive committeemen placed in charge of every department.

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from Page 7.)

He stopped his wheelbarrow by the steps and we sat down together on the edge of the stoop as he added:

"I got mad—they kep' pickin' on me so—I'm sorry, but I couldn't help it. We'll start up ag'in somewhere if we have to. There's a good many days' work in me yet."

As we carried the bags to the attic room I thought of the lodestone and the compass and knew that Mr. Wright had foreseen what was likely to happen. When we came down Uncle Peabody said to me:

"Do you remember what you read out of a book one night about a man sellin' his honor?"

"Yes," I answered. "It's one o' the books that Mr. Wright gave us."

"It's somethin' purty common sense," he remarked, "an' we stopped and talked it over. I wish you'd git the book an' read it now."

The Rules of Honor

I found the book and read aloud the following passage:

"Honor is a strange commodity. It cannot be divided and sold in part. All or none is the rule of the market. While it can be sold in a way, it cannot be truly bought. It vanishes in the transfer of its title and is no more. Who seeks to buy it gains only loss. It is the one thing which distinguishes manhood from property. Who sells his honor sells his manhood and becomes simply a thing of meat and blood and bones—a thing to be watched and driven and cudgelled like the ox—for he has sold that he cannot buy, not if all the riches in the world were his."

A little silence followed the words. Then Uncle Peabody said:

"That's the kind o' stuff in our granary. We've been reapin' it out o' the books Mr. Grimshaw scolded about, a little here an' a little there for years, an' we knew it was good wheat. If he had books like that in his house mebbe Amos would 'a' been different. An' he'd 'a' been different. He wouldn't 'a' had to come here tryin' to buy our honor like you'd buy a hoss."

"Oh, dear!" Aunt Deel exclaimed wearily, with her hands over her eyes; "a boy has to have somethin' besides pigs an' cattle an' threats an' stones an' hoss dung an' cow manure to take up his mind."

Uncle Peabody voiced my own feeling when he said:

"I feel sorry, awful sorry, for that boy."

We spent a silent afternoon gathering apples. After supper we played Old Sledge and my uncle had hard work to keep us in good countenance. We went to bed early and I lay long hearing the autumn wind in the popple leaves and thinking of that great thing which had grown strong within us, little by little, in the candle-light.

"A dead fish can swim down-stream but only a live one can swim up it," said Uncle Peabody as we rode toward the village together. We had been talking of that strong current of evil which had tried to carry us along with it. I understood him perfectly.

A Rainy Sunday

It was a rainy Sunday. In the middle of the afternoon Uncle Peabody and I had set out in our spring buggy with the family umbrella—a faded but sacred implement, always carefully dried, after using, and hung in the clothes press. I remember that its folded skirt was as big around as my coat sleeve and that Uncle Peabody always grasped it in the middle, with hand about its waist, in a way of speaking, when he carried it after a shower. The rain came on again and with such violence that we were drenched to the skin in spite of the umbrella. It was still raining when we arrived at the familiar door in Ashery Lane. Uncle Peabody wouldn't stop.

"Water never scares a live fish," he declared with a chuckle as he turned around. "Good-by, Bart."

He hurried away. We pioneers rarely stopped or even turned out for the weather. Uncle Peabody used to say that the way to get sick was to change your clothes every time you got

wet. It was growing dusk and I felt sorry for him.

"Come in," said the voice of the schoolmaster at the door. "There's good weather under this roof."

He saw my plight as I entered. "I'm like a shaggy dog that's been in swimming," I said.

"Upon my word, boy, we're in luck," remarked the schoolmaster.

I looked up at him.

"Michael Henry's clothes!—sure, they're just the thing for you!"

"Will they go on me?" I asked, for, being large of my age, I had acquired an habitual shyness of things that were too small for me, and things, too, had seemed to have got the habit of being too small.

"As easily as Nick Tubbs goes on a spree, and far more becoming, for I do not think a spree ever looks worse than when Tubbs is on it. Come with me."

Michael Henry's Clothes

I followed him upstairs, wondering how it had happened that Michael Henry had clothes.

He took me into his room and brought some handsome soft clothes out of a press with shirt, socks and boots to match.

"There, my laddie buck," said he, "put them on."

"These will soon dry on me," I said.

"Put them on—ye laggard!" Michael Henry told me to give them to you. It's the birthday night o' little Ruth, my boy. There's a big cake with candles and chicken pie and jellied cookies and all the like o' that. Put them on. A wet boy at the feast would dampen the whole proceedings."

I put them on and with a great sense of relief and comfort. They were an admirable fit—too perfect for an accident, altho at the time I thought only of their grandeur as I stood surveying myself in the looking-glass. They were of blue cloth and I saw that they went well with my blond hair and light skin. I was putting on my collar and necktie when Mr. Hacket returned.

"God bless ye, boy," said he. "There's not a bear in the township whose coat and trousers are a better fit. Sure if ye had on a beaver hat ye'd look like a lawyer or a statesman. Boy! How delighted Michael Henry will be! Come on now. The table is spread and the feast is waiting. Mind ye, give a good clap when I come in with the guest."

We went below and the table was very grand with its great frosted cake and its candles, in shiny brass sticks, and its jellies and preserves with the gleam of polished pewter among them. Mrs. Hacket and all the children, save Ruth, were waiting for us in the dining-room.

"Now sit down here, all o' ye, with Michael Henry," said the schoolmaster. "The little lady will be impatient. I'll go and get her and God help us to make her remember the day."

He was gone a moment, only, when he came back with Ruth in lovely white dress and slippers and gay with ribbons, and the silver beads of Mary on her neck. We clapped our hands and cheered and, in the excitement of the moment, John tipped over his drinking glass and shattered it on the floor.

"Never mind, my brave lad—no glass ever perished in a better cause. God bless you!"

What a merry time we had in spite of recurring thoughts of Uncle Peabody and the black horse toiling over the dark hills and flats in the rain toward the lonely farm and the lonelier, beloved woman who awaited him! There were many shadows in the way of happiness those days but, after all, youth has a way of speeding thru them—hasn't it?

Rain Upon the Windows

We ate and jested and talked, and the sound of our laughter drowned the cry of the wind in the chimney and the drumming of the rain upon the windows.

In the midst of it all Mr. Hacket arose and tapped his cup with his spoon.

"Oh you merry, God-blessed people," he said. "Michael Henry has bade me speak for him."

The schoolmaster took out of his pocketbook a folded sheet of paper. As he opened it, a little, golden black-tipped feather fell upon the table.

"Look! here is a plume o' the golden robin," the schoolmaster went on. "He dropped it in our garden yesterday to lighten ship. I fancied, before he left, the summer's work and play being ended. Ye should 'a' seen Michael Henry when he looked at the feather."

Dairy Cows are Getting Results

EVERY working day last year Kansas dairy cows produced the value of 600 acres of land worth \$200 an acre. Dairy products amounted to 5 per cent of the total value of all farm crops produced. In 10 years the value of dairy products in Kansas has increased 300 per cent. The state ranks ninth in number of milk cows at the present time.



Kansas is Giving Much Effort to Improving Average Farm Herds; the Livestock and Dairy Business Can be Placed on a More Efficient Basis.

How it tickled his fancy! I gave him my thought about it.

"Nay, father," he answered. "Have ye forgotten that tomorrow is the birthday o' our little Ruth? The bird knew it and brought this gift to her. It is out o' the great gold mines o' the sky which are the richest in the world."

"Then these lines came off his tongue, with no more hesitation about it than the bird has when he sings his song on a bright summer morning and I put them down to go with the feather. Here they are now:

TO RUTH

"Little lady, draw thy will
With this Golden Robin's quill—
Sun-stained, night-tipped, elfish thing—
Symbol of thy magic wing!

"Give to me thy fairy lands
And palaces, on silver sands.
Oh will to me, my heart implores,
Their alabaster wall and floors!
Their gates that ope on Paradise
Or earth, or Eden in a trice.
Give me thy title to the hours
That pass in fair Aladdin towers.
But most I'd prize thy heavenly art
To win and lead the stony heart.
Give these to me that solemn day
Thou'rt done with them, I humbly pray.

"Little lady, draw thy will
With this Golden Robin's quill."

He bowed to our young guest and kissed her hand and sat down in the midst of our cheering.

Magic Towers in Fairyland

I remember well the delightful sadness that came into my heart on the musical voice of the reader. The lines, simple as they were, opened a new gate in my imagination beyond which I heard often the sound of music and flowing fountains and caught glimpses, now and then, of magic towers and walls of alabaster. There had been no fairies in Lickitysplit. Two or three times I had come upon fairy footprints in the books which Mr. Wright had sent to us, but neither my aunt nor my uncle could explain whence they came or the nature of their errand.

Mr. Hacket allowed me to write down the lines in my little diary of events and expenses, from which I have just copied them.

We sang and spoke pieces until nine o'clock and then we older members of the party fell to with Mrs. Hacket and washed and dried the dishes and put them away.

Next morning my clothes, which had been hung by the kitchen stove, were damp and wrinkled. Mr. Hacket came to my room before I had risen.

"Michael Henry would rather see his clothes hanging on a good boy than on a nail in the closet," said he. "Sure they give no comfort to the nail at all."

"I guess mine are dry now," I answered.

"They're wet and heavy, boy. No son o' Baldur could keep a light heart in them. Sure ye'd be as much out o' place as a sunbeam in a cave o' bats. If ye care not for your own comfort think o' the poor lad in the green chair. He's that proud and pleased to see them on ye it would be a shame to reject his offer. Sure, if they were dry yer own garments would be good enough, God knows, but Michael Henry loves the look o' ye in these togs and then the President is in town."

That evening he discovered a big stain, black as ink, on my coat and trousers. Mr. Hacket expressed the opinion that it might have come from the umbrella but I am quite sure that he had spotted them to save me from the last home-made suit I ever wore, save in rough work, and keep Michael Henry's on my back. In any event I wore them no more save at chore time.

I began to make good progress in my studies that week and to observe the affection with which Mr. Hacket was regarded in the school and village. I remember that his eyes gave out and had to be bandaged but the boys and girls in his room behaved even better than before. It was curious to observe how the older ones controlled the younger in that emergency.

Sally Gave No Heed

Sally came and went, with the Wills boy, and gave no heed to me. In her eyes I had no more substance than a ghost, it seemed to me, altho I caught her, often, looking at me. I judged that her father had given her a bad report of us and had some regrets, despite my knowledge that we were right, altho they related mostly to Amos.

Next afternoon I saw Mr. Wright and the President walking back and forth on the bridge as they talked together. A number of men stood in front of the blacksmith shop, by the river shore, watching them, as I passed, on my way to the mill on an errand. The two statesmen were in broadcloth and white linen and beaver hats. They stopped as I approached them.

"Well, partner, we shall be leaving in an hour or so," said Mr. Wright as he gave me his hand. "You may look for me here soon after the close of the session. Take care of yourself and go often to see Mrs. Wright and obey your captain and remember me to your aunt and uncle."

"See that you keep coming, my good boy," said the President as he gave me his hand, with playful reference, no doubt, to Mr. Wright's remark that I was a coming man.

"Bart, I've some wheat to be threshed in the barn on the back lot," said the Senator as I was leaving them. "You can do it Saturdays, if you care to, at a shilling an hour. Stack the straw out-of-doors until you've finished then put it back in the bay. Winnow the wheat carefully and sack it and bring it down to the granary and I'll settle with you when I return."

I remember that a number of men who worked in Grimshaw's saw-mill were passing as he spoke.

"Yes, sir," I answered, much elated by the prospect of earning money.

I left with a feeling of keen disappointment that I was to see so lit-

tle of my distinguished friend and a thought of the imperious errands of men which put the broad reaches of the earth between friend and friend.

I remember repeating to myself the words of the Senator which began: "You may look for me here soon after the close of the session," in the tone in which he had said them. As of old, I admired and tried to imitate his dignity of speech and bearing.

When I returned from the mill they were gone.

The examination of Amos was set down for Monday and the people of the village were stirred and shaken by wildest rumors regarding the evidence to be adduced. Every day men and women stopped me in the street to ask what I knew of the murder. I followed the advice of Bishop Perkins and kept my knowledge to myself.

My life went on at the same kindly, merry pace in the home of the schoolmaster. The bandages over his eyes had in no way clouded his spirit.

"Ah, now, I wish that I could see you," he said one evening when we were all laughing at some remark of his. "I love the look of a merry face."

Better Treatment at School

I continued to wear the mysterious clothes of Michael Henry, save at chore time, when I put on the spotted suit of homespun. I observed that it made a great difference with my social standing. I was treated with a greater deference at the school, and Elizabeth Allen invited me to her party, to which,

however, I had not the courage to go, having no idea what happened to one at a village party.

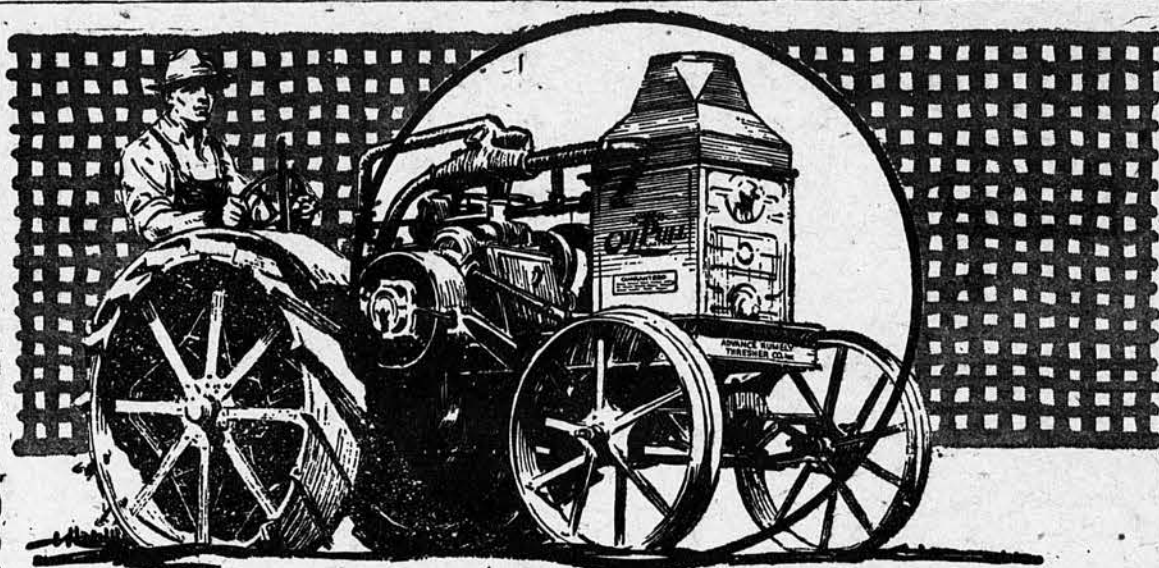
I asked a boy in my Latin class to tell me.

"Oh, ye just fly around an' kiss and git kissed till ye feel like a fool."

That settled it for me. Not that I would have failed to enjoy kissing Sally, but we were out, as they used to say, and it would have embarrassed both of us to meet at a party.

Saturday came and, when the chores were done, I went alone to the grain barn in the back lot of the Senator's farm with flail and measure and broom and fork and shovel and sacks and my luncheon, in a push cart, with all of which Mrs. Wright had provided me.

It was a lonely place with woods on three sides of the field and a road on the other. I kept laying down beds of wheat on the barn-floor and beating them out with the flail until the sun was well over the roof when I sat down to eat my luncheon. Then I swept up the grain and winnowed out the chaff and filled one of my sacks. That done, I covered the floor again and the thump of the flail eased my loneliness until in the middle of the afternoon two of my schoolmates came and asked me to go swimming with them. The river was not forty rods away and a good trail led to the swimming hole. It was a warm bright day and I was hot and thirsty. The thought of cool waters and friendly companionship was too much for me. I went with them.



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More ancient than the human form is that joy of the young in the feel of air and water on the naked skin, in the frog-like leap and splash and the monkey-chatter of the swimming hole. There were a number of the "swamp boys" in the water. They lived in cabins on the edges of the near swamp. I stayed with them longer than I intended. I remember saying as I dressed that I should have to work late and go without my supper in order to finish my stent.

It was almost dark when I was putting the last sack of wheat into my cart, in the gloomy barn, and getting ready to go.

A rustling in the straw near where I stood stopped me suddenly. My skin prickled and began to stir on my head and my feet and hands felt numb with a new fear. I heard stealthy footsteps in the darkness. I stood my ground and demanded:

"Who's there?"

I saw a form approaching in the gloom with feet as noiseless as a cat's. I took a step backward and, seeing that it was a woman, stopped.

"It's Kate," the answer came in a hoarse whisper as I recognized her form and staff.

"Run, boy—they have just come out of the woods. I saw them. They will take you away. Run."

Escape From Real Peril

She had picked up the flail and now she put it in my hands and gave me a push toward the door. I ran, and none too quickly, for I had not gone fifty feet from the barn in the stubble when I heard them coming after me, whoever they were. I saw that they were gaining and turned quickly. I had time to raise my flail and bring it down upon the head of the leader, who fell as I had seen a beef fall under the ax. Another man stopped beyond the reach of my flail and, after a second's hesitation, turned and ran away in the darkness.

I could hear or see no other motion in the field. I turned and ran on down the slope toward the village. In a moment I saw some one coming out of the maple grove at the field's end, just ahead, with a lantern.

Then I heard the voice of the schoolmaster saying:

"Is it you, my lad?"

"Yes," I answered, as I came up to him and Mary, in a condition of breathless excitement.

I told them of the curious adventure I had had.

"Come quick," said the schoolmaster. "Let's go back and find the man in the stubble."

I remembered that I had struck the path in my flight just before stopping to swing the flail. The man must have fallen very near it. Soon we found where he had been lying and drops of fresh blood on the stubble.

"Hush," said the schoolmaster.

We listened and heard a wagon rattling at a wild pace down the road toward the river.

"There he goes," said Mr. Hacket. "His companions have carried him away. Ye'd be riding in that wagon now, yerself, my brave lad, if ye hadn't 'a' made a lucky hit with the flail—God bless ye!"

"What would they 'a' done with me?" I asked.

"Oh, I reckon they'd 'a' took ye off, lad, and kep' ye for a year or so until Amos was out of danger," said Mr. Hacket. "Maybe they'd drowned ye in the river down there an' left yer clothes on the bank to make it look like an honest drowning. The devil knows what they'd 'a' done with ye, laddie buck. We'll have to keep an eye on ye now, every day until the trial is over—sure we will. Come, we'll go up to the barn and see if Kate is there."

Just then we heard the receding wagon go roaring over the bridge on Little River. Mary shuddered with fright. The schoolmaster reassured us by saying:

"Don't be afraid. I brought my gun in case we'd meet a painter. But the danger is past."

He drew a long pistol from his coat pocket and held it in the light of the lantern.

But Kate Had Gone

The loaded cart stood in the middle of the barn floor, where I had left it; but old Kate had gone. We closed the barn, drawing the cart along with us. When we came into the edge of the village I began to reflect upon the strange peril out of which I had so luckily escaped. It gave me a heavy

sense of responsibility and of the wickedness of men.

I thought of old Kate and her broken silence. For once I had heard her speak. I could feel my flesh tingle when I thought of her quick words and her hoarse passionate whisper. She must have come into the barn while I was swimming and hidden behind the straw heap in the rear end of it and watched the edge of the woods thru the many cracks in the boarding.

I knew, or thought I knew, why she took such care of me. She was in league with the gallows and could not bear to see it cheated of its prey. For some reason she hated the Grimshaws. I had seen the hate in her eyes the day she dogged along behind the old money-lender thru the streets of the village when her pointing finger had seemed to say to me: "There, there is the man who has brought me to this. He has put these rags upon my back, this fire in my heart, this wild look in my eyes. Wait and you shall see what I will put upon him."

I knew that old Kate was not the irresponsible, witless creature that people thought her to be. I had begun to think of her with a kind of awe as one gifted above all others. One by one the things she had said of the future seemed to be coming true.

When we had pulled the cart into the stable I tried to shift one of the bags of grain and observed that my hands trembled and that it seemed very heavy.

As we were going into the house the schoolmaster said:

"Now, Mary, you take this lantern and go across the street to the house of Deacon Binks, the constable. You'll find him asleep by the kitchen stove. Arrest his slumbers, but not rudely, and, when he has come to, tell him that I have news of the devil."

"This shows the power of knowledge, Bart," he said to me when we entered the house.

I wondered what he meant and he went on:

An Ideal of Public Service

"You have knowledge of the shooting that no other man has. You could sell it for any money ye would ask. Only ye can't sell it, now, because it's about an evil thing. But suppose ye knew more than any other man about the law of contracts, or the science of bridge building, or the history of nations or the habits of bugs or whatever. Then ye become the principal witness in a different kind of case. Then it's proper to sell yer knowledge for the good of the world and they'll be as eager to get it as they are what ye know about the shooting. And nobody'll want to kill ye. Every man o' them'll want to keep ye alive. But mind, ye must be the principal witness."

Deacon Binks arrived, a fat man with a big round body and a very wise and serious countenance between side whiskers bending from his temple to his neck and suggesting parentheses of hair, as if his head and its accessories were in the nature of a side issue. He and the schoolmaster went out-of-doors and must have talked together while I was eating a bowl of bread and milk which Mrs. Hacket had brought to me.

