

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPREOL FARM PRESS



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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

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Number 41





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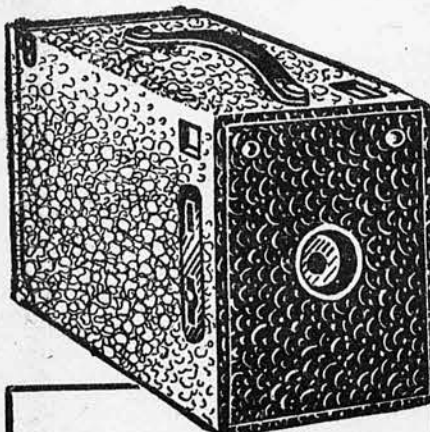
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Middle West Farm News

AMONG Colorado counties, El Paso ranked third last year in number of dairy cattle, having a total of 12,221. Dry land-dairy farms have increased rapidly during the last 10 years, and the dairy industry has proved a money maker. The total milk production in El Paso county in 1920 was 3,407,646 gallons, with a butterfat production of 307,538 pounds. The value of the dairy products, including milk, cream, butter and cheese, was \$720,606.

Another Pest to Fight

It would seem Kansas farmers have enough varieties of weeds to contend with, but County Agent Chapman of Leavenworth announces that a new weed now must be fought. Spiny armaranth, sometimes called "soldier weed," is this latest pest. It closely resembles common pigweed or redroot, Mr. Chapman says, but contains a small thorn under the stem side of each leaf. Hand pulling of the weed as small patches start is advised by Mr. Chapman, who is working toward its eradication.

Sure Cure for Bad Appetite

The chicken-eating hog is only too well known on most farms, and few ways for curing the appetite have been found. Mart Palmer of Smith Center, Kan., has a novel method, however, which has proved very satisfactory. Recently Mr. Palmer shot and slightly wounded a large hawk. He captured it, clipped its wings and threw it into the hoglot. One of the chicken-eaters attacked it, but was met more than half way by the hawk, which sunk its talons deep into its enemy's snout. The hog, with loud squeals, finally freed itself and hastily retreated. Other hogs were accorded the same treatment and since give a wide berth to any creature wearing feathers.

Dry Land Farming Increases

Growing of crops under rainfall conditions has made great progress in Colorado in the last 10 years. The crops harvested from land under irrigation in 1909 were 60 per cent of the total crops in the state. Only 38 per cent of the crops harvested were grown by irrigation in 1919. During that time the non-irrigated farm area increased from 2,613,017 acres to 5,052,955 acres, exclusive of orchards.

They Like Consolidated School

Meade county, Kansas, folks like consolidated schools, judging by the way they are supporting the new school at Plains, the first consolidated school building in the county. The school was organized last spring and opened this September with six buses in operation. "I am told," said Miss Ola Granger, superintendent of Meade county public schools, "there are only two vacant houses in the rural part of the district and none in town. People moved into the district at almost the last minute in order to be on the bus lines."

Work 'Em Young in Harvey

E. C. Trippel of near Burton reports that a Single Comb Rhode Island Red pullet from the farm flock that was hatched in February, hatched a brood of her own the last of September at the age of 7 months. This pullet began laying in July, when 5 months old.

Blight Damages Colorado Potatoes

A disease known as early blight has been doing great damage to the potato crop in Northern Weld county, Colorado, fields. The Pleasant Valley and Kersey districts have been hit by the disease, which kills the leaves and stems of the potato plants. Abnormally high temperatures and frequent heavy rains are supposed to be the cause of the disease.

Plan Cow-Sow-Hens Campaign

A special agricultural educational campaign will be conducted by the Colorado State Agricultural college and the Rock Island Railway from October 10 to 24. The specific purpose of the campaign will be to increase the number and improve the quality of poultry, dairy cattle and hogs, and to give the best methods of utilizing the abundance of feed, so that farmers may market their crops as concentrated products, thus maintaining soil fertility and in-

creasing greater returns to the producer. Meetings will be held at 1.30 p. m. at the following places: Burlington, October 10; Bethune, the 11th; Stratton, 12th; Vona, 13th; Seibert, 14th; Flagler, 15th; Arriba, 17th; Genoa, 18th; Limon, 19th; Simla, 20th; Ramah, 21st; Calhan, 22nd; Colorado Springs, 24th. Speakers will be Roud McCann, director of extension work for the college; M. B. Foster, deputy Colorado dairy commissioner; D. A. Jay, animal husbandry specialist; and Paul C. Jamieson, poultry specialist. Several county agents will co-operate.

Meade County Grows Popcorn

Growing popcorn is becoming quite an industry in Meade county, Kansas, and men who are raising it say South-west Kansas is destined to become one of the greatest popcorn sections of the entire West. The crop seldom fails in Meade county and the quality is the very best.

Big Wheat Crop in Haskell

Haskell county, Kansas, is rapidly coming to the front in wheat growing. A news item in a recent issue of the Sublette Monitor states that 140 carloads of wheat have been shipped out of that town since harvest began, 85 carloads during August. In addition, Satanta has about a third of the county as its territory, while Copeland gets the wheat from quite a section of the county. Trucks are being used to a great extent in hauling the grain to market.

Four Acres of Melons—\$3,000

Smith county growers report a bumper watermelon crop in that section of the state. Corn growers who devoted part of their farms to melons this year say it was a profitable move, despite the fact that the corn crop is turning out well. One farmer reports that he has sold \$3,000 worth of melons from a 4-acre patch, and still has a part of the crop left. Some growers say the watermelon crop this season is the best in 20 years.

Dry Land Wheat Yields Well

Weld county, Colorado, will produce 5 million bushels of wheat this year, judging by present indications. Figures compiled by assistants of the county assessor show the acreage this year was 165,000. Because of the plentiful supply of moisture, the yield will be from 30 to 50 bushels on the non-irrigated land as well as in the irrigated districts. Irrigated farms had 56,000 acres of wheat, with about 100,000 acres on dry land.

Beets Average \$77 an Acre

The Colorado sugar beet crop, raised principally in the Arkansas Valley, totals 2,332,000 tons from 212,000 acres. These beets are selling for \$7 a ton on the average, making the crop worth \$16,324,000, or \$77 an acre, to the growers.

Sweet Clover Acreage Increased

Sedgwick county, Kansas, is to have a large increase in Sweet clover acreage. Farmers in that county have purchased sufficient seed to sow at least 900 acres, it is reported. Ben McLean probably was the heaviest buyer, having purchased 2,000 pounds with which to seed 160 acres of Arkansas River sandy loam.

In-Between Profit in Iowa

Nearly 3 million dollars was saved by Iowa farmers in 1920 by shipping livestock to market co-operatively, according to a survey, the results of which have just been published. Estimates of savings made vary a great deal but tend to indicate that managers generally declare that they have been able to save from 50 cents to \$1.25 or \$1.50 a hundred to their members. Investigations seem to show that actual savings of \$1 a hundred over a period long enough to yield a trustworthy average are very rare and that net gains of from 20 to 75 cents a hundred would rule with the majority of successful shipping associations. Probably the net gain for 1920 did not exceed 35 cents a hundred on the average but that sum means about \$55 a car or \$2,736,470 on the 49,754 cars estimated to have been shipped co-operatively in Iowa in 1920.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE

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How Do You Buy Your Money?

The Same Discretion That You Exercise in Purchasing Merchandise is Equally as Important in Obtaining Credit or Capital

By George E. Piper

A QUEER question, "How do you buy your money?" you say. But is it? Money, credit, capital, are commodities such as sugar, potatoes, tractors or shoes. It might be called the commodity of commodities since the value of all others is measured in terms of this one, the most valued of all.

How do you buy your money? How much can you afford to buy, and what can you afford to pay for it, or rather, how much is it worth to you? These are extremely important questions just now to the farmer. Many are just emerging from a period of intense suffering and hardships because they bought their money unwisely. Some have such intense headaches that they have sworn off and hung out the "never again" sign. Others have come out very nicely, thank you, because they bought at the right time and to the best advantage. They used it wisely too.

Since time immemorial, men and institutions, even nations have found it wise business practice to obtain money or credit under promise of restitution after a certain definite period together with certain definite payments for the use of it.

Present Banking System is Efficient

Out of this custom, first practiced between individuals, we have, for the sake of economy and speed, developed the banking system of today. So efficient has it become and so extensive is its scope that today we find farmers under prosperous circumstances depositing money in their local bank which lends it to manufacturers in the big cities, to neighbor farmers or to other farmers in distant states. City depositors may lend money thru their bank to farmers, fishermen, export traders, or oil producers. In this way, thru the medium of the banking system and its practices of exchange and rediscounting of notes and collateral paper, we are able to keep all of our money busy and earning something for its owners. The modern banker performs a real service. He guarantees the safety and earning ability of the depositor's money, and equalizes the seasonal surpluses or needs of every community. Prior to the establishment of the Federal Reserve System, this was undertaken thru a dangerous system of private control. With the coming of the Federal Reserve System one central agency, a Governmental bureau, was intrusted with the responsibility of this distribution with fairness to all.

Our banking system, like all others, you will perceive, is built on the basis of credit. And it happens that the most constant and persistent users of credit are those who are engaged in the process of turning raw materials into finished products and distributing them to the ends of the world. Into the hands of consumers. Theoretically,

HOW do you buy your money? How much can you afford to buy and what can you afford to pay for it? Where do you get it, and what can you safely use it for? Mr. Piper asks these questions in this, the first of a series of stories that will at intervals appear in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze in the near future on the subject of rural finance. "It is high time that national attention be focused on this important feature," says Mr. Piper who states that national thought and attention has been almost altogether focused on the city and its commercial problems. You will like these stories. They are full of sane, helpful discussion and suggestions.—The Editor.

at least, this process is a complete circle, since the producer is also a consumer. The time required for every step in this circle is short. For instance, the flour miller requires but a few days to turn his wheat purchases into flour and ship them out. A distributor then receives the flour and within a few days passes it along to the dealer, who in turn holds it but a short time before he disposes of it, perhaps, in part to farmers. Every one of these individuals or institutions performing one of these steps in the circle, may require credit, but only for a short period of from 10 to 90 days. Such credit is in reality only a deferred payment for merchandise and service—in each step of the circle.

Our only other basis of credit has been corporate long term credit thru the medium of bonds, or long term credit based on real estate mortgages. A form of chattel credit also has developed based on easily liquidated assets, such as livestock. It is probable that the agricultural industry requires, in the aggregate, less credit than do other lines of business taken as a whole, but unfortunately the farmer has received much less than his share. He has drunk from the small end of the horn of our national credit resources, first because in the early days of our national life he had little use for such nourishment. His farm and household was self supporting. He made his own tools largely, and fed and clothed the family on the farm itself. He needed and used little money or credit.

It was natural, therefore, that our banking or credit structure should have been built on the needs of commerce, since its day to day needs were greater and more insistent than those of agricul-

ture. This credit structure we built was not adapted to his needs, which are long time, and our banks are so organized as to give only short time accommodations.

It safely can be said that except for very short and very prosperous periods agriculture in the United States has continually been financially embarrassed. This always has been most acute in those sections where agriculture had not yet thoroughly established itself. Every farming area has gone thru a pioneering stage, and in developing to the present day has brought along an inheritance of bad precedent, method, thought and opinion. With development in every section the money situation has become slightly less acute, since a proved agriculture has begotten the confidence of investors, and local bank deposits have increased and given relief.

Because of this lack of adequate financing in rural regions the individual farmer always has had great difficulty, and frequently great personal embarrassment in soliciting and getting loans. He usually went to the nearest money lender whom he felt least embarrassed in approaching and applied for a loan. Too often it was asked for and accepted as a favor, the borrower usually accepting whatever type of loan was offered him. My point is this, the borrower usually had, or felt he had, little or no choice in the matter of borrowing money. Either because of necessity or lack of information he took what was offered. He did not exercise the same intelligence, discretion and judgment in obtaining additional capital that he did exercise in purchasing an implement, building material, or other merchandise. This same situation exists today to an unrealized degree.

How Embarrassing Situations Arise

This scarcity of capital on farms has begotten many curious conditions. For instance, in the South and many parts of the West we find a merchandising situation in which the manufacturer finances the wholesaler or jobber, and the wholesaler finances the retail dealer who in turn finances the farmer from one crop to another. In the implement field we find that the implement manufacturer has of necessity financed not only his own dealer and distributor but also has financed the farmer as well while he was paying for his purchases. The implement manufacturer accepted the farmer's paper, indorsed it, and then disposed of it in the larger financial centers. At one time English money financed our fathers in their purchases of farm implements.

You will appreciate that this was, and in many cases still is, an embarrassing situation for these manufacturers and merchants since to their functions of manufacturing (Continued on Page 12.)

Why Don't They Go to Work?

By F. B. Nichols

I CONFESS to a feeling of weariness with many of the ideas in the cities these days, as reflected in the dailies and the talk of some of the people. It seems to me that bunc and piffle and inflated atmosphere are at record levels. Perhaps, this is because I have a farmer's view of things anyhow; maybe my Woodson county training of the years gone by makes it impossible for me to "get" the modern economic ideas in this age of jazz. But I am out of sympathy with a good share of the stuff I read and hear.

Briefly I am of the opinion that a large part of the city folks, instead of howling around over wage standards and higher commodity prices and the necessity of maintaining dividend rates and goodness knows what else, had better go to work, and try to render the best possible service to organized society! I suppose that is old-fashioned and "small-town stuff" and all that, but it does seem that if the average city man would go ahead with the same faith in the future and the efficiency which most farmers are showing, many of our economic ills would disappear.

Yes, I know that there is much unemployment in America. This is bad. There are huge numbers of men who are deprived of the opportunity to work who would be glad to do so, and at fair rates. And I know, moreover, that there is a certain proportion of men who don't give a whoop whether they ever work, if they are one meal ahead of the bread line, and that there are tens of thousands

who are employed who loaf on the job just as much as they dare to. All of which adds to the economic burdens of the country. The world is going thru a difficult period, in which the limit of productive energy is needed from every man, woman and child. This is no time for loafing or waste of any kind.

I am afraid, and I regret to say it, that the Germans are showing much more common sense now than the people in any of the allied countries. Here is what William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, who has just returned from a tour of England, Belgium, France and Germany, says:

"Germany is fairly teeming with activity. The people are as busy as ants. The factory chimneys are smoking and the wheels humming and there seems to be a universal desire to produce. Wages are very low when compared to ours over here, but the cost of living is also held down to proportionately low levels, so that the German workman, altho working at small pay, is really better off and more comfortable in his living conditions than he has ever been before. There are vigorous regulative measures for keeping prices of food and other necessities down to reasonable levels, and everybody seems to be pulling together in truly

commendable fashion. Germany is going to be a factor to reckon with in the world's markets in the near future. Her people are going to work with a will."

All of which takes me back to the winter of 1919, when as a member of the more or less appreciated A. E. F. I was back in Treves and Coblenz and some of the other towns on the Moselle River. And I didn't think in those days that the folks there would recover and go to work and try to do something sooner than the people of America! Not so you could notice it! And let me remark in passing that they wouldn't be doing it now if this "farmer" view of real industry and common sense—found in the country—was the rule in the cities.

Instead of a real spirit of co-operation such as we ought to have, we find many industrial leaders acting like a bunch of old sitting hens, and some labor leaders spouting economic ideas of a decidedly rancid nature. I wish that some of these people who believe that the country has gone to the dogs would take a trip out into the open fields in Kansas—anywhere—and have a talk with some of the farm folks. I think it would have a good effect on them. And they might go back to the city, and, wonder of wonders, go to work, and perhaps, in the language of my former doughboy friends, "pipe down." At least I wish this could be brought about. This country needs more work and less bunc.

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Passing Comment — By T. A. McNeal

MANY letters come to me from men who wish to buy farms but they have not enough money to make the first payment. I have a letter here from the United States Department of Agriculture bearing on that very matter. It is too long to reproduce here in full, but it says that a more liberal form of credit, including, if necessary, a second mortgage to be carried by the Government, is suggested in Department Bulletin 908, entitled "Buying Farms with Land Bank Loans."

The proposed plan is to permit the borrower to borrow the maximum amount now lent and give a first mortgage to secure that and then give a second mortgage to secure the remainder. The circular letter, however, does not make it entirely clear how the second mortgage loans will be disposed of by the banks. Unless the Government takes them up and carries them, it probably would be difficult to dispose of them.

In a great many cases, however, the security would be reasonably good; take the case of a bright, energetic young farmer who has no capital but his energy and brains. That young fellow will pull out and pay his second mortgage all right.

In some cases arrangement can be made to buy a farm without any ready money in this way: a land owner is willing to sell a part or all of his land. If a young man without money wishes to buy let the land owner make a loan thru the Land Loan Bank for the maximum amount that will be lent on first mortgage. Then let the land owner take a second mortgage for the remainder due on the purchase price. He is safe, for if the buyer fails to make his payments on the second mortgage the land owner can take over the land and is just where he was when he made the first loan on the land.

Co-operative Shipping

NONE of the readers of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze I hope failed to read the interesting story of the Finney county Shipping association, written by Ray Yarnell, which appeared in last week's issue of this paper.

Now I cannot tell this story as well as Mr. Yarnell told it and therefore will not try. What I wish to do is to impress on the minds of the farmer leaders of this paper what they can do if they only will intelligently co-operate. For example there is no reason why the farmers of any county in the state should not have the advantage of shipping in carload lots. The small farmers can simply pool their stock and get the same rates that the big shippers get. Neither is there any reason why they should pay tribute to any considerable number of middlemen, because they can do their own shipping and take the profits themselves.

Here is where an efficient farm bureau can do good. I long ago suggested when asked whether the farm bureau was worth anything to the farmers, that it depended altogether on the farmers themselves. The Farm Bureau affords the opportunity and the organization necessary for intelligent and effective co-operation. If the farmers do not use it however it is just as worthless as any other machine which is never used. The farmers of Finney county seem to have gotten the right idea.

Loans to Stock Men

THE legislation which makes it possible for stockmen to get long time loans thru the new Government agency headed by Mr. Meyer, will without a doubt prove to be a great benefit to stock men who need capital to carry on their business.

The money will be lent thru the banks at rates not to exceed 8 per cent and a liberal valuation will be placed on the stock given as security. That will enable the stockman to borrow, perhaps, a-half more than he could borrow from the bank under present conditions and he can get the money for a long time instead of having to pay his loan in 60 or 90 days.

The corporation headed by Meyer which still goes under the name of the War Finance Corporation, has a billion dollars to lend. The banks get the money for 6 per cent and lend it at not to exceed 8 per cent. Now while I believe that this will help the stockmen I do not believe that it is as liberal as it should be. In the first place the Government ought to provide the money at less than 6 per cent and in the second place the banks

ought not to be permitted to charge 2 per cent for handling it.

What I think ought to be done is to permit the formation of agricultural loan districts, with property in land and stock aggregating not less than half a million dollars in assessed valuation. This district should be permitted to incorporate and issue its bonds, bearing not to exceed 4 per cent interest, which should be deposited in the United States Treasury, and based on these securities the corporation should be permitted to draw 90 per cent of the face of the bonds in currency similar to the Federal Reserve Bank currency.

This currency should be lent to farmers and stockmen taking their individual property as security at 5 per cent, the interest to equal the interest on the corporation bonds, plus the cost of handling the loan. However, the banks will oppose such a plan and furthermore they will be able to defeat it if proposed.

The West Virginia Situation

READERS of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze have sent me some inquiries from readers about West Virginia, asking me to tell them what the situation is. It has been difficult for me to get the truth in regard to conditions there, as it always is where the passions of men are aroused to the point where they are willing to fight and kill one another.

I have a letter from a former Kansas man who has lived for some time in West Virginia and who is himself a member of a labor union. He sends me a couple of editorials which he says state the facts. It seems that there are two counties in West Virginia, Mingo and Logan, in which the miners are not unionized to any considerable extent.

For 20 years, according to this editorial which my former Kansas friend sends me, there have been no strikes in these non-union mines while in the unionized county of Kanawha there have been 50 strikes during the past year.

In the non-union fields, according to this same editorial, the men average better pay than in the unionized district. During the year of 1919 one of these non-union coal companies in its returns to the Internal Revenue Department showing the number of employees receiving wages of more than \$1,000 a year showed that exclusive of the general officers of the company there were 857 men who received an average of \$1,790 a year apiece and in 1920 the same company reported 1,031 men on the pay roll who were receiving an average of \$1,770 each for the year.

According to the editorial the trouble arose on account of the determined effort of the union miners of the adjoining county to force the miners of Mingo and Logan counties to organize. The Logan and Mingo county operators insist that there is no demand among their employees to unionize. They point to the record to show that their non-union miners have more steady employment and earn more than the union miners and that they are satisfied. To substantiate this statement it is said that many of these non-union miners joined with armed mine guards and deputy sheriffs in resisting the force organized by the union miners who marched on Logan and Mingo counties. This side of the story has not been published widely, or at least I have not seen it.

Heroic Kansans

THE greatest heroes in the world are not those who face danger and death in battle. Never having been in battle I of course have a very faint idea of what it means to face the dangers of conflict when there is a well trained and well armed enemy doing its best to kill you, but I can imagine that the excitement of the occasion does to some degree make the participants forgetful of the dangers.

I often have heard old soldiers say that it was more trying to the nerves of a man to lie in reserve, especially when just within range of the guns of the enemy, than it was to be right out on the front of the battle line. The people who volunteered for Near East Relief work were not trained soldiers, inured to danger and trained to stand calm under fire. They were for the most part people who, perhaps, had never heard a gun fired with hostile intent. Many of them were sup-

posedly timid women who might naturally be expected to shrink from danger.

Among these people who volunteered to go to the most dangerous part of the stricken regions of Europe, I have seen the names of at least four Kansas heroes and heroines. One of them is Mrs. B. C. Anderson of McCune, Kan., a trained nurse; Milo Zimmerman of Harper, Kan.; Dr. Russell T. Uhls, of White City, Kan., and Arthur J. Culler, of McPherson, Kan. No doubt there are other Kansans just as worthy of mention but I have not seen their names.

During a recent bombardment of a Turkish city which had been occupied by Greek and Armenian refugees, these workers came and went from one building to another—there were two buildings where orphans and refugees were gathered under the care of these American workers—continually exposed to great danger, altho somewhat protected by an American destroyer which was in the harbor with guns trained upon these buildings. There was also a guard of American sailors about the doors. Thruout the fighting these men and women went calmly about along with other brave and devoted American men and women, doling out soup and bread to the starving refugees, until the last of the poor creatures had been put on board the ships which were waiting to take them to places of safety.

Fires set by the guns of the attacking force were raging in all parts of the city, which was filled with terror stricken women and children and amid all of these terrifying conditions, according to reports, these heroic men and women went about doing all that was possible to relieve suffering, apparently unmindful of the constant risk they were running. Such incidents give us a better opinion of humanity, for let me say that under similar circumstances there are thousands of other Kansans who would display as much self sacrifice and heroic courage.

New Food for Man and Beast

WHEN I was a lad on the farm our principal sirup was sorghum molasses. Now I have heard persons say that they liked sorghum molasses and far be it from me to dispute any man's word about what he likes. I hold that a man has a perfect right to be fond of sorghum molasses if he feels that way about it, but if he insists that every man ought to like sorghum molasses I object.

Some one may infer that I am not in love with sorghum molasses and that inference is well founded. However, I freely admit the good qualities of sorghum cane. It is a great stock feed if handled in the right way, but personally, I am willing to let others have my share of the sirup.

But here comes J. J. Moberley, of Lees Summit, Mo., who tells me that he is raising a cane which is a cross between the old fashioned sorghum and the Louisiana sugar cane, which possesses all of the good qualities of the sorghum with none of its drawbacks.

In the first place it yields much better than sorghum, and in the second place when the juice of it is made into sirup it does not have that strong taste which always made sorghum sirup an abomination with me. Mr. Moberley tells me that the sirup from this new variety is like unto the nectar of the gods. Now never having sampled the nectar of the gods I have no idea how it tastes, but the comparison sounds good.

In the third place he assures me that there is no second growth from this cane. One of the evils of sorghum cane, as every farmer knows, is the second growth which comes up in the fall after the regular crop has been gathered. Eating second growth sorghum has caused the death of thousands of cattle.

Mr. Moberley also says that this new cane, called the "Ribbon cane" does not sour like the old fashioned sorghum. It can be cut up and shocked and left standing until the next spring and then used for making sirup.

It is also said to be a wonderful stock feed. He experimented on a young Duroc Jersey hog, feeding it from a stalk to two stalks of Ribbon cane every day in addition to the corn. The hog actually gained as high as 5 pounds a day and when 14 months old weighed more than 700 pounds.

He is also interested in the dairy business and fed this new cane to his dairy cows and found that the butterfat in the milk was increased about 20

per cent. Mr. Moberley also mentions some wonderful yields of this cane, which often ran as high as 40 tons an acre.

Now, unless Mr. Moberley is over enthusiastic, it will be wise for Kansas farmers to try out the new cane. For any additional particulars you can write him at Lees Summit, Mo., and I am certain that he will be glad to give you any information you may desire about this wonderful plant.

Truthful James

THE weather this year has been dry in spots," remarked Truthful James as he squinted toward the sky. "But there hasn't been any dry weather such as we used to see. There was one dry summer that I remember when it didn't rain in the part of the state where I was for a year and the hot winds blew most of the time. Finally it got so dry that all the creeks and ponds dried up in that part of the state. One man had a fish pond in which he had been raising carp. He saw that the pond was bound to dry up unless there should come a rain and he began to prepare those fish for the change.

"They were tame and he could wade into the pond and catch them in his hands. He first began to take them out of the pond for a minute or two and gradually lengthened the time so that they could stay out of the water for from half an hour to an hour at a time. Then he would call them out and feed them on the dry land and after they were fed, let them go back into the pond.

"He trained those fish till they would climb out of the pond when he called them, like so many hogs, and would feed and graze round on the prairie for an hour or two at a time. The water in the pond got lower and lower but the fish by that time had been trained to come up to the house and drink out of the trough at the well and then lay round in the shade of the barn and sleep. All of his neighbors lost all of their fish when their ponds dried up and this man did a profitable business selling his dry land fish to the local market.

"But the most remarkable case I knew of was that of Bill Simpkins and his hogs. Bill had 25 hogs he was feeding that dry year and while they grew in size they seemed to shrink in weight right along. He couldn't understand it for a while but finally tumbled to the fact that the hogs were just simply drying up. You know that flesh is ordinarily made up of about one-tenth solids and nine-tenths water. When these hogs of Bill's were a year old they should have weighed 400 pounds apiece but as a matter of fact when he put them on his private scales they only weighed 50 pounds, altho they had frame enough to weigh 400 pounds.

"Bill was badly discouraged and when a hog buyer came along and offered him 10 cents a pound Bill said that he could have 'em tho that price wouldn't pay for half the corn he had fed 'em to say nothing of the pasture and roughness they had devoured. Bill was to deliver the hogs the next week. On Sunday it began to rain. At first all the rain soaked into the ground but after it had rained steady for 10 hours it began to fill up the hollows.

"At first the hogs seemed to be afraid of getting their feet wet, they hadn't seen a pond of water since they were born and didn't know what it was, but after awhile the nature of the beasts got the better of their fear and they got into the wallow and lay down. They seemed to enjoy it the best kind and laid there and soaked for 48 hours. When Bill went out to round the hogs up to deliver them he was surprised to see how plump they looked and when he drove them on the scales he got another surprise. Before the rain the whole lot weighed 1,250 pounds and after the rain they weighed 11,250 pounds. They had soaked up an average of just 400 pounds of water to the hog. Bill was ahead just a thousand dollars.

"When he had his cash in his fist he said to the hog buyer: 'I don't wish to butt into your business, but I would advise that you keep these hogs in the shade till you sell them again. If you don't they are likely to evaporate on you.'"

The Farmers' Service Corner

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

1. A is B's father. B has wife and son. B died first, then A died, and leaves some estate with no will. Can B's wife claim same, or would it go to B's son or to both?

2. A and B have 1/2 mile of fence on the division line. A has a good fence with four wires; B has two wires and posts rotted and broken. B takes new wire and some posts, and puts up a fence on A's side on B's posts, and some of B's wire. Has A the right to take his wire and posts out again, or not?

1. B's share of the estate would go to his son, not to his wife in that case.

2. Yes. But he should have called in the fence viewers and had them order B to build his share of the fence.

A has a rolling upland farm with a public highway on three sides, north, east and south. B owns a farm directly north of A's farm, with 80 rods of hedge fence on the line between the two farms. When the road was surveyed between these two farms, A desired to have the road put on the line and the hedge cleared off to prevent blockading by snow in winter. But the viewers decided to put the

road all on A's farm in order to save the clearing off of the hedge.

This is a main traveled county road and on account of the hedge on the north is blockaded nearly every winter. Those traveling the road then cut across A's farm, cutting deep ruts down the grade. These ruts soon wash out and make deep gulleys. Can A get damages or compel the road overseer to have the road opened immediately when blockaded? Could A get a re-survey and have the road put on the line? If so, how should he proceed? When the road was surveyed, A built a good substantial fence on the south side of the road. Does the road overseer have the right to remove this fence in order to plow an inch of the road and, perhaps, a little over on A's field in places?

The fact that the road is blockaded by snow doesn't give the travelers the right to trespass on A's premises and he is entitled to damages for such trespass. It is the duty of the road overseer to open the road for travel as soon as possible. The road overseer, however, acts under the direction of the township trustee and the trustee should be notified. If he fails then to remove the obstruction within a reasonable length of time, or have the road overseer do it, he is subject to a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100.

A can file with the county commissioners a petition asking for a re-location on the road. He is required under the statutes to have 12 signatures of farmers lying in the vicinity of the road which is either to be located or changed, asking for a re-location of the road.

A lives in Florence, Colo. B lives at Natoma, Kan. A sends to B a registered letter with bank draft in it for \$125. The letter reaches Natoma, Kan., and is lost before B gets it. Who is held responsible for this letter and can B get full value for the letter?

2. A is a grain company, B is a farmer. B stores 3,000 bushels of wheat in A's elevator February 15, 1920, and leaves it there until after March 1 before he sells it. Who would have to pay the taxes on the wheat?

3. A is a grain company and wholesale company in North Carolina. B is a grain buyer in Kansas. B writes A for prices and what kind of sorghum A has. A writes B that he has a first class table sorghum and guarantees in his letter that it is good table sorghum and wants cash with order. B orders one barrel of the sorghum and sends cash. When sorghum comes, it is not good for table use and can B hold A or make him pay for sorghum?

1. There are two kinds of registered letters. Some are insured and some are not insured. If this registered letter was insured, then the Government is responsible for the amount of the insurance, whatever that may have been. If it was not insured, the probability is that B if any one is the loser. If he receipted for this registered letter, either himself or thru an authorized agent, then he could not hold A, the sender of it. But in any event it would seem there should be no loss, for the reason that you say this was a bank draft and the bank could be notified immediately not to pay this draft. If the draft was drawn to B, then it could only be cashed on B's indorsement so that in any event I do not understand why there should be any loss.

2. Unless the elevator company made some agreement to become responsible for the taxes, it was merely a bailee for hire and the party storing the grain would become responsible for the taxes on the same if he failed to sell it before the first of March.

3. This grain company which gave a guaranty as to the quality of the sorghum sirup can be held to its agreement and if it is financially responsible, B can collect for the amount he paid for this sorghum plus any other expenses and damages he may have suffered.

No Danger of a Farmers' Trust

GIVE the people of Chicago 10-cent milk," said Illinois dairy farmers recently to the city distributing organization which sells their milk supply to the consumer, "or we will start a co-operative distributing company and do it ourselves."

I cite this challenge as showing that the producer who naturally wishes to sell more milk instead of less, has learned that he and the consumer have a common live-and-let-live interest between them, something some of our corporations with all their supposed business acumen have yet to learn.

During the tie last year when milk in cities was higher than it ever has been before in the United States, milk sold for 12 cents a quart in Minneapolis. Middle West cities were then paying 16 cents, and several big Eastern cities from 18 to 20 and 21 cents.

An organization of Minnesota dairy farmers was responsible for this relatively low price in Minneapolis, and to bring it about sold their milk supply for much less than 12 cents a quart to the city distributing company that delivered the milk.

I mention these instances to point a moral: The Senate Judiciary Committee is a lawyer-like body. In its fear that farmers would set up a monopoly if given the clear legal right to market their products co-operatively, the committee has attached an amendment to the Volstead-Capper bill, as passed by the House, which virtually takes away with one hand what the bill gives farmers with the other—the right to do business collectively on a par with other industries.

This amendment would deny to any body of farmers engaged in co-operative marketing, the legal standing that the Sherman Anti-Trust law

freely gives to any corporation, including industrial corporations with more than 100,000 stockholders; a legal standing that is granted to farmer co-operative associations by virtually every other civilized nation without question and which both national conventions and both national platforms pledged to the country at the last presidential election.

Strange, isn't it, that a corporation with many thousands of stockholders may freely and legally go about its business, but that the Rock Hill Farmers' Co-operative Society, for instance, of not to exceed a few score members, may not do business free from the possibility of legal attack under the present divided interpretation of the Clayton Anti-Trust law which was passed to remedy this very defect? I call it not only strange but wrong and vastly harmful to the general welfare.

If thousands of stockholders in a big corporation have the right to act together, why should this right be denied to a group of farmers in a little community who band themselves together to market a certain product or products?

In the Volstead-Capper bill, as passed by the House, the farmers of the United States are not asking for class legislation but for a chance to exist and do business in an organized world of business. Unless they get this chance, both they and the national welfare will suffer. Farming is the only business in this country that buys at retail and sells at wholesale; that pays whatever is asked when it buys and accepts whatever is offered when it sells. Other organizations take the farmers' products from him at their own price and then obtain for them the highest possible price the public can be made to pay.

The American farmer is an efficient producer. He leads the world in producing the greatest quantity of foodstuffs in proportion to the number of producers. But the farmer with the help of his boys and his family is earning only from 5 to 15 cents an hour because as an individual he never can be an efficient salesman of his own products unless the clear legal right to market his commodities collectively shall be established for him by law.

This is the only way he may have an instrument to carry on his business. When he gets it he will shorten the process of distribution by organization, and thru eliminating all unessential middlemen, will greatly lessen the cost of marketing, to his own and the consumer's advantage.

The farmers of America never can perfect an oppressive monopoly. A farmer cannot shut down. He must always keep his farm busy, or taxes, or the sheriff will "get" him. The moment the price of a single farm product makes that product the most profitable, men on 4 million farms will be busy growing it or trying to grow it. An immediate increase of production will then take place and will level the price. This is economic law.

As a recent witness before the Agricultural Inquiry at Washington put the case in discussing the monopoly possibility: Suppose all the wheat producers on the million wheat farms in the country should combine to boost prices. What would happen? There are 3 or 4 million other farms in the country. They could and would produce wheat. Furthermore, he added, the dairy farmers of the East are the wheat growers' greatest customers for wheat products. If wheat got too high they would cut down on cows and go to raising wheat.

In other words there is no possibility of organizing 4 million farmers of every kind and class, including groups naturally opposed to one another as wheat raisers and dairymen would be, into an oppressive trust.

In Wisconsin state laws are favorable to farmer co-operative societies, and Wisconsin farmers are uniformly more prosperous than those of other agricultural states. Wisconsin's farmer co-operative cheese factories did a business of \$3,350,000 last year on a paid up capital of only \$1,320. The public eventually shares in such cheapened production.

It has repeatedly been brought out in the Agricultural Inquiry at Washington that the Volstead-Capper Farmers' National Co-operative Marketing bill is considered by these "witnesses" the most important bill before Congress, so far as relief for farmers and the restoring of this fundamental industry to a permanent basis, is concerned. Witnesses frequently speak of the bill as essential in remedying existing conditions, where only thru co-operation and pulling together this can be done.

J. D. Miller representing the National Milk Producers testified before the Inquiry Commission that "the Volstead-Capper bill enacted into law will do more for the ultimate prosperity of America's farmers than any other measure."

The decline of American agriculture began before Roosevelt's time. He vigorously sought a means to stem it with his country life inquiry. The after-war years have only made its alarming weakness more apparent to the Nation.

