

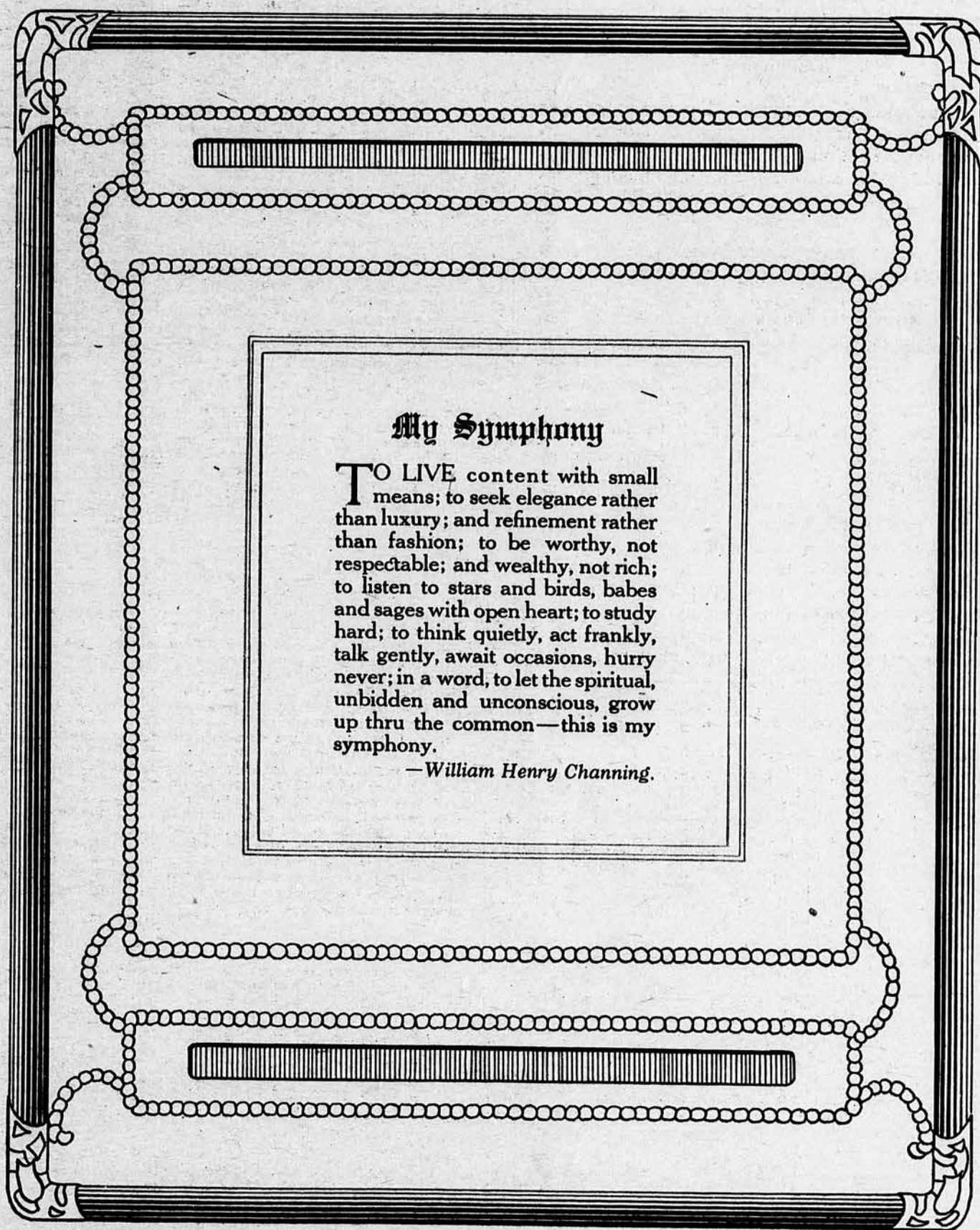
KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 62

November 29, 1924

Number 48

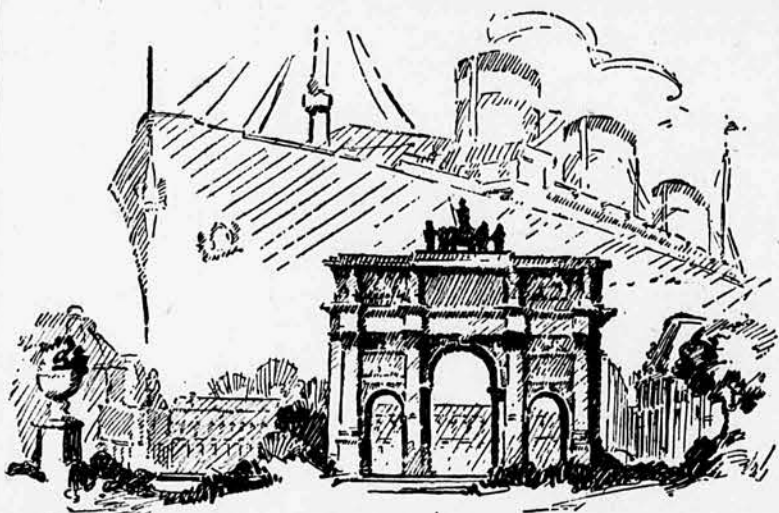


My Symphony

TO LIVE content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury; and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable; and wealthy, not rich; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages with open heart; to study hard; to think quietly, act frankly, talk gently, await occasions, hurry never; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up thru the common—this is my symphony.

—William Henry Channing.

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And the Rains Keep up Just Right in Coffee County for the Wheat

BY HARLEY HATCH

A RECENT rain of more than 1 inch provided enough moisture to keep the wheat in good condition until well toward the last of the year. In the matter of moisture this part of Kansas has been more fortunate in 1924 than most of the country; in other localities if there was not too much rain, there was too little; here there was no time in which we really lacked moisture, and there were but few days when the soil was too wet. This is a condition we cannot expect every year; had not May been too cold for crop growth, 1924 would pass into weather history as the best year on record. Corn husking was halted by the rain; the yield was holding up to the 40-bushel mark, and the price is getting back close to 85 cents. The credit for these good crops and prices is no doubt due to the Republicans; should we have poor crops and low prices at the next election we can lay the blame on the wicked Democrats.

But Drat the Wind!

An inquiry from McLouth asks about composition roofing as compared with wood shingles, and about how long good composition roofing should last in this climate. I know of one building on which slate surfaced roofing with an asphalt base was placed 10 years ago, and it is today in almost as good condition as when laid. But this roofing is on a roof having a steep slant and on which children could not play or chickens roost. I have known the same roofing to be full of holes at the end of eight years, but it was on a flat roof used by children as a playground. Wood shingles will last longer than composition roofing costing from \$2 to \$2.50 a square, but the shingles will cost twice as much and will not last twice as long. A problem with roofing in Kansas is to keep it down; our winds are hard on it; on a large roof one had better use a good quality of cedar batts every 4 feet beside the usual nails and cement. I note that in the East composition roofing, and in many cases metal roofing, is being used on dwellings to replace shingles, not only because the roofing is cheaper but also because it is more nearly fire-proof, or at least proof against sparks from the chimney.

Steers Say It's O. K.

One of the new pieces of machinery bought this fall is a feed grinder of a type that will grind corn in any condition, either in the husk, on the cob or shelled. We have given this mill a hard test, using it to grind large ears which are full of moisture, and under those conditions it makes corn and cob meal almost as fast as one can shovel it into a sack. We are feeding 18 head of long yearlings and three cows on this corn and cob meal, and so far they are doing well on it. A little later we shall shell the corn and leave the cob part out of the ration. A tractor of the 10-20 type provides just about the right power for such a mill. Some men question the wisdom of grinding corn for stock; I agree with them on grinding corn for hogs, but for young cattle I believe it pays to grind, and I know it does for horses, and especially horses past 10 years old. Our horses are getting a ration of ground corn and oats, half and half, and I don't believe it can be improved on as horse feed. It is out of the question to feed ear corn to young cattle this season; the ears are so large the stock can't handle them.

He'll Get Some Experience

From Neal comes a letter saying the writer has bought a bunch of calves which he intends to take thru the winter. He has as feed alfalfa hay, cane hay, kafir fodder and cane fodder, and will feed ground kafir and corn later. He asks "Should they be fed cottonseed meal along with the other feeds?" I take it these calves are not to be full fed for the market, but are to be wintered in a growing condition. I should

not feed any cottonseed; alfalfa hay will prove a good balance for the other feeds, but if there is not enough alfalfa I would rather buy some protein feed like oats; there is no better feed for growing calves than oats. The fodders named will provide a variety but should not make too large part of the ration, as neither kafir or cane alone will make much gain in stock. The ground kafir and corn will be good, but either would be still better if about one-third oats was mixed before grinding. Whether to buy or will depend on whether there is plenty of alfalfa hay. In full feeding calves whenever they become stalled a little on corn we find it a good plan to hold off one feed of corn and give oats instead.

Epidermis is Removed

As I write this it is not known whether the amendment giving the Kansas legislature power to classify property for taxation has carried. It has we will be in for a season of debates running for some time as the best method of classifying. So laws have in Nebraska proved a total failure. In Vermont there is a limit on the way property may be taxed or not taxed; any town has the power to release a business from taxes, and this is often done to attract new enterprises, but I never heard of any farm being relieved from tax payments. The Vermont law also provides that evidences of debt bearing 5 per cent or less shall not be taxed. This has resulted in fixing the interest rate in Vermont at 5 per cent, but money lenders find a way to eat the cake and have it, too. In making real estate loan they make the note bear 5 per cent, but—here is the work in the apple—they charge a bonus \$200 or \$400 or whatever sum the traffic will bear. Men with money seem to stick together there; in class phrase "one holds while the other skins."

Favors a Big Dam

From Overbrook comes an inquiry regarding the building of dams, artificial ponds and reservoirs in Eastern Kansas. The writer asks about the best size of Fresno or Buck scrapers to use with four horses. In his dirt it is best to use the 4-foot scraper that is classed as a 3-horse scraper in regions of lighter soil. O friend says "How do you manage to keep the dirt on the outside of the dam? The four horses will travel wider than the top of the dam." A dam of any size should be made narrower on top than what will make good track for four horses abreast. Too narrow a dam is the cause of per cent of all dams made here was ing out. He also asks "Do you take sod off where you make the dam?" By all means and in addition plow several furrows about 4 feet apart where the dam is to run, and lead them to hold the bottom. Never plow sod in a dam unless it is at the outer face. Never have the center of the dam lower than the ends. Always have a spillway sufficient to carry off the surplus water before it reaches the top of the dam. A dam with a wide top will stand a lot of overflow before giving way, but should never be called on to do it.

When You Help Others

Instead of letting your neighbor always borrow your Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, why not get a dollar bill from him for 52 issues of our paper so it could come to his address and you send us the dollar and credit will be given you on your paper for a year.

Approximately 60 per cent of the farms in Kansas are operated by the owners.

Kansas is first in the smelting and refining of zinc.

American Royal Hay Burner Had Something to Bray About

By M. N. Beeler

A WOMAN screamed and clutched at her husband—her companion's arm, as a big iron gray-hay-burner broadcast his loneliness to the echoing walls of the American Royal building. It was a lusty, hoarse and resounding protest. The acoustic properties of the big hall had responded to the occasion, and it's likely the mule was as much surprised as the fair one. A moment before the Missourian had entered the tanbark enclosure in the wake of an attendant, as the advance guard of a class of his fellows. In the center of the arena was an oblong group of men who had been able to get past the inner guard. Along one side was a \$50,000 class of Herefords. Opposite them J. Charles Yule, Canadian, was fingering familiarly the elect of American Shorthornism. Back of the white board fence rose tier upon tier of faces. The big amphitheater was comfortably full, fuller than any other daytime seating place has ever been at any other livestock show.

In all that mass of mortality the mule could not recognize a kindred spirit. He was bewildered and lonely. And he did what all mules do under similar circumstances. His long ears dropped back and his muzzle shot forward. He put every ounce of his 1,500 pounds into that bray.

Couldn't Hear L. R. Brady

Forgotten were the Herefords, the Shorthorns and the Angus. Ears were deaf to the booming voice of Col. L. R. Brady, official announcer. Trains of thought were wrecked. Sentences were broken in the midst of ponderous opinions. Listeners escaped from oft-told tales of bulls that have been. The tanbark crowd surged to the east side of the ring. The balcony spectators strained their necks. As echoes from the lone hay-burner's blast died away a score of his fellows filed into the ring, and the 26th American Royal was befittingly graced. Both are products of the great Southwest.

And both were good. And the draft horse show which forms the foundation of the mule industry and the foundation of the farm power by virtue of which farm folk were provided with the wherewithal to visit Kansas City was good. The Shorthorn exhibit was so good that Judge Yule could

have picked any one of a half dozen animals for first place in many classes and won the sage approval of scores of ringside authorities. The Hereford offering was equal to any that has ever been exhibited in Kansas City. The sheep show was a vindication of the faith that flockmasters have held thru the long lean years. The hog division attracted gratifying numbers but the quality was disappointing in a number of breeds. Chester Whites were the outstanding exhibit of the show. The poultry exhibit was the biggest of the three shows that have been held at the new building.

The Royal was so good that folks kept coming and coming. It was so good that Alex Philip missed his train to the Smoky Hill country by an hour and stayed two days longer than he

had intended. It was so good that he and Frank Meserve, who lives farther up the river, forgot their differences over the relative merits of Herefords and Galloways for a whole week. And the crowd was so big that they were lost, one from the other, for an entire day.

Jake Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, found wandering among the tanbark spectators, propounded a double barreled question to an acquaintance: "Is the Royal really as good as they say and do you think the President's agricultural commission will be able to do anything?"

"Yes and no," replied the man who had been at the Royal longer than Jake had.

"Is this truly the biggest American

Royal?" inquired John Thompson, editor of the Iowa Homestead, skeptical of the time-honored superlative. John accepted assurances gravely and with a reserve of skepticism, but later confirmed the impression from his own observation.

"I've heard this 'bigger and better' stuff before," averred John F. Case, president of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, farmer, fiction writer and editor of The Missouri Ruralist during his spare time. "What about it—is there any foundation for the statement?"

"Jawn," remarked his listener, "exercise your power of observation. Your horizon may be limited but you can perceive the uttermost boundaries of this oval enclosure. Did you ever see so many folks at a daylight stock show anywhere, any time? And folks make livestock shows." John admitted that he hadn't and that they did.

"The rumor is not without foundation," said Roger Williams, Lawrence Hereford breeder and member of the Kansas state board of administration. "I can't remember a better show here and I have attended most of them."

Woodrow Has the Lamb

E. A. Trowbridge, Missouri College of Agriculture, who tries as hard as anybody to be conservative, was frankly enthusiastic about it. Clinton Tomson, Wakarusa, with a silver cup tucked under his arm, a testimonial of his dad's ability to breed good Shorthorns and of his own ability to feed and fit a calf, wore a grin of confirmation about anything favorable that might be said of the show. Harry Reed, sheep husbandman, Kansas State Agricultural College, carried home an armful of ribbons, among them 8 or 10 purples. Tommy Dean, shepherd for the college, experienced that thrill which comes only once in a while of fitting and showing the champion wether. A. D. Webber, in charge of swine for the college, exhibited the champion pen and the champion single Duroc barrow, and the champion pen of Chester Whites.

Woodrow Homan, one of the 85 club members who exhibited at the Royal has won \$100 with his lamb this fall and still has the lamb. In the junior (Continued on Page 22.)



The Kansas State Agricultural College Stock Judging Team Won First Over 11 Other Teams at the American Royal. It was Composed of G. F. Ellis, Las Vegas, N. M.; Earl Smith, Pratt; H. H. Carnahan, Manhattan; R. W. Russell, Mankato; R. E. Sears, Eureka; C. C. Huntington, Eureka; and F. W. Bell, Coach, Manhattan

A Peek Thru the Horn of Plenty

HOSS your chair up close to the fire, neighbor, and let's have a look into old Amalthaea's cornucopia. You probably remember that Amalthaea was the one-goat dairy which supplied milk for the development and nourishment of Zeus, ward boss of all the Greek gods of mythology. It seems that the goat milk made Zeus so gratefully husky that he changed Amalthaea into a nymph and made her one of his chief lieutenants. She it was who conceived the idea of using one of her horns in decorating a booth for the first fall festival held on Mount Olympia. She filled it with all the products of the land and made the apple cart pushers, banana vendors, boot blacks and candy kitchen proprietors of that day believe Zeus was responsible for local prosperity, and his slate carried the next election by an overwhelming majority. Ever since then chambers of commerce, county agents, market gardeners, collective products exhibitors and politicians have been making the horn of plenty serve their ends.

Community Chest of 1621

It was after a good crop in 1621 that the Pilgrim Fathers instituted their first community chest drive which culminated in the big feed at Plymouth to which they invited a flock of Red Skins. If the wheat had winter killed or the chinch bugs had stripped the corn, the movement would have fallen flat. As it was they hung up a mark that we've been shooting at for 303 years.

Conditions this fall are not unlike they were the year Amalthaea won first prize for the best decorated booth in the Olympic fair and the year of the Plymouth banquet. Maybe the Republicans had nothing to do with stuffing that synthetic goat horn this year, but they are generally conceded to have won the election. Furthermore farmers feel comparatively thankful for good prices and fairly good crops, especially in Kansas. And a peek thru the little end of the horn of plenty gives a pleasing view of the future.

Kansas State Agricultural College economists predicted a seasonal slump in wheat from the high point in October. It appears now that the price got its slumping done early and is going up the incline in high. Late winter and spring months promise the best market yet. Some foundation for optimism apparently lends stability to the following college forecast:

"With the likelihood of importing countries turning to the United States for 140 to 150 million bushels more wheat than they have already taken, every bit of available surplus in this country will be needed. Because of the low quality of much Canadian and European wheat, the United States wheat, of good quality, is likely to show a good spring price advance."

"A long distance view of the corn market shows its position to be almost without parallel. The small crop of 1913 plus the carry-over, a total supply of approximately 2,584,960,000 bushels was about the same as this year's crop. The number of cattle and hogs to be fed for market the next 12

months, however, is approximately 60 per cent greater than the number fed following the light 1913 crop. Also, the short corn crop of 1913 came when there were good sized world crops of wheat. The short crop this year comes in the face of a short world's wheat crop. Later advances are therefore to be looked forward to."

That's a sensibly optimistic and reasonably sound, view to take of the corn situation. Let's hope the advance obtains, but it may not. There's a lot of sappy corn going to market right from the field. Many farmers are getting in a sweat to unload while prices are good. F. E. Montgomery, Osage county, was hauling corn to the station from his corn picker elevator the other day for 84 cents, 70 pounds to the bushel. Along the Wakarusa bottoms where the corn contains more water it was bringing 1 cent a pound. Everywhere there is a tendency to get out from under the crop while high prices last. If that tendency develops into a crop dump the time and place clauses of the law of supply and demand will be violated and corn sellers will be haled into the court of practical economics.

Never was a sane marketing program in greater need. The short crop of merchantable corn elsewhere in the United States bodes well for Kansas farmers if they do not forget that time and place provision. The market is like a steer. Too much corn at the wrong time and the wrong place will throw it off its feed even tho it is potentially capable of consuming enormous quantities of grain.

The college economist further avers, and seemingly correctly, that:

"Several different conditions in the cattle situation point to an improvement in the cattle market after summer and fall fed supplies are in. The latter are proving adequate for the time being except for light weight corn-feds of quality which are scarce enough to maintain a strong price."

"With lighter shipments of stockers and feeders back to the country than a year ago and an apparent disposition on the part of feeders to short-feed for a nearby market or carry-over until next summer and fall, the in-between spring market appears to have more than usual prospects for strengthening prices."

Europe Will Need Meat?

"A glance at the United States situation shows that apparently there are fewer hogs in sight for next year than any time since 1920. The corn situation indicates lighter weight hogs, and the trend of hog production in Europe is about the same as here. All the factors in the hog situation seem to mean more than an even chance for higher hog prices."

The fact that there are fewer steers on long feed and a shortage of hogs will tend to create an artificial surplus of corn even tho the crop is short. Let's hope, however, that the shortage is extensive enough and the demand elastic enough to protect us from an inclination to pour our sappy corn down the gullet of a satisfied market with the goat's horn in the role of funnel.

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906,
at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of
Congress of March 3, 1879.

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KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year in Kansas and Colorado.
All other states \$2 a year

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE asked several person why they do not vote," writes Perry Simpson of Natoma. "Generally it is lack of faith in political parties and in government. One voter said he voted but that he didn't think it was of much importance, for the farmers had always been robbed and he guessed they always would be.

"One man said one of the old parties would win, and that they both stand for big business and interest on stocks and bonds, that the accumulation of wealth and interest was eating up all the masses could produce and it did not give the common herd any chance for betterment, or to get good up-to-date homes. One voter said when he talked for his candidate and his party people called him a red foreigner working for Bolshevism; that he had better move to Russia or Germany. This man is a native born American and so were his parents and grandparents. He did not like to endure the odium of public opinion and so said that he would stay at home and keep his mouth shut and the country could go to hell; that he could stand it just as long as the rest of the people could; that we are moving toward a state of anarchy or Bolshevism as fast as 100 million people can be moved and as fast as the two old parties can move them."