When I went to bed, by and by, I heard somebody snoring on the little porch under my window. The first sound that reached my ear at the break of dawn was the snoring of the same sleeper. I dressed and went below and found the constable in his coon-skin overcoat asleep on the porch with a long-barreled gun at his side. While I stood there the schoolmaster came around the corner of the house from the garden. He smiled as he saw the deacon.

"Talk about the placid rest of Egyptian gods!" he exclaimed. "Look at the watchful eye of Justice. How well she sleeps in this peaceful valley! Sometimes ye can hardly wake her up at all, at all."

He put his hand on the deacon's shoulder and gave him a little shake. "Awake, ye limb o' the law," he demanded, "Prayer is better than sleep."

The deacon arose and stretched himself and cleared his throat and assumed an air of alertness and said it was a fine morning, which it was not, the sky being overcast and the air dank and chilly. He removed his greatcoat and threw it on the stoop saying:

Deacon, you lay there. From now on I'm constable and ready for any act that may be necessary to maintain the law. I can be as severe as Napoleon Bonaparte and as cunning as Satan, if I have to be."

I remember that thru the morning's work the sleepy deacon and the alert constable contended over the possession of his stout frame.

The Deacon Slept Easily

The constable shouldered the gun and followed me into the pasture where I went to get the cow. I saw now that his intention was to guard me from further attacks. While I was milking, the deacon sat on a bucket in the doorway of the stable and snored until I had finished. He awoke when I loosed the cow and the constable went back to the pasture with me, yawning with his hand over his mouth much of the way. The deacon leaned his elbow on the top of the pen and snored again, lightly, while I mixed the feed for the pigs.

Mr. Hacket met us at the kitchen door, where Deacon Binks said to him:

"If you'll look after the boy today, I'll go home and get a little rest."

"God bless yer soul, ye had a busy night," said the schoolmaster with a smile.

He added as he went into the house: "I never knew a man to rest with more energy and persistence. It was a perfect flood o' rest. It kept me awake until long after midnight."

That last peril is one of the half-solved mysteries of my life. The following affidavit, secured by an assistant of the district attorney from a young physician in a village above Ballybean, never a matter of record, heightened its interest for me and my friends.

"Deponent saith that about eleven o'clock on the evening of the 24th of September—that on which the attack upon me was made—a man unknown to him called at his office and alleged that a friend of the stranger had been injured and was in need of surgical aid. He further alleged that his friend was in trouble and being sought after and that he, the caller, dared not, therefore, reveal the place where his friend had taken refuge. He offered the deponent the sum of ten dollars to submit to the process of blindfolding and of being conducted to said place for the purpose of giving relief to the injured man. Whereupon the deponent declares that he submitted to said process and was conducted by wagon and trail to a bark shanty at some place in the woods unknown to him where the bandage was removed from his eyes. He declares further that he found there, a strong built, black-bearded man about thirty years of age, and a stranger to him, lying on a bed of boughs in the light of a fire and none other. This man was groaning in great pain from a wound made by some heavy weapon on the side of his head. The flesh of the cheek and ear were swollen and lacerated. Deponent further declares that he administered an opiate and dressed and put a number of stitches in the injured parts and bound them with a bandage soaked in liniment. Then deponent returned to his home, blindfolded as he had left it. He declares that the time consumed in the journey from the shanty to his home was one hour and ten minutes."

It should be said that, in the theory of the district attorney the effort to retire the principal witness, if, indeed, that were the intention of their pursuit of me, originated in the minds of lawless and irresponsible men. I know that there are those who find a joy in creating mysteries and defeating the law, but let it be set down here that I have never concurred in the views of that able officer.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Bloc That Does Things

From the Peoria Journal.

For scores of years the farmers have waited for legislation which would help the basic industry of the Nation to be thoroly stabilized. But they waited in vain. There was legislation regarding hours of labor on railroads, tariff, taxation, immigration, interstate commerce and every other subject—but there is no legislation which even pretends to protect the farmer and his basic industry.

The farmers were slow in deciding that they must do some work by themselves if they wished to get Congressional action. But when they once moved along this line they moved solidly and in a straight unyielding line.

The agricultural bloc in the Senate and in the House has done things. The agricultural states are well represented. Politics is scarcely taken into consideration. Democrats unite with

Republicans in sustaining the farm program. Senator Capper, who has been fighting other senators on other issues, is working hand in hand with them on agricultural bills.

"Class legislation" is not desirable, we are told. Perhaps that is correct. But the Nation has known for years that the farmers must be given certain things, and the farmers cannot be blamed for insisting upon getting those things which the Nation knows they must have.

To Kansas Poultry Breeders

It means a great deal for a Capper Poultry club member to receive a cash prize as a reward for good work with her chickens, but even happier is the girl who receives a live prize in the form of a cockerel, pair or trio of fine birds of the same breed she is raising. Nine Kansas poultry breeders were our friends this year, and L. A. Moore of Hiawatha, Kan., breeder of White Wyandottes, has offered the first prize for 1922. In Mr. Moore's own words this is "A cockerel that is a show bird worth working for." Are there any breeders of Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks,

or other popular breeds who wish to make the contest for next year more interesting for the girls and at the same time advertise their own good stock? A first and second prize of each variety of standard chickens will be accepted. Breeders' prizes will be shipped the last of December, 1922, express charges to be paid by the winners.

Any breeder wishing to offer a prize for competition in the contest for next year should write to Mrs. Lucile Ellis, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. We thank the breeders who gave prizes in previous contests for their generosity.

Kansas Poultry Judges Win

Kansas boys and girls in various judging contests that have been held this fall have taken high rank and have acquitted themselves with credit.

The poultry judging team from Kansas State Agricultural college has been announced winner of the judging contest held in connection with the Heart of America Poultry show. Members of the team are: Arlie Duree, Leavenworth; N. R. Bickford, Bart-

lett; C. O. Watson, Pittsburg; Clyde E. Stout, Manhattan.

Prof. Loyal F. Payne is coach of the team and he is proud of its work and success.

Seek Vaccine for Chickens

Experiments involving many field and laboratory tests are being conducted at the Kansas State Agricultural college to determine the efficacy of a vaccine for fowls to prevent cholera, typhoid and roup. It has been determined that cholera and roup are caused by the same organism. In field tests a vaccine produced at the college by Prof. F. R. Beaudette, has given some very satisfactory results and this is now being tested out in the laboratory. If these tests are successful more field work will be done by college experts. No vaccine is being given out at this time because the chemists are not in a position yet to guarantee it.

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Among the County Agents

BY RURAL CORRESPONDENTS

HESSIAN fly is scarce in Wilson County this year. C. O. Grandfield, county agent, reports that E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist of Kansas State Agricultural college, was in the county recently and made an examination in a number of fields which show no serious infestation. However, he says that there is some infestation of alfalfa with the alfalfa aphid, and that considerable damage will be done unless a severe winter kills out the pest. Mr. Yost says that Mr. Kelly reports a large infestation of fly in Crawford and Montgomery counties.

Shipping Association Organized

A co-operative livestock shipping association was organized recently in Osage county. L. H. Rochford, county agent, says that 24 shippers living in the vicinity of Lyndon organized the association which is known as the Lyndon Livestock Shippers association.

The following men were elected as a board of directors: Ray Whitlock, Charles Williams, Sam Glenn, J. D. Jennings and T. L. Tiffany. Mr. Rochford says that any man wishing to ship livestock will have the privilege of shipping thru the association. The privileges of the association will not be confined to members of any farm organization.

Wilson Plans Meat Demonstrations

There will be a demonstration on meat cutting, curing and canning in Wilson county, December 14-15. C. O. Grandfield, Wilson county agent, says the demonstration will be under the direction of Frantz P. Lund of States Relation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. According to Mr. Grandfield Mr. Lund will assist C. G. Elling of the extension division of Kansas State Agricultural college with the butchering and curing demonstration, and Miss Susanna Schnemayer, also of the extension division of the college, will demonstrate the meat canning.

To Increase Pasture Areas

One of the projects of the Harvey County Farm Bureau next year will be the seeding for permanent pastures. Mr. Kimball says the bureau has a large number of grasses in view for trial in different combinations and that he would be glad to hear from any one desiring to increase their permanent pasture area, and who would like to try out some of these grasses for next year in co-operation with the farm bureau.

Wins First Prize on Pigs

Joe Mellecker, a member of the Penal Pig club, has made a remarkable record for a young boy in club work. Joe chose a purebred Hampshire gilt to enter in the contest. The pig won first prize of \$4 in the Hodgeman County Boys' and Girls' Club Fair at Hanston. He then decided to exhibit it at the Great Southwest Fair at Dodge City and again took first prize. He will enter the pig club work again next year.

Market Grain Thru Milk

With grain as cheap as it is at present, Avery C. Maloney, Bourbon county agent, says that farmers can well afford to market a great deal of it in the form of milk. He says farmers with dairy cows should feed 1 pound of grain to every 3 or 4 pounds of milk produced by the cow. He says that 1 pound of grain will cost 1 cent, while the 3 or 4 pounds of milk will bring from 5 to 8 cents. Farmers should weigh the milk from every cow about once a week, he says, and should keep

increasing the amount of grain fed as long as the cow will produce 3 or 4 pounds of milk for every pound of grain. He says that farmers who do not have alfalfa or legume hay, should feed an average of about a pound a day of cottonseed or linseed meal to supply the protein lacking in the fodder or silage.

Sudan Makes Good Pasture

Sudan grass as a pasture crop, is being recommended by the Lyon County Farm Bureau. C. L. McFadden, county agent, says that a large number of dairymen in the county are adopting it as a pasture crop. Some of those who are especially well pleased with it are Faye Davis, Americus; John Husband, Plymouth, and E. H. Inman, Americus.

Cherokee County Fights Blackleg

This is the season of the year when farmers should be on the lookout to protect their calves from blackleg, according to Roy E. Gwin, Cherokee county agent. Mr. Gwin says that the blackleg can be prevented easily by the use of aggressin.

Neosho Strong on Dairying

Farmers in Neosho county are going in for dairying. C. D. Thompson, county agent, and several farmers made a trip recently to Wisconsin to bring back with them two carloads of dairy stock. More than one carload of this stock had already been ordered by farmers living in the southern part of the county. The animals were taken to Chanute where they were unloaded and distributed.

Butcher Clubs in Ellis County

Several farmers in Ellis county are butchering and selling meat direct to the people in the towns. Carl L. Howard, Ellis county agent, says that a great many people are taking advantage of this opportunity to reduce the cost of living in this way.

New Irrigation Project

Mark Havenhill, irrigation specialist from Kansas State Agricultural college was in Ford county recently and an irrigation project was started on the farm of L. E. Geoffroy north of Dodge City, according to a recent issue of the Ford County Farm Bureau Bulletin. This project is planned to irrigate about 50 acres.

The Farmers' Calendar

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

Dec. 13-15—State Grange Meeting, Chanute, Kan.

Dec. 21-23—Kansas State Horticultural Society, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 9 to March 14—Commercial Creamery Short Course, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

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

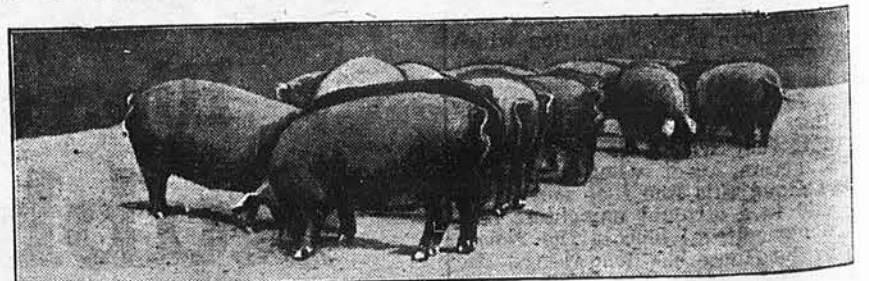
Jan. 11-13—Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 14-21—Western National Livestock Show, Denver, Colo.

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

Feb. 6-11—Farm and Home Week, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 8-9, Kansas State Farm Bureau Meeting, Manhattan, Kan.



Boys' and Girls' Pig Clubs are Doing Much to Keep Young Folks on the Farm and to Arouse a Greater Interest in Swine Production.

Middle West Plains News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

WELD county, Colorado, with no standing 50 years ago so far as its agricultural values were concerned, ranks as the twenty-sixth county of the entire United States in value of crops and livestock, reports the Census Bureau. In a list of the 50 leading counties of the Nation, Weld holds this position with a total crop and livestock value in 1919 of \$23,203,475. Its crop value alone was \$21,198,360, giving it the rank of twenty-third county in this respect.

When Lumber Wasn't Used

A relic of Kansas frontier days was made the possession of the entire state recently when Tom Stauth, a Dodge City frontiersman, gave an old wooden sod plow to the state historical society. This plow had seen service in cutting the sod to build many homes for the early settlers of Southwestern Kansas. Constructed mostly of oak, it was capable of turning sod to a depth of 4 inches and 18 inches in width. Such slabs of sod were preferred by the pioneers to logs, even when the latter were available, as sod houses were declared to be warmer, and were more easily built.

Culling—By the Other Fellow

Poultry culling is an entirely proper line of activity, but the results obtained depend somewhat on the person doing the work. A Jewell county, Kansas, woman recently lost 80 of her best laying hens thru the "services" of an "expert." The man offered to cull her flock of hens at the seemingly reasonable rate of 1 cent a bird. He then would take the culled birds at the market price, he promised. The proposition was good only in theory, for in practice the "expert" picked out the best laying hens for himself. Now the county farm bureau is sending out warnings to prevent repetition of the trick.

Many More Tractors in Colorado

Complete reports of county assessors to the Colorado state board of immigration show there were 4,497 farm tractors owned and operated in the state last spring, compared with 3,613 reported for last year and 2,253 for 1919. The use of tractors in the general farming districts of Eastern Colorado has been increasing rapidly in the last three years, and other districts show a steady increase. Weld county is first with 504 tractors, while Logan county is second with 431. Thirteen counties report more than 100 tractors each. Kit Carson county, which reported 26 tractors in 1919, has 226 this year.

He's Strong for Sudan Grass

Both quantity and quality are shown in the Sudan grass produced by Harvey Wells of Kingman county, Kansas, this year. The first crop, sown May 5 and cut July 4, reached a height of 9½ feet, said to be the tallest Sudan grass ever raised in that section. The second crop, planted July 5, grew 6½ feet tall, while a third crop, sown later, made a growth of 3 to 4 feet. Mr. Harvey says the grass makes great roughening for stock, altho it is not quite so tender and succulent when permitted to grow to such extreme height.

Eight Tons of Rhubarb—\$1,040

Just ordinary "pieplant" may give astonishing returns sometimes. Frank Robbins, living south of Wichita, Kan., has a 2½ acre patch of rhubarb. He sold this season 8 tons of stalks which brought him a gross return of \$1,040.

Another Consolidated School

The Kingsdown consolidated school in Ford county, Kansas, was opened this fall with 100 pupils. The old Kingsdown school building and two one-room buildings are being used temporarily. A \$70,000 building will be ready for use by January 1, it is expected. The new building will be thoroly modern, with 14 classrooms, a combination gymnasium and auditorium, offices and rest rooms. The campus of this consolidated school contains 8 acres. The central school

plant, when completed, will have playgrounds and apparatus, a teacherage, a superintendent's cottage, and a school garage.

Club Boys Produce Much Pork

Eight Pratt county, Kansas, high school boys, members of the Pratt High School Pig club, produced more than 10,000 pounds of pork in six months at an average cost of \$6.19 a hundred-weight, according to the records of the club as announced by Edgar Martin, vocational agricultural teacher at the Pratt high school. Fifty-five pigs were raised by the club members. The club was organized last winter, and in February eight boys purchased purebred Duroc Jersey or Poland China gilts, all due to farrow in two months. Each boy kept an accurate account of what it cost to raise the hogs, even to charging for his own labor.

3600 Cubic Feet of Melon Seeds

It would be an unusual experience, wouldn't it, to step into a pool 4 feet deep and 30 feet square, filled with watermelon seeds? That is the sort of pit in which melon seeds intended for market are put on the Dickman ranch, in Kearny county, Kansas. The melons are dried first, then threshed with regular threshing outfits, with special attachments. When the seeds are ready for market they are taken out of the pit, dried, cleaned, bagged and shipped to the East. Various other kinds of seeds also are shipped from the Dickman ranch.

The Farm Poultry Flock

BY L. B. REED

Values of Chickens and Eggs in Kansas Have Doubled in Last 10 Years

In 10 years the value of the surplus poultry and eggs sold from Kansas farms has doubled, the year ending March 1, 1921, showing a value of \$22,573,114 compared with \$11,369,098 in 1911, and in 20 years it has quadrupled. These are the official state figures gathered by assessors for the state board of agriculture.

The Government Census figures of 1920 show an increase in the number of poultry on the farms of about 10 per cent over 1910, there being 17,297,041 fowls on hand January 1, 1920, valued at \$15,453,540. These figures also reveal the fact that the value of the product for every fowl on the Kansas farm was \$1.30 in surplus sold, which of course does not include the value of poultry products consumed by producers.

The helpful hen is an unfailing source of income which should be given more extensive and careful attention. Poultry and eggs are always important in their contribution to the daily menu of Kansas farmers and in the drastic deflation which has occurred prices of these products have not suffered nearly so much as markets for crops and livestock. Statements are commonly made by farmers that had it not been for the money derived from surplus poultry and eggs there would be a much sorer story to chronicle. Poultry products sold in Kansas for the year ending March 1, 1921, averaged \$137 for every farm.

Hens Add to Farm Profits

In October, 1919, I built a new chicken house and started into the poultry business. Last January I had 107 hens and pullets and I am now keeping an accurate account of the feed and supplies purchased. My record thus far shows that my profit will be much larger than I had anticipated and a little later I will give you the record for the whole year.

I feed kafir early in the morning, whole oats about 10 a. m., and I give the chickens a warm wet mash at noon consisting of bran, vegetables, fruit scraps, and peelings that have been cooked together with beef scraps and sour milk. I also feed my chickens all of the corn they will eat at night. The grain is fed in a deep litter of wheat straw.

S. F. Hambleton.
Sycamore, Kan.



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CHICKS and hens must have lime in order to grow and in order to produce hard-shelled eggs.

98% Carbonate of Lime

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake analyzes 98% carbonate of lime. It insures full egg production when kept in every pen continuously.

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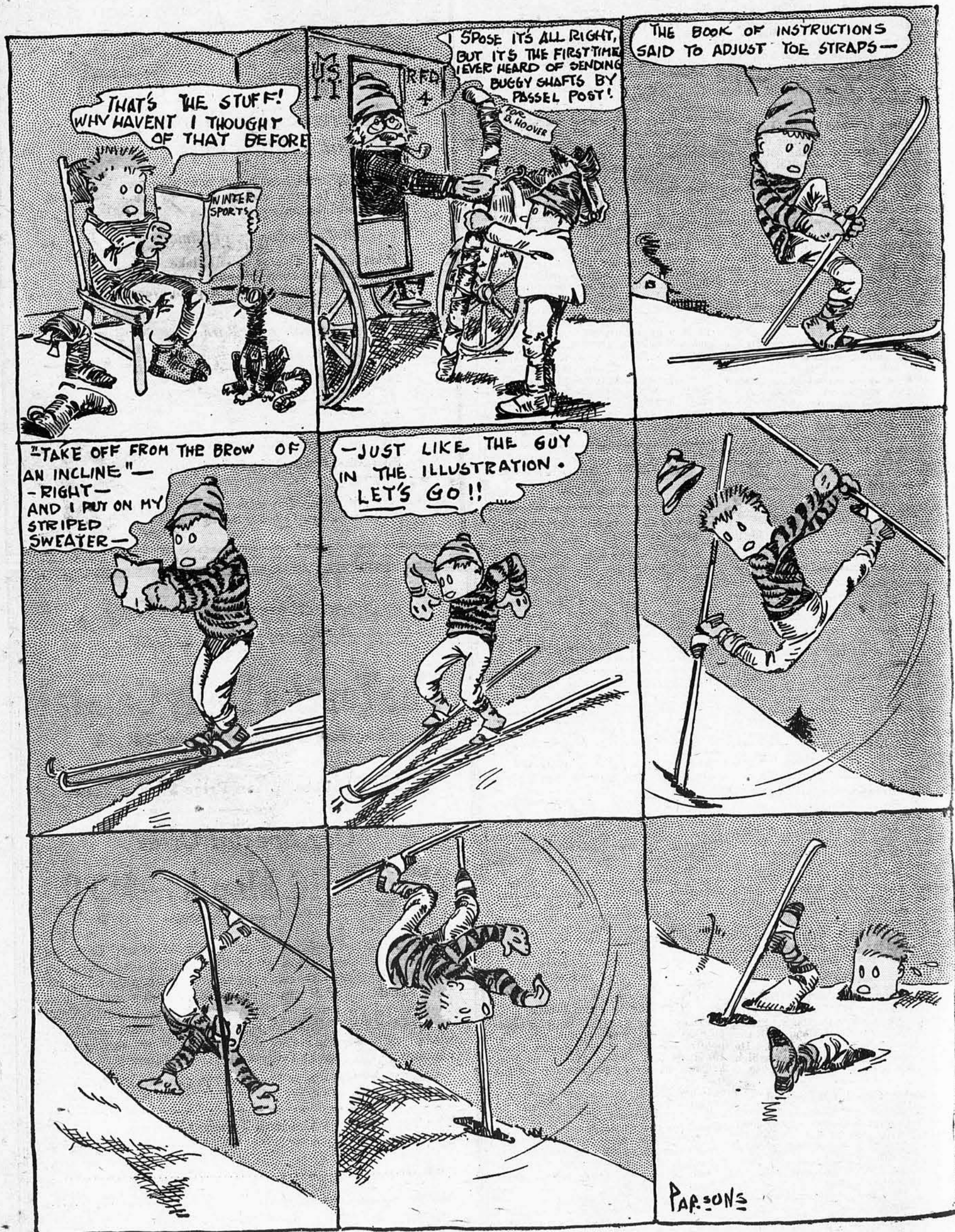
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WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Buddy's Winter Sports Get Him Into Trouble Despite the Fact That He Follows Directions Closely in the Book of Instructions



Capper Pig Club News

Fall Pigs Should Return Good Profits

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

WHAT kind of care have club members given their sows at farrowing time this fall, and how are they planning to handle the pigs during the winter? These were the questions that occurred to me as I read a recent letter from Junior Dawdy of Shawnee county. Also, I wondered, did the boys who failed to save at least a high percentage of their spring litters take precautions against a repetition of such losses.