The history of farmer co-operative enterprises in Europe proves all our barriers to voluntary co-operation should be removed. Congress should remove every obstacle in the way of co-operative marketing. Instead of hampering this natural development the Nation should give it a helping hand—for its own salvation and the life and fertility of its soil depend upon it.

To be effective the Volstead-Capper bill should pass as it came from the House, without the Senate Judiciary Committee's amendment. I shall take the issue to the floor of the Senate if necessary.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

What You Would Like To Do

Miller Brothers are Putting Equipment on Their Big Ranch in Lyon County That Every Farmer Hopes to Approximate on His Own Farm

By Ray Yarnell

ON THE theory that good equipment is just as necessary to success in farming as good management the Miller Livestock and Investment Co., in the northern part of Lyon county, has spent many thousands of dollars properly equipping its 4,600 acre ranch.

The investment has been especially heavy due to high prices but the management is convinced that it can get back dividends from every dollar spent, largely because of the economies in labor the improvements will guarantee.

Of course the average farmer cannot have all the equipment this ranch possesses but to a limited extent he can approximate it.

Farm storage for grain is an important consideration today. The farmer who is in a position to store his wheat or corn has a decided advantage over the one who has to haul to market as he harvests.

On the Miller ranch a \$12,000 elevator has been completed. Machinery does all the work.

The Miller elevator is made of slightly crooked or marred tile, known as seconds, which are cheaper and practically as good as firsts.

Perfect Ventilation Provided

With this equipment 9,000 bushels of ear corn and 4,000 bushels of small grain can be stored. The east and west wings hold ear corn. Walls of these wings contain ventilating tile so air circulates freely and the corn will dry out properly. There are six bins for small grain located above the first floor so their contents may be loaded by gravity thru convenient chutes.

The dump driveway accommodates large trucks as well as wagons. The Miller brothers believe trucks will be extensively used for farm hauling in the near future.

From the tightly closed pit underneath the dump large carriers elevate the grain into any desired bin. These carriers were made large to accommodate ear corn. The bottom of the ear corn bin is built like an inverted V with the tip upward. On either side of the V at the bottom of the bin is a movable panel. When this is opened the ear corn falls into twin channels, in which moving chains operate. The ears are caught on this chain and are pulled to the center of the elevator where cement chutes carry them down to the big cemented dump pit.

From there the corn is elevated to the second floor and dumped into a bin from which it is fed to the grinder

or is dumped into wagons. All grinding is done on the second floor. From the time the grain is dumped until it is loaded out it is handled exclusively by machinery, thus reducing the labor cost. The saving in this item alone will go a long way toward paying interest on the investment. Much power is needed to operate this machinery and a 15 horse power engine has been installed. A special room in the basement was constructed to house it.

Electric Lights Everywhere

Every well ordered farm or ranch has need of electricity both for light and power. The Miller ranch has a large dynamo that hooks on to its elevator engine and charges a 56 cell storage battery. Whenever the elevator is being operated the dynamo is storing up electricity in the battery. The ranch managers believe the engine will be operated often enough on elevator work to keep the battery charged.

Electric lights have been installed in four ranch houses, the elevator, the horse barn, the hog house and the machine repair shop. There are also several out-door lights. The battery has sufficient capacity to supply power for all home electrical equipment and operate 100 50-watt lamps for 8 hours.

Kenneth Kline, one of the managers of the ranch, is enthusiastic in advocating the use of electricity on farms.

An automatic pressure water system is being installed and water will be piped to four ranch houses. An enormous steel tank which holds com-

pressed air is located in the elevator battery room. A pipe from this tank leads to a pump set in the bottom of the well. When the system is completed it will be automatic. Turning on the faucet at the sink will permit the compressed air to act on the pump and will force cool water from the well thru the pipes. Storage of water above ground will be avoided.

Another outstanding improvement is a large tile hog barn. This was erected at a cost of \$1,900. The barn is 22 feet wide and 97 feet long. The floor is made of hollow tile with a cement covering. Tile was used to afford warmth. This hog barn contains pens for 23 sows in farrowing time. A runway in the center simplifies the problem of feeding. A feed and manure carrier, slung from an overhead track, operates thru this runway. The track extends several feet from the rear of the barn over a manure dump.

At the front is a store room 12 by 18 feet in size, in which feed is kept. This is also built of tile and is two stories high.

Plenty of Sunlight

The hog barn is so designed that during some time every day sunlight reaches every foot of the floor space. In the lower south wall are windows opening into every pen. A similar series of windows just under the highest point of the roof admits light to the pens on the north side. Windows also are located in the lower portion of the roof directly above the south

row of pens. When the barn is completed it will have a cement feeding floor, 20 feet wide, along the entire south side. This will slope to the south so it can be easily cleaned. The floor is made of cement, laid in the form of slabs, 6 inches thick. Self feeders and movable troughs are used.

The Miller company has 250 head of purebred Poland Chinas, 170 spring pigs and the remaining ones are sows. The company is going into the purebred business on a large scale and will develop the breeding end. A start was made with Poland Chinas a year ago. This fall the company plans to market 200 head.

Hogs Make Good Returns

Hogs will return a good profit this year in the opinion of William Schultz, manager, and foreman. He said the low price of feed would enable the company to carry the hogs until they were ready to market and that they could be produced at a good profit on the present market.

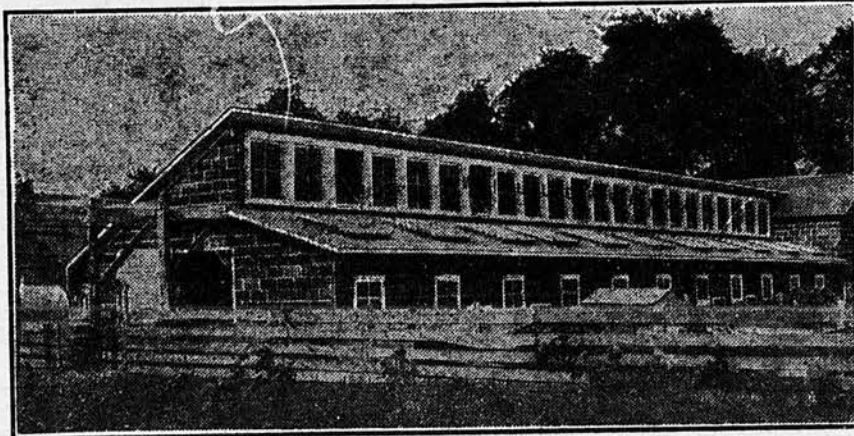
An immense barn on the ranch has stall room for 32 horses and two box stalls. The first story is of concrete and the loft of frame. The loft will hold 50 tons of loose hay. The barn cost \$3,600 three years ago. A battery of two cement silos and one tile silo is an important part of the feeding machinery. The cement silos are 20 by 50 feet and hold 250 tons. The tile silo holds 350 tons.

A tile machine shop is another important improvement in this ranch. It is fully equipped and lighted with electricity. In one corner is a separate room in which repairs for machinery, nails, bolts, iron bars and other needed materials are kept. The walls are lined with compartment shelving in which the various articles are stored.

Nearby is another small tile house which is used for the storage of oil and gasoline. There is also a large tile ice house. Men who work on the ranch and tenants appreciate very much an opportunity to get ice during the hot weather and it does as much as anything else to keep them satisfied.

More than 1,000 acres are devoted to the production of wheat, corn and the sorghums and alfalfa is grown on 150 acres. The remainder is in grass.

The Miller ranch is giving its attention to Herefords and is getting some excellent results with purebred bulls. The company buys many steers and finishes them on grass. It sustained a loss on a shipment made in July because the steers were bought at a price higher than the present market.



The Large Hog Barn Built of Hollow Tile is a Model of Its Kind and Affords the Best of Protection to Sows During Farrowing Time.

Bargains in Lambs Today

Feed Them When You Can Buy for \$5 a Hundred, Thin, is the Advice of Peter Ronsse, a Large and Successful Kansas Livestock Man

By Samuel Sosland

TWO lambs can be acquired for feeding purposes today for the price of one lamb of the same quality a year ago. With such a bargain level of prices, the lowest in 10 years, there is only one answer to the question of new and old sheep handlers about the advisability of making plans to fatten lambs for market the coming winter.

"Feed lambs when you can buy them in thin condition at \$5 a hundred-weight," said Peter Ronsse of St. Marys, Kan., one of the oldest and largest feeders of lambs in the Middle West. "When the market declines to \$5 for thin lambs, I am going to arrange to feed 5,000 or 6,000 head."

Mr. Ronsse's answer is the only answer to the feeding question in the sheep business. He is backing up his answer by planning to invest thousands of dollars in the business. What he is doing is also supported by an experience of a life time, for Mr. Ronsse has fed as many as 16,000 lambs in one season. He has lost money and made money, but his net results are exceptionally favorable.

With corn, oats, alfalfa hay, and

other feedstuffs so cheap, Mr. Ronsse and other lamb feeders of long experience estimate that they will earn a profit from feeding thin lambs if they obtain around \$7 a hundred for the finished animals, a margin of \$2.

Will economic conditions permit feeders to reap a profit such as Mr. Ronsse and others expect? To answer this question it is first necessary to make note of the fact that lamb and mutton occupy a distinctive place in meat markets. Neither lamb nor mutton are the popular foods of the laboring classes, millions of whom are idle and unable to purchase meat of any grade in generous amounts. This, by the way, is one of the vital reasons for the weakness in meat markets in general. Lamb and mutton are the foods of persons who enjoy relatively better incomes than laborers. These classes are also in an economical mood, for their earnings have been reduced, but they are in a far stronger position than laborers to purchase meat. It is therefore reasonable to anticipate some

advantage for lamb feeders in future meat markets.

Another point of interest to those planning to fatten lambs for slaughter is the protective clause affecting lamb and mutton in the emergency tariff law recently enacted by Congress. This law provides a duty of 2 cents a pound on importations of lamb and mutton. It will, sheep trade interests believe, assist in stopping a repetition of the deluge of New Zealand and Argentine lamb and mutton that flooded American markets last year.

A hesitant feeder may remark that, altho the emergency tariff is now in effect, sheep and lambs are very low. This fact, however, should be an incentive to arrange to feed lambs. Sheep are already about as low as it is possible for them to go. I saw a shipment of good aged Utah ewes sell a few days ago at \$2.50 a hundredweight. I recalled the fact that the cost of shipping and selling ewes from the ranges of the West is between \$1.50 and \$2 a hundredweight. Can ewes decline

sharply from the present level in view of this situation? Of course not.

Sheepmen probably will defer marketing this year as late as possible owing to the low prices. October therefore promises to be the best month for making purchases of feeding lambs. This is especially applicable to the prospective feeders who are not interested in running lambs in stubble or corn fields.

It is often said in the sheep business that one unprofitable lamb feeding season usually is followed by a season of profits. This, as well as the price situation, favors preparations for finishing lambs for markets during the coming fall and winter.

The merchant with keen competition must adopt modern methods to reduce overhead. Farmers are just as much in business as merchants. Modern methods cut down production costs and reduce overhead.

If you like what you read in these columns, write in and say so. We like to know whether you are pleased or even if you are displeased.

Stumps Board of Trade Man

A Farmer Silences the Grain Dealers' Spellbinder

BY SAMUEL O. RICE

WHY should you worry about the \$10 apiece that farmers will pay into their own marketing organization, the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., when it costs farmers today 49 million dollars a year to pay the operating expenses of the Chicago Board of Trade?"

A big farmer shot the foregoing question at Harry F. Atwood, grain trade representative in the free-for-all oral battle that followed the debate on grain marketing before the Marshall County Farm Bureau at Blue Rapids, September 30, between H. F. Atwood and C. H. Gustafson, president of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. Mr. Atwood made no answer, and the crowd shouted its appreciation of the big farmer's pointed question.

Crowds Cheer Gustafson

That incident, perhaps, typifies the results of the first clash between Gustafson, head of the farmer's new grain marketing movement, and a representative of the grain trade. Practically all the crowd of 800 shouted with Gustafson; only a scant handful apparently developed doubts from Mr. Atwood's remarks. As a deep, analytical debate the meeting was not much. As a hopeful, helpful airing of opinions and exchange of ideas with the crowd joining in the argument at the end, it was a happy success. Mr. Atwood apparently knew little of the grain business, or, if he did, he concealed it admirably. He is a lawyer, a professional lecturer, who has been retained by the "Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollar Committee" of the Grain Dealers National association to speak at just such occasions. The Marshall county Farm Bureau of 650 members received Mr. Atwood most hospitably, filled him with fried chicken and many other good things at dinner, "kidded" him friendly and told him to shoot their pet project full of holes—if he could.

Mr. Gustafson's opening talk was so general that he gave Mr. Atwood little chance to open a cross fire. Mr. Gustafson was very weary from the heavy unceasing duties of his big job. His manner said, here I am among my own people, they made this thing and put me as one of their hired men to look after it; it is right that farmers should find some way to market their own products and not depend on selfish interests as they must do now; these attacks by the interests are selfish, unfair and ultimately will be futile. He told how carefully the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., had been organized, how the farmers' interests were safeguarded at every point and how the farmers, since they controlled the organization, could change it at any time.

Present Grain Marketing System

Mr. Atwood said that the present system of marketing grain was one of the most efficient devices ever developed. He quoted Herbert Hoover as approving its high efficiency. He said the U. S. Grain Growers was an inefficient, wasteful scheme that would fail. He read repeatedly from the minutes of the Grain Growers' meetings to prove his charges of waste and inefficiency, among these charges being that the Grain Growers' officers were paid salaries of \$12,000 to \$16,000 a year. He told of a number of supposed co-operative enterprises that had gone into bankruptcy in the last few years after they had "buncoed" Mississippi Valley farmers out of millions of dollars. The grain growers' organization would go the same way, he declared.

In the beginning of his talk Mr. Atwood dramatically flung out a roll of paper 20 or 30 feet long, made apparently of typewritten letter paper pasted together.

"That's what you sign," he declared, "when you sign the grain growers' contract," at least, that is what the crowd, and I among them, understood him to say, although he said later that his remark was, "all that is what you agree to when you sign the contract." This contract, he said destroyed the individualism that has made America great and took away property rights from the grower for five years.

The finance corporation, a subsidiary of the Grain Growers was improperly organized, he said, and he read a report from the Minnesota Securities

commission, which had refused to let the finance corporation stock be sold in Minnesota and which had called the undertaking fraudulent, deceptive and misleading. Indiana also had refused the finance corporation a permit to do business. Mr. Atwood several times criticized the Grain Growers for going to Delaware to be incorporated. His whole plea was that the present grain marketing plan was highly efficient, altho not perfect, but that the proposed plan was wasteful, inefficient, visionary and doomed to failure. At the beginning of his talk Mr. Atwood said, "I represent nobody but my own ideas." At the close of it, in reply to questions, he admitted that he was sent out and paid by the special executive committee of the Grain Dealers National association, the committee that has charge of the spending of the 1/4 million dollars that the grain dealers proposed to raise to fight the U. S. Grain Growers.

Hoover Approves Farmers' Plans

In his rebuttal Mr. Gustafson said that Herbert Hoover may have said the grain exchanges were efficient, but that Mr. Hoover since had said that the U. S. Grain Growers Inc., was a step forward in marketing. As to their salaries, the directors were voted those

salaries without their own voice in the matter, that they since had been lowered and that he had not received pay even at the rate of his lower salary. Because farmers had "buncoed" farmers was no reason that this farmers' organization, created and controlled by farmers should be put in the same class, he declared. The finance corporation had not tried to do business and would not until it had permits in every state, as it had in most of them, he said. As to incorporating in Delaware, the farmers were simply doing what big business had done, taking a legitimate advantage of the more liberal Delaware laws and the cheaper fees there. Then Mr. Gustafson told of the 49 million dollars a year that it costs to operate the Chicago Board of Trade, with its 1,617 members, thousands of employees. Three firms could handle all the grain received in Chicago, he said, without the use of this Board of Trade, the money for which came out of the farmers' pockets.

"These farmers in the U. S. Grain Growers are your own men, farmers, like you," Mr. Gustafson added. "We're not out to defraud people. We were put in our positions by farmers and you farmers can take us out at any time if we do not suit. But we're all working for our own common good and not for some selfish interest in Chicago. If you sign a contract with the grain growers—and this contract is not that big long thing Mr. Atwood showed you but these four short pages here—if you sign that, why you only sign with yourself, for, absolutely this is a farmer-created and farmer-owned

enterprise. We are winning out in this fight. It is a hard fight, but we are winning steadily. We now have 13,000 individual members and 457 elevators signed up. We will win."

Andrew Shearer of Frankfort presided at the debate. Other speakers were Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; Charles R. Weeks, secretary; F. C. Crocker, of the Nebraska Farm Bureau. S. B. Edwards of Blue Rapids is president of the Marshall County Farm Bureau. Clyde Rodkey of Frankfort is secretary and treasurer and J. J. Inskeep is county agent.

Her Work is Eating Cakes

The cake testing championship has been awarded to Mrs. Mary McFarland of the home economics department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mrs. McFarland judges pastry at many of the state and county fairs and to make a decision she must taste all of the cakes, bread and cookies entered in the contest. She has been making the fair circuit four years and has lost count of the number of cakes she has tasted.

Study Dairy Marketing

Problems of dairy marketing will be taken up by the Committee of Eleven, named by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, at a meeting in St. Paul, Minn., October 11, in connection with the National Dairy show. At this meeting a national dairy marketing plan will be discussed.



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Get the facts about Willys Light Certified Service. Find out for yourself how Willys Light pays its way—how reliable and economical it is—how it shortens chore hours, brightens pleasure hours, and brings the most desirable comforts and conveniences to every member of the family at a yearly cost so low you can no longer afford to do without it.

No matter where you live or what the size of your place, you should get full information and free estimate of complete cost for plant and installation. Telephone or call on the Willys Light dealer in your locality, or write for free catalogue and illustrated circulars today. Address Department 179.

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Take, for instance, the statement of A. Hastings, Kenneth, Missouri, who says, "My Willys Light has given me no trouble whatever."

Or Clyde Stevenson, Livermore, Iowa, who says,

"I am so well pleased with my Willys Light plant that I want to tell you about it. We find, first, much to our surprise, that we use less kerosene for all of our lights and power than we formerly used in our lamps and lanterns for lights alone, and save all the time that my wife spent cleaning the lamps, an hour a day, at least, in the winter time."

"It saves my wife all the churning; and washing and ironing are done in half the time."

"It saves me at least one-third of the time on my chores and my hired man prefers to work here where there is electricity for less money than he could get other places not equipped with electricity."

There is a size to fit your needs—as much or as little power as you may require. Prices are from

\$295 Up to \$595

(Desirable Dealer Territory Available)

The Light in the Clearing

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

By IRVING BACHELLER

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

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ONCE upon a time I owned a watermelon. I say once because I never did it again. When I got thru owning that melon I never wanted another. The time was 1831; I was a boy of seven and the melon was the first of all my harvests. Every night and morning I watered and felt and surveyed my watermelon. My pride grew with the melon and, by and by, my uncle tried to express the extent and nature of my riches by calling me a millionaire.

I didn't know much about myself those days except the fact that my name was Bart Baynes and, further, that I was an orphan who owned a watermelon and a little spotted hen and lived on Rattleroad in a neighborhood called Lickitysplit. I lived with my Aunt Deel and my Uncle Peabody Baynes on a farm. They were brother and sister—he about thirty-eight and she a little beyond the far-distant goal of forty.

My father and mother died in a scourge of diphtheria that swept the neighborhood when I was a boy of five. For a time my Aunt Deel seemed to blame me for my loss.

"No wonder they're dead," she used to say, when out of patience with me and—well, I suppose that I must have had an unusual talent for all the noisy arts of childhood when I broke the silence of that little home.

The word "dead" set the first milestone in the long stretch of my memory. That was because I tried so hard to comprehend it and further because it kept repeating its challenge to my imagination.

I often wondered just what had become of my father and mother and I remember that the day after I went to my aunt's home a great idea came to me. It came out of the old dinner-horn hanging in the shed. I knew the power of its summons and I slyly captured the horn and marched around the house blowing it and hoping that it would bring my father up from the fields. I blew and blew and listened for that familiar halloo of his. When I paused for a drink of water at the well my aunt came and seized the horn and said it was no wonder they were dead. She knew nothing of the sublime bit of necromancy she had interrupted—poor soul.

I knew that she had spoken of my parents for I supposed that they were the only people in the world who were dead, but I did not know what it meant to be dead. I often called to them, as I had been wont to do, especially in the night, and shed many tears because they came no more to answer me. Aunt Deel did not often refer directly to my talents, but I saw, many times, that no-wonder-they-died look in her face.

But Children Remember

Children are great rememberers. They are the recording angels—the keepers of the book of life. Man forgets—how easily!—and easiest of all, the solemn truth that children do not forget.

A few days after I arrived in the home of my aunt and uncle I slyly entered the parlor and climbed the what-not to examine some white flowers on its top shelf and tipped the whole thing over, scattering its burden of albums, wax flowers and sea shells on the floor. My aunt came running on her tiptoes and exclaimed: "Mercy! Come right out o' here this minute—you pest!"

I took some rather long steps going out which were due to the fact that Aunt Deel had hold of my hand. While I sat weeping she went back into the parlor and began to pick up things. "My wreath! my wreath!" I heard her moaning.

How well I remember that little assemblage of flower ghosts in wax.

They had no more right to associate with human beings than the ghosts of fable. Uncle Peabody used to call them the "Minervy flowers" because they were a present from his Aunt Minerva. When Aunt Deel returned to the kitchen where I sat—a sorrowing little refugee hunched up in a corner—she said: "I'll have to tell your Uncle Peabody—ayes!"

"Oh please don't tell my Uncle Peabody," I wailed.

"Ayes! I'll have to tell him," she answered firmly.

For the first time I looked for him with dread at the window and when he came I hid in a closet and heard that solemn and penetrating note in her voice as she said:

"I guess you'll have to take that boy away—ayes!"

"What now?" he asked.

"My stars! he sneaked into the parlor and tipped over the what-not and smashed that beautiful wax wreath!"

Her voice trembled.

"Not them Minervy flowers?" he asked in a tone of doleful incredulity.

"Ayes he did!"

"And tipped over the hull what-not?"

"Ayes!"

"Jerusalem four-corners!" he exclaimed. "I'll have to—"

He stopped as he was wont to do on the threshold of strong opinions and momentous resolutions.

The rest of the conversation was drowned in my own cries and Uncle Peabody came and lifted me tenderly and carried me up-stairs.

He sat down with me on his lap and hushed my cries. Then he said very gently:

"Now, Bub, you and me have got to be careful. What-nots and albums and

wax flowers and hair-cloth sofas are the most dangerous critters in St. Lawrence county. They're purty savage. Keep your eye peeled. You can't tell what minute they'll jump on ye. More boys have been dragged away and tore to pieces by 'em than by all the bears and panthers in the woods. When I was a boy I got a cut across my legs that made a scar ye can see now, and it was a hair-cloth sofa that done it. Keep out o' that old parlor. Ye might as well go into a cage o' wolves. How be I goin' to make ye remember it?"

"I don't know," I whimpered and began to cry out in fearful anticipation.

The Bed Was Punished

He set me in a chair, picked up one of his old carpet-slippers and began to thump the bed with it. He belabored the bed with tremendous vigor. Meanwhile he looked at me and exclaimed: "You dreadful child!"

I knew that my sins were responsible for this violence. It frightened me and my cries increased.

The door at the bottom of the stairs opened suddenly.

Aunt Deel called.

"Don't lose your temper, Peabody. I think you've gone fur 'nough—ayes!"

Uncle Peabody stopped and blew as if he were very tired and then I caught a look in his face that reassured me.

He called back to her: "I wouldn't 'a' cared so much if it hadn't 'a' been the what-not and them Minervy flowers. When a boy tips over a what-not he's goin' 't purty strong."

"Well, don't be too severe. You'd better come now and git me a pail o' water—ayes, I think ye had."

Uncle Peabody did a lot of sneezing

and coughing with his big, red handkerchief over his face and I was not old enough then to understand it. He kissed me and took my little hand in his big hard one and led me down the stairs.

After that in private talks uncle and I always referred to our parlor as the wolf den and that night, after I had gone to bed, he lay down beside me and told the story of a boy who, having been left alone in his father's house one day, was suddenly set upon and roughly handled by a what-not, a shaggy old hair-cloth sofa and an album. The sofa had begun it by scratchin' his face and he had scratched back with a shingle nail. The album had watched its chance and, when he stood beneath it, had jumped off a shelf on to his head. Suddenly he heard a voice calling him: "Little boy, come here," it said, and it was the voice of the what-not.

"Just step up on this lower shelf," says the old what-not. "I want to show ye somethin'."

That what-not was all covered with shiny things and looked as innocent as a lamb.

He went over and stepped on the lower shelf and then the savage thing jumped right on top of him, very supple, and threw him on to the floor and held him there until his mother came.

A Dangerous What-not

I dreamed that night that a long-legged what-not, with a wax wreath in its hands, chased me around the house and caught and bit me on the neck. I called for help and uncle came and found me on the floor and put me back in bed again.

For a long time I thought that the way a man punished a boy was by thumping his bed. I knew that women had a different and less satisfactory method, for I remembered that my mother had spanked me and Aunt Deel had a way of giving my hands and head a kind of watermelon thump with the middle finger of her right hand and with a curious look in her eyes. Uncle Peabody used to call it a "snap-tious look." Almost always he whacked the bed with his slipper. There were exceptions, however, and, by and by, I came to know in each case the destination of the slipper for if I had done anything which really afflicted my conscience that strip of leather seemed to know the truth, and found its way to my person.

My Uncle Peabody was a man of a thousand. I often saw him laughing and talking to himself and strange fancies came into my head about it.

"Who be you talkin' to?" I asked.

"Who be I talkin' to, Bub? Why I'm talkin' to my friends."

"Friends?" I said.

"The friends I orto have had but ain't got. When I git lonesome I just make up a lot o' folks and some o' 'em is good comp'ny."

He loved to have me with him, as he worked, and told me odd tales and seemed to enjoy my prattle. I often saw him stand with rough fingers stirring his beard, just beginning to show a sprinkle of white, while he looked down at me as if struck with wonder at something I had said.

"Come and give me a kiss, Bub," he would say. As he knelt down, I would run to his arms and I wondered why he always blinked his gray eyes after he had kissed me.

He was a bachelor and for a singular reason. I have always laid it to the butternut trousers—the most sacred bit of apparel of which I have any knowledge.

"What have you got on them butternut trousers for?" I used to hear Aunt Deel say when he came down-stairs in his first best clothes to go to meeting or "attend" a sociable—those days

(Continued on Page 10.)

A Story Worth While

VERY different in method and purpose from any of his previous purposes, Mr. Bacheller's story, which starts in this issue, may be accounted, at the outset, as quite the most important piece of fiction he has put forth. In its own way it is as good as his famous North Country character studies, of which Eben Holden was the first, and, perhaps, the best known. He also obtained much fame from his series of dashing, splashing, story-cartoons of modern life, of which Keeping Up With Lizzie, which was printed some time ago in Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, was so widely read as to cause its title to become a national catchword.

The Light in the Clearing is an interpretation of the rude and simple youthful farm life of this country, and a tribute to its high place in the making of American ideals—a kind of fiction of which we have far too little. Mr. Bacheller has written sympathetically of that life, and understandingly, but without any of that superiority which is all too common. He is not at all sorry for the tolling farmers of the days gone by because they did not have steam heat and concrete pavements and strawberries in January and electric lights and a theater around the corner. Rather, his mental attitude is that of doffed hat and bowed head, because of the power of the spirit that was in them, a power great enough to send the "light in the clearing" on down thru generation after generation. His title-page bears a line from Proverbs: "The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord." And that, in brief is the meaning of his tale about these unpretentious men and women who exercised so much fine and noble influence.

But, first and foremost, "The Light in the Clearing" is an interesting story, real and vital in its presentation of character and incident, that moves entertainingly thru varied scenes, sometimes with merriment and jollity, sometimes with peaceful happiness, sometimes skirting the coasts of tragedy, and every now and then rising to dramatic scenes and thrilling moments. It is told in the first person and its time covers some 15 years in the boyhood and young manhood in the thirties and forties of the last century, of the narrator, one Barton Baynes. Mr. Bacheller weaves a bit of curiosity-compelling mystery about this character.

There is a great variety of characters in the story, men, women, and children, of higher and lower and medium estate—including a glimpse of President Van Buren—but to each one of them the author has given a touch of individuality and outstandingness. All of them, even those that are most thoroly worked out, are drawn with a few broad, speaking lines.

Mr. Bacheller has written a good story, with skill and heart and fine and true perception. It is as wholesome and tonic as a wind from out of its North Woods, and, popular as have been his former books, it deserves a wider reading than any of them, because it is a bigger and a better story. We hope every reader will get started with the opening chapters in this number. We know that the sustained interest will be enough to grip the attention until the final installment is completed.

The Rural Family Circle

Kansas Farmers Swap Interesting Experiences

BY COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS

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

Corn 12 Feet High

The picture shows R. A. Busby and little daughter, standing at the west end of his 30-acre cornfield, the stalks in which measure almost uniformly 12 feet high or more. The corn is listed and it is not ensilage corn. In fact, the feature about the field, in a season when there is much tall corn in Eastern Kansas, is really that on many stalks there are two good ears, and on not a stalk did I find an immature ear.

Mr. Busby, who is a tenant farmer living 4 miles south of Ottawa, Kan.,

chills his corn Kansas Evergreen because it stays green so long. He developed the variety himself, thru five years of careful seed selection and crossing, one year in Bourbon county and the last four years in Franklin county. The variety is a cross between Boone County White, another variety of White corn, the name of which he cannot recall, and Blue Squaw corn.

The ears on the stalks are 12 to 14 inches long, and well filled, and the grains are almost as large on one end as the other. The grains themselves are both broad and deep and are softer

than the grains of many varieties of big corn, the quality of softness coming from the Squaw corn, Mr. Busby thinks. In almost every ear are still a few blue grains, but he has bred most of the color out, without losing the qualities he sought from the colored corn. Mr. Busby's cornfield is the mecca for farmers for many miles around his farm now.

W. E. Gilliland.

Franklin County.

Likes Black Langshan Chickens

I have been a subscriber for the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for a number of years. I have gotten so much help and enjoyment from reading the experiences of others that I thought maybe I could help some other reader with my own experience.

I have about 200 beautiful Black Langshan chickens. I think them ideal chickens for the farm. There are six persons in our family, and when we wish a fry one chicken is sufficient for a meal. When the chickens are mature they make a splendid roast. The Langshans are good layers, too, and that is what counts on the farm.

I never have any trouble selling my eggs. They are such nice large, brown eggs, and when graded only two or three of a 30-dozen case do not grade first. I always have good hatches, whether the eggs are hatched with hens or with an incubator. The chicks are such nice, big, bright-eyed fellows, so strong and hardy. I always raise more than 75 of every hundred hatched.

I used to lose so many of my baby chicks when I had other varieties. I wish that all persons who have had such luck would try the Black Langshans.

Mrs. Walter Taylor.

Neosho Falls, Kan.

Too Much Calamity Howling

I see in reading the papers that the professional calamity howlers have the Kansas farmers going to utter ruin for want of class legislation that the last legislature failed to pass and if they don't get it that they will be in line for the soup house. They will be an aristocratic looking bunch of paupers when they line up in their twin sixes, sedans and limousines for free soup and free gasoline. The farmer who goes to the bank to borrow money to buy gasoline has no cause to complain

of the shortage of money after he sent his deposit to Detroit for a car. A few farmers gambled on borrowed money to get out of the jitney class into the twin six class and if the gamble went wrong they expect the United States to help them.

Gamblers never ask for sympathy when they win and good sports don't whine when they lose. No one forced them to gamble and if they have to drop back to the wheelbarrow class it was their own vanity that put them into this trouble and not their neighbors nor the Government.

The conservative farmers—and the woods are full of them—are not roaring, for their cellars and granaries are full and they are smoking the pipe of peace. They will have the millions to send to Henry Ford next year and something to buy a corn cob pipe and cobs enough left over to inspire more pipe dreams.

Harris, Kan.

Prefers Tractor to Mules

For two years I have used a small tractor. During this time I have plowed 240 acres; harrowed and disked

465 acres, sowed 120 and cut 225 acres of wheat.

Last year I put in 120 acres of wheat and never took a team of horses out in the field. My gas and oil bill for this field was but 60 cents.

I would like to hear from the farmer who can take five head of mules and beat that.

William O. Wieske.

Garden Plain, Kan.

Uses a Cement Stave Silo

I find that the cement stave silos are all right. I have used silos for 12 years. I prefer kafir to anything else if it can be put into the silo at the right time, but the kafir must not be put in overripe and should be cut fine. At present I am feeding corn silage and my dairy cows are grazing on good pasture, but they enjoy a good feed of silage despite the fact that they have plenty of other green feed.

A. W. Sparks.

Clearwater, Kan.

Cowpeas Average \$52.50 an Acre

In the spring when I had finished planting my crop I had a little corner that was very rocky and the soil seemed to be very thin and poor, but as I did not wish to have it idle or to plant it in corn, I took a gallon of cowpeas and sowed them broadcast and harrowed them in, thinking the peas would build up the land, but did not think very much about what I might harvest on this rocky corner in the

fall. These peas, of course, came up in due time and grew to maturity without any attention whatever. I harvested the crop and after the peas were threshed and sacked I had 125 pounds.

I sold the peas engaged at 7 cents a pound and they gave me a return of \$8.75 for the crop. The land these peas grew on, is a spot a little less than one-sixth of an acre. These peas yielded me at the rate of \$52.50 an acre, which paid me better returns than any spot of ground on the place regardless of how rich the land was. Remember, that this rocky corner was entirely too thin to make corn. I verily believe if we farmers would pay more attention to our land and would plant such crops as are adapted to the different kinds of soil in our fields we would have better results. Of course, it may be a little unhandy to plant in spots but it will pay us in the long run.

Bloom, Colo.

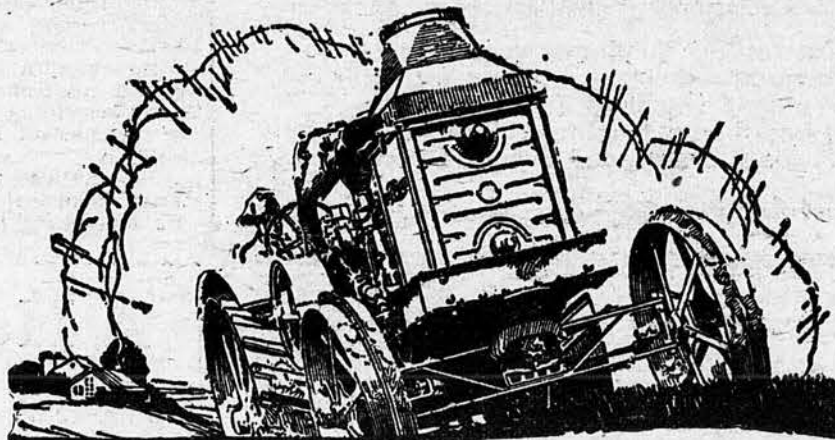
G. G. Buttler.

Here is One Threshing Record

Seventy-eight thousand two hundred and eighty bushels of grain were threshed in 40½ days by J. E. Klenke, a Spearville thresherman who has just finished his season. During that time the crew put 533 wheat stacks, 47 oat stacks and 35 barley stacks thru the machine.

An open well is dangerous to stock and to young children.

OilPull Tractor Victorious at Fargo Demonstrations



Cheapest Power for the Farm

Under a blistering sun, at the recent Fargo demonstrations an OilPull perfected kerosene-burning tractor again triumphed in the great national fuel economy tests. This OilPull used only 23-10 gallons of kerosene per acre plowed. At 10c per gallon this means less than 25c per acre. That was 7% less than the average of the six lowest scores. It was practically 30% less than the average of all tractors. For preparing the seed bed, which included double discing, dragging and seeding, the OilPull used only .85 gallon of kerosene per acre—approximately 8½c worth.

For years an OilPull has held the world's championship in fuel economy. For years these low cost records have been duplicated for OilPull owners.

Triple Heat Control

The most important single feature is Triple Heat Control—the OilPull perfected system of oil cooling which positively controls temperatures. By this system the powerful twin cylinder motor is kept at the exact temper-

ature necessary to get maximum power and mileage from kerosene, under all conditions. The motor actually gets cooler as the load grows heavier. Overheating is unheard of. Freezing is impossible. OilPull records could never be made without this system. Because of it the OilPull is the only tractor guaranteed in writing to burn kerosene successfully under all conditions at all loads up to its full rated horsepower.

