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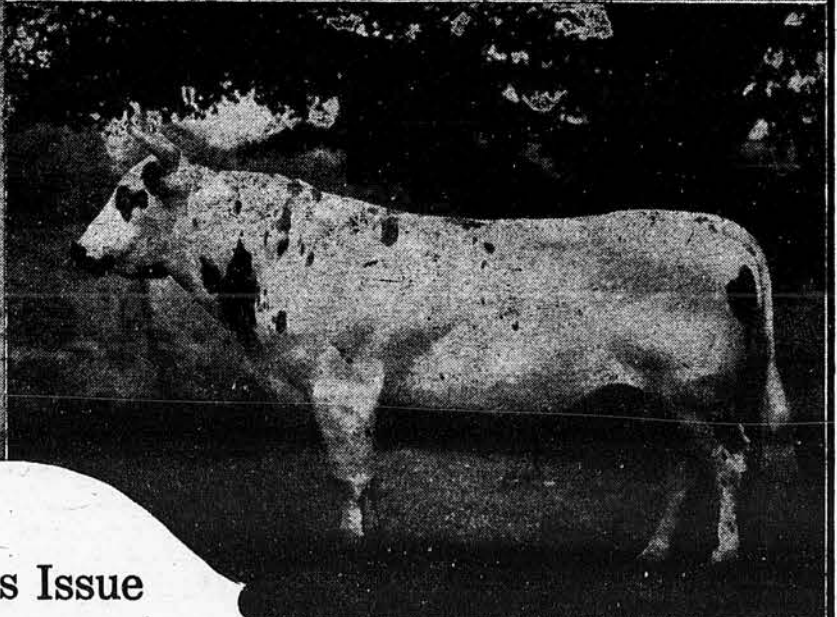
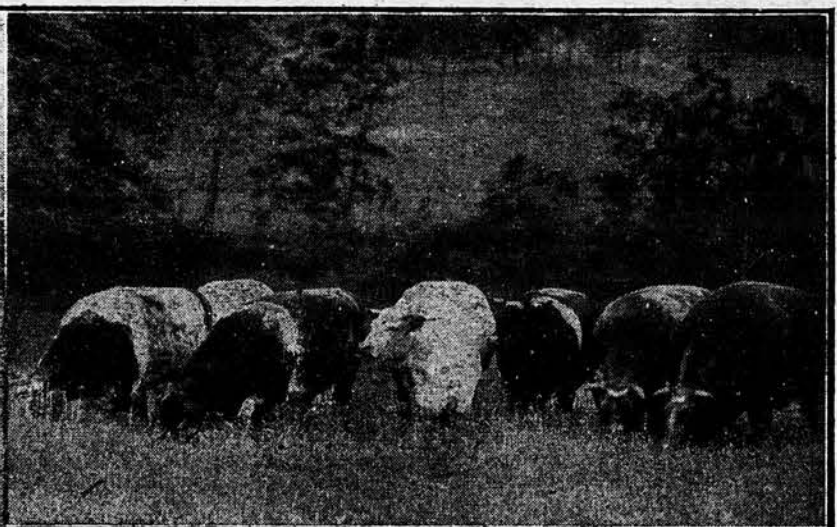
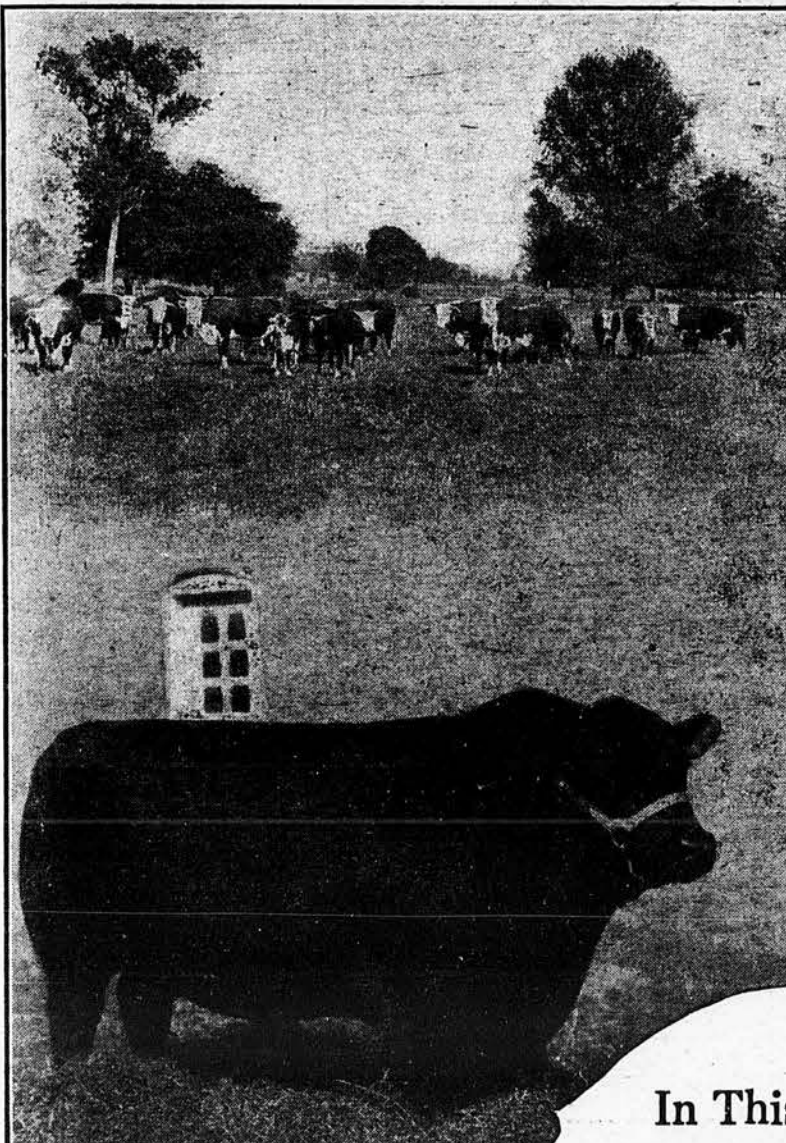
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 60

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Number 43



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Increase Your Egg Production 52 Weeks in the Year

The cheapest, easiest, most successful way of increasing your egg production is to feed sprouted grain. The most efficient egg producer ever known. Green sprouts are largely the cause of big egg yields in the spring; by feeding the same egg-developing grain sprouts 865 days a year you keep up the money-making egg-laying habit all year. Grain sprouts six inches high—ready to feed—grown in five days with a

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Your Money—How to Invest It

THE investor holds a bond as evidence that he has made a loan that draws a certain rate of interest and eventually will be paid. The investor having stock in a corporation actually owns it. To the extent of his holdings he is an owner of the corporation itself. The money he paid for the stock can in no wise be considered as lent. Hence he cannot assume that it will be paid back, nor that it will draw interest at a definite rate. If he gets his money back out of the stock he must sell it to another man and the job of finding a buyer is not always easy.

Fundamentally that is the difference between a bond and a stock. There are, of course, many other differences, not the least of which is that interest on the bonds of any corporation must be paid before any of the money is available for dividends on stock. In other words, so far as safety of both principal and earnings is concerned, there is no comparison between a bond and a stock. The stock always ranks second. It is well to remember that fact in making investments.

Stocks of Two Kinds

Stocks generally are of two kinds, common and preferred. Preferred is exactly what the name signifies—it takes precedence over common as to dividends and usually as to call on assets after bonded debt is paid in event the corporation is liquidated. Because it outranks common stock, in most cases the amount of the dividends it draws is limited to say 6 or 7 per cent a year on its par value.

Some preferred stock is cumulative. This means that if a dividend is not paid on the usual date that it must be paid later if the company earns a sufficient amount, before any dividends on the common can be paid. Dividends may be passed for several years on cumulative preferred stock but they remain due and are payable out of the first earnings available. Such a stock is the preferred issue of the American Sugar Refining Company. Non-cumulative preferred stock has preference as to dividends and assets over common, but if a dividend is passed the corporation is under no obligation to pay it at some future time. This type is represented by the preferred stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Some preferred stock participates in earnings over and above the stated dividend rate. After say 7 per cent has been paid on both preferred and common, a preferred issue will participate equally with common in additional dividends. There are variations of this plan. The average preferred stock does not participate in extra earnings. Common stock, because it involves more risk and has no assurance of dividends and because it must wait until interest on bonds and dividends on pre-

ferred stock are paid, naturally has few restrictions on the amount of the dividends it may receive. The dividends are determined by the board of directors of the corporation and are based on the available earnings after sufficient deposits have been made to the credit of surplus.

Accepted Rate of Dividends

For most common stocks there is an accepted rate of dividend. But in good times this rate may either be increased or an extra dividend voted. In times of stress the dividend may be passed entirely or reduced. The dividend may be passed in order to build up surplus or to plow profits back into the business. It may be withheld for years after a corporation is earning sufficient to make a payment on its common stock after meeting all other expenses. Every dividend depends on the vote of the board of directors which represents the holders of the stock.

It is not uncommon for a stock to pay high dividends. Common stock of the Calumet-Hecla Copper Company, par value \$25, has paid as high as \$80 a share in dividends in one year. But that is exceptional. Many stocks however, pay as high as 8 per cent regularly. Others have a customary rate, say of 7 or 8 per cent and pay an extra dividend, regularly or at intervals. Variations are numerous.

Very often stock as well as cash dividends are paid out of common stock of a corporation. For example General Electric common has been receiving dividends of 2 per cent cash and 2 per cent stock every quarter. Often the stock dividend is declared and paid and the common stock then draws only the customary cash dividend.

When surplus reaches a point where more money is in the fund than is necessary or wise, it often is distributed to common stock in the form of an extra dividend, in cash or stock. Sometimes stock of another corporation held as an investment, is distributed among holders of common stock in the same way.

Opportunities for Gain

The fact to be kept in mind, however, is that dividends are in no wise to be considered as definite so far as common stock is concerned. In good times they are inclined to increase; in bad times they often are passed.

Common stock offers the greatest opportunity for gain and ownership is hazardous in proportion. All stocks, like bonds, possess value in proportion to the standing of the corporation which issues them, its earning ability, the quality of its management and its future possibilities. They require even more study and consideration than bonds, if that is possible. They should not be purchased unless the individual is sufficiently well-to-do to afford to take the risk he cannot escape.

The Tax Burden on Industry

STUDIES which are being made of the relation of industry and the tax situation by the National Industries Conference Board bring out some startling facts which in compact form place before us the situation that industry the world over is compelled to face as a consequence of the late war.

In 1903 it cost the United States \$22 per capita to run the Government, Great Britain \$41, France \$23, Italy \$14, Germany \$44 and Japan \$5. But 10 years later, the year before war arrived, it cost the United States \$35, England \$42, France \$33, Italy \$22, Germany \$69 and Japan \$8.

There was a steady increase in cost of government of about 50 per cent in most cases. England alone remained stationary. In the last year of the war the figures were for the United States \$170, England \$294, France \$275, Italy \$176, Germany \$242 and Japan \$13.

It was impossible, of course, for peoples to pay such amounts in taxation, and bond issues were necessarily resorted to; distributing payment over the next generation, or longer.

Taking taxation in 1921, and reducing it to pre-war purchasing power of money, it appears that about one-eighth of the pre-war annual income of the people of the United States was in 1921 diverted to tax purposes, one-fifth of the English, one-twelfth of the French, one-sixteenth of the Italians, one-seventh of the Japanese and between one-seventh and one-eighth of the German.

This is the tax situation that world industry is confronting today. A rather startling feature of the showing is that the ratio of income absorbed by governments in taxation is considerably greater than during the war. Governments are no longer issuing bonds. They are facing the problem of payment. Industry is burdened by the lack of free capital or the high price that must be paid for it and by taxes that must be paid.

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Runs Creamery on His Ranch

The Annual Production of Butter on Prairie View Jersey Ranch Totals Around 36,000 Pounds—Output, Packed in Cartons, is Wholesaled to Retailers

By Sam A. Riskrow

ILLNESS of O. J. Corliss, familiarly known in Southwest Kansas as "Old Jersey," primarily was responsible for the establishment of a business on the Corliss ranch in Pratt county that clears \$1,000 a year net profit in addition to paying the market price for the cream produced by a herd of purebred Jerseys.

Corliss had ulcer of the stomach and his physician advised him to drink buttermilk. None was available so a churn was bought to make it. Excess butter was sold and a big demand for it grew up.

Butter Business Enormous

That was four years ago. Today that butter business is enormous. On an average 3,000 pounds of butter are churned every month, or 36,000 pounds a year. In 1921 the income from the butter business was \$6,600, of which \$1,000 was net profit, Corliss estimates.

Butter is molded in oblong blocks and put up in cartons just like the creamery product. The cartons are labeled P. V. Butter, conforming to the name of the ranch, Prairie View Jersey Farm. The butter is sold to retailers and hotels in the county, much of it going to Pratt. Demand exists for more than Corliss can supply with his present equipment.

Sales came so readily after this farm creamery was established and the demand was so great, that Corliss began buying cream from neighbors to whom he had sold Jerseys. Even that did not meet the demand. Later a wider territory was taken in. Corliss now

buys cream from within a radius of 100 miles of his ranch.

He pays the market price for fat plus a small premium, f. o. b. the shipping point. The fat content is determined by taking 85 per cent of the butter the cream yields. Every shipment of cream is churned separately so there is no question about its yield in butter.

Prairie View Jersey Farm has been in existence 15 years. It was founded by O. J. Corliss and his son, C. L. Corliss, who now owns it. More than 2,000 head of purebred Jerseys have been shipped to Pratt county from Vermont by this firm and sold in all parts of the Southwest.

Primarily the business of the ranch

was to raise Jerseys and sell them. Cream was a side issue. Sales of surplus stock have run as high as \$25,000 a year and ordinarily were around \$15,000.

Then came the period of readjustment and with it a slump in sales of purebred livestock of all kinds. Corliss found that his sales dropped to around \$2,500 in 1921. His most certain income was derived from his butter business.

Conditions are markedly on the upgrade now. The demand for purebred Jerseys, especially heifers, is increasing rapidly. In the opinion of Mr. Corliss the dairy business in this section is on the threshold of a remarkable development and he is very much en-

couraged over the outlook at this time.

"Kansas sure has the dairy bug," he said. "Farmers are making their easiest money by using milk pails and they intend to keep at it. So far as I can see, opportunity to make good in the breeding business never has been better than right now."