"My sow farrowed 11 live pigs," reported Junior. "Last spring, when she farrowed, she killed three by laying on them, so this year we hung a lantern in her pen so the pigs and sow could see one another. We think this is a successful plan, as we haven't lost a pig. When the pigs were farrowed I wrapped them in warm cloths, and they all started off well. They must have heard the saying, 'Root hog or die,' for they surely root and play in the straw. I have my hog house completed and painted, and those pigs are fixed up fine with their floors and straw rugs."

Bred Gilts Need Special Care

So Junior isn't going to run any risk of losing any of his fall litter, and he has prepared a shelter that should keep the pigs from becoming chilled and perhaps stunted during cold weather. Given proper care during the winter, fall pigs are pretty certain to return good profits under present conditions. In the contest work, the fall litter is not included in pork production totals, but is counted in the total profit from the year's work.

Judging by the steady stream of reports of sales made by club members it wouldn't seem as if very many gilts would be held to be bred and sold next spring, but I know some of the boys plan to do this. There is an excellent chance for profit in this, too, but these boys should keep in mind that bred gilts should have rations especially suited to their condition. A too-heavy corn ration nearly always will cause trouble at farrowing time, many breeders believe. Use, instead, a mixed ration that will have a mildly laxative effect on the gilts. Feed and care for them right, fellows, then when you're ready to sell them next spring you'll be able to say, "These gilts have had the treatment which should insure good, healthy litters."

Another Prize for Next Year

Here's some news that will be of interest to every old member who is re-enrolling for club work, and to the hundreds of boys who are ready to get into the contest for the first time. C. E. Cain & Son of Pomona, Kan., have this message for the Capper Pig club: "As we are in the Spotted Poland China hog business we will be glad to give a gilt next fall to the boy who makes the best showing with a Spotted Poland contest entry during 1922, the gilt to be either bred or open as the winner may prefer. We are breeding

50 tried sows and gilts for spring farrow, so should have something really good for the lucky boy." Thanks, gentlemen, Capper Pig club boys and the club management appreciate such a generous offer. Now may we have similar offers to represent the Polands, Chester Whites and Hampshires?

Send in Your Application

As this is written, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for December 3, containing announcement of the Capper Pig club for 1922, has not yet been mailed to subscribers. Despite this, numerous inquiries are coming from boys who have been waiting to enroll in the new club. And a fine percentage of the members of this year's club, given a chance to hold their places for next year, are returning an enthusiastic "Yes" to the question, "Will you continue club work?" To the question, "What are the prospects for lining up a complete team in your county?" the fellows are answering "Good," "Fine," "Excellent," and similar encouraging words. Tell you what, 1922 should be a record-breaker for the Capper Pig club. Here's the application blank, so fill it out and send it to the club manager while you have the opportunity. This blank is for use either by boys who wish to apply for membership in the pig club, or for girls who desire to join the poultry club. Let's hear from you today.

To Where the West Begins

From the Washington Palladium. A caravan of three prairie schooners and several teams of horses passed thru Washington, Kan., recently. It must have made some of the old timers think of days gone by. The people were from Sullivan county, Mo., and they had been on the road more than a week, and we'll say they looked cleaner and livelier than persons getting out of a Pullman after that length of time. They said the part of Kansas they came thru looked good—but having purchased land in Colorado, they must push on.

Commercial Creamery Course

Among the many interesting features of the Farmers' Short Course at the Kansas State Agricultural college which will be in session from January 19 to March 4 will be a Commercial Creamery Course that offers excellent training for present and prospective creamery operators and ice cream manufacturers.

The subjects in this course will be taught by some of the best instructors in the college and the work will be intensely practicable and suited to the best needs of Kansas farmers at this time. No tuition will be charged, and the laboratory fees will be very moderate. Detailed information can be obtained by addressing the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Earle H. Whitman, Pig Club Manager.
Mrs. Lucile A. Ellis, Poultry Club Manager.

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

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.
(Write pig or poultry club)

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

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

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

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

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



Simple
Instructions
for
Butchering
on the
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Use the Coupon. The book will come to you by return mail, or we will tell you the name of a nearby dealer who has one for you FREE. Write Today.

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THE CAREY SALT CO.
Desk 401
HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

CUT THIS OUT

FREE Book Makes Home Butchering Easy

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Farmers everywhere are beating low market prices on hogs, sheep and cattle by butchering right at home. This book makes it easy for any farmer to provide all the meat necessary for the entire family for a year and at the same time have ample to sell to neighbors, and in towns and cities at good profit.

You Can Make Good Money!

There is nothing hard about Home Butchering or Meat Curing. And there is splendid money ready for any farmer who has home killed and home cured hams, bacon, beef and mutton to sell. Book shows—

- How to Select Stock
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- Correct Way to Slaughter
- Dressing and Skinning
- How to Chill

- How to Cut Meat
- Knives Commonly Used
- Simple Home Equipment
- Many Working Pictures
- Many Other Valuable Facts

No need to "guess." Know the facts and everything is simple and easy. This book is a most practical guide, fully illustrated. Should be in the hands of every farmer anxious to cut down living costs and make money at the same time. "Recipes for Curing Meat" included.

Mail This Coupon Today

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THE CAREY SALT CO.
Desk 401, Hutchinson, Kan.
Without obligating me, please send me your Free Book, "Simple Instructions on Butchering on the Farm," or tell me name of nearest dealer who has the book for free distribution.

NAME

ADDRESS

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

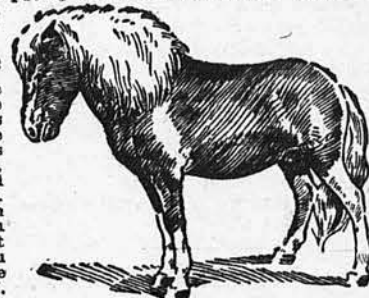
A Real Gasoline Automobile

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 to go. Some girl or boy is going to be the proud owner of this Culver Racer—

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.

BILLY SCOTT,

803 CAPPER BUILDING,

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Six lessons in home nursing have been promised the women of this community. At the first lesson, given November 12, there were 38 women in attendance. Many of them were the mothers of little children, women who associate winter with thoughts of colds and croup.

The nurse, Pearl Martin, who acted as teacher, began her lesson with a brief discussion of diphtheria and cancer. She emphasized the points made in recent magazine articles, especially the importance of attending to a sore throat in the beginning and the need of consulting a physician about any lump in the flesh or a wart or mole that has become sore.

In speaking of the need for extreme care to prevent spreading contagion in one's home, Miss Martin emphasized the fact that the hand is seldom clean tho its owner seems to think it is generally so. No other part of the body comes in contact with so many unclean objects. Not the least source of contamination is the handkerchief that too many women make a practice of carrying in the hand. This is one of the most thoughtless and selfish habits one can practice, the speaker asserted.

There were only six of the 38 women present who had clinical thermometers in their homes. Only one woman felt sure that she had a room that would make a good sick room. Light and air and properly tinted walls were the three main requisites given for a suitable room for the sick. The cheapest of all remedies, sunlight, is one of the most valuable. We were told of several germs of contagious diseases that could not live 5 hours in the rays of the sun.

Beds Made for Comfort

The main part of the lesson was a demonstration in making the bed, changing the draw sheet and gown of a sick person and in arranging pillows to insure comfort for the patient. One adjustment of pillows that many afflicted with restlessness or sleeplessness might try is as follows: Lie on the side with one pillow beneath the head, another close under the back, a very small one under the abdomen and another between the knees and ankles.

Light spreads of dimity or seersucker were advised. They are more easily laundered and look well.

Many of the present day ways of caring for the sick would shock our great grandparents. When one complained of indigestion or lack of appetite, the women of the older school studied and worked over the cooking of some dainty that would entice the sick person to eat. The one who went from this home to the hospital not long ago was left entirely without food for four days and without water for most of the time. He was also left without medicine. The first food given after the fast was grape juice. Perhaps the average case of indigestion would not be helped by such drastic treatment, but probably more rest for the stomach would be advisable.

Shawnee Folks Enjoy Their Party

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

It is pretty certain what presents some Shawnee county folks will receive for Christmas, judging from the Christmas-Gift party given the Shawnee county rural women at the Y. W. C. A. in Topeka recently. Mrs. Julia Klene, county home demonstration agent, was hostess, and while it was her purpose to give the Shawnee county women a real party, the particular reason for the entertainment was to help them find things to make for Christmas gifts.

Suggestions in many kinds of handicraft included handkerchiefs, plain, fancy and with all conceivable stitchings and trimmings, aprons for mother

or the little girl, a delightful pattern being shown in unbleached muslin with cut-outs of cretonne, table mats covered with unbleached muslin and embroidered in blue and white among which were a paring knife, a stencil brush, coffee cans with shiny blue coats ready for winter plants and even shellacked cat-tails and other plants for house decoration.

Making Christmas candies will be an important part of the holiday season

We first cooked our meat in the ways we like it cooked and seasoned it as for serving. After cooking, the meat was packed as tightly into the jars as possible, and nothing but the natural juices from cooking were put in. The sausage had very little more lard in the can than what went in with the little balls, but these were packed as closely as possible without crushing.

Steam pressure is best for processing but the cold water method will do very well if the cooking process is long

Marjorie's Almanac

Robins in the tree top,
Blossoms in the grass,
Green things a-growing
Everywhere you pass;
Sudden little breezes,
Showers of silver dew,
Black bough and bent twig
Budding out anew;
Pine tree and willow tree,
Fringed elm, and larch—
Don't you think that May-time's
Pleasanter than March?

Apples in the orchard
Mellowing one by one;
Strawberries upturning
Soft cheeks to the sun;
Roses faint with sweetness,
Lilies fair of face,
Drowsy scents and murmurs
Haunting every place;
Lengths of golden sunshine,
Moonlight bright as day—
Don't you think that summer's
Pleasanter than May?

Roger in the corn patch
Whistling negro songs;
Pussy by the hearth-side
Romping with the tongs;
Chestnuts in the ashes
Bursting thru the rind;
Red leaf and gold leaf
Rustling down the wind;
Mother "doin' peaches"
All the afternoon—
Don't you think that autumn's
Pleasanter than June?

Little fairy snowflakes
Dancing in the flue;
Old Mr. Santa Claus,
What is keeping you?
Twilight and firelight
Shadows come and go;
Merry chime of sleigh-bells
Tinkling thru the snow;
Mother knitting stockings
(Pussy's got the ball)—
Don't you think that winter's
Pleasanter than all?
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

and Mrs. Klene had ready for her guests tested recipes which will be of practical use in the home manufacture of holiday candies. She demonstrated the making of some of them, bringing out valuable precautions, such as the advisability of mixing the salt and soda in the peanut brittle recipe and the correct way to make the hard ball test in water in making divinity. Every drop of hot sirup from the spoon must fall on the preceding one and form the ball there, building up instead of spreading out. The recipes suggested for Christmas candies are patience, divinity, peanut brittle, Cleveland choice chocolates and Mrs. Moger's maple fudge.

Home Demonstration Leader Talks

Because there might be farm women present at this party who did not know about the help the home demonstration agent can give them, Mrs. Klene had, as a special guest, Miss Crigler, state home demonstration leader, who explained just what it is the home demonstration agent attempts to do.

"It is to bring to you the best methods of taking care of your routine work with the least expenditure of energy and time that we come to you," said Miss Crigler, explaining further that if there is a way of lessening those miles that must be walked every day from stove to sink and back again, if there is a better way to wash those endless dishes, if there is a more efficient method of preparing meals it is the purpose of this woman to point out that way.

And one of the biggest things a home demonstration agent can hope to do concerns the boys and girls of our country. That they be physically fit, economically efficient, citizens of high ideals, that they may have the right recreation and social environment is a task in the accomplishing of which fathers and mothers need the help the county demonstrator can give.

Fresh Meat the Year Around

How many times have you had so many fresh meat scraps after butchering that you did not know what to do with them? How many times has your sausage begun to taste old before you could eat it all? We found a way to overcome both of these difficulties last year. We canned our spareribs, liver, backbone and sausage by the cold pack method and had meat as fresh and good all season as when canned.

enough. We processed our meat 3 hours—2 hours one day and 1 hour the next.

It is almost time to butcher again, and we still have several jars of canned meat left. It has been a pleasure to have meat ready when we had sudden need for it, to say nothing of the enjoyment we had of eating fresh meat any time we desired it.

Wyandotte County. Rachel Rae.

Window Shades Can Be Turned

To clean window shades, unwind gradually and dust on both sides. If they are soiled, apply cornmeal or fuller's earth with a stiff brush. Window shades that are soiled only at the bottom or that are cracked or frayed near the bottom can be removed from the roller, turned upside down, the bottom nailed to the roller and a new hem stitched at the other end.

Ever Hear of Pumpkin Flour?

Not long ago my daughter gave me a can of pumpkin flour and told me she would be glad to have me try making some pies of it. I have kept house for 51 years and have made many dozens of pumpkin pies but I had never heard of pumpkin flour.

It took me some time to make up my mind to try it but one day I decided to see what kind of success I would have. I followed the recipe given on the can which is as follows:

3 tablespoons pumpkin flour 1 tablespoon molasses
1 cup boiling water Pinch salt
2 eggs Cinnamon, ginger,
1/2 cup sugar nutmeg, allspice
2 cups milk and cloves to suit
taste.

Beat the pumpkin flour into the boiling water. Add the eggs beaten with the sugar. Combine with molasses, milk, salt and spices. Blend by beating thoroughly with egg beater. Pour into a tin lined with pastry.

When I served the pie I listened intently for the family's verdict, which came decidedly in favor of the pie. My husband remarked that it seemed to him that the pumpkins this year had a better flavor than usual. That seemed to me quite complimentary. I thought I would like to tell the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze that if they did not raise any pumpkins this year they do not need to be denied the pleasure of eating pumpkin pies—they can just purchase a can of pumpkin flour. Mrs. I. N. R. Riley County.

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.

Coat Should Be Tanned

I had a coat made from the hide of a spotted cow, and the white spots still remain. Is there any way that I can change the color of the spots without having them tanned?—P. P. S.

I know of no other way to change the white spots on the coat other than by having it tanned.

Butchering Recipes

Will you print the recipes for sweet pickle or brine cured pork, pickled pigs' feet, Vienna sausage and head cheese?—Mrs. L. C. K.

Because these recipes require a good deal of space it is not possible for us to publish them in the paper. However, if you, or any of our readers will send me a self addressed and stamped envelope, I shall be glad to send any recipes needed at butchering time.

How to Develop the Bust

Will you please tell me what I can do to develop the bust?—Mrs. L. F. T.

To develop the bust take the following exercises: Stand with one foot slightly in advance of the other, then stretch the arms forward as far as possible and pull back as if you were holding back a horse. Repeat this exercise six times, first one foot in advance and then the other. Repeat every morning.

Young Girls' Jumper Dress

1208—Women's Dress. This afternoon dress of foulard is cut on simple and conservative lines. Sizes 16 and 18 years and 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

1214—Women's Dress. The slashed neck and long, loose sleeves are the



new features of this design. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1196—Girl's Jumper Dress. A smart variation of the jumper style is shown in this model. A tucked gimp of organdy is worn with it. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

When Eyes Shine Brightest

Story of Santa Claus Influences for Good

BY MRS. VELMA WEST SYKES

NO DAY is so significant to the child as Christmas, and grown-ups enjoy it nearly as much as children. Where there are little ones in the home, Christmas is more interesting than in a home of adults, and wise parents plan months ahead the pleasant surprises Christmas morning will bring. I hope there are no parents who are opposed to the story of Santa Claus. There are many things in life much less real and with less influence for good than the story of the jolly old Saint Nick. It is difficult to explain to a child that Christmas is that time when all of us should feel at peace

she could pull it out. The eye was a glass one with a pin an inch long on it. By haying her cared for at once, there were no ill effects. But it was a dangerous experience, and manufacturers should be prohibited from making toys equipped in this manner. But until they are, watch the toys! For studious children, books are nearly always acceptable, but one must use discretion in their selection. We know now that many of the fairy tales about wolves gobbling grandmothers and giants roasting people in dungeons are unsuitable for young children, and are responsible for a great deal of



Christmas Morning is the Happiest Time of the Year for the Children; and Parents Enjoy It Almost as Much.

with everyone, and give our loved ones gifts. But when we tell him about Santa Claus, he understands what Christmas means and gets a great deal of delight out of the mysterious preparations.

We always have a tree for our children, and since they are old enough to string popcorn and cranberries and make paper decorations, we let them help decorate the tree. Their happiness is touching, and they go to bed on the night before Christmas with the thought that morning will find the tree loaded with new toys. The most important question to parents at this time is, "What toys shall we buy?"

Suitability of Toys Important

We must first consider what we have to spend. It is discouraging to find the things we want beyond our means. But the most expensive toys are not any more dear to the child than the cheaper ones, so their suitability should be the paramount consideration.

Little girls of all ages love dolls. The more life-like they are, the better the little mother likes them. Therefore, dolly should have several dresses so that she can be dressed and undressed. Doll furniture and doll buggies, tea sets and kitchen sets make little house-keepers happy, as do little brooms and sweepers.

Boys like trains, baseballs, tool chests, constructive toys and noisy things like drums and whistles. Clown dolls are enjoyed by some boys, but the majority of them are more interested in kiddie-kars, roller coasters, tricycles and toys of that nature.

Parents should remember that toys are an essential part of a child's education, and are invaluable in providing an outlet for the activity with which normal children are endowed. Toys should always be usable. It is a mistake to give a child a toy that is a touch-me-not. It ceases, then, to be a toy. One must consider a child's likes and dislikes in toys. What would bring pleasure to Mary might not suit Martha or Margaret.

In buying animal toys for children, be careful to see of what the eyes are made. I bought my baby a small teddy bear recently, and she swallowed one of the eyes, it having loosened so

nervousness and fear of the dark. There are a number of jingle books, properly illustrated, that youngsters enjoy and which do not deal with any kind of horrors. The animal stories by Thornton Burgess are always enjoyed by children, and Alice in Wonderland affords many harmless thrills. For heavier readers, parents who can afford it will find The Book of Knowledge or The Wonder World a great help to children in their school work.

He Played Sick Once Too Often

Raymond, my oldest boy, had always disliked to attend school. Recently I found a way to keep him from "playing off sick," for he resorted to this and all kinds of methods to keep out of school. I had punished, begged and hired him, but to no avail.

The other morning he remained in bed until after breakfast, saying "he did not feel able to go to school." I pretended to feel very badly about him, and assumed an anxious air. When his brother, Rega, had gone on to school Raymond was ready to get up, eat a hearty breakfast and romp all day as he had on former occasions.

I told him it would never do for a little boy so ill as he was to get up for breakfast, so I brought him a dish of breakfast food and a soft cooked egg. He ate this and asked for more. I gave him one more dish of breakfast food, and told him he must not eat any more. Then I gave him a dose of medicine. Several times during the morning he begged to be allowed to get up to play with his little brother, but I told him he was too ill to romp around.

When dinner time came, he said, "Oh, mamma, you know I'm not sick. Let me get up and eat dinner!" "Oh, yes, you are sick. Mother will bring your dinner," I said. He ate his dinner in silence and soon fell asleep.

A little after 4 o'clock, Rega came home bringing one of their favorite playmates who "came to see how Raymond was, and play awhile." Raymond was too ill to play, I said.

The next morning Raymond was up and ready for breakfast first, and I have no more trouble getting him to go to school. Mrs. Alta Phillips.

ONE day Bryce, 5 years old, entered the room where his two little sisters were playing "house" with their dolls. "I am going to be the daddy," he said. "No you can't," said one little girl. "Well, then," said he, "I'll be the 'houn' dog." Mrs. F. C. Seward Co., Kansas.



Leave it to the kiddies to pick Kellogg's Corn Flakes—yes ma'am, just like you will!

Put a bowl of KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes and a bowl of imitations in front of any youngster! See KELLOGG'S disappear! Try the experiment on yourself!

It's great to know the difference in corn flakes—the difference between the genuine and the "just-as-goods"! Kellogg's have a wonderful flavor that would win your favor by itself—but when you know that Kellogg all-the-time crispness! Well—they just make you glad. That's the only way to say it!