Long Service Records

OilPull long life is proverbial. Hundreds are in the 7th, 8th, 9th and even 11th year of service. A recent investigation of nearly 500 OilPulls of all ages disclosed an average repair cost of only \$16.92 per year. This means that the OilPull is the cheapest tractor to operate from every point of view.

Before you buy any tractor, thoroughly investigate the OilPull, the champion kerosene burner. Literature and address of nearest agency will be promptly sent upon request.

The OilPull Tractor is made in four sizes from 12-20 to 30-60.

"The Advance-Rumely line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, alfalfa and clover cutters, and farm trucks."

Advance-Rumely Thresher Company, Inc.

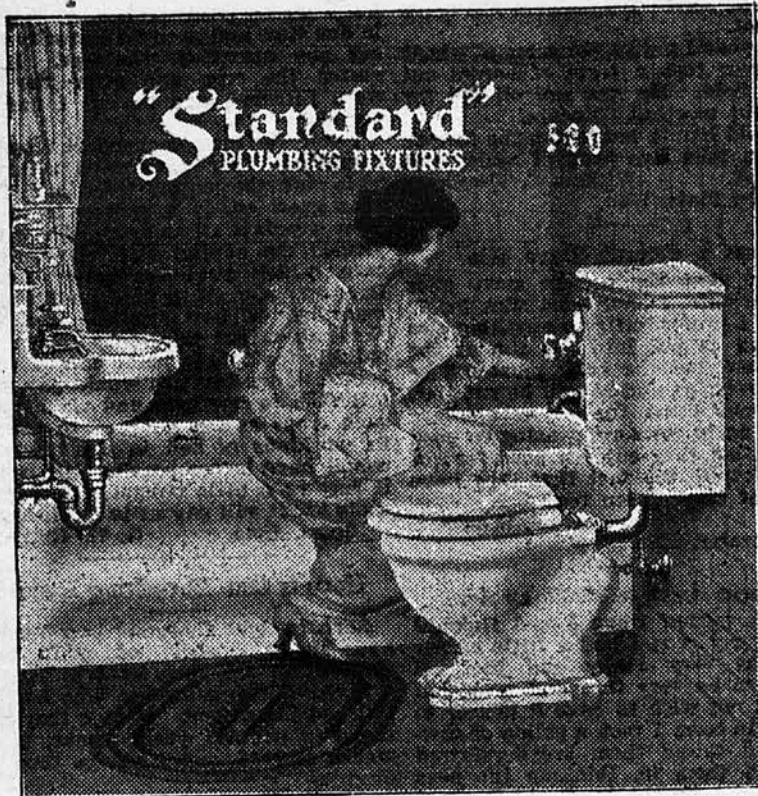
LaPorte, Indiana

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ADVANCE-RUMELY



A Bathroom Five Feet Square

Perhaps yours is a home where another bath room would add much to comfort and convenience. No longer need limited space handicap you.

The illustration shows "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures installed in a room only five feet square, making a complete individual bathroom.

A small space partitioned off—a large closet utilized—and a similar arrangement can be yours.

See your Contracting Plumber or write for catalogue, "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home. "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures in this bathroom are: 5-foot Pembroke Bath with Shower, Marcosa Lavatory and Expulso Closet.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from Page 8.)

people just went to meeting but they always "attended" sociables—"You're a wearin' 'em threadbare, ayes! I suppose you've sot yer eyes on some one o' the girls. I can always tell—ayes I can! When you git your long legs in them butternut trousers I know you're warmin' up—ayes!"

I had begun to regard those light brown trousers with a feeling of awe, and used to put my hand upon them very softly when uncle had them on. They seemed to rank with "sofys," albums and what-nots in their capacity for making trouble.

Uncle Peabody rarely made any answer, and for a time thereafter Aunt Deel acted as if she were about done with him. She would go around with a stern face as if unaware of his presence, and I had to keep out of her way. In fact I dreaded the butternut trousers almost as much as she did.

Once Uncle Peabody had put on the butternut trousers, against the usual protest, to go to meeting.

"Ayes! you've got 'em on ag'in," said Aunt Deel. "I suppose your black trousers ain't good 'nough. That's 'cause you know Edna Perry is goin' to be there—ayes!"

Edna Perry was a widow of about his age who was visiting her sister in the neighborhood.

Aunt Deel wouldn't go to church with us, so we went off together and walked home with Mrs. Perry. As we passed our house I saw Aunt Deel looking out of the window and waved my hand to her.

When we got home at last we found my aunt sitting in her armchair by the stove.

"You did it—didn't ye?—ayes," she demanded rather angrily as we came in.

"Done what?" asked Uncle Peabody. "Shinin' up to that Perry woman—ain't ye?—ayes! I see you're bound to git married—ayes!"

I had no idea what it meant to get married but I made up my mind that it was something pretty low and bad. For the moment I blamed Uncle Peabody.

Aunt Deel's voice and manner seemed to indicate that she had borne with him to the limit of her patience.

"Della," said my uncle, "I wouldn't be so—"

Again he checked himself for fear of going too far, I suppose.

"My heart! my heart!" Aunt Deel exclaimed and struggled to her feet sobbing, and Uncle Peabody helped her to the lounge. She was so ill the rest of the day that my uncle had to go for the doctor while I bathed her forehead with cold water.

Poor Uncle Peabody! Every step toward matrimony required such an outlay of emotion and such a sacrifice of comfort that I presume it seemed to be hardly worth while.

Yet I must be careful not to give the reader a false impression of my Aunt Deel. She was a thin, pale woman, rather tall, with brown hair and blue eyes and a tongue—well, her tongue has spoken for itself. I suppose that she will seem inhumanly selfish with this jealousy of her brother.

"I promised ma that I would look after you and I'm a-goin' to do it—ayes!" I used to hear her say to my uncle.

There were not many married men who were so thoroly looked after. This was due in part to her high opinion of the Baynes family, and to a general distrust of women. In her view they were a designing lot. It was probably true that Mrs. Perry was fond of show and would have been glad to join the Baynes family, but those items should not have been set down against her. There was Aunt Deel's mistake. She couldn't allow any humanity in other women.

Aunt Deel Was a Worker

She toiled incessantly. She washed and scrubbed and polished and dusted and sewed and knit from morning until night. She lived in mortal fear that company would come and find her unprepared—Alma Jones or Jabez Lincoln and his wife, or Ben and Mary Humphries, or "Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg." These were the people of whom she talked when the neighbors came in and when she was not talking of the Bayneses. I observed that she always said, "Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg." They were the conversational ornaments of our home. "As Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg says," or, "as I said to Mr. Horace Dunkelberg," were phrases calculated to establish our social standing. I supposed that

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

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

Many Prizes Will Be Given

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

Manager, Capper Christmas Club,
Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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

My name is.....

My address is.....

Fill Out the Above Coupon
and Mail At Once



A Hundred Dollar Smile

MEET 12-year-old George Kirkpatrick of Augusta, Kan. Why this broad smile, did you say? Don't be too hasty; there's a reason:

This picture was made last Christmas just after Senator Arthur Capper had given young Kirkpatrick a check for \$100, the first prize in the Capper Christmas club. The good looking suit which George so proudly exhibits was paid for with a part of the \$33.80 which he had earned as a club member during the few weeks before Christmas, this sum being in addition to the cash prize.

Nothing delights Mr. Capper more than to be able to give his boy and girl friends a chance to begin earning money early in life. He attributes his own success largely to the fact that he assumed financial responsibilities while he was quite young. Thousands of young folks throughout the West have, thru Mr. Capper's aid, made good as members of the Capper Pig club and the Capper Poultry club.

Last year the Capper Christmas club was begun. It supplied the money that helped to make Christmas a happy day for hundreds of boys and girls. Some bought ponies, some bicycles, while others started savings accounts with a view of paying their way thru high school or college later on.

The Capper Christmas club is now ready to receive members again. Write at once, if you wish to have a part in the thousands of dollars that will be sent out in Christmas checks. All those who were members last year are welcome to join again. If you did not know that there was such a club last year, now is the time to send in your name.

Girls as well as boys may become members of the club. It is interesting to note that last year first and second prizes were won by boys, while third, fourth and fifth prizes were won by girls. Will the record be reversed this year so that the girls will stand at the head of the line? The answer to this question may depend on who gets the earliest start. Information will be sent to every boy or girl who wishes Christmas money. Hundreds of dollars will be given away.

For additional information address Manager, Capper Christmas Club, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.



WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE. THIS WILL INSURE YOU GOOD SERVICE.

the world was peopled by Joneses, Lincolns, Humphries and Dunkelbergs, but mostly by Dunkelbergs. These latter were very rich people who lived in Canton village.

I know, now, how dearly Aunt Deel loved her brother and me. I must have been a great trial to that woman of forty unused to the pranks of children and the tender offices of a mother. Naturally I turned from her to my Uncle Peabody as a refuge and a help in time of trouble with increasing fondness. He had no knitting or sewing to do and when Uncle Peabody sat in the house he gave all his time to me and we weathered many a storm together as we sat silently in his favorite corner, of an evening, where I always went to sleep in his arms.

He and I slept in the little room upstairs, "under the shingles"—as uncle used to say. I in a small bed, and he in the big one which had been the receiver of so much violence. So I gave her only a qualified affection until I could see beneath the words and the face and the correcting hand of my Aunt Deel.

Uncle made up the beds in our room. Often his own bed would go unmade. My aunt would upbraid him for laziness, whereupon he would say that when he got up he liked the feel of that bed so much that he wanted to begin next night right where he had left off.

An Experience With Life

I was seven years old when Uncle Peabody gave me the watermelon seeds. I put one of them in my mouth and bit it.

"It appears to me there's an awful draft blowin' down your throat," said Uncle Peabody. "You ain't no business eatin' a-melon seed."

"Why?" was my query.

"Cause it was made to put in the ground. Didn't you know it was alive?"

"Alive!" I exclaimed.

"Alive," said he, "I'll show ye."

He put a number of the seeds in the ground and covered them, and said that that part of the garden should be mine. I watched it every day and by and by two vines came up. One sickened and died in dry weather. Uncle Peabody said that I must water the other every day. I did it faithfully and the vine thrived.

"What makes it grow?" I asked.

"The same thing that makes you grow," said Uncle Peabody. "You can do lots of things but there's only one thing that a watermelon can do. It can just grow. See how it reaches out toward the sunlight! If we was to

pull them vines around and try to make 'em grow toward the north they wouldn't mind us. They'd creep back and go reachin' toward the sunlight ag'in just as if they had a compass to show 'em the way."

It was hard work, I thought, to go down into the garden, night and morning, with my little pail full of water, but uncle said that I should get my pay when the melon was ripe. I had also to keep the wood-box full and feed the chickens. They were odious tasks. When I asked Aunt Deel what I should get for doing them she answered quickly:

"Nospanks and bread and butter—ayes!"

When I asked what were "nospanks" she told me that they were part of the wages of a good child. I was better paid for my care of the watermelon vine, for its growth was measured with a string every day and kept me interested. One morning I found five blossoms on it. I picked one and carried it to Aunt Deel. Another I destroyed in the tragedy of catching a bumblebee which had crawled into its cup. In due time three small melons appeared. When they were as big as a baseball I picked two of them. One I tasted and threw away as I ran to the pump for relief. The other I hurled at a dog on my way to school.

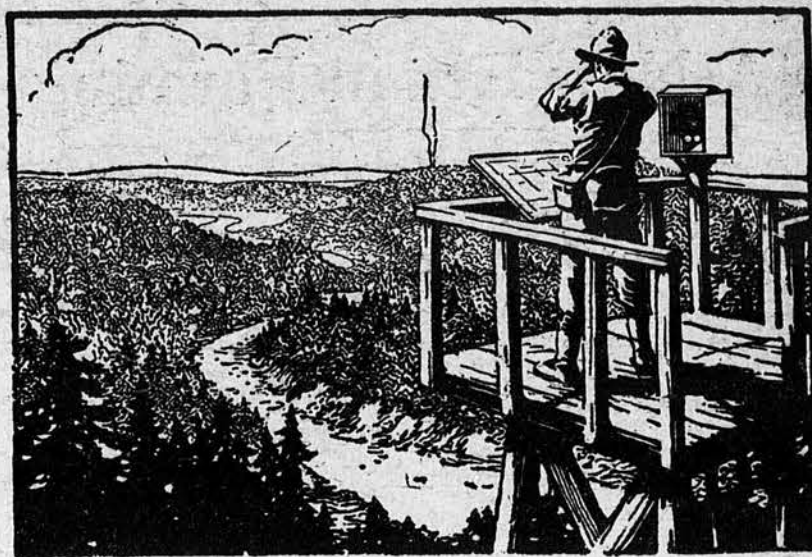
So that last melon on the vine had my undivided affection. It grew in size and reputation, and soon I learned that a reputation is about the worst thing that a watermelon can acquire while it is on the vine. I invited everybody that came to the house to go and see my watermelon. They looked it over and said pleasant things about it. When I was a boy people used to treat children and watermelons with a like solicitude. Both were a subject for jests and both produced similar reactions in the human countenance.

The Watermelon Test

Aunt Deel often applied the watermelon test to my forehead and discovered in me a capacity for noise which no melon could rival. That act became very familiar to me, for when my melon was nearing the summit of its fame and influence, all beholders thumped its rounded side with the middle finger of the right hand, and said that they guessed they'd steal it. I knew that this was some kind of a joke and a very idle one for they had also threatened to steal me and nothing had come of it.

At last Uncle Peabody agreed with me that it was about time to pick the melon. I decided to pick it immediately.

(Continued on Page 12.)



Vigilance

THE VALUE TO THE PUBLIC of the Bell System service is based on the reliability, promptness and accuracy of that service.

As quality of service depends upon the economic operation of all telephone activities, vigilance begins where work begins. Science and engineering skill enter into the selection of all raw materials; and into the adapting and combining of these materials to the end that the finished product may be most efficient in operation and endurance, and produced at the least cost.

A series of progressive tests are made at every step during the transformation of these materials into telephone plant and equipment. And when all these complicated devices, with their tens of thousands of delicately constructed parts, are set in operation they are still subjected to continuous, exhaustive tests.

As the best of materials and the most complete machinery is of little value without correct operation, the same ceaseless vigilance is given to the character of service rendered in providing telephone communication for the public.

Such constant vigilance in regard to every detail of telephone activity was instrumental in upholding standards during the trials of reconstruction. And this same vigilance has had much to do with returning the telephone to the high standard of service it is now offering the public.

"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. Every moving part is completely and fully oiled. A constant stream of oil flows on every bearing. The shafts run in oil. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Any windmill which does not have the gears running in oil is only half oiled. A modern windmill, like a modern automobile, must have its gears enclosed and run in oil. Dry gears, exposed to dust, wear rapidly. Dry bearings and dry gears cause friction and loss of power. The Aermotor pumps in the lightest breeze because it is correctly designed and well oiled. To get everlasting windmill satisfaction, buy the Aermotor.

Write today for Circular. **AERMOTOR CO., Chicago, Des Moines, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Oakland**

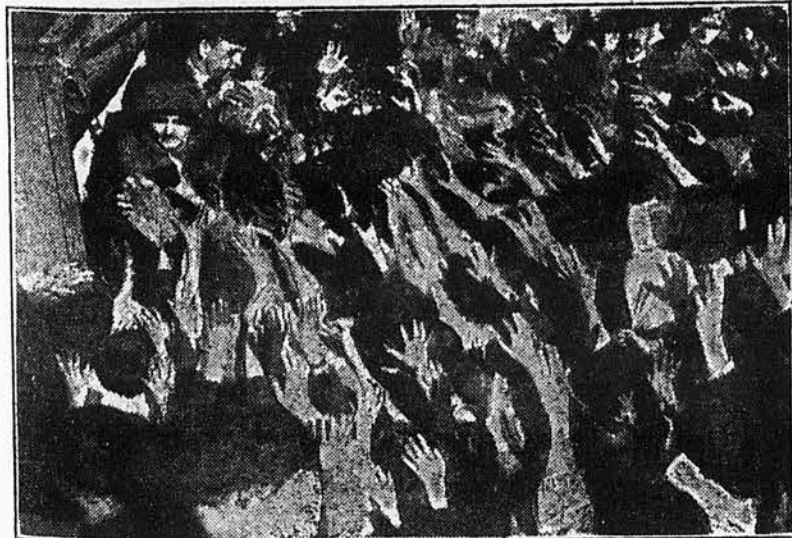


Empty Hands—You Have Bread

HUNDREDS of thousands of hands are stretched toward America. They are the hands of thrifty, hard-working farmers. They are empty and they ask mutely for bread. Denied work they are willing to do, these hands are helpless to earn food necessary to maintain life. War has laid its heavy, paralyzing grasp on countless persons in the Near East, yanking them from their homes and fields, shoving them into cities, hurling them helpless at the doors of the Near East Relief stations.

In supplication, these hands are stretched toward the United States. From there has come the pledge of food. Word has gone about that American farmers voluntarily are collecting 5 million bushels of grain to be distributed among the orphans and refugees in Armenia, the Russian Caucasus and the Holy lands.

Will you put a loaf of bread in the hands of some farmer who is starving? A bushel of wheat will save many. The great mercy campaign conducted by The Near East Relief is on in Kansas. Your help is needed. Somehow those empty supplicating hands must be filled. They are stretched out toward you in the belief that you will try to help them.



"Make Money from the Sun"

Says The Chief: Sunshine—Nature's greatest tonic—kills disease germs, keeps hogs and other live stock warm, bright and healthy. They grow faster and require less feed. Fewer death losses when sunny days are used.

CHIEF Sunshine Windows

Specially built—scientifically right. Fit any roof. Made of galvanized steel, rain and rust proof. No painting or repairs. Windows have no putty. Sunshine windows add little to cost of pen but add much to profits. Best young pig insurance in the world. Successful hog and cattle raisers everywhere use CHIEF Sunshine Windows.

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Purifies air, prevents disease. CHIEF Cupolas are made of heavy galvanized steel, rust, rot and crack proof. Rain, snow or nesting birds can't get in. Angle iron—no wood. Applied with six bolts. No carpenter work.

FREE Send postal today for blue prints of four modern hog houses. Also catalog of CHIEF Sunshine Windows and CHIEF Cupolas. Address

Shrauger & Johnson
515 Walnut St., Atlantic, Iowa



A New Era in Farming

AMERICAN farming will obtain from the present Congress, from all signs, the widest recognition of the most practically helpful character since the Homestead and Morrill acts of a past generation. The new measures for agriculture will help to place it on a new credit and marketing foundation.

One of the important measures for this purpose is the McFadden-Kenyon Rural Credit and Multiple Insurance bill, which attempts to open to the farmer three new facilities in handling and marketing his products. These are credit for production, running over a longer period than commercial loans and than commercial banks can adequately supply; marketing credit for his product when, as Secretary Hoover's paper, the Washington Herald, describes the process, the product "moves from the field of a productive industry into the channels of commerce," and a complete system of warehousing distribution.

The corporation has an established status of limited liability and some other privileges which have enabled it to take possession of modern industrialism outside of agriculture. But the corporation is not well adapted to agriculture. What is adapted to it is co-operation. Yet when the American farmer, following the farmer of European countries, undertakes to co-operate he finds himself obstructed in his efforts, largely by incorporated marketing interests. This opposition will be removed by the Copper-Volstead Farm Co-operation bill. With the rights and privileges that are granted by the McFadden-Kenyon bill the farmer will be emancipated from the shackles that hamper his action in farm marketing.

But it will be up to the farmer himself to take advantage of the new opportunities and facilities offered. It is not the intention of the Government to assume a paternalistic attitude towards agriculture, but merely to emancipate it and to enable it to evolve its own machinery and operate it in the field of commercialism. What use is made of new opportunities will depend upon the initiative and courage and business sagacity and ability to co-operate that American farmers may reveal. So far as the law is concerned a new era is dawning for the farm. It will call for a new and effective farm leadership—on the farm.

How Do You Buy Your Money?

(Continued from Page 3.)

and merchandising they also have to add the function of banking as well.

All of this is due to a lack of proper and efficient farm financing. During the post-war period, especially the deflation period, it was clearly apparent that the national credit structure was inadequate for rural needs, altho it is possibly true that the Federal Reserve Banks or Federal Reserve Board or both are open to the charge that undue discrimination was practiced against the farmer.

Why Local Deposits Decreased

As deflation progressed, local bank deposits began to shrink, and with them the ability of the bank to lend. At the same time the Federal Reserve Banks were urging liquidation on the part of country bankers, as it attested by circular 218 issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, which warned country banks in that district to force liquidation in accordance with farm produce shipment under threat of penalization. In hundreds of communities it actually has resulted in a credit situation wherein thousands of farmers who owned their farm property without a cent of mortgaged indebtedness on their farms suddenly found themselves without liquid credit at their banks, and consequently forced to sacrifice their livestock, grain and other produce. The tremendous liquidation of all farm produce during the last nine months attests this.

It is self evident that we have first, an insufficient supply of capital in country districts; secondly, a poorly adapted system which does not meet the farmer's needs; and thirdly, a lack of information regarding or prejudice against a full utilization of present existing facilities.

Theorists of all types, styles and appearances are offering their solutions which too frequently center about Governmental assistance. There are now in Congress, or about to be introduced, numerous bills which it is presumed by their sponsors, will correct the situation. Nearly everyone recognizes the fact that the farmer should have greater personal credit than he now has, but that he cannot operate on the 10, 30, 60, or 90 day commercial basis without great embarrassment. It is proposed therefore to create some type of banking machinery by means of which farmer notes running from 6 months to 2 years can be given standing as negotiable paper. The Federal Reserve Bank cannot handle such paper now since there exists no means of selling or financing it. It would be perfectly feasible for Congress to authorize and empower the Federal Reserve Bank, the Federal Land Bank or another group like the Joint Stock Land banks to undertake this. It would be perfectly feasible for private initiative enterprises to undertake such a

type of banking under authorization of proper legislation, or for farmers to undertake this co-operatively.

Kind of Relief Expected

The kind and type of such relief that will be provided is today merely speculative and it would take months to inaugurate it. The length of time, of course, will depend on the degree to which the general public becomes interested and insists on relief measure. Some minor relief is now being extended thru the War Finance Corporation and the 50 million dollar livestock pool. It would seem that the tendency of the times was encouraging.

An immediate relief is offered thru the farm mortgage route, either by means of the Joint Stock Land banks, Federal Land Bank, or the standard farm mortgage loan with which you are all familiar. According to the United States Census 41.3 per cent of the farms of the United States were mortgaged for 20.1 per cent of their value. In other words all the farmers of the country possessed a free equity of 80.98 per cent in their farm lands.

If but a small proportion of the farmers who are in good financial position would liquidate their personal indebtedness thru means of a standard farm mortgage, a Federal Land Bank loan, or a Joint Stock Land Bank loan, the credit situation of every farm community would be immensely improved. It would mean the adding of thousands of dollars to the collective liquid credit of all members of the community, would ease the local tightness, and tend to cheapen the cost of money. Every borrower who took this step would also greatly benefit himself since he would lower his interest rates.

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from Page 11.)

ately after meeting on Sunday, so that I could give it to my aunt and uncle at dinner-time. When we got home I ran for the garden. My feet and those of our friends and neighbors had literally worn a path to the melon. In eager haste I got my little wheelbarrow and ran with it to the end of that path. There I found nothing but broken vines! The melon had vanished. I ran back to the house almost overcome by a feeling of alarm, for I had thought long of that hour of pride when I should bring the melon and present it to my aunt and uncle.

"Uncle Peabody," I shouted, "my melon is gone."

"Well I van," said he, "somebody must 'a' stole it."

"Stole it?" I repeated the words without fully comprehending what they meant.

"But it was my melon," I said with a trembling voice.

"Yes and I vum it's too bad! But, Bart, you ain't learned yet that there are wicked people in the world who

come and take what don't belong to 'em."

There were tears in my eyes when I asked:

"They'll bring it back, won't they?"

"Never!" said Uncle Peabody, "I'm afraid they've et it up."

He had no sooner said it than a cry broke from my lips, and I sank down upon the grass moaning and sobbing. I lay amidst the ruins of the simple faith of childhood. It was as if the world and all its joys had come to an end.

"You can't blame the boy," I heard Uncle Peabody saying. "He's fussed with that melon all summer. He wanted to give it to you for a present."

"Ayes so he did! Well, I declare! I never thought o' that—ayes!"

Aunt Deel spoke in a low, kindly tone and came and lifted me to my feet very tenderly.

"Come, Bart, don't feel so about that old melon," said she, "it ain't worth it. Come with me. I'm goin' to give you a present—ayes I be!"

I was still crying when she took me to her trunk, and offered the grateful assagement of candy and a belt, all embroidered with blue and white beads.

"Now you see, Bart, how low and mean anybody is that takes what don't belong to 'em—ayes! They're snakes! Everybody hates 'em an' stamps on 'em when they come in sight—ayes!"

An Evil World

The abomination of the Lord was in her look and manner. How it shook my soul! He who had taken the watermelon had also taken from me something I was never to have again, and a very wonderful thing it was—faith in the goodness of men. My eyes had seen evil. The world had committed its first offense against me and my spirit was no longer the white and beautiful thing it had been. Still, therein is the beginning of wisdom and, looking down the long vista of the years, I thank God for the great harvest of the lost watermelon. Better things had come in its place—under standing and what more, often I have vainly tried to estimate. For one thing that sudden revelation of the heart of childhood had lifted my aunt's out of the cold storage of a puritanic spirit, and warmed it into new life and opened its door for me.

In the afternoon she sent me over to Wills' to borrow a little tea. I stopped for a few minutes to play with Henry Wills—a boy not quite a year older than I. While playing there I discovered a piece of the rind of my melon in the dooryard. On that piece of rind I saw the cross which I had made one day with my thumb-nail. It was intended to indicate that the melon was solely and wholly mine. I felt a flush of anger.

"I hate you," I said as I approached him.

"I hate you," he answered.

"You're a snake!" I said.

We now stood, face to face and breast to breast, like a pair of young roosters. He gave me a shove and told me to go home. I gave him a shove and told him I wouldn't. I pushed up close to him again and we glared into each other's eyes.

Suddenly he spat in my face. I gave him a scratch on the forehead with my finger-nails. Then we fell upon each other and rolled on the ground and hit and scratched with feline ferocity.

Mrs. Wills ran out of the house and parted us. Our blood was hot, and leaking thru the skin of our faces a little.

"He pitched on me," Henry explained.

I couldn't speak.

"Go right home—this minute—you brat!" said Mrs. Wills in anger. "Here's your tea. Don't you ever come here again."

Childhood Grief

I took the tea and started down the road weeping. What a bitter day that was for me! I dreaded to face my aunt and uncle. Coming thru the grove down by our gate I met Uncle Peabody. With the keen eyesight of the father of the prodigal son he had seen me coming "a long way off" and shouted:

"Well, here ye be—I was kind o' worried, Bub."

Then his eye caught the look of dejection in my gait and figure. He hurried toward me. He stopped as I came sobbing to his feet.

"Why, what's the matter?" he asked gently, as he took the tea cup from my hand, and sat down upon his heels.

I could only fall into his arms and hood. He hugged me close and begged

express myself in the grief of childhood to tell him what was the matter. "That Wills boy stole my melon," I said, and the words came slow with sobs.

"Oh, no he didn't," said Uncle Peabody.

"Yes, he did. I saw a piece o' the rind."

"Well, by—" said Uncle Peabody, stopping, as usual, at the edge of the precipice.

"He's a snake," I added.

"And you fit and he scratched you up that way?"

"I scratched him, too."

"Don't you say a word about it to Aunt Deel. Don't ever speak o' that miserable melon ag'in to anybody. You scoot around to the barn, an' I'll be there in a minute and fix ye up."

He went by the road with the tea and I ran around to the lane and up to the stable. Uncle Peabody met me there in a moment and brought a pail of water and washed my face so that I felt and looked more respectable.

"If Aunt Deel asks ye about them scratches you just tell her that you and Hen had a little disagreement," said uncle.

She didn't ask me, probably because Uncle Peabody had explained in his own way, and requested her to say nothing.

The worst was over for that day but the Baynes-Wills feud had begun. It led to many a fight in the school yard and on the way home. We were so evenly matched that our quarrel went on for a long time and gathered intensity as it continued.

One day Uncle Peabody had given me an egg and said that there was a chicken in it.

"All ye have to do is to keep it warm an' the chicken will come to life, and when the hen is off the nest some day it will see light thru the shell and peck its way out," he explained.

He marked my initials on the egg and put it under a hen and by and by a little chicken came out of the shell. I held it in my palm—a quivering, warm handful of yellow down. Its helplessness appealed to me and I fed and watched it every day. Later my uncle told me that it was a hen chick and would be laying eggs in four months. He added:

"It's the only thing it can do, an' it's let alone it'll be sure to do it. Follows a kind of a compass that leads to the nest every time."

The Hen Was a Companion

This chicken grew into a little spotted hen. She became my sole companion in many a lonely hour when Uncle Peabody had gone to the village or was working in wet ground, or in the hay rack, or the mowing machine where I couldn't be with him. She was an amicable, confiding little hen who put her trust in me and kept it unto the day of her death, which came not until she had reached the full dignity of mature henhood.

She was like many things on the farm—of great but unconsidered beauty. No far-fetched pheasant was half so beautiful as she. I had always treated her with respect, and she would let me come and sit beside her while she rolled in the dust and permit me to stroke her head and examine her wonderful dress of glossy mottled satin. She would spread her glowing sleeves in the sunlight, and let me feel their downy lining with my fingers and see how their taut, snug-fitting plumes were set.

I remember a day when she was sitting on her nest with that curious expression in her eyes which seemed to say, "Please don't bother me now for this is my busy time." I brought three little kittens from their basket in the wood-shed and put them under her. The kittens felt the warmth of her body and began to mew and stir about. I shall never forget the look of astonishment in the little hen as she slowly rose in her nest and peered beneath her body at the kittens. She looked at me as if to say that she really couldn't be bothered with those furry things any longer—they made her so nervous. She calmly took hold of one of them with her bill and lifted it out of the nest. She continued this process of eviction until they were all removed, when she quietly sat down again.

I mention this only to show that the hen and I had come to terms of intimacy and mutual understanding. So when I saw Wills' dog catch and kill her in the field one day, where she

(Continued on Page 13.)

Jayhawker Farm News

BY HARLEY HATCH

Prospects for Plenty of Early Wheat Pastures are Unusually Good.

During the last week we have been sowing wheat at intervals, the time between being taken up with frequent light showers, but heavy enough to stop seeding for a day or more at a time. The first wheat sown came up in four days and on the sixth morning after sowing it gave a green tinge to the whole field. The weather is not only wet; it is also warmer than usual and should it continue long it will mean wheat pasture this fall and winter, something we have not had much of since the fall of 1919. In this part of Coffey county, where the wheat crop was a good one this last summer, a rather large acreage is being sown again, probably equal or even a little more than was sown a year ago. We are told that in the rest of the county the acreage sown will be a little less than has been sown in any season in the last three years.

Larger Acreage for Small Grain

Farmers here are sowing largely of wheat for several reasons. First, because it is the most profitable of all grain crops to be sold on the market; second, because it enables a farmer to handle much more cultivated land and a good third reason is that it permits clean farming. A fall grain crop will clean up a weedy field cheaper and better than anything else. We can note that since this county began to be farmed largely in small grain that the fields are much cleaner than they used to be. Just as long as we can raise both wheat and oats as successfully as we have done in the last five years we think it will pay to keep half the cultivated acreage in small grain.

Lower Prices for Machinery

The county seat paper publishes every week advertisements of four or five farm sales which indicates that the season is opening much earlier than ordinarily. I have attended only one, so far, but we have had news of several and note that prices for ordinary farm stuff are the lowest in years. Farm machinery, especially that which has seen considerable use, brings very little. For instance, a riding plow which last year would have brought \$20 to \$25 will today, after much work by the auctioneer, sell for no more than \$5. Harness which has seen several seasons' use also sells very cheaply and a set in fair condition often does not bring \$10. These two things, harness and farm machinery, have dropped in price at the dealers' the least of anything the farmer buys, yet when sold second hand at a sale they bring the least in proportion to their first cost of anything offered. This would seem to indicate that farmers do not expect harness and machinery to hold the present price long.

Preparing Spring Corn Land

During the intervals when it is too wet to sow wheat we are plowing, with the tractor, a 35-acre field of upland which we intend to plant to corn next spring. This field has not grown corn for several years.

On such soil as we have here we do not like to plant corn on fall plowing, that is, to plant it on top. Our plans for the field which we are now plowing are to get the heavy grass growth turned under to rot and also to destroy the seed and then next spring to list it and plant it to corn.

The field in question is not on the farm which we have been working for the last 26 seasons but lies on a tract across the road which we have farmed but one year. Unlike most of our original farm, it lies in good condition for listing, being high and well drained and not sloping enough to wash much. Under such conditions we favor listing corn especially if the ground has been worked previously either by fall plowing or double disking in the spring. Our soil here is heavy and needs more work than do the regions of lighter soil but it has this great advantage—does not blow as does the lighter, easier working soil.

New Use for Feed Grinder

We carried over from last year 16 sacks of acid phosphate weighing 125

pounds apiece. This fertilizer is much like cement and if it gets wet or even damp it gets very lumpy. Not hard lumps like cement but hard enough so that it will not crush or feed thru the drill. The fertilizer of which we speak had been stored in a dry place but it had absorbed moisture enough so that it was impossible to sow it. In casting about for a way to pulverize it we thought of the feed mill and immediately gave it a trial. It proved a great success, reducing the lumpy fertilizer to a state as fine as flour. It took about 1½ hours to run the ton of fertilizer thru and it was then in much better condition for use than when we first bought it.

If any readers should have to carry over acid phosphate fertilizer and it becomes lumpy do not bother with any other method; take it to the nearest feed mill and put it in ideal condition to sow. A bushel of corn run thru the mill after the fertilizer has been ground will remove all residue and the hogs will eat the corn without protest.

History Repeats Itself

"History repeats itself," is an old and true saying and knowing what always has followed inflated financial conditions of other wartime periods we might have been expecting what came. In fact, we think that most of us did expect it but kept thinking that it would not come until later. The farmers were hit first and, as most of us think, the hardest, yet I think it will be found in the end that all business will have to suffer equally. I have heard it remarked a number of times recently that the bankers were the only ones who were coining money from the misfortunes of others. The truth is, that a very large proportion of the banks have been badly hit.

A bank, unlike a farmer, does not like to advertise its misfortunes but the amount charged off as loss by most banks during the past year would astonish many of those who think banks prosper most when financial conditions are bad. One of the largest and strongest banks in New York City has just charged off as loss more than 15 million dollars which cuts their surplus fund exactly half in two. We are writing this, not to defend the banks, but to show that in times like the present no class can long prosper while others are unfortunate. We all rise and fall together and business as a whole will not prosper until the farms are again prosperous.

A Pointer on Profits

We have lived in Kansas more than half a century. We have had a chance to observe things. We have seen plenty of men start in a small way raising cattle, and raising the feed for them at the same time. In every instance the men who have kept on upon that line have become independent in a very few years.—J. M. Satterthwaite in Douglas Tribune.

The Light in the Clearing

(Continued from Page 12.)

was hunting for grasshoppers, I naturally entertained a feeling of resentment. I heard the cries of the hen and ran thru the orchard and witnessed the end of the tragedy and more. Away down in the meadow I saw the dog and farther away "the Wills boy," as we then called him, running toward his home. The dog had run away as I approached and when I picked up the lifeless body of my little friend the hills seemed to lift up their heads and fall upon me. Of course that Wills boy had set the dog on her. I shall write no more of that hour of trial. Such little things make history, and it is necessary that the reader should understand me.

One June day of the next summer Uncle Peabody and I, from down in the fields, saw a fine carriage drive in at our gate. He stopped and looked intently.

"Jerusalem four-corners!" he exclaimed. "It's Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg."

My heart beat fast at the thought of the legendary Dunkelbergs. Uncle looked me over from top to toe. "Heavens!" he exclaimed. "Go down to the brook and wash the mud off yer feet an' legs."