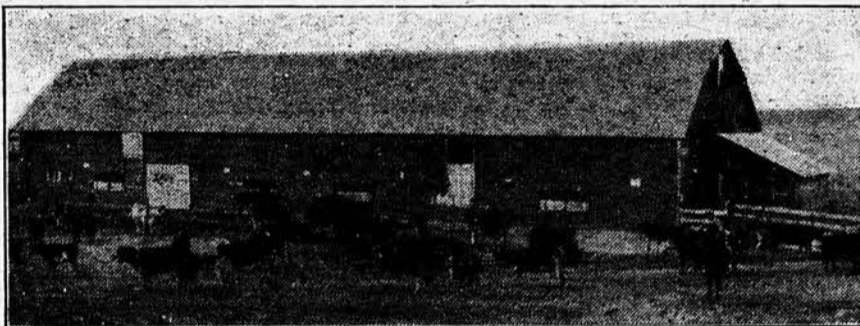
Sixty to 65 head of Jerseys are milked on the Prairie View Ranch. The daily production runs around 140 gallons. The herd, which is federal accredited, contains 200 head of Jerseys of all ages, including a number of young bulls. Mr. Corliss says he has lost only two animals from tuberculosis in the last four years.

Three Good Herd Sires

Corliss owns three herd sires. One is a grandson of Noble Oaklands and the other is a grandson of Golden Fern's Noble, a \$35,000 bull. The best cow in this herd is a 3-year-old with a record of 413 pounds of butterfat. Several cows have produced 400 pounds of fat.

Old Molly, 15 years old, is the only foundation cow still in the herd. On test recently this cow, during the first seven months after freshening, averaged 40 pounds of butter a month. She is the mother of 13 calves, 11 of which were heifers.

This cow's sire was a half brother to Hood Farm Pogis 9th, who has 79 Register of Merit daughters. He was world champion Register of Merit sire until beaten by his son, Hood Farm Pogis 99th, who has more than 100 really excellent (Continued on Page 15)



Dairy Barn and a Portion of the Herd of Purebred Jerseys on the Prairie View Jersey Farm in the Southwestern Part of Pratt County

Here's a Real Farm Flock

By Gerald E. Ferris

STARTING nine years ago with 14 ewes and one buck, purchased at a neighboring sale, J. O. Ferris of Dickinson county has, during this time, built up a very successful and especially profitable sheep business.

These ewes and the one buck were not purebreds but by careful selection of lambs for new breeding stock he soon had about 40 good grade Shropshire ewes. Later a bunch of Lincoln ewes were bought which he bred to his Shropshire buck. This cross produced lambs that were excellent as marketing stock and the sheep thus bred always had a long woolled, heavy fleece by the time they were clipped.

A Somewhat Modest Start

About 25 grade Shropshire ewes and a registered buck were purchased in the fall of 1917 and three years later Mr. Ferris went to a stock show in Wichita and bought two purebred registered Shropshire ewes that raised him three purebred lambs. Altho one of these ewes died he now has four purebred ewes and three purebred bucks from this start with which he hopes to build up his herd until he has all purebred stock of the best quality.

"Sheep," says Mr. Ferris, "are my friends in more than one way because before I got them my pasture was thordy infested with buckbrush and the sheep have now killed the small bushes, leaving the pasture in splendid condition." Shade is an absolute necessity in sheep raising and the sheep on his farm certainly have all the shade they need as a well-wooded branch runs thru the pasture.

The sheep are kept in excellent condition during the summer months from the feed they get in the pasture even if the grass should get too short for cattle or horses. The lambs have been

taken from the pasture and marketed as fat lambs during the latter part of summer several times. Silage, alfalfa, Sudan and roughage are fed during the fall and winter months. A large hay barn directly over the sheep barn and a 140-ton silo at the end of it affords excellent feeding facilities during the cold months. Feed racks are arranged around the inside of the barn to accommodate 200 sheep. Sudan hay and roughage is fed in a feed rack in the corral.

For several weeks before and for a short time after lambing season, which starts in January and lasts thru February, the ewes are fed a small amount of corn and oats. Very little grain is necessary but it helps greatly in getting the lambs started good and to get the ewes back to normal.

The outstanding accomplishment of Mr. Ferris in the sheep business during the last three years is the fact that he has managed to raise practically all of the lambs. To do this he always pens every ewe off in an individual

pen and gives her the best of care. If the weather is extremely cold he takes the ewe and lamb in a chicken brooder house and leaves them for the greater part of a day or all night, then when the lamb must be taken out it has become strong enough to withstand the weather in the sheep barn which is built of rock, the north side being dug in a slope leaving the south side level with the ground in front of the south side of the barn. The average number of lambs saved and raised is usually about the same number as the number of ewes bred because the two and three lambs raised by some ewes help bring up the average for the ewes that lose their lambs.

Sheep raising proved very profitable during 1918 and 1919 because of the high prices paid for wool. Then, as now, he always planned to have 100 ewes to clip in the spring and breed in the fall. These ewes usually averaged 10 pounds of wool apiece and nearly \$1,000 was received during these two years for the wool, not counting an

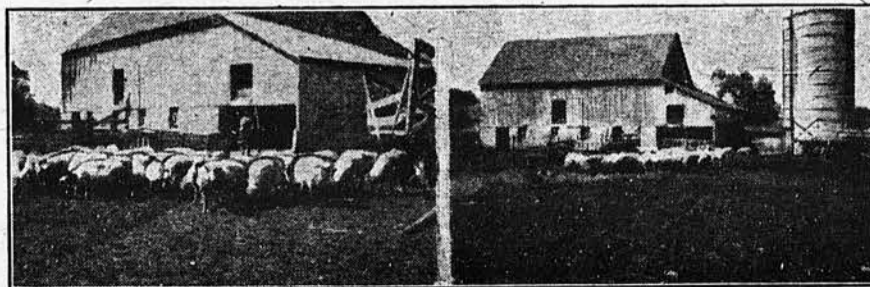
even larger amount that was received for the lambs that were raised during the previous springs. With sheep it is thus possible to have returns both in the fall and spring.

The clipping is done during the latter part of May, the power for the clipping being supplied by a small gasoline engine. A shaft above the clipping outfit permits the shearing machine to be thrown in and out of gear without stopping the engine. This has proved to be very useful because the engine would otherwise have to be stopped while the two men were folding and tying the fleece just clipped and putting another sheep on the shearing table. Much time is thus saved.

Profit on Ewes \$800

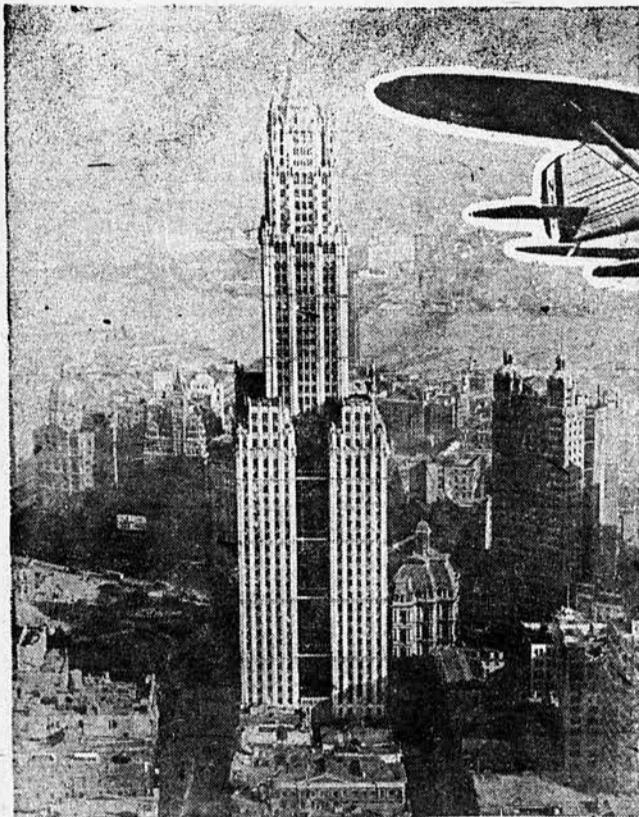
The 100 ewes bred last fall have yielded a clear profit of about \$800 for their care and the roughage that was fed to them. The lambs alone sold for nearly \$800 in August, which leaves all the money received for the wool to pay for what the feed would cost on the market and other expenses incidental to raising sheep. The wool and lambs were both sold on the local market this year and a good price was realized for each. Selling the lambs early in the fall enables a farmer, raising sheep, to pay his threshing bills and other expenses with the money received from his lambs and wool, thus making it possible for him to hold his grain for a higher price than he could have gotten during the threshing season.

Considering the amount of work necessary and the size of the investment, Mr. Ferris says that sheep have made him more money accordingly than any other line of farming in which he ever has engaged, and that he will raise sheep as long as he is on his farm because they always seem to be profitable under any ordinary circumstances.

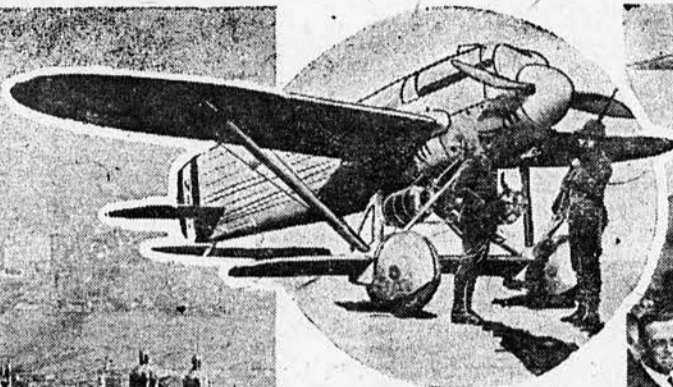


A Part of the 100 Ewes, Bred for Winter Lambs, and the Handy Sheep and Hay Barn and Silo on the J. O. Ferris Farm

News of the World in Pictures



The Woolworth Building, New York City's Great Gothic Cathedral of Commerce; It is the Tallest Building in the World and Towers Over All Manhattan's Skyscrapers



This is the Mystery Ship of the Marines Which is Expected to Shatter All Air Records; It is Equipped With a 550 Horsepower Wright Motor and is Capable of Making Unusually High Rates of Speed; Marines Closely Guard It At All Times



Governor Allen and Kansas Friends En Route to See Kansas University Play the Army Football Team; the Army Trimmed Kansas With a Score of 13 to 0



Special Committee on Near East Relief Appointed by President Harding to Raise National Fund for Near East Refugees



E. J. Ward, Teacher in the Public School at Wainwright, Alaska, and His Daughter Have Just Returned to America; They are Dressed in the Parkra, the Customary Dress in the Frozen North



Leaders in the Iowa-Yale Football Game on the New Haven Grid Iron; Captain Gordon Locke of Iowa at the Left, Captain Jordan at the Right; Iowa Defeated Yale, 6 to 0

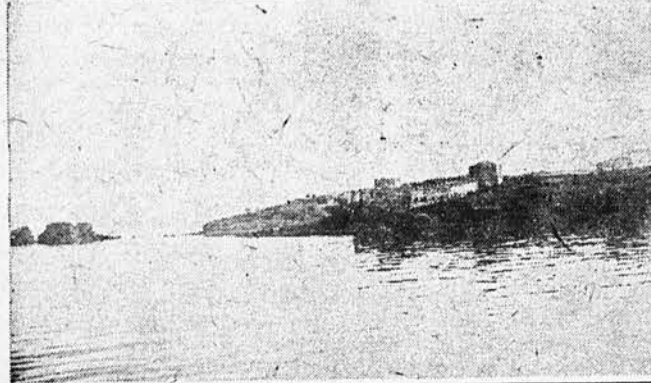


Mrs. W. H. Felton, First Woman Appointed as U. S. Senator, Gives a Little Advice to Her Granddaughter-in-law on Grading Cotton; Mrs. Felton is 87 Years Old



Spectators at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds Using One of the Long Range Guns for a Grandstand to View the Government War Tests Recently Made There

Cabinet Officers, Many High Army Officials and Hundreds of Civilians Witnessed the Government Ordnance Tests Recently Conducted at Proving Grounds in Aberdeen, Md.



A Recent Photo Showing the Fortifications at Chanak in the Dardanelles Area, the British Stronghold on the Straits

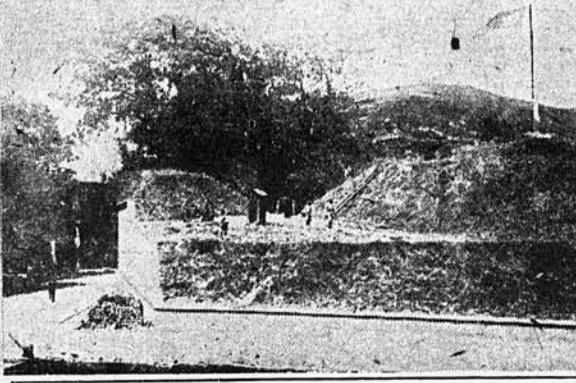


Photo Showing Turkish Nationalists in Their Advance on Chanak, the Center of British Military Activities



Statue of Edmund Burke, British Statesman Recently Unveiled in Washington; it is the Gift of Sulgrave Institute

Letters Fresh From the Field

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

Strong for Capper's Plans

I have harvested a good crop of wheat this year and have it all stored in my granary as I could not sell a bushel of it if I wished to do so ever so bad. We have not had a car in the village where I sell my grain for many days, and when we get a chance to sell it we cannot realize a profit. If we ever needed a set price on wheat it is now. Wheat is selling at from 83 to 85 cents on our market today and we are giving \$2 for 50 pounds of flour. Hogs are worth around \$6.50 a hundred-weight and we have to pay 35 to 45 cents a pound for bacon. Don't you think it would be a good plan to set a minimum scale of prices, figuring on a supply gotten by averaging back over 10 years past and regulating the labor consumers' income so he could expect a fair wage and thus buy the necessities of life?

It is impossible for the farmer and laborer to protect themselves by organizing as it is impossible for them to hold together and unless they can be championed by men like Senator Capper they have no future better than the present. Farmers in this country are strong for his plans and will stand back of him in anything that he starts. Fellsburg, Kan. F. H. Butler.