This is interesting. However, there is nothing to indicate that any considerable number of people take this pessimistic view. There is, I think, a great deal of indifference. Many voters do not try to give public questions any study, and a good many who do try do not go about it intelligently. Take the case of the hopeless, disgruntled voter who is quite certain the farmers and laboring men are being systematically and constantly robbed; I apprehend that he has never seriously undertaken to find out whether that is true. If they are being robbed just who is doing the robbing? If he can furnish the proof concerning this general charge maybe we can begin to get somewhere.

There has been a good deal of loose talk about some vague organization that is robbing the masses; I have been hearing it for 50 years, and those who made the charge 50 years ago were just as certain about it as those who make the charge now, and just as vague when it came to proof of the truth of their charge.

Great Red Dragon, Maybe?

DURING the last campaign Senator Shipstead of Minnesota and others made the statement that a certain organization—they did not specify who composed it—had raised the price of wheat and corn for political purposes. That meant that this organization absolutely controls the price of grain in the United States. Two years ago Senator Shipstead was swept into the United States Senate on a wave of discontent occasioned by the disastrous slump in the price of farm products. If Shipstead has the correct information then this all-powerful organization of predatory wealth must have fixed the price of farm products at the time of his election, knowing that the effect would be to create discontent and therefore swell the vote for Shipstead. In other words, this nefarious organization deliberately entered into a conspiracy to forward his political ambitions.

In his pre-election statement Senator LaFollette made the unqualified declaration that there was an organization of individual and corporate wealth in this country which absolutely dominated the Government and had done so for 25 years. In the next breath he told his audience of the beneficial measures he had succeeded in getting on the statute books. If this organization of which he spoke has absolutely dominated the Government during the last 25 years, how did it happen that LaFollette was able to get these beneficial measures enacted into law?

Unfortunately we have a good deal of loose thinking in this country, and also considerable loose talking.

Three Cheers From Stresemann

A FACTOR that some correspondents reported would turn thousands of Germans from LaFollette to Coolidge was the banqueting of the American ambassador to Germany, A. B. Houghton, in St. Louis, Omaha and other centers. Houghton told the Germans that the Dawes plan had saved Germany and the Germans were grateful for it, and he illustrated in detail what he

meant, by describing German conditions before and after. His return from Berlin to take part in the campaign was resented by the Democrats and LaFolletteites, but welcomed by the Republicans.

Now the German Foreign Minister, Stresemann, in his keynote speech in the national convention of the People's party at Dortmund, pays tribute to the principal "enemy countries" for their good faith in carrying thru the Dawes plan and London protocol. He threw down the challenge to the monarchists, who would have destroyed Germany by rejecting these overtures. And finally he took the unusual step of expressing approval of the election of Coolidge and Dawes. In this speech he declared that "the Germans welcomed President Coolidge's victory because it insures continuance of the Republican administration's policy towards Germany."

Those Germans in America who switched from LaFollette to Coolidge toward the end of the campaign will anyhow admit that Ambassador Houghton gave them straight goods from the home country.

Down the Lanes of Stenay

On the morning of November 11, 1918, the 89th Division took the village of Stenay, France, the former home of the German Crown Prince, at the point of the bayonet. This poem records the thoughts of a wounded soldier who went back down the long, long trail.

What can a crippled soldier do?
Gardening, a bit; odd jobs, a few—
The days are past when, bold and free,
I roamed the lanes of Stenay.

I'd friends and comrades then, a score;
(Count the white crosses at Romagne)—
Now I go limping loneliness,
Down the green lanes of Stenay.

The "Christ" that at the crossroads stands
Saw us go forth, in eager bands,
When war's alarm, fierce and high,
Rang thru the lanes of Stenay.

He saw all go—but few return.
Ah, gentle Christ! did'st Thou not yearn
To stay the feet that hurried by
Down the long lanes of Stenay?

Past are the anguish and the fears,
Silent the laughter and the tears;
Yet still their echoes come to me
In haunted lanes of Stenay.

When I in churchyard earth am laid
There'll be another soldier shade
To join that ghostly company,
Whose feet, at night, go tramping by—
(So wearily, so eerily!)
Down the dark lanes of Stenay.

Restoring an Abandoned Farm

YOU have heard of the abandoned farms of New England. Here is a story of the experience of a Topeka family on one of these places. Mr. and Mrs. McArthur and daughter some eight years ago went back to Maine and bought one. There was a large orchard on it but the trees had been so neglected that they had nearly ceased to bear, and many were dying. The brown-tailed moth was the worst enemy but there were others.

Bringing that orchard back to bearing looked like a hopeless task but the Kansas family had courage. The first thing it did was to cut down and turn into firewood the trees that were so diseased as to be hopeless. There were more trees than necessary so that after the diseased trees were cut out there were still enough for the ground. Then the remaining ones were treated for the brown-tailed moth and other insects and diseases until they were restored to health. The weeds and water sprouts were cleaned out, the ground was cultivated and fertilized and the trees were grafted to improved varieties.

It was no small job. For five or six years the outgo was greater than the income, so far as the orchard was concerned, but the McArthurs at last began to see a substantial reward for their labor. Last year this old orchard, which had reached the

point where the yield was 25 barrels a season and pretty poor fruit at that, produced 500 barrels of good apples. This year it increased to 90 barrels, which were sold at \$3 a barrel net. Mr. McArthur, who is visiting with friends in Topeka brought with her some specimens of the fruit. Bellflowers, Baldwins and others. That is not all; the family is restoring the old farm to fertility. It has demonstrated what the Maine folk said was an impossibility, that alfalfa can be grown there. But the great achievement was the bringing back of the old orchard. There has been much work in this, but I gathered from Mrs. McArthur that it has been more a labor of love than a drudgery.

Huge Markets are Near

WORK that is pleasant is after all play. What is what you do not like that is work. What you like to do is play.

The question naturally asked is at what price can one of these old farms be got? I understand that if they have been stripped of timber the price of the land is small. However, I gather that one of these farms is no place for a lazy man. They can be restored to fertility only by hard work, cultivation and fertilization. The purchaser would have to figure on two or three years in which his outgo would be greater than his income. Unless he was hopeful and industrious he probably would get discouraged before the farm would begin to pay. Furthermore the purchaser ought to have a reserve to begin with so his family could live on the side of the income from the farm for three or four years.

But the farms are within easy reach of the best market of the world. A man can find ready sale for almost anything the farm will produce. There are few cattle in Maine, but it might become a great dairy state.

I am not advising any Kansas family to go to Maine. If you have a good Kansas farm you had better stay with it. I am telling this story to show what intelligent work and patience will do. It is worth while to restore an old abandoned farm and a nearly ruined orchard and make both productive. In the United States we have little idea of our possible resources. The agricultural lands could be made to produce three times as much as now. The United States is capable of feeding the world, but it would be useless to increase production to any such extent until we have a vastly better system of distribution.

Decent Regard for Other Nations

AMERICANS have reason to be satisfied with the way our Department of State has handled the case of the killing of our minister in Persia, Mr. Imbrie.

Persia has punished the persons responsible for the murder, and has agreed to pay \$110,000 damages. This money is to be put into a trust fund, the interest of which is to be used in educating Persian students in American universities and colleges. It is the second instance of our altruism in recent years; the first was the Chinese indemnity paid on account of the Boxer rebellion. Other nations took the indemnity, but the United States said to China "This fund shall be used to help educate Chinese youth."

This generous act was a good national investment. All Americans traveling in China tell the same story; there is a friendly feeling toward the United States. Now this may seem remarkable in view of the fact that for many years Chinese immigration has been barred by our Government. The Chinese seem to understand that the United States does not have any feeling of animosity toward the Chinese, but fear further racial trouble if Chinese immigration should be unrestricted.

Trouble Down the Line

THE feeling in Japan toward the United States probably is more intense than that of the Chinese ever was. The reason is that Japan is a powerful and proud nation. The Japs feel they are entitled to as much consideration as any other people, and they are justified in such a belief. There was a gentleman's agreement under which the immigration question was being solved in a friendly way. The number of Japs in the

United States was not increasing. There was no need of insulting Japan or hurting the pride of a great people. The United States gained nothing by the act except the probability of future trouble.

Independent Souls Get Restless

WHY," asks a reader, "is it that third parties generally get nowhere?" Well, one of the reasons is that third parties lack cohesion and discipline. When men leave old parties and join new movements it is an indication that they do not brook restraint. They want to run things themselves, and as soon as the new party is formed these independent souls begin to get restless and suspicious of other members. A row soon starts and lacking effective leadership the new party is likely to go on the rocks. There are enough dissatisfied voters in the country to win at any general election if they could get together—but they will not do this.

Ben Will Make Good

AM of the opinion that the new governor, Ben Paulen, will start in with the friendship of the people of Kansas. There was much talk about Klan and anti-Klan during the campaign, but it was proved that Ben Paulen had made no promises and was under no obligations to the Ku Klux Klan. I feel certain also that he intends to make a good governor. It is only fair to say that I cannot recall a man who has been elected governor who did not wish to be efficient.

Some failed to a large extent and all failed to some extent, but all wished to go out of the office with the verdict of a majority of the people; "He was a good governor." Wherein they failed was the result of mistaken judgment. They were persuaded that a certain political course was necessary when it was a bad policy. A candidate for governor is prone to promise more than he can perform, and the people are apt to expect more than they have reason to ask.

Governor-elect Paulen has not made many promises, therefore he does not have so hard a task ahead as some of his predecessors.

Can Expenses Be Reduced?

IF THE people are expecting that their taxes will be reduced they are going to be disappointed. The expenses of state government might be cut down but I do not think they will be, and I am not certain that a majority of the folks would be willing for the legislature to do the things necessary to reduce expenses.

I do not believe the people owe it to any young man or woman to give him or her a higher education. I believe that having furnished the grounds and buildings and general equipment for the educational institutions the state has done quite enough, and those who get the higher education should pay for it.

But if a bill such as I would like to see passed by the legislature were introduced you would see an institutional lobby at the state house that would make any previous lobby seem small and insignificant by comparison. We would be told that it was an effort to destroy our whole educational system, and make Kansas a hissing and a byword among all people of education and progress. The bill would never get out of the committee to which it was referred.

One House of 30 Members

THERE is no need of two bulky houses of the legislature. I think the state's business could be done much better and with less expense by a single house of 30 members, but I do not expect to see such an amendment to our constitution proposed, to say nothing of getting enough votes in both houses to submit it to a vote. If it were submitted to the people I believe it would carry, but it will not be submitted.

We complain a good deal about the cost of government but people get just about as good a government as they demand.

Going to Make Some Money?

GOVERNMENT owned ships have not as a rule been a paying investment, and there has been a growing demand that the Government sell them to private corporations and get out of the shipping business. But it was not easy to find buyers, and the Government was forced to continue sailing them as Government property. President Coolidge decided that so long as the Government had to run the ships they should be operated on a business basis. The Merchant Marine was put under the control of one man, and he was given a pretty free rein. To the pleasant surprise of the President two of the Government ships are making money, and the rest are doing better than was expected. So the Government may make a success of the Merchant Marine after all.

D'You Think Kids Should Work?

THE Child Labor amendment permitting Congress to regulate conditions under which minors under 18 labor may have a hard time securing the necessary three-fourths vote of the states. Georgia started off by refusing to ratify, and Massachusetts has followed suit.

It will require the approval of 36 states before the proposed amendment becomes a part of the Constitution. Just now such a ratification cannot be expected, but there is no time limit on ratification. If the requisite number of states can be persuaded to ratify within the next 10 years it will become part of the Constitution, and if 36 states have not ratified within 10 years the time will be extended. I think the fight will go on until the proposed amendment is ratified—or definitely defeated by the action of more than 12 states.

Answers to Anxious Inquirers

MRS. J.—Love and kindness are potent factors in controlling the conduct of men and women. I would say that they will work all right in 9 cases out of 10, but in the tenth case about the only thing that is effective is a smash on the nose or a punch on the jaw. That is the only thing that some men can understand.

SPIRITUALIST—I am interested in your statement that prior to the election you had a communication from Abe Lincoln in which he gave you a tip that Coolidge was certain to be elected. I am sorry, however, that you did not call up Andy Jackson after the election and jot down a few of his expressions when he got the returns.

PHILOLOGIST—I am not interested in the discovery of new words. In my opinion we have entirely too many. Ten thousand words are plenty to express more ideas than 999 out of 1,000 people have. Yet there are, in our language, more than 400,000 words, in other words about 400,000 more than we need.

DENNIS—I cannot agree with you that your friend was unreasonable in complaining because during a wake you hit him over the head with a brick. If you had used a soft brick his complaint might have been unjustified, but you admit it was a paving brick. I think you should apologize.

INDIGNANT WIFE—I agree with you that it was impolite for a husband who was playing whist with his wife for a partner to interrupt the game while he turned his life partner across his knee and spanked her; but then if she was his partner and trumped his ace what was the poor man to do?

MOLLY—You ask if it is a good thing to marry at 18. Well, sometimes, Molly, and more often not. Some girls have sense enough at 18 to make fine wives and few, a very few, boys of 18 have sense enough to make good husbands, but the percentage is mighty small.

E. J.—The psychological effect of a job on a man's opinions is undoubtedly very great. I was raised on a farm and cannot now call to mind a single case where I have heard a steer bawl while eating out of a full manger, if the food pleased his appetite.

J. W.—I do not know what your experience will be but I do not now recall a case of a man who borrowed \$5, saying that he would be sure to pay me the following day, who did not have a lapse of memory.

ALFRED—There is no specific definition of a fool. I would say, however, that the man who pays 75 cents for a drink of bootleg whisky is entitled to a front seat in a general assembly of fools.

What People Expect From Congress

THE tremendous vote—the largest recorded in our political history—that continues President Coolidge in the White House is an expression of confidence. Also it is an unmistakable mandate.

Within a few weeks, Congress—not the newly elected Congress, but the holdover body—will again assemble. From December 1 to March 4 is a short time for undertaking an extensive or elaborate legislative program, but the country doesn't need that kind. The President and his party stood frankly for a few things—sound fundamentals—and I have no doubt this appealed mightily to thousands of folk thruout the country and contributed measurably to Republican success.

That the country neither needs nor expects an elaborate program of legislation serves to bring into clearer relief the needs that do exist—needs to the solution of which legislation can and should contribute constructive aid and suggestion.

Both the President and his party are committed to a sound program of aid in restoring the prosperity of the agricultural industry. "I want profitable agriculture permanently restored," says the President.

Contributions to this end should advance along three or four avenues.

We must give more attention to co-operative marketing. Opportunities for government activity in fostering group action among producers in marketing should be searched out.

Existing law should be modified and expanded in every particular that will encourage our producers to put themselves in position to have more to say in determining what they shall get for their products.

Opportunities also exist for helpful Government co-operation in restoring the farm industry to stable prosperity in relation to foreign markets for surplus farm products. Old markets should be restored in every possible degree and new markets found and fostered. Here is another avenue for helpful Government action. The readjustment of the freight rate structure

is yet to be accomplished. This should be undertaken in a spirit of fairness to all parties. Costs of transportation are not now equitably distributed.

The farmer is at distinct disadvantage because his is a long haul product. He is entitled to such concessions as will put his transportation costs on a parity with those of other shippers. This is not railroad baiting. It is simple justice and fair play, and this task must not be shirked. President Coolidge and the Republican national platform are committed to it.

Tariff schedules, too, should be given close scrutiny and an overhauling in every particular where investigation reveals the duty is in excess of the difference in the cost of production in the American and in the foreign factory. A tariff that protects our industries to that degree is alone defensible. Such a tariff is an assurance of prosperity to industry and of profitable employment to the worker. Duties in excess of that basis are extortion and should be unsparingly weeded out.

The spread between the purchase price of things the farmer buys and the sale price of the things he sells is one of the big factors in the farmer's problem. The farmer is admittedly on an unfair basis at this time. Tariff schedules should be examined to discover if in any particular tariff duties contribute to this spread. If so, such schedules should be adjusted to wipe out the discrimination. That is too big a job possibly to attempt at a short session, but sooner or later it will have to be done.

"Truth-in-fabric" legislation is meritorious and in the interest of fair play. This legislation should be considered and an appropriate act passed. Every farm organization has declared for it.

While these proposals are of first importance to the farming community they are without exception in the ultimate interest of the entire community. It has long been agreed that general prosperity can only be assured when all groups that make up the general business fabric are enjoying a fair and reasonable degree of prosperity. Con-

gress should give consideration to these things in the interest of the whole country.

Also the verdict of the ballots is rightly to be interpreted as popular approval of American participation in the World Court of International Justice.

With reservations that amply and expressly safeguard American sovereignty and with express limitation that bars American entry into the League of Nations, President Harding and Secretary Hughes proposed this great contribution toward an enduring world peace. President Coolidge accepted it. The Cleveland convention committed the Republican party to it. The people by their votes have now approved it.

It is clearly up to the Senate to accept the verdict and to facilitate the accomplishment of the people's will. Co-operation in the interest of peace and prosperity in world affairs on a basis that in no degree impairs American independence is a grand conception in keeping with the best American traditions. It is a contribution to world progress. It should not be delayed.

Above all else, the public verdict recorded in the election is an emphatic approval of economy. In less than two years President Coolidge has made a place for himself in American annals as a hardboiled, uncompromising economizer. The people want him to augment that record.

The duty is emphatically laid upon Congress to save money.

There's only one way to save money. That is to cut spending. It's up to Congress to save just that way. That means drastic, determined, unremitting scrutiny of appropriations.

In no particular will the victors in the recent election be held to stricter accountability by those who gave them power and authority. It will not prove an easy nor a pleasant task, but it must not be shirked.

Arthur Capper



Ethel Leginska Woke 'Em Up in New York Recently With Her Opera "The Rose and the Ring," Which Isn't Easy to do There

Here's One of the Floats in the Recent San Joaquin, California, Potato Day Parade



Robert D. Carey, Former Governor of Wyoming, Chairman of the New National Agricultural Commission

On the Sands of Kish, Where an Expedition From Oxford is Digging Into Early Civilization of the Human Race



Children in the Near East Orphanage at Alexandropol Say "America We Thank You" to Faraway Friends



Miss Mildred Funk and Jesse E. Early Were Married Recently in a Lion's Cage at San Francisco



There is 6 Million Feet of Lumber in This Raft, Which is on the Columbia River, Headed for the Mill, and the World's Markets



To the Right is a Typical Fall Scene, of a Boy and a Gun and a Dog, Looking for the Fur Crop



Fred Smith, to the Right, is Talking Over the New Crosley WLW Broadcasting Station at Cincinnati



The Young Lady Below is Wearing a Combination Petticoat and Bloomers



To the Left is Capt. R. E. Brunswick of the French Blue Devils and a Bronze Palm He Placed on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Washington

To the Right is Mrs. Rose E. Barrett, City Manager of Warrenton, Ore., Who Has Devised 52 Ways to Cook Prunes



These Italian Fascisti are Taking the Oath of Allegiance to the King, in the Ancient Roman Forum



Here are Two Men Who Make Bees Pay

By Clayton L. Farrar

FRANK HILL of Sabetha is doing mighty well with bees. Twenty years ago he was a poultry raiser. The capture of a stray swarm of bees started him into honey production. He now has 400 colonies. White clover is the main honey plant. He produces a combination of comb and extracted honey. His average a colony for 10 years is about 30 pounds, while the yield has run from nothing in 1914 to 100 pounds a colony in 1916. A 60-pound average was procured in 1924.

G. F. Wagner of Stockdale, known by his fellowmen as "Doc," has accomplished some remarkable results by growing his own honey crop, Sweet clover. His cash crops are Sweet clover seed and honey. His farm is far enough back in the hills so the only source of nectar is from his own plantings. This makes it possible to find out what Sweet clover is capable of producing. The first year Doc had 5 acres of Sweet clover and took 2,000 pounds of honey from his bees, which he sold for \$400. This season he had a much larger acreage of Sweet clover, and his 55 colonies produced 8,000 pounds of honey, or 150 pounds a colony.

Pullman Offers Scholarship

THE Pullman Company has offered 20 scholarships of \$250 each to the agricultural colleges making the most efficient showing every year in the contests at the International Live Stock Exposition. The fund is to be administered by trustees chosen by the directors of the exposition, and is to be lent to deserving students who would otherwise not be able to get a training in agriculture.

'Twas 50 Years Ago

SAMUEL WATSON, who lives 7 miles west of Miltonvale, was judge of the election in Oakland township this year—he served in the same capacity at the first election a half century ago!

"H. W." Will Have to Work

THE agricultural census of 1925 in Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Osborne, Ottawa, Republic, Russell, Saline, Smith and Washington counties, the second Kansas district, will be in charge of H. W. Avery of Wakefield.