I ran for the brook and before I had returned to my uncle I heard the horn blow.

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

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Whose fault is it when your husband is cross at breakfast?

If you hit your thumb with a hammer you wouldn't blame your thumb for hurting.

Then why blame your husband whose nerves may have been pounded by coffee, and whose rest probably has been broken by the irritation of the caffeine it contains?

If you stay awake half the night you don't feel any too cheerful.

The caffeine of coffee and the thein of tea are known drugs. If their use is persisted in, sooner or later the nervous system may give way.

Then you may have insomnia, or disturbed sleep. Your nerves and tissues will be robbed of that stability essential for normal and happy living.

You can avoid this possibility if you'll stop drinking tea and coffee and drink instead, rich, pleasing Postum.

Postum is the delicious cereal beverage with a coffee-like flavor. It affords the advantages of a hot drink, without the ill effects of tea or coffee.

Order Postum from your grocer today. Try it with the family for a few days, and see what a difference there'll be—how it will permit Nature to bring sound sleep and strong, sturdy, quiet nerves. Sold by grocers.

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

Postum for Health
"There's a Reason"

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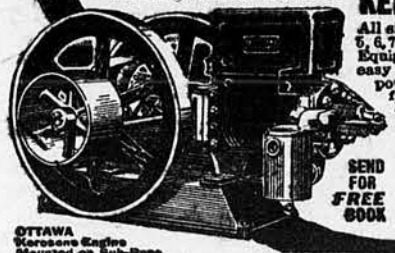
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in this paper, 115,000 farmers will know that you want to sell.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Cho Cho Teaches Thru Fun

BY KATHLEEN ROGAN

All parents and school teachers probably have at some time tried to impress upon children the rules of health, and I don't believe that these mothers and fathers and school teachers have been exceptionally successful in interesting the young folks in this vital matter. The United States Public Health Service has found a way not only to interest children in health

Doughnuts, Light and Fluffy

When you make doughnuts, is your dough mixture just right? If it absorbs a great deal of fat in the frying, the mixture is too soft. A stiffer mixture will not take up so much fat. Too much flour, however, makes a doughnut that is not so light and fluffy as is desirable. The addition of hot mashed potato to the recipe makes a doughnut that is light and fluffy but at the same time does not absorb so much fat. Here is a tested recipe from the experimental kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture.

1 1/2 cups sugar
2 tablespoons butter
2 eggs
1 cup hot rice potatoes
1/2 cup milk
3/4 cup flour
4 tablespoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg

but to give them an actual delight in the subject. This is thru Cho Cho, the health clown.

Cho Cho is sent over the country by the association anywhere where he can get a large group of children together. It was my privilege to witness Cho Cho's entertainment—for that is what it appears to the children—of Kansas boys and girls at the Kansas Free Fair. Dressed in a clown suit, the very sight of which made the boys and girls shout with glee, he called them about the stage of the big tent and captivated them with his antics before he so much as mentioned health.

His first lesson, disguised as a funny story about a little boy who had a black spot on one of his teeth and how that spot awakened him one night and made him cry for his mamma, was, of course, on the care of the teeth. Cho Cho impersonated the suffering little fellow and when he cried at the end, "Go 'way, Mr. Toothache, I'll clean my teeth!" every little boy and girl must have promised to clean his teeth, too.

Children Keep Cows Busy

Then Cho Cho pretended he was visiting in the country, and how the young folks laughed when he said "where I saw the butterflies making butter and the grasshoppers making hops!" Cho Cho wished to talk to Mrs. Cow but she was too busy to talk. All the little boys and girls were drinking so much milk now that it kept all the cows busy.

"And how many of you drank milk this morning?" Cho Cho asked of his interested audience. And when there was a creditable response Cho Cho said that made the cows happy. But when little folks drank tea and coffee that made Mrs. Cow sad. Oh yes, cocoa was good if not made with milk from a tin cow. And every child knew what Cho Cho meant by tin cow and laughed that he should so name canned milk.

Thus under the guise of laughter Cho Cho bade the children drink milk and almost every child who didn't already use this beverage promised to ask mamma and papa to let them have it every meal. And when Cho Cho told them about the eight chemicals found in milk—chemicals required by their little bodies—saying that the only other place they could find these chemicals was in medicine, they exclaimed unanimously for the milk.

Cho Cho also enthused the wee folks about raising gardens and they learned in a short time to repeat his statements about what vegetables and fruits were good for wee folks and what were not. And when Cho Cho asked them to label the articles which he held before them good or bad a chorus of voices arose something like this: parsnips, good; celery, good if cooked; onions, good if boiled; bananas, good if dark skinned; turnips and greens and beets, good; lettuce, good; whole wheat bread, good; carrots, good; oranges and apples, good; cucumbers, peppers, pickles, radishes and fried stuff, good—for the garbage pail.

"Play the game of Health," bade Cho Cho. "Drink at least two glasses of milk a day, sleep with your windows open, clean your teeth, ask your parents and teachers to help you get a scale in your school, a playground, and swimming pool and drink five or six glasses of water a day. Remember your body is an engine and its boilers must be filled the first thing in the morning. And if they aren't kept filled all the time the little body is as likely to burn up as mamma's potatoes when she lets them boil dry."

Children learn a great deal from watching others' actions as well as from spoken lessons. Several times Cho Cho pretended to be swatting flies and tho he said not a word about it every child got the implied lesson.

About the most difficult health rule to teach children it seems is that of abstinence from candy eating between meals. Cho Cho obtained the promises of his big wee audience to eat candy only at meal time. Robbed of his comical clown suit and make-up, his bells and other clown equipment, his ability to talk to children in a way to make them scream with laughter, it is doubtful whether or not Cho Cho could have kept the attention of his boys and girls or have impressed upon them the important lessons which every wee mind accepted in play. The United States Public Health association is fortunate in obtaining the services of such a one who can really put over their health plan for young folks.

New Home Demonstration Leader

Nina B. Crigler has been appointed state home demonstration leader to succeed Frances L. Brown who resigned several months ago to become state home demonstration leader for Oklahoma.

Miss Crigler has been engaged in teaching and directing demonstrations in home making for 14 years. Her last position was that of food specialist in the extension division of the University of Illinois. She has been state superintendent of education and state director of home economics for the state of Texas and has taught home economics in colleges in New York, Illinois, Texas and California. Miss Crigler has the degree of Master of Arts from the Teachers' college, New York City.

The Window Garden's Basket

If the hanging basket were not so difficult to grow successfully, no part of the window garden would be more popular. This is especially true where there is a large well-lighted bay window. Some of the difficulties we have with hanging baskets could be avoided by a judicious selection of plants. There are some plants that will stand the conditions in a window without nearly so much danger of giving up as others that are commonly used. While they may not be quite so desirable, they are beautiful and will give more satisfaction than the other plants.

Asparagus Sprengerii is very hardy and will make an excellent hanging basket. It has large fleshy roots that will conserve moisture and keep foliage green for a long time when the soil around it is as dry as dust.

The Bermuda Buttercup oxalis is another excellent hanging basket plant that will stand a great deal of dry

weather and hot air. The leaf stems are long and droop over the edge of the basket. The leaves are clover shape and stand out in a loose mass all around and over the basket. Later the flowers appear on stems a little longer and droop in the same manner, tho a part are always held up enough to make the plant look well. The flowers are yellow, and the clusters of blooms large.

Both of these plants need ample pot room for they form such strong fleshy roots that they will push the mass of soil and roots up out of the pot. This makes it almost impossible to water the plants. The oxalis forms one large fleshy tap root that twines around and downward, while the asparagus forms many fleshy tubers shaped like dahlia bulbs and massed among the fibrous roots. The best way to water all hanging baskets is to let the basket down in a tub of water and let it soak thru.

Bertha Alzada.

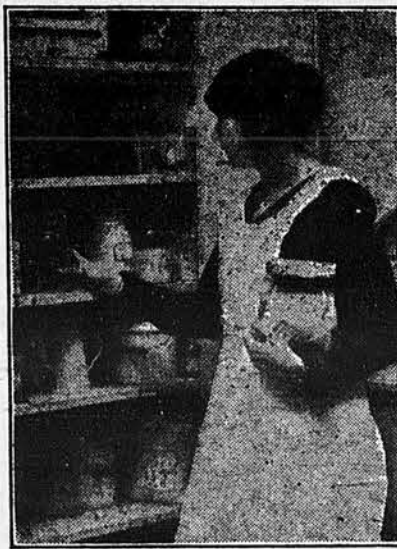
Wyandotte County.

Rice Varies the Meat Course

BY CAROLINE D. GREENE

Rice never has been as popular with the American housewife as it should be. American rice is as good as that grown anywhere, is relatively cheap, easily digested, and so mild in flavor that it combines readily with meat and cheese, and fruits and vegetables of pronounced flavor. It supplies as much fuel for the body as does white flour, cornmeal and most of the other cereals. Moreover, rice can be served in so many ways that no family need grow tired of it.

As a breakfast cereal, rice is good, served either hot or cold, with milk or cream or with fruit. If the rice is cooked in milk in a double boiler—1



Glass Jars Make Good Cereal Containers.

quart of milk to 1 cup of dry rice—it is especially nutritious and has a richer flavor than when boiled in water.

As a starchy food to eat with meat, rice is sometimes preferable to potatoes. Boiled rice is not sticky when washed thoroughly, cooked in plenty of water, and drained as soon as the grains become soft. Over-cooking and using too little salt are common mistakes that have prejudiced many persons against rice as a part of the meat course. Try this recipe for boiled rice, suggested by economist experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, to serve with your meat.

Boiled Rice

1 cup rice 5 cups boiling water
1 teaspoon salt

Wash the rice until all the loose starch is removed and drain it. Have the boiling water—salted—ready in a deep saucepan; slowly drop in the rice, and allow to boil rapidly 15 or 20 minutes, or until a grain pressed between the thumb and finger is entirely soft. In order to prevent the rice from sticking to the pan, lift it from time to time with a fork, but do not stir it.

for stirring is likely to break the grains. When sufficiently cooked, turn the rice into a colander or sieve, and after the water has drained off, cover with a cloth and set over a pan of hot water on the back of the stove or in the oven. Treated in this way, the grains swell and are kept separate and flaky.

Rice is one of the best cereals to use in soups. It may be cooked with the soup stock, or left-overs of cooked rice may be added just before the soup is served. Soups or gravies also may be thickened with the water in which rice has been boiled.

Celery Soup with Rice

1 pound celery or 1/4 cup rice
asparagus 2 tablespoons butter or
1 quart cold water 2 tablespoons drippings
1 quart milk 2 teaspoons salt
1 tablespoon chopped 1/2 teaspoon pepper
parsley or 1 teaspoon
onion juice

Cut the celery or asparagus in 1/2-inch pieces. Cook the rice and celery or asparagus in the water until both are tender. Press them thru a colander, add the fat, seasonings and milk, and reheat.

As a basis for scalloped and stewed dishes, substantial enough to be used as the main course of a meal, rice is excellent. Relatively small amounts of some of the higher priced foods can be made to go farther in this way.

Oysters Escalloped with Rice

3 cups cooked rice 1 cup milk
1 pint fresh oysters 2 tablespoons flour
1 cup chopped celery 1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter 1/2 teaspoon pepper

Place alternate layers of rice, oysters and celery in a baking dish and pour over them a smooth white sauce made by melting the butter and stirring in the milk, flour, salt and pepper. Bake 20 minutes.

Many attractive salads can be made by combining cooked rice with left-over portions of fish, meat or vegetables. Rice combined with tuna fish or salmon makes a good salad.

Rice and Salmon Salad

Remove the bones and skin from a can of salmon or tuna fish, and mince finely. Add an equal quantity of cold boiled rice, and season the mixture with salt, pepper and vinegar. Stir in enough boiled salad dressing to moisten it and set away in a cool place. When ready to serve, add a little crisp celery finely cut, and shape the salad in molds moistened with cold water. Turn them out on a bed of lettuce leaves, and if desired, garnish with stuffed olives cut lengthwise.

Rice Omelet

3 eggs 1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup cooked rice 1 teaspoon chopped
1/2 cup milk parsley
1 tablespoon butter 1/2 teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons minced ham or fried bacon

Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately. Mix all the ingredients, folding in the whites of the eggs last. Pour the mixture into a hot, well greased frying pan, and when it is brown, fold it over with a flexible-bladed knife. Turn the omelet out on a warm platter and serve immediately. If desired, the meat may be omitted, and a little fresh sage, thyme, mint, celery, pimento or onions may be substituted for parsley.

Perhaps you cannot be outdoors all you would like, but be out all you can and then open doors and windows to let the outdoors in.

Castles and Dungeons

The wisest builder that I know,
Builds castles in the air;
His life is ever full of joy—
He dwells on heights most rare.
The comforts that his castles hold
Are real and manifold;
They're carpeted with sweet content
And furnished with old
Rich tapestries of memories
Designed by Hope and Love;
The windows clear look out upon
The sun-lit peaks above.
They each have space for many guests,
And he a host would be
Who gladly shared his lofty views
With high and low degree.
But Oh, alas! so few will climb
To castles in the air,
Because they're far too busy in
Their dungeons of despair.
—H. Orlay Stengel, in Junior Red Cross Service.

New Wardrobe Accessories

Collars and Bags are the "Finishing Touches"

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



THE stores are displaying pretty accessories for the wardrobe of millady and the most interesting part of the display is that many of the articles can be copied at home.

Leather bags are "out" and cloth bags are "in." They are made chiefly of silk, tapestry, brocaded ribbon and Persian cloth. They are not only smart, feminine and convenient but they are easily made.

The most popular of these new bags are the silk ones with gold tips and gold monograms. They are built on round frames, and taffeta is especially favored for the material.

Then there are hats and tams. Du-vetyn is the material that can be handled easiest in making either of these. Tan is the most popular color but King's blue, mohawk and deer shades are good. The ornaments of the season make the hats. Celluloid rings that hang over the hat are the newest thing. Tasseis, bows and jet are good.

If there is one thing in the accessory line that appeals to the fancy of woman it is collars and cuffs. Charming collar and cuff sets may be contrived from organdie, dimity, and lawn. Stitching in bright colors, hemstitching, plaiting or embroidery will lend real beauty to the set. Gingham, either checked or plain, is especially good for collars and cuffs. Handkerchief linen in all shades

is being used, also. It is trimmed with valenciennes lace or baby Irish lace.

Style No. 9522 features a women's, misses' and girls' set of hats. Hats No. 1 and 1A require $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 24-inch or $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 32-inch material. Hat No. 3A requires $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 32-inch material. All five styles are included in this pattern. Sizes women's, misses' and girls'.

9834—Women's and Misses' Hats. Leather applique is used to trim this shape. The hat will require $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 32-inch material with $\frac{1}{8}$ yard of 27-inch buckram. Sizes 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 24 inches head measure.

9078—Women's and Misses' Set. One of the new chemisettes is included in this pattern, also a neat collar and cuff set and a pretty jabot collar. One size only.

8878—Women's Set of Collars and Cuffs. Five styles of collars suitable for dresses, suits or waists are given in this pattern which also includes two styles of cuffs. One size only.

9076—Set of Hand Bags. Brocaded or tapestry ribbon or taffeta would work up beautifully in any of these designs. One size only.

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

Save Your Tin Cans

Even discarded tin cans are being given a practical use nowadays. Often one sees a pantry shelf made attractive by the tin can method. It costs only a few cents to put the plan into practice and it adds 100 per cent to the appearance and convenience of the cupboard or pantry.

Save tin cans—the kind baking powder, coffee and cocoa come in. Wash off the labels and paint or enamel the cans. A 15-cent can of enamel will last for some time. If one can get the white enamel it can be tinted by adding a few drops of red ink to a part of it, and to the other part add black or blue ink, thus having three colors from the one can.

After the enamel is dry label the cans by lettering with black paint or paste on labels. One can buy a box of inexpensive labels already gummed. This is really the best plan. These attractive cans will serve to hold spices and other ingredients that are usually left in the paper sack until completely used. They do away with unsightly paper bags and pasteboard cartons that make shelves look untidy.

Practical use for the baking powder can is for baking or steaming brown bread and fruit puddings. For baking bread grease the can well and fill half

full of dough, allowing plenty of room for rising. Baked in this way the bread will make dainty sandwiches with very thin crusts. The round cans are also fine to hold cornmeal mush for frying. The tops of the cans will serve as trial cake pans.

Clementine Paddelford.

Care of Steel Knives

Fashion decrees that steel knives be used upon the dinner table. The change has come practically over night and during the coming season many more steel knives will be used than in the past.

All tarnishing of steel knives can be avoided if the knives are cleaned immediately after use. The chemical action of the acids which causes tarnishing requires a certain time to accomplish its purpose and the quicker it is interrupted the better it is for the future use of the knife. Do not leave steel knives lying uncleaned over night. Rinse the blade carefully in hot water after use and wipe it dry with a clean cloth. This will destroy the acids. If there is time polish the blade with a fine powder polish. The polish upon the blade of a good steel knife is produced by very rapid friction which makes the surface of the blade absolutely smooth until it shines as does the polish on furniture or glass.



"Crispy an' crunchy an' all-the-time crackly! Gee, what would happen if Kellogg's got all eaten up before tomorrow!"

You certainly realize the difference in Corn Flakes when you eat Kellogg's

From the instant you open the generous sized package till they're tucked away in great and tiny "bread-baskets," Kellogg's Corn Flakes are a never-ending delight! You can't even look at those big sunny-brown flakes, all joyously flavored, crisp and crunchy, without getting mighty hungry!

Such a spread for big and little boys and girls—the sweetheart of fine white corn kernels wondrously flavored and deliciously toasted in Kellogg's own way! You can't imagine anything more joyous to eat, or more ideal for fussy appetites!

Kellogg's Corn Flakes are childhood's ideal food! Kiddies can eat as much as they can carry! Every mouthful makes for health, for sleepy-time-stomachs!

Don't just ask for "corn flakes"! You say KELLOGG'S and you'll get KELLOGG'S!



Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

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



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BOVEE HORIZONTAL FURNACE

with boiler grates burns all kinds of soft coal including steam coal and also large, long, rough wood. 16-inch double doors.

Send for Special Prices and Catalog.

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188 West Eighth St.,

Waterloo, Iowa 60x3 Horizontal Furnace



This Big Lovely Doll For You FREE



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

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

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

AUNT ALICE, 110Copper Building, Topeka, Kan.

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

My Name.....

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

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



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lifetime against defects in material and work-
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Topeka, Kansas

Genuine Hamilton Rifle FREE

Boys! Boys!

Wouldn't it be fine to have a dandy 22 caliber rifle and to know it is all your own. Every boy has some time hoped to have a rifle and we are going to make it possible to gratify the desire of as many boys as possible. Just think of the many pleasant hours that you can spend in the woods with your dog and rifle, hunting small game and perfecting your marksmanship at target practice. There is a lot of satisfaction in a boy being able to pick off a rabbit at one hundred paces and to show your boy friends what a crack shot you are with your gun. You will find many ways to use this gun both for pleasure and profit.

WRITE ME TODAY for complete description of this dandy rifle and for details of my plan by which you can easily earn one of these rifles in just a few hours.
Address Uncle Bob, Rifle Man, Dept. 3, Topeka, Kansas

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tell the advertiser

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Sweater is Practicable Wrap

About the most practicable and serviceable light weight wrap for fall is the knitted or crocheted sweater. It has a value for winter wear, too, because it can be worn underneath the heavy coat comfortably.

Directions for making 16 sweaters are given in our fancywork book No.



11. Complete instructions for making 12 knitted or crocheted hats are given, also. This book may be obtained from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

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.

How to Make the Hair Grow

Please tell me how to make my hair grow.
—E. B. C.

Vaseline is excellent to make the hair grow. Massage it into the scalp every night. Part the hair so as to keep it from getting greasy. Of course, you will have to wash your hair frequently. A healthy scalp is necessary to promote the growth of hair.

Bulletin on Hides

I should like to know if there is a bulletin published on tanning rabbit furs? If so, what is the number of it and where can I obtain it?—Mrs. M. A.

There is no bulletin on rabbit furs but there is one on the tanning of hides. This may be secured by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The bulletin is free.

Cross Stitch Canvas

Please tell me where I can get cross stitch canvas. It is used when cross stitching is worked on plain materials.—S. A.

You can obtain this from the Warren M. Crosby Dry Goods Co., 613-17 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. The price is 50 cents a yard.

When He Brings Candy

When a girl receives a box of candy from a young man should she open it and offer some of the candy to him, or should she put the box away until he is gone?—M. R. I.

The polite thing to do is to open the box in the presence of the young man and offer some of the candy to him first.

Candy Recipes

Will you please print a recipe for peanut candy and taffy?—Miss R. S.

Here is a good recipe for peanut candy: Put 2 cups of sugar in a smooth frying pan and stir constantly with the bottom of the bowl of a spoon until melted to a golden brown sirup. Remove immediately from the fire, stir in 1 cup of shelled and chopped peanuts, and pour onto the bottom of a tin. Press into shape with knives and mark into squares.
Vinegar Taffy—Put 2 tablespoons of

butter in a kettle. When melted, add 2 cups of sugar and 1/2 cup of vinegar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Boil to the soft-crack stage when tested in cold water. Turn onto a buttered platter to cool. When cool enough to handle, pull until porous and white. Cut in small pieces with scissors. Place on buttered plates to cool.

Overcoming a Violent Temper

My little girl has a violent temper and frequently will throw herself upon the floor and kick and scream. At these times she gets purple in the face and almost chokes with rage, so I have to give her what she wants. Will she outgrow the habit, do you think? She is only 4 years old.

Instead of outgrowing it, the habit is likely to become ingrained. The child may need medical attention of some kind. If not, the next time she starts one of her fits of rage, try giving her an old-fashioned spanking. Better that than a child hopelessly spoiled as she soon would be.

Is Sixteen Too Young?

I am a girl 16 years old. Do you think I am too young to have boy friends or to keep steady company with a boy?—M. K. E.

No girl is ever too young to have boy friends. It is quite as necessary for girls to have boy friends as girl friends. I do not think you are too young to go out with your boy friends occasionally but you should wait awhile before you keep steady company with a boy.

Spray Washes the Dishes

The new dishwasher is so simple one wonders that it was not invented ages ago. You know how you dislike to begin on that big stack of dirty dishes, especially at the busy time when extra help is hired. Yet it makes no difference how many there are or how dirty, with one of these dishwashers.

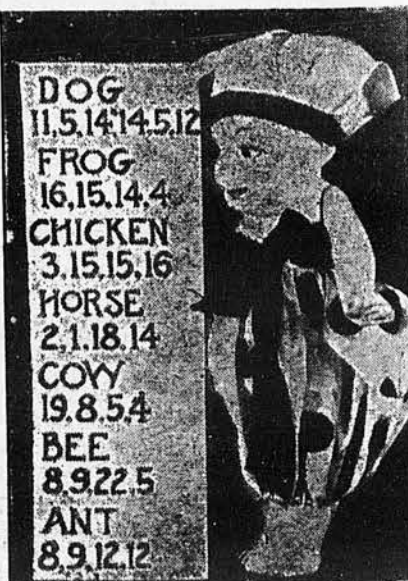
There is a rust-proof wire basket which holds the dishes at an upright angle for drainage and fits any sink, but the real work is done with a hose which is especially treated to withstand grease and heat and is fitted with an aluminum nozzle. In the nozzle is a perforated soap container which should be partly filled with soap when washing the dishes. The hose fits over the hot water faucet and the hot water passing thru the whirling, perforated soap container becomes a cleansing shower of suds which, when sprayed on the dishes, cuts away all foreign matter.

After the dishes are washed, the soap should be removed. In the same manner as you washed the dishes, sterilize them by spraying with clean, hot water. It is not necessary to dry them. This simple little apparatus is inexpensive and may be hung on a nail over the sink when not in use. It eliminates greasy water, insanitary dishcloths, scalded hands and makes dishwashing a pleasant task instead of a drudgery.

Shawnee County.

Where Do They Live?

Here is an easy puzzle when you find the scheme of working it. A dog's home is a kennel. Where, then, does a frog live? A chicken? A horse? A cow? A bee? An ant? When you find these answers send them to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first six boys and girls who answer correctly.



Health in the Family

BY DR. C. H. LERRIGO

Rheumatism Often Results from Bad Teeth or Diseased Tonsils

Have you noticed how much you find people "all crippled up with rheumatism?" Those of you who can recall events of the last 20 years easily will remember how common rheumatism was at that time. It is no rarity, yet. Some of you will be feeling its twinges even as you read these lines. Many of you will read the column eagerly because its heading indicates a subject in which you are personally interested. Yet the fact remains that rheumatism is not nearly so common as formerly, and that this really is a fact is proved by the figures of the annual death reports which show a drop in the death rate from rheumatism, in the last 10 years, of 40 per cent.

What has caused this drop? Has a rheumatism specific been discovered? Has some one compounded a cure that actually does knock the "rue" out of rheumatism? The fact is that there are fewer cures for rheumatism advertised than in many years.

The reduction is due to the agitation of the last two decades for care of the teeth, mouth and throat. It has been fully proved that almost all rheumatic infections originate in a focus of pus concealed in diseased tonsils, abscessed teeth or purulent conditions of the mouth, nose or throat; and the fight against these little but powerful agents of disease is resulting in the disappearance of rheumatism.

This is the answer to questions as to what good comes of all this teaching children to brush their teeth and training them in health habits. It is an answer to the many criticisms of the activity of surgeons in removing tonsils and adenoids. It is as good an argument as can be offered as to the advantage of teaching people to guard against small defects.

If you have rheumatism look to your teeth and tonsils.

Best Diet for a Child

I have a little girl three years old and I would like to know just what are the best foods for her to eat to get strong and healthy. How much meat should she eat? Should she have any candy? Mrs. B. G.

So many requests of this nature were received and so impossible is it to give a satisfactory answer in a few words, that I prepared a pamphlet, a short time ago, giving the best information on this very important subject, as it pertains to children from babyhood up to school age. This booklet contains nine pages of condensed information. It will be mailed to anyone who sends 15 cents to the Book Editor, The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Gastric Neurosis

Is there such a disease as gastric neurosis? If so what are its symptoms, cause and cure? N. S.

The term is used by doctors to designate some obscure condition of the stomach which is believed to be dependent upon a nerve lesion but cannot be definitely diagnosed. It is the equivalent of "stomach trouble" and about the same form of diagnosis as saying "I don't know."

Remedy for Falling Hair

I am just over typhoid fever and I have been losing a great deal of my hair. Can you tell me of a good tonic that will bring it back? D. B. G.

You need no remedy except to build up your health in proper fashion. It is very common for the hair to fall out after wasting diseases such as typhoid fever, but the rule is that it comes back better than ever. Keep the scalp vigorous by proper brushing and wait for the new hair to grow.

How to Overcome Stammering

I have a child 6 years old who stammers. I am afraid the trouble is getting worse. What will cure it? Is it from adenoids? F. D. T.

Stammering is due to a defect of the nervous system. Adenoids might affect it if they were so bad as to impoverish the health of the child, but as a general thing the trouble is not so brought about. The cure for stammering is by very careful training. The child must not be frightened nor dealt with impatiently. He must be taught to take matters of speech with great care. He must be made to feel that it is just a habit that he can overcome. When he stammers urge him just to

wait a little and then begin over again. A patient mother is the best teacher for a stammering child.

Remedy for Pyorrhea

Please give me a sure cure for pyorrhea. D. F. W.

Pyorrhea is not easily cured. It is a destructive, purulent process that attacks not so much the teeth themselves as the bony processes in which they are held. It is not a disease that can be cured at home. It requires careful dental work in draining pus pockets and scaling and polishing the teeth, and also requires medical treatment by a physician to build up the system.

Colorado Had a Big Fair

The Colorado State Fair, held at Pueblo last week, was one of the best in recent years and the impression it made on visitors was unusually satisfactory, due to the new buildings erected to house the exhibits.

An excellent livestock show was staged, the swine and cattle departments being unusually well filled, and attracting a great deal of attention from visitors. As in other Middle Western states farmers are much interested in cattle and hogs as necessary profit makers on the ordinary farm and they are turning to purebreds as the most economical animals to own.

This year's swine show was made up of 600 head, one-half of which were Duroc Jerseys. Poland Chinas ranked second. The competition in the various classes was keen.

Cattle always have occupied an important place in Colorado and the cattle show at the state fair proved that they continue to do so. The Hereford division was strong and some excellent animals were on display. There was also a good showing of Shorthorns.

The new livestock pavilion which is 276 by 296 feet in size, enabled exhibitors to house their stock comfortably. The building also contains a fine judging ring. In it there are 124 stalls for horses and liberal space for both beef and dairy cattle.

Another new building housed the poultry and pet stock and this was well filled.

A large number of hogs and chickens were entered in the boys' and girls' club contest. Interest in club work was very keen. Many girls participated in the various club contests, including sewing, canning and bread baking. According to Miss Maude Sheridan, state club leader, more than 336 boys and girls from various parts of the state attended the state fair and took part in the competition.

The display in Agricultural hall illustrated the diversity of crops produced in Colorado. Exhibits from dry land farms were especially interesting. Dry land farms produced unusually well this season and hence the displays were excellent. A number of counties were entered in the county exhibit contest for the best display of farm products.

Truck crops were given much attention, the Arkansas River Valley section being well represented and good displays from Northern and Northeastern Colorado being shown.

One feature of general interest was the better babies contest. During the week more than 1,000 babies were weighed and measured under the supervision of the Red Cross.

Officials of the fair report that the attendance was good throughout the week and that the fair was a big success. Visitors came to Pueblo from all over the state and many out-state exhibitors showed livestock.

Livestock Credit Available Now

Sixty-five million dollars have been advanced to cotton farmers in the South thru the War Finance Corporation and it is expected 35 to 40 millions will be absorbed by wheat growers.

The War Finance Corporation, a Federal agency, has available 1 billion dollars to provide credit to farmers and livestock men. It does not lend directly to farmers but discounts farmers' notes taken by individual banks. Under this plan banks may make loans to farmers running for any period up to one year, the farmers having the privilege of renewing the note for at least 3 years.

According to Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the corporation, the interest rate charged banks rediscounting notes will be 6 per cent and banks are not permitted to charge the farmers to whom they make loans

more than 2 per cent additional, or 8 per cent. It is believed many banks will lend to farmers at 7½ per cent.

If advantage is taken of the War Finance Corporation plan any bank can make a loan on livestock. This should guarantee adequate financing to the livestock industry.

One big advantage of the plan is that livestock men now can get long time credits to finance breeding herds. Heretofore most livestock loans were made for 30 to 60 days, which often was embarrassing to the breeder.

The War Finance Corporation is expected to be liberal in the matter of collateral and will rediscount notes for the purchase price of cattle if it can be shown that the owner has plenty of feed to carry them. Farms and warehouse receipts also will be taken as collateral.

In addition to banks, loan companies and farmers' co-operative associations will have the privilege of discounting agricultural paper with the War Finance Corporation.

The Subscriber is Always Right

Our subscribers are always right when any question concerning their subscription comes up. We wish to adjust their complaints first and send them the papers for which they paid. We then investigate and determine who is responsible for the mistake.

This is the policy of the Capper Publications and we desire to have every solicitor and subscriber to co-operate with us.

If there is anything at all the matter with your subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Capper's Weekly or the Household, if you hear any one say that they paid for these papers and are not getting them, please write and tell me all about it and be sure to state the facts.

It will help us locate the cause if you will send us your receipt, cancelled check or postoffice money order stub. They will be returned as soon as we see them. It is necessary for us to have something to show here in the office in order to adjust complaints properly.

Remember this, if you pay your money for any of the Capper Publications and do not get them it will be your fault—not ours. All of us make mistakes but this company is more than willing to correct any mistake that is properly brought to our attention.

Will you who read this give me the co-operation asked for? Address A. S. Wolverton, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

Pick Boys' Judging Team

John Dowdy of Arrington was given highest rank in the state championship livestock judging contest held at the Wheat show at Wichita last week and will head the Kansas team which will go to Atlanta, Ga., to compete in the International Boys' Club Livestock Judging contest, October 18 and 19. His score was 314 points out of a possible 400. Other members of the championship team are: Loren Davis, Effingham and Frederic True, Perry, tied for second honors with a score of 307 each and Walter Reidel, Hays, with a score of 306.

The three boys on this team who make the best showing during their training will get the trip to Atlanta, their expenses being paid by the Wheat show management.

The Shawnee county boys' team, which was entered in the county team championship contest, missed connections and did not compete and the honor was awarded to the Ellis county team which was the high team at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson.

Twenty-two boys competed for the Atlanta trip. They came from 14 counties in all parts of the state. The Ellis county team is now in training for the contest at the National Dairy show in which it will meet teams from other states. The Shawnee county team, winner at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, will enter a similar contest to be held at the International Livestock show at Chicago in November.

Club work among boys, conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural college, has been unusually successful this year, according to Nevels Pearson, club leader. The management of the Kansas Free Fair, the Kansas State Fair and the Wichita Wheat show greatly aided, he said, by paying the expenses of the winning teams to the various national livestock expositions.

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NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.


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For Our Young Readers

Jack, Black Air Pilot. "Never Again!" Said Jackie Crow, But—

WHAT a joyful reunion there was when Black Jack, wheeling high above the old home tree, alighted to a chorus of welcoming caws! Over and over again he had to tell the story of his capture and escape. "Didn't I say you'd get into trouble?" Mother Crow asked in crow language. And altho all that Jack answered was a meek "caw! caw!" she knew he was promising that it should never happen again. It was just as easy for Jackie Crow to promise as for some little boys I know—and just as difficult to remember the promise and keep it.

This is the second of the stories about Jack, Black Air Pilot, which John Francis Case has written for our boy and girl readers. This time Jack wins his first air battle. Next week the story tells how Jack becomes leader of the new flock. The Editor.

For a few days Jackie Crow stayed around the home tree, only venturing out to pull a little corn or grab a bug for confinement hadn't affected his appetite. That was one thing he'd liked about living in a cage, prison tho it was. Always there was plenty to eat and eating was one of Jack's strong points. Soon, tho, he began to remember the days when he ranged the air and every day found him making longer flights. Far from the home wood, over the great forest, he flew, a black air pilot seeking adventure and feeding grounds. One day when far from home Jack spied a number of his black kin-folk and hastened to join the party. Long before the flock could be reached, however, a solitary crow had separated from the rest and flying swiftly, met Jack in midair. "Caw," said the crow, "caw!" But to Black Jack it was no welcoming note. It was a challenge and a command to keep away.

No Coward Was Black Jack

No coward was Black Jack. Older and bigger was the crow leader, backed by a horde of friends who cawed approval as their champion, circling high, prepared to plunge, but Jack cried a shrill "caw! caw-r-r!" which meant "Come on! Come on!"

Down came the leader to strike Jack a blow that sent him reeling toward the earth. Down again, but to be met wing to wing and beak to beak by a black fury, for Black Jack, roused now, was fighting as he had seen Father Crow fight when wanderers from the crow tribe had invaded his home territory. So they clung in air for a moment until, shaking off his enemy, Jack rose to dive downward with a wing stroke that sent the flock leader tumbling down, down, with Black Jack on top and his assailant crying "caw! caw-r-r-r!" in a frightened voice. Then Jack felt something hit him a wallop from above, and crash into a tree he went. Blinking-eyed he watched the black leader fly back to join his flock. Above in air two crows fought. Soon one turned tail and flew rapidly away. Down wheeled the victor to perch by Jack's side.

When a Fellow Needs a Friend

"Caw-r! Caw-r!" said the new crow in friendly fashion with bright eyes sizing up the victor in the big fight. And that made it all plain to Black Jack that this friend had come to his rescue when the black leader had received help. "Caw-r-r-r!" offered Jack which meant, "Much obliged. I'll do as much for you," and a lot of other things.

For a long time the two friends sat there while Jack preened his ruffled plumage. Two wing feathers were missing, his head and back were sore, but the heart in his black breast was happy. He'd won his first air battle. No crow could "run" him in the adventurous days to come. So Jack received his second lesson in courage and profited.

There was worry again that night

for Mother Crow for Black Jack had not come wheeling home at sunset. In fact, "home" was to be only a memory for Jackie Crow thereafter, for now he had shed his boyish feathers and was a crow man.