Kellogg's will snap-up-kiddie appetites something wonderful! And, our word for it—let the littlest have their fill—just like Daddy must have his!

You'll never know how delicious corn flakes can be until you eat KELLOGG'S!



Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES

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

Grow Dollars From Dimes



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98 E. 4th St., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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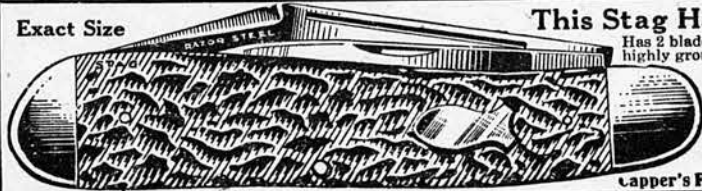
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For Our Young Readers

A Story of Flit, the Prairie Dog

BY FLORENCE M. PETTEE

IN THE far West lived a little prairie dog called Flit. He lived in a wonderful, great house in the ground. This home had but one door, which he and his brothers had dug. It was a fascinating underground home. There were dozens of halls running in and out, like a kitten chasing its tail.

figure staring at him. Quick as a prairie dog itself O-chee-chee dashed horseback straight for Flit's open door. But quicker than lightning Flit dived out of sight. He ran thru many winding halls to alarm the rest of the household.

"O-ho!" said Scamper-Feet, listening to the tale of trembling Flit, "You must barely show your nose when Indians ride by, for they like prairie dog stew as much as white folks like chicken."

They both listened. The hoof beats were dying away. Even the crafty Indian couldn't find Flit in his underground, winding home.

So to Scamper-Feet Flit said, "We can play hide-and-seek all day and never be caught—if we're careful. No one has a finer home for hiding."

Soon Flit and Scamper-Feet again peeked from their front door. But only a cloud of dust told where the Indians had gone. As they looked about them on the wide prairie no less than 50 other prairie dogs were looking after the Indians.

Such Curious Creatures!

To this day the first thing a person notices about a prairie dog is its fondness for front-door peeking. So prairie dogs wouldn't be prairie dogs without front doors. Besides, Flit and his kind are the most curious dogs in the world.

Maybe they always have to keep watching out. For even a little prairie dog doesn't like people. They seem like fierce giants to Flit and his friends.

Which is Correct?

Which is proper to say: 11 and 7 and 9 are 28 or is 28? If you think you know which it is you may send your answers along with the puzzle answer.

One day Flit, who was very lively and very curious, heard a strange noise outside the door. Very eagerly the prairie dog crept up slowly. Very cautiously it peeked out just far enough to see the sun. Then, like a dart, Flit sat up quickly on his haunches. What did he see?

There were three big horses, with high, leather saddles. On the horses' backs were three brown-skinned Indians, for Flit lived in Indian country. The Indians were riding along slowly. Two big chiefs rode well in front. A little Indian boy sat on the big black horse behind.

The little Indian's name was O-chee-chee. He had very black hair and very bright eyes. He saw Flit's curious

From Our Letter Writers

My cat is larger than any cat in the neighborhood, and guess what he caught once—a half grown rabbit. He seemed glad to let me see what he had caught. He is a good cat and I hope he always will live because I love him so much. I don't know what I would do if it wasn't for Tabby. When I play with my marbles he hits the pretty ones with his paw. He likes bright colors and if you laugh he thinks you are making fun of him and goes and lies down. I sometimes lay him on the ground and tickle him and he turns over just as cute as anything! I wish good luck to the one who tries to train his cat.
Yuma, Colo. Opal Stebbins.

Going to Market

I live on a fruit and garden tract about 5 miles from Denver. Sometimes I go to market with my brother. I have to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning but I think it fun. I have a black pony named Beauty and I have a

buggy and harness too. I often go riding. My sister and I drive Beauty to town sometimes and also to school. I am 13 years old. Pearl June Nichols, Wheatridge, Colo.

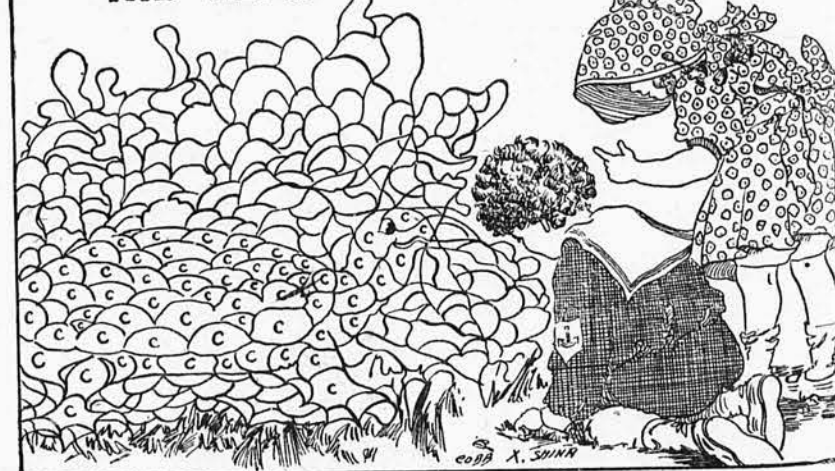
Midget, Tab and Tom

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade at school. I have three sisters named Bernice, Dorothy and Ardith and two brothers named William and Claude. My pets are a pony named Midget and two kittens which I call Tab and Tom. Ethel Christenson, Carmen, Okla.

Liked Spunky Best

We had a cat named Spunky. She raised her kittens in the manger. She had five kittens and raised all of them. She gave them rats and mice to eat and they got as fat as could be. I am 9 years old and have had many other pets but I never thought so much of any of them as I did of Spunky. Pearl Myers, Elbert, Colo.

HE IS A FUNNY FELLOW! HE PUTS HIS HANDS AND FEET IN HIS POCKETS AND SWALLOWS HIS HEAD



What do you suppose these children see in this lot of funny looking lines? There is a way you can find out. Do you see the letter "c" in a number of the spaces? Just take your box of water colors and paint these spaces brown. If you have no paint make them black with a pencil. The first six boys and girls who tell us what the funny fellow is will receive packages of postcards. Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The Head of the Flock



Now is the time to sell cockerels. Poultry raisers are looking for new blood to head their flocks. The wise breeder sees that a new cockerel is with the pen for a week or two before he saves eggs for hatching. Now is a better time to ship than later when the weather is severe. Sell your surplus cockerels now. A classified advertisement will do it.

Send Your Ad Today

Health in the Family

Best Protection Against Smallpox is Vaccination

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

THE presence of a malignant type of smallpox on our border has created an unusual interest in the subject of vaccination. In Kansas we have had no severe smallpox for many years, but the present epidemic in Kansas City is of so severe a type that one patient in every three dies. Since the case records now go into the hundreds there is little hope that it will not spread over the surrounding states.

There is just one way to prevent the spread of smallpox, and that is to vaccinate. If you have not been successfully vaccinated within five years have it done at once. Don't wait for smallpox to break out in your neighborhood. You may be the first one to be exposed. If smallpox does break out in your community be vaccinated again, unless you have had a good "take" within the last year.

You will hear a great deal of talk about the dangers of vaccination, about people losing their arms or even their lives. I won't say that it is absolutely without foundation, but nearly so. In more than 20 years experience in the practice of medicine I never have seen a serious injury from vaccination. Almost 100 have died from smallpox in Kansas City during this epidemic. When the trouble is over, and time is given to sum up the conditions under which the epidemic occurred, it will be found that 90 per cent of the fatalities occurred in unvaccinated persons. So again I say, vaccinate!

No Sure Cure for Tuberculosis

If it is in your power will you please tell me of an Indian herb sure cure remedy for tuberculosis? Please send it at once.

MRS. R. L. B.

There is no "sure cure" remedy for tuberculosis. It is a wasting disease that can only be cured by building up the body with a long period of rest in the open air, good nourishing food, and freedom from all worry and work. Three months is not long enough for a cure. Get your husband into a sanatorium if possible.

Treatment for Nervous Debility

Is there any cure for nervous debility? I am very nervous at times, and despondent, and have no ambition. I don't sleep well. What kind of a treatment would you advise?

B. B.

There is usually some definite trouble behind "nervous debility." You should go deep enough to locate the trouble. Many times these feelings of weakness, lassitude and despondency are due to insufficient sleep and poor nourishment. It is useless to prescribe medicine. Find the trouble and strike at the root.

To Stop Thumb-Sucking

Can you tell me something to put on baby's thumbs to break her of sucking them? I keep stockings on her hands and have kept her hands covered most of her life but as soon as they are out she sucks her thumb again.

M. D.

A mild case of thumb-sucking may often be broken up by covering the thumbs with adhesive tape or binding them to the fingers in that way. In such an aggravated case as this the only thing to do is to make it impossible for the child to get the thumb to the mouth. This can be accomplished by applying a light pasteboard splint to the entire arm, just strong enough to keep the child from bending the elbow. You will readily see that it is impossible to suck the thumb while such a splint is in use.

Remedy for Sleeplessness

I am seeking your advice about sleeplessness. I am 84 and with every year I sleep less and less. I retire at 9 o'clock and until 12 or 1 o'clock I sleep very well. Then I wake up and I can't go to sleep any more until about 4 or 5 in the morning. Is there anything to break up this bad habit? I am a healthy man, have a good appetite and good digestion. Can you offer me any advice?

G. F. E.

There are many things that disturb the sleep of old age, and when the sleeplessness is due to age the patient may as well be resigned to some degree of trouble. A few things are worth trying. One is to take a glass of warm milk when you wake up in the night. Keep it by the bed in a thermos bottle. Be sure to have enough bedding and be careful to wear

something warm on your feet. Do not have the pillow very high or very low. When you wake up in the night don't permit yourself to worry about it. Remember that you already have had 3 or 4 hours' good sleep. Be content to be still and rest without worry. You are much more likely to fall off readily to sleep again by such measures.

Fat Stock Gets the Crowd

(Continued from Page 3.)

running, and it is without doubt having a real influence in promoting a greater interest in behalf of country life on the part of the young folks.

In the face of very warm competition, the Kansas State Agricultural college took second, with 10 animals entered, in the class of Poland China barrows farrowed between March 1 and June 1, 1920. It also took fifth in this class, and second for the pen farrowed between the same dates.

Winnings of Tomson Brothers of Dover on their Shorthorn herd in-

cluded second on Marshall Gold, a junior bull calf; twelfth on Mayflower 11th, a senior yearling heifer, and fifth on Augusta 116th, a junior yearling heifer.

The Maxwell-Miller Cattle Company of Littleton, Colo., won—this list is slightly incomplete, with all of the awards mentioned, because of the unusually late judging—second in Shorthorns on Princely Stamp, aged bull; sixth on Max-Mill Choice, senior yearling bull; eighth on Max-Mill Stamp, junior yearling bull; seventh on Cloverleaf Lovely 2nd, aged cow; third on Max-Mill Myrtle, 2-year old heifer; first on Max-Mill Susan, senior yearling heifer; eighth on Max-Mill Atorn 2nd, junior heifer calf, and fifth on senior herd.

Allen Cattle Company of Colorado Springs, Colo., won first in Shorthorns on David Raider, junior bull calf; seventh on Blue Belle 3rd, aged cow with calf; second on Divide Iris, senior yearling heifer; fifth on Sultana, a senior yearling heifer; fifth on Maid 2nd, senior heifer calf, and eleventh on Gladiolus 2nd, junior heifer calf.

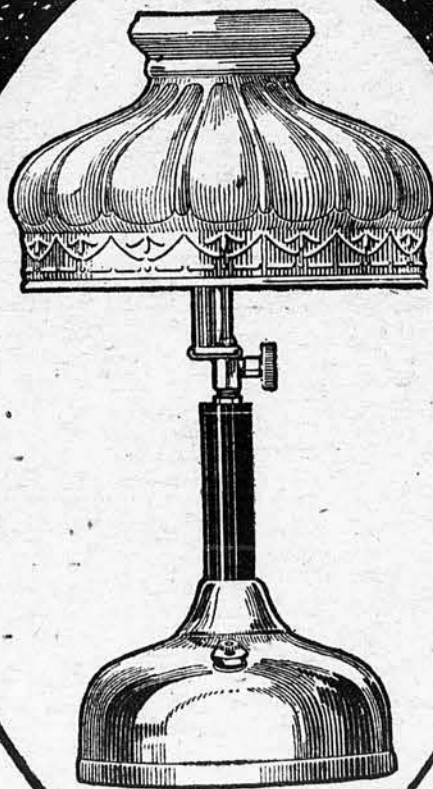
An incomplete list of the winnings of Robert H. Hazlett of Eldorado on his Herefords includes third on Baron Dave, aged bull; fourth on Hazford Bocaldo 3rd, 2-year old bull; first on Anxiety, senior yearling bull; fifth on Bocaldo 13th, junior yearling bull; sixth on Bocaldo 12th, junior yearling bull; second on Rupert 6th, senior bull calf; first on Lady Ileen, senior year-

ling heifer; and ninth on Bocaldo Mischief, senior yearling heifer.

W. N. W. Blaney of Denver, Colo., won second in the Hereford show on Blaney Domino, aged bull; eighth on Don Wyoming, senior yearling bull; and sixth on Wyoming 17th, a senior bull calf. George W. Baker of Littleton, Colo., won fifth on his Hereford Bonnie Lad 23rd, a senior bull calf. J. D. Canary of Denver, a Hereford breeder, won tenth on Repeater 55th, senior yearling bull; second on Repeater 66th, junior yearling bull; fifth on Miss Repeater 36th, a 2-year old heifer. T. F. DeWitt of Denver took two good Hereford winnings: fourth on Punch, junior yearling bull, and third on Mischief's Ideal, a junior bull calf.

F. W. Dewey of Gridley, Kan., won third on his 3-year old Percheron mare Locardy.

In the Chester White hog classes, Mosse and Mosse of Leavenworth took first on senior yearling boars, first and third on junior yearling boars, first on junior boar pigs, first on aged sows, first on senior yearling sows, first and second on junior yearling sows, first and third on junior sow pigs, first on aged herds, first on aged herds bred by exhibitor, first on young herds, first on young herds bred by exhibitor, first and fourth on get of sire, senior and grand champion boar, junior champion boar, senior and grand champion sow, and the junior champion sow. These winnings were all made on 15 animals.



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Crops are Worth 13 Billions

Recent Snow Saved the Wheat in Kansas

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

CROP values in the United States run into billions of dollars every year and in considering their probable values for the present year it will be interesting to compare them with crop values for 1919 as recently reported by the United States Census Bureau.

Twenty leading crops of the United States in 1919, arranged in order of value, according to this report were corn, hay and forage, cotton, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, apples, barley, sweet potatoes, rye, rough rice, grapes, peaches, kafir and milo, oranges, sugar beets, peanuts, dry edible beans, and sugar cane. The total value of these 20 crops was \$13,754,290,926, which represents more than nine-tenths of the total value of crops shown by the Fourteenth Census.

Corn heads the list, with a value of 3½ billion dollars or almost 1 billion dollars more than hay and forage, which stands second on the list with a value of \$2,523,050,224. Cotton ranked third, with a value (including cottonseed) of \$2,355,169,365, and wheat ranked fourth, with a value of \$2,074,078,801. These four crops combined represented a value amounting to \$10,460,095,492, or 70.9 per cent of the total value of all crops harvested in 1919.

The next four crops in order were oats, with a value of \$855,255,468; Irish potatoes, with a value of \$639,440,521; tobacco, with a value of \$444,047,481; and apples, the leading fruit crop, with a value of \$241,573,577.

Farmers Helped by Congress

Of course the big slump in prices for farm products this year will greatly reduce crop values but they will still be worth many billions of dollars. The gloomy outlook that prevailed last month is being softened in many ways. The agricultural bloc in Congress in which Senator Capper has taken a prominent part is obtaining the passage of many national laws that will be of great benefit to farmers and stockmen. The Capper-Tincher bill unless obstructed by unfavorable court decrees will soon effectively regulate the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges and prevent unfair manipulation of the markets for the purpose of robbing grain growers of a just and equitable profit on their crops. The Haugen Packer Control bill which went into effect on December 1 will bring the packers, the commission men, and stockyards operators under the control of the United States Department of Agriculture which is clothed with full authority to make all necessary rules and regulations for the protection of farmers and stockmen who ship their hogs, cattle, and sheep to the big terminal markets. Sixty-six marketing agencies are at present affected by the provisions of the bill. A special branch office of the United States Department of Agriculture has been established at Kansas City for handling the work at that point.

War Corporation Lends Millions

The agricultural credits made possible thru the action of Congress in continuing the War Corporation Board and authorizing it to advance 1 billion dollars in loans for financing farm and livestock operations will also be of great help to the agricultural industry of the Nation. As enlarged and reorganized under additional powers given it by the special session of Congress, the War Finance Corporation, from August 24 to November 21—a period of 90 days—has made actual loans for agricultural and livestock purposes in the aggregate sum of \$58,538,505. This is an average of a little more than 19½ million dollars a month, or \$4,181,000 a week. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the first month or six weeks of the operations of the War Finance Corporation under the new powers given it by Congress was largely expended in setting up machinery to reach the agricultural sections. Now that the various regional committees have been appointed and the machinery of the corporation is perfected, loans are being made to farming communities far in excess of the average for the 90 days.

The week ending November 19, the

corporation made 218 separate loans for agricultural and livestock purposes in the aggregate amount of \$13,447,000. On Monday, November 21, it made 76 more loans for agricultural and livestock purposes aggregating \$3,187,000. On Wednesday, Nov. 23, it approved 56 more loans for the same purpose, aggregating \$2,073,000. At present the corporation is making loans to farm communities at a rate in excess of 10 million dollars a week.

Kansas Conditions Improve

Crop conditions in Kansas during the past week were materially improved by the breaking of the long drouth by rains and snows. Most of the state was given a snowfall that will be worth millions of dollars to the farmers. Both wheat and alfalfa were greatly in need of moisture and would have started into the winter in very poor condition but for the snow that came in the nick of time. The snow extended thru Nebraska, most of Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Western Oklahoma and the Panhandle section of Texas and will be of great benefit. In the weekly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the week ending December 5, J. C. Mohler says:

"Moisture in the form of rain and snow during Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the past week will be of great value to wheat in the counties of the southern two-thirds of the state. Very little snow was received in the counties on the north border with the exception of those in the extreme northwest. On Thursday local rains occurred in parts of Southeastern Kansas amounting to as much as an inch in some localities. The snow started falling on Friday night and at the time reports were being made on Saturday a nice blanket of snow covered the ground thru Eastern, Central, and Western Kansas except as previously stated, in the counties on the northern border. In the central wheat counties the average fall was 4 to 10 inches and, except in a few of the counties in the central and southwest sections as Gray, Hodgeman, and Rice, the snow remained level on the ground. In the counties named a high wind has drifted the snow considerably.

"The subsoil is very dry and will require much moisture to soak it thoroughly. Very little wheat is being pastured except in Eastern Kansas but rye pasture is reported as good. Prices for corn have been slightly higher during the past week and a large percent-

age of the crop is already husked. One of the north border counties reports a shortage of covered cribs and considerable husked corn is exposed to the weather.

More cattle are being fed this winter than is usual on account of the low price of feed, and sales of the better class of livestock are proving of much interest where held. In Crawford county the dairy industry is making a fast growth and 75 head of purebred Holstein-Friesian have already been placed."

County Crop Reports

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

Chautauqua—We are having excellent fall weather, however, it is very dry. Wheat may die as a result of lack of moisture and the water proposition is getting to be a serious one, especially stock water. A few wells are nearly dry and cisterns and ponds are dry. All kinds of livestock are in good condition but are not worth their keeping. Hogs are very scarce. Farmers are very discouraged and don't know what is the best thing for them to do.—A. A. Nance, December 3.

Cherokee—We have been having plenty of rain and snow and wheat is excellent. We had our first snow November 19 and although very light it remained on the ground one day. Corn and oats prices are slowly going up here but miners still refuse to work, thus times are rather critical at present in this locality.—Lydia Smyres, December 3.

Edwards—We are having excellent fall weather but have had no rain yet. Several fields that were to be sown to wheat will not be sown on account of the dry weather. Nearly 75 per cent of the old wheat already has been marketed. Stock is being fed and is in fair condition. Farmers are husking corn. A large number of beets are being butchered by farmers this year. Wheat is worth \$1.05; corn, 35c; and hogs are 5c; eggs, 45c.—Nickie Schmitt, December 3.

Ellis—We are still having dry weather, in fact we have had no moisture since August 9. Prospects for another crop of wheat are discouraging. Corn husking is nearly completed. Stock does not look very well. The past week has been very cold. A considerable amount of old wheat is being marketed. Wheat is worth from 95c to \$1; corn, 45c to 55c; bran, 65c; flour, \$3.80; butterfat, 35c and eggs are 45c; hens, 12c; turkeys, 20c.—C. F. Erbert, December 3.

Greenwood—We have had no rain recently but we have had one snow. Wheat is looking green and seems to be doing very well even if it is very dry. There is not much sale for rough feed as there are not many cattle being fed this winter. A few cases of blackleg have been reported and most farmers are vaccinating against it. Apples are worth \$2.25; eggs, 50c; potatoes, \$1.75 and butter is 35c.—A. H. Brothers, December 3.