'Ras With the Gophers

FIFTY farmers in the west part of Morris county have united in a war on gophers—with the help of Paul Gwin, county agent, and A. E. Oman of the agricultural college. This includes Julius Tuepker, H. H. Fisher, John Becker, R. N. Johnson, Roy

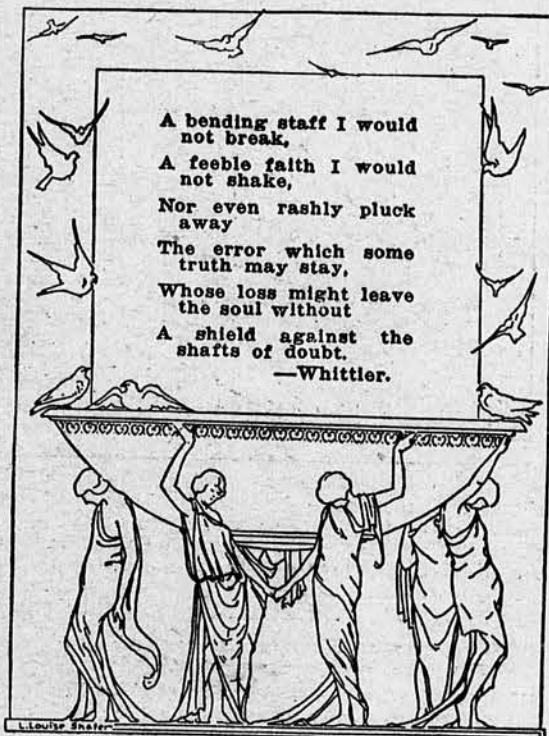
Reed, J. R. Henry, A. H. Jacobs, W. T. Davis, W. D. Francis, L. E. Markley, Oscar Francis, H. O. Love, H. B. Harmon, M. R. Peterson, W. O. Thomas, E. F. Vance, H. J. Herpich, W. W. Roy, T. A. Ballantyne, Marvin Hodson, George Tompkins, Charles Orr, A. C. Sturgis, C. J. Peterson, Theo Anderson, Sam Hedstrom, D. P. McCoy and John Steely.

Harvested Kafir With a Combine

FRANK ROLLO of Larned harvested his kafir with a combine this year. Bundles were placed against the sickle, which cut off the heads, and they went on thru the machine. His kafir averaged 20 bushels an acre, and the milo 25.

Peace Will Reign, Maybel

THE official count in the recent election shows that Mrs. Fannie Christian of Grant township, Pawnee county, was elected both constable and justice of the peace in that township. Her election is the result of a practical joke on the part of



her friends. Halloween night, in Rozel, where she lives, she asked that extra officers be appointed to prevent undue damage from Halloween pranks. Officers were named, and nothing happened Halloween night, but the next night things were turned topsy-turvy. Her friends decided that since Mrs.

Christian manifested such a strong interest in law enforcement, they would elect her to a peace office. And they merely overdid the practical joke, electing her to two offices.

Case'll Talk Over WLS

JOHAN CASE, director of the Capper pig and poultry clubs, and the first manager of the Capper Pig Club, will talk over WLS, the Sears-Roebuck broadcasting station at Chicago, at 8:15, Tuesday, December 2; in the course of his address he will tell of the work in Kansas.

Better Get a Gun

WOLVES are getting abundant around Downs, it seems. At least Lee Smith, who lives near there declares: "I see wolves every day, and they are getting as bold as you please. They come down into the pasture in the mornings and evenings and during the day. While shucking corn I see them slinking down the corn rows. At night they raise their voices from every hilltop in the vicinity!"

8.4 Per Cent Married 'Em

JUST 8.4 per cent of the farms of Kansas have been acquired thru matrimony.

"What Used to Be"

A FEW days ago F. M. Cochran of Havensville changed cars at Valley Falls; he recalled that his father and family, when he was a boy 12 years old, camped near there in '57, when the town was named Grasshopper Falls. He also inquired about Ed Lynn, with whom he served in Company C, 9th Kansas Cavalry.

Home Wars to End?

A DAUGHTER born to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Valles of Durant, Okla., November 11 was named Armistice.

Hog Weighed 810 Pounds

GEORGE AUSTIN of Bucklin sold a hog to F. L. Fletcher, a local buyer, a few days ago that weighed 810 pounds.

Shipped a Car of Turkeys

A CARLOAD of turkeys was shipped from Wakeney recently, by a local shipper, who paid 20 cents a pound.

160 Acres Brings \$14,000

A FARMER in the Dorrance community near Russell, J. F. Major, purchased 160 acres from Ira M. Shenk recently for \$14,000.

When Will Beef Prices Improve?

BEEF cattle producers in Kansas, from the point of price, are in the lowest ranks of agricultural producers. Unfinished cattle have sold lower this fall than last, as well as lower than in any year since 1912, with the possible exception of 1921. While all other important agricultural commodities have made material price recoveries from the 1921 slump, the bulk of cattle have made little or none. The price index of beef cattle is still below 1913.

Grain finished animals have been in a better position than unfinished cattle compared to the pre-war period, but compared to last year prices since June have been lower, while the costs of production have been materially higher. For the most part cattle feeders whose stock has been marketed since July 1 have made no profit, and when it had been necessary to buy considerable corn some losses resulted.

Less Beef For Jews

The promise of a permanent recovery in cattle prices assumed from the sharp advance in the better grades of beef cattle in April was not fulfilled. The optimism caused by this advance was short-lived. The average price of the two better grades of beef cattle, after reaching a point in April, nearly \$2 a hundred higher than at the same period the year before, declined gradually until in October they were almost \$2 below those of 1923. Common beef cattle, which did not follow the early advance, have, however, followed the subsequent decline, and in October were \$1 a hundredweight below October, 1923.

This decline in the better grades of fed cattle is not ascribable to heavy supplies, for their number has been smaller since May this year than last. It probably has been due to the unfavorable industrial and financial conditions existing in the clothing and textile industries with which a large part of the Jewish population is connected, causing a poor kosher beef market; also to an unfavorable travel and summer resort season which limited demand from the channels that supply this

trade. To these special causes may be added the general slowing down of industry, with a resulting decline in prices of most commodities.

This unprofitable outcome of the summer feeding operations of this year together with the prospective small corn crop and high corn prices, has discouraged cattle feeders, and they have been indifferent buyers of unfinished cattle. Hence while the market receipts of cattle from July to October were smaller than last year, the decrease in the feeder shipments has resulted in a slaughter larger than last season.

The results of this unfortunate combination of conditions have been ruinously low prices for cattle from the growing areas. Instead of a material improvement in prices that has been eagerly looked forward to for three years past disappointment has come again. Everywhere we hear the questions: What is the matter with the cattle business? When will it improve?

The answer to the first question is simply that the marketings of cattle for three years have been larger than can be sold at a profitable price. With no possible export outlet to take the surplus, because of the large shipments and low prices for Argentine and Australian beef in Europe, the supply has been forced into domestic channels, and it has been too large, especially coming at the time of the largest production of hogs ever known.

The answer to the second is not so simple. Several conditions may bring improvement in cattle prices. The production, and consequent marketings of cattle may be reduced; the demand for beef may increase, due either to a lessened supply and higher prices for competitive meats, especially pork, or to improved industrial conditions and increased consumptive power.

The trend of cattle production is uncertain. Marketings, after declining materially in 1921, increased the next year to above the 1917 level, and much above the pre-war, and have since remained at about this point. The question is whether these heavy marketings since 1921 have represented liquidation, or whether the slaughter has been equivalent to the annual supply produced. There

has been much talk of liquidation, and undoubtedly there has been a marked decline in beef cattle in some areas since 1920—but there have been increases in others. Often this has been the situation within a single state. For instance, the general opinion has been that liquidation in Montana has been heavy, and 1923 marketings were large. But despite these marketings, the number of cattle assessed in 1924 was as large as in 1923, although certain counties showed decreases. In the Sand Hill section of Nebraska the number of cattle assessed in 1924 was the largest since 1920. There has been a decided increase in dairying since 1921, and the increasing number of veal calves adds to the meat supply.

Evidence seems to show that the possibilities of increased prices for unfinished and grass fat cattle due to decreased supplies are not great. But it now appears that there will be a considerable decrease in the number of cattle fed for market this winter, which may result in higher prices during the first half of 1925.

Drop in Hog Production?

From the standpoint of lessened supplies of other meats, especially of pork, the situation is more promising. The spring pig crop of 1924 in the surplus states, now starting to market, is smaller than last year's, and the corn situation forecasts lighter market weights. The fall pig crop of 1924 is much smaller than that of 1923, and conditions indicate that the number of sows bred for next spring will again show a marked reduction. The market supply of hogs during the summer and fall of 1925 probably will be the smallest since 1920. If industrial conditions are normal, or if they get better, as seems likely now, pork products next fall should be fairly high, and this should stimulate the demand for the lower grades of beef and help the price of grass fed beef, both steers and cows. Good prices for fed cattle next summer, due to decreased feeding, should increase the demand for unfinished cattle, especially if corn prospects are favorable.

In the Wake of the News

INDUSTRIAL America has been turning hand-springs since the election. Wall Street has had several "2-million shares" days, and the bulls have been making the welkin ring with the pep, artificial and otherwise, which they have generated. The burden of the song is that the day of glory—and prosperity—has arrived.

All right, brothers, go to it! We're for you! And more than that, we're of the opinion that there may be something in what you say. Keep on beating the tin pans, and maybe you'll presently kid most of the people into thinking there is a chance to make some money if they go into "full steam ahead." And if this happens, as it likely will, you can bet your bottom dollar that it is going to help a whale of a lot in keeping the prices of farm products up in '25.

Down Sugar Beet Trail

EVIDENTLY the folks who live along the Arkansas River Valley are going to get somewhere this time with all the enthusiasm they have kicked up over sugar beets. Ed Frizell and the rest of the brethren started something last winter when the "demonstration" sugar beet farm was born at Larned. Now Hutchinson is going to have a "demonstration" farm, and the idea also is being talked in several other towns along the river. And most all the growers made money this year. There'll be a big acreage in '25, and all likely will be well if Congress can just keep its hands off the sugar schedule. But if it takes a notion to chop off a substantial part of that protection of 1.76 cents a pound there is going to be one promising "infant" industry of Kansas that will expire at exactly that instant.

Outlook is Better With Sheep?

MAYBE the sheep business is going to pick up. Perhaps the "Kansas farm flock" is going to come into its own, after being delayed somewhat by the low price jam of the last few years. Anyhow we note with interest, that there now are 38,361,000 sheep in the United States, which are worth, at an average farm price, \$6.30 a hundred, as compared to 51,482,000 in '13, and a price of \$4.55.

And we notice, somewhat to our amazement, that the conservative person who polishes up the copy on that ponderous oracle, the Federal Reserve Bulletin, gets this out of his system in the November issue:

"The sheep industry in the United States had been declining for many years prior to the war, and while this movement continued during the war the rate of decrease was not so rapid as in the immediately preceding years. As in the case of hogs and cattle the supply on farms reached a high point

in 1919, and following the high prices prevailing in that year an exceptionally large volume of marketing resulted, so that the supply of sheep and lambs showed a considerable reduction at the beginning of 1920. Further curtailment occurred in the two following years until 1922, when the number of sheep on farms was the smallest since 1878. There was a slight increase in 1923 and in 1924, but the number is still smaller than for any period in the present century, with the exception of the last three years. The condition of the sheep-growing industry is influenced by the price of wool and by the demand for lambs. The advancing price of wool since 1921 has strengthened the price of



sheep, and the active demand for lamb products also has had a favorable effect on prices, so that there has been considerable improvement in the condition of the industry."

May it be continued!

Babel Had Town Boosters

EVER since Babel the obsession of cities has been to build towering structures to the sky. New York and Chicago are modern examples, and may go the way of Babel yet. Now it is reported that Pittsburgh's city university, in glorification of steel and of the mingled races from all climes and nations that undergird the great steel industry, will build a tower, overtopping all the sky-scrapers

known to architecture. As reported in the New York Times it is planning "to bring together the major tongues that have developed since the dispersion from Babel, and all the sciences and arts of the age of steel into a common undertaking in one skyscraping structure that will reach higher than the Tower of Babel would have reached if it had been finished."

A curious thing is the grip upon human imagination of the feature of the tower in the story of Babel. It has come down thru 40 or more centuries, and all that is remembered for the most part in the Babel narrative is the episode of the tower. The story itself, for all its powerful persistence thru the ages, is comprised in fewer than 300 words. But the actual significance of it is lost. It is a concise record of the first city-building, the first gathering of nomads into city life, the first attempts at civil life, and it relates how cities from the start tended to materialism and corruption. We hear a good deal about that even today. Most country people regard cities as nests of vice and dens of iniquity, and with a good deal of logic. Such, at any rate, was the first city, Babel.

But it was enterprising, as cities are. It intended to put itself "on the map." It grew so bumptious in its new spirit that whatever at that time corresponded to a chamber of commerce in Babel got together and highly resolved to have a genuine boom. "And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth."

Evidently the indicated height of the tower was merely the exuberance of boom language, the real objective was to build a city and "make us a name," or, as we say, to put Babel on the map. It was the first recorded instance of organized materialism. But Babel was corrupt and would have been history's most telling example of the corruptness of cities but for the singular grip that the much-touted tower obtained on men's imaginations. Pittsburgh may safely erect a tower "whose top may reach unto heaven," if it avoids the first city's vices, and is particular about "cleaning up."

Then We'll All Go Fishin'

AFTER barnstorming around for many years and going nowhere much, Kansas is at last getting lined out on a program for the conservation of its wild life—we are referring to nature—that seems to give an indication of arriving somewhere. And it's all recorded in the report of J. B. Doze of Pratt, the state fish and game warden. He shows clearly that the state is making progress in increasing the fishing and with bird life, and that presently both will be much more abundant.

Anyhow E. Gomez De Baquero Says

WE CONFESS to getting a tremendous kick out of the average opinion of Europeans in regard to the United States. They're a funny outfit; sometimes, however, it is helpful to consider the viewpoint of folks on the outside who are looking in. Anyhow we discover in a recent issue of El Sol, a liberal daily manufactured—part of the time—at Madrid, Spain, that E. Gomez De Baquero tells all about the United States, and just how crazy with the heat we are. We think it represents an average conservative European viewpoint. For that reason we, at this point, get out of the way, and put the wise brother in at bat:

Made History at Dizzy Speed

"The foreign policy of the United States is an aspect of that country's national life that throws into relief the fact that the Nation is still in the formative period of its existence. That country is like a colossal heroic statue still rough-hewn, to which the sculptor Time has not given its finished form and pediment. Therefore it seems a land of contradictions, as is quite natural, for its people are of recent origin, have multiplied with amazing rapidity, and have made history at dizzy speed, but their constituent elements are still melting in the crucible. That explains why this great Democracy, which still retains the Puritan traits of the Pilgrim Fathers, is afflicted with gross political and financial corruption; why a pacifist population endowed with a vast wealth of natural resources shows an imperialistic appetite abroad; why a society cherishing high ideals of Christian conduct and justice tolerates the barbarous custom of lynching and produces a secret organization like the Ku Klux Klan, which descends to the practices of savages under its grotesque masquerade. Let us add, in all fairness, that lynchings are decreasing and that a powerful reaction is evident against the Ku Klux Klan and in favor of the liberalism and tolerance on which American Democracy is founded.

"During the World War the policy of the United States was vacillating and irresolute. It could not be otherwise, in view of America's dislike of meddling with European affairs and the large

Germanic element in her population. Material motives also were present, for the war was enriching the Americans, who had become great providers of munitions and supplies to the belligerents. Had it not been for Germany's submarine campaign, the Washington Government probably would have kept out of the conflict. When the nation did make up its mind, it acted with extraordinary decision and vigor, and quickly demonstrated the tremendous latent military power possessed by a highly developed industrial country. The world should not have been surprised at this, for it only had to recall the gigantic military improvisation achieved by the same people in their War of Secession.

"America inundated Europe with munitions and soldiers. Her people showed remarkable maritime skill in handling the movement of troops across the Atlantic. They exhibited marked common-sense when their army took the field by accepting, far more readily than did England, the advice and direction of the veteran military experts of France for their raw recruits.

"When the hour of peace struck, the nation that had been last to enter the lists, that had profited most and suffered least from the war, that was the most disinterested in its attitude toward Europe's problems, naturally dominated the negotiations and assumed the role of arbiter. Despite the bargaining and intriguing that went on at Paris, Wilson was the principal author of the Treaty of Versailles. That document will go down in history as an idealist and chimerical instrument, respectable for the general principles it incorporates—the league covenant and the labor statute—but so impracticable in its concrete provisions for re-establishing peace as to prove itself the handiwork of a man from another world.

"By rejecting the treaty the United States became primarily responsible for Europe's subsequent chaos and insecurity. Only a treaty of guaranty and a firm union of all the Allies to compel the payment of reparations would have obviated the dangers of an international contract that it would necessarily take many years to carry out, and that utterly disregarded obvious psychological facts.

"If the Allies had marched to Berlin and completely crushed the formidable Prussian war-ma-

chine, German militarists and Nationalists would not have retained the prestige they possess today, and that has harmed Germany quite as much since the war as during the war itself. It would not have been possible for them to boast that Germany was still unconquered and to preach a war of revenge. Germany was clearly beaten when she asked for the Armistice. Unless the situation was desperate, Ludendorff and the other generals who besought the Berlin Government to plead for peace were guilty of abominable treason. But nations readily accept sophistries that flatter their national pride. The Germans lack the vivid conviction of defeat that the presence of enemy troops in their capital would have given them.

10 Feet of Snow in Florida

"Recently the United States Government, by taking part in the London conference, in which the Dawes plan was developed, enters upon a new course that promises to redeem the errors of the past and to expiate the grave sin of omission of which the great Democracy was guilty during the ominous and agitated years between 1919 and 1924. After playing the part of Richard the Lion-Hearted the nation tried the role of Shylock, and busied itself piling up new bills against Europe. The adoption of the Dawes Plan logically implies an adjustment of interrelated debts. If the change of policy initiated in the United States continues, its people will come to realize that the nations that fought against German imperialism were partners whose burdens should be shared in proportion to their respective gains and losses. The United States—which profited most from the war in wealth, power, and world influence—can and should be generous. If only out of enlightened self-interest. The fate of King Midas, surrounded by gold and turning everything he touched into gold, is not to be coveted by any people, and least of all by a great industrial nation which needs customers as much as it needs capital."

It is interesting to note that the Spanish brother couldn't keep off the subject of the European debts. No one over there can. And we think the United States will cancel the debts—the same year that 10 feet of snow falls in Florida in August.

Farming is on the Upgrade

BY HERBERT HOOVER

The outstanding event of 1924 was the improvement in agricultural prices. Unlike manufacturing and mineral industries, a change in the volume of agricultural production often does not reflect a parallel change in the well-being of the producers. Farm products in general have little elasticity of demand in the home market. The farmer cannot adapt his output rapidly to changes in the foreign demand. The aggregate area planted to crops in this country has varied only slightly from year to year since the war, and most of the individual crops show little change in acreage, altho the low prices of wheat have resulted in a considerable reduction in the planting of that cereal. The farmer, from the very nature of things, cannot suddenly and greatly increase or reduce his aggregate plantings or the proportion of his land devoted to different crops.

Industries and commerce more readily adapt themselves to change in demand. The variations in output of crops from year to year usually are due much more to weather conditions than to the will of the farmer. Therefore, farm prosperity cannot be judged upon the criterion of production alone but requires consideration of prices as well.

The situation of agricultural prices may be well indicated by comparing them with the general level of commodity prices. Based upon 1913 as 100 the wholesale price index of all commodities was 149. The corresponding price index of No. 1 northern wheat was 148; of cotton (New York), 191; corn, 186; and hogs, 118.

From the low point since the beginning of 1921 these figures represent recoveries: for wheat, of 37 points; cotton, 99; corn, 111; and hogs, 37. Many readjustments are needed yet, but agriculture has turned an important corner, and this change marks a vital step in the whole afterwar economic readjustment.

The increasing stability in agriculture is further marked by the fact that wholesale prices of food products show a continuing decrease in spread as compared to farm prices. This spread in the two indexes which amounted in certain months of 1921 to as much as 27 points has now decreased to 5 points, indicating the steady elimination of speculation and closer trading margins thru increasing economic stability and closer competition. The rise in agricultural prices, while in large part due to general world economic readjustment and to settlement of European economic conflicts, has been favored to some degree by local and special causes such as the decrease in corn crop and the fact that the abnormal world wheat crop of 1923 swung over to a slightly subnormal crop in 1924.

Wife Doesn't Worship Him

A rootin', tootin', shootin', wild West movie actor may be a hero to the lovers of Western movie drama, but that doesn't necessarily indicate that he is worshiped by his wife. Take case No. 17 in the Brown county court docket for instance which reads "Anna Moore vs. Azriah W. Moore, divorce." Anna complained that Azriah "didn't love his Anna any more."

She also alleged that her Azriah was a "bad actor." She said that when the couple lived on a Nemaha county farm, he made her husk corn. When she complained, she said, he told her it was good for her, that the exercise and fresh air would do her good.

When he decided to be a screen idol, she said, he took her to California with him, but found it was easier to support one than two, so he sent her back to her parents with the promise that he would send for her when he "made good." He hasn't sent for her yet.

Anna Moore was granted her divorce recently on the grounds of gross neglect of duty.

To the Windy City

The Kansas State Agricultural College is represented in the judging contest at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago today by G. F. Ellis, C. C. Huntington, R. W. Russell, E. C. Smith, H. H. Carnahan, R. E. Sears and G. B. Truby, under the direction of Prof. F. W. Bell. This will be the 10th time the institution has entered a team in this annual classic

contest, which last year it won against a field of 18 other colleges.