"Caw! Caw!" said the new friend and this time it was an invitation. Somehow Black Jack sensed that the crow beside him did not belong to the flock he had approached, that somewhere new friends awaited, and together the crows arose, circled high and side by side swept far over the great forest to a land of many farms and many groves where hundreds of their ebony cousins cawed a greeting. Something woke in Jack's heart that had been sleeping—the call of the flock and leadership.

Jack woke next morning to a medley of caws and fluttering. So great a flock had swept the country that the crows must fly far to find food. In little groups they "took off" the trees or rising from the ground circled high with keen eyes seeking feeding grounds. Close together Jack and Jick rose to be joined by a half dozen companions, among them a young female crow who flew by Jack's side. "Caw!" announced she as her glossy wings rubbed his, "Caw!" And that to Jack meant, "I like you. Can I go along?" There was something throaty yet tender about Jack's answering "Caw-r-r-r." It was very different from his battle cry when he fought the air pirate just a day before. So new zest for adventure came to Black Jack. And soon enough he'd find it, too.

A Search for Breakfast

Down in a clump of trees dropped the winged squadron and soon among rotting stumps breakfast was discovered. Nature had blessed Black Jack with a voracious appetite and a digestion that would make even a small boy turn green with envy. You wouldn't find that breakfast appetizing but when Jack whetted his bill after polishing off the fifteenth fat grub he felt equal to anything that could happen.

"Caw-r!" said Jack as he rose in air, "caw-r-r!" and his voice held the commanding note of leadership. Even Jick recognized it and when the crows rose it was Jack, flying strongly, who led the flock. Now they were simply sight-seeing, seeking adventure, with no care until the pangs of hunger should warn them to seek food again. High they wheeled, searching the ground for future feeding grounds.

The Figure in the Cornfield

It was keen-eyed Jick who discovered the field of ripening grain. Down dropped the crows to alight in a tree nearby and spy out the land. "Caw-r!" announced Jack which meant that it was his job to see if danger threatened. Flying above the grain he looked down to see a figure with arms that waved in the wind guarding the field. Closer he flew, until with a creaking chuckle he made sure that it was an old coat with outstretched arms upon the fence. "Caw-r-r-r-r!" cried Jack which was the feeding call which would bring his mates, hurrying. "Caw-r-r!" and impudently he rose to hover above the scare-crow. Then something happened.

"Boom!" Something struck Black Jack a blow that made the blows of his crow enemy the day before seem love taps. "Boom!" Before Jack could rise to safety there came another blow that sent him reeling down and fore out half his glossy tail feathers. But with the courage that had pulled him thru safely every time of danger Black Jack caught himself before striking ground and painfully but surely followed his flock which had hurried away in frantic flight. Blood was oozing from his beak when he came to rest in a tree top miles away and there it was that Jick and the black female crow found him when they came timidly flying back. Long would it be before Jack would take the air in strong flight again but a most valuable lesson had been taught. Man was the greatest danger to be feared.

Think You Can Spell?

Well, Try This!

\$15.00 Cash Prize

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

RULES Any man, woman, boy or girl in the U. S. residing outside of Topeka may take part in this prize Spelling Club. Write as plainly as you can. Make as many words as you can out of "Democrat." A few of the words you can make: Rate, Mat, Cat, etc. Do not use more letters in any word than there are in "Democrat." For example, don't use the word meet, because that takes two E's and there is only one E in "Democrat." Proper names, prefixes, suffixes, obsolete and foreign words will not be counted. Words spelled alike, but with different meanings will only be counted as one word. Your list will not be accepted in this Spelling Club unless you send in a one-year subscription to Capper's Farmer accompanied by a remittance of 25c, or a three-year subscription accompanied by a remittance of 50c, or a six-year subscription accompanied by \$1.00. In the event of a tie between two or more Club Members, each tying member will receive a prize of the same value in all respects to that tied for. This Spelling Club closes November 15, 1921, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced just as soon after the closing date of the club as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has the largest list of correctly spelled words. The judges' decision will be final, and Webster's New International Dictionary will be used as authority.

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

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

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See page 16 for the puzzle.

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Gentle Readers, There's Always a Cause and Effect. Here's Where You Get the Effect. First, Remember Buddy Acquired a Bear Last Week

EFFECT!

ONE SIDE SHORTY, OR I'LL STEP ON YOU!

GANGWAY—YOU BIG SAUSAGE—YOU HAVE BEEN BRAGGING HOW YOU COULD RUN—TAKE A SIDING AND GIVE A REAL RUNNER A CHANCE!

IM DOING 80 TO THE GALLON—WHAT DO YOU WANT—YOU SHORT-COUPLED STIFF?



MORE EFFECT!

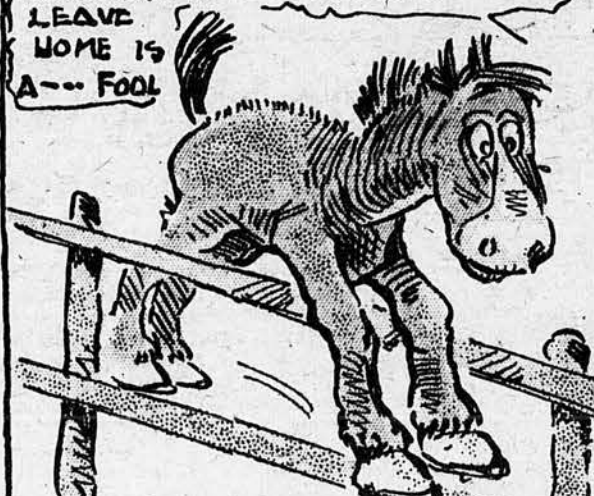
THIS IS NO PLACE FOR A RESPECTABLE PIG!



IF THEY MILK ME IT WILL BE IN SOME OTHER COUNTRY



ANYONE WHO THINKS I CAN'T RECOGNIZE AN INVITATION TO LEAVE HOME IS A--- FOOL



CUT-CUT-CUT— CUT FOR THE BARN AND CRAWL UNDER A MANGER!



EFFECT-CHAP.3

EFFECT-CHAP. 4

EFFECT-CHAP.5

HONK! AND THEN SOME



THAT CORN HOOCH MAY BE RESPONSIBLE BUT I'M TAKIN' NO CHANCES



HIRED MAN

CAUSE!!!

GEE! I GET LONESOME HIDING DOWN THERE IN THE WOODS— I WISH BUDDY WOULD COME HOME FROM SCHOOL



EFFECT-CHAP.6

EFFECT-CHAP 7

PARGON



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Capper Pig Club News

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

The Sale Catalog is Out—Prize Winning Stock is Listed.

Fresh from the print-shop, giving some interesting facts about the Capper clubs, showing some proud boys and girls with their pigs and chickens, and listing a sale offering of 500 choice pigs and more than 2,000 quality chickens—that's the Capper clubs annual sale catalog. By the time Capper Pig club boys read this they should have copies of the catalog, and within a very short time—if Kansas farmers recognize an opportunity to get the best of stock at reasonable prices—they should be answering inquiries about their offerings. There may have been a Capper clubs catalog with more stock listed, but I'm confident none ever had better.

The best thing about the prizes won by club members this year is the fact that they were won in competition with experienced breeders, and not just in pig club classes. An example of this is contained in a letter from Charles Curtis, a member of the Linn county fathers' club, with Levi Curtis in the boys' division. "It gives me much pleasure to report the success that Levi and I had with four of his pigs and four of mine at the Linn County Fair," writes Mr. Curtis. "We won the following prizes: First and second on boar 6 months and less than 1 year old; first and second on sow the same age; first on herd of boar and four sows any age or breed; sweepstakes on best boar any age or breed. Also won first on litter of four pigs in the promotion pig show given by the Poland China

Breed Promotion Committee, for which we received a beautiful medal and \$20 in cash. This, together with the other cash prizes, makes a total of \$40. The judge complimented me highly on the hogs and the manner in which they had been fed and cared for to attain such size without becoming too fat. I will say this, that since joining the Capper Pig club we have learned more about the true type of hogs than we had during all the rest of our experience."

The boys with breeds other than Durocs and Polands have been doing their share of winning, also. Here's Joseph Crow of Sumner county, with his Hampshires, who reports, "I took two first premiums and two seconds at the Golden Jubilee at Wellington." And Ralph Sergeant of Coffey county, a Spotted Poland China booster, writes, "I'm getting proud of my pigs. I took them to the Grange fair and got first on trio less than 6 months old. The Bank of Lebo gave prizes for the best pigs in the pig club and I got second in that, with Louis Bowman and his Chester Whites first."

Why should the club manager make such a statement? If farmers and farmers' wives who are in the market for hogs and chickens could see the letters reporting winnings at practically every fair in which Capper clubs stock is exhibited, then could see the hogs as the club manager has in many instances, and could scan the egg reports of the poultry club members, they would not doubt this statement. In the last pig club story we told of several boys who have made good in the show ring this fall. This time we can tell of more—and then only a few of the many winnings will be mentioned.

When it comes to taking prizes with hogs, Bob Montee of Labette county proves that he's a real "pig"—or hog

rather. You'll remember my mentioning this young breeder in a recent story, and he wouldn't get another mention if he didn't deserve it. His feat of winning cash prizes totaling \$218.50 in four fairs this fall, tho, is something to talk about, and I'm proud Bob Montee is a member of the Capper Pig club. I haven't space to tell all about Bob's performances, but when I say he won 25 firsts out of a possible 26, you'll agree with me that he's been "going some."

Trapping the Muskrat

BY F. E. BRIMMER

Of all the furbearers that are trapped every year the lowly muskrat brings the most nearly sure profit to the trapper. Where one may take a score of rats he may not be able to take more than one mink or a single raccoon, hence the season's catch of muskrats will figure higher than any other pelts. Besides this the fur of the muskrat is becoming more and more popular, and, disguised as it is under many market names, it proves a big seller. The fur is glossy and filled with long over-hairs when prime that make up into a very beautiful fur when the art of the fur dresser is practiced upon it.

Almost anywhere you find marshes, swamps, or watercourses you will find the muskrat, and his home is in every part of the United States. During the summer he stores up wild onions and other things to eat in the winter, often building stick houses like the beaver. He often lives in burrows in the bank. Many times the muskrat will live in a neighborhood that is near buildings and human habitation, concealing the entrance to his home under the surface of the water.

Trap the muskrat with a steel trap that will grip high up on the leg, as he seems gifted in struggling until he gets away from a poorly constructed trap that gets him only as high as his upper foot. For bait there is nothing better than a sweet apple hanging on a stick and suspended over the trap. Many times the unbaited trap will get him just as well, if you put it in his numerous runways near the water or out on the logs at the water's edge where he gets in and out of the water. You can tell the work of the muskrat by his tracks in the mud about the water where he lives, and he will never be far from water because he is in the water the most of any animal with the exception of the beaver.

Often you will find that all muskrat runways lead to one particular log which seems to be a common dining table near the water for the whole colony. Sometimes there is a center where the heart of Muskrat Town seems to be located, for here all the paths cross or come together. Either of these places is just where you should locate an unbaited trap. Muskrats like to slide into the water down a clay bank much like the otter, and at the foot of a slide is a fine place for a trap. Often there are paths between clumps of cattails where you can locate a trap with the assurance that it will catch fur for you, because the rats like the cattail roots and work in them. Skin the muskrat by the cased method and do not try to save the tail, as it is worthless. Stretch the skin on a board 20 inches long by 10 inches wide with the fur side in. No skin will cure more quickly than the muskrat; a week is long enough to hang it in an attic or shed, when it will be ready to ship. Pull the skin off the stretching board without turning and ship with the fur side in. As the skin of the muskrat is comparatively tender care should be taken not to cut or tear the hide in pulling it from the animal.

Veterinary Answers

We have a supply of booklets containing Veterinary answers taken from the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. We will send one of these booklets to subscribers on receipt of three one-cent stamps. Address, Subscription Dept., Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Mules Off to War

Kansas mules are going to war. Twelve carloads, collected around Wichita, have been shipped to Spain where they will be used by the army in its campaign against the Moors. The Spanish government paid \$80 to \$75 a head for the mules and on an equal number of horses, the purchase price ranged from \$75 to \$100 a head.

The Combine Makes Good

Pratt Farmers Rely On "Once Over" Harvester

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

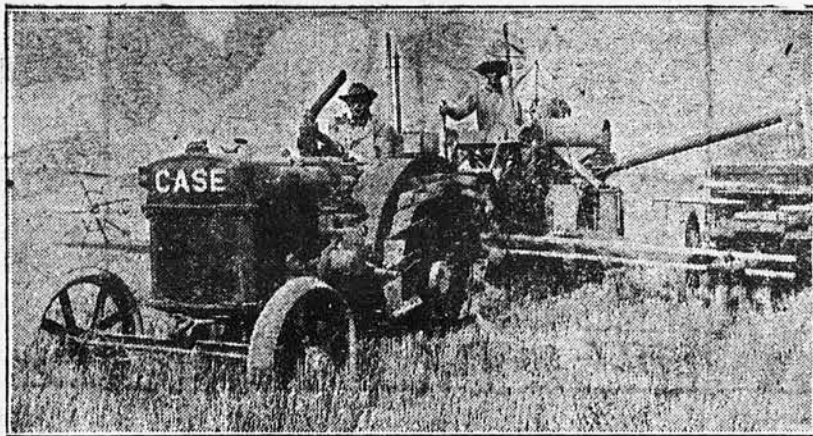
FOR the grain grower, or the farmer who makes wheat his principal crop, there is no better harvesting team than a tractor and a "combine." The grain is cut in a very short time, and the cutting, threshing and sacking operations are all taken care of in a "once over." The straw, instead of being thrown into a pile which must be burned, carried away, or permitted to stand on valuable ground until it rots, is scattered over the field in a thin layer where it may be plowed under and used as manure. It is placed where it belongs.

The accompanying picture shows a tractor and "combine" team doing a good piece of work on the farm of Chesley Lunt, a farmer living about 7 miles southwest of Pratt, Kan. The tractor is a 15-27 and it pulled a 12 foot McCormick harvester-thresher and a wagon with great ease over the entire wheat field of 400 acres. Three men were required to do the work, but when one stops to consider that a minimum of three men would be required if the grain were cut with a binder, and several more would be required if it were cut with a header and stacked, to say nothing of the threshing crew, it is easy to see why the "combine" is gaining favor in Kansas wheat fields.

With a 12-foot machine it is an easy matter to cut from 25 to 30 acres a day, and the beauty of using the "combine" lies in the fact that the job is all completed when the last swath of grain is cut.

Mr. Lunt used the grain conveyor attachment and loaded the grain from the machine into a wagon. As the wagon was filled, a team hauled it to the granary while the tractor and harvester went on cutting and filling another wagon.

There have been certain objections to the "combine" when pulled by horses and operated simply by the drive wheel of the machine. In the first place, the cylinder speed varied with the speed of the teams, and the threshing was not as complete as it should have been. The latest "combines" are now equipped with auxiliary gas engines which drive the cylinder as well as the cutting and elevating apparatus and the speed is always uniform. The outfit when pulled with a tractor can operate right thru the heat of the day and travel in "high" most of the time, thus covering more ground and doing a more thorough job. The "combine" is with us to stay. It will be improved more and more as time passes but it is here, and will prove a blessing to the wheat farmers.



Pullets Preach for Pastor

Moral in Their Sermon Applies to Every Farm

BY RAY YARNELL

BEHIND the parsonage of a South Hutchinson church is a long, many windowed building, facing the south. It is a poultry house, built according to the best plans on expert advice. It is made out of rough lumber and is unpainted, but it is a thoroly serviceable structure.

The pastor of the church, W. B. Stevens, is a minister of parts. Because of a little flyer he took in poultry last year he has a reputation that extends pretty well thruout the south part of Reno county.

Having some spare time early last fall, Mr. Stevens took a trip to Manhattan, Kan., and went out to the Kansas State Agricultural college. He hunted up the poultry specialists and began asking questions.

Visits the Agricultural College

When he left Manhattan Mr. Stevens had stored in his memory, in a note book and in a bundle of bulletins, a great quantity of poultry lore. He knew how to build the best kind of poultry house. Result-getting rations, both for egg production and fattening, he had written down. While at Manhattan he had learned how to pick good chickens from a flock and more important, had been taught how to feed and care for them to obtain the best results.

Thus equipped Mr. Stevens prepared to put on a poultry demonstration he hoped would be profitable and would be a concrete argument in favor of better poultry on Reno county farms. He felt that, perhaps, farmers were not giving poultry the consideration it deserved and his ambition was to prove that it is one of the most profitable side lines on a farm.

Being out in the country a great deal, Mr. Stevens had an opportunity to examine many flocks. In the fall he began buying pullets from farmers. He paid on an average of 75 cents apiece for them and before he stopped had purchased 200.

His poultry house had been com-

pleted in the meantime and the pullets were installed in their new home. They were of excellent breeds. Mr. Stevens had carefully selected every bird, striving to get those giving promise of being good egg producers.

Factors That Brought Success

The pullets immediately were given a ration recommended by the poultry specialists at Manhattan. They thrived and began laying early. Well fed, well housed and cared for properly, their production continued to gain.

The price of eggs remained good and demand for fresh eggs was heavy. Every week receipts for eggs reached a total that was very pleasing to Mr. Stevens. During the winter this preacher-poultryman studied market statistics. He discovered that, over a period of many years the highest prices for poultry had prevailed during the week before Easter.

In March the price of eggs went down fairly rapidly. Three days before Easter Mr. Stevens sold his pullets and got a good price for them. His poultry house is empty now but his bank account is much fuller. This fall Mr. Stevens expects to fill the poultry house again.

Makes \$1.75 on Every Fowl

Careful records on this flock were kept. The pullets were bought in October and November for 75 cents each. The day they were sold Mr. Stevens balanced his books. The figures showed a profit of \$1.75 on every pullet, after purchase price, cost of feeding and care and marketing, had been deducted. Mr. Stevens cleared \$350 on his venture. To add to that profit he had a pleasant experience in business, a winter profitable in increased knowledge and a reputation that any farmer respected.

"I had a keen desire to show that it could be done," said Mr. Stevens, "and I did. There was a lot of satisfaction in it. Besides it was quite profitable. I hope my experience will help others do as well."

And President Harding Says

"Our Common Country" is the title of a book just issued from the presses of the Bobbs-Merrill Company. The author of the book is Warren G. Harding. The attitude of the President of the United States towards the farmers' movement in America as represented by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the U. S. Grain Growers may be ascertained from the following excerpts from Chapter IV on "American Agriculture":

I believe that the American people, thru their Government and otherwise, not only in behalf of the farmer but in behalf of their own welfare, and the pocketbooks of the consumers of America, will encourage, make lawful, and stimulate co-operative buying, co-operative distribution, and co-operative selling of farm products.

But of late years there have sprung up farmer organizations of a quite different sort—organizations with a very large membership, with an aggressive and intelligent leadership, and with a way of raising what-ever funds they may find necessary to promote the interest of their members. The leaders of these organizations are learning rapidly how to adapt to their work the methods which business men and working men have found successful in furthering their own interests. The fruit-growers of the western coast have become so strong that they are now able not only to do away with many of the expenses heretofore paid to others, but also to influence the price of their products. The grain growers of the West and Northwest have become strong enough to bring about many changes they desired in the marketing of their crops. The farmers of the cornbelt states are rapidly perfecting the most powerful organization of farmers ever known in this country. All of these are natural developments in the evolving change of relationship and the modern complexities of productivity and exchange.

It is more than conceivable, it is apparent, that we are able to deal more wisely and more justly with our agriculture than we have in the past. Unless we do deal more fairly there may come a conflict between the organized farmers in the surplus-producing states and those who insist on buying their crops below production costs. We have witnessed the restricted production of manufacture and of labor, but we have not yet experienced the intentionally restricted production of foodstuffs. Let us hope we never may. It is our business to produce and conserve, not to deny, deprive or destroy.

The need of farm representation in larger governmental affairs is recognized. During the last seven years the right of agriculture to a voice in Government Administration has been practically ignored, and at times the farmer has suffered grievously as a result. The farmer has a vital interest in our trade relations with other countries, in the administration of our financial policies, and in many of the larger activities of the Government. His interests must be safeguarded by men who understand his

needs, he must be actually and practically represented.

The right of farmers to form co-operative associations for the marketing of their products must be granted. The concert of agriculture is as essential to farms as a similar concert of action is to factories. A prosperous agriculture demands not only efficiency in production, but efficiency in marketing. Thru co-operative associations the route between the producer and the consumer can and must be shortened. Wasteful effort can and must be avoided. Unnecessary expense can and must be eliminated. It is to the advantage of all of our people that every possible improvement be made in our methods of getting the products of our farms into the hands of the people who consume them. The legitimate functions of the middleman may continue to be performed by private enterprise, under conditions where the middleman is necessary and gives his skill to our joint welfare. The parasite in distribution who preys on both producer and consumer must no longer sap the vitality of this fundamental life.

The Trapper's Calendar

The preparation period should be confined to the months of October and November, for it is during this time that the trapper is locating his trapping grounds and getting his trapping equipment in shape. If he is a beginner he is making investigations to ascertain which of the big fur houses he is going to connect with.

Selecting the house to which he will ship his furs is a very important part of the trapper's business. If he selects one of the old established reliable concerns, he will be sure of getting highest market value for his furs.

The old firms will give him all the help he needs to make his trapping most profitable. On the other hand if he ships to unproved or unreliable concerns—unfortunately there are a few of these that start up every season—he is likely to find that the furs for which he has worked so hard have been misgraded or wrongly handled by the fur house to such an extent that he received little or nothing for his work.

For this reason it is very essential that he get in touch with a concern known to be reliable, and if he selects a house that has been serving trappers and fur shippers for a great length of time, he will be mighty certain of satisfactory results.

An investment in a machinery shed gives big returns.



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DESPITE the fact that many grain speculators are insisting that there is no danger of a world shortage of wheat during the coming year there is at present no indication of an undue surplus and in view of this fact there is no good reason why prices should not advance. Last year the United States and Canada together provided exports of 475 million bushels of wheat and the greater part of this grain was sent to Europe. The total wheat crop of the United States and Canada for 1921 is estimated at 1,048,388,000 bushels. Allowing 600 million bushels in the United States and 90 million bushels in Canada for consumption and seeding requirements, and assuming a normal carryover at the beginning and end of the wheat year, there would be available for export from the two countries before July 1, 1922, a little more than 350 million bushels.

Winter Market to Bring Advances

Canada and the United States together last year provided about 475 million bushels of wheat for export and most of it was shipped to Europe. Normally Europe imports about 400 million bushels of wheat, but drouthy conditions in some of the grain growing sections this year probably will increase that amount this year. Argentina it is said will have about 40 million bushels and Australia about 50 million bushels of wheat for export. These amounts added to the 350 million bushels from the United States and Canada will make a total of 440 million bushels available to meet international demands. This certainly does not indicate very much of a surplus in the world's supply of grain, and makes it all the more difficult to understand why the present prices of wheat have been so low. Another fact that should not be overlooked is that within the last three months the United States has exported about 140 million bushels of wheat or more than two-thirds of its entire surplus. As all reports from wheat producing countries are not yet available the total world production is not known at this time.

The World's Grain Crops

In this connection it may be of interest to our readers to know that the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent summary says:

"The aggregate production of wheat in 23 countries for 1921 is estimated at 2,519,662,000 bushels. Twenty of these countries for which estimates are available for both 1920 and the five-year average of 1909-1913 show a production for the year 1921 of approximately 2,490,609,000 bushels, as compared with 2,384,143,000 bushels in 1920 and 2,330,150,000 bushels, the average for the years 1909-1913. These 20 countries produce according to their annual average production for the years 1909-1913 a little over three-fifths of the known wheat crop of the world.

"For 9 countries, usually producing about 7 per cent of the total rye crop of the world, estimates this year show a production of 103,040,000 bushels, as compared with 107,701,000 bushels in 1920. Reports from the principal rye producing countries of the world, including Germany, Russia, and Austria, are not at present available.

"Reports received from 15 countries show an aggregate production of 543,833,000 bushels of barley. Of these countries 14, usually producing about one-third of the world's total output, produced in 1921, 517,811,000 bushels, as compared with 505,314,000 bushels in 1920.

"Oats in 13 countries gave a total production in 1921 of 1,719,852,000 bushels. Twelve of these countries produced in 1921, 1,715,718,000 bushels, as against 2,209,407,000 bushels in 1920 and 1,653,862,000 bushels the average for the years 1909-1913. These 12 countries produce nearly four-tenths of the world's total oat crop.

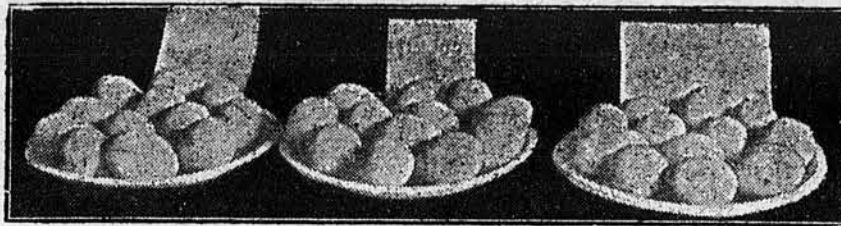
The Outlook for Corn

"The United States, Argentina, Hungary as comprised in their old boundaries and Italy produce about 86 per cent of the world's supply of corn. Estimates from Hungary and Italy are not at present available, but for the 9 countries reporting for 1921 estimates show a production of 3,525,376,000 bushels. Eight of these countries for which estimates are available for the three periods in question and producing approximately 76 per cent of the world's supply, produced in 1921, 3,517,502,000 bushels, as compared with 3,589,720,000 bushels in 1920 and

No Wheat Surplus Expected

Higher Prices For Grain Now Anticipated

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



Kansas Hens Last Year Produced Approximately 21 Million Dollars' Worth of Poultry Products or an Average of \$138 for Every Farm.

2,965,028,000 bushels, the average for the years 1909-1913.

"Revised and preliminary estimates received too late to be incorporated in the figures quoted are as follows: Production of wheat for 1921: Netherlands, 7,523,000 bushels; Italy, 188,126,000 bushels; Switzerland, 3,574,000 bushels; Egypt, 41,410,000 bushels."

Crop conditions in Kansas this week are for the most part satisfactory. S. D. Flora, state meteorologist, in his last report says:

"Almost every county in the state reports the ground in good condition for a seedbed with sufficient moisture to start the new wheat crop. A last remnant of the drouth persists in Reno and Stafford counties, where the ground is still too dry for best results. From 50 to 75 per cent of wheat sowing has been finished in Western Kansas, some counties reporting as high as 90 per cent already completed and the crop is coming up rapidly to stands that are uniformly reported good. In the eastern half of the state only a small amount of wheat has been sown, while in southeastern Kansas it has hardly started.

"Corn passed danger of frost damage some time ago. The bulk of the grain sorghum crops have matured seed, many counties reporting as high as 90 to 100 per cent of them matured. The greater part of the broomcorn crop has been harvested. Sugar beets in the Garden City district are reported to have scant tops, but to be well developed below ground and to promise a fair sugar content. Alfalfa is growing well and the fourth cutting is already under way."

County Crop Reports

During the first part of the present week frosts were reported from a number of places in the state but no serious damage resulted. Local conditions of crops, livestock and farm work are shown in the following county reports from the crop correspondents of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze:

Anderson—We have had more rain and farm work has been delayed. Farmers will soon begin to cut corn and sow wheat. Corn

is very uneven. Kafir is excellent. Our shipping association is doing a good business. Cattle and hogs are being shipped but prices are not satisfactory. Corn is worth 30c; butterfat, 38c and eggs are selling for 28c.—J. W. Hendrix, October 1.

Atchison—We have had very rainy weather during the past two weeks. Pastures and fall feed are beginning to grow. A few farmers are sowing wheat but most of them are preparing the ground. The county fair which was held at Effingham this week has a good attendance the first two days but the last day it rained. The exhibits were numerous and some fine stock and handwork were shown.—Alfred Cole, October 1.

Barber—Farmers are sowing wheat. The ground is dry and moisture will be needed soon to bring the wheat up. Corn, kafir and cane are excellent crops and there will be an abundance of rough feed this winter. Pastures are good and livestock is in excellent condition. Very little stock is changing hands.—Homer Hastings, October 1.

Bourbon—Farmers are filling silos and hauling cane. Hay has nearly all been put up and a number of farmers are getting their ground ready for wheat. A number of public sales have been held but cattle and horses brought cheap prices but hogs brought satisfactory prices. Farm help is plentiful. We have had plenty of moisture and pastures are good. Livestock is in satisfactory condition. Corn brings 33c; wheat, 90c; cream, 33c and eggs are 26c; hens, 18c.—Oscar Cowan, October 1.

Brown—Wheat sowing will begin about September 26. Ground is in excellent condition. Corn is drying up rapidly. Pastures are improving. Clover hulling is in progress and making from 1 bushel to 2 bushels an acre. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 42c; cream, 28c; and eggs are 28c; spring chickens, 18c; hogs, \$7.40.—A. C. Dannenberg, October 1.

Chautauque—We are having excellent weather, wheat sowing is being rushed. Some of the wheat is up and is excellent. Livestock is in good condition but are not worth much as there is no demand for it. Hogs are very scarce. Very few sales are being held. Corn is worth 25c; wheat, 90c; butterfat, 34c and eggs are 25c; potatoes, \$2; sweet potatoes, \$2.—A. A. Nance, October 1.

Cheyenne—There was a light frost September 10 which did slight damage to gardens and other vegetation. We had about 1/4 inch rain September 18 but need a good soaking rain. Ground which was worked early contains a liberal supply of moisture and early sown wheat is up. There is a considerable amount of wheat to be sown yet. A large acreage of Kanred wheat was sown which shows that farmers are beginning to appreciate its superiority. A number of public sales are being held and prices are satisfactory. Wheat is worth \$1.02; Kanred seed, \$1.25. Produce remains about stationary.—F. M. Hurlock, October 1.

Clay—Recent rains have put the ground into fair condition and farmers are drilling wheat. Pastures are excellent and cattle are in good condition. Swine fever is very bad and many hogs are dying. Wheat is worth \$1.07; corn, 35c; flour, \$1.90; butter-

fat, 35c; oats, 30c; shorts, 90c; hogs, \$6.75.—P. R. Forslund, October 1.

Edwards—Wheat seeding is nearly half completed. A few farmers have stopped sowing and are waiting for rain which is needed very much. We have had no frost yet. Stock is in good condition. There is a large supply of corn but no market for it. Wheat is worth \$1.16; butter, 30c; cream, 37c and eggs are 27c.—Nickie Schmitt, October 1.

Elk—Frequent rains have delayed the preparation of wheat ground and drilling, but work is rushed as soon as ground permits. Some road work is being done. A considerable amount of stock is going to market. The Elk County Fair Festival is being held at the county seat this week, and is well attended. Cream is worth 34c.—Charles Grant, October 1.

Hills—We are still having dry weather and a good rain would be very beneficial at this time. Seeding is more than half completed. A number of farmers have stopped sowing on account of the dry weather. Some of the early sown wheat is up but is very uneven, and unless we have a rain soon some will have to be resown. Stock is in satisfactory condition and it is cheaper than it has been for many years. Roughness is plentiful and there will be no shortage of feed this coming winter. Corn is being shucked and is of good quality. Corn is worth 50c; wheat from \$1 to \$1.15; cream, 30c and eggs are 24c.—C. F. Erbert, October 1.

Ellsworth—Two more inches of rain fell September 18 and 19 and the ground is in good condition for seeding. Most farmers are sowing but a few are still plowing and disking or otherwise preparing the ground. A considerable amount of Kanred wheat is being sown. Wheat acreage will be about normal. Wheat is worth \$1.12; butterfat, 37c and eggs are 24c.—W. L. Reed, October 1.

Ford—Dry weather still continues. A few farmers are sowing wheat and others are waiting for rain. Feed crops are excellent and nearly all put up. A few local rains have fallen. Wheat is worth \$1.20; butter, 45c; and eggs are 24c; chickens, 18c.—John Zurbuchen, October 1.

Greenwood—We are having cool weather accompanied by local showers. Wheat drilling is well advanced. The ground is in excellent condition for seeding. Kafir is ripe and will make a satisfactory yield. Not many public sales are being held. There is no market for horses or mules and cows are not worth much. Wheat had advanced a little in price. Pastures are green and stock is in good condition. Corn is worth 40c but not much is being sold.—A. H. Brotherton, October 1.

Hamilton—There has been no frost yet. Seeding of wheat and rye is in full progress. We are needing rain to bring up fall crops but the weather is excellent for sorghum crops to mature, which is maturing rapidly. Lots of chickens are being brought in to market by farmers and some very good hogs are being marketed. Several newcomers are locating in our county. Ready money is scarce and times are very hard for people to meet their obligations but I wish to tell people that times are nothing compared to what they were after the Civil war, from 1868 to 1873.—W. H. Brown, October 1.

Harvey—Most of the wheat ground is in excellent condition and drilling has begun. Wheat is worth \$1.05; corn, 45c; butter, 40c and potatoes are \$2; eggs, 27c; sweet potatoes, \$2.50.—H. W. Prouty, October 1.

Jackson—We have had rainy weather during the past week which has delayed wheat seeding. The ground is in excellent condition for sowing now. The ground will be in excellent condition for sowing as soon as it dries on top. Pastures are excellent and stock is in satisfactory condition. A few public sales are being held.—F. O. Grubbs, October 1.

Jefferson—Wheat sowing has been delayed on account of heavy rains. Plowing is not completed in this vicinity. Indications are that fall pastures will be very good this year. Alfalfa which was sown this fall is making a rapid growth as we have had plenty of moisture.—Arthur Jones, October 1.

Linn—This has been a good week to work. There is some haying to be done yet. Ground is dry enough in places to plow but wheat sowing will be put back and less sowed on account of wet weather. Our county fair just closed and it was up to the average, except for fruit. A few loads of hogs went to market the first of the week. Sheep are being brought in to feed. Hogs are worth 7c; hens, 14c.—J. W. Cline-Smith, October 1.

Logan—We are having ideal weather; plenty of rain and the ground is in excellent condition for seeding. One-half of the wheat has been sown. Rough feed is plentiful. Pastures are satisfactory and stock is in excellent condition. Not many public sales are being held but everything brings very low prices. Calves are worth from \$13 to \$17; horses, \$20 to \$60; eggs, 23c and butterfat is 32c; wheat, \$1.11; barley, 26c.—T. J. Daw, October 1.

Nemaha—We have had frequent good rains and pastures are excellent. We have had no frost but the mornings are cold. Forage crops are abundant. The second growth of Sudan is one foot high. Japanese millet was planted quite extensively in this locality this year with satisfactory yields and the second growth is from 8 to 10 inches in height. It is valuable either as pasture or as much if turned under.—A. M. McCord, October 1.

Osage—There is plenty of moisture. Very little wheat has been sown. Threshing is not completed. Most of the wheat has been sold. Chinch bugs are finishing the annual corn. About one-half has been cut. Potatoes are a very poor crop and a number of farmers are buying already. Pigs and stock hogs are scarce and high. Pastures are fair but full of foxtail. This is a poor season for alfalfa. Corn is worth 85c; cream, 32c and eggs are 31c.—H. W. Ferris, October 1.

Pawnee—On September 19 we received an excellent rain. Wheat sowing is nearly half completed. Ground is in good condition but will need rain to make wheat pasture. Grain and feed is plentiful. Hogs are scarce. There is no market for cattle and horses can't be given away. Business in town is fair. Help is scarce and wartime wages are asked.—F. H. Gore, October 1.

Ellis—Excellent rains have fallen in the southern part of county, but in the northern part it is rather dry. Wheat was planted in dry dust and in cloddy ground and a rain will be needed to sprout it. A smaller acreage will be sown this fall. Corn is dry and soon will be ready to crib. Cane and other feed crops have been cut and piled up. Pastures are drying up. Wheat is worth \$1.05 and eggs are 26c; hogs, 6c.—P. O. Hawkins, October 1.

Books—Most of the kafir, Sudan, cane and other crops are cut and in the shock. Farm-

(Continued on Page 31.)

Bandit Chief A Farmer

HAVING beaten his swords into plowshares, Francisco Villa, the once famous Mexican bandit for whose head a large bounty was offered, is now peacefully farming his little ranch of 350,000 acres in Mexico.