Greenwood—Dry weather still continues; only 1 inch of rain has fallen in the past 60 days. Many farmers are hauling water and driving stock to water. Wheat needs rain badly but looks well considering the dry weather. We are having excellent weather for feeding. Not many public sales are being held. Farm work is well advanced. Eggs are worth 48c and butter is 35c; wheat \$1.10; corn from 25c to 30c.—John H. Fox, December 3.

Harvey—We have been having ideal fall weather but more moisture is needed. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 35c; butter, 45c; eggs, 50c; chickens, 14c; apples from \$1.50 to \$2.50; early Ohio potatoes, \$1.35.—H. W. Prouty, December 3.

Jackson—We are having ideal fall weather. Wheat looks fairly well. Corn husking is nearly completed but not much is being marketed. All kinds of livestock sell fairly

well at public sales, except horses. Corn is worth 32c and hogs are 38c.—F. O. Grubbs, December 3.

Jefferson—Wheat is needing moisture very badly. There is not much wheat pasture. Nearly all of the corn is husked but not much has been marketed as it is only selling for 30 cents a bushel. All kinds of livestock are in good condition for the winter and lots of hogs are being fed.—Arthur Jones, December 3.

Kiowa—Corn husking is progressing satisfactorily and more than half has been husked. Corn will average about 16 bushels an acre and the quality is satisfactory. We have had no moisture for some time and the wheat is not doing very well, and a large portion of it is not up, therefore we have no wheat pasture this year. There is no market for cattle, corn, or horses. There is plenty of produce to sell but it is worth only half price. Taxes are coming due and some good farm products will have to be sacrificed to pay them.—H. E. Stewart, December 3.

Labette—A good rain is needed altho we had quite a shower and some snow last month which refreshed the wheat. Corn husking is nearly completed. A few farmers are plowing for spring crops. Farmers are killing hogs, sheep and cattle and peddling the meat. Taxes have caused a great deal of grumbling, as they have quadrupled in the past eight years. Some of the late sown wheat is just coming up. Wheat is worth \$1; bran, 10c; cream, 42c and shorts are \$1.10; eggs, 45c.—J. N. McLane, December 3.

Marshall—The weather this fall has been too dry for the wheat and a considerable amount of it has not sprouted. Therefore, the prospects are not very encouraging. Corn husking is nearly completed and a considerable amount of corn is going to market. A number of small herds of cattle will be fed for market this winter. Wheat is worth 90c; bran, 11c; cream, 35c; corn, 31c and hens are 16c; springs, 14c; eggs, 45c.—C. A. Kjellberg, December 3.

Meade—We have had no rain to speak of since September 7. We had 1½ inches then but none since. Wheat where the ground was worked early is still green, but the late wheat is just lying in the ground. Not many hogs are being fed, in fact not enough for butchering purposes. Feed has all been taken care of. Kafir is worth 40c a hundred; earcorn, 25c; shelled corn, 30c; wheat, 95c; butterfat, 32c and chickens are 11c.—W. A. Harvey, December 3.

Morris—Farm work is well advanced owing to favorable weather. Corn is nearly all husked and yielded from 15 to 40 bushels an acre, the average being 20 bushels. Kafir threshing is in progress with fair yield and good quality. Hog cholera seems to be checked. Wheat is badly in need of moisture. Farmers are discouraged over low prices and high taxes. One man shipped a carload of hay to Kansas City and the commission firm wired for more money to pay the freight. Not many cattle are on full feed. There are just about half of the usual number of hogs. Very few public sales are being held. Business of all kinds is dull. Wheat is worth 85c; corn, 30c; kafir, 34c; butterfat, 35c and eggs are 50c.—J. R. Henry, December 3.

Osborne—We have had a few days of dry zero weather and a few more will finish the wheat. Corn husking is nearly completed. A few farmers are pasturing the stalks and no losses have been reported yet. A number of farmers are hauling stock water.—W. F. Arnold, December 3.

Riley—There has been no rain here for several weeks and the ground is very dry, and wheat is not growing any. We are having excellent weather and farmers are husking corn. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Some corn has been sold to feeders at 30c a bushel but none has been sold on the market. Wheat is worth 95c; butter, 40c; flour, \$1.85 and eggs are 45c.—P. O. Hawkinson, December 1.

Roos—We have had a few days of zero weather which is very hard on the wheat. Farmers are husking corn. The boys are having fine sport with their hounds capturing wolves. No sales are being held and business is dull. Everything is below production cost.—C. O. Thomas, December 3.

Rush—We are having ideal fall weather at present after a few days of cold weather. We have had no rain since the early part of September and the ground is very dry. The wheat which was sown late does not look as well as the early sown and some has not sprouted yet. Farmers are discouraged over the prospects for next year's crop as fifty per cent of the wheat is dead and has dried up. All kinds of stock are on full feed as there is no wheat pasture. Eighty per cent of the wheat has been marketed. Wheat is worth \$1.02; butterfat, 35c and eggs are worth 47c; hogs from 5c to 6c.—A. E. Grunwald, December 3.

Scott—We are having dry, cool weather, and early wheat needs rain or a heavy snow. Corn is making from 15 to 20 bushels an acre. Not much is going to market and a considerable amount of last year's crop is still in farmers' hands. A large acreage of fall wheat has been sown. All kinds of livestock are in excellent condition. Not many public sales are being held and stock, machinery and household goods bring very unsatisfactory prices. Turkeys are worth from 25c to 30c a pound; hens, 14c; eggs, 44c.—J. M. Helfrick, December 3.

Stevens—We have had no moisture for some time and very little wheat is up yet so there will be no pasture. Roads are excellent. Crops are not nearly all gathered. Threshing is nearly completed. Some land changing hands at good prices. Not many sales are being held. Feed is plentiful. Stock hogs are not for sale. Prices of grain are very low. Corn is worth 20c; kafir, 70c; maize, 70c; wheat, 90c; bran, \$1.—Monroe Traver, December 3.

Wallace—We are having ideal fall weather. Sod wheat is in good condition. Farmers are husking corn and the average yield is from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. Feed is plentiful and cattle are in good condition. Feeders are paying 40c for corn. Wheat is worth 75c; barley, 25c; butterfat, 37c and eggs are 52c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler, December 3.

Washington—During the past two weeks the weather has been very pleasant for this time of year but we are in need of more moisture. A few farm sales are being held but not very good prices are being received except for good, fresh dairy cows. Corn husking is nearly completed. Wheat is worth 92c; corn, 30c; butterfat, 32c and eggs are 45c.—Ralph B. Cole, December 3.

Wilson—Cattle are in feed lots and are in good condition. Stockmen are taking a risk in feeding grain as they lost heavily in last experience. Roughness is plentiful but cattle and hogs are scarce. Corn is 60 per cent of the 1920 crop.—S. Canty, December 3.

Call for Marketing Conference

BY J. C. MOHLER

THE Kansas state board of agriculture has been making a considerable study of the distribution and marketing of farm products, and has arrived at the conclusion that defects in the present system can be speedily and effectively remedied only thru the closest co-operation on the part of the organizations that are striving to bring about the adoption of better methods.

With a view to unifying the scattered efforts behind a single plan that may seem most feasible, the board is calling a general conference on grain marketing.

The purpose of the conference is the study and discussion of measures to promote better marketing thru closer co-operation between farmers and thru country elevators to the end that the costs of distribution which now weigh so heavily upon producers and consumers alike may be reduced.

At this conference everyone who is willing to work with others to obtain greater economy and efficiency in the marketing of grain will be welcome. It is very desirable that, so far as possible, every local farmers' association and business organization be represented, as well as state and national organizations, and all are cordially invited. The call of the board is as follows:

"It is the opinion of the Kansas state board of agriculture that the delay in putting into effect measures to correct defects in present methods of grain marketing is due largely to lack of joint action for common purposes on the part of farmers' organizations.

"The farmers of Kansas are keenly alive to the need of more direct and economical methods of marketing and to the need of united action to obtain them, but they cannot work together effectively until agricultural organizations and associations thru their leaders, unite upon measures that all can support.

"In entire sympathy with the ends sought and with the earnest desire that they be speedily attained, the Kansas state board of agriculture is calling a conference of individuals, companies, and organizations interested in improving marketing conditions, to meet at Topeka, January 10, 1922, for the special purpose of obtaining the complete co-operation which is so vitally essential in this tremendous undertaking. With such co-operation no obstacles are too great to be overcome by intelligent efforts.

The Jayhawker Farm News

Low Priced Corn Cheapens Other Field Products

BY HARLEY HATCH

CORN husking goes best when the weather is so cold that lively moving is necessary. At such times the only thing we dread about husking is getting to the field. We are on the last field and it is making 25 bushels an acre which is fully as much as we expected. The price of corn at most elevators here runs but little more than 25 cents a bushel but cattle feeders west of here make us a local market that pays 35 cents a bushel. The price of corn, so far as selling is concerned, does not worry us for we intend to sell none. But low priced corn bears down the price of all other farm products. If it were not for the immense surplus of corn, wheat would be selling for at least 25 cents more a bushel.

Poultry Prices May Slump

The next thing to hit the down grade will be poultry and eggs. It can scarcely be expected that anything produced on the farm will long remain above the average price level of the feeds needed to produce it. Farmers here have become reconciled to the idea of permanent lower prices but they are fighting mad because other prices do not come down to the farm level. Dealers might as well conclude that until farm prices are raised or other prices lowered business will not become active. Only absolute necessities are being bought with the exception of gasoline and chewing tobacco—and the users of those articles probably would class them as primary necessities.

Little Profit in Feeding Cattle

So little do we like the action of the cattle market during the last three weeks that we have about given up the idea of feeding our young steers and heifers. Old feeders here distrust the market and say that, in all probability common corn-fed steers next spring will sell for no more than they would bring as feeders today. Should that prove true, another lot of money is due to be lost on cattle for no man can feed cattle at a profit if he has to take the same price a hundred weight for fat steers that they cost as feeders. Under those conditions we are inclined to hold our young stuff over until next fall and then feed. We will have plenty of corn stored up to feed them out then and we are surmising that by another year corn, and the products of corn, will be on a 50-cent basis.

The Light in the Clearing

We wonder how many readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze are reading the continued story; "The Light in the Clearing?" We know that if you are reading it you are enjoying it. To me it is like a story right from home for, altho we never lived in St. Lawrence county, New York, yet we were familiar with it as the destination of many Vermont friends and relatives. When we hear of Canton and Potsdam it is almost like hearing from home and the news is doubly welcome when penned by so delightful a writer as Irving Bacheller. The story is of the days of Silas Wright who was a noted man in our history in the first half of the last century. Born in Vermont, Senator Wright moved to New York and there grew in the confidence of the people until he was given the highest office they had to bestow. Senator Wright declined the nomination for Vice President of the United States when election was certain because he would not subscribe to a platform which in any way favored slavery. These notes may give you some further insight into matters which concern Silas Wright in the story.

Hydrants for Farm Water Systems

From Wilson county comes an inquiry regarding our water system. This inquirer wishes to know more about the hydrants we mentioned as being at the tanks. When we first installed the system, 16 years ago, we had the main pipe run directly to the tank at the barn and it entered it at the bottom, no hydrant being used. At the tank in the hog yard we put a hydrant which we bought at a cost at that time of about \$8 apiece. When we extended the line to other tanks

we found the price of the hydrants more than double what we paid for the first one so we made some that answer every purpose and which cost but little compared with the regular article. The pipe is cut just as if a hydrant is to be installed but instead we fitted on what is called by plumbers a "stop and waste." A home made iron handle extends down to the socket in the "stop and waste" with which to turn the water on and off. The pipe is brought up to a level with the top of the tank, an elbow put on and on this a short piece of pipe just long enough to carry the water into the tank. This does just as well as a regular hydrant and the entire cost should not be more than \$3. This "stop and waste" should be put down in the ground below frost line and some rock built around where the water wastes so dirt cannot pack against it and stop the opening.

The Kansas Beekeepers

BY O. A. KEENE

If you have neglected to prepare the bees for winter, they should be attended to at once. There is no set rule for protecting them from the cold. If you have only a few colonies, a dry goods box with from 4 to 6 inches of dry leaves on all sides will make an excellent winter case. Be sure not to close the entrance as the bees must have a chance to fly on warm days. Put some tar paper or something over the top so that the packing will remain dry.

Honey Valuable as Food

Very few people know or appreciate the value of honey as a food for the human race. Three thousand years ago, long before the first sugar refinery was built, honey was a common article of diet. Honey is considered by many as a luxury instead of a food. I doubt whether there are to exceed 5 per cent of the people who are regular users of honey.

If honey could be substituted at least in part for cane sugar or beet sugar, it would be far better for the health of the people. Before sugar can be assimilated it must be changed from cane to grape sugar, this necessarily puts a great amount of work on the digestive organs. With honey the case is entirely different, this has already been changed in the wonderful laboratory of the bee. This change having taken place previous to entering the stomach makes honey one of the easiest of all foods to digest.

Prof. A. J. Cook, formerly state horticultural commissioner for the state of California says: Physicians may be correct in asserting that the large consumption of cane and beet sugar by the average Twentieth Century man is harmful to the great eliminators, the kidneys, and is a menace to health and long life. Hon. A. B. Barney of the Iowa food and dairy department, is authority for the following comparison of the value of honey as a food. A section of honey as ordinarily purchased in the stores contains about 14 ounces. This is equal in food value to 1½ pounds of beefsteak, 11½ ounces of cream cheese, 17 ounces of walnuts, 2 quarts of ordinary milk, 20 eggs or nearly 2 pounds of boneless codfish. When compared to fruits, it is equal to 10 bananas, or 16 oranges of average size. Every housewife should obtain and carefully read Farmers' Bulletin No. 653 "Honey and Its Uses in the Home." This can be had by addressing your Senator or Congressman, Washington, D. C., or the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

Who Was Stung?

Germany is now delivering to the French people a part of the 25,000 colonies which she is to restore. Germany also is delivering to Belgium the 3,000 colonies which the Reparation Commission decided was due the citizens of Belgium. I wonder who was stung in this transaction!

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 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.

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

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

CREEK and river bottom and upland farms for sale from \$75 per acre up. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

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

CHOICE SPECULATION, 480 acres Wichita county, level, all grass, unimproved, \$15 acre. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

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

160 ACRES, 6 miles LaCrosse, ½ cult., 2½ ml. \$75,000 Catholic church, \$7,000 worth imp. Bargain at \$10,500, good terms. No trade. H. L. Baker, 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.

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

160—4¼ miles Lawrence, Kan., all tillable, good improvements, soil and water. 85 a. wheat goes. Exchange for western Kansas wheat land. Possession any time. Hesford Inv. & Mtg. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

400 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM. Highly improved, priced to sell. Will take liberty bonds, first mortgages or smaller farm as part pay. Ask for description. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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

160 ACRES, ½ mile good town, high school, land lays well, new 7 room bungalow, big barn, electric lighted, tenant house and barn, extra fine, \$125 per acre, terms. Exchange a specialty. Franklin Co. Investment Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN—150 acres, fine creek bottom land, just broken from sod, half mile from Brookville, Salina Co., Kansas, 15 miles west, Salina, Kan., on main Golden Belt highway and Union Pacific railway. Price \$150 per acre. \$8,000 cash and balance on terms at 6%. Fenced. Address owner, Ben Gurley, Salina, Kansas.

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, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

ARKANSAS

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, Mountalnburg, Arkansas.

ARIZONA

CHEAP, 2 Arizona farms. 80 a. and 40 a. with house. Pumping plants, plenty water. Within 17 ml. 2 good markets. Ideal climate. Good producing soil. Owner not a farmer, going to sell. J. E. Brophy, Lowell, Ariz.

FLORIDA

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

FOR FLORIDA HOMES, fine groves, farms, ranches, timber tracts, colonization lands, exchanges, investments, write Boyer & Roberts, Kissimmee, Florida.

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 WANT FARMS and lands for cash buyers, spring delivery from owners only. R. A. McNew, 329 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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

MISSOURI

FOR SALE—80 a. imp. farm. Write owner, Mrs. Bell Kopf, R. 2, Mountain Grove, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

320 ACRES in dairy section. 6 room house. Good barn. Well watered and fenced. 210 acres in cultivation, balance timber. 7 miles R. R. town. \$40 per acre. Part time, no trade. J. H. Wright, Marshfield, Missouri.

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.

MICHIGAN

20 ACRES, cleared, cabin, well, stone road, ½ mile store, school, \$600, \$100 cash, \$10 mo. Evans-Tinney Co., Fremont, Mich.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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.

640 ACRES, Arnold, Nebraska, 1½ miles school, good improvements, land lays level to rolling. Want western Kansas land. Lawrence Mellor, Healy, Lane County, Kan.

TRIPLEX, well located. Income \$150 per month. Price \$12,500. Want to trade for small clear farm, Kansas or Northern Missouri. Write R. J. Bunn, 515 Grand Ave. Temple Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

BUSINESS CORNER IN TOPEKA

Rental value \$110 per month, for clear 80 acres or as part payment on larger tract. MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN CO., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

APARTMENTS TO EXCHANGE for farms. We make all kinds of exchanges and sales. Write us giving full details. Mansfield Brothers Mortgage Company, 515 Grand Ave., Temple Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HEMPHILL LAND CO.

We have a large list of eastern Kansas farms for cash or exchange. Specialty made of exchanges. Farms and ranches for income property; income property for farms and ranches. Phone, write or call on us. Phone 474, 704 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

SALE OR RENT

SALE OR RENT—Improved 160 close to Buxton, Kansas, also two improved eighties close to Morehead, Kansas. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment or easy terms, along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTED to go to Canada to farm wheat lands on shares. Will help finance right man and give him opportunity to own interest in land. Must be experienced farmer and have sufficient capital for horses and machinery. Address Ben Gurley, Salina, Kansas.

Farm & Ranch Loans

Kansas and Oklahoma

Lowest Current Rate
Quick Service. Liberal Option.
Interest Annual or Semi-Annual.

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

4% Money Repay on the \$7.40 per \$1000 Payment Plan

Owner. If you want to pay your mortgage, write stating amount and when due. Renter. If you want to buy a farm tell us your needs. Write us.

GUARDIAN HOME SAVINGS TRUST
Under State Supervision
411 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 12 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 10 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department. Minimum charge, ten words.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	1.20	4.80	26.....	3.12	12.48
11.....	1.32	5.28	27.....	3.24	12.96
12.....	1.44	5.76	28.....	3.36	13.44
13.....	1.56	6.24	29.....	3.48	13.92
14.....	1.68	6.72	30.....	3.60	14.40
15.....	1.80	7.20	31.....	3.72	14.88
16.....	1.92	7.68	32.....	3.84	15.36
17.....	2.04	8.16	33.....	3.96	15.84
18.....	2.16	8.64	34.....	4.08	16.32
19.....	2.28	9.12	35.....	4.20	16.80
20.....	2.40	9.60	36.....	4.32	17.28
21.....	2.52	10.08	37.....	4.44	17.76
22.....	2.64	10.56	38.....	4.56	18.24
23.....	2.76	11.04	39.....	4.68	18.72
24.....	2.88	11.52	40.....	4.80	19.20
25.....	3.00	12.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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 discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

AGENTS WANTED

\$10 A DAY EARNED; SEVEN BAR BOXES assorted soaps, perfumes, combination boxes. Selling like hot cakes. Men, women, 100% profit. Catalog mailed free. Crofts & Reed Co., Chicago, Dept. 209.

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 \$2,512.67 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.

HELP WANTED

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPENING. THOSE desiring plain sewing home. Any sewing machine. City, country. No canvassing. Steady. To prevent curiosity seekers, send twelve cents. Samples, information. Good Wear Cloth Co., Asbury Park, N. J.

SERVICES OFFERED

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED. R. Harold, 1006 Houston St., Manhattan, Kan.

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

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

INVENTORS WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED book and evidence of conception blank. Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references, prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

SERVICES OFFERED

PLEATINGS—THAT SMALL GIRL WOULD like a pleated skirt for Christmas. Order now. Mrs. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Mo.

COLLECTIONS, ACCOUNTS, NOTES, claims collected everywhere on commission; no collection, no pay. Allen Mercantile Service, 252 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DON'T PAY US A CENT! SUBMIT YOUR poems, any subject, and we'll compose a complete musical arrangement, satisfactory to you, free of charge, and publish free on commission basis. Eugene & Wells, Chicago Song Exchange, Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL

IMPROVE YOUR PENMANSHIP. TWENTY lessons, \$2. Clyde Lee, Mountain View, Okla.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. LARGEST and best. Write for free catalog. 544 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

GOVERNMENT WANTS RAILWAY MAIL clerks. \$135 month. List positions open free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. W-15, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

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

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

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

FOR THE TABLE

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

CLEAR EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LBS., \$6. Cash with order. T. C. Watson, Hotchkiss, Colo.

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

NEW CROP TABLE RICE AND SPANISH peanuts. 100 pounds in double sacks, f. o. b. this station as follows: Beautiful clean white rice, \$3.60; choice re-cleaned peanuts, \$4.50. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 90, Katy, Texas.

"THEBESTO" HONEY. A PLEASING, practical holiday gift. Very finest quality, delicious, mild, light color; 5-lb. can, postpaid, \$1.40; c. o. d. if desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for quantity prices. Colorado Honey Producers' Assn., Denver.

TOBACCO.

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

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

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

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$12 dozen. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50. Ferris strain. Mrs. C. D. Cornwell, Osborne, Kan.