The Deming Ranch, of Oswego is represented in the breeding swine classes by 25 Polands. The consignment includes "Lady Latchett The First," the grand champion sow at the recent Missouri and Oklahoma State Fairs. The Agricultural college has entered 23 fat sheep and 10 breeding sheep. Dan D. Casement and the firm of Heidekoper & Casement of Manhattan, have entered four carloads of Hereford cattle in the fat classes. This includes the carload of calves which won the grand championship in the feeder classes at the National Western Stock Show last January in Denver.

Rudolph and the Barbers

Barbers in their national convention denounce Rudolph Valentino, sheik of sheiks, who has grown a beard, and they warn the public against him. All loyal barbers will boycott moving pictures in which this disrupter of our customs appears. They fear sheiks wearing beards, and the fame of Valentino's beauty is so worldwide that

there may be danger that facial foliage will become the fad.

There is one hope for the barbers, however, and that is the jealousy of this beautiful man among his own sex. It is seldom a good word is heard from the male side for Rudolph, the sheik. Men express their distrust of a man whose smile is so subtly ravishing and who poses with such grace for the applause of the ladies. They would therefore, instead of weakly imitating him, if they were consistent, shave with all the greater regularity and even make a point of visiting the barber shop more frequently than ever, all the more since it has grown a woman patronage, as Rudolph has grown a beard.

Yet men are vain and it may be that confident of ability to grow a finer beard than the movie hero they may go in for it. headlong. It is a well known fact of psychology that the male human prides himself above any other faculty on his whisker-growing powers, and even in a clean-shaven generation men continually brag that their beard is hard to cut. Barbers play on this natural vanity and keep many patrons by frequent razor-stropping in the pro-

cess of shaving, and commenting on the extraordinary hardness of the customer's beard. Most men believe they can grow beards anywhere from 4 to 6 feet long, and Rudolph's reckless challenge therefore may turn out to be as great a menace as the barbers fear.

K. S. A. C. Bell Will Ring

A great gathering of K. S. A. C. alumni again will hear the peals of the old bell which summoned them to class in their school days when the Kansas State Agricultural college radio broadcasting station is dedicated December 1. The ringing of the bell will open the program at 8 o'clock.

President W. M. Jardine will present the new station to the state, and the acceptance will be made by Governor Davis. Talks will be made by Professors Dickens, King, Ahern and Dean Willard, and selections will be rendered by the college orchestra band, male quartet and glee clubs.

The usual wheat acreage in Kansas is double the total crop area of all the New England states.



CANADA

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WESTWARD the tide of American development flowed in the century that is gone. First the explorers, then the buffalo hunters, then the settlers in their prairie schooners, eager to homestead on free, virgin land.

Today, the sons of those Western Pioneers are surrounded by civilization and close settlement. Their farms are located on high-priced land.

But where is the heritage of Opportunity for the sons of the present generation? Where is the cheap, rich land of today? **Look to Canada!**

Just over an imaginary line lies the Dominion of Canada, with the richest undeveloped area of agricultural land on the continent of North America. Low-priced, rich, virgin lands along the railroads—\$15 to \$20 per acre—are the heritage of to-day.

With 300 million acres some day destined to be plowed, less than 60 million are as yet under cultivation.

There—in Canada—lies your Opportunity. The spirit that made the West for your father's sons is calling you for sake of yours.

Canada is a good country to live in—a country easily accessible to the markets of the world—a country of over 40,000 miles of railroads—a country of democratic self-government, of security of life and property, and even-handed opportunity for all who are willing to work for their success. Canada is the original home of Marquis wheat. Canada grows the best oats and barley. Live stock thrive in Canada. Canadian bacon and dairy products compete successfully in the export markets of the world.

Canada's export trade, per head of population, ranks third among all nations. Canada's development is almost without precedent. Canada is a young giant of a country just realizing its own strength. **Look to Canada!**

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Who Pays?—By Mary Imlay Taylor

A Story of Youth and Love in World War Days

ROXANNA tasted it, but her head sank back against the high, wooden rocking chair. Her soft hair, scarcely threaded with gray, rippled low on her forehead, and her eyes were closed. The lids were faintly blue, and the thick, straight lashes showed dark on the white cheeks. Mrs. Chubb, glass in hand, stood staring with a strange sensation. Where in the world had she seen that face and those eyelashes before?

Before she could make up her mind, Roxanna raised her eyes slowly to the older woman's face.

"I like you," she said simply. "You are good. There aren't many good people in this world. I was lucky to find you, and"—she looked about her absently and sadly—"I like your rooms so much. But my daughter—"

She stopped, and a deep, painful blush rose slowly to her hair.

Mrs. Chubb set down the glass and moved some cups uneasily on the dresser. What in the world must she do? How could she turn this poor thing out? She stole another look at the profile. Roxanna looked ill and exhausted, she had an air of having been shipwrecked. It alarmed the good woman who watched her, yet it wrung her heart.

"She looks—well, I declare, she looks haunted," Mrs. Chubb thought.

Roxanna was, in fact, exhausted. She had spent all the passion of her nature in fighting for recognition from her own flesh and blood. Nancy had acceded, she had been conscientious and good and true, but she had not hidden her misery, her terrible mortification. The girl's distress was too keen to be hidden, and Roxanna had seen it. She had deliberately crucified herself by forcing her child to be ashamed of her.

The whole painful revelation, her wild jealousy and anger at her former husband, had brought the inevitable climax. She had won, but her victory was barren. She knew, now, the cost of it, and the thought made her shudder.

"My dear, you're going to be ill," said Mrs. Chubb anxiously. "Have you ever had anything catching? It looks strange to me—like chills and ague. I—" She hesitated, her heart quaking. "Do you think you'd be as well here—I mean if you were really ill? Now, in the hospital—"

"I'm not going to be as ill as that," said Roxanna with passion. "Never mention hospitals to me! I—why, I wouldn't give up these rooms for anything. I can see the sea from the windows."

Mrs. Chubb felt that something must be done. She could not keep the woman here, she had definitely made up her mind not to keep her. Aloysius would not let her. She was very fond of falling back on the matrimonial camouflage, and it was convenient to say that Mr. Chubb wouldn't let her do what she chose; Mr. Chubb, meanwhile, being unalterably neutral.

"I—I think I ought to tell you," she began in a flurried voice. "These rooms—you see, I thought I'd let 'em, and I fixed 'em up, but—"

Miss Nancy, the Daughter

A door shut at the foot of the stairs, and a step came up. Mrs. Chubb stopped to listen; so did her lodger.

"It's my daughter," said the latter quietly. "I—she's coming to stay with me until I feel stronger. I've been away, and I've been ill."

Mrs. Chubb, who knew that "being away" meant the workhouse, felt helpless. Plainly she would have to say something horrible and rude and to the point. Her knees felt wobbly and her hands trembled. What if this woman refused to go and claimed her lease?

The next moment a voice, young, tremulous, and evidently frightened, called from the staircase.

"I've come! Where are you—mother?"

"Here, my dear, in the kitchen," Roxanna answered faintly.

She seemed totally unable to rise. The girl came down the hall and stood in the door, looking at them.

Mrs. Chubb jumped up.

"Why, Miss Nancy!" she cried. "How ever did you think of coming up here?"

Nancy's cheeks went from white to red and from red to white. She clung weakly to the door, and raised shamed eyes to Mrs. Chubb's face.

"I came to take care of my mother," she said.

"Your mother?"

Poor Mrs. Chubb felt that the world was collapsing under her feet.

"This is my daughter, Mrs. Chubb," Roxanna explained, leaning back in her chair. "Judge Blair is married to a second wife. I am his first wife. We were divorced years ago. Nancy is my daughter. She has come to take care of me."

Mrs. Chubb got to the door. She was shaking all over.

"I'm going down to get you a glass of milk," she said faintly. "You need it!"

She was getting past Nancy, and almost to the stairs; but Nancy followed her, and Mrs. Chubb, at the head of the stairs, turned.

"Miss Nancy, if I can do anything—you—just tell me!" she exclaimed.

Nancy put out her hand, and Mrs. Chubb took it. The girl's face was flushed, and tears stood in her eyes. Her lips moved, but no words came. Martha Chubb put a motherly hand on her shoulder and patted it.

"You brave child!" she murmured, tears running down her cheeks.

Nancy tried to answer and could not. She pressed Mrs. Chubb's hand, and then, dragging her own away, ran back into the room and shut the door.

What Might Have Been

As Judge Blair walked the floor of his library, he was like a demon of unrest. His face was haggard and his gray hair disheveled. He had been walking there a long time. Thru the open windows he could see the road to the village; it was shadowed by the twilight now, and the strip of river shining thru the trees glimmered placidly, like the evening sky.

In one of the big leather armchairs sat his wife, her large, fair face no longer placid, but obstinately troubled.

She had taken her position and was standing her ground.

"I always said that you ought to tell the child," she declared decidedly.

"It's impossible to hide such things," Mrs. Blair went on. "You simply can't. If you had told her—"

"Well, I didn't!"

He threw the retort at her and went on pacing, his head down; but Susan Blair had a persistent, placid mind that was like a wide groove.

"I said, years ago, that she ought to be told. If she had been, she would have made up her mind about it long ago, and this—this woman couldn't have shocked her into any such wild freak. It's perfectly natural that the girl, suddenly finding her mother alone and in trouble, should think she ought to go to her and take care of her. It's just a sense of duty."

The judge shot an exasperated look at her.

"I suppose a sense of duty always leads, then, to making an incredible scandal in a small place?"

"That's not Nancy's fault," Mrs. Blair was quite unmoved; she only looked paler and more fagged. She thought the judge very unreasonable. "I should think you would see it was the fault of—of this person. I remember very well how you felt about her running away. This is all of a piece. She's come back now to make a sensation by taking Nancy away."

"I suppose you forget all my daughter owes to me—and for that matter, to you!" he exclaimed impatiently. "Yet, in the face of all my arguments, she goes to stay over Chubb's provision store with—the mother who deserted her as a baby. It's—it's intolerable!"

"If you had told her in the first place, as I say, it would never have happened," returned his wife obstinately. "When people are taken by surprise, things happen. It's just like being struck by lightning—you're unprepared and can't escape."

"I told her the truth hard enough yesterday," said the judge; "and what good did it do?"

Mrs. Blair, for the first time, showed signs of yielding.

"You were hard on the child, Sedgwick," she said sadly. "Nancy's a sweet girl—she didn't know what to do."

"I forbade her to leave me."

"Oh, good gracious, how can you forbid a girl from going to a sick mother?"

"Susan," said the judge, "what will Harold do? He's your nephew—maybe you can tell me that!"

Mrs. Blair, who for once had forgotten her army knitting, clasped her hands nervously in her lap.

"I'm sure I haven't the least idea," she admitted helplessly. "I've been trying to think, but—I just gave it up!"

The judge frowned.

"Now, I might say—with justice—that he ought to have been told the whole unvarnished truth."

The Judge Plans to Leave

"If you mean that Harold will want to break the engagement on account of this," said his wife slowly, "you needn't worry. Nancy told me, just before she went, that she was going to break it herself. She looked so pale and lovely that I could have cried. 'Mama,' she said, 'I'll write to Harold and set him free. This might make a big difference to him.'"

"Mama!" the judge repeated. "That's it—see how she feels? You've been a mother to her. Roxy has no business to make the child unhappy. It's going to make Nancy wretched. She has told me time and again how fond of you she is."

Mrs. Blair's composure suddenly broke up. She covered her kindly face with her plump, wrinkled hands. "I—I love her dearly!" she sobbed. "She's been just like my own child to me!"

The judge, who a moment before had been exasperated, relented. He went over and laid a reassuring hand on her shoulder.

"Susan, I'm going away. You can pack up and get ready. I shan't stay here this summer. It's too much for me!"

She dried her tears hastily. She was not usually an emotional woman. "Oh, Sedgwick, the garden's planted!" He threw up his hands.

"Susan, I can't endure this for fifty gardens. I leave here this week. We'll go up to Maine and then back to New York."

Mrs. Blair sank back in her chair, still dabbing away at her tears.

"I—well, I don't know but what you're right," she admitted. "I don't see how I could stand it myself, but—oh, Sedgwick, there's Nancy!"

He set his lips hard.

"She's made her bed," he retorted, "and she must lie on it!"

Susan Blair rose at that.

"Sedgwick," she said, "you mustn't feel that way. The child is trying to do right. You should have told her!"

The judge looked at her for a moment in silent wrath; then he gave up. He snatched his hat from the table, where he had laid it, set it squarely on his head, went out thru the long window, and tramped down the lawn.

His wife watched him, unshaken in her own opinion, but stirred to such depths that her placidity was shattered. As his tall, thin figure disappeared into the twilight of the cedars, she sank into the nearest chair. She had, at last, what she herself would have called "a good cry."

A Natural Deception

She had married Judge Blair a year after his divorce from his first wife. She had known him for a long time, and had been very sorry for him; but the thing that had moved Susan McVeagh's heart most deeply had been the deserted baby. She had taken the judge's little daughter to her heart when Nancy was two years old, and the child had immediately adopted her. Nancy had never known the difference, and the completeness of the adoption had influenced the judge. He had felt it was almost providential. His little Nancy had found a mother, a kind, placid, reliable mother. The deception had been such a thing



That Boy's Been Waiting a Long Time

of accident. The death of his cousin's child—Roxanna's quick sending of her sorrow—the servant's unintentional later falsehood—a veritable house of cards; but it had served so long! The Blairs had moved away, and Roxanna had dropped out of their lives. Gradually all alarms ceased, and Susan had felt secure in the possession of her daughter. She had brought Nancy up and seen to her schooling.

As the girl developed, clever and sweet and unexpected, Mrs. Blair had been proud, without recognizing sharp temperamental differences. She was much in the situation of the reliable hen who hatches out a duckling, nevertheless she had rejoiced to see her fledgling take to the water so easily and so splendidly. Now she was overwhelmed, and the only straw at which she could snatch was the fact that Nancy should have been told the truth.

For the moment, at the time when it would have involved a question of interference from Roxanna, Susan Blair had been as eager as the judge to keep the child out of her way; but later, yes, she should have been told. This thought was obstinately rooted in her heart. She felt that she would have managed it differently and saved all the heartache.

Finally she raised her head from the arm of the old chair and wiped away her tears. It was while she was doing this that she heard a light step in the hall, and Nancy came into the room. It was growing dim in the twilight, but the girl's quick eye caught the melancholy droop of the figure in the leather armchair. She ran to her.

"Oh, mama, you've been crying!" she exclaimed. Then, as Susan raised her kindly eyes, still winking back tears, Nancy flung herself into her arms. "I—oh, I can't get used to it, mama, I can't!" she sobbed.

Mrs. Blair held her close and patted her, her own chin too tremulous for speech. After a moment Nancy controlled herself.

"Mama, I've got to stay there," she said in a low, shaken voice. "She's really ill, and she has no one. I can't desert her!"

"She—she deserted you," Mrs. Blair blurted out tearfully.

"I've Got to Choose"

Nancy drew a long breath. "I know—I can't understand that, but, mama, don't you see? I oughtn't to judge her, I ought to forgive. Of course, I know how papa feels—and I feel for him, but I've got to help her now. You won't let it make any difference, will you?"

"Nancy!" "Oh, mama, to think that you're not my mother! You can't know quite how it feels. It's—its terrible!"

"You should have been told, I've been telling your father so."

"Is he very angry?" "He's going away—we're going away, dear."

"Oh!" Nancy turned pale, clinging to Mrs. Blair. Her world had entirely dissolved. The whole secure, sweet edifice of her life had fallen like a pack of cards. She rose slowly and dried her tears.

"I see how it is," she said reluctantly. "He—papa thinks I'm making a scandal."

Mrs. Blair was speechless; she could only dry her own eyes surreptitiously.

There was a little pause. The room was growing dark, and she could see only the outlines of Nancy's pale face; the eyes eluded her. They both heard the clock striking.

"I'll have to stay there," the girl said at last, with an effort. "I'll have to move my things down there and stay with—my mother."

"I thought—I think your father thought—that you meant to do that," said her stepmother timidly; for she felt timid in the face of this tragedy.

"No, I—" Nancy hesitated, then she dropped upon a low divan opposite and leaned back, passing her hand over her eyes. "I was foolish, I dreamed of living with you and papa, but going there to take care of her. I see now that I couldn't. I've got to choose!"

"Oh, Nancy, I don't think he meant that! It's just nerves. Your father's been overworked, and this whole thing has been too much. He needs a little rest. I—oh, I wish you'd come with us."

Nancy was silent, thinking. After a while it grew so dark that Mrs. Blair felt for a match with shaky fingers and lit the shaded lamp on the table. It made a fairy ring of light, showing all the dear, familiar details—the wide table with the judge's old inkstand and his pipe, the new magazines, and one or two books; the easy chairs, and the warm-hued rug. But it left the two women slightly in the shadow. Mrs. Blair could see the girl's bent head and the droop of her figure, but she only half divined the expression of her face.

"Nancy," she said softly, "hadn't you better come with us?"

Nancy looked up then. Her eyes, dark and shadowed in the half light, rested gently on the troubled, kind face opposite.

"I can't. She's really ill, mama, and she's poor. I've found that out, and she has no one. You see, papa's going away settles it. For a while I must go and stay with her. It isn't for me to judge her, is it? She's pitifully weak and broken, and she's begged—oh, I can't tell you"—Nancy hid her face for a moment—"I mustn't tell you all she's said to me. I love my father, I resent all he's suffered, but I pity her. She's penitent and—it doesn't help! She says she's paying for her sins."

Mrs. Blair shook her head indignantly.

"She's making you pay, Nancy!"

The girl did not reply, but sat with her hands clasped about her knees, looking away toward the window. It was quite dark outside, and she could see nothing. Mrs. Blair knew that she was crying.

"Nancy," she said in a shaky voice, "I know just how you feel; but—you won't leave us altogether?"

"But You Told Harold"

Nancy shook her head. She could not speak for a moment, and when she did it was of something else.

"I wrote to Harold," she said in a low voice. "If he talks to you, please tell him just how I feel, mama."

"But I don't know!" cried the older woman in a panic. "Oh, Nancy, don't break up everything!"

"I want him to understand that—that I'm ready to give him back his freedom. I'll break the engagement. It wouldn't be right not to—he didn't know this."

(Continued on Page 16)

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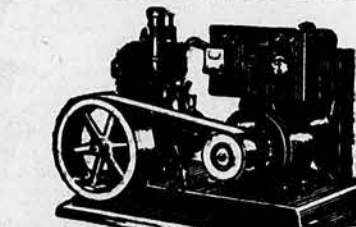
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Farming Certainly "Ain't What It Used to Be" Since the Coming of Radio and the Blessings Which Have Followed in Its Wake

There's Logic in the Apple a Day Prescription

By Josephine Hemphill

KANSAS grows the best apples in the world," boasts one of our prominent horticulturists, and the many crops of almost perfect fruit in the state this year would convince anyone that he is right. If you grow tired of "an apple a day" as nature, there are many ways to combine this most necessary fruit with other ingredients and make appetizing dumplings, fritters, puddings, pies, butters, pickles, chilled desserts and beverages. Here are several recipes which have been tried and found worth trying again:

Baked Apple Dumpling

Make a biscuit dough, using a little less milk and a little more shortening if desired. Roll $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Cut in squares large enough to cover an apple. (The apples should be previously cooked 5 to 10 minutes). Place the apple in the middle of the dough, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon or nutmeg. Moisten the edges of the dough with cold

them and sweeten if desired; place in baking dish and pour over them the tapioca to which the lemon juice has been added. Bake until the apples are thoroughly cooked. Serve plain, with sugar and cream, or with whipped cream.

We've a Dressmaking Book

WE'VE added another book to our library—"Hints for Dressmaking." Every woman who wants to learn to sew will appreciate the help it contains. Complete, concise directions for doing all kinds of hand and machine sewing with every step clearly illustrated make learning to sew easy.

However "Hints for Dressmaking" wasn't written just for the beginner. There is a wealth of ideas concerning the new finishes for sleeves and collars, tailored traits, hem finishes and novel sport hat making for child and adult that will interest the experienced home dressmaker. What to wear and how to wear it along with how to dress if you are short, tall, thin or stout is not only discussed but illustrated. Order from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

Dark Circles and Spectacles

By Helen Lake

DEEP set eyes circled with dark rings like "spectacle rims" is a description I read in a story not long ago. I've often seen eyes like that; haven't you? While I read the sentence, an impish, vagrant thought flashed thru my mind how wonderfully good it would be to take off those circles just as easily as spectacles are removed. And then, if they could be lost as easily as spectacles are mislaid—!

But that was just a second-long day dream. Still the circles may be removed, in most cases, if one is patient and desires unshadowed, lustrous eyes enough to work for them. In the first place, freer circulation of blood is stimulated thru the use of beauty clays, hot compresses—homemade of cotton or prepared—stimulating creams and skin tonics. In the second place, one removes any organic trouble which may contribute to the congestion of blood beneath the eyes. Even if the organic trouble is the main cause, the external treatments will remedy the circles and tend to make them less noticeable. And one has the further consolation of a firm, unwrinkled skin as the perfect setting for her eyes.