Villa is planning systems of irrigation all over the crop area of his ranch and has installed quite a line of power farming machinery. He uses tractors and his own threshing machines. This year's wheat crop is estimated at about 35,000 bushels.

The ex-bandit is starting an extensive building program. He is even building a modern school on his farm where the children of the peons can receive an education. Villa firmly believes that the future of Mexico depends very greatly upon the education of the coming generations.



Grain Futures Are Slashed

Farmers Desire Emergency Tariff Act Extended

BY JOHN W. SAMUELS

NEWS dispatches from Washington seem to indicate that there may be some delay in getting a permanent tariff bill passed. In view of this fact Congressmen friendly to the agricultural interests of the country are taking steps to prolong the life of the present Young Emergency Tariff Act which expires in October and it is said that there will be no serious opposition to this plan. Grain growers are anxious to have the Young Emergency Tariff law continue in force on account of the duty it imposes on Canadian and all foreign wheat.

Much interest also is taken in the announcement that the War Finance Corporation has agreed to advance 15 million dollars to the Equity Co-operative Exchange operating in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota to assist in the marketing of the grain handled by that organization for the states mentioned. This co-operative association has gross assets of approximately 4 million dollars and it markets grain for its members on a co-operative basis. All advances will mature not later than 90 days after date of loan and will be discounted at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent annually.

Grain Act Effective December 27

The Capper-Tincher bill regulating the grain exchanges will not become effective until December 27 and it will probably be some time yet before any of the large exchanges will make formal application for Government approval. However, only grain exchanges that deal in futures will come under regulation. At present there are six of these in operation. Secretary Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$50,000 to enforce and carry out the provisions of the grain exchange law. The supervision of this work as at present planned is to be handled thru local offices maintained in Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City.

Farmers this week were advised by the American Farm Bureau Federation to hold their wheat for later markets on the strength of the statement made by Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, that the exportable wheat surplus of the Nation might soon be exhausted and that a shortage would soon develop if the present rate of shipment overseas from the United States should be maintained. The officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation believe that a sharp upturn in prices may be expected within a few weeks.

Visible Wheat Supply Increases

The visible supply of wheat in the United States as shown by the Government report on September 24 was 51,159,000 bushels. The visible supply at Kansas City was 10,312,000 bushels. Visible supplies of other grains in the United States on the same date were as follows: Corn, 12,491,000 bushels as against 4,898,000 bushels last year; oats, 65,041,000 bushels as compared with 25,108,000 bushels a year ago; rye, 5,426,000 bushels against 3,890,000 bushels in 1920; barley, 4,008,000 bushels as compared with 3,419,000 bushels for the previous year. Changes for the week in the visible supplies of grains showed increases as follows: Wheat,

5,010,000 bushels; corn, 243,000 bushels; oats, 631,000 bushels; rye, 560,000 bushels.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada for the week were 7,456,000 bushels as compared with 11 1/2 million bushels last week and 12,180,000 bushels a year ago. Exports of corn amounted to 2,907,000 bushels as compared with 3 million bushels a week ago. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City for September, showed a total of 8,882 cars which has been exceeded only once within the last 10 years and that was in September in 1914 when 9,837 cars were received. Last year the total for September was 5,628 cars.

Grain futures at the close of the market in Kansas City got another slash and wheat futures were quoted down 2 to 2 1/2 cents for both December and May deliveries. Corn futures dropped 3/4 to 1 1/2 cent for December and May. Oats futures showed losses of 1/4 to 3/4 cent while rye lost 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents. The following quotations on grain futures were given at Kansas City at the close of the market: December wheat, \$1.15; May wheat, \$1.10 1/2; December corn, 41 1/4; May corn, 46 3/4; December oats, 33 1/2 c.

Kansas City Quotations

The following cash sales of grain were reported at Kansas City at the close of the market: No. 1 dark hard wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.35; No. 2 dark hard wheat, \$1.22 to \$1.35; No. 3 dark hard wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.30; No. 4 dark hard wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.26; No. 1 hard wheat, \$1.14 to \$1.27; No. 2 hard wheat, \$1.13 to \$1.26; No. 3 hard wheat, \$1.12 to \$1.25; No. 4 hard wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.18; No. 5 hard wheat, 95c to \$1.20; No. 2 Yellow hard wheat, \$1.10; No. 1 Red wheat, \$1.30 to \$1.32; No. 2 Red wheat, \$1.28 to \$1.32; No. 3 Red wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.23; No. 4 Red wheat, \$1.13 to \$1.15; No. 5 Red wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 2 mixed wheat, \$1.14; No. 3 mixed wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.17; No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 a bushel.

Yellow corn and White corn were 1/2 to 1 cent lower. Mixed corn was 1/2 cent lower. Demand was very limited. The following sales were reported: No. 1 White corn, 43 1/2 c; No. 2 White corn, 43 1/2 to 44 c; No. 3 White corn, 43 to 43 1/2 c; No. 4 White corn, 43 c; No. 1 Yellow corn, 44 c; No. 2 Yellow corn, 44 c; No. 3 Yellow corn, 43 1/2 to 44 c; No. 4 Yellow corn, 43 to 43 1/2 c; No. 2 mixed corn, 40 1/2 c; No. 3 mixed corn, 40 to 40 1/2 c; No. 4 mixed corn, 40 c.

Prices of other grains on cash sales showed but little change from last week. The following quotations are given at Kansas City: No. 2 White oats, 35c to 35 1/2 c; No. 3 White oats, 34 1/2 to 34 3/4 c; No. 4 White oats, 33 1/2 to 34 c; No. 2 mixed oats, 34 to 35 c; No. 3 mixed oats, 33c; No. 2 Red oats, 35 to 40c; No. 3 Red oats, 33 to 38c; No. 4 Red oats, 32c; No. 2 White kafir, \$1.20; No. 3 White kafir, \$1.16 to \$1.18; No. 4 White kafir, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 2 milo, \$1.30 to \$1.33; No. 3 milo, \$1.28 to \$1.32; No. 4 milo, \$1.25 to \$1.27; No. 2 rye, 84c; No. 3 barley, 41 to 42c; No. 4 barley, 39c.

Hay and Millfeeds

Not much change took place during the week in the hay market, but prairie hay declined about 50 cents a ton. The following sales were made at Kansas City: Choice alfalfa, \$20 to \$21.50 a ton; No. 1 alfalfa, \$17.50 to \$19.50; standard alfalfa, \$13.50 to

\$16.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$11 to \$13; No. 3 alfalfa, \$9 to \$10.50; No. 1 prairie hay, \$12 to \$18.50; No. 2 prairie hay, \$10 to \$11.50; No. 3 prairie hay, \$8.50 to \$9.50; No. 1 timothy hay, \$14 to \$14.50; standard timothy, \$12 to \$13.50; No. 2 timothy, \$11 to \$12; No. 3 timothy, \$8 to \$10.50; No. 1 clover hay, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2 clover, \$8 to \$11.50; packing hay, \$5 to \$6; straw, \$3 to \$3.50 a ton.

The millfeed situation remains almost unchanged. Offerings of bran are limited and demand is slow. Shorts, however, are more active. The following sales are reported at Kansas City: Bran, \$11 to \$12 a ton; brown shorts, \$16 to \$17; gray shorts, \$18 to \$19; linseed meal, on Milwaukee basis, \$41.50 to \$42 a ton; cottonseed meal on Milwaukee basis, \$42 to \$45 a ton.

Farm Hands Off The Farms

When we speak of farm hands we usually picture the young man in the overalls and straw hat with a pitch fork in his hand. The fellow who works on the farm. But there are many millions of other farm hands in this country who are in reality farm hands although many of them have never seen a farm.

They are the toilers in the many industries closely associated with agriculture. The men who toil and sweat making the steel which goes into the plows and other machinery used on the farm. The workers who prepare the wooden parts for binders, wagons, mowers and other implements. These men are all truly farm hands. The implement industry is a great big essential part of agriculture. Without it, agriculture would be back in the 1821 period while the rest of the world would be possibly a century ahead.

The implement industry has worked wonders for not only American agriculture but for world agriculture. It has foreseen the farmer's problems and has developed labor saving machinery which has made possible the forward strides in farming which American farmers have made. Certainly it owes its existence to agriculture, but to the implement industry agriculture must certainly take off its hat. Modern machinery has made it all possible.

Time for Winter Fuel

Coal is high now and probably will be higher before the winter is over. The agreement between the coal operators and the labor organizations terminates in March, 1922, and there is every indication that some of the mines will be forced to shut down about that time. This will mean a shortage of coal and also a higher price. At least it will form a splendid excuse for coal operators to raise the price and in the end the ultimate consumer will pay the bill.

Why not begin thinking about getting in a supply of fuel for the winter? In the rural districts, the fuel will no doubt be mostly wood, and with a good power driven saw, this wood may be cut and permitted to dry out and become more fit for fuel during the early and late fall months. If there is a surplus of wood available, it will pay a farmer to saw it up and sell it. Dry wood will bring a much better price than green wood, so the early cutting and drying of firewood will prove a very economical factor.

To Promote Rural Organization

Rural Organization, by Walter Burr, has just been issued by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. This is a book based largely on the experience which Professor Burr has had in Kansas. He is professor of sociology in the Kansas State Agricultural college, and thru his work in the extension department has a large number of warm personal friends over the state.

The book is eminently practical, and contains suggestions along the lines of farm production, marketing, getting supplies, finance and accounting, communication and transportation. It also takes up social functions, education, sanitation, recreation and home making. Rural Organization should be in the library of every Kansas farmer interested in developing a better social and economic life. The price is \$2.25.

A higher type of economic thinking is developing in the Middle West; this is especially evident in the effort which is being made to find a solution of rural economic problems.

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Wheat Growers Get 15 Millions

THE first line of credit authorized by the War Finance Corporation, under its new powers to assist agriculture, goes to the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., for co-operators in the Northwest. J. M. Anderson, vice-president and chairman of the sales committee of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in Washington last week, obtained favorable action on an application for 15 million dollars, the funds to become available at once. This will enable the U. S. Grain Growers' sales committee adequately to finance grain marketing for thousands of members in the Northwest who insisted upon using the new co-operative machinery without delay. The grain is being handled thru the Equity Co-operative Exchange, St. Paul, under authority of a resolution passed by the U. S. Grain Growers' Executive committee authorizing Mr. Anderson to complete arrangements for handling the grain of members in the Northwest. Mr. Anderson, W. S. Schilling and U. L. Burdick, all directors in Zone 2, at a recent conference decided to advance growers from 65 to 75 per cent of the present market price. This will enable growers to hold their grain until the market reflects the true value.

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We believe that every advertisement in this department is reliable and exercise the utmost care in accepting classified advertising. However, as practically everything advertised in this department has no fixed market value, and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot guarantee eggs to reach the buyer unbroken or to hatch, or that fowls or baby chicks will reach the destination alive. We will use our offices in attempting to adjust honest disputes between buyers and sellers, but will not attempt to settle minor disputes or bickerings in which the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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

PERSONAL

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

BUILDING SUPPLIES

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

DOGS AND PONIES

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

PURE BRED COLLIE PUPS. MALES, \$10; females, \$7.50. Norris Campbell, Larned, Kan.

COLLIE PUPS FROM NATURAL HEELERS. Males, \$8; females, \$6. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kan.

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

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

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

POULTRY

ANCONAS

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

CAMPINES

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

DUCKS

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

LANGSHANS

PURE WHITE LANGSHAN HENS, PUL-lets and cockerels. Mrs. Edgar Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$1.25; three or more, \$1. Good ones. Minnie Holt, Wilmet, Kan.

LEGHORN

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, 6 for \$5. Earl Garrett, LeRoy, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.50. Walter Montgomery, Belpre, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2.75. Prepaid. Blanche Haney, Courtland, Kan.

TANCRED STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, standard bred. Frank Bern-ritter, Cheney, Kan.

WILSON'S BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS from world's champion dams. Wilson's Buff Leghorns, Holton, Kan.

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

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

PURE ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Arthur Jackson, R. 1, Norcat, Kan.

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

300 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens \$1.50 each. Extra good layers. Cocks, \$2.00. Florence Bumphrey, Corning, Kansas.

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

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG-horn cockerels, \$2 and up. Also Bronze turkeys. Mrs. James Higney, R. 6, Manhattan, Kan.

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

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels. Yesterlaid strain, world's greatest layers. \$2.50 each prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Earl D. Rhorer, Osawatimie, Kan.

PURE HEALTHY YESTERLAID WHITE Leghorn yearling hens. Stock direct from originator each year, who has trapnested strain for twenty years especially for heavy laying, \$1.60. Mrs. W. G. McHenry, Mc-Louth, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

LARGE HEAVY BONED BUFF ROCK cockerels. Della Wood, Milan, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS

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

SEVERAL VARIETIES

PIGEONS AND BANTAMS. ALL KINDS of fancy pigeons. Black, Buff and White Cocker bantams. W. B. Mariner, 326 River-view, Wichita, Kan.

No Wheat Surplus Expected

(Continued from Page 23.)

ers are sowing wheat. Very few public sales are being held. Wheat is worth \$1.05; corn, 30c; butterfat, 32c and eggs are 22c.—C. Q. Thomas, October 1.

Rush—A rain is needed for the wheat. We still have some subsoil moisture but the wind is drying it out. We are having considerable windy weather and some of the fields are starting to blow as the ground is so loose. Wheat sowing is nearly completed. A few farmers are marketing their wheat at \$1.10. Butterfat is worth 35c, and eggs are selling for 20c; hens 12c and 13c a pound.—A. E. Grunwald, October 1.

Saline—Continued rains have delayed work during the past week. Early sown wheat is making a good stand. The average is nearly the same as last year. Hogs are scarce. Wheat is worth \$1.10; corn from 40c to 50c; barley, 37c to 40c; butter, 32c and eggs are 24c to 28c; hogs, 4c to 7c.—J. P. Nelson, October 1.

Scott—Early sown wheat is up. Threshing is nearly completed. Some of the corn is very good and some is very light but the early planting is the best. Stock is in excellent condition but there is not much trade in cattle and hogs. A few public sales are being held, but prices are unsatisfactory. Not as much kafir and milo was raised this year as usual.—J. M. Helfrick, October 1.

Sherman—On September 28 we received a 1 1/2 inch rain which was badly needed for the wheat which was up and future sowing. Grass has greened up considerably but in the southern part of the county forage crops are short. There is good money in butterfat when it is shipped direct to the creamery. Steers are worth 4c; hogs, 3c and butterfat is 39c.—J. B. Moore, October 1.

Stafford—Rain is needed in some parts of the county as the wheat ground is nearly too dry to prepare. However, a few farmers are sowing wheat. Feed crops have made good yields. Very little wheat is being marketed. Wheat is worth \$1.10 and the price of products is about the same as last report.—H. W. Kachelman, October 1.

Stevens—The ground is very dry. Some of the early sown wheat is dying. However, farmers are still sowing hoping for rain soon. Indications are that early wheat pasture will be excellent. Land is getting too high priced to leave rough native grass standing and a considerable amount of it is being broken up and sown to Sudan and rye for pasture. Farmers are cutting corn, sowing wheat and filling silos. Milo and kafir are ripening rapidly. There is not as large an acreage as usual but it will yield well. Corn is excellent. Stock is in good condition. Cattle are worth 2 1/2c.—Monroe Frazer, October 1.

Sumner—We have had plenty of rain during the past two weeks. Wheat which is up is excellent. There is some plowing and considerable seeding to be done yet, but the ground will be too wet for several days to work. Wheat is worth \$1.05; corn, 45c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 35c and oats are 30c.—B. L. Stocking, October 1.

Trego—Pastures have dried up. A number of cattle are being shipped to market. Horses are plentiful but there is not much sale for them. A few public sales are being held. Very few hogs are being shipped. The number of stock hogs is about normal.—C. C. Cross, October 1.

Washington—We are having very dry weather and a good rain is needed. Farmers are sowing wheat and putting up cane. There will not be quite as large an acreage of wheat sown as there was last year on account of the dry weather. Livestock is in good condition and there will be quite a bit of feeding done this winter. Eggs are worth 27c; potatoes, \$1.50 and butterfat is 34c; wheat, \$1.08.—Ralph B. Cole, October 1.

Woodson—We have had an excellent rain which put the wheat ground in excellent condition for working, provided stock water and helped pastures. Haying is not completed. Kafir is ready to cut, also milo and feterita and corn is almost ripe. Cattle are being taken from the large pastures. Not much wheat has been marketed as farmers are too busy. Wheat is worth \$1; cream, 36c; and eggs are 27c.—E. P. Opperman, October 1.

Kansas Cows are Entered

Nineteen states and one province of Canada have entered dairy cattle for exhibition at the National Dairy show to be held at the Minnesota Fair grounds October 8 to 15. More than 1,000 Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss will battle for national honors. These purchases come from the Pacific Coast, New England, the South and Ontario. States which will be represented are South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, New York, Missouri, Texas, New Jersey, Michigan, Maryland, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and Washington.

The number of cattle to be exhibited according to breeds will be: Ayrshires 92, Brown Swiss 97, Guernseys 239, Holsteins 226, and Jerseys 250.

Better quality is needed with the livestock on many Kansas farms.

TURKEYS

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

WYANDOTTES.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Ben Ridlon, Buffalo, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED

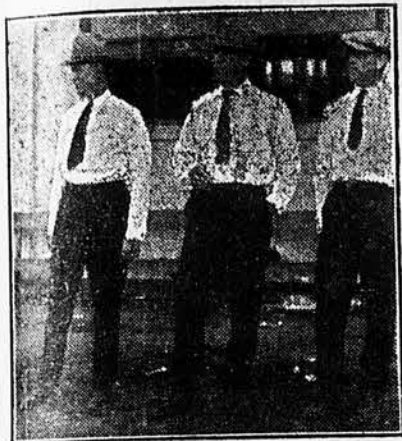
POULTRY—ALL KINDS WANTED. COOPS loaned free. Daily remittances. Write for cash bids. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM POULTRY PRODUCTS COM-pany, 210 North Kansas Ave., Topeka, buy poultry and eggs on a graded basis. Pre- prices paid for select eggs and poultry.

Making a Stock Show Go

BY T. W. MORSE

The big influence in the success of the Kansas Free Fair livestock show, as often has been pointed out, is the "live bunch" of real stockmen from the Kansas State Agricultural college. Secretary Eastman long ago demonstrated his managerial perspicacity by making the animal husbandry department of the big college at Manhattan, his main reliance for sound counsel and expertly capable superintendency. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of that department, might almost be called the builder of the Kansas Free Fair's livestock show.



As the Show expanded Secretary Eastman obtained the additional co-operation of men in Dr. McCampbell's department, best known of whom probably are Professors F. W. Bell and A. M. Paterson. No two men put more clean-cut, efficient fair work in to one week. Many another important gear in the Kansas Free Fair machinery will be found to be a member of the dairy, animal husbandry, extension, or other department of the institution at Manhattan, one of the latest being B. M. Anderson, secretary of the Stallion Registration board. With this organization comes from Manhattan, each fair time, Col. L. R. Brady, whose work as ring announcer, has contributed importantly to the interest, information and entertainment of many audiences in more than one big livestock show. Kansas State Agricultural college men like to have with them, Joe Montgomery, a graduate and former assistant, now a professor in the University of Minnesota, who was obtained as one of the livestock judges at the recent Topeka show.

Our photos, snapped at the windup of the last-and biggest Kansas Free Fair show; above, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Prof. F. W. Bell and Sec'y B. M. Anderson; below, Prof. A. M. Paterson, L. R. Brady and Prof. Joe Montgomery.



A Tip About Cowpeas

Cowpeas and corn make good silage. R. A. Gilliland, a farmer, of Denison, Kan., knows that, despite the fact that his crop of cowpeas is lying on the ground and only corn is in his silos. Gilliland planted the corn and cowpeas on rich bottom land. Both grew luxuriantly. Cowpea vines became so heavy they fell on the ground and when the corn was cut the cutter missed the cowpeas. Next time, Gilliland says, he will plant his corn and cowpeas on higher ground where he will have a better chance to harvest both. This year he will let his cows run in the corn field and pasture the cowpeas, thus saving them.

The Real Estate Market Place

Buy, sell, or exchange your real estate here. Real estate advertisements on this page (in small type, not 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 must be in type and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

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

ARKANSAS

WRITE FOR free list describing 29 small farms ideally located Southeast Arkansas. J. A. Bennett, Dermott, Arkansas.

WOULD YOU BUY A HOME with our liberal terms? Write for new list over 200 farms all sizes. Mills & Son, Booneville, Ark.

COLORADO

WANTED—8 families who want small farms, 20, 40, 80 a. in Washington Co., Colo. \$25 a. R. Snodgrass, Box 543, Augusta, Kansas.

COLORADO FARMS of any size, irrigated or non-irrigated. Near Denver. Send for free booklet V-3. The Zang Investment Co., American Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

FLORIDA

THREE THOUSAND ACRES, in Florida, on hard road, one mile from R. R., only \$25 per acre, terms to suit or will exchange for northern farm or city improved. Interstate Development Co., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CHEAPEST GOOD LANDS IN AMERICA. Your choice from thousands of acres in South Central Florida highlands; splendid orange, garden, general farming and cattle lands; wholesale prices; easy terms or exchange. Interstate Development Co., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

KANSAS

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

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

I HAVE a number of good farms for sale, near Holton. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan.

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

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

WANTED to sell livestock, farm implements, etc., and rent or sell 4 or 5 good farms. Part time on land. Box 3, Burr Oak, Kan.

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

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

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

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

160 ACRES, 1 ml. town, 1/2 cult. in wheat. 5-room house, barn, granaries, garage, hen house, good well. Possession now. Price \$9,000. Terms. H. L. Baker, LaCrosse, Kan.

Planning the Trap Line

In making your preparations for trapping it is best to be systematic. Make a special trip of inspection over the territory you intend to trap in. Look for new tracks and signs, and accurately locate all dens and runways on a rough map so that you will know exactly where you are going to make your sets. If other trappers are going to have outlines in your locality, make some friendly arrangement with them so that your operations will not conflict.

In planning your trap line there is no need to try to cover the whole country with traps; don't make your trapping too extensive. You should arrange your sets so that you can visit the traps nearly every day. If your trapping is intensive and you have good territory, there is no waste of time and effort on your part.

Make an accurate estimate now of the number of traps you will need, then count the number you have on hand, put them in good working condition, and then order all other traps and supplies for your outfit immediately.

Boil all of your traps, new and old in walnut mixture or bary them for a week in barnyard manure to remove all odors that might frighten away the animals.

Many a man is given credit for being a hustler when he is only nervous.

KANSAS

BY OWNER—280 a. Solomon Valley land, highly improved. 20 a. alfalfa, 30 a. wheat. \$75 acre. Write A. S. Claar, Glade, Kansas.

160 ACRES, well improved, 1 1/2 mile town. 100 cult., 60 pasture, 300 acre. Fine water. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

CHOICE WELL IMPROVED 120 a. alfalfa farm, 1 1/2 miles town. Write for full description. Byrd H. Clark Inv. Co., Erie, Kan.

IMPROVED, well located farms near Chanute, convenient sizes, \$50 to \$75 per acre. Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kansas.

160 ACRES, town farm, 125 a. wheat, all smooth, nicely improved. Price \$82.50 p. r. acre. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., 312-13 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

DON'T BUY LAND until you look over Thomas county, Kansas. A word to the wise is sufficient. Write today for large illustrated booklet. Price list and general information. John Ackard & Son, Colby, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY—320 acres, 130 in cult. Fine pasture, plenty of water. Good imp. Nine miles from town. A bargain at \$50 per acre. F. I. Walker, Wilsey, Kansas.

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

120 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, no waste, 2 miles shipping, \$90 per acre. 30 acres, 5 miles out, well improved, \$75 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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

I HAVE 10 TO 15 GOOD FARMS for sale near Lawrence. Also some attractive suburban places. These farms can be bought on good terms. W. S. Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

20 ACRES, splendid farm. Widow moving to Germany. 4 acres bearing grove, good house. Income from start. 1/4 mile Kissimmee. Cows, growing crops, implements, \$5,600. Boyer & Roberts, Kissimmee, Fla.

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

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 F. Nelson, Admr., Grainfield, Kan.

160 A. CROSS CREEK BOTTOM LAND, well improved. Catholic community, near St. Mary's college, highly profitable farm. \$150 per acre. Terms to suit buyer. Mr. Stanley, Kansas Reserve State Bank, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE: fine level quarter near Flagler on crop payment plan; fine farm lands near Goodland on ten years time; big bargain in a Goodland Hotel. G. N. Kysar, Goodland, Kansas.

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

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

160 ACRES, four miles town, Lane county. Kansas. Good improvements, smooth, 80 cultivation, 80 grass, fine water. Only \$40 per acre, attractive terms. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Co., Healy, Lane County, Kansas.

THE SUNSHINE VALLEY FARM, Wakarusa Valley, south of Topeka, 360 a., 200 finest bottom land, 160 timber and pasture. Beautiful home, plenty other improvements, owned by two brothers 60 years. To dissolve partnership, \$33,000. Mr. Stanley, Kansas Reserve State Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

BARGAIN. 200 acres creek and river bottom land. Good improvements, 50 A. prairie grass, 25 A. now in alfalfa, 100 will grow it. Would give possession of wheat ground if sold soon. Price only \$150 per acre, \$9,600, mtg. at 6%. Many other bargains. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

158 ACRES, 4 miles good town U. P. R. R. having rural high school, 100 tillable, 70 pasture, 65 bottom, 40 corn, 18 wheat in stack, 10 oats, 3 millet, 3 cane, all hay goes, 7 room house, basement barn 34x40, cattle shed 18x60, hay barn 32x40, hog and chicken house, electric light and water system throughout buildings. Price including crops \$25,000. Inc., \$10,000, 4 years 6%. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Company, Lawrence, Kansas.



EASTERN KAN., 160 a. farm for sale. Good 8-rm. house, plenty outbuildings. 30 a. pasture, never-failing spring. All smooth tillable land. On main road, daily mail, telephone, 1 1/2 ml. town on main line R. R. 8 ml. co. seat. 100 a. wheat, tractor and plows in good condition. All goes for \$125 a. Write owner, J. A. Devore, Mont Ida, Kansas.

MICHIGAN

550 APPLE, 550 CHERRY, 60 acres, level. 2 miles town, gravel road, house, barn, silo, hen house. \$100 a. \$500 cash, \$25 mo. Evans-Tianey Co., Fremont, Michigan.

MISSOURI

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

TRADES made everywhere. Describe property and tell me your wants. Duke, Adrian, 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.

FARM BARGAINS POLK COUNTY, MO.

Write for free list and pictures of ten special farm bargains and complete description of this locality, where we have productive soil, fine climate, pure spring water, and a crop every year. Address: BOX 188, HUMANSVILLE, MISSOURI.

MINNESOTA

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 Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA FARM, 200 a. level river bottom; 60 a. cult., bal. hay land. Fair imp., 1/2 mile school, 1 mile station, 1/4 miles Wayne. Clear inc., \$5,000, terms on part. Mrs. A. Hearn, Hardtner, Kansas.

FOR SALE: Several small tracts of land adjoining city of McAlester. Improved and unimproved. Fine for fruits, vegetables and poultry. Write us about them. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA—You can own your own farm. Write for free literature describing the state and its opportunities in farm lands. South Dakota produces annually more agricultural wealth per capita than any other state. Land is low priced. Write today. State Immigration Department, Irwin D. Aldrich, Commissioner, Pierre, South Dakota.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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.

A GOOD INCOME PROPERTY consisting of 13 apartments of 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Building is three stories, brick. Exceptionally well built and well located in K. C., Mo. Will consider good farm in exchange. Can carry back \$30,000 or \$40,000 if desired. Income, \$1,080 per month. Write R. B. Graves, 1026 Quincy, Topeka, Kansas.

WISCONSIN

FREE MAP AND LIST. Good Wisconsin farm bargains. Baker SS 500, St. Croix Falls, Wis.

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DO YOU WANT A HOME in a rich valley near Spokane, on three transcontinental railroads, where soil is good, rainfall ample, summers cool, winters moderate? The kind of stump land that pays to clear, where a farmer with \$1,500 can hope to succeed. Timothy and clover green eight months in year, natural dairy country; land cheap; 10 yearly payments at 6 per cent. Humbird Lumber Company, Box E, Sandpoint, Idaho.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

163-Acre Farm \$3,000 With Horses, Furniture, 17 Cows and Young stock, crops, implements, convenient live R. R. town; about 100,000 ft. timber, 100 apple trees; 9-room house, 14-cow barn, silo. Only \$3,000, part cash. Page 10 new catalog. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 831GF New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

THE PIONEER MORTGAGE CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED: to hear from owner of farm for sale. Give description. H. S. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

WANTED to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale. Please state lowest price. L. Jones, Box 987, Olney, Illinois.

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

M. A. Martin's Duroc Sale Tuesday, October 18

At the farm midway between Paola, Kan., and Wellsville, Kan., on the county road.

35 open gilts and 25 big husky boars. Most of the offering sired by the present herd sire, Great Orion's Masterpiece by Great Orion, 1918 world's grand champion. Dams are Pathfinders, Sensations, and Jack's Orion King 2nd bred. There will be a number of boars and gilts no akin. These are the kind that grow out and sell at good advantage.

At 10:30 thirty-five high grade, well conditioned Shorthorns will be sold. Bred to purebred Scotch bull. Duroc sale at 1:00 p. m. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. For catalog write

M. A. Martin, Paola, Kansas

Rule and Justice, Auctioneers. J. T. Hunter will represent Mail and Breeze.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Osage Co. Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association

50 registered Duroc Jerseys, spring boars and gilts, a few tried sows and an aged boar.

Burlingame, Kan., Monday, Oct. 24

The animals in the sale will be passed on by a competent judge the morning of the sale. Only the best ones will be sold. Duroc Jersey breeders and farmers are invited to this association sale.

L. J. Sims, Osage City, Kansas,
Sale Manager
H. T. Rule, Auctioneer.

World's Champion Durocs

Big, high-class boars and gilts sired by Our Royal Pathfinder, Pathmarker, Pathmaster, Sensation King, and Great Orion Sensation. Tried sows and fall gilts sired by Our Royal Pathfinder. A 1,000 pound son of the champion Royal Pathfinder. Come see our big herd of big, heavy boned Durocs. Get a real herd boar of the best breeding money can buy at a 1921 price.

M. C. CRAMER & SON, BOX 50, MONROE, IA.

Herd Boars and Farmer Boars Priced to Sell

Bred sow sale Dec. 1. Send for catalog.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

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.

BOARS—GRAND CHAMPION

REAL BOARS. Full brothers and sons of Sensational Pilot, 1921 Kansas Fair grand champion. Also boars by son of Pathfinder. Herd immune. Write today. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

The Kind of Durocs You Want

Spring pigs, both sex. By Sensation, Pathfinder, Orion and Critic bred sires. Immuned and priced right.

M. E. LINGLE, CONWAY, KANSAS

Big Stretchy Spring Boars

by 1920 grand champion Pathrion. Write or come and pick one from a good herd. Fall sale November 30.

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

Durocs \$20 to \$30

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

E. O. MUNSELL, RUSSELL, KANSAS

A Market For Your Corn

June pigs just weaned, \$10 each while they last. Spring pigs both sex. Boars ready for service. All cholera immune. Farmer prices. Guarantee to please.

OVERSTAKE BROS., ATLANTA, KANSAS

Choice Pigs From Popular Families

Large type spring pigs, both sex by grandson of Great Sensation. Dams are Illustrators and Pathfinder breeding. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

OSCAR K. DIZMANG, BRONSON, KANSAS

HUSKY Duroc BOARS

at farmers' prices. Registered immune, guaranteed breeders. Breeding Durocs since 1883. Write SEARLE FARMS, TECUMSEH, KAN.

CONYER'S SCISSORS AND PATHFINDER Durocs

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

Duroc Spring Boars \$15.00

Sent on approval with pedigree. Jesse Knopp, Chapman, Kan.

20 BIG EASY FEEDING BOARS

Sired by the whole of a boar. Greatest Sensation, half brother to the grand champion boar at Topeka, 1921. Dams of these boars are big sows by big boars of past approved breeding. Boars to suit the most critical. Prices right. Sent on approval if desired.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

VALLEY SPRINGS Durocs

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

E. J. BILAS, Bloomington, Kansas

DUROC BOARS PRICED REASONABLE

Double immune. Spring boars. Wonder Sensation, Pathfinder breeding. We guarantee satisfaction.

H. C. Hartke, Lost Springs, Kansas

LARIMORE Durocs

Spring gilts and boars, Sensation, Pathfinder, Orion Cherry King breeding. Nice stretchy real Durocs. Priced reasonably.

J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.

R. C. SMITH'S Durocs

Spring boars by Victory Sensation, Pathrion 2nd. Out of Pathfinder and Great Orion dams. Priced to move quickly.

R. C. SMITH, SEDGWICK, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

Good strains, will please. Farmer prices.

W. E. Henry, Garden City, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

On October 13th, I Am Selling Spring Boars and Gilts

by Col. Sensation, a boar that was first and champion at Nebraska 1920. A number of fall gilts by Luther's Sensation and a few sows and litters. Get our catalog for particulars.

H. C. LUTHER, ALMA, NEBRASKA

BARGAINS IN BABY PIGS

150 pigs by valuable herd boars and big type sows. Shipped at 10 weeks old and immunized. Pedigree with each pig. Special prices on boar and several gilts. Also spring boars, special prices, ready for service.

E. F. FLANAGAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

LADY'S COL. ORION

Double grandson of Joe Orion 2nd. Typy, outstanding March boar by him. Others by famous boars. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 6. For boar prices address

L. J. HEALY, HOPE, KANSAS

Woody's Durocs

March and April boars by Sensation Climax, Pathfinders Orion, Pathfinders Ace and High Giant the big long, smooth high up kind. You can't beat 'em. Immune and pedigree. Sent on approval if desired. \$25 and \$30.

HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

15 BOAR BARGAINS

Big spring boars, just tops and sired by H. B.'s Pathfinder, Echo Sensation and Sensation Orion. Farmer prices take the tops. Bred sow sale February 21.

J. J. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Joe's Orion Friend Walt

Just 10 of his 1921 sons of March farrow for sale. They will suit. Just a fair price gets them. Bred sow sale February 9.

ROSS M. PECK, GYPSUM, KAN., SALLINE COUNTY

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

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL BIG TYPE IMMUNE Durocs

Boars and gilts. No money down, prices reasonable. We offer car load lots.

FRANK CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEB.

Do You Want a Good Duroc?

Fall gilts, bred and unbred, spring pigs, both sex. Five well bred sires head the herd. They are son and grandson of Great Orion Sensation, son and grandson of Critic B., and grandson of Pathfinder. Double immune and priced reasonably. Write or call.

J. D. JOSEPH & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

Miley's Durocs

Spring boars by Pathfinder's Orion and Max's Wonder. Price \$20.00 for next 30 days.

EARL MILEY, HOXIE, KANSAS

THE DUROC JERSEY BOAR SPECIAL

is a booklet everyone should read before buying a male. It is free, ask us for it. We have 20 males for sale.

STANTIS BROS., HOPE, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Fall Gilts and Boars, 250 to 275 Lbs.

by son of Wildwood Prince Jr. \$40 to \$45. Spring pigs, 75 lbs. by same boar and Prince up Top, 1919 Kansas grand champion, \$25 to \$35. Satisfaction.

C. A. CARY, EDNA, KANSAS

2 Good Reg. O. I. C. Boars

For sale or trade. R. C. Johnstone, Wamego, Kan.

FALL BOARS, SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEX

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

B. G. LENTHLY CHESTER WHITE BOARS

From Tip Top dams and Tonganoxie Chief.

J. C. Davidson, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITES

Spring boars and gilts. Prices reasonable.

W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

O. I. C. PIGS, EITHER SEX

\$10.00 each. Large enough to ship now.

E. S. Robertson, Republic, Missouri

JERSEY CATTLE

Cedarcrest Farm Jerseys

Herd sire, Oxford Dairy's Flying Fox, has more Register of Merit daughters than any other bull in Missouri or adjoining state and is the only living son of Champ, Flying Fox, progenitor of more 600 pound butter fat cows than any other bull. Young bull calves for sale.

ROBT. W. BARR, Owner

Lexington Road, Independence, Mo.