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

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$10; pullets, \$7. Robt. Carlson, Fowler, Kan.

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

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

Grain Prices Rise and Sag

Demand For Export Wheat is Light

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

GRAIN growers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska were feeling somewhat discouraged about the prospects of the new wheat crop until the snow came last week and brought the moisture which was needed to carry the crop thru the first part of the winter. However, despite the large acreage planted in wheat it is thought that the long period of dry weather preceding the snow will cause a greatly decreased yield for 1922 as compared with that for 1921.

During the early part of last week prices advanced about 3 cents a bushel on account of the anxiety caused by the dry weather, but when reports came out that general rains and snows had fallen thruout the wheat belt prices again sagged and the trade became nervous and unsettled, and deliveries of wheat on December futures became unusually large.

Wheat Export Demand is Light

Export demand has been light because prices made to foreign buyers in Canada, Argentina, and Australia have been lower than the prices demanded for wheat in the United States. According to Bradstreet's reports the exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week were about 9,675,000 bushels as compared with 7,175,000 bushels for the preceding week and 8,027,000 bushels a year ago.

The visible supply of wheat according to Government reports shows an additional decrease of 2,130,000 bushels thus leaving a total of 48,741,000 bushels or about 5 million bushels more than for this season of the year in 1920.

Corn Futures Advanced

At Kansas City corn futures showed but little change. Prices ranged from 1/2 cent lower to 3/4 cent higher. Export demand for corn was good and helped to maintain prices. Exports of corn amounted to 1,814,000 bushels as compared with 2,239,000 bushels for the preceding week. Receipts of corn at the principal markets showed a total of 2,486 cars or 62 per cent more than for the preceding week.

TURKEYS

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

PRIZE WINNING NARRAGANSETT TUR- keys. Write for prices, Mrs. Albert Schmidt, Bernard, Kan.

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

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MAMMOTH BRONZE, NOTED FOR VIGOR and size, unrelated stock. Circulars. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

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

PURE BRED GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, big, rangy, choice birds, 24 lb. toms, \$10; 15 lb. hens, \$6. Earl Gamber, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WELL marked, free range. Toms, \$8; hens, \$6. Before Christmas. George Forney, Goodland, Kan.

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PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLD- bank toms, 20-28 lbs., \$12.50; pullets, 12-17 lbs., \$8. Guarantee satisfaction. Turkey Track Poultry Farm, Wilmore, Kan.

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

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At the close of the market the following quotations on grain futures were reported at Kansas City: December wheat, \$1.04 1/4; May wheat, \$1.08 1/4; July wheat, 99 1/4 cents; December corn, 41 1/2 cents; May corn, 47 1/2 cents; December oats, 31 1/4 cents; May oats, 36 1/4 cents.

On cash sales at Kansas City both hard and dark hard wheat sold at a decline of 1 cent a bushel. Red wheat declined from 1 cent to 2 cents a bushel. The following sales were reported at Kansas City: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.14 to \$1.20; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.20; No. 3 dark hard, \$1.12 to \$1.18; No. 4 dark hard, \$1.10 to \$1.14; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.09 to \$1.17; No. 2 hard, \$1.08 to \$1.17; No. 3 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.18; No. 4 hard, \$1.10 to \$1.16; No. 5 hard, 92 to 98c; No. 3 Yellow hard wheat, \$1.07; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.16; No. 2 Red, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 4 Red, \$1 to \$1.04; No. 5 Red, 89c to \$1; No. 1 mixed wheat, \$1; No. 2 mixed, \$1.09 to \$1.12; No. 3 mixed, \$1.08 to \$1.11; No. 5 mixed, \$1.

Quotations on Other Grains

Not much change is noted in corn prices at Kansas City. White corn is quoted half a cent higher; Yellow corn is half a cent to a cent higher while mixed corn is steady. The following quotations are given at Kansas City on cash sales: No. 1 White corn, 42 1/2c; No. 2 White, 42 to 42 1/2c; No. 3 White, 41 1/2c; No. 4 White, 41c; No. 1 Yellow corn, 44 to 45c; No. 2 Yellow, 44c; No. 3 Yellow, 43c; No. 4 Yellow, 42c; No. 1 mixed corn, 43 1/4c; No. 2 mixed, 42c; No. 3 mixed, 41c; No. 4 mixed, 40c.

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on other grains: No. 2 White oats, 34 1/2 to 35c; No. 3 White, 34c; No. 4 White, 32 1/2 to 33c; No. 2 mixed oats, 32c; No. 3 mixed, 31 to 31 1/2c; No. 2 Red oats, 34 to 36c; No. 3 Red, 32 to 33c; No. 4 Red, 31 to 31 1/2c; No. 1 White kafir, 89 to 90c; No. 2 White, 89c; No. 3 White 88c; No. 4 White, 86 to 87c; No. 2 milo, \$1.00; No. 3 milo, \$1.05; No. 4 milo, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 2 rye, 72 1/2c; No. 3 rye, 72 to 72 1/2c; No. 3 barley, 45 to 46c; No. 4 barley, 44 to 45c.

Millfeeds More Difficult to Buy

On account of the light running of many mills it is becoming more difficult to buy millfeeds in quantity. Demand is registered principally from the South and from Chicago and its territory. The following quotations on millfeeds are reported at Kansas City this week: Bran, \$16 to \$17 a ton; brown shorts, \$18 to \$19; gray shorts, \$21 to \$22; linseed meal, \$41 to \$42 on Milwaukee basis; cottonseed meal, \$42 to \$45; also on Milwaukee basis; cold pressed cottonseed cake made from new crop, \$32 to \$33 on Kansas City basis; tankage, \$52.50 a ton.

Seeds and Broomcorn

The following quotations are given at Kansas City on broomcorn: Fancy whisk broomcorn, \$275 a ton; fancy hurl, \$250; choice Standard broomcorn, \$180 to \$220; medium Standard broomcorn, \$140 to \$180; medium Oklahoma Dwarf broomcorn, \$130 to \$160; common stained Dwarf broomcorn, \$90 to \$115.

The following prices are quoted on seeds: Alfalfa, \$9 to \$13 a hundred weight; timothy \$3.75 to \$4.75; bluegrass, \$35 to \$46; millet, 90 to 95c; Sudan grass, \$2 to \$2.50; cane, 90c to \$1. Flaxseed is quoted at \$1.26 to \$1.29 a bushel.

Hay Market is Steady

The market on all grades of hay at Kansas City for the week was steady. The following sales are reported: Choice new alfalfa, \$23 to \$25 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$20 to \$22 a ton; standard alfalfa, \$16 to \$19.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$20 to \$22.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$12 to \$15.50; No. 3 alfalfa, \$9 to \$11.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$11 to \$12; No. 2 prairie, \$9 to \$10.50; No. 3 prairie, \$6.50 to \$8.50; No. 1 timothy, \$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, \$13 to \$14; No. 1 clover \$10.50 to \$12.50; packing hay, \$5 to \$6; straw \$7.50 to \$8. Receipts of hay were 50 cars as compared with 85 a week ago and 120 a year ago.

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SHEEP

Shropshire and Hampshire Sheep

Yearling and ram lambs. A few ewes. **A. S. ALEXANDER, BURLINGTON, KAN.**

MILK GOATS—I will offer for a short time two 13-16 Nubian milk goats cheap. Also a few others. If interested enclose stamp. **J. E. Gebhart, Plainville, Kansas**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Polands Increasing in Popularity

Bred fall gilts, yearling boars, spring pigs, both sex. Good ones, popular breeding, improved, priced right.

EARL GREENUP, VALLEY CENTER, KAN

Spotted Polands

One-fourth to three-eighths English spring boars \$25, sired by Arb McCre's King, Arb Eng. Drummer and Joe M. Bred gilts ready to farrow and to be bred \$27.50 up. All improved.

C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, 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 with the money asked. Large, growthy, and popularly bred. Phone Kechi or write.

TOM WEDDLE, Route 2, WICHITA, KAN

Spotted Poland Chinas

Stock of all ages. The best blood lines. **A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas.**

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS READY FOR SERVICE
\$20; gilts, \$25; fall boars, \$10; double immune; national or standard papers. **T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.**

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS
Serviceable age, regis. and cholera immuned. **Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kansas.**

SPOTTED POLAND YEARLING BOARS
Smooth backed, good footed; bred sows and spring pigs, in pairs and trios. **Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.**

GREENLEAF'S SPOTS, Husky March boars,
\$25.00. Bred gilts, \$35.00. Registered, immune. **John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kansas.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Smooth Polands

Registered Poland Chinas only for 23 years. Giant King and Highland Jumbo at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

JOSIAS LAMBERT, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

Roadside Farm Polands

Farmers prices for the tops of the best spring boars and gilts I ever raised. All by a splendid son of Buster Over. I offer the tops only and they are great. Write to **T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan. (Lincoln County)**

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, improved.

J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KANSAS

HILL'S QUALITY POLANDS

Boar bargains. \$30 buys good big husky March boars. Liberator and Col. Jack breeding. Nothing sent out but good ones. Immune and satisfaction guaranteed.

Address W. H. HILLS, MILO, KANSAS

1200 Lb. Giant Bob Wonder

Will take a few outside sows to breed to Giant Bob Wonder, Jumbo Joe, and Golden Gate Defender. Write for terms. Fall boar pigs for sale. Immunized.

O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS

Eden Valley Farm

Can spare a few of those big boned Poland Chinas that are so popular. Either sex. **G. F. Ulrey, Prop., Utica, 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.**

BETTER BRED BIG TYPE POLANDS

Boars, bred gilts and sows carrying the blood of The Clansman, Giant Buster, Liberator, Liberty Bond, Revelation, Giant Clan, Caldwell's Big Bob, Emancipator, Orange Boy, Black Prince, Peter the Great, Peter Pan, Columbian Giant, and others.

W. C. Hall & Son, Coffeyville, Kansas

O. H. FITZSIMMONS' POLAND CHINAS

Some big, husky boars to sell. Sired by a great son of Futurity Rexall. Lots of bone, stretch and high backs. Priced low. Address, **O. H. Fitzsimmons, White City, Kan.**

20 BIG TYPE SUMMER BOARS

The choice of them for \$20. 40 fall pigs, \$20 for a pair. Vaccinated and ready to ship. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bred sow sale Feb. 2.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson Co.

A LOT OF FALL GILTS AND YEARLINGS
bred or unbred and spring boars. Yankee, Morton's Giant, Giant Lunker, Big Bob, Smooth Chief, etc., breeding. **Emory Rice, Oxford, Kan**

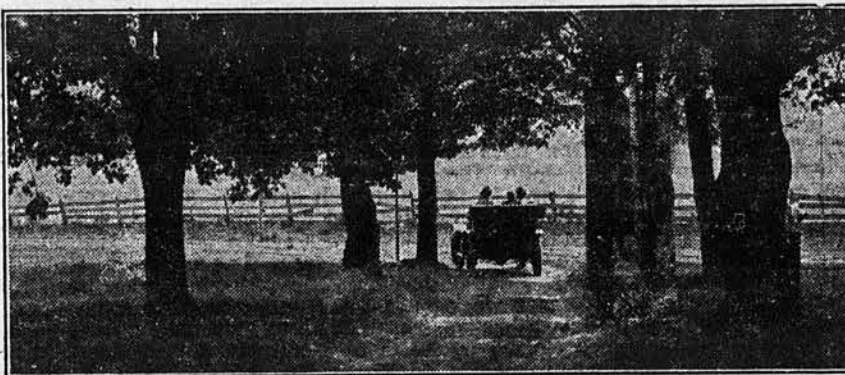
POLAND CHINA BOARS

High class big type Poland China boars at farmers prices. We send C. O. D. if desired. **G. A. Wiebe & Son, E. 4, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.**

Thanks to the Automobile

It Has Revolutionized Farm Life and Business

BY FRANK A. MECKEL



With His Motor Car the Busy Farmer Now Can Find Time to Become Better Acquainted With What is Happening in the Country Around Him.

THE last decade has witnessed the transformation of rural social and economic life—and the automobile is responsible. The era of an occasional husking bee, barn dance or quilting party has passed and in its place has come a period in which no element but available leisure limits the farmer in satisfying his social desires. The automobile has eliminated distance as a factor in keeping the farmer at home. It has given him more time because of its speed. It has added greatly to his efficiency.

Develops Rural Communities

More than any other agency the motor car is developing the rural community both socially and economically and it is only well started. Consider what it meant 10 years ago for a farmer to indulge in very many social activities. He had to stop work early in order to feed the horses and get the carriage out and greased up. The wife had to hurry around and clean up the house and get the youngsters dressed and then watch Jim to see that he did not run out in the mud while she was washing and dressing Tom and Dick. Then there was a long drive with a slow team, usually over a bad road to town or to the school house. Community meeting houses formerly were things unheard of. If the season happened to be winter there were stones or bricks to warm to ward off the possibilities for frosted toes, and when the meeting was over there was the long drive back home and then lanterns to light and the team to unhitch and bed down for what was left of the night. All this was to be done if the family was to have any social life at all. Small wonder that there was little of it practiced in those days.

Makes Rural Meetings Easy

What a contrast to today when all one needs to get a gathering of farmers is to announce a time and a meeting place and a topic of reasonable interest for discussion. It is indeed a poor attraction which will not draw from 50 to 100 farmers and their families. Where they formerly might have assembled from a distance of 2 or 3 miles, they now come from 10 or 15 miles with less effort than they came short distances a few years ago. There is only one thing which has brought about the change. It is the means of conveyance. The automobile has performed for the rural community an excellent service.

There is another way in which the automobile is serving the farmer every day. It is in his business. Only a few years ago, it was customary to wait until Henry Jones happened to come by the farm that Farmer Brown would make Henry a bid on some feeder cattle offered for sale. Maybe the price had dropped or risen considerably during the week that Farmer Brown had waited and somebody lost some money. Today, Farmer Brown can step into his car and within half an hour be at the farm of Henry Jones; close a deal with Henry and be back in the field within less than an hour.

Saves Time in Getting Repairs

Again, during harvest, a pinion gear on the binder breaks when the work is at its height. There are plenty of repair parts to be had at the hardware store in town but that is 10 miles or more away. Formerly Mr. Farmer with the broken pinion was out of luck but today he needs only to crank up his car and within an hour can go to town

and return with the repairs and the binder is soon humming busily away at its work. The same trip with a team would take up nearly a whole day and may have cost the man several hundred dollars due to the delay. Yes, the automobile has been a great thing for the busy farmer both in a social and a business way.

There are other ways in which the motor car is serving the rural communities every day of the year. In case of sickness, a doctor in a motor car may reach a patient in one-tenth the time it took him a dozen years ago. The unfortunate farm laborer who catches his hand in the feed grinder can be rushed to the hospital almost as quickly as the city factory helper who meets with misfortune at his daily labor. No doubt, the automobile has saved thousands of lives in just this way.

Motor Car a Farm Necessity

To a great many city men the automobile is considered a luxury, but to the farmer it has become a necessity. He simply cannot get along without it. In the days of long ago the banker looked skeptically upon the farmer who desired to borrow money for an automobile, but that time has passed in most places and today bankers are generally willing to advance money to a farmer for the purchase of a motor car. They have come to realize the value of the car in a business way to the farmer.

The motor car has placed the farmer just 50 per cent closer to town and it has been instrumental in giving him a road over which he may travel the greater portion of the year. It has also put him 50 per cent closer to his neighbors, and he is now able to become better acquainted and pick up new ideas and methods for the betterment of his own business. The farmer owes a great debt to his motor car.

Kansas Has Most of Herefords

BY T. W. MORSE

The 1920 Government Census figures show that registered Hereford cattle outnumber any other beef breed by 11,000, in Kansas. There are, in Kansas, more registered Hereford bulls by 3,000 and more registered Hereford females by 8,000 than of any other breed, according to these figures.

For the entire United States the Government Census shows that 14,931 farms are engaged in the raising of purebred Herefords, that there are 405,582 registered Herefords in the country, that 159,126 registered Hereford bulls are in service, and that this total is 19,264 more than for any other beef breed. For every 100 Hereford bulls shown only 87 Shorthorns and 20 Aberdeen Angus bulls are shown.

Yearling Steers at \$125

BY W. A. COCHEL

A notable sale of 21 yearling Short-horn steers, averaging 1,168 pounds was made on the Kansas City market by K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan. This sale established a new top for the Kansas City market this year at \$11.25 a hundredweight. The notable feature, however, was not the weight nor the price they brought but the fact that they give to the farmers of the Missouri valley a conception of the methods that can be followed to utilize their farm products in a profitable manner.

These steers were all bred at Lancaster, Kan. There was no expense attached to them for freight nor travel expense in locating them; there was no risk assumed in shipping them from the market to the farm and the returns which they brought on the market could all be used in payment for feed and the labor involved in handling them. Another notable fact is that they were fed on ordinary feeds produced on farms of the country, corn, alfalfa and grass. These feeds as well as the cattle that consumed them have been raised on the farm from which the cattle were marketed. There were no "cut backs" or "throw outs" the entire crop selling as one lot.

The Leading Ten Horse States

The 10 states of the Central West, consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, produced in 1919, horse and mule colts numbering 624,516, or 39.1 per cent of all the colts produced that year on farms; they had 11,419,920 horses and mules, or 44.6 per cent of the total number of horses and mules on farms, and used 636,139 horses and mules in cities, towns and villages, or 30.5 per cent of the number used in non-agricultural work. They represent the heart of America in respect to horse and mule production and use.

The agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the 10 states mentioned are rendering far-reaching economic service to the farming and business interests of the United States in their work to encourage the more efficient use of horses and mules in the zones of work to which they are pre-eminently adapted, and by encouraging the production of the best utility types.

How Guernsey Got That Way

For sometime past no bull has been qualified for service on the Island of Guernsey unless his sire's dam, his dam or his dam's dam were on the Advanced Register. On account of the great progress the Guernsey cow is making on the Island the Royal Guernsey Agricultural and Horticultural society has now given further notice that after July 31, 1922, this qualification will be raised to a production on both sides of 20 per cent butterfat over requirements for entry.

Purebred Sheep in Kansas

Of the 4,565 purebred sheep in Kansas, 3,560 are Shropshires. Hampshires rank second with 251. Other breeds are represented by fewer than 100 animals for any breed. In the United States on January 1, 1920, there were only 463,504 purebred sheep, of which 124,453 were Shropshires. The 463,504 purebred sheep constitute only 1.3 per cent of the 35,033,516 sheep on farms in the United States.

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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



Walter Shaw's Hampshires

200 HEAD: REGISTERED, immuned, tried bred sows and gilts, serviceable boars.

WICHITA, KANSAS, RT. 6,
Telephone 3918, Derby, Kan.

Hampshires on Approval

Spring boars and gilts, out of champion boars and sows, Kan. fairs. Immunized. **F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.**

Summit Home Hampshires

Prize boars, gilts, tried sows and weanlings shipped on approval. **S. W. SHINEMAN, FRANKFORT, KAN.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Extra Good March Boars

\$25 to \$35. Gilts, \$30. Bred gilts and sows \$35 to \$50. Fall pigs \$12. Cholera immune and registered. Will ship on approval. The old reliable **HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS**

FALL BOARS, SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX

Popular breeding priced right. **E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.**

Chester White Boars and Gilts

Not related. **W. H. Lynch, Neosho Rapids, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS

Also fall boars and gilts and a few tried sows. **Wyckoff Brothers, Luray, Kansas**

CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars and gilts. Prices reasonable. **W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas**

IMMUNE BOARS, GILTS, SOWS, \$10 UP.

Three Juella Irene Jersey bull calves cheap. **Reg. Frank Scherman, Rt. 7, Topeka, Kan.**

A Rally in Livestock Sales

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Show Advances

BY WALTER M. EVANS

NOTICES were posted in 66 stockyards by the United States Department of Agriculture on November 1 instructing market agencies and dealers that under the Haugen Packer bill they must take out registration papers with the Government within 30 days. This automatically fixed December 1 as the date on which the provisions of the act were to go into full effect. Within the next 30 days the stockyards must print and keep open for public inspection a schedule showing all rates and charges. These have been prepared by the Kansas City Stockyards and forwarded to Washington for approval and it is thought that the schedules will be returned in a few days practically without change. Some provisions of the Haugen Packer bill may have to be interpreted and construed by the courts before the bill in its entirety becomes operative, but shippers under its provisions in the future may confidently expect much better treatment from market agencies and dealers. A branch office of the United States Department of Agriculture will handle this work at Kansas City.

Future for Cattlemen is Brighter

With the strong hand of the Government endeavoring to protect livestock men at the big market centers and the powerful organization of the American Farm Bureau Federation striving to bring about better marketing methods in handling livestock, feeders in the future hope to realize reasonable profits from the sale of their livestock. The abundance of cheap feeds this year also will make the possibilities of making reasonable profits greater and no doubt will stimulate a broader and deeper interest in the livestock industry. The extended credits made possible thru the loans made to banks and livestock loan agencies thru the War Finance Corporation and its billion dollar fund for agricultural credits and the National Livestock Loan Corporation and its 50 million dollar livestock pool will likewise encourage more farmers and livestock men to feed cattle and hogs this winter and next spring.

This week there was a material improvement in the livestock market at Kansas City. There was a strong rally in cattle and hogs and sheep were much higher.