Use Your School!

HAMMERLI district school with patrons from both Cloud and Clay counties is "100 per cent for the people." When the schoolhouse burned several years ago, they erected a building which is proving its worth just about every day of the week. The basement is equipped for community gatherings with a stove, tables, chairs and even a sewing machine. Next is to be added an ironing board. All the Farm Bureau club meetings are held there, for the building is open to any group that desires a meeting place in the community.

Florence K. Miller.

Gift That Helped Out

A MOST welcome gift I received last year consisted of a set of two small towels, wash rag, two dish towels, two pot lifters and a mit for scraping pots and pans. The pot lifters were made of two pieces of gingham about 6 inches by 8 inches with two or three layers between, possibly of outing flannel. These were tied in four or five places, like one ties comforts, only crochet cotton was used instead of yarn.

The edge was blanket stitched with the same thread and a little brass ring was sewed to the corner so it could be hung on a convenient nail by the range. The dish towels were made from sugar sacks, hemmed by hand. The small towels were inexpensive hand towels.

Mrs. B. F. Kerr.

Roll Back the Rugs!

FOLKS who roll back the rugs occasionally, put on a player piano roll or a record, and have a little dance at home, will be interested in some of the newest rolls and records for dancing. Here are some foxtrots—Rolls: "San," "Dixie's Favorite Son," "I Want to Be Happy," "My Dream Moon," "Sing a Little Song," "Paprika," "Hard Times," "I Must Have Company," and "Now Who's to Blame." Records: "Lonely Little Melody," "There's No One Just Like You," "May You Laugh in Your Dreams," "Come On Red," "Unfortunate Blues," "Mandalay," "String Beans," "It Ain't Gonna Rain No Mo'," "Hayseed Rag," "Patsy," "I Don't Know

Why," "Put Away a Little Ray of Golden Sunshine," and "You Know Me Alabam."

And these are some waltzes—Records: "La Golondrina," "Ojos Hermosos," "Adoration," "Georgia Lullaby," "My Dream Girl," "Carita," "Moana Chimes," "Waikiki Is Calling Me," "Moonlight Memories," and "Tell Me You'll Forgive Me," Rolls: "When Love Comes Stealing," "Dreamer of Dreams," and "Georgia Lullaby."

I'll be glad to help you with your music problems if you'll send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Dressing Up Milk

MANY mothers are worried at their children's distaste for milk, which we know is so essential in the growing child's diet. The simplest solution which I have found is to let the child drink his milk thru a straw, the kind that soda fountains use. This might not be successful with older children but to a child of 2 years it is a novelty. Sometimes the addition of melted, sweet

Frail Beauty

By Lew Sarett

MOLTEN dewdrop, trembling in the light Of dawn, and clinging to the poplar blade— A pendant opal on a breast of jade— How came your splendor, so limpid and so bright? How your clear symmetry? And what weird sleight Of art suffused you with each rainbow shade, Captured your evanescent beauty, and made A quivering soul from fire and mist and night? Fleeting your span! Yet I shall be content To let the cosmic power that built in you Such frail wet beauty, such luster opulent, And such immortal life as lies in dew, Fashion the fragile moment of my soul In what frail shape it deems a perfect whole.

chocolate makes it more palatable or a tablespoon of sirup will do the trick and at the same time prove beneficial.

Another use of milk is in soup made by heating the milk to the boiling point, adding a bit of butter and salt and some cooked vegetable juice or pulp. These are a few of the ways to induce very young children to drink their full quota of milk. Older children usually can be persuaded to take enough of it in the form of custards, cocoa, junket or gelatin puddings in which hot milk is used to dissolve the gelatin powders instead of water.

Mrs. Frances Duvall.

Grandmother's Christmas

I WANT to tell you about a Christmas gift that we are making for my mother. It is a family quilt top. Every child and grandchild is represented by one pieced block with his name embroidered on it. The sons-in-law and daughters-in-law also have a block. The blocks are made of two colors, but all are put together with white muslin. A strip of the muslin forms the center of the blocks and on this the names are embroidered with colored floss. Plain blocks of muslin, the same size as the pieced ones, are used to join them together, every family furnishing the same number of both. There are six in my family so it fell to my lot to make that number of blocks. I did the sewing together, also the writing of names, but the children did all the embroidery work. We think the quilt is very pretty, and believe grandmother will be pleased with it.

Mrs. Mollie Gumble.

Will Represent Kansas

By Florence K. Miller

THEY'RE telling us now that Kansas grows the best wheat in the world. Very probably something else will be proved this December at the

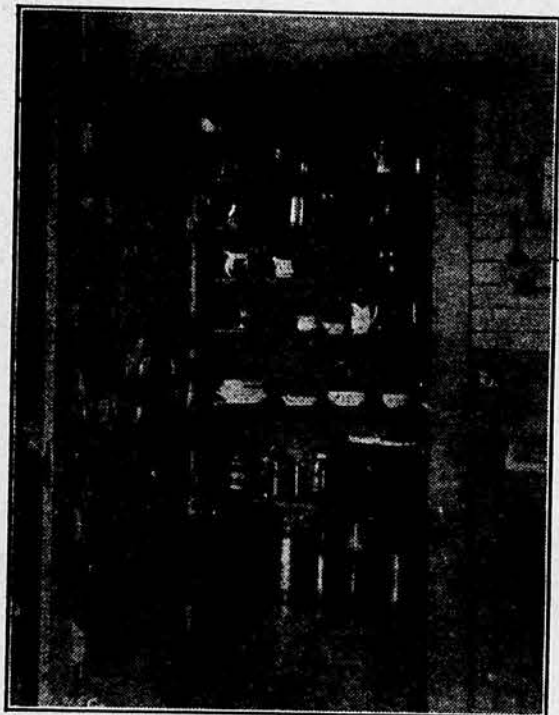
International Live Stock Show in Chicago—she has the finest boys and girls in the world. Gladys Vandersteldt, who will represent our state at this exhibition, is what Pearl Martin, health specialist of the Kansas State Agricultural College, calls a positive health child. Her score is 99½. She won first place in the health contest held at the Boys' and Girls' Club Roundup at Manhattan last spring, scoring over the girl who took second prize at the livestock show last year.

Gladys is 15 years old. She has the clear, sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks and the vivacious smile that go with perfect health. Perhaps one reason for her splendid physical condition is the fact that she rides 6 miles to school every day on horse



Gladys Vandersteldt

back. She attends School, Clay county.



THE storage closet in this home was transformed into a time-saving pantry. Note the racks on the door for pans and lids.

water or milk and fold so that the corners will meet in the center. Press the edges together gently. Place in an oiled tin, adding a small amount of water, and bake in a rather hot oven until the crust and fruit are cooked. Serve with a sweet sauce.

Apple Fritters

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour 2 medium-sized sour
1 tablespoon olive oil apples
or melted butter $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt 1 egg

Mix and sift dry ingredients, add milk gradually, then the egg, beaten slightly. Add olive oil or melted butter. Pare, core and cut apples in slices. Dip into batter. Fry, drain and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Deep Dish Apple Pie

Line a deep pie plate with crust, building it well up around the edges. Bake crust separately or before filling; brush with slightly beaten egg white, then fill with apples that have been stewed with sugar and a little seasoning. Lemon juice and grated rind, or cinnamon or nutmeg make good additions. Serve plain or with cream or cover with meringue and place in hot oven until brown.

Apple Roll

Pare and chop the apples. Roll biscuit dough in an oblong about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and spread with the apples. Sprinkle the apples with sugar and nutmeg. Roll as a jelly roll, cut in slices 1 inch thick and place cut side down in an oiled tin far enough apart to allow them to swell while baking. Bake in a hot oven and serve with a sauce.

Apple Tapioca Pudding

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup pearl tapioca 2 tablespoons lemon
3 cups boiling water juice
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar 5 medium-sized apples
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

Pick over and wash the tapioca; add the water, salt and sugar and cook in the double boiler until transparent. Pare and core the apples, or slice

Home Milliners Round Up

Sixty-Five Farm Women Meet in Lyon County to Inspect One Another's Hats

BY ANNA MANLEY PEARSON

A MILLINERY opening held at the Farm Bureau office in Lyon county recently displayed 85 hats all made by farm women from the neighborhood of Emporia.

"These hats aren't home-made," laughed Miss Maude Finley of Manhattan, who had charge of the meeting; "they are hand-made. They are made according to the same principles of workmanship that wholesale millinery establishments use. And they stand comparison favorably with the ready-made hats, especially as to price."

Millinery classes were held last spring and again this fall, in which Miss Finley, trained extension worker from Kansas State Agricultural College, taught 10 leaders from different communities how to make hats. These leaders held classes on demand in their own neighborhoods; and thus extended the service.

"We have to work thru leaders," Miss Finley explained, "for two reasons. One is that we have not workers to keep pace with the demand. Thirty-two counties will be filled next year; and there are 48 asking. Then a hat can be made as easily as a dress; the principles are few, and the work easily taught. I'd rather make five hats than one dress!"

Miss Finley Discusses Hats

Miss Finley took up each hat, and discussed it with the audience, 65 farm women. When she wanted to show some special point, she used a "living model," by having the person whose hat she was showing put it on, and turn before the others as she discussed the hat's points. She pointed out several hats that were built upon the same frame, whose shape was slightly altered to make becoming lines. The same frames trimmed may look entirely different.

Over and over again the makers declared they had used "all old mate-

If there are rain spots on your velvet, rub it with a damp cloth, or rub down with an iron. This will lay the nap which the rain has raised.

Perhaps the most ingenious trimming shown was a band of cut felt on a brown hat. The band was of a deep burnt-orange shade, just the tone to be complimentary with the brown. The woman had dropped the felt into boiling dye, and afterward cut an open-work design for trimming, and punched

it; others can develop it, I am certain. "And a millinery class is so much more than just that!" she declared. "In many parts of the state, where the farm women are not so well sold on the club idea as you are here, the millinery class is the only social or neighborly activity in the community; and there is a great stimulus in contact with other women, all working together to raise their standard of hats and of life in general."

Entertained if Occupied

I find nothing better to keep my children busy and entertained than a coaster wagon. I have five youngsters and the oldest is but 7 years so you see I am kept busy most of the time. But I never carry a pail of water to the house, and the children haul fuel, feed to the pigs and take lunch to the

Women's Service Corner

I would thank you very much for some suggestions as to how I might best wash a green flannel middy trimmed in gold braid. Would the middy shrink if I washed it in gasoline and rinsed it in cold water until the odor of gasoline disappeared, or would soap and water be better for material of this kind?—Miss M. R. A.

If you were to wash your flannel middy in soap and water it would be likely to shrink. I suggest that you wash it in gasoline with soap, but rinse it in gasoline also. Remember to use the gasoline with caution.

Colors and Weights

Will you please tell me what my correct weight should be, and what colors are best suited to me? I have blue eyes, fair complexion and brown hair, am 25 years old and 5 feet, 3 1/2 inches high.—Inquirer.

Yes, I am glad to tell you what you should weigh—124 pounds. The best way to tell about colors is to go into a store and try the various shades. Generally, however, you should avoid bright colors. Persons of your type usually can wear black, all shades of blue-gray and gray, dark rust red, mustard or amber yellow and shell pink.

A Dyeing Question

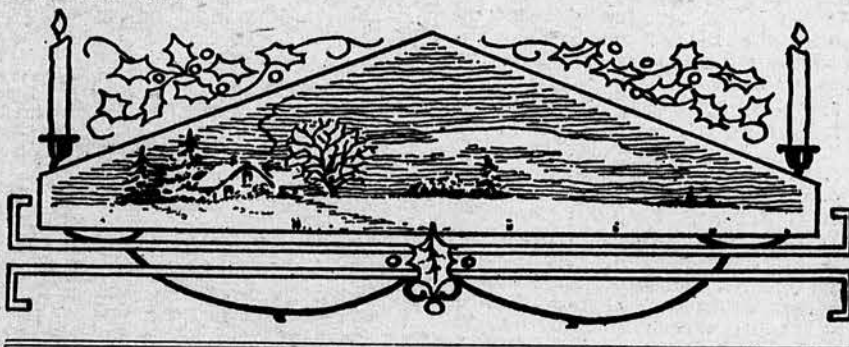
I have a light blue spring coat which I wish to dye brown. Could you send me the directions for doing it? How many packages should I use and what kind of dye do you recommend?—Mrs. M. B.

If you have had no experience in dyeing, I would advise you to send your coat to a professional to be dyed. If you do not care to do this, any of the package dyes made especially for woolen materials may be used. The directions on the packages have been worked out by experts and are the best you can obtain. Follow them to the letter and you should be successful. The directions will tell you how many pounds of material can be dyed with a package, and you can tell when weighing your coat how many you will need.

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, home making, 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.

Holiday Messengers of Good Cheer

IS THERE anything that makes the heart beat with a greater warmth than to receive cards bearing the season's greetings and signed with familiar names? We read them over and over again and rehearse the good times we have had with the senders. Perhaps you have friends too far away to call to them a Merry Christmas. Uncle Sam, then, will help you out. We believe we can help you with your Christmas greeting card shopping this year. We have a package of six engraved cards with envelopes to match. Christmasy designs and appropriate greetings are on every card, and no two are alike. Order from the Capper Printing Company, Topeka, Kan. The price of the package of six is 25 cents.



holes in the edges into which a ribbon could be laced. The felt was a part of an old pennant.

Many children's hats were made with little or no frame. A bias piece of crinoline may have been used as the base for the material, in some cases. Coat scraps, a larger hat cut down, remnants of astrakhan, and the like, composed most of the youngster hats shown.

Miss Finley showed the women how to wear their hats. "Be sure you wear your hat far enough forward," she said. "And never wear it quite straight! Just a little tip down on one side will give the best results. Low in front, and a little tilt, for every model."

Careful Handling Helps

How to handle a hat was another thing brought out. Never seize a hat by the edge of the brim. To do so will endanger the shape. Slip your hand under the brim, and hold the hat on your hand while you turn it slowly about to make your inspection. This applies to shop hats as well as to those of your friends.

The hats on display last Friday ranged in cost from 25 cents to \$5. Miss Finley says the average cost in other counties has ranged from \$3 to \$5.

In Eagle Creek neighborhood here in Lyon county there were 200 requests for millinery help; and the sister who was the leader is giving her instruction to 10 other women, who in turn will pass on the ideas and principles outlined by the specialist, Miss Finley.

Miss Finley is now supervisor over all the specialist extension work at Manhattan. There are two clothing, two foods, one health, one household, and one millinery unit under her charge. But she likes to keep in touch with the counties she helped to start in her four years at the agricultural school, and comes back whenever her schedule permits.

Hat Sense is Improved

"It isn't how beautiful a woman's hat is when she finishes it," declared Miss Finley, "it's the improvement of her hat sense. A big per cent of these hats are nicer than any their wearers could afford before. Once you learn the principles, the rest lies with you. Tasteful colors should be chosen, with soft lines and laces for the elderly women, and irregular brims for the broader faces. The touch is what counts; and a few women here have

field in their wagon. They have had the wagon for three years, and I consider it one of the best investments I ever made. Helping in this way not only relieves me of many small tasks but keeps them occupied.

Mrs. John Gettel.

Smart Time Saver Frocks

The Surplice Design Shown for the Small Girl Always Meets with Favor

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



1919—Smart Dress for the School Girl. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2125—Hurry Up Dress. The diagram is a reduced likeness of the pattern. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1942—Practical Apron Style. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

1886—Two Material House Frock. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2107—Slender Lines. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

1923—Becoming Daytime Style. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

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.

Opportunity

THEY do me wrong who say
I come no more
When once I knock and fail to
find you in;
For every day I stand outside
your door,
And bid you wake, and rise to
fight and win.
—Walter Malone.

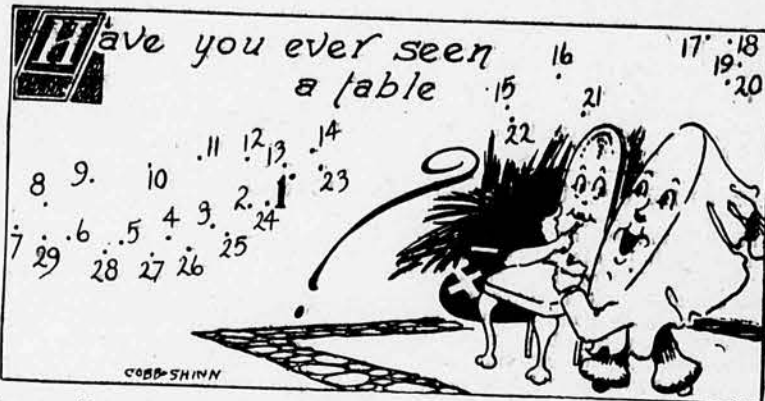
rials." One woman made a brown satin hat out of the lining of an old suit on a frame she already had; and her only expenditure was for a piece of gold metal lace—25 cents. Another had velvet from the collar and girdle of a cast-off winter dress, and with 1/2 a yard of new satin to cover the crown, she made a good-looking hat. Still another confessed she had concocted a dear blue and rose hat for her little girl out of velvet. "Aunt Gertrude had given her to make a doll dress!"

Old Trimming Rejuvenated

Every one who had old hats brought them to the classes this fall to give others ideas for design, shape, trimming, and so on. Most of the trimmings were homemade, or built out of just a little commercial stuff. One "milliner" told of getting her ideas out of a catalog of a mail order house. Many hats carried the pins studded with brilliants to add tone, a point of interest or smartness.

Care in renovating the old materials is of course important. Dusty velvet or spotted satin cannot be converted into attractive headgear. To "panne" your velvet, lay the wrong side on a damp cloth next the ironing board, and press on the right side, following the natural fall of the nap, and ironing swiftly and continuously across the piece. It doesn't hurt the velvet.

Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil, to No. 29, you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Puzzle Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The first 10 boys or girls answering correctly will receive a package of postcards each.

Preparedness

"Pa, what is preparedness?"
"Preparedness, my son, is the act of wearing spectacles to breakfast when you know that you are going to have grapefruit."

Thanks for the Prize

I want to thank you for the nice prize you sent me for answering the puzzle.
Anna R. Whittington,
Diamond Springs, Kan.

And Jessie is Right

"Jessie, I have told you again and again not to speak when older persons are talking, but wait until they stop."
"I've tried that already, mamma. They never do stop."

How Wide is This Box?

At first glance it appears that a dime could be placed on top this box without touching an edge. Try It!

Small Son: "I say, Daddy, when people go to heaven do they become angels right away, or have they to pass a lot of stupid examinations first?"

Can You Do This?

At the initial meeting of vegetable growers the list of members as recorded by the secretary contained the following names:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ota Mot, | 9. A. Ep, |
| 2. E. C. Uttel, | 10. Reb Mucue, |
| 3. N. O. Ino, | 11. O. T. Atop, |
| 4. N. A. Eb, | 12. N. R. Oc, |
| 5. Pin Rut, | 13. Nik P. Mup, |
| 6. Y. R. Elec, | 14. Yel S. Rap, |
| 7. T. E. Eb, | 15. E. V. Idne, |
| 8. H. S. Idar, | |

Can you tell from their names what each member grew? There will be a game pamphlet each for the first 10 correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Young Folks' Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Cat Has "Some" Name

I am 14 years old. I have one sister named Florence Ruth, age 12 years; two brothers, Kenneth Harold, age 7 years and James Richard, age 10. We have 14 canaries. We have a duck 3 weeks old. We also have a gold fish. Our duck was 1 week old when we got it. We also have a cat which we call Joe Thomas Wampus Razor Third but sometimes Tom for short. I belong to the Girl Scouts. I have two Girl Scout friends who have a cat named the same as mine. One time we couldn't

find him so we hunted and called him. Finally we could hear him answer and found him under a tub in some rags. I am a freshman in high school. I hope some one will write to me.
Mae Lawson,
Pittsburg, Kan.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to go to school. I have four sisters and two brothers. I live on a 164-acre farm. We have a Twin City tractor. For pets I have two kittens, six little chickens, a pony, a little calf named June Silvins and some little wrens. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.
Opal Adams,
Udall, Kan.

Sadie Has Plenty of Pets

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to go to school. I have three little kittens and an old cat, 60 little chickens and a pony named Buster. I have seven brothers and one sister.
Stonington, Colo. Sadie Coburn.



They got mixed up in Puzzletown I don't know when nor why; They shoot off fire crackers Christmas And have Christmas trees Fourth of July!

I AM JUST LIKE THE DROP OF WATER ON THE STONE—WE BOTH GET THROUGH EVENTUALLY



PERSEVERANCE

To Keep You Guessing

Why can negroes be safely trusted with secrets? Because they always keep dark.

When is a baby like a perfect cup? When it's a tea thing (teething).

What is the difference between a bottle of medicine and a troublesome boy? One is to be well shaken before taken, the other to be taken and then shaken.