Hillcroft Farms Jerseys

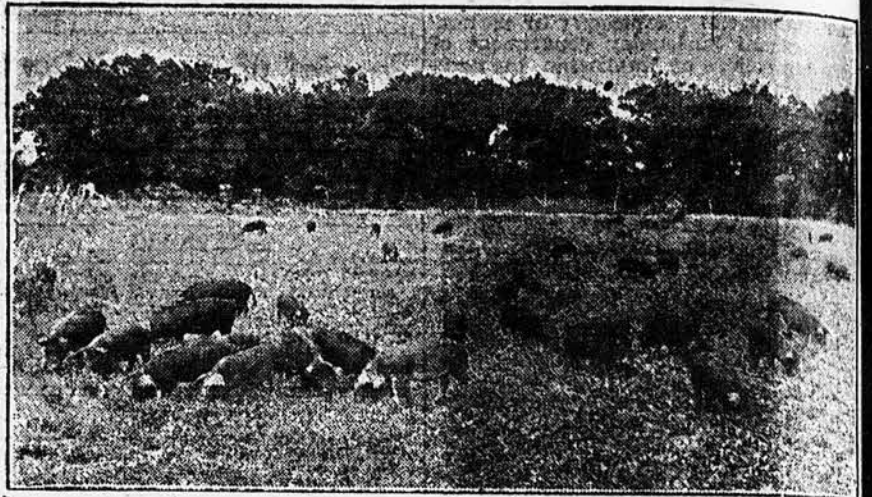
headed by Queens. Fairly Boy, pronounced the best bred Jersey bull in Missouri, a Register of Merit son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, the greatest bull ever imported, 64 tested daughters, 86 tested granddaughters and 24 breeding sons. Choice bull calves for sale. Reference Bradstreet

M. E. GOLLADAY, PROPR., HOLDEN, MO.

Square Deal for Stockmen

Government Will Now Supervise Packing Industry

BY WALTER M. EVANS



Good Alfalfa Pasture with Cheap Corn and Tankage Will Enable Farmers to Change Pigs into 250-Pound Porkers with Fairly Good Profits.

STOCKMEN in Kansas and other Western states are hoping that the new regulations provided by the Government for the supervision and control of the packing plants and the stockyards will remove some of the annoyances to which they have been subjected in the past. Under the National Packer and Stockyards act recently passed by Congress all of the packing plants and stockyards in the United States will be placed under the control and supervision of the Department of Agriculture on November 1.

There are at present about 300 packing plants that will be affected by the new law, altho most farmers have only thought of the five big packing plants as the enterprises that would be regulated. It is said that Henry Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, will move slowly and cautiously in this work, but the packer law is effective now so far as the packers themselves are concerned. The law states precisely what the packers may do and what they may not do and provides that certain reports shall be made to the Government as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct. As Kansas City is one of the important livestock markets of the United States Secretary Wallace is, arranging to open an office in Kansas City in charge of Government representatives who will handle this work at that point.

Fair Treatment for All

The new law will give the Government a chance to get inside information from first hand sources in reference to all complaints against the packing companies and the commission men and others with whom shippers have to deal around the stockyards. Within 30 days after the supervision of the yards is undertaken all commission men and market agencies must register and within 60 days they are required to file a schedule of their charges. Farmers are hoping that many of the complaints that they have to make against the fairness of the commission men will now be adjusted on a more equitable basis. It will guarantee a square deal for stockmen and all persons concerned. About \$200,000 is available for the purposes of administering the new law. The former work of the Federal Trade Commission in its relations with the packing industry will be taken over by the new bureau.

Kansas City Markets

Market conditions at Kansas City this week so far as they pertained to livestock were not very satisfactory. Cattle and hogs were lower, but sheep and lambs were higher. Most of the fed cattle were steady, except yearlings which were stronger. Grass fat grades were steady to 35 cents lower. Stockers and feeders held steady until the last two days of the week when they closed 15 to 25 cents off. Hog prices showed only temporary strength and the general tendency was downward for the week. The net decline was 25 cents. Sheep and lambs were in active demand with prices up 25 to 50 cents.

Receipts for the week were 63,675 cattle, 13,700 calves, 27,700 hogs and 50,950 sheep, compared with 65,550 cattle, 17,900 calves, 29,750 hogs, and

53,025 sheep last week, and 52,000 cattle, 12,425 calves, 32,425 hogs, and 60,150 sheep a year ago.

Prime Steers Bring \$9.75

Heavy receipts in Chicago this week proved a bearish factor in the general cattle market. There all grades except strictly prime steers were sharply lower. At Kansas City best steers, whether grass or grain fat were steady, and others 25 to 35 cents lower. The top price for prime yearlings was \$9.75. Medium weight steers sold up to \$9.25, and heavy steers up to \$9. The range in prices for fed steers was \$7.50 to \$9.75. Straight grass steers sold up to \$7.25, and the bulk brought \$5 to \$6.50. Cows and heifers were steady.

Horses and Mules

Trade in horses and mules showed some improvement this week. Prices were unchanged as follows: Drafters good to choice, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$100 to \$175, fair to good \$60 to \$100, chunks \$50 to \$115; Southerners, \$20 to \$100, plugs \$5 to \$20, choice heavy mules \$120 to \$140, medium weights \$5 to \$85, and 13½ to 14-hand grades \$25 to \$65 apiece.

Hogs are 25 Cents Lower

Hog prices at the close of the market were steady with Thursday but were 25 cents lower than a week ago. The middle of the week there was a display of strength, but in sympathy with declines elsewhere the market turned down. The top price was \$7.75, and bulk of sales \$7.25 to \$7.75. Pigs sold at \$7 to \$8.25. Hogs are now down to the lowest levels in value since 1916.

Active demand prevailed for sheep and lambs all week. Prices ruled strong to 50 cents higher. Western lambs are selling at \$8 to \$8.75, yearlings \$5.75 to \$6.25, wethers \$4.75 to \$5.50, and ewes \$4 to \$4.50. Feeding lambs are quoted at \$6 to \$6.75.

Dairy and Poultry

No particular change was reported in prices for dairy and poultry products, but eggs and butter were firm and steady. The following prices were quoted at Kansas City at the close of the market for dairy products:

Butter—Creamery, extra in cartons, 43c a pound; packing butter, 23c; Longhorn cheese, 21½c; brick cheese, 23½c; Swiss cheese, 46½c; Limburger, 21½c; New York Daisy cheese, 26c.

The following quotations are reported for poultry and poultry products:

Live poultry—Hens, weighing 4 pounds or more, 21c; hens weighing under 4 pounds, 15c; spring chickens, 19c; broilers, 23c; roosters, 11c; turkeys, 35c; geese, 10c; ducks, 10c.

Eggs—Firsts, 35c a dozen; seconds, 25c; selected case lots 41c.

Hides and Wool

The trade in wool for the week was fairly active, but foreign markets are reported comparatively quiet. The following quotations are reported at Kansas City for Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska wool: clear medium wool 14 to 16c a pound; dark medium, 10 to 13c; burry stuff, 6 to 8c; light fine wool, 13 to 15c; heavy fine, 10 to 12c.

The following sales of green salted hides are reported at Kansas City: No. 1 green salted cattle hides, 7c a pound; No. 2 green salted hides, 6c.

3,300 Miles to a Farm Home

Sixty persons, wearing on their faces the pallor of city life and office work, left Brooklyn, N. Y. to journey 3,300 miles across the continent to "the promised land." Bronzed, healthy, happy they have reached their goal after one of the most unique trips in history.

In Brooklyn all of them worked in offices. In Idaho, where their journey ended, they will go on small farms. For freedom they traded the restricted life of the city. New homes in the West were bought and paid for before the caravan left the tenement district of Brooklyn.

To join the party every applicant had to be acceptable to every member and had to satisfy them that he or she was 100 per cent American. The trip across the continent was made in motor cars and the caravan was managed much the same as in the days of prairie schooners. The colonists are now getting located in their new homes which are in the midst of a rich agricultural region.

Away With Fire Losses

A special effort will be made this year in Kansas to teach the necessity of fire prevention. Governor Allen has set aside Monday, October 10, as Fire Prevention day, a day on which the fundamentals of fire prevention should be exploited by every school, church, women's club, business and social organization in the state and Nation. Here is the proclamation which the governor issued:

The anniversary of the great Chicago fire, October 9, has come to be generally observed throughout the United States and Canada as Fire Prevention day, the observance of which should be the occasion for a concerted effort to reduce the stupendous loss of life and property by fire.

For the past few years fire losses on the North American continent have been steadily increasing until last year they reached the 500 million dollar mark. To this loss Kansas contributed \$6,616,117, the greatest loss the state ever has suffered in a single year. According to the most conservative estimates at least seventy-five per cent of this appalling loss was preventable.

Therefore, in order to bring about a concerted observance of Fire Prevention day in Kansas, which occurs this year on Sunday, I, Henry J. Allen, governor, do hereby designate Monday, October 10, 1921, Fire Prevention day and urge that every citizen of the state join in its observance.

Inasmuch as October 3 falls on Sunday I am appealing to the ministers over the state to devote at least a few minutes of their time on this day to this far reaching subject. The co-operation of the schools, women's clubs, civic and business organizations throughout the state is requested and urged in making this, the semi-centennial anniversary of the Chicago fire, an epoch in the annals of fire prevention.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

- Oct. 11—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Association, Blue Rapids, Kan. A. J. Turin, manager, Barnes, Kan., sale manager.
Oct. 13—American Shorthorn Breeders' association, Grain Valley, Mo. W. A. Cochel, Manager, Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 20—E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmage, Kan.
Oct. 21—Wilson County Shorthorn Breeders Association, Fredonia, Kan., mgrs.
Oct. 26—C. M. Arnold, Long Island, Kan.
Nov. 3—Shawnee County Shorthorn Breeders, Frank Blecha, Mgr., Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 8—Eastern Kansas Shorthorn sale, Ottawa, Kan. Joe Robbins, Mgr., Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 9—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale at Concordia, Kan., E. A. Cory, Sale Mgr., Talmage, Kan.
Nov. 17—Nemaha county breeders, Dan O. Chis, sale mgr., Seneca, Kan.
Nov. 18—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.
Jan. 19—W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan. L. R. Brady, Sale Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.
Oct. 17—C. L. Brown dispersal, Beloit, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., mgr.
Oct. 18—Breeders sale, Concordia, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale mgr.
Oct. 19—Lancaster county breeders sale, Lincoln, Neb. E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Mgr.
Oct. 27—Mulvane Holstein Breeders' association, Mulvane, Kan. F. P. Bradfield, Mulvane, Kan., Mgr.
Nov. 2—Coffee County breeders sale, Burlington, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

- Oct. 17—C. L. Brown dispersal, Beloit, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., mgr.
Oct. 18—Breeders sale, Concordia, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale mgr.
Oct. 19—Lancaster county breeders sale, Lincoln, Neb. E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Mgr.
Oct. 27—Mulvane Holstein Breeders' association, Mulvane, Kan. F. P. Bradfield, Mulvane, Kan., Mgr.
Nov. 2—Coffee County breeders sale, Burlington, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL AND BREEZE GETS RESULTS

"Please discontinue our ads in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze for the present, as we are getting inquiries on every mail from several states. If a small per cent of those inquiring buy 'Hamps' we will soon be sold out. Next time we have anything to sell we will sure send you our ad, as your advertising sure brings results."—Yours sincerely, A. N. Tyler & Son, Breeders of Hampshire Hogs, Reading, Kan., Route 2, Sept. 27, 1921.

- Nov. 3—Nebraska State Holstein-Friesian Breeders association, E. W. Frost, Lincoln, Neb., Sale Mgr.
Nov. 9—State Association Sale, the Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Nov. 10—Stubbs Dispersal, Mulvane, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 19—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., Sale manager.
Nov. 22—Linneaus Engle, dispersal, Abilene, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

- Nov. 19—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.

Ayrshire Cattle

- Oct. 24-25—Gossard Breeding Estates, Preston, Kan.
Nov. 10-11—Administrator sale A. D. Wilcox estate, Muscotah, Kan. E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Ia., sale mgr.

Hereford Cattle

- Oct. 15—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 20—J. R. Sedlack, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Nov. 12—Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.
Nov. 18—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.
Nov. 21—Jonsonius Bros., Prairie View, Kan., at Phillipsburg, Kan.
Nov. 30—E. B. Toll, sale pavilion, Salina, Kan.

Angus Cattle

- Oct. 15—Geo. A. Portius, Lawrence, Kan., dispersal and breeders sale. Geo. A. Dietrich farm, Carbondale, Kan. Geo. Portius, Sale Mgr., Lawrence, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

- Oct. 31—Pawnee Co. Purebred Breeders' association, R. P. Schnacke, mgr., Larned, Kan.
Feb. 7—C. H. Cole, Topeka, Kan.

Percheron Horses

- Oct. 24-25—Gossard Breeding Estates, Preston, Kan.
Nov. 17—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.

Spotted Poland Chinas

- Oct. 12—Rainbow Stock Farm, Hampton, Ia.
Oct. 31—Burton Farm, Independence, Mo.
Nov. 2—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.
Feb. 14—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.
Feb. 14—G. S. Wells & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.
Feb. 25—Wm. Hunt, Osawatomie, Kan.
Mar. 14—Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Poland China Hogs

- Oct. 14—H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 19—Laplad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—E. H. Brunner, Jewell City, Kan.
Oct. 25—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 26—C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan.
Oct. 26—Cassell Cain & Forbes, Republican City, Neb.
Oct. 27—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Nov. 1—Pawnee Co. Purebred Breeders' association, R. P. Schnacke, mgr., Larned, Kan.
Nov. 3—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Nov. 4—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. E. E. Erhart, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.
Nov. 15—Harvey County Purebred Breeders' association, Newton, Kan. O. A. Homan, Peabody, Kan., sale manager.
Jan. 18—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., at Riley, Kan.
Feb. 3—Logan Stone, Haddam, Kan.
Feb. 14—Chas. Krill, Burlingame, Kan.
Feb. 15—Morris Co. Poland China Breeders, Council Grove, Kan. Chas. Scott, sale manager, Council Grove.
Feb. 17—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Feb. 17—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.
Feb. 18—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
March 8—J. E. Baker, sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.

Berkshire Hogs

- Oct. 24-25—Gossard Breeding Estates, Preston, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

- Oct. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 12—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., in sale pavilion, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 15—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 18—M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan.
Oct. 19—Laplad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 20—D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 24—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 24—Osage County Duroc Jersey Breeders' association at Burlingame, Kan. L. J. Sims, sale manager, Osage City, Kan.
Oct. 26—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 29—Zink Stock Farms, Turon, Kan.
Nov. 1—Pawnee Co. Purebred Breeders' association, R. P. Schnacke, mgr., Larned, Kan.
Nov. 3—Stafford County Breeders' Association, Stafford, Kan. Clyde C. Horn, Stafford, Kan., Sec'y.
Nov. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 8—Mitchell Co. Breeders, W. W. Jones, Sale Mgr., Beloit, Kan.
Nov. 10—Shawnee county Duroc breeders. Sale at fair grounds, Topeka, Kan. O. H. Doerschlag, mgr., Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 10—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.
Nov. 11—Earl J. Anstaeit, Osage City, Kan.
Nov. 12—W. L. Tompkins, Vermillion, Kan.
Nov. 30—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Dec. 1—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.
Jan. 21—Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 4—M. R. Gwin, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 6—L. J. Healy, Hope, Kan.
Feb. 7—Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 9—Ross M. Peck, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 9—A. A. Russell & Son, Geneva, Nebr.
Feb. 10—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 10—W. A. Conyers, Marlon, Kan.
Feb. 10—Marshall County Breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan. John O'Kane, Sale Mgr., Blue Rapids, Kan.
Feb. 13—B. W. Conyers, Severy, Kan. Sale at Piedmont, Kan.
Feb. 14—W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 15—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 15—A. J. Hanna, Burlingame, Kan.
Feb. 16—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—Earl J. Anstaeit, Osage City, Kan.
Feb. 17—J. F. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan.
Feb. 18—Overstake Brothers, Atlanta, Kan.
Feb. 18—E. H. Dimick & Son, Linwood, Kan.
Feb. 18—John Alberts, Jr., Wahoo, Nebr.
Feb. 20—Guy A. Brown, Geneva, Nebr.
Feb. 20—Dr. C. H. Burdette, Centralia, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. P. Ralston, Benton, Kan. A. E. Ralston, Mgr., Towanda, Kan.
Feb. 20—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 21—J. J. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Gossard Breeding Estates

Announces a Great Breed Progress

Ayrshire—Berkshire—Percheron

PUBLIC SALE

at Gossard Breeding Estates

Preston, Kan., October 24 and 25

AYRSHIRES—60 Peter Pans for You

No other dairy bull of any breed before has had at the same time the greatest show record of his breed and been tied for first place for the greatest production record of his breed. Beuchan Peter Pan has done this. Every Ayrshire in this sale will either be a Beuchan Peter Pan daughter or granddaughter, or else will be in calf to a Peter Pan bull. It will be the greatest opportunity to get foundation Peter Pan blood ever offered to Ayrshire breeders.

BERKSHIRES

This Berkshire sale will be a new departure in that it will be a sale of open gilts of rare worth, every one to be bred to full blood brothers of Epochal's Prime Minister and Laurel Epochal 10th, the leading grand champion Berkshire boars of America for 1920 and 1921 respectively.

PERCHERONS

In 1919 the Gossard Breeding Estates won more state fair awards, more firsts, more championships, and more grand championships than any other one Percheron herd in America. This sale is the only Percheron sale to be held in America this fall except its companion sale at the Indiana Section of the Gossard Breeding Estates. It is a bred mare sale; and in the consignments are included many grand champion and first prize mares.

This great sale will afford an opportunity for any new breeder who expects to found an Ayrshire, Berkshire, or Percheron herd this fall to select from the wealth of good animals offered just what he wants and needs—at his own price. In addition an unprecedented opportunity will be afforded any established breeder to select just the individuals by which he will infuse this invaluable improving blood into his herd. Remember the dates and decide now to be present.

Gossard Breeding Estates

Martinsville, Ind.

Preston, Kan.

Axial, Colo.

Buy From the Boys and Girls

The sixth annual offering of the Capper Clubs contains 500 spring gilts and boars, every one registered or eligible to register, and 2,000 standardbred pullets and cockerels. These pigs and chickens are the pick of the club contest litters and flocks. The foundation stock was purchased from the most reliable breeders of the Middle West, given the best of care and feed, and now offered at reasonable prices. Hundreds of dollars in prizes have been won at fairs this fall with the pigs and chickens offered in this sale.

The illustrated catalog containing this offering will be sent promptly and free of charge, and you are almost sure to find listed in it some stock raised right in your own county, on home feeds and under average conditions. Satisfaction is guaranteed, and you can't make a mistake in getting your breeding stock from these young breeders—helping yourself and them at the same time. Write today for the catalog, addressing

E. H. Whitman, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Missouri's Greatest Spotted Poland Sale Circuit

- Monday, Oct. 24.....Berry & Neet, Laredo, Mo.
Tuesday, Oct. 25.....S. J. Taylor & Sons, Milan, Mo.
Wednesday, Oct. 26.....F. J. Aubrey, Green City, Mo.
Thursday, Oct. 27.....Hurt Bros., Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Friday, Oct. 28.....J. E. Dorney, Chillicothe, Mo.
Saturday, Oct. 29.....J. A. Petty and L. L. Diddle, Cowgill, Mo.
Send for catalogs of each sale.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND HOGS

20 large spring boars,
20 large spring gilts.
Priced to sell. Boars
\$25.00, gilts \$30.00.
First check gets
choice. Registered,
immune and guaranteed. Write at once.
J. E. DORNEY, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

Spotted Polands Increasing in Popularity

Bred fall gilts, yearling boars, spring pigs, both sex. Good ones, popular breeding, immune, priced right.
EARL GREENUP, VALLEY CENTER, KAN

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Walter Shaw's Hampshires
200 HEAD: REGISTERED,
immune, tried bred sows and
gilts, serviceable boars.
**WICHITA, KANSAS, RT. 6,
Telephone 3918, Derby, Kan.**

Summit Home Hampshires

14 spring boars, among them 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize winners at Blue Rapids, 1921. Big stretchy fellows. Sold on approval.
S. W. SHINEMAN, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

HAMPSHIRE FALL BOARS AND GILTS
Spring pigs. C. R. Pontius, Eskridge, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Type Spotted Polands

Sows and gilts, bred or unbred; boars all ages. Big type English bred sires are Arb McCo's King and Arb English Drummer. Priced right. Write us your wants.
C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KAN.

Weddle's Spotted Poland Gilts and Boars

Bred gilts all sold. Have early spring gilts and boars. Several boars ready for service. They are good ones and offered worth the money asked. Large, growthy, and popularly bred. Phone Keckel or write.
TOM WEDDLE, Route 2, WICHITA, KAN

If you need a good growthy

Spotted Poland April Boar
at a fair price, you can buy of me while they last.
S. R. TUCKER, CODELL, KANSAS.

Spotted Poland Chinas

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

Choice Spotted Poland Gilts and Boars

ready for service, \$20. National or Standard papers furnished. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND BRED SOWS AND PIGS

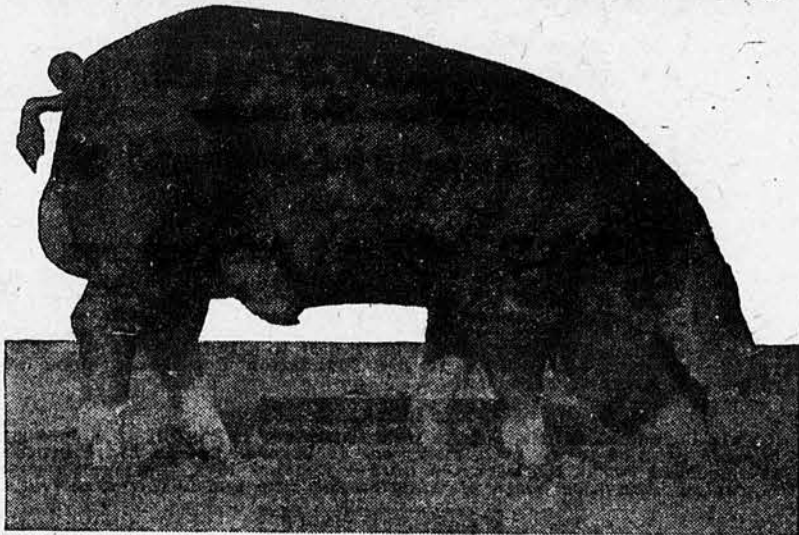
Tried sows by Master K 12th bred to Obena's Grand Plunderer. Pigs, both sexes, by last named boar. Priced right. Guarantee satisfaction.
F. M. Herynk, Kincaid, Kansas

GOOD BIG SPOTTED POLANDS. Bred sows and gilts, boars (all ages), weanling pigs (unrelated). We have what you want. **Wm. Mayer, Farlington, Kan.**

WEANLING SPOTTED POLANDS. Delivered at 4 weeks for \$10-\$15. Well bred, well marked. **Earl J. Matthews, Clearwater, Kan.**

A Selection of 60 Poland China Hogs

Cassell, Cain, Forbes & Sons—Sale at Republican City, October 26



Cassell, Cain, Forbes & Sons, Republican City, Neb.

Col. A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer. Send mail orders to J. Cook Lamb, Representative Capper Publications.

• 30 head of spring boars, 10 head of the tops will be listed from each of the herds. The other 30 head will be made up of spring and fall gilts and sows with litters at side. Sows and litters increase in value very fast. Feed is cheap. Did you ever stop to think there are hundreds of farmers with their cribs full of corn and no hogs? The man that takes his corn crop to market by the hog growing route will be the man with a future bank account. The sale offering will be by such sires as Highlander, Elevator, Long Orange, Roys Jumbo, Cassell's Timm, The Avalanche and a number of others. Send for catalog to

Feb. 22, 1922—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 23—John Loomis, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 24—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 25—A. Rice, Frankfort, Kan.
Feb. 25—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 28—A. J. Turlinsky, Barnes, Kan.
March 9—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
March 10—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.

Sale Reports and Other News

Harriman Bros.' Shorthorn Sale

Harriman Brothers' sale of Shorthorn cattle at Pilot Grove, Mo., September 23, resulted in the disposal of 41 head for \$4,822.50. Thirty-three females averaged \$127.65. Eight bulls averaged \$76.25. The top price paid for females was \$300, going to C. D. Shirley, Bunceton, Mo., for Roan Star 246756, a good daughter of Proud Monarch and out of Golden Star 24391. The top price on bulls was \$112.50, paid by Ben N. Smith, Bunceton, Mo., lot 43, My Gypsy Chief, by Village Chieftain and out of Gypsy Maid 13th 77148. The sale attendance was handicapped by heavy rains thruout the day and muddy roads which made travel bad, and even the selling was interrupted several times by a downpour of rain. However the good offering and the reputation of the firm doing the selling went far to overcome the handicaps and make the sale a success. Everything sold for cash and it was a satisfactory sale for Harriman Brothers, even tho they were forced to take less for their cattle than they would have had to under more favorable conditions. Cols. Harriman and Burgess did the selling, assisted by Cols. N. D. Patrick, Ben N. Smith and Walter Robinson.

Mitchell County Fair a Success

Mitchell county's fair association has hit the ball regularly for 18 years with a big successful fair every year. There have been lean years when the fair was not so good but as a whole the Mitchell county fair has been very successful. The 1921 fair at Beloit last week in many respects was the best fair ever held at Beloit. The stock show was the best ever held there and the farm products shown were very fair but not as good as the farmers of Mitchell county could have shown. There were over 200 hogs, 50 Shorthorns and 40 Herefords and 60 Holsteins. L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.; E. A. Creitz & Son, Beloit; W. W. Jones, Beloit, and Henry Wood, Barnard, Kan., were the principal exhibitors of Duroc Jerseys. W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan., and T. Crowl, Barnard, were the principal exhibitors of Poland Chinas and Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., and H. J. Kennedy, Jewell City, Kan., exhibited Spotted Poland Chinas. T. C. Wrench, Beloit, and H. C. Nelson, Osborne, Kan., exhibited Chester White hogs. "Doc" Wrench was superintendent of the hog division and this was his eighteenth year as the head of that division. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., exhibited his Shorthorn herd that was shown at Lincoln, Neb., and Topeka, Kan., and won the lion's share of ribbons. Meall Bros., Cawker City, Kan.; John Stroth, Cawker City; E. E. Booker and Will Myers, Beloit, were the other exhibitors. Roy and Worden Dudley, Glen Elder; Geo. Forrester, Beloit; Carl Johnson, Beloit, and Joe Ludwig, Beloit, showed the Herefords. Of the 50 Holsteins shown C. L. Brown, Beloit, showed 20 from the "Brown Homestead" herd that is to be dispersed October 17. He won 11 firsts. W. W. Jones, Beloit, and Daugherty & Walters, Glen Elder, were the other exhibitors. Mitchell county has always been long on Percherons and in former years there were several barns full of Mitchell county Percherons. This year there was one barn full and they were good. Chas. and John Albert, Glen Elder; John Westling, Beloit; E. E. Booker, Beloit; H. J. Kennedy, Jewell City, and Vetter Bros., Beloit, were the exhibitors.

Field Notes

BY J. W. JOHNSON

John Bettles of Herington Kan., is advertising a lot of Hereford cows and heifers at reasonable prices. These cows and heifers are bred to a Domino bull. He also offers his Anxiety bred herd bull for sale.—Advertisement.

Nemaha County Shorthorn Sale.

Dan O. Cain, Beattie, Kan., has claimed Nov. 17 as the date for the Nemaha county Shorthorn breeders sale. The sale will be held in Seneca. For further information about the sale address Dan O. Cain, sale manager, Beattie, Kan. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze soon.—Advertisement.

Ross & Son's Red Polled Cattle

W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kan., are breeders of Red Polled cattle and their advertisement starts in the Red Poll section this week. They offer bulls of serviceable ages and bull calves. They advertise every year in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and are well known breeders of Red Polls. They also breed Chester White hogs and they are offering in the Chester White section this week hogs of serviceable ages and gilts. Write them for either prices on Chester White hogs or Red Polled cattle or both.—Advertisement.

H. T. Hayman's Poland.

H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan., Jewell county is a well known exhibitor of Poland Chinas at the state fairs each year and is a constructive breeder of popular type Poland Chinas. His sale at Formoso, Friday, Oct. 14 is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and anyone wanting a well bred, well grown boar or open gilts should write at once for the catalog and plan on attending this sale. The sale will be in town and under cover if it is bad weather. Write for the catalog today.—Advertisement.

Brown's Holstein Sale

Monday, October 17, is the date of the Brown Holstein dispersal at Beloit, Kan. Fifty head will be sold and it is the complete dispersal of the C. L. Brown herd at that place. The day following, Tuesday, October 18, at Concordia, Kan., 28 miles east of Beloit, 65 head will be sold. Thirty of them high grades, cows and heifers, fresh or to freshen soon, and 35 purebreds. The purebreds are consignments from Kansas herds and of a very high quality. Concordia is reached from Nebraska best via Wymore or Superior. Ask your railroad agent to route you. Next Monday and Tuesday, Beloit and Concordia.—Advertisement.

Blue Valley Shorthorn Sale

Next Tuesday, October 11, is the date of the Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' association sale at Blue Rapids, Kan. Fifty head

H. T. Hayman's Poland Sale

65 Immunized spring boars and gilts and summer pigs.

Formoso, Kan., Friday, October 14

At least two thirds of the offering will be as large or larger than my show herd at the Kansas state fairs. Come and get a bargain sired by Rainbow Jayhawker, a good son of the Rainbow, Clan's Bob, a Clansman bred boar. One outstanding litter by Profitmaker, a full brother to Checkers. A splendid litter by the Kansas Yankee. Sale wet or dry, hot or cold. For the catalog address

H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Brown's Creek Valley Farm Poland

48 Poland Chinas in this annual sale. 25 spring boars, 15 spring gilts and eight choice tried sows. Sale at the farm as usual.

Jewell City, Kansas, Thursday, October 20

The offering is sired by Big Bobby Wonder 2nd, The Big Kansan, A. Longfellow, Sarget Jack, Sunnyridge Jones, Clans Bob, Giant Liberator.

Note—There is real herd boar material in this sale. Popular breeding and wonderful individuals. Address

E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell City, Kansas

Will Myers, Auctioneer.

Buell's Poland Sale

Peabody, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 26

30 Open Gilts and 20 Boars

Extra well bred, well grown offering from mature sows raising two good litters a year.

16 fall gilts, 13 spring gilts, 1 spring yearling.

3 fall boars, 16 spring boars, 1 spring yearling boar.

Sired by Big Ned, Double Giant (a line bred Dishers' Giant), Big Timm Jr., and Buell's Gerstale (a grandson of Gerstale Jones). Hand picked from a large crop. The kind that will grow out and make money for you.

Guaranteed breeders, right in every way. Immunized. Altho every Poland catalogued will be good, two special attractions will be spring yearling boar, B's Giant, and littermate gilt, Giant Mary by Morton's Giant. You will like them. Write today for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address **C. M. BUELL, PEABODY, KAN.**

J. C. Price, Auctioneer. J. T. Hunter will represent Mail and Breeze.

Swingle's Colossus Herd of Poland

19 Boars, 26 Gilts—Splendid backs, long bodied, well hammed, in fact good all over.

Leonardville, Kan., Tuesday, October 25, 1921

The offering was sired by Swingle's Big Jones by F's Big Jones and a Fessenmyer bred boar. Others by Swingle's Choice, another boar of extra size and quality. The dams are by such boars as Mow's Black Jumbo 2nd, Shirley's Wonder, G. D. Defender, Big Masterpiece and other noted boars. The catalogs are ready to mail. Address

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Free autos from Riley for breeders from a distance. Good railroad connections morning of the sale at Clay Center.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

King Solomon

The boar that was made grand champion at the Hutchinson Fair. Owing to an error in his entry he did not qualify, thereby forfeiting the championship. The largest boar at Topeka and Hutchinson, weighing 1,130 lbs. He is by Big Jones and out of a Giant Buster dam. August and September pigs at weaning time, price \$15 each.

DAN O. CAIN, BEATTIE, KANSAS

Blue Valley Stock Farm Poland

Forty early March boars. Same No. one herd boars. Two full brothers to Blue Valley Wonder. First in class last year at the Nebraska State Fair and this year was second only to the \$30,000 Designer and was not fitted. These two boars are March farrow and herd boars. One full boar by Designer that is a 600 lb. herd boar prospect. Can please either farmers or particular breeders in March boars. All vaccinated for cholera.

Thos. F. Walker & Sons, Alexandria, Neb.

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, immunized.

J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KANSAS

Wittum's Big Type Poland

Fall and spring boars sired by King Kolo and sons of A Wonderful King and Morton's Giant. Good ones, immunized, and priced right. Will take orders for fall pigs by a son of Checkers. F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.

15 February and March Boars

By Yankee Supreme and other popular bred boars. The best at farmers prices. Open or bred gilts and weanling pigs. Write for prices.

H. A. Mason, Gypsum, Saline County, Kan.

Big Boned Poland Chinas

Bred by Big Boned Lad by Wonder Big Bone. This blood represents the best. Splendid young gilts and boars at \$20 each as good as you will buy at \$50 and \$100 elsewhere.

The Stony Point Stock and Dairy Farm, Carlyle, Kan.

Mapleleaf Farm Poland

Tops of 35 March boars by The Watchman by Orange Boy. A good January boar, same breeding. Write for prices. Bred sow sale March 8.

J. E. Baker, Bendena, Kan. (Doniphan Co.)

Big Smooth Poland

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

JOSIAS LAMBERT, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

1200 POUND GIANT BOB WONDER

His sons of March last farrow, big, smooth fellows out of 500 and 600 pound dams at before the war prices. Descriptions and prices by return mail.

O. E. STRAUSS, Milford, Geary Co., Kansas

Ship via U. P. or Rock Island.

Boars and Open Gilts

Tops of 1920 spring crop sired by Ind. Giant and Buster Bob by the 1919 grand champion, Col. Bob. Farmers prices take them.

HILL & KING, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Willis & Blough's Poland Sale, Oct. 25

25 boars and ten gilts to go in this sale. If you want size, quality, and breeding, send at once for catalog and arrange to attend sale.

WILLIS & BLOUGH, EMPORIA, KANSAS

PIONEER POLAND HERD

Heading our herd are grand champions Black Buster, 1919 Kansas and Oklahoma fairs; Columbus Wonder, 1920 Kansas and Texas fairs. These sires with A Wonderful King, 1917 grand champion Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas fairs produced present herd. Good ones, all ages for sale. F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few spring boars and gilts for sale.

R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kansas.

BLACK POLAND CHINA BOARS for sale

are immunized and eligible to register. Prize winners. E. A. Janeway, Emporia, Kansas.

sell and 40 of that number are females. They are consigned by well known members of the association and it will be a high class lot of Shorthorns of popular breeding and good individuals. The 10 bulls are of serviceable ages and good. The sale is next Tuesday in the sale pavilion at Blue Rapids. You will find a catalog waiting for you at the sale pavilion when you get there. A. J. Turkusky is the sale manager and he will be on hand to give you any information you want and assist you in any way possible.—Advertisement.

E. H. Brunner's Poland Sale.

E. H. Brunner, Jewell City, Kan., is selling Poland Chinas at auction at his farm, Thursday, Oct. 20. 48 head in all, 25 spring gilts, 15 spring gilts, and eight tried sows. The offering is as good as will be sold in Kansas this fall and of as popular breeding and the individuals are the kind so many are looking for. You will make no mistake if you go to this sale looking for a real herd or a few gilts that will put you right in the Poland China business. Write him today for the catalog.—Advertisement.

J. J. Hartman's Polands

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., well known breeder of popular type Poland Chinas, and who has been a consistent breeder of Poland Chinas for years, has decided to hold his fall fair and gilt sale at Manhattan. He has arranged with the animal husbandry department at the college to sell in the judging pavilion at the college, Thursday, November 3. He is selling 20 boars and 20 gilts and no one will need apologize for their sale day. They are certainly good and have all been vaccinated and immunized and are in fine health and big fine ones. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze shortly and you better write today for the catalog. Address J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.—Advertisement.

Jos. F. Sedlacek's Hereford Sale.