Kansas City Late Prices

Livestock prices for the week the irregular closed with an active trade in all divisions. Fat steers declined 35 to 50 cents in the first two days of the week, and regained the loss in the past two days. A quarter gain was reported at the close of the market. Hog prices are 5 to 10 cents higher and about steady with a week ago. A strong tone has prevailed in the sheep division the entire week and prices are the highest of the season.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Great Show and Breeding Jacks
Priced right. Hinemans' Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys headed by Queens. Fairly Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 54 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 34 producing sons. Choice bulls available for sale. Reference Bradstreet M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

YEARLING JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

Dam is Junior champion butter cow of all breeds in Kansas, excellent individual, solid color, sire from R. of M. dam, accredited herd, priced for quick sale. For price and pedigree, write Chas. H. Gilliland, Rt. 1, Mayetta, Kansas

Scantlin Jersey Farm, Savonburg, Ks.

Financial Kings, Raleigh and Noble of Oakland breeding.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

Calves, yearlings. Hood Farm breeding. \$50 to \$100. Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice young bulls. C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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

RED POLLED BULLS

Serviceable ages. Also spring calves. W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

Receipts this week were 33,975 cattle, 7,300 calves, 40,550 hogs, and 23,225 sheep, compared with 27,550 cattle, 4,700 calves, 33,325 hogs, and 15,575 sheep last week and 43,875 cattle, 6,725 calves, 51,200 hogs, and 23,200 sheep a year ago.

Beef Cattle Top is \$8.50

The 50 cent advance reported in fat cattle last week was about wiped out in the first two days this week. However, the market steadied Wednesday and regained the loss in the past two days, with the close considered firm. Medium and light weight steers sold up to \$8.50, and most of the heavy steers sold at \$6.50 to \$7.75. Most of the offerings were short fed. Nothing finished or on the Christmas order was offered. Cows and heifers are stronger and veal calves 50 cents higher than a week ago.

Demand for stockers and feeders continued active with only small net changes in prices. Stock calves were higher. A number of 250 to 375 pound Texas calves brought \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Hogs are 10 Cents Higher

Hog prices are 5 to 10 cents higher than Thursday and practically the same as a week ago. The top price was \$6.80 and bulk of sales \$6.60 to \$6.75. Pigs sold up to \$7. Receipts this week were materially short of normal and at no time this winter are heavy runs expected on the Kansas City market.

Sheep and Lambs

Lambs sold up to \$9.80 this week, the highest price this season. Ewes sold mostly at \$3.75 to \$4.25, and feeding lambs \$7.75 to \$8.50. Prices were 50 cents higher than last week, and the market is in a strong position.

Horses and Mules

The horse market for the week has been slow and inactive. Southern plugs are quoted at \$25 to \$60; drafters \$200 to \$225; Eastern chunks if good \$100 to \$125. The mule trade is draggy. A few mules 16 to 17 hands high sold at \$175 to \$200; best cotton and sugar plantation mules are selling at \$150 to \$175; small stock mules about 13 to 13½ hands high are quoted at \$45 to \$50 apiece.

Dairy and Poultry

Slight advances in dairy and poultry products are reported for the week at Kansas City. Creamery butter advanced 1 cent; butterfat, 2 cents; and turkeys, 2 cents.

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

Eggs—Firsts, 50 to 51c a dozen; seconds, 31c; selected case lots, 59c; cold storage eggs, extras, 42c; No. 1 storage eggs, 31c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 12 to 19c a pound; spring chickens, 12 to 16c; stags, 15c; turkeys, 34c; geese, 15c; ducks, 17c.

The following prices are quoted for dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 45c; packing butter, 23c; butterfat, 40c; Longhorn cheese, 21¼c; brick cheese, 21¼c; Swiss cheese, 43¼c; Limburger, 26¼c; New York Cheddar cheese, 25c; New York Daisy cheese, 25c.

Hides and Wool

The following prices are reported at Kansas City for green salted hides: No. 1 green salted steer hides, 7c; No. 2, 6c; bull hides, 4c; green glue hides, 2c; horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2.50 apiece; small horse hides, \$1 apiece.

Demand for wool is not keen. Boston quotes Delaine unwashed wool at 36c a pound; fine unwashed, 29 to 30c; ½ blood unwashed, 30c; ¾ blood unwashed, 29 to 30c; ¼ blood unwashed, 25 to 26c; common and braid, 17 to 18c.

Fur Market Active

Considerable activity is reported in the fur market and prices are fair. Black skunk furs are worth \$4 to \$5 apiece; short stripe, \$2.50 to \$4; large raccoon, \$3 to \$4; medium, \$2.75 to \$3; large mink, \$5 to \$6; medium, \$3 to \$4; large opossum, 80c; medium, 50c; muskrats, \$1 to \$1.25; gray fox, 50c to \$2; red fox, 75c to \$8; otter, \$1 to \$15; beaver, \$1 to \$15; civets, 10 to 30c.

Public Sales of Livestock

Perecheron Horses

Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Mar. 2—Harvey County Livestock Improvement association. O. A. Homan, Sale Mgr., Peabody, Kan.

Jacks, Jennets and Mules

Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 10—W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan. L. R. Brady, Sale Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association sale at Manhattan, Kan. A. M. Patterson, Sec'y, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 13—Willson & Davison, Lebanon, Kan.
Feb. 27—E. A. Campbell and O. A. McKenzie, Wayne, Kan.
May 10—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association at Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory sale manager, Concordia, Kan.

Purple Ribbon Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 26—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Breeding Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 26—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Jan. 5—Breeders sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Jan. 26—Kansas National show sale, Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.
Mar. 22—Kansas State Association sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.
June 8-9-10—National Holstein-Friesian Assn. sale, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Dec. 15—Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county.
Jan. 3-4—Mousel Bros. and Rodwell, Cambridge, Neb.
April 25—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association, Blue Rapids, Kan. J. A. Howell, Marietta, Kan., sale manager.

Purple Ribbon Hereford Cattle

Jan. 25—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Breeding Hereford Cattle

Jan. 25—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 12—H. A. Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Jan. 16—L. H. Glover, Grand View, Mo. Sale K. C. Stock Yards.
Jan. 18—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., at Riley, Kan.
Jan. 19—George Morton, Oxford, Kan.
Jan. 27—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 6—H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 14—W. H. Hill, Milo, Kan., at Beloit, 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—Stafford County Poland China Breeders' association. E. E. Erhart, Sec., Stafford, Kan.
Feb. 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 22—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. (Sale at Dearborn, Mo.)
Feb. 27—E. A. Campbell and others, Wayne, Kan.
March 8—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.
March 16—Earl Hopkins, Larned, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Jan. 31—D. E. Powell, Eldorado, Kan.
Feb. 14—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.
Feb. 14—G. S. Wells & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.
Feb. 25—Wm. Hunt, Osawatimie, Kan.
Mar. 14—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 21—G. F. Keeseecker, Washington, Kan.
Jan. 24—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 3—Stafford County Duroc Breeders' Association. Clyde C. Horn, Manager, Stafford, Kan. Sale at Stafford.
Feb. 4—M. R. Gwin, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 7—Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 7—Wm. Fuels, Langdon, Kan.
Feb. 8—Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. F. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 9—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 9—A. A. Russell & Son, Geneva, Nebr.
Feb. 9—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 10—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 10—W. A. Conyers, Marlon, Kan.
Feb. 11—Pratt County Duroc Breeders' association. V. E. Crippen, Mgr., Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 11—Marshall county breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan. John O'Kane, sale manager, Blue Rapids.
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—Woodell & Danper, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—Earl J. Anstaeck, 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—R. P. Ralston, Benton, Kan. A. E. Ralston, Mgr., Towanda, Kan.
Feb. 20—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 21—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 22—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 24—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 28—H. W. Flock & Son, Stanley, Kan.
Feb. 28—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sale at Emporia, Kan., in sale pavilion.
Feb. 28—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Mar. 3—D. Arthur Childers, Emporia, Kan.
March 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

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

Duroc Boar Bargains

Do you want a big, long, smooth boar with best of breeding at a low price? Then write or see JNO. W. JONES, MINNEAPOLIS, KANSAS

BOARS! BOARS!

Big, husky spring boars of Great Orion Sensation breeding. A few gilts, same breeding. Immuned. Priced right.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Zink Stock Farm Durocs

We are now offering spring gilts and boars by Defender 1st, Uneda High Orion 2d, Uneda High Orion and Great Sensation Wonder by Great Sensation. Nice spring pigs priced right. Write us your needs.

ZINK STOCK FARMS, TURON, KANSAS

Herd Boars and Farmer

Boars Priced to Sell

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kansas

BIG STRETCHY SPRING BOARS

by 1920 grand champion Pathrion. Write or come and pick one from a good herd.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

CLASSY ORION CHERRY KINGS

spring boars that have won in the show ring. No culls, but the best at \$25 to \$40. Sows and gilts bred and open. Please describe what you want.

J. A. CREITZ & SON, BELOIT, KANSAS

CEDARGATES FARM DUROC JERSEYS

Spring gilts, a few spring boars and weanling pigs sired by Orion Critic by Critic Chief and out of granddaughters of Johns Orion 2nd. Priced right.

E. D. WYCKOFF, LURAY, KANSAS

DRAKE'S DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Spring boars, gilts, bred and unbred by Great Wonder Model and Graduate Pathfinder. Some bred to a son of Sensation Master. Immuned. A good herd.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

BOARS—BIG TYPE BOARS

50 outstanding March boars and gilts ready for service. Best blood lines of the Sensation, Orion, Pathfinder, and Crimson Wonder families. Immuned and priced low. Ernest A. Reed, Rte. 2, Lyons, Kansas.

Roadside Farm Durocs

My 1921 spring boars, just the best offered at private sale at farmers prices. I am reserving their sisters for our Feb. 7 bred sow sale. Farmers prices for these boars. Address, Fred Crowl, Barnard, Kan. (Lincoln County).

Boars Ready for Service

\$30.00 to \$50.00. Orders filled promptly. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order from this ad or write to STANTS BROS., HOPE, KANSAS

20 REAL BOARS

by the monster boar Greatest Sensation, champion bred. Dams of these boars are large sows by big type boars of the most approved breeding in the United States. Herd Immuned. Shipped on approval.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

Duroc Bred Gilts \$37.50

each in lots of two or more. Immune. In pig to a grandson of the world champion Great Orion. Weanling pigs, \$15.00. Seale Farms, Tecumseh, Kansas.

DUROC BOARS, GOOD STRETCHY SMOOTH FELLOWS

Herd header prospects, also gilts and weanlings of either sex. I will sell any of them worth the money. 15 years a breeder. Write me your wants.

J. E. WELLER, HOLTON, KANSAS.

Durocs \$20 to \$30

This includes some boars ready for service and choice fall pigs by Hurdler Pathfinder and Valley Wonder Sensation. Will sell on time. Ask for terms.

E. C. MUNSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Buy a Boar Now

Bargain prices for 30 days. Reg. Immuned and guaranteed. All ages. Overstake Bros., Atlanta, Kansas.

CONYER'S SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER DUROCS

Fall and spring boars by Scissors and Valley Pathfinder. Bred sow sale Feb. 13. B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kansas.

35 Big Pedigreed Duroc Boars and Gilts

\$15 to \$25 each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

VALLEY SPRINGS DUROCS

Long stretchy spring boars, bred sows, open gilts, immune, weanling pigs, popular breeding. Farm prices. Easy terms.

E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kansas

PATHFINDERS AND ORIONS—Spring

boars, 1 yearling boar, bred gilts later, herd immune. One-half cash, balance time.

M. Stensaas, Concordia, Kansas.

WANTED—SUMMER OR EARLY FALL Duroc gilts. Must be cholera immune and pedigree. Thos. Chipp, Richmond, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

FOURTEEN WEEKS OLD BERKSHIRE

Gilts, well grown, cholera immune. Reg. Price \$25. L. M. Knauss, Garnett, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

FANCY YEARLING GUERNSEY BULL

For sale: 3-year-old cow in milk; bull calf, 4 mos. old; heifer calf, 4 mos. old; all registered. Also two high grade cows. Herd under Federal supervision. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

One 2-Year-Old Reg. Guernsey Bull

One 20 months old 15-16 Guernsey bull. Sure breeders and gentle. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

GUERNSEYS—CHOICE BULLS

For sale. Herd under federal supervision. George M. Newlin, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Herefords for Northwest Kansas

Carl F. Behrent Sale at
Oronoke, Kansas, December 15

50 Beau Mischief Herefords

Five of the cows are by the mighty Beau Mischief with calves at foot by Grover Mischief and rebred to him. 10 cows with calves at foot and rebred to Grover Mischief. 10 cows safe in calf to Grover Mischief. 10 heifers sired by Grover Mischief, open. 10 bulls, ready for service by Grover Mischief. Others by such bulls as Simoon, Beau Mischief 6th, Beau Mischief 13th, Grove Brummel, Princeps 12th. Good breeding condition. Good herd bull prospects.

45 Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts

10 tried sows, by Dick Wonder, Giant Victor and others. 10 spring gilts by William's Wonder. All bred to boar of Designer breeding. 10 spring and summer boars. Five September gilts. Two good September boars, herd header prospects. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Carl F. Behrent, Oronoke, Kan.

Auctioneers, Snell and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Mail & Breeze.

Note—Good railroad connections from Norton morning of the sale, returning in the evening.

3,000 Stockers and Feeders At Auction

Kansas City Stock Yards, Wednesday, Dec. 14

Offering includes 850 Feeder Steers, 650 Stock Cows and Heifers
700 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Stockers
800 Calves

This is the first of a series of sales to be held at the Kansas City Stock Yards. The purpose of these sales is to attract business to the Kansas City market. The auction ring furnishes a common ground for buyer and seller to trade and these sales should fix Kansas City permanently as the first stocker and feeder market in America.

The cattle listed in this auction will be classified in car lots according to sex, age, weight, quality and flesh, so that buyers can be assured of their choice of an even lot of cattle. They will be sold by the pound and will be weighed over the Stock Yards Company's scales.

If you are in the market for stocker and feeder cattle consult your commission man about this sale and plan to attend. For further particulars address

J. O. Southard, Sale Mgr., Comiskey, Kan.

Remember the big sale of Southard's Monarch Herefords at Comiskey, Kansas, December 15th.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

1886 1921 Tomson Shorthorns

Sires in Service

Village Marshall Marshall's Crown
A remarkable collection of breeding cows of most approved blood lines and noted for their uniform thick fleshing qualities.

We offer a choice lot of young herd bulls of the correct type sired by Village Marshall and Marshall's Crown. Closely related to our prize winners. Address

TOMSON BROS.

WAKARUSA, KAN., OR DOVER, KAN.

Market Quotation



A bulletin sent out by McMullen-Harmon, L.S. Commission Co., Kansas City, September 24 reads, "Good, light Shorthorn steers, cows and heifers selling higher in proportion than any other kind. Other kinds plentiful and selling low." Use Shorthorn bulls and insure quality and weight. It pays to grow Shorthorn beef.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n,
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Scotch and Scotch Tops

A splendid lot of young bulls. Reds, roans and white. By Village Heir, son of Imp. Villager and Victor Dale, strong in the blood of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan. Ship over Rock Island. Union Pacific, Santa Fe. Write for prices.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

GLENROSE LAD 506412

the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't use him longer. For description and price address R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kan., SELLS SHORTHORNS

Saturday, December 17

Two heifers, granddaughters of Rosewood Dale out of a Cruickshank Columbia dam; senior yearling by Villager Magnet bred to Golden Goods; two choice six year old cows, Leonard bred for 6 generations, calves at side, good milkers; six year old cow by Prince of Collynie, calf at side; two yearling sons of Villager Magnet. Most of the calves are rebred to him. This bull is conceded to be one of the best Scotch breeding bulls of the Southwest. A great little offering of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns. For further information write

Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kansas
Mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

200 POLLED SHORTHORNS

Some of the best of the breed. Serviceable bulls of red, white and roan for sale. We deliver within 100 miles of Pratt. Prices \$75 to \$250, male or female.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Phone 1602, Pratt, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Six to eighteen months old. Priced right.

GEOR. HAMMOND, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

Double Standard POLLED SHORTHORNS
Cows, heifers, bulls for sale. All ages. All red and good stuff. Priced reasonable. R. T. Vandeventer & Son, Rt. 1, Mankato, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE

Registered Galloway Bulls

For sale. Address FASHION PLATE, Silver Lake, Kan.

BULLS WANTED—Any breed. One to a carload. Good ones only. Room 43 Exchange Bldg., Stock Yards, Wichita, Kansas.

Chester White Hogs
Feb. 7—C. H. Cole, Topeka, Kan.

Shropshire Sheep
Jan. 24—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep
Jan. 24—Kansas National Livestock Exposition and Sales; F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News

The 1920 government census figures, which have recently been made public, show that there are 17,270 registered Herefords in Colorado, which is more than there are of any other breed.

R. C. Smith's Duroc Sale.

R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., has regularly held his two Duroc sales a year on a crudely made platform with no seats and no covering for protection against inclement weather. Up until the last sale, Dec. 2, he fortunately had good weather at every sale but this time it was a cold, blustery day that threatened rain. The inconvenience and lack of protection perceptibly lessened the bidding. The result was that Mr. Smith lost considerably more than it would have cost to provide adequately for his sale. In spite of all this it was a reasonably good sale because the Smith-Durocs have always made good wherever they have gone. Top was \$100 paid by Jas. Purkey, Sedgwick, Kan., for a tried sow by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Wayne Newcom, Benton, Kan., paid \$60 for a tried sow by Joe Orion King. R. H. Rhodes, Maize, Kan., who bought six head, the most taken by one buyer, paid \$55 for a daughter of Great Sensation 2nd. Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan., paid \$60 for an open gilt by Victory Sensation 3rd. Boars were in slow demand. Twenty-five buyers took the offering of 39 head, 4 tried sows, 27 bred spring gilts, 5 open gilts or a total of 35 females averaged \$44.25. The four spring boars averaged \$30. Average on the 39 head was \$43.

W. D. McComas' Duroc Sale.

The sale of 35 Duroc Jersey hogs by W. D. McComas at the Thomas Fruit Farm, Wichita, Kan., Nov. 30, brought a general average of \$50 per head. Representative farmers from several counties of the south-central section of Kansas enjoyed the opportunity to view the breeding herd comprising a splendid collection of brood sows and headed by the noted sires, Pathfinder and Great Orion Sensation 4th, the former the sire of a great part of the offering, and the latter being the boar to which many of the sows were bred. Four junior boar pigs were sold for which the maximum price was \$57.50. The top sale was \$80, the price paid by C. E. Bahnum for a sow bred to Pathfinder. Four boars sold for an average of \$42.50, and 31 sows and gilts brought an average of \$50.85. Col. Newcom of Wichita occupied the auctioneer's stand. Names and addresses of the buyers follow: M. E. Hunt, Mt. Hope; C. E. Bahnum, Wichita; R. G. Whitesell, White-water; E. O. Hull, Eureka; T. L. Graves, Mt. Hope; W. Brower & Son, Sedgwick; E. Gabelson, Wichita; Joe Meinhardt, Wichita; E. R. Brooking, Wichita; Thos. Graves, Wichita; W. Myers, Wichita; Roy Krack, Wichita; R. C. Smith, Sedgwick; S. L. Young, Peck; R. C. Cummings, Wichita; R. W. Newcom, Benton; H. B. Green, Wichita; Huntington Bros., Eureka; J. W. Powell, Maize; Ed Hoover, Wichita; Peter Bausch, Cheney; J. W. Ribstock, Newton.

W. W. Otey & Sons' Duroc Sale

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., held their Duroc sale December 2. It was a fall cleanup sale preparatory for their winter sale. There were perhaps a half dozen exceptional individuals. The others in the offering were ordinary to good. The well deserved popularity due to good breeding of the Otey herd resulted in a good sale as follows: Twenty-eight females averaged \$70. 11 boars averaged \$44.75. The average on the 39 head in the offering was \$63. Two hundred dollars was the top price paid by E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan., for a tried sow by Great Orion 3rd and a fall gilt by Pathfinder Chief 2nd. Second top for female, \$100, was paid by H. B. Marr, Ft. Scott, Kan., for a tried sow by Howe's Col. Luther Phillips, Argonia, Kan., bought the top boar, a fall yearling by Pathfinder Chief 2nd, for \$150. Excepting a littermate brother of this boar all others were spring boars, best of the females were gilts. Twenty-eight buyers took the offering of 39 head as follows: E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.; H. B. Marr, Ft. Scott, Kan.; 2; Luther Phillips, Argonia, 2; Means Bros., Arkansas City, Kan.; 2; F. A. Hartman, Bremen, Okla.; 4; W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.; 2; Geo. C. Tracy, Argonia, Kan.; 2, and the following named bought one each: Roy H. Christy, Walker, Mo.; Tom Fulton, Hardy, Okla.; E. Phillips, Argonia, Kan.; Mat Taylor, Winfield, Kan.; J. T. Baird, Milan, Kan.; Fred Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Kan.; L. R. Massengill, Caldwell, Kan.; P. J. Schaeffer, Pratt, Kan.; Mrs. E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.; Wagner Bros., Mulvane, Kan.; Alex McConahagan, Hoosier, Kan.; James Fair, Guadalupe Springs, Kan.; H. B. Parsons, Burden, Kan.; Earl Fulton, Hardy, Okla.; J. J. Coor, Clearwater, Kan.; H. G. Hursh, Cassoday, Kan.; C. E. Monroe, Portland, Kan.; Clyde Watkins, Argonia, Kan.; and two unknown.