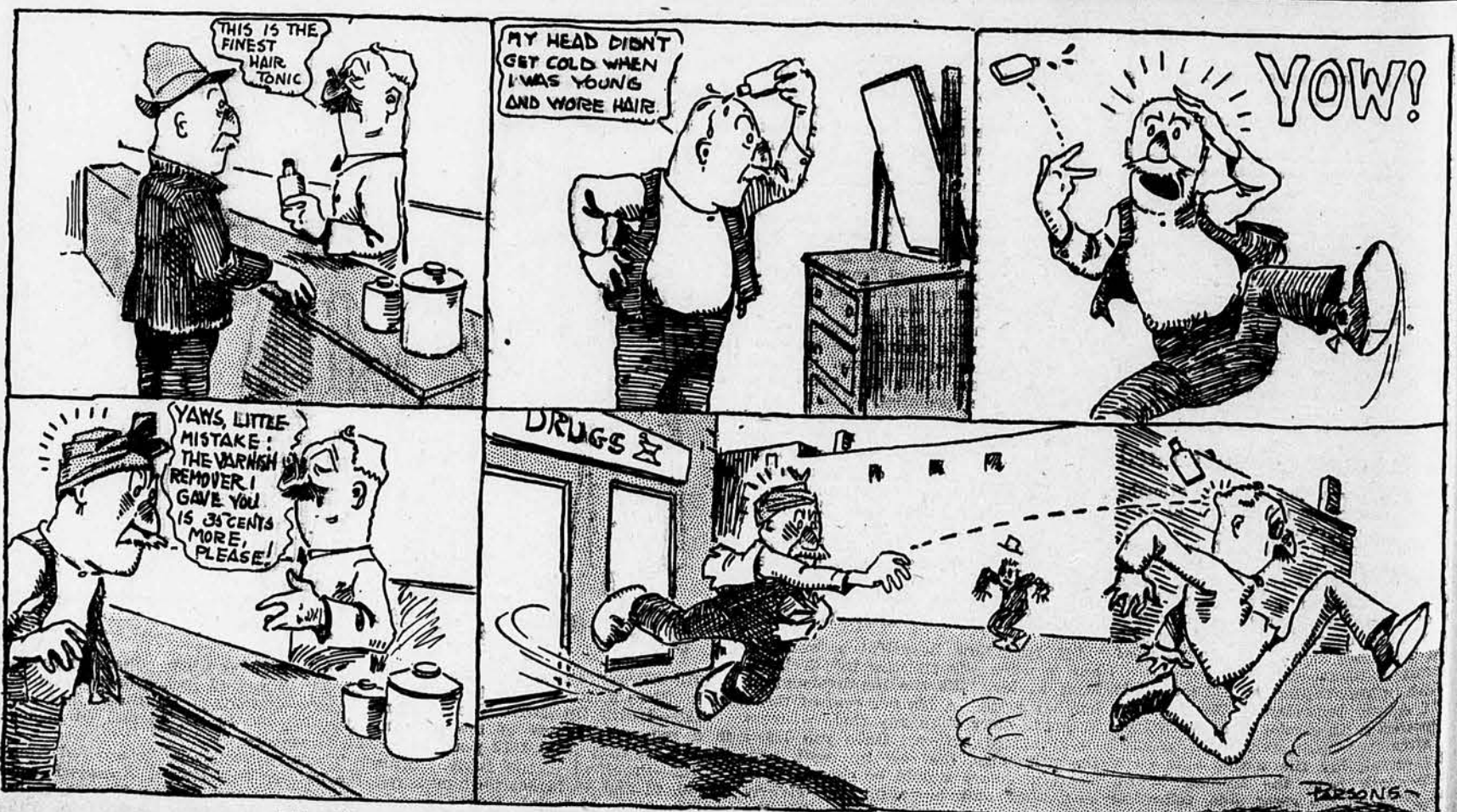
Disguised

Young Lady: Were you pleased with the new school, little boy?
Little Boy: Naw! Dey made me wash me face an' when I went home de dorg bit me 'cause he didn't know me.

First Scout: Say! What is it that you can put in a barrel and the more you put in, the lighter it gets?
Second Scout: Don't know.
First Scout: Holes.

THE LADY WHO ALWAYS WON THE BLUE RIBBON AT THE COUNTY FAIR FOR NEEDLE WORK, NOW HAS A GRAND DAUGHTER WHO CAN CHANGE THE NEEDLE OF ANY PHONOGRAPH IN THE DARK

HISTORY



The Hoovers—Pa Made a Start Toward Growing a New Winter Crop

Save Money by Ordering Clubs

Our Special Favorite
Club 197K all for \$1.55
Capper's Weekly.....1 yr.
Kansas Farmer and
Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
Tractor & Gas Engine Review.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 198K all for \$1.25
American Thresherman.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
Good Stories.....1 yr.
Kansas Farmer and
Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.

Club 202K all for \$1.05
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
Home Friend Magazine.....1 yr.
Good Stories.....1 yr.
Kansas Farmer and
Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
Home Circle Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 238K all for \$1.05
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
Good Stories.....1 yr.
Kansas Farmer and
Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
Home Folks.....1 yr.
People's Popular Monthly.....1 yr.

Club 236K all for \$1.65
American Needlewoman.....1 yr.
McCall's.....1 yr.
Kansas Farmer and
Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
Good Stories.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
Home Circle Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 237K all for \$1.40
Woman's World.....1 yr.
Kansas Farmer and
Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
American Needlewoman.....1 yr.
Good Stories.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
The Gentlewoman.....1 yr.

Club 239K all for \$1.35
Kansas Farmer and
Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
People's Home Journal.....1 yr.
Good Stories.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
Rural Mechanics.....1 yr.

Club 240K all for \$1.45
Woman's World.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
Good Stories.....1 yr.
Needle Craft.....1 yr.
Home Circle Magazine.....1 yr.
Kansas Farmer and
Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.

Club 241K all for \$1.50
American Needlewoman.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
Good Stories.....1 yr.
Illustrated Companion.....1 yr.
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please send me all the periodicals
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We're in a Goiter Belt?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"I've heard of these goiter belts," writes a subscriber, "and I'd like to get one for my daughter who has a small goiter beginning to show."

The mistake was very excusable. I wrote that Kansas has no goiter belt. There is a very decided goiter belt in Michigan, and several other states share the distinction. A "goiter belt," be it known, is a strip of territory that may cover from a few miles to hundreds in which there is such a deficiency of iodine in the natural products of the soil that the inhabitants, especially the young people, suffer markedly from the enlargement of the thyroid gland known as "goiter," or "big neck."

But am I quite sure that Kansas has no goiter belt? Not absolutely. The Kansas State Board of Health is trying to find out. One of the nurses told me that recently she examined 108 young school children, age 10 to 15, and found 14 had some enlargement of the thyroid gland. That means 13 per cent of children of the most susceptible age. It is nothing like the percentage found in the real goiter districts, and it is true enough that these "enlargements" may not all mean goiter, yet this is a very significant report, and it indicates that our problem may be greater than we think.

Why worry? No reason at all, but the investigation is worth while and, quite regardless of worry, may be important enough to demand a little action. Goiter is hard to cure. Once the enlarged gland has developed enough to make an ugly deformity of the neck it is seldom removed without drastic measures being applied. But it has been found by actual demonstration in the "goiter belts" of this country and Europe that the prevention of goiter is simple. A very small amount of iodine, given at regular intervals, to children from 10 to 18 checks the beginning growth. In Michigan the people living in goiter districts are recommended to use iodized salt instead of common table salt. It is well for Kan-

sas to find its problems early and take steps for prevention.

Needs an Examination

What makes my arms feel sore and tired after a little work? After I iron a few pieces my arms will hurt from 24 to 30 hours. Could this be from overwork? They have been that way for three years. I am a woman 32 years old, and would like to get strong again.

Mrs. B. B.

Such conditions are somewhat akin to the low, poisoned condition that finally terminates in chronic rheumatism. There is a disease focus somewhere in your body. Perhaps it is in bad teeth, diseased tonsils, a concealed abscess, or in poor elimination from kidneys or bowels. Have a complete physical examination to find out.

Don't Forget the Roughage

Please tell me what kind of yeast is used and what amount for chronic constipation and muddy complexion.

Mrs. C. M.

Ordinary compressed yeast as sold in grocery stores by the "cake" is as good as any. If you depend on such treatment without making your diet include raw fruit, green vegetables and other "roughage" you will be disappointed.

Folks Know More Now

I would like to know about the pneumonia plague that has appeared in this country. Is it the plague that killed millions of people in Asia? Is it likely to spread in this country?

The "pneumonic plague" reported from California is a form of the dreadful "plague" of old. There is no likelihood of its disastrous spread in this country. We know how to prevent it.

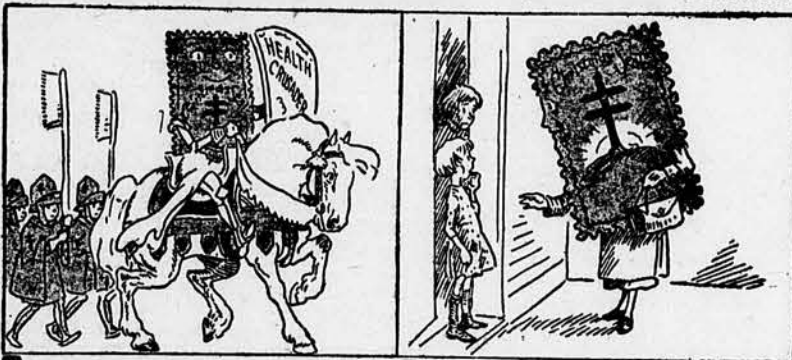
Made the A. E. F. Weary

Is chlorine in the drinking water a necessary evil in cities so large that the water must be "dosed?"

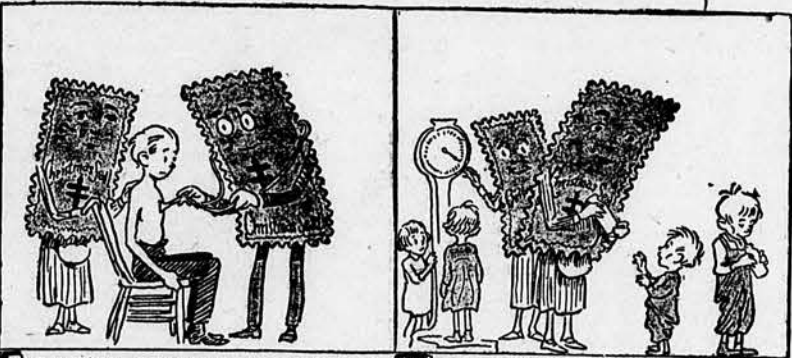
F. B.

City water may be sterilized by other methods than chlorination. An apparatus has been devised that applies the ultra violet ray, which destroys all disease germs.

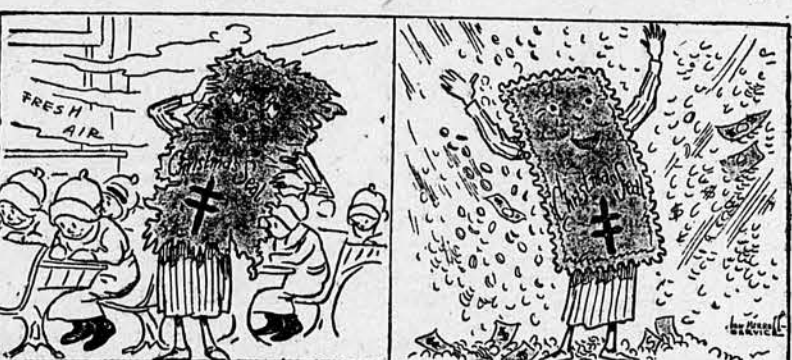
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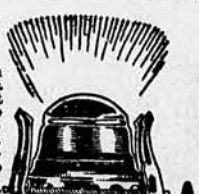
It is known as Alexander's Medicated Smoke, and may be had from the Alexander Laboratories, 7212 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., under this positive guarantee. Send for their special introductory offer of two regular \$1.00 cans for the price of one. You may enclose only \$1.00, or if more convenient, give the mail carrier the dollar and the few cents postage when delivered. If results are not satisfactory, just say so and back comes your money. Don't let roup wipe out your flock. Take advantage of this offer. Write today.

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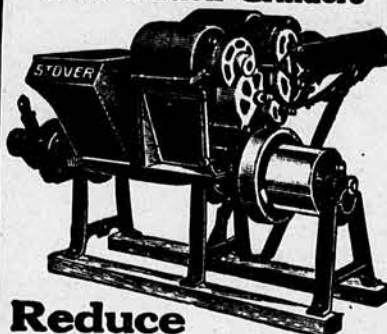
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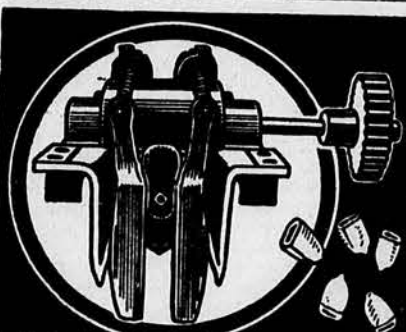
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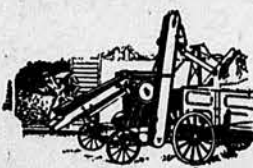
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Send me Free Booklet describing latest model Corn Sheller—for 4 horse power gas engine on up.

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Who Pays?

(Continued from Page 11)

"He knew you were not my child," said Mrs. Blair. "Of course my family knew that. I told him, and asked him to say no more about it, because I loved you as if you were my own daughter."

Nancy sat very still, looking at her. "I wish," she said, "you had told me!"

"I've just said that to your father. Oh, Nancy, it was hard! You took it all for granted—and I loved you, and your father didn't want her—your mother—mentioned. I—I didn't know what to do."

"But you told Harold!"

"He was to be your husband, and I—I thought I ought to."

This seemed to be harder than anything else to Nancy. She said nothing, however, but turned again and looked out of the window. After a long silence she rose.

"I'll go upstairs," she said weakly, "and get some of my things. I'll have to go there."

Mrs. Blair looked up helplessly. "Nancy, you're not angry with me?"

The girl turned, and patted her shoulder, with tears in her eyes. "No, I'm not," she whispered tenderly; "but—but nothing in the world will ever be the same again!"

Her stepmother sobbed; she was incapable of further argument.

"Mama, remember, you'll tell Harold before I see him. It will be so much easier for you to do it!"

But Mrs. Blair did not find it easy the next morning when Harold came. He had got twenty-four hours' leave, and had come straight to his aunt.

Perhaps Nancy had sent him. Mrs. Blair was not sure, but she felt that she was in for it, and tried to do her best. She explained tearfully that Nancy had been home the night before, but had gone to her mother.

"Oh, I say!" Harold exclaimed blankly. "Isn't that making no end of talk?"

Mrs. Blair admitted that it might. "But you see, Harold, the woman's ill—Nancy's real mother. I always feel as if I was that myself, but I'm not; and Nancy feels that she must take care of her."

Harold, walking about the drawing room—where Mrs. Blair had corralled him to avoid a clash with the judge—frowned heavily.

"What does her father say?" he asked.

"What can you expect? The poor judge!" His wife, remembering all she had been thru, dabbed at a tear that trickled down her plump cheek. "He's angry and worried—and all upset. We're going away for a while."

"Well, that's the best thing to do," said her nephew, with evident relief. "Take Nancy with you; maybe that will shut the thing up."

His aunt shook her head. "She won't go. She thinks she must stay and help—her mother."

Harold agreed to stick.

"Oh, hang it all!" said Harold warmly. "She's got to go! This is too hard a pill for any fellow to swallow easily. She's got to consider me, as long as I'm swallowing it, hasn't she?"

"For goodness' sake, don't say that to her! She's sensitive, and she'll be sure you don't want her because of—of her mother."

"I wish you'd told me all of this long ago!"

"I thought I had. You know I told you Nancy was Judge Blair's daughter by his first wife. I was plain about that."

"Yes, you did," Harold admitted doggedly, "and I was prepared to let it go at that; but—oh, hang it all! This workhouse business wasn't thrown in then!"

"Harold"—his aunt looked aghast—"you don't mean that you would hold that against a sweet, innocent girl like Nancy? You don't want to back out, do you?" she added, in a crescendo of horror.

He hesitated, standing in front of her, trim and tall in his new khaki.

"No, I don't," he said finally. "I'll stick—oh, I'll stick! I'm fond of Nancy."

But, for all that, he reddened painfully under her startled eyes.

If Harold felt reluctance or doubt or mortification, he showed none of

these things to Nancy. Indeed, there was a moment when he rose nobly to the occasion—the moment when Nancy told him he must not think of marrying her now.

"It wasn't my fault," she said, giving him a direct, clear look from her beautiful eyes. "I wasn't told. I think I should have been told, but I wasn't, and it can't be my fault that—that I thought there was no scandal connected with me. Of course, all this, especially what happened in New York—she winced, for she meant the workhouse sentence—makes an immense difference. I—I simply can't think of letting you make a sacrifice for me."

"Sacrifice? Nonsense!" said Harold. "Is it a sacrifice for a fellow to marry the girl he loves?"

"It might be," Nancy replied gently, "very much of a sacrifice—anyway, a sacrifice that the girl couldn't accept."

"So, I suppose your idea is to sacrifice me against my will!" Harold retorted. "To throw me over, in fact, without any regard for my feelings! See here, Nancy, this won't do. I'm in love with you, I've asked you to marry me, and I stand by it. You haven't any right to throw me over unless I deserve it. What have I done, please, so far—to deserve it?"

She was silent, coloring a little. She was in fact, worn down with worry and trouble, and Harold's strong, breezy presence was a reassurance. She felt like throwing herself into his arms and begging him to carry her off, away from it all. She felt so strongly that it almost put her into a panic for fear he would see it. But he didn't; he saw only a charming profile.

"I know very well," she said softly and sadly, "that you didn't know about—about all these things. If I took you at your word, it would be like accepting a man's offer under false pretenses."

"I did know that you were not Aunt Susan's daughter," said he stubbornly. "I guess the whole family knew that."

Nancy looked up, a little proud and hurt.

"But they never told me!"

"It's a beastly shame—I'll admit that; but, if you take it so hard, perhaps they were right. Why should they make you suffer for your mother? I should call that pretty hard!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Here's a New Tractor

An entirely new design in the Oil-Pull line of tractors has been announced by the Advance-Rumely Thresher Co. The new tractors are built in 15-25, 20-35, and 30-60 horsepower sizes, and while these are similar in power to the old line, they are considerably lighter and entirely different in appearance.

All gears are enclosed and running in oil. Ball and roller bearings are used thruout. The frame is all in one large steel casting, and the tractor is mounted on springs which relieve much of the vibration and insure longer life. A new feature is an interlocking device which can be shifted from the driver's seat and which locks the two wheels together. Miring down with one wheel is now impossible, and so long as one wheel has any traction the tractor can be pulled out of any bad hole under its own power.

The three forward speeds give a wide range for field work, while the new air cleaner and carburetor have been designed to eliminate the little tie-ups and shut-downs to which tractors have been subjected because of leaky fuel pumps and clogged air passages.

School Dads Got Action

The board of the Blaze Forks district school, near McPherson, gathered at the school recently to set up a stove and investigate the cause of a bad draft in the fire. Too much soot was found in the chimney, and the folks decided to clean it out. A rag saturated with coal oil was lighted and placed in the flue; inside of 20 minutes the building and contents were destroyed by the fire which followed.

18,000 Acres Are Included

A huge drainage district is being formed in the Neosho and Cottonwood bottoms, beginning 1 mile east of Emporia and extending southeast to Hartford, and including 18,000 acres.

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Catching the Pelts in Water

More Than 90 Per Cent of My "Crop" is Obtained From Sets Made in This Way

BY F. E. BRIMMER

NOTHING will so easily destroy the signs of the trapper's work and conceal the trap from the keen nose of the furbearer as a water set. The scent of steel and of man is not evident as soon as the trap jaws are placed an inch below the surface. Of course, the trap chain and the clog must also be placed under water and the tracks of the trapper, together with signs of his work, such as chips, loose soil and bark, should be covered in some good manner.

To cover my tracks I always wear a pair of hip rubber boots and wade when possible. In many cases I use a canoe to get to shallow water where I wade. Often I make water sets close to the bank in the deep water from the canoe. In case there are chips and debris from my work I always throw them into the water to be washed away. I have a piece of burlap, that is always kept out of doors, to catch chips and soil in where I am making the set, then dump them into the water. Water is the biggest asset of the trapper if he is in a district where he can utilize it.

Minks always will follow water courses if possible and a river or large stream is sure to be followed for miles. They will travel along the shores of a lake or pond, up every little brook, under all bridges and thru tile drains, searching for food. A mink will rarely enter a lake right at the inlet, but will cut across to a place least expected and enter several yards away to cover the fact that he uses this particular locality. Sometimes I can find such a place because of a path. In that case I set the trap in an inch of water right where he enters or comes from the water when he explores the inlet. Minks will always follow up, often to return in a short time, both the inlets and the outlets of a lake.

Minks Always Go Under

Water sets in the tributary brooks and creeks are of the very best for minks. I select a place where there is a log or barrier of sticks across a stream and make my set in the water where they must pass thru or under.

A mink never will go over what he can go under, so I set my trap right in the bed of the stream under the log. There is a space about 2 feet wide here where he might go thru, so I drive in stakes to narrow this space down, and right in the doorway, which is the middle of the stream, I place my trap. This set I can use over and over again. That is one of the big advantages of specializing on water sets. The water tells no secrets!