Feeding Silage Economical

In feeding silage, enough livestock must be kept to consume from 2 to 3 inches of the silage daily, as silage will not keep long in the presence of air. The quantity of silage to feed will depend on whether you are roughing cattle thru the winter, feeding dairy

cows or fattening steers. No more economical feed is now known for roughing cattle thru the winter than wheat straw and silage. Cottonseed meal or cake can also be added advantageously to the ration mentioned. For dairy cows, silage is unexcelled as a succulent, palatable feed.

No other way is now known of putting up feed so as to make an economical use of the stalks, leaves and grain of forage except by the use of silos. Approximately 40 per cent of the feeding value of forage is lost when shocked in the field and left to dry out, as formerly practiced. With hogs following cattle, there is practically no loss in feeding silage, whether the silage is made of corn, kafir or cane.

The future of silos in Kansas appears bright to me. In the great central wheat belt of Kansas the silo is destined to become the salvation of that section. Exploitive grain farming must give way to a more diversified type of farming where livestock will play the leading part, which is a type of farming that maintains soil fertility.

H. M. Brown.

Back to the Farm

This "Back to the Farm" talk we read of in the city papers is a "joke" among the farmers. We think it best to tell the truth to the city people. The 8-hour job in town looks good to the farmer, who works 14 to 16 hours a day and gets, according to Government statistics, less than the 8-hour man in town.

I advise the city man to stick to the 8-hour job until the farm pays as well. I have farmed all my life and I think a farmer should have at least a living and 6 per cent clear on his investment for his labor. That would satisfy most of us. Please ask the question, "How many farmers made a good living and 6 per cent clear on the amount invested in the last five years?" E. H. Gore.

Pawnee Rock, Kan.

Middle West Plains News

BY SAMUEL H. BROWNING

COLORADO is much interested in the Colorado Seed Show which is to be held at Colorado Springs on November 14 to November 17. Among the things of interest to be shown will be an exhibition of registered seed stocks from all parts of the state. Here will be shown actual seed samples of standard varieties of crops raised in the state which have been registered.

The seed classes in the show will include the standard varieties of corn, Marquis and Defiance wheat, Success and California Feed barleys, Colorado 37, Abundance and Nebraska 21 oats; Petkus and Rosen rye, and the standard varieties of potatoes.

Another important feature announced is that this will be the Colorado State Corn Show of the Colorado Boys' and Girls' Corn Club members.

Garden City Ships Sweet Potatoes

The Garden City Truck Growers and Producers Association of Garden City, Kan., is shipping about 120 cars of sweet potatoes and 60 cars of large Bermuda onions raised in that vicinity, mostly on the irrigated farms. Thousands of bushels also are being sold locally or freighted by trucks to towns along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway.

Banquet for Prairie Dogs

Cloud county farmers under the leadership of T. F. Yost have arranged a series of banquets for prairie dogs. Recently Mr. Yost and Otis Wade of the Kansas State Agricultural College spent two days in the distribution of poisoned grain for prairie dog banquets in various parts of Cloud county.

In Lawrence township about 120 acres of land infested with prairie dogs were found. The poisoned grain was prepared by Mr. Yost and the cost was about 15 cents a quart. If all of

the prairie dogs don't have a killing time at the first banquet Mr. Yost plans to give them another feast. Other counties in the infested areas of Western Kansas are planning to follow the example set by Cloud county.

Summer Fallowing Increases Yields

J. D. Gollither, living west of Meade, Kan., reports that wheat sowed in summer-fallowed ground of September 18 was above the ground by September 24, and that by September 30 it was green enough to be seen at a considerable distance.

Mr. Gollither has had as high as 50 bushels to the acre for the last few years. He has studied the summer-fallowing way of caring for his ground until he will have no other method. He states that the ground in which his wheat was planted was cultivated nine times before being seeded.

Some of the best wheat which was raised this year in Southwest Kansas was threshed on the R. R. Wilson farm in Grant county, operated by H. V. Maxwell, who has just finished harvesting 7,237 bushels of Kanred wheat from 300 acres of land, an average of 24 bushels to the acre.

Until this year Mr. Maxwell has devoted most of his efforts to cattle raising, but he now feels very much encouraged over wheat farming and intends to plant a larger acreage than ever this fall.

Southwest's Broomcorn Sales Good

A crop which is proving profitable in the Southwest this year is broomcorn. Lester Smyth in Grant county, Kansas, sold his crop for \$175 a ton.

He has sold several crops before this at \$150 a ton. W. H. Tilford, a broomcorn buyer of near Moscow, Kan., sold 98 bales of brush of his own raising at \$200 a ton.

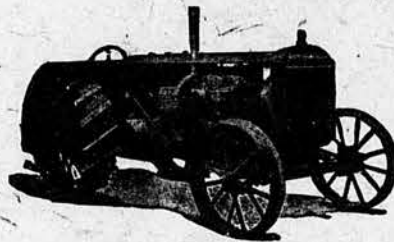
Builders of Power for 68 Years

A talk to tractor owners:

THE Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. has been a builder of power for 68 years. Hundreds of the biggest power plants in the United States and in the world are products of the Allis-Chalmers factories.

When the tractor division was established the Allis-Chalmers Company built one of the finest factories in the world to make tractors of the quality of its other products. The best engineers designed, tested, and refined Allis-Chalmers tractors.

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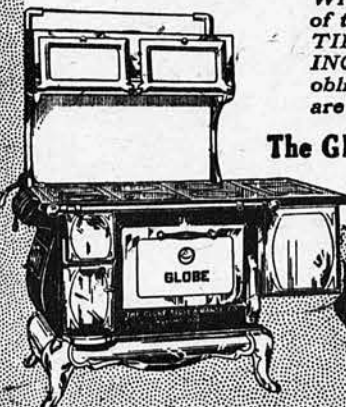
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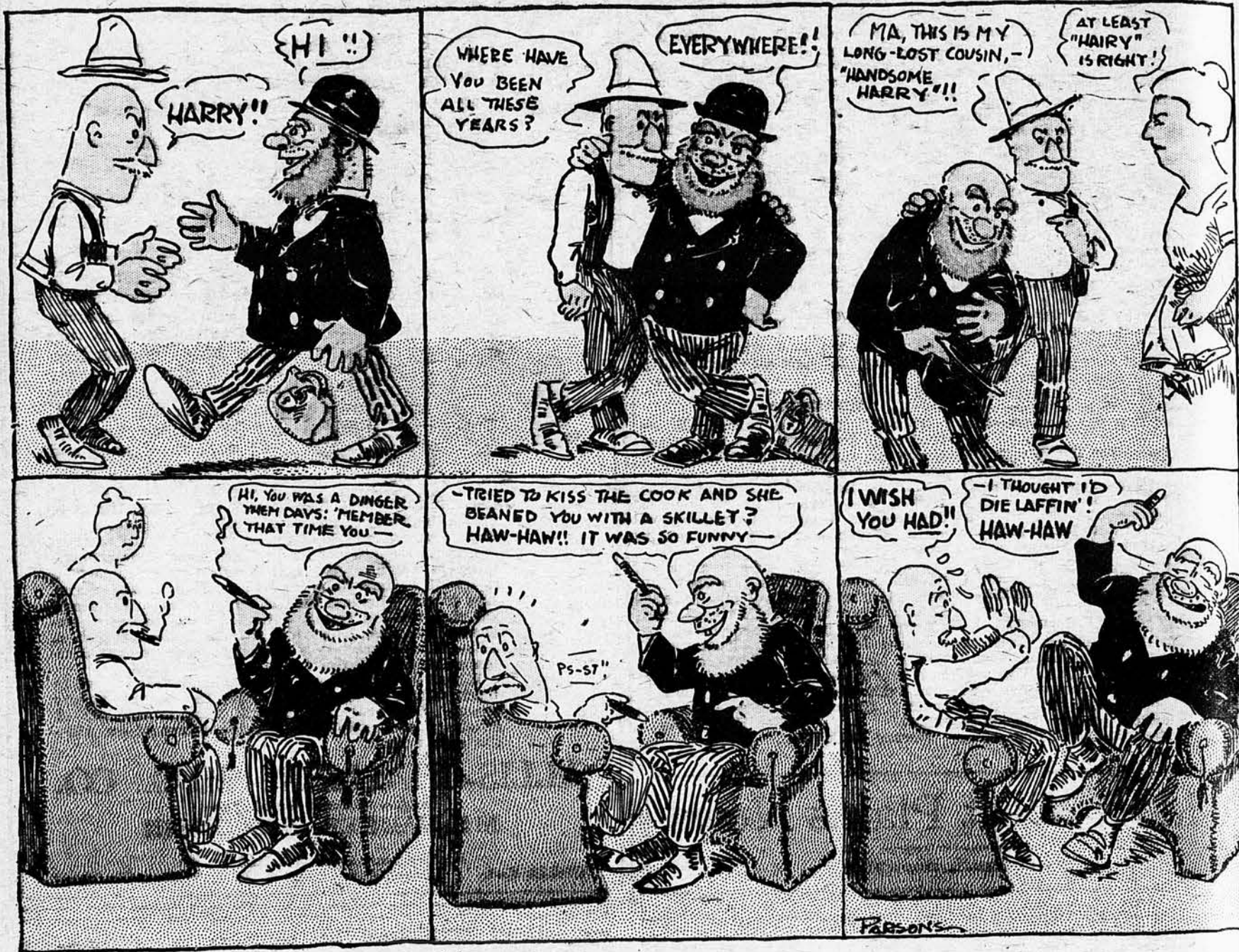
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GLOBE RANGES

The Adventures of the Hoovers

Handsome Harry Horseradish, Hi's Long Lost Relative, Now Threatens to Reveal Something About Hi's Dark and Obscure Past



The Wreckers—By Francis Lynde

HAVING completed the construction of the Oregon Midland Railroad, Graham Norcross and his secretary, Jimmie Dodds, start on a journey to Montreal, Canada. At Widner, Idaho, the train is delayed considerably and Norcross converts his Pullman berth into a business office. While busy with his papers and correspondence, Norcross becomes interested in the occupants of Section 5, a Mrs. Sheila Macrae and a young girl, Maisie Ann, her cousin.

Later in the day the two ladies with Mr. Norcross and his secretary Jimmie Dodds leave the train for a moment while the engine is taking water at a tank station. Before they realized what was happening the train started and all were left. After being marooned for an hour they were picked up by another train and taken to Portal City. At that place an important conference was held. John Chadwick, the Chicago wheat king, induced Norcross to accept the position of general manager of a railroad known as the Pioneer Short System.

Norcross immediately begins to purge the railroad system of its rotten management by discharging a host of useless employees.

This made many enemies for Norcross and led him into many difficulties. In the midst of these troubles Norcross suddenly disappears and no one knew whether he had been kidnaped and spirited away or whether he had given up the job as a hopeless one and had gone away. Papers found

A Story of How Graham Norcross Developed the Pioneer Short Line Into an Honest and Efficient Railroad

(Copyright, Charles Scribner's Sons)

in his desk gave color to the last theory. At the same time Jimmie Dodds, his secretary, has a serious accident and is sent to the hospital. In the meantime a detective is employed who found out nothing worth speaking of. In a few days Jimmie Dodds recovered and joined in the search for his boss.

Sherlock Holmes is Needed

The editor smoked on for a full minute without saying anything more, and he seemed to be staring absently at a steamship picture on the wall. When he got ready, he began again.

"You don't need any common plain-clothes man on this job, Jimmie; you need the best there is: a real, dyed-in-the-wool Sherlock Holmes, if there ever were such a miracle."

"You think it is a case for a detective?"

"I do," he replied. "If I were one of Mr. Norcross's close friends I should get the best help that could be found."

Since there was nobody around who was any closer to the boss than I was, I jumped into the hole pretty quick.

"Can you tell us anything that will help, Mr. Cantrell?" I asked.

"Not specifically; I wish I could. But

I can say this: I know Rufus Hatch and his associates up one side and down the other. They are hand-in-glove with the political pirates who control this state. From the little that has leaked out, and the great deal that has been published in the Hatch-controlled newspapers all over the state during the last few weeks, it is apparent that Mr. Norcross's removal was a thing greatly desired, not only by the Red Tower people, but also by the political bosses. That ought to be enough to make all of you suspicious, Jimmie."

"It did, and does," I admitted. "But there isn't the slightest reason to think the Hatch crowd has made away with Mr. Norcross—reason in fact, I mean. Hatch, himself, says his directors are willing to sell out, and that if Mr. Norcross were here the deal could be closed in a day."

The tall editor got up and made ready to go. "You remember the old saying, current in Europe in Napoleon's time, Jimmie: 'Beware of the Russians when they retreat.' If I were in your place, or rather in Mr. Van Britt's, I'd get an expert on this job—and I shouldn't let much grass grow under my feet while I was about it. Call me up at the Moun-

taineer office if I can help." And with that he went away.

It was just a little while after this that I put on my hat and strolled across the yard tracks to Kirgan's office in the shops. Kirgan was an old friend, as you might say; he had been on the Oregon building job with us and knew the boss thru and thru. I didn't have anything special to say, but I kind of wanted to talk to somebody who knew. So I loafed in on Kirgan.

I wish I could show you Mart Kirgan just as he was. You'd pick him up anywhere for the toughest Bad Man from Bitter Creek that ever swaggered into a saloon to throw down on some poor tenderfoot and make him dance by shooting at his heels: big-jawed, black, with a hard jaw, sultry hot eyes, and a pair of drooping mustaches like the penny picture-makers used to put on One-eyed Ike, the Terror of the Uintahs.

Really, however, Mart wasn't half as savage as he seemed; he didn't have to be, you know, looking that way. And he loved the boss like a brother. As soon as I came in, he fired his kid stenographer on some grand or other, and made me sit down and tell him all I knew. When I got thru he was pulling at his long mustache and wrinkling his nose as I've seen a bulldog do when he was getting ready to bite something.

"You haven't got all the drop-out business cornered over yonder in the general office, Jimmie," he said slowly, tilting back in his swing-chair. "On

that same night that you're talkin' about, I stand to lose one perfectly good Atlantic-type locomotive. At ten o'clock she was set in on the spur below the coal chutes. At twelve o'clock, when the round-house watchman went down there to see if her fire was banked, she was gone."

The Lost 1016

When Kirgan told me he was shy a whole locomotive, I began to see all sorts of fire-works. Of course, there was nothing on earth to connect the boss's disappearance with that of the engine which had been left standing below the coal chutes, but the two things snapped themselves together for me like the halves of an automatic coupling, and I couldn't wedge them apart.