Next Saturday, Oct. 15 is the date of the Sedlacek sale of Herefords in the sale pavilion, Blue Rapids, Kan., Marshall county. Frank Sedlacek, Marysville, Kan., and Jos. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, sell 50 lots, drafted from the two herds that number around 100 each. 43 of the offering are cows and heifers and 15 of that number have calves at foot and 34 of that number are bred. The seven young bulls are of serviceable ages and are good. It is an anxiety bred offering and one of real merit. Sedlacek Herefords are popular where better Herefords are popular and this offering, while not highly fitted for the sale will prove one of great value. It is expected that the prices will range low but the Sedlaceks are in the business to stay and expect to hold these annual sales and that future prices will be much better. Write to Jos. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, Kan., for the catalog today and attend the sale.—Advertisement.

Concordia Holstein Sale

At Concordia, Kan., Tuesday, October 18, a number of Kansas Holstein breeders will sell 65 head of cattle. About half of them are high graders, selected for this sale and all heavy springers or fresh now. The other half are purebreds consisting of cows and heifers and a few young bulls but old enough for service. The principal consignor of purebreds is L. F. Cory & Son of Belleville and this firm is pretty well known as one of the good Holstein herds of the state. Other breeders consigning, all members of the Kansas association, are putting in good cattle so the sale is one that should be well patronized. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Mail and Breeze and you can have the catalog by return mail by addressing Sale Manager W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Ask him for both the Brown dispersal sale catalog at Beloit, October 17, and the Concordia sale catalog, Concordia, October 18.—Advertisement.

C. W. Taylor's Shorthorns

One of the well established Shorthorn herds in Kansas is the C. W. Taylor herd at Abilene, Kan. For years Mr. Taylor has advertised in the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and his advertisement will appear again shortly in the Shorthorn section of this paper. The herd numbers 150 at present, about the usual size, and he is offering some splendid young bulls. Some of them are spring calves but a large number of them are yearlings up to 18 months old. They were sired by Village Heir by Imp. Porter Villager, a 2300 pound sire and one that has sired some splendid cattle for Mr. Taylor. Another bull in use that sired some of them is Victor Dale, a Tomson bred bull by Maxwellton Rosedale. The bulls offered are of splendid color, with plenty of rich Scotch breeding back of them and bulls that have been handled as you will likely handle them yourself. They are just in off the pastures and in a thrifty, healthy condition. Write for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Osage County Duroc-Breeders' Association

The Osage County Duroc Jersey Breeders' association is an organization of the Duroc Jersey breeders of that county and its object is to afford an opportunity for the small breeder and the beginner to sell his surplus. It is a worthy movement and one that should be fostered by the older breeders in every county. Beginners often hesitate to put much money in a good brood sow because they think they cannot afford the expense of advertising when they only have a few. But an association opens up a market as Mr. Sims suggests in his letter to me about this sale for the small breeder. Collectively the small breeders in a county like Osage can hold a good sale and can put in the sale some choice animals as they are doing in this sale advertised for Burlington, October 24. About 50 head will be sold. There will be a fine lot of spring boars ready for service and an equal number of gilts of the same age that are about ready to breed. Also some tried sows and a good aged boar. Write to L. J. Sims, sale manager, Osage City, Kan., for further particulars.—Advertisement.

Riley County Hereford Sale.

Riley county breeding farm's Herefords in the annual sale at the farm near Riley, Kan., and 16 miles northwest of Manhattan, Kan., on the Midland auto road between Manhattan and Riley should attract the attention of every Hereford breeder and farmer in that section of the country. In the sale at the same place one year ago some of the best cattle in the state stayed in Riley county. In fact most of the offering did, and went mostly to breeders and farmers who knew the value of this good breeding herd of Herefords. Ed Nickelson is in the banking business at Leonardville and has spent considerable time and money in building this herd. The 20 cows and 20 yearling heifers and the 15 two year old heifers and 10 bulls selected for this sale

are as good as you will find in any sale if you are looking for profitable Herefords. The cows and two year old heifers are bred to two herd bulls of splendid breeding and the 10 bulls are 18 months old, splendid bulls for breeders and farmers who need bulls for real service. Write today for the catalog. Address Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.—Advertisement.

Again Shawnee Breeders Sell

The best Shorthorn sale last fall was said to be the one made by the breeders of Shawnee county, at Topeka, Kan. There was a reason, which will be still more apparent to those who attend the sale this fall. It will be in Topeka, Kan., on November 3. The reason is that the annual sales of the Shawnee county breeders are a permanent institution, and have the kind of consignments and management which make for permanency. Their advertisements in this and succeeding issues show the excellent standard the leading breeders of Topeka and vicinity are maintaining in these sales. The catalog should be secured at once. To get it, write to Frank Blecha, county agent, Court House, Topeka, Kan. It gives full particulars.—Advertisement.

Brown's Holsteins Win at Beloit

At Beloit, Kan., last week the Holstein show at the fair was pretty strong and C. L. Brown was there with 20 head from his herd which he is dispersing at Beloit, Monday, October 17. Eleven firsts were awarded Mr. Brown on Holsteins and last year he got nine firsts. The 50 registered Holsteins that are being cataloged for this dispersal sale will compare favorably with any 50 sold at auction in Kansas in a long time. With the exception of the herd bulls and possibly a cow or so the entire herd was born and developed on the "Brown Homestead" and they will be sold in good breeding and dairy condition but not fitted with extra care for this sale. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is sale manager and says he considers it the opportunity of the season so far to buy real foundation Holsteins at prices that are sure to be low considering the quality of the offering. There is a lot of real breeding represented in this sale of offerings. The sale will be held at the fair grounds, Beloit, Kan., and the catalog is ready to mail right now. Address W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Angus Cattle Sale Near Carbondale

A number of Kansas breeders of Angus cattle are holding a public sale at the Dietrich farm near Carbondale, Kan., Saturday, October 15. In this sale 60 head will be sold and it is a grand lot of Angus cattle of the Blackbird, Ericas and Prides families. Many are closely related to national and state fair winners and the offering is consignments from the herds of both the Dietrichs at Carbondale; O. H. Hitchings, Osage City; Geo. A. Bushong, Richland, and the entire herd of the late R. Porteous of Lawrence. Geo. A. Porteous, Lawrence, well known as a breeder of Angus cattle and a competent judge of beef cattle, will manage the sale. You are buying from very reliable breeders and it is your opportunity to buy while the prices being paid for breeding stock are low, especially for beef cattle. Every indication is that prices will advance in a short time. The sale is next Saturday at the Dietrich farm a mile or so from Carbondale. Carbondale is 15 miles south of Topeka on the Capital City auto highway and also on the Santa Fe highway. It is also on the main line of the Santa Fe railway. Write to Geo. Porteous, Lawrence, Kan., today and you will have time to receive the catalog by return mail.—Advertisement.

A. J. Swingle's Poland China Sale

A. J. Swingle's Poland China boar and gilt sale at Leonardville, Kan., Tuesday, October 25, is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Nineteen big, husky spring boars and 26 gilts of the same age and breeding. All are sired by two herd boars owned by Mr. Swingle. Swingle's Big Jones, by F's Big Jones, he by Gerstale Jones, is a boar of good scale and Mr. Swingle bought him of H. Fessenmyer of Clarinda, Ia. Another boar that sired some of the offering is Swingle's Choice, a splendid breeding boar. The dams of the offering are splendid sows in the Swingle herd and sired by such boars as Mouw's Black Jumbo 2nd, by Mouw's Black Jumbo, and out of Miller's Chief Wonder by Miller's Chief. There are several sows in the herd by this good boar. Others are by Shirley's Wonder by Big Wonder Jumbo and out of Black Expansion by Black Wonder. Others are by G. D. Defender by H's Defender and out of Jumbo Standard by Long Jumbo. Still others by Square Ox by Willey's Ox.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Type Poland Pigs, Immune
Papers furnished, \$15 each; trials, \$40. Breeding ago boars, \$25. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Walnut, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA MARCH PIGS
Both sex. Of the very best breeding. Everything sold immune and absolutely guaranteed. Nob Hill Stock Farms, Mulberry, Kansas.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars and gilts sired by Orphan Wonder, grand champion. Bargains. Write for prices. F. M. Simon, R. 2, Colwich, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

BECOME AN AUCTIONEER

Attain ability at largest school. Catalog free. Missouri Auction and Banking School, 9th and Walnut St., Kansas City, Missouri.

BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer

217 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.

Selling purebred stock of all kinds. Ask for open dates.

HOMER BOLES, RANDOLPH, KANSAS

Purebred stock sales, land sales and big farm sales. Write or phone as above.

Arnold's Dispersion 45 Shorthorn Cattle

Going into other business at Bethany, Neb., makes it necessary to "cash in" on his Shorthorns. Sale at the Arnold farm,

Long Island, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 26



Included in the sale is the pure Scotch bull, Cumberland's Nominee 813633 by Gloster Cumberland by Cumberland's Best and his dam was Mary Gray 2nd. by Young Nominee by Imp. Mary Gray. A splendid individual, pure white, two years and eight months old, wt. 1800 and a valuable bull. His picture in this advertisement.

Seven other good young bulls, well bred, good colors and most of them ready for service.

12 cows with calves at foot and 13 cows and heifers and all bred and in a good thrifty condition.

For the sale catalog address,

**C. M. Arnold, Bethany, Neb., or
L. B. Arnold, Long Island, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., and others.
J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Copper Farm Press.

AGAIN The Date is November 3

The Breeders of Shawnee County will sell at auction to the appreciative farmers and new breeders who have become convinced that these cattle are strictly practical as well as high class honest goods.

A Real Shorthorn Offering 53 Choice Animals Will Be Sold

The catalog gives complete pedigree and descriptions. Send for it at once. From this catalog you will see that the bulls are all bred right for herd headers, and inspection will show you that they are strictly that kind. The pedigrees of the females will show they are from some of the most valued families in the contributing herds, and they likewise are of the form and quality that hold for Shorthorns the premier position they hold.

The names of the contributing breeders constitute a guaranty of the reliability of these cattle, and you have also the word of the manager, that good as last year's offering was, this year's offering is distinctly better. Be sure to get this catalog.

The Shawnee County Association sale at Topeka is a permanent institution and buyers will find that it safeguards their interests as permanent institutions must. Tomson Bros., H. H. Holmes, Harry Forbes, J. T. Pringle, F. C. Kingsley, H. E. Huber and R. D. Christie, consignors. Send for the catalog, mentioning this paper, to

Frank Blecha, County Agent, Topeka, Kansas
Sale at Topeka Free Fair Grounds, November 3.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

200 POLLED SHORTHORNS

Our sale cattle are now at the Pratt farm. Anything in Polled Shorthorns.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS.
Pratt, Kansas Phone 1602

JERSEY CATTLE

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.

AMERICAN AND ISLAND BRED JERSEYS
High class bulls, cows, and heifers.
A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas

SHEEP

Shropshire and Hampshire Sheep
Yearling and ram lambs. A few ewes.
A. S. ALEXANDER, BURLINGTON, KAN.

For Sale Purebred Shropshire Rams
ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs, not eligible to reg. Price \$10 and \$15. A. R. Hoffman, Haddam, Kan.

Reg Shropshire Rams and Bred Ewes
Carl Jape, Little Valley Farms, Phillipsburg, Kansas

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE
Yearlings and January and February lambs, also registered Aberdeen Angus bull 18 months old.

J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS
and Poland China spring boars at farmers' prices. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kansas.

FOR SALE—7 Shropshire rams, 5 spring lambs, 2 yearlings, purebreds but not eligible to registry. Guy McCormick, Zeandale, Kan.

Reg. Shropshire Rams
Yearlings, spring lambs. H. M. Drake, Phillipsburg, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PRACTICAL SHORTHORNS

That are good milkers and good fleshers. Meadowbrook Herd established in 1890. Cows, heifers and young bulls for sale, the kind needed on every farm. Address F. C. KINGSLEY, AUBURN, KANSAS. R.R. Sta. & Shipping Pt., Auburn, on Rock Island.

FERGUSON SHORTHORN BULLS
Red, white and roans, sired by Lord Bruce 601975, sire, Beaver Creek Sultan 352456 by Sultan 227050, out of IMP. Victor's May V48-406. Dam, Lady Pride 7th 111357 by Clipper Car 311991, out of IMP. Magnolia V47-559. Reduced sale January 10.
W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kansas

GLENROSE LAD 506412
the best dairy Shorthorn bull in the west. We can't use him longer. For description and price address R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED HERD BULLS
Choice bulls and heifers from A. R. O. cows. Stock of all ages for sale. Come and see them or write for prices.
Twentieth Century Stock Farm, Quinter, Kan.

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

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice young bulls.
C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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

RED POLLS FOR SALE. Bulls from calves to serviceable age. Popular families. Priced right.
C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kansas.

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REG. GUERNSEY BULL for sale, 2 yrs. old, ancestors heavy butterfat producers, good disposition, large, good color. Will take \$75. Immediate sale. J. H. Moore, Oketo, Kansas

Riley County Breeding Farms Annual Sale Reg. Herefords

Sale at the farm, 16 miles northwest
of Manhattan, on Midland Auto Road

Riley, Kan., Saturday, October 15

Our annual reduction sale of high class Herefords right out of our pastures. 20 young cows, 20 yearling heifers, 15 two-year-old heifers bred, 10 bulls, 18 months old. The heifers are bred to Beau Bredwell by Beau Domino by Beau President. The cows are bred to Beau Picture Jr. by Beau Picture and out of a Paladin dam. He is a Gudgeon & Simpson bred bull. A splendid opportunity to secure foundation Herefords at auction. Sale catalog ready to mail. Address

ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KANSAS

Auctioneers, Gross, McCulloch and others. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

Write for our sale catalog

Marshall County Herefords

A select offering of Anxiety Herefords in the Fair Grounds Sale Pavilion

Blue Rapids, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 20

50 lots 43 Cows and Heifers 50 lots
7 good Bulls

15 of the cows have calves at foot.
34 of the cows and heifers are bred.

Tried matrons of wonderful development. Young bulls ready for service. All from tried and proven blood lines. The cows and heifers are bred to Sir Stanway, Claude Stanway and Caldo 13th.

For the catalog, address, Jos. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, Kansas.

Frank Sedlacek, Marysville, Kan.

Jos. F. Sedlacek, Blue Rapids, Kan., Owners.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Jesse Howell.

J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

ANGUS CATTLE

ANGUS CATTLE

Angus Win 57 Champion Ribbons



Herefords and Shorthorns combined win 19. This in 20 years at the International at Chicago.

We Sell Winners! 60 Angus Winners—60

Sale at the Dietrich farm near

Carbondale, Kan., Saturday, Oct. 15

Blackbirds, Ericas, Frides, all of the popular families of the breed. Dams of champions and others closely related to state fair and national prize winners. Buy a Black and Breed a Winner!

The consignors are well known breeders.
Aug. Dietrich, Carbondale
O. H. Hitchings, Osage City
Geo. Dietrich, Carbondale
Geo. A. Bushong, Richland
Dispersion sale of the late R. Porteous Herd, Lawrence.
For the catalog, address

Geo. A. Porteous, Sale Manager, Lawrence, Kansas

Note—We will sell complete set of Angus herd books up to 30 volumes.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Mulvane Holstein Breeders' Club

Holds Its Second Breeders' Sale

Mulvane, Kan., Thursday, October 27, 1921

60 Head—45 Females—15 Bulls

Females: All ages and all classes including close up springers, fresh cows, and open heifers. Some tested and a considerable number out of A. R. O. cows. **Bulls:** Ready for service out of high record cows. No Old Holsteins—Most of Them Young. Noted herd sires producing larger part of the offering: King Mutual Katy, Sir Aagie Korndyke Mead, King Pontiac Beuchler, and sons of Canary Paul Pobes Homestead. Every club member under federal supervision and a large majority of the offering is from federal accredited herds. Every animal sold under a 60 to 90 day retest and guaranteed in every way. No complaint has ever been made concerning any of the 50 Holsteins sold in the first breeders' sale last March. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. Address

F. P. Bradfield, Derby, Kansas

Auctioneers: Newcom and Richardson. J. T. Hunter will represent the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.

and out of Superb Masterpiece by Big Masterpiece. All the way thru is a line of breeding that is popular because of its great worth. The offering of boars and gilts are well grown, of splendid type and a fine lot bred by a breeder that has been in the business a long time and who stands well with the Poland China fraternity.—Advertisement.

E. P. Flanagan's Durocs

E. P. Flanagan, Abilene, Kan., is advertising in the Duroc Jersey section of this issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, 150 Duroc Jersey pigs farrowed recently. They are by his big well bred herd boars and out of big type sows in his herd. He also has some choice spring boars for sale at attractive prices. The 150 pigs will be weaned and vaccinated and sold in pairs and trios or in larger numbers at prices that will be very low considering the fact that they are out of herd boars and herd sows that are as good as can be found anywhere. He will wean them and vaccinate them and ship them at very low prices. Write today if interested. Satisfaction will be guaranteed to every purchaser. Mr. Flanagan does not want to winter so many hogs and prefers to sell the pigs cheap rather than try to take so many thru the winter.—Advertisement.

C. M. Arnold's Shorthorn Sale.

The C. M. Arnold Shorthorn dispersion at Long Island, Kan., Phillips county, Wednesday, Oct. 26, like most all dispersion sales, affords a real opportunity to buy bargains. The sale will be held at the Arnold farm near Long Island and a short distance from Almena. 45 head go in the dispersion sale and there is a nice lot of cows and about 14 or 15 of them have calves at foot. There is about the same number of cows and heifers that are sold without the calves but all are bred. But the big attraction in this sale is the splendid young herd sire, Cumberland's Nominee. He is pure white, a wonderful individual and lacks a few months of being three years old. He is a proven sire of great value and one of the best bulls, all things considered, to be sold at auction this season. His sire was Gloster Cumberland by Cumberland's Best out of 77th Dutchess of Gloster. His dam is Mary Gray 2nd., by Young Nominee out of imported Mary Gray. He weighs 1,800 at the present time in just good flesh and is a beautiful bull and belongs in some good herd. There are also seven young bulls, all good ones and most of them ready for service. The cows and heifers, around 30 of them, about half of them with calves at foot and all bred are sure the profitable kind to own. They will be sold in their every day dress, not fitted up to sell and are sure to be bargains as this is a sale determined on just a few weeks ago. Mr. Arnold is leaving the farm and will go into business at Bethany, Neb. Hence the dispersion sale of his Shorthorns. Write for the catalog at once. Address C. M. Arnold, Bethany, Neb., or L. B. Arnold, Long Island.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

R. E. Mariner of Fredonia, Kan., is offering some good big type Poland China spring boars and gilts for sale. If on the market for a good Poland China boar or gilt look up his advertisement in this issue and get in touch with him.—Advertisement.

R. C. (Dick) Smith Prices Durocs to Move. R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan., raises good Durocs and just now being overstocked with spring boars will price them to move at once. They have individuality and breeding. Some are sired by Victory Sensation by Great Orion Sensation, 1919 world's grand champion. Some are by Pathrion 2nd, a brother of Pathrion, the 1920 Kansas Free Fair champion. Dams are by a son of Pathfinder and a son of Great Orion, 1918 world's grand champion. Here is what you want so write Mr. Smith at once. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Last Call for McBride Duroc Sale.

See last issue of Mail and Breeze for display advertisement of the W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan., Duroc sale Wednesday, Oct. 12. There will be 45 sows, gilts, and boars in the sale from the best blood lines of the breed. Those who bought hogs last fall and winter made money on them. The abundant and cheap feed produced this year can, as was done last year, be fed to hogs and thereby marketed at higher than market price. Higher freight rates this year makes it look like hogs will be a better buy than last year as a means of marketing surplus feed. Plan to attend the McBride sale and get some good seed stock. Remember the date, Wednesday, Oct. 12.—Advertisement.

A Few More Consignments for Newton Sale.

November 15 to 19 is the date set for the five day sale at Newton, Kan. Mr. O. A. Homan, manager, Peabody, Kan., states that a few more each of the following are desired for the sale: Jerseys, Percherons, and Spotted Polands. This is the regular annual sale of the Improved Breeders' Association at Newton, Kan. The fact that several annual sales have been held there indicates that the Newton sale might be a very good place for you to take your surplus good registered horses, cattle or hogs. Get in communication with Mr. Homan at once and make arrangements for entering what you desire to sell. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. R. Huston's Durocs

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., Lyons county, is starting his advertisement again in the Duroc Jersey section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze this week. He is offering 20 big easy feeding boars of last spring farrow sired by Greatest Sensation, a half brother to the grand champion boar at Topeka recently. These boars, some of them are out of sows by Pathfinder's Image, a boar that Mr. Huston owned and developed from a pig into one of the best boars ever owned in that part of the state. Others are out of Peerless Pathfinder and others of note. Write to Mr. Huston at once for description and prices. He will ship you a boar on approval if you want him to.—Advertisement.

Shaw's Hampshire Hogs.

Walter Shaw, Wichita, Kan., has an excellent herd of Hampshire hogs and is offering at very reasonable prices a lot of tried sows and bred gilts and boars of serviceable age. The Shaw herd is one of the largest and best in Kansas and the southwest, and one could do no better than to get hogs from the Shaw herd. The herd sire is Githen's Choice by My Lord out of Ella Tipton. A number of the dams are Messenger Boy breeding. One fine dam in the herd is Virginia 1st, a litter-mate sister of Virginia, the highest priced sow of the breed. Mr. Shaw changes his

advertisement this issue to include serviceable boars. When writing please mention Mail and Breeze. Note that his address is Wichita, Kan., Route 6, and telephone, Derby, Kan.—Advertisement.

Weanling Spotted Polands.

Earl J. Matthews, Clearwater, Kan., has a good herd of Spotted Polands and offers weanlings, both sex at \$10 to \$15 to be delivered at 8 weeks old. They are sired by Bud Weilder Model and out of dams producing 10 to 13 pigs at farrowing. Spotted Polands are increasing in popularity. Get some weanling pigs at reasonable prices and feed your cheap feed to them and get better than market prices for it. Write Earl J. Matthews, Clearwater, Kan., today. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Red Polls for Dual Purpose.

For dual purpose cattle nothing excels the Red Polls. Mr. C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan., has a good herd of them headed by Fulbert from the McTavish herd in Iowa. Dams are by Palatka Again, North Star and some trace to Teddy's Charming. A number of cows have won prizes at county fairs, including several firsts. Mr. Wilson is at present keeping record of milk production and reports that a number of cows will milk 35 to 40 pounds daily. The herd recently passed clean a tuberculin test. A number of good bulls ranging from calves up to serviceable age are offered for sale. Some of the bulls are out of good milking dams just mentioned. Here is the place to get a start in good dual purpose cattle. Write Mr. Wilson today. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Mulvane Kansas Holstein Sale.

The Holstein dairy center of Kansas is going to hold its second breeders' sale Thursday, Oct. 27, at Mulvane, Kan. The breeders there will sell 60 head; 45 females and 15 bulls. This is going to be one of the Holstein sales that you can't afford to miss if you want the good money making kind. The offering will be made up of young Holsteins, a number of the cows will be out of A.R.O. daughters. There will be open heifers, wet cows, and close up springers. A number of the bulls will be out of high producing dams. Everything will be sold on a 60 to 90 day retest and guaranteed in every respect. Every member of this Mulvane Holstein Breeders' Club has his herd under federal supervision and nearly every one is on the federal accredited list. The Holsteins sold last year so pleased the buyers that no complaint has ever been registered because of dissatisfaction with animals purchased. The breeders plan to consign better Holsteins at this sale. A few years ago there were no Holstein breeders at Mulvane, today there are many and each dairyman has a good home with house and barns well equipped with modern up to date machinery that makes for com-

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. Borgeason, N. E. Neb. and W. Iowa.
Ellis Rail, N. E. Mo., E. Iowa and Ill.
T. W. Morse, Director of Livestock Service
Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE

Henderson County, Illinois Polled Hereford Breeders

Herefords Sold On Time

Horned and Polled Herefords. Over 200 head in herd. Polled Anxiety, sire of several \$5,000 bulls, still in service. Outstanding sons and daughters now offered. Also carload of both bulls and females.
H. A. ADAIR, STRONGHURST, ILLINOIS

VAUGHAN'S Polled Herefords

HERD BULLS: Repeater Bullion, Marvel Anxiety and Gaylad Gem. Now offering five outstanding herd bull prospects, and a carload of cows and heifers.
H. N. VAUGHAN, STRONGHURST, ILL.

ROY W. PARK, Media, Illinois

OFFERING: 15 open and bred choice Polled Hereford heifers; 10 extra good bulls and a few good cows. Heifers all granddaughters of Prime Grove by Echo Grove. Write for prices.

Your Choice Is Here

Polled or horned Hereford females and bulls ready for service. Polled sire traces 21 times to Anxiety 4th. Horned sire is grandson of Perfection Fairfax. Good ones.
G. E. SHIRKY, MADISON, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Great Show and Breeding Jacks

Priced right. Hinemann's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

October 8, 1921.

port and convenience and it has all been done with Holstein dairy cattle. During the past year or so while the period of readjustment has hit ordinary farming pretty hard the dairy cattle business escaped to a very large degree the deflation in prices. Dairying is bound to continue reasonably profitable to the least. Here is your opportunity to get good Holsteins from reputable men who are putting on a sale for you. Remember the date. Write F. B. Bradford, Derby, Kan., for a catalog. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan., sells Durocs at his farm on county road midway between Paola, Kan., and Wellsville, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 18. This will be an offering of 35 open gilts and 25 spring boars. The present herd is Great Orion's Masterpiece by the 1919 world's grand champion, Great Orion out of world's champion of Pal's High Back Lady. The dam is mostly Sensation and Pathfinder. Some of the offering will be out breeding. Jack's Orion King A by the 1917 world's junior champion, Jack's Orion King. Buyers will find this not only a well bred offering but the kind that is just right for putting on farms and making money for new owners. It should be noted that in this offering will be 35 high grade Short-horned in good condition, bred to a purebred Scotch Southern bull. The Durocs sell at 1:00 p. m. Write M. A. Martin, Paola, Kan., today for a catalog. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Knoepfel Wins With High Class Jerseys.
One of the largest herds of Eastern Kansas is owned by A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan. In the Jersey show at the recent Allen county fair, a large number of Jerseys were shown coming from some of the best herds of Eastern Kansas. Mr. Knoepfel showed 15 and won 10 firsts, 3 seconds, and 1 third. He also won junior and grand champion on the bull, Fontaine's Red Chieftain, is closely related to the national grand champion bull, Fashionable Fern Lad and is a grandson of Flora Queen's Raleigh. The heifer is by Muel's Masterpiece. Mr. Knoepfel has been raising Jerseys for several years. He started with a good foundation and has added none but high class Jerseys when he needed new blood. Today his is one of the best herds in the country. He will sell at this time some bulls ranging from young ones to those ready for service. He also offers heifers and cows. These Jerseys will be priced at very reasonable figures. Write today. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Buell's Poland Sale
C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan., sells Poland at Peabody, Kan., Wednesday, October 26. There will be 30 gilts and 20 boars as follows: 16 well bred fall gilts that will make mighty good sows; 13 spring gilts, large and well grown out, the tops of the spring crop, and a spring yearling gilt; three choice fall boars, extra big boned fellows; 15 spring boars like the spring gilts, and a spring yearling litter mate to the spring yearling boar. These two spring yearlings are by Morton's Giant and are attractions in the sale. These Poland in the sale offering are out of well bred mature sows that raise two litters yearly. All hogs are guaranteed in every way. They are immuned. The breeding is such that one will be able to get a group of gilts and unrelated boar to go with them. Mr. Buell's Poland make good wherever they are sold. At this auction sale you can get some nice ones because the offering will be composed of the desirable kind. Write C. M. Buell, Peabody, Kan., today for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Larimore Durocs.
J. P. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan., have come right along in the Duroc business without making unnecessary demonstrations. They have made wise selections for herd headers and have used good judgment in handling their herd and showing at state fairs. They have also sold a lot of good Durocs. Their main sire is Valley Sensation by Great Sensation out of Valley Lady. Then the two junior sires are by Major Sensation that in 1919 national Duroc show won junior championship and competed with his sire, Great Orion Sensation for grand champion-ship losing only after giving the sire a very strong competition. The dams in the Larimore herd are Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King breeding. At the recent Hutchinson and Topeka fairs the Larimores won very consistently in the strong pig classes and fairs. This shows the quality of pigs that are being produced on the Larimore farm. They are now offering for sale spring pigs, both sex, some of which were shown and made winners at the recent fairs. The pigs are priced very reasonably. Write today to J. P. Larimore & Sons, Grenola, Kan. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Pioneer Herd Has Unequaled Record
F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., have a Poland herd that merits careful consideration of all prospective buyers of some good Poland China hogs. The herd is large and all classes of hogs are offered for sale such as bred sows, gilts, bred or open, spring pigs, both sex and boars of serviceable age. The quality of the hogs for sale could not help but be good because at the head of the herd are found two grand champion sires, Black Buster and Columbus Wonder. No other herd of hogs in Kansas has two grand champions at its head. Black Buster was grand champion Poland at the 1919 state fairs of Kansas and Oklahoma. Columbus Wonder was grand champion at the 1920 state fairs of Kansas and Texas. And that is not all. A Wonderful King also owned and shown by Oliviers was grand champion at 1917 state fairs of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The Poland in the Olivier herd have a right to be good—and they are good. They are the show kind and the pig producing kind. Just write your wants to F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan. Write today. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY O. WAYNE DEVINE

Overland Farm Guernseys
Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan., has issued a circular giving description and breeding of a number of Guernsey bulls and females that they are pricing for quick sale. It will be to the interest of Guernsey breeders to write for this circular. Address C. E. Holmes, Pioneer Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Blue Valley Stock Farm Poland
Thos. Walker & Sons of the Blue Valley Stock Farm, Alexandria, Neb., are offering a very fine lot of March boars of the best Poland China blood lines. Their offering

Holstein-Friesian Sale

Concordia, Kansas, Tuesday, Oct. 18

75 Head of Cattle

45 registered cattle, consigned by members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. 20 fresh cows, 15 heavy springers, 5 heifers and some splendid bulls ready for service. 30 grades either fresh or heavy springers, all Kansas cattle and every one a good one, selected especially for the sale.

All tubercular tested and sold with retest privilege. An unusual opportunity to buy real dairy cattle from reputable breeders. Write today for catalog to

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

J. T. McCulloch, Will Meyers, Dan Perkins, Auctioneers.

WHAT THE COW DOES—The dairy cow provides a cash crop, she pays the grocery bill, buys clothing for the youngsters, provides a continuous income when other sources are exhausted. She provides modern conveniences for the home, a new coat of paint for the farm buildings, a new fence around the yard and renews the worn out soil. She makes better schools and churches, better farms, better communities, better neighbors. Not only is she a benefactor to the country, but in the city she is surrounded by dairy farmers she makes bigger banks, better implement, clothing and grocery stores. On the whole she is responsible for a much more prosperous community. Isn't it about time, Kansas farmers, for you to pay a little more attention to the dairy cow? See the ads elsewhere in this paper of the C. L. Brown dispersal sale at Beloit, Kan., October 17, 1921, and the Concordia sale at Concordia the day following.—W. H. MOTT.

Dispersal Sale of Entire Herd of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Fair Grounds, Beloit, Kan., Monday, Oct. 17

55 head—consisting of 30 head of cows and heifers, fresh or heavy springers. Yearling heifers, heifer calves, bulls ready for service.

A splendid lot of large, well bred cattle possessing real dairy type. The most of them bred in Kansas and from sires representing the best blood lines of the breed. Tuberculin tested and sold with a re-test guarantee privilege. Every animal guaranteed to be as represented. Liberal terms to those who desire time.

Write today for catalog to W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas.

C. L. Brown, Owner, Beloit, Kansas

Auctioneers, Will Meyers, Beloit, Kan., J. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

WHAT THE COW DOES—The dairy cow provides a cash crop, she pays the grocery bill, buys clothing for the youngsters, provides a continuous income when other sources are exhausted. She provides modern conveniences for the home, a new coat of paint for the farm buildings, a new fence around the yard and renews the worn out soil. She makes better schools and churches, better farms, better communities, better neighbors. Not only is she a benefactor to the country, but in the city she is surrounded by dairy farmers she makes bigger banks, better implement, clothing and grocery stores. On the whole she is responsible for a much more prosperous community. Isn't it about time, Kansas farmers, for you to pay a little more attention to the dairy cow? See the ads elsewhere in this paper of the C. L. Brown dispersal sale at Beloit, Kan., October 17, 1921, and the Concordia sale at Concordia the day following.—W. H. MOTT.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Reg. Holstein Bulls For Sale

Up to a year old. Sired by and females bred to a 31.98 lb. grandson of Ormsby Kornelyke Lad. The only place in Kansas you can buy this breeding. Write for pedigree. L. L. GROSSNICKLE, ONAGA, KANSAS

11 Extra Fine Reg. Holstein Heifers

for sale, from 1 to 3 years old, \$1,500 for the bunch. L. E. Edmonds, Rt. 27, Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES

7-week-old, 31-32 pure. \$30 delivered C. O. D. Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—15 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

14 females, all under 5 years. 8 cows. Best breeding. A. A. Quinlan, Linwood, Kansas.

Includes two full brothers to Blue Valley Wonder who was first in class at Nebraska State Fair, 1920, and without being fitted was second this year to the great Designer. They are also offering one outstanding fall boar by Designer. If interested in good Poland look up their ad in this issue and write them for prices and breeding.—Advertisement.

Cassell Cain Forbes & Sons Poland Sale

Cassell Cain Forbes & Sons of Republic City, Neb., are selling 30 head of their choice Poland on October 26. The offering is of spring boars, sows with litters, spring and fall gilts. Think of the scarcity of hogs on hand while the fall sales are going on and the time when good breeding stock can be obtained at a reasonable price. Here is an opportunity. These men are putting up a grand lot of popular bred Poland. A selection from three herds, where buyers can get both herd boars and gilts, or sows that are not related. Republic City is on the main line of the Burlington between St. Joe and Denver. It's at a convenient place to reach by rail, and is on one of the state's best highways, the Golden Rod. Get their catalog.—Advertisement.

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas

Has a membership of 500 breeders who own over 7,000 purebred Holsteins.

Walter Smith, Pres., Topeka. W. H. Mott, Sec'y-Treas., Herington, Kan.

This section is reserved for members of this association. For rates and other information address, Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

WAKARUSA HOLSTEIN FARM

Bull 7 months old, 3/4 white. Sire a 26 lb. son of that great show bull Sir Beets Corn. Noth. Dam a 20 lb. 2 year old daughter of a 31 lb. cow and 35 lb. bull. REYNOLDS & SONS, P. O. Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

Corydale Farm Herd Holsteins

Bull calf born July 1920, dam, 21.53 butter in 7 days. His sire, Dutchland Cornelle Sir Inka 1930v. 7 of his 10 nearest dams averaged 107.1, 24 butter in 365 da. Milk 26073.8. Price will suit. L. F. Cory & Son, Belville, Kan.

COWS AND BRED HEIFERS

to freshen this fall and early winter, Ormsby and Glista breeding.

J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

EVERY COW AN A. R. O.

with the exception of one that is untested. Good young bulls from 3 months up for sale at reasonable prices. Sire's first daughter fresh last Jan. now milking 55 to 65 lbs. a day. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

CRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

We are right up to the usual fall cut of grown females to make room for calves. If you want quality, now is the chance. First comers have the wider choice. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Duke Pontiac Korndyke Do Kol, 1 yr. old, ready for use, \$60. Attractive individual, 3-5 white. Sire: 30 lb. grandson of King of the Pentlacs. Dam: heavy milker not tested. V. E. CARLSON, FORMOSO, KAN.

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BULLS—2 WEEKS TO YEARLINGS

by King Segis Pontiac Repeater by King Segis Pontiac and out of A. R. O. dams. 2 bulls are out of my state record cow, Lillian Korndyke Sarcastic. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

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nearly ready for service by a 30 pound sire and out of a 20 pound two year old dam. A bargain if you write soon for photo and price.

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Kansas' Leading Herd of Holsteins. Bulls with the best of long distance backing for sale. Will accept past payment cash, remainder on time. Herd Federally Accredited.

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Millions of farmers know this honor-mark of quality—the famous "U. S." Seal. Look for it whenever you buy rubber footwear.

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