Often I get muskrats in these mink sets, and at times a raccoon, but generally the 'coon will go over such places, preferring to climb on the logs rather than to crawl under. A good water set for raccoons is made by placing the trap in flowing water and securing with wire a piece of mirror or tin to the trigger pan, placing a little fish-oil about on the shore. Raccoons always wash their food and if you can find the rock or log where they do this, which is apparent from the remains of the last feast, then place a trap in the water right there.

A Pool 1 Foot Deep

Raccoons often are caught in water sets I make for foxes. My favorite water set for fox is the spring hole set. This is made by selecting a pool or a spring where the water is a foot or less deep and the water is 6 feet across at least. Three feet from shore I build a mound of earth and rocks, topping it with a sod, on which I put my bait. Then half way between this place and the shore I put another mound on which I place the trap. This should be just right so that the trap when set on it is held with jaws $\frac{1}{2}$ inch under water. Then I put a light piece of moss on the trigger pan, selecting one that will nicely fit the shape and project a little above the surface to form a stepping place for the fox or raccoon to reach the bait.

Other sets must be made in water and this is easily done at the base of

their slides. Beavers, where trapped, can almost never be caught except by a water set and the best place is where you have made a break in their dam, thus allowing the water to flow out. The first animal that comes to repair the break is your pelt if the trap is right in the opening and under water.

There are many other sets that you can make in ditches for irrigation and draining purposes. Any place where you can conceal the trap under water and get a furbearer to approach, either for a bait or because of a trail he follows, then your water set will be successful. I catch 90 per cent of my pelts in water sets.

'Rah for Western Kansas

Western Kansas folks have always spent money in a liberal way on education, and this is being continued. Lavant has just completed a \$40,000 building to house its consolidated school; New Ulysses recently dedicated its \$37,000 rural high school building; Vovert has a \$32,000 rural high school in process of construction; this month Alton will open bids on its \$50,000 rural high school building; Covert has a \$100,000 consolidated building in course of construction; last spring Edison completed a \$25,000 building for its consolidated school; the consolidated school building at Dresden will cost \$30,000; Norton recently dedicated a new auditorium.

Made the Cop Sore?

Two alleged motor car thieves proved they were amateurs recently when they "borrowed" a Wichita patrolman's car, parked on an El Dorado street, drove the car to Wichita and parked it on the patrolman's beat. Two hours after the robbery the youths reached Wichita and left the car in front of a candy kitchen. The officer immediately recognized it. He arrested the lads as they returned to it. The boys are Hershel Smith, 16, son of a school teacher, and Graydon Carroll, 17, Potwin.

Again Henry is First

The steamer Onondaga, owned by the Ford Motor Company, left Detroit recently for Buenos Aires, with a cargo of manufactured motor car parts. The departure created much excitement in the customs offices, as this was the first time a vessel ever left Detroit for a foreign port, and the officials weren't any too sure about how to make out clearance papers.

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.

Removed Grain of Corn

The removal of a grain of corn from the throat of Leon Wittner, 5 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Wittner of Isabel, by Wichita physicians, last week, probably saved the child's life.

Need More Corn Huskers

More corn huskers are needed around Smith Center; fields are making from 20 to 30 bushels on an average; some are producing 40.

Wine in a Woodpile

Officers recently found a 72-gallon cask containing 30 gallons of wine in a woodpile on the farm of A. C. Watts of Ottawa.

Another Year for Fields

S. A. Fields was re-elected president of the McPherson County Farm Bureau last week.

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rain or snow. No wheat is up. Livestock is in splendid condition. Feed will be scarce next spring as stock was put on feed in October.—J. B. Hicks.

Rawlins—Wheat is dying for want of rain. Corn picking is in progress, and is yielding from 10 to 25 bushels. There are no farm sales. Wheat, \$1.20; chickens, 14c; turkeys, 18c; hogs, \$8.50.—J. A. Kelley.

Republic—Corn in this county is yielding 22 bushels an acre. The usual acreage of wheat will not be sown because of dry weather. There is an over-supply of farm labor. Corn, 85c; wheat, \$1.30; butterfat, 28c.—A. Scott.

Sedgwick—Weather conditions are fine. One inch of rain fell last week. Corn yields are not large but the quality is excellent. Very little wheat is going to market. Hogs, \$9.35; butter, 30c; butterfat, 32c; wheat, \$1.35; eggs, 47c.—W. J. Roof.

Stafford—Corn husking is progressing nicely while the weather is good. Wheat is badly in need of rain. There have been more reports of Hessian fly. Many farmers are pasturing wheat. Livestock is in good condition. Farm help is plentiful. Wheat \$1.30 to \$1.32; corn, 90c; potatoes, 85c to \$1.20; sweet potatoes, \$2.—Earl G. Fort.

Summer—A much needed rain fell last week. Wheat is growing rapidly. A large acreage of wheat was ruined by grub worms during the dry weather. Corn husking is progressing nicely. Livestock is doing well on wheat pasture. There have been a few public sales. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 85c; oats, 50c; butterfat, 34c; turkeys, 18c; butter, 25c; eggs, 46c.—E. L. Stocking.

The Farmiscope

Decidedly Unanimous

In one of the towns of the Pacific coast a distinct earthquake shock was felt recently, and when the municipal building rocked perceptibly the city fathers, then in session, left without bothering about the usual formulas.

The clerk, a man of rules and regulations, was hard put to it to give his minutes the proper official tone. Finally he evolved this masterpiece:

"On motion of the city hall, the council adjourned."



Farmer—"Have all the cows been milked?"

Dairymaid—"All but the American one."

Farmer—"Which do you call the American one?"

Dairymaid—"The one that's gone dry."—Exchange.

The Stronger the Better

The doctors were holding a consultation beside the bed of a man who was supposed to be harboring a diseased hip-bone.

"I believe," said one of the surgeons, "that we should wait and let him get a little stronger before cutting into him."

Before the other prospective operators could reply the patient turned his head and remarked to the nurse: "What do they take me for—a cheese?"

First Owners of Teapot Dome



Johnny Recumbent Cow—I'm framing up for another special investigation.

Charley Horse—Concerning which? Johnny Recumbent Cow—Investigating Uncle Sam to find out where he got Teapot Dome before Harry Sinclair got it.

A Divine Manuscript

A Chinese editor enclosed a rejection slip, when returning contributions, which read as follows: "We have read your manuscript with infinite delight. Never before have we reveled in such a masterpiece. If we printed it the authorities would take it for a model and henceforth would never permit any-

thing inferior to it. As it would be impossible to find its equal within 10,000 years, we are compelled, tho shaken with sorrow, to return your divine manuscript, and for so doing we beg 10,000 pardons."

Logical, Anyway

Teacher—"Define trickle."

Boy—"To run slowly."

Teacher—"Define anecdote."

Boy—"A short, funny tale."

Teacher—"Use both words in a sentence."

Boy—"The dog trickled down the street with a can tied to his anecdote."

A Matter of Justice



Visitor—I would like to enlist you in our noble movement for "Justice for Germany."

Office Man—What could the world do with so many German widows and orphans?

Simple Directions

Fair Visitor—"Is there some place aboard where I can get a drink of water?"

The Gob—"Certainly, Miss. At the scuttlebutt, on the starboard side of the gun deck, 'midships, just for'rud of the dynamo hatch."

Another Blow

Stranger (to office boy)—"I wanna see the editor."

Office Boy—"What editor? We got all kinds of editors around this joint, nothin' but editors; just like the Mexican army, all generals and no privates."

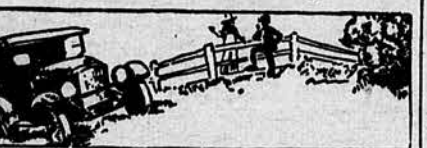
Everybody Mistaken

"Jack and Emily are going to be married."

"Emily! I thought she was one of these modern girls who don't believe in marriage."

"So did Jack."

Parting of the Ways



At the parting of the ways. Whether it's a case of being "on the fence," or whether it's just a difference, we leave you to draw your own conclusion.

Enumerated

Church notice in the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian:

"Services at 10.30 A. M.

"Subject: 'The Three Great Failures.'"

"Choir.

"Sermon.

"Pipe Organ Offertory."

Relativity, Of Course

"Waiter," said the customer, after waiting 15 minutes for his soup, "have you ever been to the zoo?"

"No, sir."

"Well, you ought to go. You'd enjoy seeing the turtles whiz past you."

Logical Question

May (watching ball-game)—"Where do they keep the extra bases?"

Ray—"What for?"

May—"Well, that man just stole third base."

Real Luck

"A motor truck smashed the baby carriage to smithereens, mum."

"Horrors! Was the baby hurt?"

"You're mighty lucky, mum. He was kidnaped only 5 minutes before."

Very Appropriate

"Why did they select the stork to couple with the doctor? Why not the eagle or the owl?"

"The stork is the bird with the biggest bill."

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24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, or include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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FOR THE TABLE

PINTO BEANS \$5.50 CWT. F. O. B. Seibert, sacks included. Cash with order. Seibert Equity Exchange, Seibert, Colo.

CHOICE OREGON PRUNES DIRECT, \$7.50 per 100. Special 12 1/2 lb. sample bag express paid, \$1.80. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

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WHITE EXTRACT HONEY, 60 LBS., \$7.00, 120 lbs., \$13.00. T. C. Veira, Olathe, Colo.

FANCY EXTRACTED HONEY: ONE sixty pound can \$7.75; two, \$15.00, here. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

FINEST WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY, now crop. Two sixty pound cans \$14.50, one \$7.75; 30 pound can extra fancy \$4.25. Amber Strained honey \$11.50 and \$2.25 here. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, Crawford, Colo.

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c for six beautiful Glossitone prints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING 5 LBS., \$1.50; 10, \$2.75; smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25; mild, 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gup-ton, Bardwell, Ky.

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WANTED: CAR HEDGE POSTS, R. S. Jackson, Lucerne, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCK- erels, April hatched \$2.00; May hatched, \$1.50 each. A. Kersten, Deerfield, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$1.00 UP before December. P. D. Briggs, Sedan, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PRIZE winning strains, \$2.50. Mrs. Vera Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels. David Dill, Winchester, Kan.

100 S. C. COCKERELS AND PULLETS FOR sale. Show and utility bred. J. C. Johnson, Abbyville, Kan.

50 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, 12 hens or pullets, 1 cock, \$15.00. Mrs. Chas. Hight, Council Grove, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE RHODE ISLANDS and Buff Minorca cockerels, \$5.00 each. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

EXHIBITION AND UTILITY R. C. RED cockerels, prize winning stock, price \$2.00 and up. Ross Land, Wakarusa, Kan.

R. C. REDS, WE PAY RETURN EXPRESS if not satisfactory. Cockerels \$2, \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10. Mrs. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

DARK S. C. RED COCKERELS, HOGAN- ized parent stock from Tompkin's Boston and Madison Square winners, \$3 and \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Royal Henderson, Munden, Kan.

EXHIBITION QUALITY ROSE COMB RED cockerels. Range \$2.00, \$3.00; trapnested pedigree \$3.00, \$5.00. Few direct from Harrison's Non-Sitters. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. H. V. Williams, Hartford, Kan.

FOR SALE: GOOD BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.00, or 3 for \$5.00. Lizzie Webster, Gove, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, RINGLETS, MALES and females. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 3 for \$5, 7 for \$10. Frank Petracek, Box 175, Jennings, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, ALL AGES, Will satisfy you. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

GOOD BUFF ROCKS FOR SALE; ALSO few Buff Cochins Bantams. Mrs. E. H. Inman, Americus, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FISHEL strain, \$3.00 each, 2 for \$5.00. I. S. Reazin, Macksville, Kan.

100 GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Parks 200 egg strain, \$2.00-\$5.00. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY BROTHERS dark strain, choice cockerels, pullets, hens. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PARKS-HOLTERMAN BARRED ROCK cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets, 230-285 egg strain. 1924 State certified. Females \$2.00, males \$2.50-\$5.00. Ethel M. Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

LARGE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, pullets, heavy layers, prize winners, \$2.00, \$3.00. Otto Piepmeyer, Stafford, Kan.

FISHEL'S EXTRA QUALITY, LARGE boned, White Rock pullets \$1.00, cockerels \$2.00 and \$3.00. A. E. Basye, Coats, Kan.

PARKS 35 YEARS BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN Barred Rocks. Show greater layers. I will have them. Hens, cockerels for sale. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS; COCKS, COCKERELS. Selected breeders from trapnested ances-try, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 up, on approval. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS: RINGLETS, HEAVY boned, yellow legs, deep barring. Selected breeding for size and eggs. Cockerels \$2.00 \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, CHEAP. From first winners. E. Bidlman, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Toms \$6.00, hens, \$4.00. E. G. Sandlin, Hill City, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING PURE BRED WHITE Holland Turkey Toms \$7. Jess Garrett, Stafford, Kan.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND BREEDING stock; Toms \$6.00, hens \$4.00. Alan Fitzsimmons, Pratt, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, Hens \$5, Toms \$8. Heavy type. Mrs. Fred Fletcher, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM leading strains, from 45 lb. Tom and 20 to 22 lb. hens. D. H. Gregory, Alton, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, NONE BET- ter. Toms, 22 lbs. up, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; old Toms, \$9.00. Joe Dickson, Webster, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLD- bank strain; toms \$8.00, hens \$5.00. Birds Bros. stock 50 pound tom. Leona Unruh, Newton, Kan.

MAMMOTH BOURBON REDS, HIGHEST quality breeding stock. Show birds. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. James Milholland, Bellaire, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

PRIZE COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, COCK- erels and pullets. Henry Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

PARTRIDGE AND SILVER WYANDOTTE Cockerels. Floyd Kinney, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MAR- tin direct, prize winners, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, special pen, high quality record flock, \$4.00 to \$7.00; pullets \$2.00. Mrs. G. H. Copeland, Bucklin, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

COCKERELS: FROM CERTIFIED STOCK. English White Leghorns, \$2.00; White Wyandottes, \$2.00; Runner Drakes, \$1.25. Ira Freil, Bancroft, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

TURKEYS, GUINEAS, PIGEONS, CHICK- ens wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

WANTED: TURKEYS, DUCKS AND OTHER poultry. Topeka Poultry & Egg Co., Topeka, Kan.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

SPRINGS AND EGGS WANTED BY KAN- sas City's highest buyer and biggest re-tailer. We guarantee you 2c over top Kansas City prices day of arrival on eggs and springs over 2 lbs. Top on all other poultry, turkeys, ducks, geese. Furnish coops and cages free at your station. John L. Clark Produce Co., 809 East 31st St., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SEASONABLE POULTRY HELPS, 4 GAL. double wall top-fill fountain \$2.25; 6 tray metal oat sprouter \$6.00; Cal-O-Glass 13c sq. ft. Few choice White Rock cockerels \$3.50. Postal brings particulars. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa, Kan.

Work Your Own Miracles

A few days ago a Kansas farmer was found presumably dead from electric shock, for he lay in close proximity to the power line that supplied his farm with electric current. Of course a doctor was obtained, but too late

Bus Debate is Coming

A fine row is due to break loose at Topeka in January soon after the solons meet over the bus lines. In the meantime some of the bus companies, especially the Interstate Stage Lines and The Kansas City Motor Coach Company, are seeking state charters. But the charter board has "delayed action."

Now here's a fine, compound, high-powered problem for some bright mind to settle.

What is the right thing in handling this traffic over our roads?

Shall it be allowed to continue as it is?

Is it fair to put on so high a tax that the companies would have to raise their rates?

Is a moderate revenue, such as the proposed gasoline tax, the answer?

If you have any ideas on this problem may we suggest that from now to the end of December is a fine time to talk it over with your representative or senator? When the average solon gets to Topeka he is, quite properly, a rather hard-headed individual, who is more or less suspicious of anyone who offers free opinions and advice.

Invest Safely and Profitably

In these days when every dollar counts and when so many "investment" schemes are directed at the farmer, the problem of investing surplus funds is really important. I believe that I have solved that problem for the readers of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. This investment is backed by 28 years of success in a business which has grown to be one of the strongest concerns in the Midwest, and in fact, the largest business of its kind in the world. Further conservative expansion and additional equipment are the motives for obtaining additional capital at this time. Amounts of \$100 or more are solicited. The rate of interest is 7 per cent payable semi-annually with the privilege of withdrawing any or all of the investment at any time upon 30 days' notice. I can unqualifiedly recommend this investment and believe it as safe as a government bond. A letter to me will bring you promptly further information. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

1½ Cheers for Sunbeam

Petticoat government will rule Sunbeam, Colo.; three women won offices there at the recent election. Miss Julia Clark and Mrs. A. J. Morea got enough "written in" votes to be elected constables for a district covering 100 square miles. Mrs. Nellie Templeton defeated her husband for justice of the peace.

Had Two K. S. A. C. Judges

Prof. R. J. Barnett, of the horticultural department of K. S. A. C., was a judge recently at the Mid-West Horticultural Exposition at Waterloo, Ia. And so was Lorenz Greene, of Purdue University, who was graduated from the Kansas college in '06.

Likes Pride of Saline

J. L. Breeding of Oketo, Marshall county, has a field of Pride of Saline corn that made 40 bushels an acre; an adjoining field of Iowa Silvermine made 40. He grew 6 acres of Pride of Saline last year; this year 200.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATE

For Real Estate Advertising on This Page
50c a line per issue

There are 7 other Capper Publications that reach over 2,000,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinued at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

REAL ESTATE

1925 LAND BOOK describing farms in 40 states sent free. Lowest prices ever. Invest now. Write Fuller Co., Wichita, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

IMPROVED FARMS in Minnesota and North Dakota can be purchased on 31-year time, without any cash payment, by persons who have their own help, equipment and live stock. Corn, alfalfa, hogs and dairying insure good earnings. Also have a few good farms to rent. For complete information and free book descriptive of the country, write E. C. Leedy, General Agricultural Development Agent, Dept. G, Great Northern Ry. Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

75-Acre Riverside Farm Only \$1250; 8 Hogs, 6 Cows

and calves, horse, hens, furniture, implements, potatoes, grain, hay, etc., included by owner who cannot handle; convenient village, fertile limestone fields, spring water, free range, est. 50,000 ft. timber; 80 fruit trees, pleasant house, barn, poultry house. Easy living and security here. Only \$1250 for all, part cash. Details pg. 149 Big Bargain Catalog, Illus. Money-making farms and business chances. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 8316P New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

80 ACRE FARM, good location, real bargain. T. M. Downie, Holton, Kansas, R. 2.

127 ACRES river bottom, one-half mile from railroad and High School. Box 33, Garrison, Kansas

WHO WANTS improved stock and grain farm, \$35.00 acre? Send your name. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Kan.

CHASE CO. Valley and upland farms, \$45 A. up. E. F. McQuillen & Co., Strong City, Kas.

IMPROVED level 120, half grass, hard road, close to town; cheap. Schilek, Iola, Kan.

SELL on crop payment plan. Pay ¼ crop \$29 a acre. Fine crops. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE: N. E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kas., R. 1.

80 ACRES \$45; \$1,000 handles. 120 acres well improved. Nice home \$75 acre. Terms. Others. Write P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kas.

CHOICE 80 only 2 miles from good town, well improved, at \$65 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas

364 A. Stock and grain farm, 2½ mi. from cement road which runs 11 mi. to Topeka. 288 A. in cult., and 126 A. bluegrass. Good water, 8 rm. house with furnace, 2 rm. tenant house, barn, garage, crib, sheds, etc. \$75 acre, terms. H. P. Betzer, Topeka, Kan.

Up to 75.7 Bushels

In the corn variety tests conducted this year on the farm of Omer Oshel, west of Gardner, Johnson county, the acre yields were:

Oshel's (yellow local).....	45.7
Kansas Sunflower.....	51.4
Laptad's Imp. Yellow.....	45.7
Midland Yellow.....	75.7
Reid's Yellow.....	61.7
Yellow Cap Red.....	54.3
Blue and White.....	58.3
90-day Red.....	60.0
White (Henry Green's local).....	61.1
Calico.....	62.8
Shawnee White.....	68.5
Pride of Saline.....	68.5
Silvermine.....	51.3
Boone County White.....	50.3
Commercial White.....	60.0
Oshel's (yellow local).....	57.1
Pride of Saline (Hedrick's local).....	58.8

Pay No Advance Fee Don't give option state for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—GOOD KANSAS FARM LAND. Cash and terms or on crop payment plan. Some real bargains for cash. Emery R. Ray, Ingalls, Kansas.

160 ACRE FARM, good soil, close to school, 4 mi. good town, 115 Acres cultivation, rest fenced and crossfenced. This is a GO. Write owner, John E. Brack, Otis, Kansas.

320 ACRES Kearny Co., Kas., NE¼ S. 5 and SE¼ S. 18, T. 21, R. 37. All unimproved level grazing land. Either quarter, price \$1,000. Write Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kan.

BUY LAND NOW. Special bargains which will not last long. Prices advancing. Write for list. Mansfield Bros., Ottawa, Kansas.

847 ACRES, well improved in Jackson Co., Kan. 110 acres first and second bottom in cultivation, balance pasture and meadow, 5 miles from three trading points. Farm must be sold to close an estate. V. R. THOREN, 110 E. 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

ARKANSAS

BUY FARMS where apples grow on the trees. Wonderful alfalfa, corn and dairy country. Fish, deer and wild turkeys. Free bargain list. W. Baker, Mountain Home, Ark.