"An engine—even a little old Atlantic-type—is a pretty big thing to lose, isn't it, Kirgan?" I asked.

Kirgan righted his chair with a crash.

"Jimmie, I've sifted this blamed outfit thru an eighty-mesh screen!" he growled. "With all the devil-to-pay that's goin' on over at the headquarters I didn't want to bother Mr. Van Britt, and I haven't been advertisin' in the newspaper. But it's a holy fact, Jimmie. That engine's faded away, and nobody saw or heard it go. I've had men out for four days, now, lookin' and pryin' 'round and askin' questions in every hole and corner of the three divisions. It ain't any use. The Sixteen's gone.

"But, listen," I broke in. "If anybody tried to steal it, it couldn't pass the first telegraph station east or west without being reported. And that isn't saying anything at all about the risk of hypering a wild engine over the main line without orders."

"I know all that, Jimmie," he agreed. "But the fact's right here amongst us. The Ten-Sixteen's lost."

I was still trying to pry myself loose from the notion that the loss of the engine, and the boss's disappearance at about the same time, were in some way connected with each other. It was no use; the idea refused to let go.

"Look here, Kirgan," I shoved in; "can you think of any possible reason why Mr. Norcross should write Mr. Van Britt a letter saying that he had quit and was going east on the midnight train, and then should change his mind and come down here and go somewhere on that engine?"

After I had said it, it sounded so foolish I wanted to take it back. But Kirgan didn't seem to look at it that way.

"Well, I'll be shot!" he exclaimed. "I never once thought of that! But where the devil would he go? And how would he get there without somebody findin' out? And why in Sam Hill would he do a thing like that, anyway? Why, sufferin' Moses! if he wanted to go anywhere, all he had to do was to order out his car and tell the despatcher, and go."

"I can't figure it out any better than you can," I confessed. "At the same time, I can't break away from the notion. Mr. Norcross is gone, and the Ten-Sixteen is gone, and they both dropped out between ten and twelve o'clock on the same night. Mart, I don't believe Mr. Norcross went east at

all! I believe, when we find that engine, we'll find him!"

Kirgan got out of his chair and began to walk up and down in the little space between his desk and the drawing-board. Besides being the best boss mechanic in the West, he was a first-class fighting man.

"Jimmie, do you reckon this Red Tower outfit was far enough along in its scrap with the boss to put up a job to pass him out of the game?" he demanded.

I told him it didn't seem to fit into any twentieth-century scheme of things and past that I mentioned the fact that the Hatch people had taken the back track and were now offering to sell out and stop choking the wheels of reform.

"I know," he put in. "But I've been readin' the papers, Jimmie, and it ain't all Red Tower, not by a jugfull. The big graft in this neck-a-woods is political, and the Red Tower gang is only set-a cogs in the bull-wheel. Mr. Norcross was gettin' himself mighty pointedly disliked; you know that. The way he was almin' to run things, it was bein' in' to look as if maybe the people of this state might wake up some day and help him."

"I know all about that," I threw in. "But where are you trying to land, Mart?"

"Right here. Mr. Norcross was the whole show. Take him out of it and the whole shootin'-match would fall to pieces—as it's doin', right now. They didn't need to shoot him up or anything like that: if it could be made to look as if he'd jumped the job, quit, chucked it all up, why there you are. A new boss would be sent out here, and you could bet your sweet life he wouldn't be anybody like Mr. Norcross. Not so you could notice it. The New York people would take blamed good care-a that."

"You think the Dunton people are standing in with the graft?"

"Nobody could've grabbed off the motive-power job on this railroad, as I did, Jimmie, and not think it—and be damn' sure of it. Why, Lord o' Heavens, the Red Tower bunch was usin' us just the same as if we belonged to 'em!—orderin' our men to do their machinery repairs, helpin' themselves to any railroad material that they happened to need, usin' our cars and engines on their loggin' roads and mine branches."

"You stopped all this?"

"You bet I did—between two days! They've been makin' seyenteen different kinds of a roar ever since, but I've had Mr. Van Britt and the Big Boss behind me, so I just shoved ahead."

Studying the Blue-Print

What Kirgan said about the Red Tower people using our rolling stock on their private branch roads set a bee to buzzing in my brain. What if they had stolen the 1016 to use in that way? I let the bee loose, and Kirgan grabbed at it like a cat jumping for a grass-hopper.

"Say, Jimmie, boy—you've got a pretty middlin' long head on you when you give it room to play in," he grunted. "The string's tangled up about as bad as it was before, but I believe you're gettin' hold of the loose end."

"You have a blue-print of the Portal Division here, haven't you?" I asked.

(Continued on Page 17)

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A Few Cheerful Thoughts

BY C. F. CURTIS

THE returning tide is rising. In spite of industrial disturbances of a serious nature there is an increasing demand for agricultural products. Europe is taking a good portion of our surplus. We have returned to normal pre-war total exports and gone considerably beyond. In view of existing foreign trade conditions this is significant in a marked degree. When we get our labor troubles settled, and the worse they get the sooner they will be settled, and get back to something like normal production in industrial lines, there will be a demand for all of our agricultural products at good prices. It is fortunate that agricultural production promises to be fully up to normal in most lines again this season.

It is not likely that pre-war levels in the prices of transportation and labor, and the cost of living will be reached soon again if at all altho there must be readjustment. This means ultimately higher prices for food products from the farm. If Congress does not bungle the revision of the tariff there is strong probability of better prices in the near future. Farm credits need to be put on a basis where a farmer cannot only borrow on real estate but also on staple farm products in storage, in order that the producer may hold those products for a favorable market instead of being forced to liquidate on a losing basis. The agricultural outlook is decidedly improved over a year ago. Abundant production is the towering strength of American agriculture, and the stability of the national prosperity. With improved marketing and farm credit facilities a surplus will be an asset and not a liability.

Our Kansas Farm Homes

Mrs. Ida Migliario
—EDITOR—

Good Cheer in a Cup of Tea

If the dull, drab afternoon drags when the children are at school and the men folks are working outdoors, why not take time to make tea for yourself? It doesn't take long to get out a glass of jelly or jam and some crackers. A cup of tea may be pre-



pared quickly. While drinking it, there is an opportunity to rest, a chance to relax, and if you wish, you may dream.

There is no law against building air castles. It doesn't cost a cent. Usually it is the woman with a dream, or a vision, who greets her children, husband and the world with a smile of happiness. At any rate, spending 10 minutes during the afternoon in a comfortable chair sipping tea is an excellent way to quiet disturbed nerves and to renew faith and good cheer.

Nell B. Nichols.

Ferns Need a Rest

It is not best to keep ferns growing all winter. They need a rest from active growth. If they have had good soil and plenty of water they will have plenty of good foliage this fall which will keep green all winter if kept wet enough to prevent the ball of soil from getting hard.

Fronde grown in the winter are seldom well foliated anyway. If the plants are rested until the sun begins to get hotter and the days longer they will start easily and produce strong fronds. Ferns should not be fed any plant food until they have been started into active growth again. As soon as you think the plants are rested enough you can water well and keep the soil ordinarily moist. New fronds soon will appear. When they are well developed you may begin to feed regularly.

Increase the feeding when the growth gets stronger and the foliage darker. By proper management ferns will be very beautiful and have few yellow or brown leaves to mar them.

Rachel Rae.

His Reason

Bobbie, aged 3, had fallen out of bed. His curly head was not even bumped, but he cried and cried with all the lustiness of his chubby years. Mother picked him up and tucked him back snugly between the covers, but still he refused to be comforted. Finally she said with a sigh, "Son, what is the matter? Are you hurt?"

Back came the tearful reply, "I isn't crying 'cause I'se hurt. I'se crying 'cause I'se losin' so much sleep."

Irene Judy.

A Worth While Investment

Our physical health is largely dependent upon our mental health. Mental health depends upon contentment and happiness. Beauty is a tonic to the soul. Pretty things to wear, attractive homes, flowers, pictures and the thousand other little things which we see and work with every day are the most important factors leading to happiness and contentment, yet the beautifying of these things is sadly neglected by many of us.

What in this short life is worth while? The simple joys and pleasures are the most important things of life, for life consists mostly of a collection of small things. What adds more to joy and pleasure than pretty things?

We can't have everything we want but we can have some things. Don't have what you can't afford, but do have what you can afford.

Did you ever notice that the people who care most for money in a miserly way are the ones who more often disregard this vitally important source of happiness? It is all right to save for a rainy day but to hoard money is foolish. It doesn't always take money to have pretty things, but pretty things can nearly always be had for money.

I have in mind a well-to-do neighbor, a money hoarder, who is a fair example of the thought I wish to convey. His family lived in a very ordinary house without either repainting or repapering for 15 years. The dining room paper was torn, worn, dirty and disfigured with 15 years of wear. The family spent the greater part of their time in this ugly, gloomy room, and it had been in this condition for 10 years. They are grouchy, unhappy people with sour dispositions. Is it any wonder they were compelled to give up their home on account of the father's health?

The family who rented their home is poor in worldly goods but rich in happiness and health. The first time I called on my new neighbor she showed me the pretty paper which she had selected for the dining room. They had only rented the place for two years, but she told me she thought the \$3 which the paper cost would be a good investment. As I watched her cheerful, happy face my mind wandered to the owner of the home and I wondered if the \$3, 10 years before would not have been a good investment for him. It was a little thing but not so little after all.

Ruby Hall.

Farm Home News

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

Gasoline lamps are certainly an improvement over the average kerosene lamp. Like other good things they have their drawbacks. The bright light attracts insects of various sizes—some large enough to break the mantles when they fly against them. This was demonstrated in a country church meeting recently when the bugs broke one mantle after another until the room was "plunged in darkness."

A fine wire screen, half globe shape, is on sale in some stores. This is intended to fit up to the white shade and in this way protect the mantles.

Many lamps for public places are bought without globes and hung from hooks. An ingenious storekeeper made

a globe substitute from a discarded white enamel wash basin. A hole was punched in the middle of the flat bottom and the hook passed thru it. Other holes were punched around the center to allow heated air to pass out. This, and the wire guard have proved sufficient protection for the mantles.

Preparing for a Sale

Even a casual observer cannot fail to notice what a difference in sale results is made by a little trouble taken in preparing articles for sale. It was not mere luck that made one farmer secure the price of new furniture for his old chairs, dressers and the like.

All pieces had been well varnished and rubbed. They were arranged much as a good furniture dealer might arrange them. Beds were set up with mattresses and springs in place. Stoves

BUILD thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,

Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

were newly polished, the nickel as bright and shining as nickel polish could make it.

Dishes were stacked in orderly piles on a long table. This was in direct contrast with some who set out rusty stoves, pile dishes in a hit and miss fashion on the ground and stand bedsteads on the side.

One who is preparing old furniture for a sale might well visit a second hand store and learn, if he could, the methods used in making old articles look like new.

Use Paint in Cleaning House

One who has white enameled beds or other furniture will generally find a small can of paint a great aid in improving the looks of things at house-cleaning time. In some instances it may be only a scratched line; in others it may be a yellowed tint of the whole that the paint will remedy. If more is purchased than the furniture demands one may well use the remainder on cans, pails or other makeshift plant jars. A color added to the white will give the desired tint.

Some women have found that spice containers make good retainers for spices and, by painting them all alike, they have given them a uniform appearance.

One who visited Lawrence during the week of the Odd Fellows' Convention, October 9 to 12, could not fail to

the New York State College of Agriculture.

This bulletin contains selective lists of plays, names of operettas, pageants and festivals for children, high grade one-act plays, beginners' short plays, short plays for women and girls, those for boys and girls, rural melodramas and long plays. When royalties are required it is so stated. A list of the addresses of, and agents for, these plays is given.

An explanation of "The Package Library System," thru which one can secure plays from the Department of Rural Organization, Cornell University, is given. The name of the bulletin is "Plays for the Country Theater." Address, Department of Rural Organization, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Pumpkin Raisin Pie

Outclassing the old fashioned, spiced pumpkin pie may be an impossibility but before passing a verdict on the subject, it might be wise to try the new raisin and pumpkin combination. Here it is:

4 cups cooked pumpkin	½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ cup sugar	1 tablespoon cracker crumbs
3 tablespoons maple sirup	1 cup raisins
1 teaspoon salt	2 eggs
1 teaspoon cinnamon	1 cup cream
½ teaspoon ginger	Grated rind 1 orange

Add the sugar, sirup, salt and spices to the pumpkin; stir in the beaten egg yolks and the cream; mix thoroughly. Then add the chopped raisins, cracker crumbs, orange peel and stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a moderate oven. For every-day occasions I omit the maple sirup and orange peel and some persons pronounce this pie, lacking the two ingredients, super-fine.

The Measure of a Man

The standard of manhood's not strength alone;

It isn't a measure of sinew or bone.
Your brain and your brawn aren't worth 30 cents

If you don't go thru with the things you commence.

Reward's for the plodder, the bulldog-jawed fellow,

Who never grows blue and who never turns yellow,

Who learns how to suffer without yelp or bellow,

And smiles all the while as he faces his trial.

Success is far more than a matter of wit;

It can't be achieved without courage and grit.

Fashion Approves of Rag Rugs

TIME was, and not so very long ago, when the rag carpet was supposed to belong to the homes of the poor. Now, in the great revival of everything "colonial," in home decoration, all sorts of rag rugs are used effectively in all sorts of homes—braided rugs, drawn or hooked rugs, crocheted rugs, knitted rugs and plain woven rugs.

The luxurious homes have set the pace. Every good-sized town has its factory for woven rag rugs, and the clever Japanese have seized upon the great idea and send them back to America at fancy prices as the last word in rag work art!

The domestic weaver in town or village has felt the impetus, and the work she does is often much more satisfactory than the factory product. Anybody can buy a rag rug, but when you make it yourself you not only save one-half to three-fourths of the price, but you use the rags and tags of fabrics that accumulate even in the most economical household. Flour sacks and grain sacks, old sheets and pillow

cases, blankets, comfort tops, old curtains, old clothing of every possible grade or color, stockings, knit underwear, in fact anything that may be torn or cut into suitable strips and sewed together will make pretty rag rugs.

All of the materials used for rug making must be perfectly clean, of course, and some things should be pressed. White or light cloth is easily dyed to make a color scheme.