International Livestock Sales

The public sales held in connection with the International Livestock Show are supposed in some quarters to have a "keynote" value, but this hardly can be the case, to the extent of applying to the broadest demand for purebred farm animals. The attendance at these Chicago sales is drawn from such a large territory that not enough men are present from any one state to constitute a representation. For instance in the Shorthorn sale the first six bulls in the catalog went, respectively, to Tennessee, Louisiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, West Virginia and Indiana. Before the sale was over ten other states made purchases. Beside this there were possible buyers present from a dozen other states and from South America and Canada. They represent widely scattered "high spots" rather than the run of substantial demand.

The offering of high class Shorthorns, sold Thursday, averaged nearly \$600. The top of the sale was \$2,400, paid for the champion heifer, Countess Vesta, sold by the Thomases of Kentucky and bought by Buckland Hall Farm of Tennessee. From this figure prices ranged down to \$175 for a young bull by the same sire as the champion heifer. The cattle sold were of such select quality that most purchases were bargains; lower relatively, perhaps, than such

animals will be bought in other good sales this winter. Yet the Chicago sale was a good one and the prices represented a good profit on the necessary cost of producing and selling the class of animals put up. The association sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle held the day before the Shorthorns made an average of \$352.50 per head and was spoken of as being satisfactory. The top of the sale was \$800, paid for a yearling bull. The first sale of the week was held by the Polled Hereford breeders. Breaking the ice doubtless cost them something, but their offering averaged nearly \$200 and they did not complain.

The carlot show cattle were sold at auction, the champion car bringing \$40 per hundred. From this figure prices for prize winners ranged down to \$12 per hundred. Outside the champion load the tops were \$20.50 on Angus, \$19 on Shorthorns and \$18 on Herefords, these cattle being grades in all cases.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Charles-Dorr of Osage City, Kan., is offering a lot of Duroc boars and gilts at very reasonable prices. Anyone on the market for Duroc breeding stock should look up his ad in this issue and write him for breeding and description.—Advertisement.

On December 14, J. O. Southard, sale manager, Comiskey, Kan., will hold a public sale of stock and feeding cattle at the stock yards in Kansas City. Look up the advertisement in this issue and if you want stockers or feeders attend this sale.—Advertisement.

In changing copy for O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., last week the printer got it 12 pound Giant Bob Wonder instead of 1200 pound Giant Bob Wonder. Giant Bob Wonder is the largest boar I know of in Central Kansas and he is one of the very best sires of the breed. He heads Mr. Strauss' herd at Milford, Kan.—Advertisement.

O. H. Fitzsimmons' Polands.

O. H. Fitzsimmons, White City, Kan., has bred Poland Chinas in Kansas for a long time and is one of the well known breeders that advertise in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze every year about this time some good big, stretchy, well grown boars. He sells them right and always ships a good boar and usually a better one than the customer is looking for. His advertisement starts again with this issue. Look it up and write him for descriptions and prices. Address O. H. Fitzsimmons, White City, Kan.—Advertisement.

R. E. Kempin's Durocs.

R. E. Kempin, Corning, Kan., Nemaha county, offers a few very choice Duroc Jersey boars of the very best of popular and up to date blood lines for sale at just ordinary prices. They are offered at prices that are too low of course considering the breeding and individuality. But Bob would rather some young breeders had them at these prices than to keep them over. They are of March farrow and good. Some of them are of April farrow. He will ship you the boar and you can pay for him when you see him and are satisfied. Write at once for full descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Reynolds & Sons' Holsteins

Reynolds & Sons, Lawrence, Kan., are going to attract attention as Holstein breeders. Their herd is one of the good herds in the vicinity of Lawrence and they have some splendid individuals in their herd. They are advertising in the Kansas Farmer and Breeze and offer some bulls, three of them ready for service, one of them sired by their herd bull, Star Homestead Sir Best, a bull with the best blood of the breed back of him and out of a 20 pound or junior two year old. They are making close prices on these bulls. Very low prices considering their quality and breeding.—Advertisement.

Willson & Davisson Shorthorn Sale.

The Willson & Davisson Shorthorn dissolution sale at Lebanon, Kan., Monday, Feb. 13, is a dispersal of one of the oldest established herds in Smith county. Mr. Davisson is leaving the farm and the partnership must be dissolved and this is always the fairest way to close up a partnership. And it is sure a good place to buy cattle and many of the best herds in the country have been founded by men who made it a point to look for dispersals as being the most likely place to buy the best and at auction prices. This sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in January and you should plan to attend.—Advertisement.

Holstein Breeders' Sale January 5

The date of the Holstein breeders' sale at Topeka, Kan., is January 5 instead of December 20 as mentioned last week. Because of some delay in getting consignments and matter for the catalog and advertising into his office Mr. Mott thought best to hold the sale early in January. The offering is going to be one of real merit. A number of well known breeders from over the state are consigning and they are putting in the kind that will please dairymen and farmers looking for dairy cows as well as the breeder looking for something good with which to strengthen his herd. The sale will be advertised.

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE SELLS DUROCS

"I am writing you to discontinue my ad as I have plenty of inquiries so I think I will have no trouble to get them off. They can send statement and I will remit. Well, John, I feel that I have had real good success selling boars and they have made a good average. Many thanks to you and the Mail and Breeze. Yours truly, Henry Woody, Breeder of Duroc Hogs, Barnard, Kansas," Nov. 15, 1921.

used in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze shortly. The sale will be held in the new sale pavilion at the fair grounds and you can send in your name to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., at once for the sale catalog. It is free for the asking.—Advertisement.

Shungavally Holsteins Make Records

Ira Romig & Sons of Topeka, owners of Shungavally Holstein herd, have been doing official test work in their herd for some time and during the last few months have finished several 305 day records and have from 8 to 14 head on long time test all the time. The following are some of the 305 day records made by two year olds: Johanna Colantha Copia Segis, 1512 lbs. milk, 461.21 lbs. butter, Juliana Inka Segis 1246 lbs. milk and 505.67 lbs. butter, Julep Beryl Segis 1191 lbs. milk and 507.66 lbs. butter, Imara Korndyke 11,400 lbs. milk with 590 lbs. butter. The last named heifer has freshened as a 3 yr. old and has made in 7 days 442 lbs. milk with 25.48 lbs. butter and will be continued on long time test. They hope to have some good records to report later, on some of their older cows, several of which have milked from 90 to 104 lbs. a day and one holds the highest official record in the county of nearly 3,000 lbs. milk in 30 days.—Advertisement.

Sutter Land Auction Co.

The Sutter Land Auction company, Salina, Kan., start their card in the auctioneers and sales managers column of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze this week. They offer to convert your land and livestock into immediate cash by selling it at auction. It is a matter of record that this company has been very successful in these big sales. C. F. Sutter, a large land owner himself and a banker to the extent that he is at the head of several small banks in central Kansas is the president of the company. The company is absolutely square in their dealings and if you are at all interested write them for detailed information and printed literature about their plan of selling big sales. Mr. Sutter will come and see your proposition before he agrees to put on your sale. If it is not reasonable to suppose he can make you a satisfactory sale he will tell you so. Look up their advertisement and write them at once.—Advertisement.

S. B. Amcoats' Shorthorns

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., was one of the prominent Shorthorn breeders in Kansas that took in some of the best district fairs and county fairs over the state where he came in competition with some real Shorthorns. He exhibited at Belleville, Beloit, Concordia, Clay Center and one or two other good Kansas shows. At Belleville in very strong competition he won third on herd bull, third on junior bull calf, second on aged cow, third on two year old heifer, first on senior yearling heifer, first on junior yearling heifer, third on senior heifer calf, second on junior heifer calf, junior and grand champion female, first on get of sire. At Beloit he won first in every female class and first on aged bull, senior and grand champion and all female championships. At Concordia, he won all firsts but two and at Clay Center first in every class he showed in except senior and junior bull calves. In fact the Amcoats herd at all of these fairs came in for lots of praise and was one of the strong Kansas herds out. Mr. Amcoats has for sale four fine roan Scotch bull calves that have just passed the second government T. B. test and they are offered for sale. You are invited to visit the Amcoats herd and if you want a bull calf write for further descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Carl F. Behrent's Hereford Sale.

Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, will hold his annual Hereford cattle and Poland China sale at his farm joining Delvaire, a small station on the Rock Island and the first station west of Norton. Oronoque is less than a mile from the farm and is the first station west of Norton on the Oberlin branch of the Burlington. The Behrent sales have always been important events in Norton county and they are becoming so for all of northwest Kansas. This sale in particular should be important to every Hereford breeder in the west because of the wonderful breeding and the great individuals in the herd. Grover Mischief, Mr. Behrent's well known breeder and show bull and believed by many to be the best son of the great Beau Mischief, has sired many of the best things in the sale offering. A nice number of cows and heifers are bred to him. There are five splendid cows by the great Beau Mischief with calves at foot by Grover Mischief and bred back to him; 10 other cows with calves at foot by Grover Mischief and rebred to him; 10 beautiful heifers, open, sired by Grover Mischief. In all there are 50 lots in the sale. There are 10 bulls of breeding age by Grover Mischief and some real herd header material for real herds will be found among them. It will be a big day for Hereford beginners as well as older

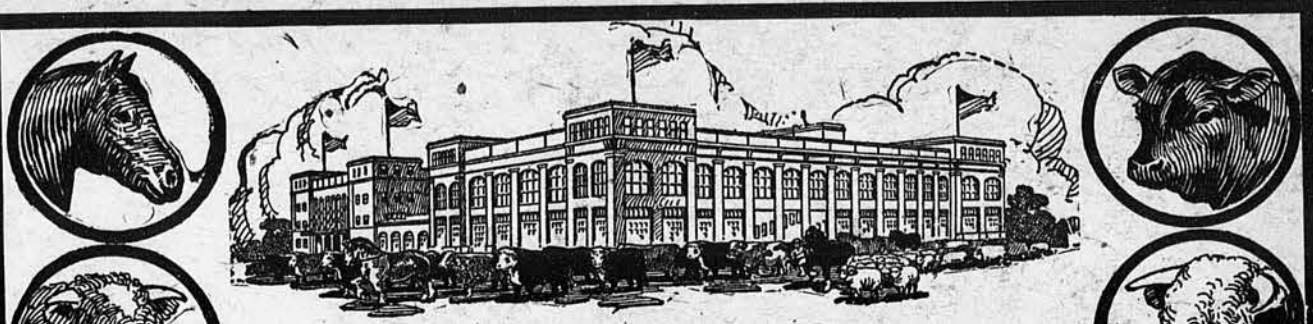
The Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press

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 Ia.

T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas



The 6th Annual Kansas National Livestock Exposition

And the World's Largest Annual Sale of Reg. Livestock

Wichita, Kan., January 23-28, 1922

Keep in mind that The Kansas National Show and Sale with the many conventions held during the week makes this the largest livestock event of the year. It is educational, entertaining and profitable for every Breeder, Feeder and Dealer. It is the best place to sell, for the buyers from many states are in attendance. It is likewise the best place to buy because the best breeders in the United States consign their prize winning animals to this great sale. No farmer can afford to miss it. Make your plans now to attend. For entry blanks, price list, sale terms, etc.,

Address F. S. Kirk, Manager, Wichita, Kansas

breeders. Prices are not going to be high and it is surely the time to buy. Forty-five Poland/China bred sows and gilts will be sold. They are of the very best of blood lines and are bred to a real herd boar. There will also be 10 summer and fall boars in the sale. If you are looking for the larger type of Poland Chinas and for well grown gilts and prolific sows this is your opportunity. Write for the catalog of both Herefords and Polands today and address Carl F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.—Adv.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Geo. M. Newlin of Hutchinson, Kan., is offering some choice Guernsey bulls for sale. These bulls are choice individuals and are well bred. Mr. Newlin's herd sire is Dairy-maid's Cherub of the Prairie 48139. He is sired by Imp. Hayes Cherub 2d 25147. His dam is Lady Dairy-maid of Pinehurst 29723, whose record at 4½ years was 14,440 pounds milk and 769 pounds butterfat. Anyone wanting choice Guernsey bulls should get in touch with Mr. Newlin at once.—Advertisement.

Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kan., Sells Shorthorns, Dec. 17.

Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kan., offers a nice little group of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns Saturday, Dec. 17. See advertisement in this issue of Mail and Breeze for description of the offering. Mr. Abildgaard started a few years ago with a good foundation of a few good cows and a great bull, Villager Magnet. Today he has one of the best little herds in Kansas. The offering, altho small, includes bulls, young or ready for service, and females ranging from young heifers to six year old cows. It will be a great little offering and worth your investigation. Write Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kan., for further information. Mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

To Hold Spring Sale.

A five days' association sale under auspices of the Harvey County Improved Livestock Association was held Nov. 15-19 at Newton, Kan., under management of O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan. Forty-four consignors sold nearly 170 head of Durocs, Polands, Spotted Polands, Shorthorns, Herefords, Ayrshires, Jerseys, and Holsteins. Everything was registered except a few Ayrshires and Holsteins. Eighty three buyers took the offerings. Sixty three of that number bought one animal each. The highest number bought by any one was nine head. Few consignors bought at the sale. A pretty good sized number bought their first registered animal during these sales. A few Shorthorns went to Colorado but nearly every animal remained within a radius of 100 miles of Newton. The city of Newton gave free use of its large, well heated, ventilated, and lighted auditorium and city officials willingly aided in providing lumber and helped erect sale rings and seats. Few livestock sales outside those of state or nationwide importance have as good a place for sales as can be found at Newton, Kan. The livestock as a whole was well conditioned and consignors with few exceptions received satisfactory prices. The management starts to work at once preparing for a spring sale the first week in March and those wishing to consign to these sales would do well to communicate with the manager very soon as no doubt more animals will be offered for some sales than can be accepted. Address O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Poland China Herd Boars.

Clarence Dean of Weston, Mo., reports the sale of a very fine spring boar to Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kansas. This pig was sired by Dean's Clansman and out of a big bone best sow. Dr. Lomax will place this fine young hog at the head of his valuable herd of Poland China sows. Mr. Dean has a few very fine young boars on hand that should go to head herds.—Advertisement.

BY G. L. BORGESON

Emil Youngberg's Chester Whites

Emil Youngberg of Essex, Ia., is offering a choice lot of Chester White bred gilts for sale. These gilts are bred to Iowa King by Big Joe 2d 77003 to farrow the latter part of March and first part of April. Look up his ad in the Page county breeders section in this issue and get prices on these gilts.—Advertisement.

Iowa Breeding for Kansas

THE BREEDERS OF PAGE COUNTY, IOWA INVITE

Kansas breeders and farmers to inspect their herds or write any advertiser below for any kind breeding stock wanted. Page county is only 40 miles from the northeast corner of Kansas.

Popular Polands

Spring boars and gilts by Great Design, Domino, Profit Maker, Yankee Ted and Joe's Timm. Great Design is one of the very best sons of the noted Designer. Put a Great Design boar at the head of your herd. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joseph Herzberg, Yorktown, Iowa

Carter's Polands

Boars and gilts by Yankee Prospect, a son of The Yankee, and Carter's Designer, a son of Designer. Three fall boars by Checkmaker, the sire of Checkers. Two bred Checkmaker gilts. Write your wants. Charley Carter, Shenandoah, Iowa

MERITORIOUS POLANDS

Boars and gilts by Domino and Checkmaker. Fall gilts by Domino, a full brother to Designer and Liberator. We have what you want and the price is reasonable. Bert McMillan, Blanchard, Iowa

Ridgeway Farms Polands

Spring boars and gilts sired by Checkmaker, Big Check and Liberator. We have several outstanding herd boar prospects for sale at conservative prices. Also a few bred sows. Come and see our herd. Ridgeway Farms, Blanchard, Iowa

POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS

Spring and fall boars, spring and fall gilts sired by Protector, a litter brother to Checkers. They are the tall, high-backed, good footed kind. Sows bred to Protector and Money-maker. Everything shipped on approval. Don R. Turnbull, Blanchard, Iowa

Chester White Hogs Percheron and Shire Horses

Hogs for sale at all times. Spring pigs by King William. Mares and stallions for sale. C. F. McClannahan, Shenandoah, Iowa

Chester White Bred Gilts

A limited number of good gilts, bred for the latter part of March and first part of April to Iowa King, he by Big Joe 2d 77003. For sale by Emil Youngberg, Essex, Iowa

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Registered Holstein Bulls For sale. Ready for service, also some young ones. Priced to sell, or trade for alfalfa hay. C. C. KAGARICE, DARLOW, 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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Shungavally Holsteins

Do you want a really good bull, 13 months old from a Walker Copia Champion dam that made as a 2 year old in 305 days 11,400 lbs. milk with 590 lbs. butter. Came back as a 3 yr. old with 442 lbs. milk and 25.48 lbs. butter in 7 days. If you prefer to raise your own bull will sell you her baby son, a fine one. IRA ROMIG & SONS, STA. B. TOPEKA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

For Sale—from A. R. O. dams, \$25 to \$50. Also, our senior herd sire for sale or lease at a bargain. Herd federally accredited. M. W. Greene, Bazaar, Kansas.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Six weeks old sired by 24 pound bull, \$30. Henry Groening, Rt. 2, Hillsboro, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The old-fashioned, prolific kind. Anything from weanling pigs to bred sows. Everything registered, vaccinated, and guaranteed. Sales—February 14 and March 14

Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Ia.

Buy Spotted Polands

Boars and gilts by King Booster. A few sows bred for fall litters to English Archback, a son of the noted Archback King and out of Jr. Queen of England. My prices are very reasonable. Alvin Sunderman, Clarinda, Iowa

SPOTTED POLAND BARGAINS

Spring boars and gilts by English Whale and King Spot B. Here is your chance to get ¼ and ½ blood English pigs at conservative prices. For sale dates write to Col. J. Wilfong, Shenandoah, Ia. Address hog inquiries to M. Warner, Pawnee, Neb. WILFONG & WARNER

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

Fall boars by Giant Orion and Duration. Also spring and fall gilts. Sows bred to Giant Orion for fall litters. Our Durocs have the correct type and are sure to please you. Sawhill & Son, Clarinda, Iowa

A DUROC OPPORTUNITY

We are offering an outstanding lot of spring boars and gilts by Master Sensation, Pathfinder's Royal, Pathfinder's Ace, Sensation's Climax and Educator's Orion. We can please in prices as well as in quality and individuality. Pfander & McClelland, Clarinda, Iowa

Spotted Polands—Shorthorns

Boars and gilts by Archback Carmine 2nd. Our herd carries a large per cent of English blood. One 8 mo. old bull by Imp. Lovely Knight. One 2 year old bull by Dale Clarion. 25 Scotch cows and heifers. Write your wants. F. I. Coykendall, Shenandoah, Iowa

Maple Home Aberdeen Angus Bulls

We have 6 good registered Angus bulls for sale, ranging in age from 15 to 20 months, consisting of Blackbirds, Prides and Queen Mothers. Prices reasonable. Federal tested. Farm 3 miles northwest of Clarinda. L. J. Sunderman, Clarinda, Iowa

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On this page you see "Ball-Band" Footwear, made especially for farmers, lumbermen, sportsmen, dairy workers, miners, and for general outdoor wear.

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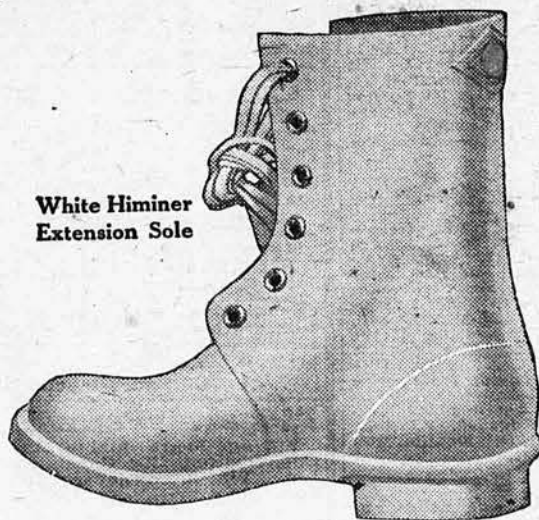
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Hip Boot



"Vac"
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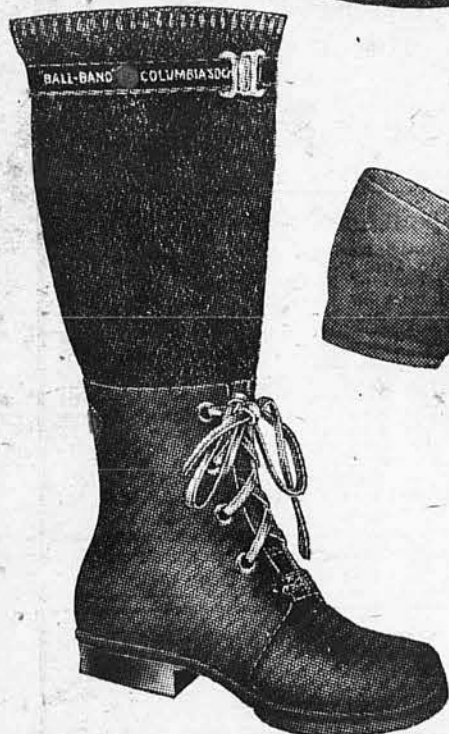
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