Certain materials should be utilized for certain kinds of rugs with an eye to the best possible combinations. Heavy materials will not work up well with goods that is too thin. Also the width of the rags will be determined by the kind of fabric. Solid white, and black and white stripes, in the warping give the best results, with orange striped with black as a close second.

The weaver has many clever stripe arrangements for the border at the ends, but whatever the selection, plenty of black and white makes it more effective.

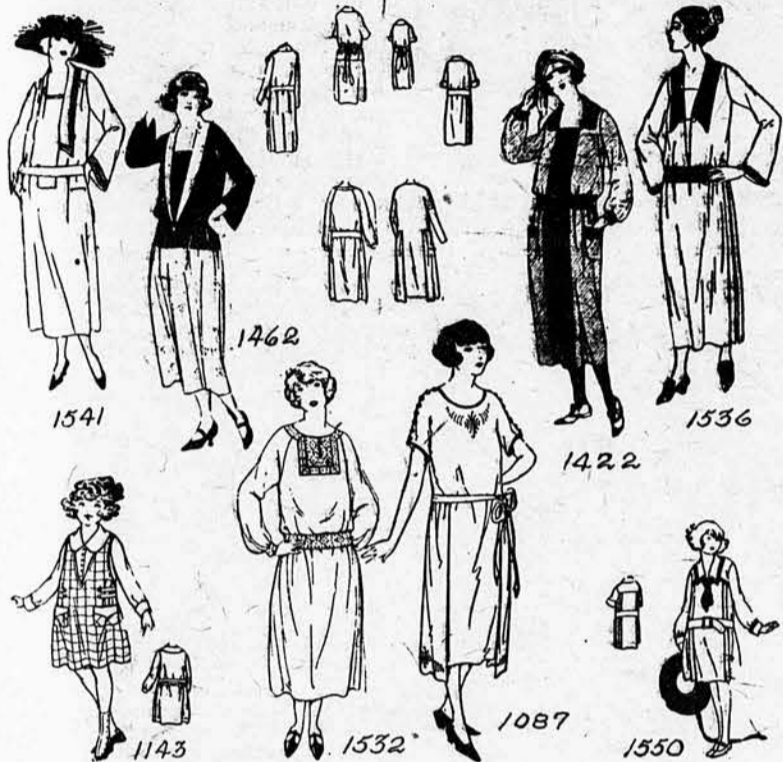
Florence L. Snow.

Long Lines Sponsor Grace

Make Over Possibilities in Two Toned Dresses

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG

1541—Women's Dress. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 8 1/2 yards of 36-inch contrasting material for dress and 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for guimpe.
 1462—Women's Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch dark material with 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch light material.
 1422—Women's and Misses' Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch contrasting material.
 1536—Women's and Misses' Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/8 yards of 36-inch material with 1 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting material.
 1143—Girls' Dress. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 3/8 yards of 36-inch material with 1/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting material for dress and 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for guimpe.
 1087—Women's Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of binding.
 1550—Misses' and Girls' Middy Dress. Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 5 1/4 yards of braid.
 1532—Women's and Misses' Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/8 yards of 36-inch material.
 These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired.—Advertisement.



Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch dark material with 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch light material.
 1422—Women's and Misses' Dress. Sizes 16 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch contrasting material.
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 These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired.—Advertisement.



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Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, homemaking, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, and a personal reply will be given.

Baked Pineapple

I would like to know how to bake pineapple.—T. D. K.

Following is the recipe for baked pineapple:

- 6 slices pineapple
- 6 graham crackers
- 1 tablespoon butter
- Fruit juice

Cover the bottom of a baking dish with finely crumbed crackers. Then add a layer of pineapple keeping the slices whole. Add a few dots of butter. Repeat this process until the ingredients are used. Pour over it the pineapple juice and bake 1 hour.

What's What in Shoes

What oxfords be worn this winter?—K. D. Oxfords and pumps will be worn almost exclusively this winter. Combinations of patent leather and gun metal and patent leather and suede are to be worn with suits. Patent leather pumps lead for dress occasions.

Cleaning Shiny Garments

How can I remove the shine from woolen garments?—K. S. J.

Any of the following methods will be found successful: Purchase some emery cloth from the druggist. Rub the shiny spots with this and then go over them with a warm silk handkerchief.

Or, ask the tailor to "damp rag" the garments. Another way is to rub

the spots with a flannel dipped in turpentine. Try rubbing smooth finished materials with a piece of warm soft silk. The spots may be sponged with a solution of common washing bluing and water; press while still damp under a thin cloth.

Helping the Teacher Pays

These are ideal school days. The children seem to be happy in their work, judging by our little neighbor boy who says he likes the way the teacher plays ball with the boys* at noon. And one of the little girls was enthusiastic over domestic science and art.

Our school is serving hot lunches. The girls are making their own tea towels and are taught to hem them neatly, working in one corner of the towels a pretty design in outline with colored thread. The scholars say they are eager to learn their lessons well in order to take up this other interesting work. Teacher and pupils are one in both work and play.

In listening to some of these little enthusiasts, we thought again of the great possibilities there are in teaching, and how true it is that the teacher teaches in more ways than one.

We are reminded of a story read somewhere, discussing the development of children and young people. A parent was wondering whether her daughter would be the noble woman she hoped and prayed she might become. A professor in the school replied that it would depend largely upon which one of the instructors she chose to copy. If such be the truth, how careful we should be in choosing teachers! And how important it is that we take an interest in them and in what they are doing.
 I. G. Clay County.

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Miss Thelma Dickman of Sumner, Iowa, whose picture is shown here is a living example of what can be done by people ambitious to earn extra money for Christmas. By working in her spare time for a few weeks last year, Miss Dickman earned this beautiful bicycle besides a large amount of money to buy Christmas presents for her friends.

Right now we are in need of energetic men, women, boys and girls who will give their spare time to looking after new and renewal subscriptions for the CAPPER PUBLICATIONS. You may work right in your own community among friends and acquaintances. Our workers succeed because we are offering just what the people want at this particular season of the year.

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Hundreds of people earned Christmas money by working for us last season. In the next two or three months we will receive a large number of subscriptions from people living very near you. Why not report these subscriptions yourself and get the advantage of a liberal commission? Write at once to the Manager of Capper's Thrift Club, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. Just say, "Tell me about your plan for making extra money in my spare time." A postcard will do.

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We have a number of pedigreed Airedale puppies which we are going to give to boys and girls who will lend us a little of their spare time. Shipment will be made when puppies are about two months old. Write at once if you wish us to reserve a choice Airedale for you.

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How To Make Hens Lay

Dear Sir: I read many complaints about hens not laying. With the present low prices of feed and splendid prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep hens that are not working. For a time my hens were not doing well; feathers were rough; combs pale and only a few laying. I tried different remedies and finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 49, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 50c packages of Walko Tonix. I could see a change right away. Their feathers became smooth and glossy; combs red, and they began laying fine. I had been getting only a few eggs a day. I now get five dozen. My pullets hatched in March are laying fine.

Mrs. C. C. Hagar, Huntsville, Mo.

More Eggs

Would you like to make more money from your poultry? Would you like to know how to keep your birds in the pink of condition—free from disease and working overtime on the egg-basket? Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko Tonix will make your hens lay. Send 50c for a package on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 49, Waterloo, Ia.

For Our Young Readers

A Youthful Calamity!

Life simply ain't worth livin' For a little boy—oh, gee! The fellows 've all gone huntin'— All—'cept me!



to butt me over because I don't pay any attention to her. We have some April Fool pigs too.

Elva Ruppel, Ellis, Kan.

An Adventure at School

I am in the sixth grade and am 12 years old. I live on a farm. We have 800 chickens. I like to ride horseback and swim. One morning at school a big Gila monster came out from under the house and a boy killed it. There are lots of snakes here. The other morning my



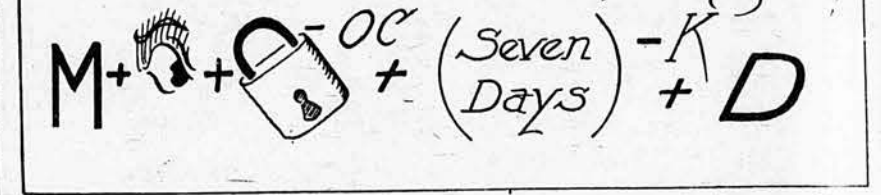
From Our Letter Writers

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I missed only half a day in

What plant, when wounded flows a milky juice, which soon hardens, thus protecting the wound from germs?

Answers

M + (Seven Days) + D



When you have found what plant it is that is mentioned above send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There'll be more postcard prizes for some of the boys and girls, but just which ones we'll keep a surprise.

Solution October 14 puzzle: Denmark. Winners: Leota Beck, Wilson Karnes, Velma Brougher, Donald Connert, Coral Rollins, Wilbur Hacker, Virginia Lee Daily, Lyle Wetzel, Mary Louise Jones and Marion Jones.

five years of school. I lived in the country nine years until we moved to St. George. I live with my Grandma. I have three brothers and one sister. Their names are Peter, Eugene, Louie and Grace. Peter is the oldest. He works with Daddy in Manhattan.

St. George, Kan. Crystal Klein.

father was looking for cucumbers under the vine and there he found a big rattlesnake.

Ella Dillard, Carton, Ariz.

Bell is an April Fool Cow

I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade. We have a Collie named Shep and a cat named Tom. We have two black cats and one of them has four kittens, one of which is spotted, one blue gray and one gray. The other is black like its mother. We have a pet cow named Bell. She was born on April Fool's Day. Sometimes she tries



About Those Prizes

First, the Quiz Corner: Answers are still coming in so we necessarily are delayed in announcing the winners. But we hope surely to print the names next week.

Then, the contest asking you to suggest a title for the cat and dog picture: Many good suggestions already have been received but we'll wait just one more week so that more boys and girls can have a chance to get their suggestions to us.

Hallowe'en: The Brownies' Holiday

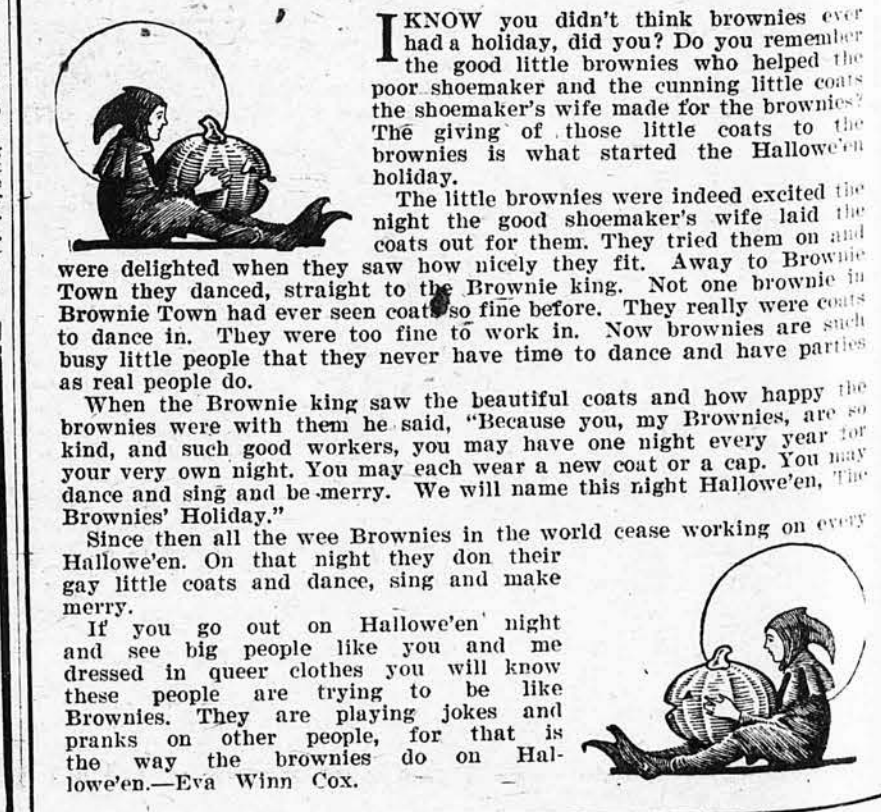
I KNOW you didn't think brownies ever had a holiday, did you? Do you remember the good little brownies who helped the poor shoemaker and the cunning little coats the shoemaker's wife made for the brownies? The giving of those little coats to the brownies is what started the Hallowe'en holiday.

The little brownies were indeed excited the night the good shoemaker's wife laid the coats out for them. They tried them on and were delighted when they saw how nicely they fit. Away to Brownie Town they danced, straight to the Brownie king. Not one brownie in Brownie Town had ever seen coats so fine before. They really were coats to dance in. They were too fine to work in. Now brownies are such busy little people that they never have time to dance and have parties as real people do.

When the Brownie king saw the beautiful coats and how happy the brownies were with them he said, "Because you, my Brownies, are so kind, and such good workers, you may have one night every year for your very own night. You may each wear a new coat or a cap. You may dance and sing and be merry. We will name this night Hallowe'en, The Brownies' Holiday."

Since then all the wee Brownies in the world cease working on every Hallowe'en. On that night they don their gay little coats and dance, sing and make merry.

If you go out on Hallowe'en night and see big people like you and me dressed in queer clothes you will know these people are trying to be like Brownies. They are playing jokes and pranks on other people, for that is the way the brownies do on Hallowe'en.—Eva Winn Cox.



Health in the Family

Some of the Things Children Should Know

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

A KANSAS mother writes to know where she may get reading on sex hygiene, social purity and anything else that will enable her to tell her son, in the right way, how to take care of himself.

This is a very proper request because no preacher or lecturer or teacher can really take the place of the parents in telling their children the things that they should know about the impulses of life. Unfortunately few parents are sufficiently well informed to be able to do the job with good grace and to good effect.

The state of Kansas has charged the State Board of Health with the duty of giving assistance in this very important matter and the board has prepared and printed at the expense of the state a number of very helpful booklets and pamphlets. These are at your disposal. They belong to you. All that you have to do is to write to the Kansas State Board of Health at Topeka, saying what you desire. Every parent should read, and if necessary learn by heart, the little pamphlet which they issue free, entitled: "When and How to Tell the Story of Life." If father and mother cannot digest the contents and pass it on to their children, it will be perfectly safe to hand to the child to read for himself, tho that is not the best way.

The following good pamphlets are also distributed to those who apply: "The Parents' Part;" "The Girl's Part," a pamphlet for girls; "Keeping Fit," a pamphlet for boys 14 years or older; "Manpower," pamphlet for older boys and young men.

In sending for these helps nothing more is needed than a postal card, but be sure to write or print your name and address in a legible manner.

Complicated Stomach Trouble

I have a great deal of stomach trouble, much pain and bloating after eating. My doctor gives me a laxative and thinks that washing out my stomach would do good, but I have tried that and it is very distressing and did not seem to help. Sometimes eating a few crackers seems to relieve the pain temporarily. J. N. M.

Your trouble is probably due to an excessive amount of hydrochloric and perhaps other acids in the stomach. I do not think that washing out the stomach would give you more than temporary relief and knowing by experience what an ordeal it is for the average patient I do not advise it. It might be dangerous too if there should be an ulcer of the stomach, as is possible. In grave conditions of this character you owe it to yourself to get the very best and most thoro treatment possible. Halfway measures should not be considered. First you should put yourself in the hands of a doctor who is competent to examine the stomach contents and find out exactly what condition is present. You cannot possibly know how to proceed until this is done.

Concerning Heart Lesion

Does a heart lesion ever get well of itself so that the patient is just as well as ever? K. L.

Much depends upon what kind of a lesion it is. Many patients who have serious heart trouble learn how to live properly and thus make the heart give efficient service over a long stretch of life.

Remedy for Blackheads

Please tell me a sure cure for blackheads. I wish something that will do quick work. BEATRICE M.

There is no quick and sure cure. Blackheads come as a result of the blocking of the ducts of the sebaceous glands, the oil glands of the skin. The way to avoid them or to get rid of them is to take scrupulous care of the skin and this means not only the skin of the face but of the whole body. Once a day the face should be well washed with soap of good quality and warm water, followed by cold water rinsing in plenty.

But the secret of a good facial complexion is to take care of the whole body. The people with the nicest,

freshest, natural complexions are those who have the daily bath habit, who take plenty of exercise, who love fresh air, who do not pamper the palate with sweets but eat good, wholesome, easily-digested food. Plenty of water should be a daily routine, both internally and externally. The bowels should move at least once daily and this should not need the aid of cathartics but should be a natural result of proper eating and drinking.

Runs Creamery on His Ranch

(Continued from Page 3)

Register of Merit daughters on his list. For many years the Prairie View

Jersey Farm was operated as a strictly speculative business. The object was to sell Jerseys. Not much attention was given to what the cows would do in the way of production. But the slump in sales which began in 1920 revolutionized the way in which the herd is managed.

In October, a year ago, Corliss began testing his producing cows. He saw the constructive side of the breeding business and decided that it would pay him to find out what his cows were doing.

Corliss had tried to sell one of his cows for \$50. She was not a classy looker. The prospective buyer turned her down. Corliss put this cow on test January 1. In the first six months of this year she produced 225 pounds of butterfat. He believes she will make a record of around 400 pounds for the year, and if so, she will be worth several times \$50.

"I am getting a better price for my stuff since I began testing," said Corliss. "I have something besides appearance to sell now. I can tell the prospective buyer what the dam of the calf I am selling has done. I am getting from \$75 to \$100 for calves now

that I formerly sold for \$50 and \$60."

A milking machine, which has been in service six years, is used on this farm. It consists of three double units.

Prairie View Jersey Farm contains 800 acres of which 500 acres are in cultivation and 300 in grass pasture.

Of course Duroc Jersey hogs have a place on the Corliss Jersey Farm. It would scarcely seem right not to have that breed, Corliss says. He has 40 head. Skimmilk is fed to the hogs and calves. A large number of chickens also are kept, Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. These have been very profitable during the last few years.

Our Best Three Offers

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

During the last five years, Kansas has had an average acreage of 1,179,759 acres in alfalfa with an average yearly production of \$49,173,431.

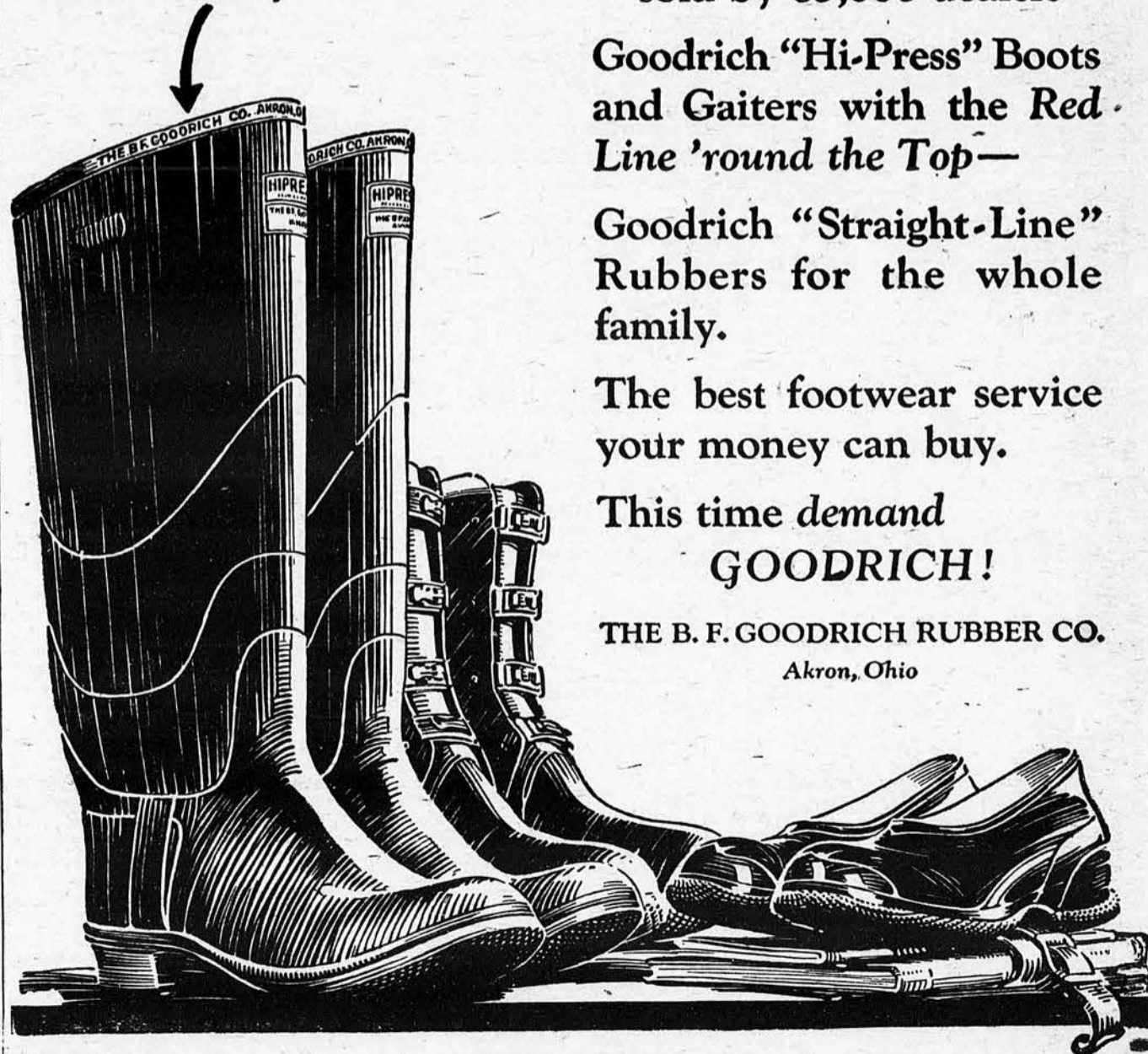
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In a new series, starting at once, *THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN* takes up this problem. Fifty trained investigators are going over the whole business of farming, point by point, crop by crop, and the result of their investigation will be published in the next thirteen issues.

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Wheat Crop Needs Rain

Dry Weather Delayed Plowing and Seeding

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS in Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado and many other sections of the Middle West were considerably delayed this year with their plowing and the preparation of their ground for seeding on account of the dry weather. This caused a great deal of the crop to get a late start and more moisture is needed now to get the new wheat in proper condition to go thru the coming winter. Some good rains have fallen in Northeastern Kansas and as far southwest as Ellsworth and McPherson counties, but Western Kansas and most of Eastern Colorado is still very dry except in a few scattered localities.

Temperatures for the week in the main have been moderate and not far from the normal. Several heavy and a great many light frosts have been reported from various sections. On October 17 freezing temperatures were recorded over the greater part of Kansas and Eastern Colorado.

Kaw Valley Conditions Satisfactory

Wheat in most of the counties in Eastern Kansas has been planted and the greater part of it has come up and is making an excellent start. In the Kaw Valley splendid stands especially are noted. However, in the counties in Western Kansas and adjoining counties in Eastern Colorado seeding of wheat has been greatly delayed on account of the dry weather that has prevailed in those sections. Less than 75 per cent of the crop has been planted there and not very much of it has made any substantial growth yet. In fact much of it has not yet sprouted.

Wire worms have caused considerable damage to the wheat in Western Kansas and much of it will have to be resown or abandoned. Grasshoppers also have done considerable damage to the crop.

Farmers are gathering and cribbing corn in practically every part of the state. Many good yields are reported and there seems to be every reason to believe that the state will have at the least calculation 100 million bushels of corn. On account of the shortage of cars and the difficulties in making shipments farmers are planning to feed as much as possible of it to livestock which after all is perhaps the best way to market the crop.

Pastures in Western Kansas are dry but are still in fairly satisfactory condition and afford good grazing. New wheat, especially that part which was sown early, is affording fine pasture in the southern half of Kansas as far west as Dodge City. Good crops of kafir, Sudan grass, and cane will afford plenty of forage and these with the pasture crops will materially simplify the feed problem this winter.

The fourth cutting of alfalfa has been harvested, but with the exception of favored localities in the eastern third of Kansas the yields have been disappointing. Most of the apple crop has been picked, but farmers are unwilling to market them at the prices now offered them.

County Crop Conditions

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

Barton—The county fair, which abounded with exhibits, was a grand success. We have recently had several good showers. The wheat acreage will be above normal this year. Pastures are getting short, but cattle are in splendid condition. Some road work is being done. Roads should be cleared and the grass burned, to prevent drifting of snow this winter. Rural market report: Wheat, 94c; shorts, \$1.15; bran, 90c; corn, 50c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 30c; eggs, 25c.—A. E. Greenwald.

Brown—Wheat is all sown and most of it is up and looking fine. A recent rain will put it in excellent condition. The corn yield will be about two-thirds of an average crop. A few farmers have begun husking. Rural market report: Wheat, 95c; corn, 52c; cream, 33c; eggs, 26c; clover hay, \$10; alfalfa, \$11; hogs, \$8.75. Horses are very cheap while cattle sell for satisfactory prices.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Chautauqua—Some wheat is up but wheat sowing is now in progress. The corn crop was overestimated. All kinds of livestock are looking fine. Rural market report: Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 30c; bran, \$1.10; shorts, \$1.25; flour, \$1.65.—A. A. Nance.

Coffey—Wheat sowing is finished and early sown wheat is in splendid condition. Some kafir is being topped to be threshed. We are badly in need of a good rain. Cat-

tle are being brought in from the pastures. Some of them will be fed. The roads and weather are ideal for hauling wheat. Rural market report: Wheat, No. 1, \$1.03; corn, 70c.—A. T. Stewart.

Dickinson—The weather is real cool. We had a sample of March winds last week as well as two frosts. Wheat is all sown and some fields are up and looking fine while others are rather uneven. A good rain is needed to put the wheat in the best of condition. Kafir and feterita are being harvested. Corn is now ready to gather. It will average about 20 bushels an acre of rather poor quality.—F. M. Larson.

Ellis—Altho we are still having dry weather, seeding is nearly finished. The acreage will be normal. Corn husking has been started and the corn is of poor quality. Very little wheat is being marketed. Hay stack is getting thin. Feed is not plentiful because of the dry summer. No public sales are being held nor is any land changing ownership. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; corn, 60c; eggs, 27c.—C. F. Erbert.

Ford—We had a light rain last week but more is needed to bring up a good stand of wheat. Some farmers are still drilling grain. Corn husking is now in progress. The yield will be fair. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; barley, 28c to 35c; butter, 40c; eggs, 25c; cream, 32c.—John Zurbuchen.

Haskell—We have had no general rain in this section since July. About half of the wheat crop has been sown. Complaints are being made of a worm eating the wheat seed that has been sown. Kafir and maize crops are unsatisfactory. Elevators are practically filled to capacity. Wheat, 90c to 95c; corn, 35c; cream, 32c; eggs, 26c.—F. A. Sovereign.

Jackson—One and one-fourth inches rain fell October 13, will be of much benefit to wheat and pastures. Farmers are busy husking corn. Farm public sales are numerous because farmers are quitting the farm. Farm property except horses sell for satisfactory prices.—F. E. Tegarden.

Jefferson—Rainfall has been sufficient to make fall pastures exceptionally good. The corn yield is not up to expectations. The wheat that is up is in excellent condition. Several large fields remain to be sown. Good heifers sell for \$30 and \$35. Horses sell for a very unfair price.—Arthur Jones.

Linn—We have had several good showers but none that supplied any stock water. A good rain is needed, a few farmers are cutting kafir, which is good. Pastures are bare and dry. Many farmers are feeding and hauling water for their cattle. The upland wheat acreage will be small this year. The old business is about played out. Rural market report: Good horses, \$75; cows, \$30 to \$40; fat hogs, \$9 a hundredweight; flour, \$1.80; shorts, \$1.25; potatoes, \$1; hens, 14c; springs, 18c.—J. W. Clinesmith.

McPherson—Plenty of moisture has fallen after a long, dry spell and wheat seeding will be finished in a few days. Cattle are being taken off of pasture. Some cattle will be fed but corn crop is short and the grain is high. Rural market report: Corn, 78c; wheat, 97c.—John Ostlund.

Books—Altho the mercury dropped to 30 degrees we had no rain up to the latter part of last week. Some farmers are re-seeding their wheat. Others are waiting for moisture while still others have not sown any grain yet. Business is dull. Rural market report: Wheat, 85c; corn, 60c; oats, 35c; butterfat, 30c; bran, 95c.—C. O. Thomas.

Saline—Seeding is about finished and the wheat that has sprouted is very uneven. A good rain recently put the soil in excellent condition for winter. The last crop of alfalfa was very light. The corn yield will be small. The prairie hay crop was satisfactory. As there are less cattle than usual on the pastures they are in good condition. Very few hogs are being raised. Wells and ponds are low because we have had no general rain since July. Rural market report: Wheat, 94c; corn, 56c; butter, 30c; eggs, 30c.—J. P. Nelson.

Smith—Drouth continues unbroken. Most of the wheat drilling is finished. Many public sales, at which fair prices are paid for everything except horses, are being held. Alfalfa hay is scarce and high in price. Rural market report: Wheat, \$1; corn, 53c; cream, 35c; eggs, 30c.—A. J. Hammond.

Stevens—Much wheat must yet be sown because it has been and now is too dry to plant it. Wire worms are damaging some of the wheat that has been sown. Considerable kafir has been threshed and marketed. We have, as yet, had no killing frost. Farmers are very busy harvesting grain and feed. Rural market report: Kafir, \$1; corn, 50c.—Monroe Traver.

Sumner—Ground is in splendid condition and wheat sowing is about finished. That which is up is looking fine. The small acreage of corn is good. Very few public sales are being held. Rural market report: Wheat, 95c; oats, 35c; corn, 55c; eggs, 26c; butter, 30c; butterfat, 37c; hens, 15c; apples, \$1.—E. L. Stocking.

Trego—Still dry but cooler. We had our first frost October 8. Wheat seeding is about finished. Farmers report that something is eating the grain in the ground. Not much wheat is being marketed. Pastures have played out and livestock is being fed. Business of all kinds is dull.—C. C. Cross.

Wabauunsee—We had a 2-inch rain Friday night as well as a recent killing frost and several light frosts. Pastures are dead. A few farmers have begun husking their corn. All wheat drilling is finished. Eggs, 27c; spring chickens, 14c; wheat, 95c; oats, 47c.—G. W. Hartner.

Colorado Crops

Dry weather during the present month has greatly reduced pasture and range conditions in Colorado. According to recent Government reports Colorado pastures and ranges average 60 per cent, while the condition of open ranges alone is 75. In about one-eighth of the state, pastures and ranges are good and in the other seven-eighths conditions are either

(Continued on Page 21)

The Wreckers

(Continued from Page 11)

"Dig it up and let's have a look at it." He didn't know where to look for the blue-print, but just then his boy, stenographer came back and found it for us. The shop whistle had blown and it was quitting time, so Kirgan told the boy he could go on home. When we were alone again I unrolled the blue-print and we began to study it carefully with an eye to the possibilities.

At first the facts threatened to bluff us. The blue-print engineers' map was an old one, but it showed the spurs and side-tracks, the stations and water tanks. Since the lost engine had been standing at the western end of Portal City yards, we didn't try to trace it eastward. To get out in that direction it would have had to pass the round-house, the shops, the passenger station and the headquarters building, and, even at that time of night, somebody would have been sure to see it.

Tracing the other way—westward—we had a clear track for ten miles to Arroyo. Arroyo had no night operator, so we agreed that the stolen engine might easily have slipped past there without being marked down. Eight miles beyond Arroyo we came to Banta. The first night station west of Portal City. Here, we figured it, the wild engine must have been seen by the operator, if by no one else. Banta was an apple town, and the town itself might have been asleep, but the wire man at the station shouldn't have been.

"Let's hold Banta in suspense a bit, and allow that by some means or other the thieves managed to get by," I suggested. "The next thing to be considered is the fact that the Ten-Sixteen must now have been running—without orders, we must remember—against the Fast Mail coming east. The Mail didn't pass her anywhere—not officially, at least; if it had, the fact would show up in some station's report to the despatcher's office."

At this, we hunted up an official time-card and began to figure on the "meet" proposition. The Fast Mail was due at Portal City at twelve-twenty, and on the night in question it had been on time. Making due time allowances for inaccuracy in the yard watchman's story, the missing engine could hardly have left the Portal City yard much before ten-forty-five.

The Fast Mail was scheduled at forty miles an hour. Its time at Banta was eleven-fifty-three. Allowing the 1016 the same rate of speed in the opposite direction, it would have passed Banta at eleven-twelve or thereabouts. Hence there would still be forty-one minutes running time to be divided between the eastbound train and the westbound engine. In other words, the meeting-point, with the two running at the same speed, would fall about twenty minutes west of Banta.

When we tried to figure this meeting-point out we were stuck. Banta lay in the lap of an irrigated valley in the hogback, a valley which the diverted waters of Banta creek had turned into an orchardist's paradise. West of the town the railroad ran thru a hill country, winding among the spurs of the Timber Mountain range and heading for the Sand Creek desert where Mr. Chadwick had had his adventure with the hold-ups.

Where Was the Passing Point?

Tracing the line on the blue-print, we hunted for a possible passing point, which, according to the way we had things doped out, should have been not

more than fourteen miles west of Banta. There was a blind siding ten miles west, but beyond that, nothing east of Sand Creek, which was twenty-one miles farther along; at least, there was nothing that showed up on the map. The ten-mile siding might have served for the passing point, but in that case the crew of the Fast Mail would surely have seen the 1016 waiting on the siding as they came by. And they hadn't seen it; Kirgan said they had been questioned promptly the following morning.

Tho I had been over the road with Mr. Norcross in his private car any number of time since we had taken hold, I didn't recall the detail topographies clearly, and I couldn't remember anything about this siding ten miles west of Banta. So I asked Kirgan.

"That siding isn't in any such shape that the Fast Mail could get by without seeing a 'meet' train on the side-track, is it?"

The big master-mechanic shook his head.

"Hardly, you'd think. I reckon we're up a stump, Jimmie. That siding is part of an old 'Y' at the mouth of a gulch that runs back into the mountains for maybe a dozen miles or so. They tell me the 'Y' was put in for the Timber Mountain Lumber outfit when they used the gulch for their shipping point. They had one of their saw-mills up in the gulch somewhere, but the business died out when they got the timber all cut off."

This time I was the one who did the cat-and-grasshopper act.

"Tell me this, Mart," I put in quickly. "The Timber Mountain company is one of the Red Tower monopolies: did it have a railroad track up that gulch connecting with our 'Y'?"

"Why, yes; I reckon so. I'm not right sure that there ain't one there yet. But if there is, it's been disconnected from the 'Y'. I'm sure of that, because I went in on that 'Y' one day with the wrecker."

You'd think this would have settled it. But I hung on like a dog to a root.

"Say, Mart," I insisted, "this 'Y' siding we're talking about is just around where the Ten-Sixteen ought to have met the Mail; so far as we can tell by this map it's the only place where it could have met it. And the old gulch track would have been a mighty good hiding-place for the stolen engine!"

"There ain't any track there," said Kirgan, shaking his head; "or, leastwise, if there is, it hasn't any rail connection with our siding, just as I'm tellin' you. We'll have to look farther along."

Somehow, I couldn't get it out of my head but that I was right. Our guesses all went as straight as a string to that 'Y' siding ten miles west of Banta, and I was sure that if I had been talking to Mr. Van Britt I could have convinced him. But Kirgan was awfully hard-headed.

"It's supper time," he said, after we had mulled a while longer over the map. "To-morrow, if you like, we'll take an engine and run down there. But we ain't goin' to find anything. I can tell you that, right now."

"Yes, and to-morrow we may have the new general manager, and then you and I and all the others will be hunting for some other railroad to work on," I retorted.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Feed Boosts Dairy Profits

BY J. H. FRANSDEN

WHILE we do not consider it practicable to feed grain to Kansas cows on good pasture, we would like to emphasize the fact that when pastures begin to dry up that some additional feed should be given to all high producing cows. If this is not done, it will be impossible to keep up a steady milk flow or general good condition of cows, both of which are so necessary if cows are to do their best during next season's fall freshening and winter production. By watching his cows the good feeder will soon discover the amount of feed necessary to keep up milk flow and maintain cows in good flesh.

E. A. Hanson, a Minnesota dairy expert, reports that 300 cows fed grain while on pasture averaged 301.9 pounds of butterfat in a year, the average yearly feed cost being \$49.35. Seven hundred cows fed pasture only averaged only 237.6 pounds of butterfat, the average yearly cost being \$41.87.

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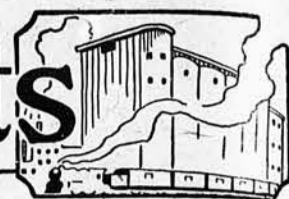
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Business and Markets



By John W. Samuels

MOST of the difficult and trying situations that arose during the month of October have been adjusted and the outlook for farming and business in general is far more favorable than it has been at any time before in the present year. Since the passing of the coal and railroad strikes came a settlement of the quarrel between Greece and Turkey that for the present seems to assure the future peace of Europe and the world at large. The reaction of this on business of all kinds has been extremely gratifying.

Business Shows Improvement

"Measured by almost any yardstick," says the First National Bank of Boston in its last monthly review, "business is rapidly improving, and the much heralded 'active fall business' has materialized. The volume of manufacturing is not far from normal and car loadings are now larger than at any time since October, 1920, and show marked increases over last year. The general price level has increased about 12 per cent since January of the present year, while wholesale prices, mainly on raw materials have advanced about 14 per cent since June 1, 1920."

Production and trade activities are generally being carried on in larger volume than a year ago. In agriculture 10 of the 18 farm products for this year show a gain over the five-year period from 1916 to 1920.

In the United States, the credit situation is favorable to a general expansion of business. Compared with a year ago, interest rates are down. The discounting resources of the federal reserve system are ample, as shown by the fact that the present ratio of capital to loans is 78.3 as compared to a legal requirement of from 35 to 40 per cent. Domestic credit facilities are strengthened by a decline in the exports and an increase in the imports of gold, altho this situation is weakening the possibility of trade with foreign countries.

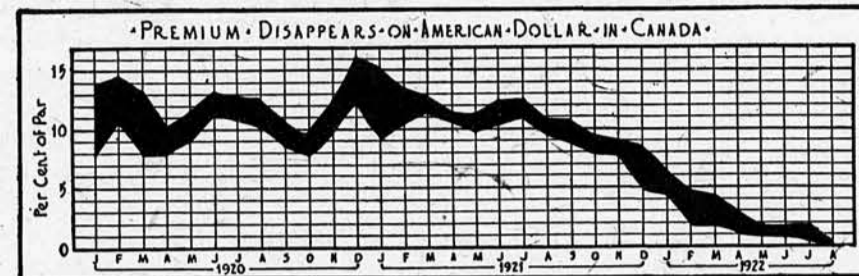
Some improvement in foreign exchange is expected now with the passing of the critical situation in the Near East. The Turkish war scare at first caused a break in English sterling exchange approximating 15 cents to the pound below last year's highest level. Canadian exchange has improved until the premium on the American dollar has disappeared. The accompanying chart on this page shows the monthly fluctuations of the American dollar in its Canadian premiums from January, 1920, until August, 1922.

The debts owed us by European nations is putting a serious handicap on our trade relationships with them. According to the plans of Congress and the National War Debt Commission, debts of foreign nations to this country aggregating more than 10 billion dollars must be discharged within 25 years and an interest rate of at least 4 per cent must be paid. Possibly the next Congress may see its way clear to increase the final time limit to 50 years and if this is done many financiers say it will greatly extend and improve our trade relations with these countries.

How Congress Helped Farmers

Much favorable legislation for farmers and stockmen has been enacted by Congress that should result in more orderly marketing and better prices. Among these might be mentioned the following: The Emergency Tariff act imposing duties on farm products from foreign countries; the War Finance Corporation act; a law increasing the capital of Federal Farm Land Banks; an act providing for an agricultural representative on the Federal Reserve Board; a new law providing modified interest rate on bonds of Joint Stock Land Banks; the Packers and Stockyards act; the Capper-Tincher Grain Futures act; and also an act to protect the farmers' co-operative associations from improper prosecution.

Under the last law farmers have been enabled to organize a number of co-operative associations for shipping and marketing grain, fruit, livestock and other farm products. This undoubtedly will result eventually in more orderly and systematic market-



Monthly Rise and Fall of Premium on American Dollar in Canada from January, 1920, to August, 1922, As Shown by Chart in Wall Street Journal

ing that will insure better and more satisfactory prices. This seems to be the view of marketing authorities everywhere.

Concerning the livestock outlook for the coming year, Prof. H. B. Winchester of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College says: "I feel that the outlook is excellent. Cattle feeders will make money if the cattle are bought right or if raised at home and fed out they cannot help but return a better profit assuming that they are fed with good judgment. Hogs, also will make money for their owners altho indications are that they will be handled on relatively more narrow margin than cattle."

Prices at Kansas City for practically all kinds of livestock this week show substantial advances and especially is this true of cattle. This week prime steers weighing 1,558 pounds sold at \$13.25, the highest price in more than two years. Other choice to prime grades sold during the week at \$12 up. Short fed kinds were lower, and grass fat steers were steady to strong. The car situation showed a general improvement during the week. Hog prices were steady at Thursday's advance and 20 to 30 cents higher than a week ago. Lambs are in active demand at 75 cents higher prices for the week.

Receipts at Kansas City this week were 76,830 cattle, 22,450 calves, 49,300 hogs and 45,250 sheep, compared with 71,100 cattle, 15,875 calves, 50,100 hogs, and 30,975 sheep last week and 79,350 cattle, 17,850 calves, 33,725 hogs, and 48,350 sheep a year ago.

Shortage of Beef Steers

This week's market uncovered a shortage of choice to prime steers. An increased supply of short fed steers, and normal supplies of grass fat grades. Prime steers today weighing 1,588 pounds sold at \$13.25, the top price for the season by 90 cents and the highest price in more than two years. Steers that had been warmed up from grass, with limited grain feed, met season-

able discrimination and sold lower. Any kind that had had enough grain to harden the flesh was higher. Grass fat cattle sold readily, not quotably higher, but in sufficient volume to keep the pens cleaned. Canner cows declined 25 to 50 cents, cutter and plain cows 25 cents, and choice cows were steady. Light weight veal calves were steady.

Good to choice stockers and feeders sold at strong prices, tops holding at \$7.75 to \$8.25. Medium to fairly good kinds were steady and trade in common kinds remained on a bargain basis. Some 502-pound Louisiana steers sold as low as \$3.60. Stock calves sold mostly at \$6.25.

Hogs Show Good Gains

Hog prices were on the up-grade again and closed the week 20 to 30 cents net higher in the face of fairly liberal receipts. The next two weeks will determine whether packers will be able to maintain winter packing prices below the 8-cent level. Heavy pork loins and fresh pork cuts sold sharply higher at Eastern distributing points and the advance was caused by increased demand. The top price for hogs was \$9.20 and bulk of sales were at \$8.75 to \$9.15. Packing sows sold at \$8 to \$8.25, and pigs \$8 to \$8.65.

Lambs were firm at Thursday's advance and 75 cents higher than a week ago. In the past two days choice Western lambs sold at \$14 to \$14.35, and native lambs \$13 to \$13.75. Ewes are selling at \$5.75 to \$6.50, and wethers \$7 to \$7.90. Feeding lambs are bringing \$13 to \$13.50.

Receipts of horses and mules this week were the largest of the season. The best kinds sold readily at steady prices and others were slow sale and lower.

Hides and Wool

There is but little change in the hide, wool and fur situation in the Southwest. It is a little too early for furs to start moving, and most of the spring wool clip appears to have been already

marketed. Packers filled practically all of the demand for hides and there was little opening for country hides. Fully 85 per cent of all the trade of tanners this year has gone to packers.

The following prices on green salted hides are reported at Kansas City: No. 1 hides, 13½c; No. 2 hides, 12½c; side brands, 10 to 11c; bull hides, 10 to 10½c; green glue, 5 to 6c; dry flint, 15 to 17c; horse hides, \$3.50 to \$5, apiece; pony hides, \$1.25 to \$2.50 apiece.

The following quotations are given on wool:

Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska bright medium wool, 28c a pound; dark medium, 25c; light fine, 30 to 32c; heavy fine, 20 to 25c; Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Texas light fine good staple, 30 to 35c.

Dairy and Poultry Products

This week at Kansas City butter and poultry remained unchanged from last week in prices, but eggs advanced 1 cent a dozen. Good weather and heavy storage holdings combined to keep prices down. The following quotations are reported at Kansas City:

Live Poultry—Hens, 13 to 20c a pound according to weight; broilers, 20c; springs, 17c; roosters, 10c; turkeys, 31c; toms, 26c; geese, 13c; ducks, 18c.

Eggs—Firsts, 32c a dozen; seconds, 24c; selected case lots, 38c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, in cartons, 43 to 44c; packing butter, 23c; butter-fat, 38c.

Cheese—Longhorn, 27½c a pound; Limburger, 21c; Daisies, 28c; Flats, 28½c; Prints, 27½c; Brick, 27c; imported Roquefort, 54c; imported Swiss, 49c; domestic Swiss, 26 to 38c.

Kansas City Grain Market

Farmers and grain dealers everywhere in Kansas are complaining about a shortage of cars and all classes of business are being damaged by this condition. Potatoes, apples, and vegetables in many localities cannot be marketed on account of a lack of shipping facilities and will cause the loss of thousands of dollars.

Data from different railroads shows more than 170 elevators in the state have been closed because of their inability to get cars to move the grain. They are loaded to capacity and cannot take more grain until some of that being held is shipped. Sixty-eight elevators along the Rock Island's lines in the state now are closed. One hundred elevators on the Missouri Pacific also have ceased buying.

As wheat is the main cash crop in many localities farmers because of a lack of shipping facilities are unable to meet their obligations to banks and merchants and this is causing serious distress. Unless relief is provided soon all classes of business will suffer severely.

Wheat Trade is Nervous

The wheat market at Kansas City during the week showed more or less nervousness. New high levels for the season reached last week at the close of the market were followed by a setback this week in response to an indifferent export demand and the unsettled political condition in England following the resignation of Lloyd George. December wheat futures showed losses of 1 to 1½ cents and May deliveries about 1 cent.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week were 10,193,000 bushels which is about 842,000 bushels less than a year ago. Elevator stocks of wheat at Kansas City are estimated at 3,740,000 bushels or about 30 per cent as much as was held at this time last year.

There was a strong tone this week for corn futures and all deliveries gained from 3 to 4 cents. This makes now a total recovery 11 to 16 cents from the low level reached in November of 1921. Corn exports for the week from the United States amounted to 1,743,000 bushels or approximately 1 million bushels less than a year ago.

Oats futures show losses of ½ to 1¼ cents.

(Continued on Page 24)

Armour and Grain Marketing

AFTER weighing Victor Murdock's question as to the benefit to the producer of grain of the speculative feature of grain exchanges, J. Ogden Armour, one of the heaviest speculators, replied that on the average he believed it helps the producer by stabilizing conditions. "Without the speculative future market," he explained, "no trader would buy wheat until he had it sold, and you know that sometimes you have to carry wheat a long time before you can sell it."

The question of the grain exchanges is not whether dealing in futures is beneficial in stabilizing prices, or in affording a constant market and a public price, but whether gambling is necessary to provide such a market. Mr. Armour is reputed to be one of the big speculators in grain. The exchanges afford many men having nothing to do with the grain trade a mechanism for gambling, just as the stock exchanges do in securities. The question is whether these operations by professional speculators run away with the exchanges.

If producers believe they do and that gambling on the exchanges is injurious to the producer, the answer which Armour gives to Murdock's question suggests to producers how to beat the game. Without the futures market he says, as is well understood, no trader would buy wheat until he had it sold, and wheat sometimes has to be carried a long while before it can be sold.

As a matter of fact, wheat must be and is carried until it is consumed, one-twelfth of it being carried a year, one-sixth of it 10 months or more, and so on. Since the grain must be carried, someone must carry it, and it is carried by the traders.

If they unload too slowly, the new crop will crush them. If producers carried the crop they would distribute it thru the year fairly in accordance with demand for consumption. The market would be stabilized, as it is by speculation in futures, but speculation would no longer constitute a profitable profession.

Farm Radio Flashes

By Russell S. Planck

POWER on the farm has always been a problem. Electric power, in particular, has been a desirable, but often unobtainable, help in farm work and farm comfort. About the first of this month, newspapers all over the country carried stories of experiments conducted by the United States Radio Corporation in San Francisco, which resulted in lighting an ordinary 110-volt light at a distance of 1,000 feet from the transmitting apparatus by radio power.

The Solution in Sight

Officials of the company spoke in words of prophecy, scientists mentioned "marvelous possibilities," but no one said: "From this will come the solution of the power problem on the farm."

But it is to the Kansas farmer who has no access to nearby electric transmission lines, that radio power will mean most. To the city man and to the Kansar whose land lies under a high voltage cross country transmission line, development of radio power will mean little but to the Kansar whose farm is miles from such a supply source, radio energy promises power for his machinery, lights for his home and farm buildings at a cost which will assuredly be made within his reach.

Radio Power Must Come

It will not come tomorrow, nor the next day. The inventors themselves hesitate to predict just when it will be made practicable. But it will come, for it must come. Just as the demand for steam, and gasoline power stimu-

lated and forced development of efficient and economical methods of producing and harnessing those forms of energy, so will the demand for radio power develop.

The first step, always the hardest, has been taken. Those men in their San Francisco laboratory, noticed, while working on a radio telephone transmitter, that an electric light in their workshop went on and off without apparent cause. Recording the connections of the set they were working on, they investigated. Lighting an electric light at 1,000 feet, and ringing a door bell 7 miles away by power from their telephone set, they knew they had stumbled upon the principle.

Receiver Is Simple

The receiving apparatus is simple, accounts of the invention say. It is even less complicated than the radio receivers in daily use in homes all over Kansas. There remains to the scientists the work of commercializing their invention, and bringing to the isolated farm the energy that will make easy the day's work.

The various farm electrical plants now in use are a step forward from the sputtering gasoline engine in the barn yard and the coal oil lamp in the house. But when the radio set, comprising only a compact box of apparatus and a simple aerial, and delivering unlimited quantities of electricity, makes its appearance on the farm market, if it comes at a reasonable price, the engine and batteries of the present systems will be supplanted, just as was the coal oil lamp.

Capper Poultry Club

Good Business Reputation is a Prize Worth Winning

BY RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER
Club Manager

SEVERAL girls have written letters that began something like this: "I don't believe I'll list chickens in the catalog this year, for I'm the only club girl in this vicinity, and I have so many calls for my chickens." The girls who wrote these letters did not think them unusual.

But to me it meant more than an explanation. It meant that the girl, who in every case had been in the club for a year or more before this year, had built up a good business reputation. These letters came in most instances from girls in isolated districts—that is, where they did not have the competition of established breeders, and where there were few, if any, club girls. For where there is a big, lively club, there also is competition. Isn't it fine to build up a good business reputation?

I began to ask myself what these girls had done to establish themselves in their community in such a short time. First of all, they advertised. Then, when the inquiries came, they answered at once. Even if time was short, and there was much to do, they gave their would-be purchasers all the details that would be of interest. They explained all about their birds. If they came from a well known strain, they told this. If they had won prizes, they were sure to mention them. Pictures are a decided asset and help give the prospective buyer a better idea of the birds, so a kodak picture was enclosed. If an answer did not come when Little Miss Club Girl expected it, she sent a follow-up letter. Just a few lines saying that she wondered whether her letter was misssent, and if any more information was desired, she'd be glad to give it.

Perhaps the prospective purchasers came in person to look at the chickens. They were taken out to the chicken yard, and examined the birds themselves. Little Miss Club Girl always

was careful to see that her chicken yard and house were in first class condition—a background that set off the good qualities of her birds.

These girls always were glad to make restitution in case an inferior fowl was sold. Their success lies in the fact that they were honest and gave every customer a square deal. They put themselves in the place of their customers. This year they have small flocks and do not need to list. Next year they intend to raise more chickens, and then, of course, they'll list—for advertising pays.

Rooks County Again?

It seems as if I'll have to make another trip to Rooks county, doesn't it? But there are two months left. Nothing is won by giving up—but by working hard. Club girls never give up, but they do work hard, so you never can tell how things will end. Here are the average points for counties up to October 1:

Rooks, Esther Evans.....	1042.68
Morris, Annie Laurie Edwards.....	912
Osage, Vera M. Smith.....	620.88
Linn, Elsie Morrell.....	604
Cloud, Claire Jamison.....	462
Reno, Helen Elizabeth Dale.....	391
Lyon, Bertha Bechtel.....	325.8
Finney, Nina Will.....	311.23
Wallace, Willa Swanson.....	266.2
Republic, Erma Murphy.....	248.1
Cowley, Thelma E. Kent.....	229.7
McPherson, Daisy Hartman.....	224.6

Correcting An Error

In a previous story it was announced that the prize trio of Single Comb White Leghorns offered by Mrs. E. D. Hansen of Stockton, Kan., was won by Genevieve Bender of Lyon county. This was a mistake. The trio was won by Annice Anderson of Rooks county who gathered 895 eggs with this breed. Genevieve gathered the most eggs of any girl in the Capper Poultry Club, gathering 1,188, but her chickens are Rose Comb White Leghorns, and there was no offering in this class.



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The long period of drouth in many sections of the South has caused an increased demand for millfeeds and an advance in prices of \$2 to \$3 a ton over those of three or four weeks ago.

Broomcorn Prices Steady
Broomcorn is in demand at Kansas City this week and prices are steady to higher. The following sales are reported there:

Grades for Grain Sorghums
United States Grades for Grain Sorghums, Department Circular No. 245, has just been issued by the Government.

Public Sales of Livestock
Shorthorn Cattle
Nov. 20-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association, Manhattan, Kan.

Polled Shorthorns
Nov. 4-W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 8-J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Nov. 11-Emery Johnson, Emmett, Kan.
Nov. 15-Clay County Breeders, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Sale
Scotch and Scotch topped of real merit. Sale at the farm just west of town on Santa Fe trail

Watch Nov. 9-Scotch Bulls
We sell six yearling Scotch bulls by Rosewood Dale and Butterfly Sultan.

Grade Shorthorn Steers
Are worth \$36.40 more at 1000 pounds weight than steers sired by common bulls.

Wanted Aged Shorthorn or Polled Shorthorn Bull
Several red and roan Shorthorn bulls for sale from calves to eighteen months old.

Jersey Cattle
Nov. 9-Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
Ayrshire Cattle
Nov. 1-Cubellayr Farm, Attica, Kan., sale at Harper, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Nov. 4-W. A. Prewett & Sons, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 14-E. U. Ewing & Son, Beloit, Kan.

Chester White Hogs
Jan. 9-G. A. Sanborn, Edmond, Kan.
Jan. 30-Henry and Alpha Wiemars, Diller, Neb.

Hampshire Hogs
Feb. 13-T. C. Hendricks, Diller, Neb. Sale at Beatrice, Neb.

Holmquist-Wilson Shorthorns
43 Head at Auction
Ottawa, Kansas, Saturday, Nov. 4

Chester White Hogs
Jan. 9-G. A. Sanborn, Edmond, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
Feb. 13-T. C. Hendricks, Diller, Neb. Sale at Beatrice, Neb.

Sale Reports and Other News
H. T. Hayman's Poland China boar and gilt sale at Formoso, Kan., October 16, resulted in an average of \$30 for 42 boars and gilts.

Ed Mickelson's Hereford Sale
Ed Mickelson's third annual sale of registered Herefords at his farm near Riley, Kan., last Tuesday resulted in an average

J. C. Banbury & Sons' Polled Shorthorn Production Sale
Pratt, Kansas
Wednesday, Nov. 8
55 head-11 choice bulls, 33 cows and heifers, 6 calves

Martin's Shorthorn Sale
Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. at the J. O. Martin farm 2 1/2 miles south of Harveyville and 7 miles north of Burlingame.
Harveyville, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 31
50 LOTS-12 cows, some of them with calves at foot; 5 2-year-old heifers bred to calve this winter; 12 yearling heifers; 3 2-year-old bulls; 2 yearling bulls; 8 heifer calves; 6 bull calves.

Holmquist-Wilson Shorthorns
43 Head at Auction
Ottawa, Kansas, Saturday, Nov. 4
14 Scotch Females, 27 Scotch Topped Females, 2 Scotch Bulls. The Scotch females are mostly heifers. The cows are young. A number of them will calve soon.

Shorthorns and Durocs
E. C. Smith and Son Combination Sale
Pleasanton, Kansas, Saturday, Nov. 11
20 Shorthorns-30 Durocs
SHORTHORNS-13 females, 7 bulls ranging from 9 to 16 months. A few Scotch, the rest Scotch topped, by Village Goldfinder by Greggs' Villager and Scottish Marshall, a grandson of Village Marshall.



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