COLORADO

¾ SECTION in Del Norte Irrig. District. \$25. Write 721 Lincoln St., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—520 acres in Baca Co., Colo., improved 160 acres broke, 90 acres sowed to wheat and rye. Price \$4,600.00. \$1,600 cash with terms. Esper Stewart, Owner, Campo, Colorado

Productive Farms and Ranches at Low Cost Still Available in Healthful Colorado Region

Thousands of acres on the rolling plains adjoining famous Pike's Peak Region on east can be bought at low price. Winter days bright, clear and pleasant. See almost any time. Booklet on "Agricultural and Livestock Possibilities" sent gladly to those interested. Address Agricultural Committee, Chamber of Commerce, 35 Independence Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

MISSOURI

FOR SALE—Well improved 10 acres, 35 mi. K. C. Price \$4750. Terms. Dr. F. W. Parrish, Holden, Missouri.

POULTRY LAND \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22A, Kirkwood, Mo.

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

FORCED SALE

160 Acres, half mile off oil highway, 25 miles South K. C., bluegrass, corn, wheat, clover; splendid improvements; \$100 an acre; \$3,500 cash; possession. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, 415 Bonifils Bldg., 10th and Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

2250 ACRE—MISSOURI DAIRY, HERE. FORD CATTLE, SHEEP and HOG farm, about 1400 acres best BLUE GRASS in the OZARKS; 7 sets buildings; about 20 miles WOVEN WIRE fence; non-resident owner will SACRIFICE; Exchange for land and livestock, merchandise or business property. \$30.00 per Acre. M. B. Parks, West Plains, Mo.

MINNESOTA

FREE map of Minnesota and facts about the Sure-Crop State. Address State Immigration, Dept. 733 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

MONTANA

1,270 ACRES stock and grain farm, \$7.50 per acre, part cash. Bal. to suit 10% off for cash. R. Underwood, Meredith, Mont.

CALIFORNIA

20 ACRE PRUNE ORCHARD—Full bearing on paved highway. Average crop of 11 last years, 46 tons dry. House, team, trays, dehydrator, complete equipment. Price only \$12,500. F. T. Hineks, Yuba City, Cal.

FARMER WANTED—Industrious and ambitious, who can stock and equip state-approved 40-acre alfalfa and dairy farm near Fresno. Can purchase on 20-year time. Rare opportunity. Herman Janas, 1299 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

NEW MEXICO

ALFALFA AND COTTON pay well in Pecos Valley, New Mexico. Alfalfa always a money maker, whether sold as hay or fed to dairy cows; yields four to five cuttings yearly. Land reasonably priced, very favorable terms; tracts offered have been inspected and approved as to values and quality by local Chambers of Commerce. Some are improved farms with buildings. Ample and certain water supply for irrigation; long growing seasons; short and mild winters; congenial neighbors; good roads; up-to-date city and country schools. All grain crops, vegetables and fruit also do well. Cotton farmers last year received from \$100 to \$150 per acre gross. Write for full particulars. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry. 924 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Illinois.

OREGON

FOR SALE—Several thousand acres of new land under the Grants Pass irrigation project; raise alfalfa, clover, vegetables and fruits, poultry, hogs, and dairy cattle in the Rogue River Valley, where climate conditions are unexcelled. Tracts to suit, prices and terms very reasonable. Chicago Land Co., Grants Pass, Oregon.

OREGON long growing season—mild climate. Two hundred ten days growing season. Green feed throughout almost entire year. All small grains, including oats and barley, sown in fall. Green vegetables always in season. Profitable dairying and poultry conditions. Hog market from 1 to 1½ cents higher than Chicago market. Land values most reasonable. Mild winters. Cool summers. No destructive storms. Fine water and plenty of it. Splendid system of paved highways free from land tax. Fruit, berries and nuts successfully produced. Banking and business interests united with farmers to provide markets and make agriculture a success. Accurate official bulletin FREE for the asking. Write today to Land Settlement Dept. Room 611, Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

TEXAS

ALL OR PART—Five thousand acre Texas ranch, two miles county seat. Ten dollars acre. B. R. Russell, San Saba, Texas.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

FARM LOANS in Eastern Kansas. 5%, 5½%, and 5¾% and small commission. W. H. Eastman, 209 Columbian Bldg., Topeka

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kas.

SALE or trade imp. and unimp. Coffey Co. land. Phillip & Coulter, Burlington, Kan.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. farms—sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kas.

INCOME PROPERTY—\$450 per month in Topeka. Want land in Nemaha or Brown county. Mansfield Co., Topeka, Kansas.

217 ACRE FARM—Jackson County, improved. Want Western Kansas land. Address W. E. Kell, Manhattan, Kansas.

GOOD DUPLEX bringing in 6% on \$15,000, to exch. for good 160 A. Vrooman Loan & Realty Co., 820 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

253 A. Logan Co., Kan., adjoining McAllester, 200 A. smooth, running water. Price \$5,000; mtg. \$1500. Prefer income property. M. W. Cave, 111 West 6th St. Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM WANTED from owner lowest price sell now through Fuller Agency, Wichita, Kan.

SELL for cash, now. Farm or town property anywhere. Mid-West Real Estate Salesman Co., 305 Comwith Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANT FARM from owner. Must be cash bargain. Describe imp., markets, schools, crops, etc. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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



The Activities of Al Acres—Now Wasn't That Kind of Slim?

Watering Pigs by Motor

Pigs are watered by electricity on the Arnold Bohnenblest farm just west of Riley. Bohnenblest owns three farms and during the summer moved to the one closest to town. He built a new stucco house and is now putting in the concrete foundation for a new barn. In partnership with a neighbor he brought electricity from town. His part of the line cost \$125. A gasoline engine had been used for pumping water, but Bohnenblest de-

astic over the use of electricity in her new home. It is her first experience with this modern labor saver. She uses the electric iron, washing machine and lights. The labor saved and the better lights than she had when oil lamps were used more than pay the expense of installation. She expects to add other electrical household equipment as opportunity offers.

Capper Pig Club News

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Club Manager

"I think your new way of advertising the club stock for sale is better than the other way. I already have lined up two good deals," wrote Lester Ziegler, Morris county. "I sure have some fine 'spots' this year. My sow farrowed 11 pigs and they are getting big and fat." Of course, these are fall pigs.

Before we go any farther let me make an important announcement. John F. Case, Director of the Capper Clubs, will broadcast over WLS, the Sears-Roebuck Broadcasting Station, Chicago, Ill., Tuesday night, December 2, at 8:15 o'clock. His talk will be on "Citizens of Tomorrow," and is sure to be very interesting, as all club members who have heard Mr. Case talk will know. Be sure to tune in on WLS and have a good visit with our director of club work.

Just want to mention that Paul Sawyer and Ernest Knox, Sumner county, won placings in a local stock show under the direction of their vocational agriculture instructor, J. W. Egger. Reports received about these two club members assure the club manager that they have been making a real success of their club work and also of their vocational agriculture.

Speaking about winning prizes, Sam Marston, Dickinson county, must hold the record. Fact is, he won every prize in one contest he entered this last year. Yes sir, he took every single placing and prize from first to last. So you will know all about it, read what one of the Dickinson county papers printed about Sam. "Last spring when the breeders' association endeavored to start a pig club in this county, Sam Marston called at the secretary's office, registered and wended his homeward way to start a pig toward prize money. It seems, however, that he was the only entry and the association finally dropped the matter of a club. Sam, however, did not know of this and finished raising his pig. He made a fine showing with it and is entitled to some kind of prize." In another paper of later date we read that Sam received \$5 as first prize. That is all the prizes that were offered, so you see Sam took all of them—and that is better than giving up even if it is a one-man club. By the way, Sam sold some of his hogs, took the others out of the contest and has sent in his final report. Good work, Sam.

Raymond Hoglund, McPherson county, writes a letter that is a real inspiration to the club managers. "How do you like the letter-head?" it reads. The letter-head is this—"Ash Grove Stock Farm, C. E. Hoglund & Sons,

Proprietors, Breeders of Big Type Poland Chinas." That would lead us to think something rather fine has happened—and it has. Let's finish the letter. "We have gone into the hog business on a 50-50 basis. Dad owns half and Albert and I own the other half. We are breeding sows for spring farrow. We purchased a boar that is a son of the grand champion at the National Swine Show at Peoria, Ill. His grandfather recently sold for \$3,000, so this one should be a good one. Thanking you very much for the help you have given me, I am sincerely yours, Raymond Hoglund."

Is that the result of joining the Capper Pig Club—this 50-50 partnership? Yes, we believe it is. Other factors no doubt entered into creating this interest, but the Capper Pig Club certainly had a great deal to do with it. "C. E. Hoglund & Sons, Proprietors," are going to make a big success of their business, and they certainly have the most sincere good wishes of the Capper clubs and everyone interested in or connected with them.

The American Royal

(Continued from Page 3)

show 63 baby beeves, one from Iowa, 32 from Kansas and 30 from Missouri, were exhibited. Of the 10 fat barrows, nine were from Missouri and one from Kansas. The first boy's and girl's club conference was held this year. George Catts, agricultural commissioner for the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; R. W. Morrish, club specialist for Kansas State Agricultural College; H. M. Garlock, animal husbandry extension specialist for Missouri College of Agriculture, and A. M. Paterson, representative of the Kansas City Stock Yards Co., who were charged with looking after the youngsters, declared unanimously and severally that the attendance was big enough—for the first time and until they could think of more things for club members to do.

One of the most conspicuously tall men and the most inconspicuously modest among those who had something to be cheery about was F. W. Bell, stock judging coach for the agricultural college at Manhattan. His team won first in the Royal contest over teams from 11 other state colleges. This is the second time that K. S. A. C. has won the cup.

It was a great week for Kansas livestock judges. Both the student and veterans' vocational teams won their contests over four other teams. The junior team from Coffey county also won its contest.

Kansas was represented in most of the breeds. Among the heavy Kansas winners was Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, who showed the junior champion Chester White boar, and both female champions. C. E. Talley, Meade, won junior champion Galloway bull, and junior and grand champion female. D. F. McAllister, Topeka; Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, and John Downs, Paola, the three Kansas Percheron breeders who had nerve enough to exhibit, won a number of minor places in the show. Among McAllister's winnings was first filly foal.

Kansas Hereford breeders were represented by R. H. Hazlett and F. R. Condell, Eldorado; L. M. Blake & Son, Oak Hill; G. L. Mathews, Kinsley; Foster Livestock Co., Rexford; J. W. Moehle, Clay Center; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. The college, T. J. Dawe & Son, Troy, and N. S. Dowell, Richmond, exhibited Short-horns. George McAdam, Holton; Fred P. Chilen and Hilbrand Chilen, Miltonvale; and Carl Hedstrom, Lost Springs; showed Angus. Poland herds were represented by the Deming Ranch, Oswego; W. S. Pease, Olathe; and E. E. Hall, Bayard: Spotted Polands, by B. G. Hall & Sons, Blue Mound, and Kawnee Stock Farm, Rossville; Chester Whites by Lugenbeel; C. H. & Lloyd Cole, North Topeka; M. K. Goodpasture, Horton; W. J. Smith & Son,

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Angus Bulls
nice young bulls of serviceable ages, big, rugged fellows sired by a 2250 pound son of Black Cap P. o. e. Priced reasonable.
J. D. MARTIN & SONS,
Lawrence, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

30 head in age from ten to twenty-four months. Good individuals. Blackbirds, Erica's Queens Mothers and other good families. Also females of different ages.
E. B. Latta, Crab Orchard (Johnson Co.), Nebraska

JERSEY CATTLE

Complete Dispersal Sale

Est. of Mrs. Idell Knabb
50 Head A. J. C. C. Jerseys
Leavenworth, Kan.,
Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1924

The fine young bull, R. A. LONG'S NOBLE RALEIGH 201330, with thirty of his daughters will be sold in this sale. Others by Gitty Stockwell, Stockwell's Orderly Lad, and Stockwell's Orderly Lad 2d.

If interested in buying the "better kind" don't miss this opportunity of buying a foundation of high quality Jerseys.

Sale at farm, 3 miles south of Leavenworth. Autos will meet visitors at the National and Johnson Hotels day of sale.

For catalog and particulars write
B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager
Saint Louis, Missouri

100 Reg. Jerseys

For Sale from Jackson county's famous herds. Some R. of M. cows among the offering. All tuberculin tested and priced to move immediately. Come and get some real Jerseys. For descriptive circular write R. A. GILLILAND, Denison, Kan.

Choice 3 Months Old

Financial King bull calf, \$45 or will trade for chickens. Register Merit Sire and Dam.
L. R. FANSLER, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Reg. Jersey Cows and Heifers

For sale. Hood Farm breeding, \$100 and up.
PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Maplewood Farm Bulls

The best lot of Holstein bulls we have ever raised at Maplewood Farm. Sired by a 35-pound son of our state record bull, Canary Butler Boy King and from daughters of our 1,000 pound son of King Segis Pontiac Count whose daughters have broken over 100 world's records. Priced very reasonable. Write today to
W. H. MOIT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN BULLS READY FOR SERVICE

Three exceptionally good individuals and of very best blood lines. Price \$100 each. Also registered heifer and bull calves \$35 to \$25 each. Some from A. R. O. cows, a good chance to start with pure bred sires at a small cost. Reynolds & Sons, P. O. Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

Spring Valley Farms

Breeders of high grade Holsteins for sale. Cows and heifers including several 5 to 8 gallon cows. Bull calves from heavy milkers. All T. B. tested. Our prices are to sell. Our guarantee to sell again.
C. W. DONAHOO & SONS, Superior, Neb.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN SPRINGERS

Cows and heifers 2 to 8 years, well marked, heavy producers, will freshen within 8 weeks, 40 open heifers 12 to 20 months, good quality.
ED SHEETS, Rt. 5, TOPEKA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN BULL

Bull ready for service, 30 pound sire, dam 16.59 pounds as a Jr. 2 year old.
H. N. HOLDEMAN, MEADE, KANSAS

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS

Breeding stock for sale at all times. Write your wants. Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

PUREBRED HOLSTEINS

Cows, bred heifers, open heifers, two serviceable bulls and bull calves. One to a carload. Priced right.
T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan., R. 1.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

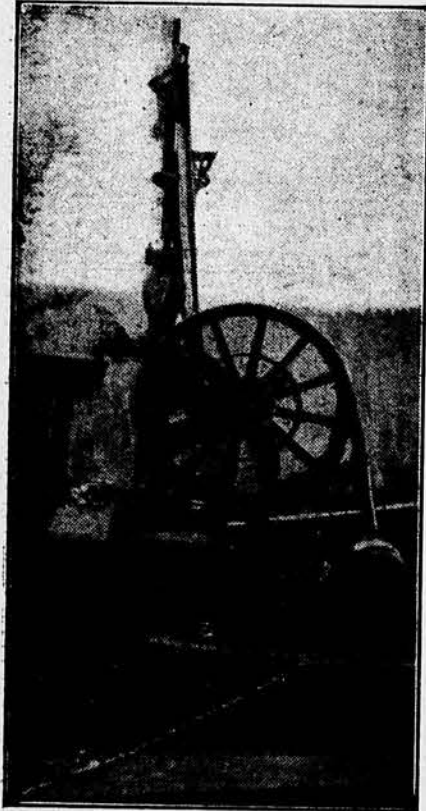
Fairfield Farm Ayrshires

The Farmers' Milk Cow. Serviceable bulls. Special prices on bull calves. Advanced registry females, all ages, bred to Grand Champions or open. Milk production records kept. All purebred.
DAVID G. PAGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Cummins' Ayrshires

For sale: Cows, heifers and bull calves. Write at once to R. W. CUMMINS, Prescott, Kan.

Whitewash looks good on the outside of poultry houses and pig pens, but on the inside it does even more good.



cluded it was easier to pump with electricity. An old automobile wheel had been attached to the drive shaft of the pump jack and the brake drum was used for a pulley in taking power from the engine.

By attaching a plug and length of cord to the porch light socket, Bohnenblest brought the power to his well. A 1/2 horsepower motor was anchored to the well platform. The brake drum was taken off the automobile wheel and the old rim was used for a pulley after the motor was installed. A section of automobile tire was cut out and the tread removed. That serves as a belt. The motor runs the pump quite a bit faster than the engine, altho the larger sized pulley on the pump jack reduces the speed much below what it would be otherwise.

The water is piped by gravity to a reservoir where it runs in turn by gravity to the stock tanks. This arrangement is only temporary. Permanent equipment will be installed just as soon as building operations develop far enough. The house is piped and water will be installed there.

Mrs. Bohnenblest is quite enthusi-



The Coffey County Junior Livestock Judging Team Won First at the American Royal; It Included Ralph Grose, Karl Garrett, Edgar Webster, Lawrence Hall (Coach) and M. H. Coe, Club Specialist, K. S. A. C.

Scranton; and Floyd Compton, Willis; Berkshires by Beardwell & Feeney, Wakeeney; C. G. Nash, Eskridge; J. D. Wynn and W. B. Dalton, Lawrence. D. D. Casement, Manhattan and Fred Robertson, Troy, won firsts in the carlot fat cattle division, and T. J. Grace, Wichita, in the feeder carlot show.

Some Luck With Cotton

In a cotton growing test of 35 varieties on the Deming Ranch at Oswego, Trice, Lightning Express and Mebane did the best; they also have done well in Montgomery.

That's Hard Luck

The home of John Cowhick and family of Troy has burned twice in the last three months.

Poultry Show at Augusta

A poultry show will be held December 11 to 13 at Augusta.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press



Edward Brehm, Woodbine, Kan., Dickerson county, sells 40 high grade Holstein cows and heifers in a public sale, Dec. 4.

Dr. H. B. Miller, Rossville, Kan. was the only exhibitor of Spotted Poland China hogs from Kansas at the American Royal last week.

W. F. Bleam & Sons, Bloomington, Kan., are Shorthorn breeders who prefer to sell their surplus direct to the purchaser rather than in public sales.

Jack's Orion Sensation, owned by W. F. Hollingsworth, Martin City, Mo., won the grand championship in the Duroc division at the Royal last week.

C. G. Nash, Eskridge, Kan., a pioneer breeder of Berkshire hogs and president of the Central Berkshire breeders association, showed Berkshires at the Royal last week.

C. H. & Lloyd Cole, Topeka, exhibited Chester White hogs at the Royal last week. Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., and M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, also showed Chester Whites there.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan., breeder of Angus cattle on a big Russell county ranch and secretary of the Kansas State Angus breeders' association was a visitor at the Royal last week.

Largent Bros., Merkel, Texas, broke a world's record when they sold an eight months old Hereford steer calf weighing 800 pounds at the Royal last week to Armours for \$2.75 per pound.

D. P. Simpson & Sons, Cawker City, Kan., showed a car, 50 head of purebred Chester White seven months old barrows weighing 242 each at the American Royal last week and sold them Wednesday for \$10.80.

In the American Royal Hereford sale last week an October yearling bull bred by Fulscher & Kepler, Holyoke, Colo., that had won first in class and junior championship the day before sold to Dr. Nyberg, Kansas City, for \$1,135.

Kansas Shorthorn and Duroc breeders will be sorry to learn of the death of Edward P. Flanigan which occurred at his home near Industry, Kan., Sunday, Nov. 2. Mr. Flanigan had not been well for some time and death came suddenly because of heart failure.

The Northwest Kansas Holstein breeders sale came off as advertised at Stockton, Kan., Oct. 22. The first 10 head sold for an average of \$175. The top was \$235 paid by Joe Hickert, Lenora, Kan., for a cow. Calves from three months old up to 15 months averaged \$84.

The Nebraska State Holstein breeders association will hold their annual sale at the pavilion at the fair grounds, Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 2. Fred Haeger, Beatrice, is the association sale manager. 50 good ones have been selected for the sale. Mr. Haeger is busy mailing out the catalogs.

Ten members of the Blue Valley Shorthorn breeders association are consigning to the annual fall sale of the association which will be held in the association sale pavilion at Blue Rapids, Kan., Wednesday, Dec. 3. They are selling 44 head, largely fine yearling and two year old heifers and young bulls.

B. C. Settles has announced the dispersal sale of the well known Mrs. Idell Knabb herd of Jersey cattle at Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 16. There will be 50 head of choice Jerseys in this sale and because of the death of Mrs. Knabb recently and the recent decision to disperse the herd there are sure to be bargains in this sale.

The Shorthorns in the Lave Williams and Son and E. A. Myers, Troy, Kan., joint sale at Bendena, Kan., last Monday did not sell very good. It was a good offering of good useful cattle with a number of very choice animals but the attendance was light, owing probably to the fact that the weather was fine for farm work. Those who bought in the sale were Theo. Kloepper, Lancaster, Kan.; R. Hammermark, Denton, Kan.; Royal & Johnson, Bendena; Foley Bros., Bendena; C. J. Fuhrman, Bendena; W. H. Lewis, Highland, Kan.; L. H. Davenport, Atchison, Kan.; E. J. Lowmeyer, Lowmont, Kan.; John Wyncoop, Troy; L. C. Jeffries, White Cloud, Kan.; D. C. Knouse, Horton, and a number of others in the vicinity of Bendena. The sale was a reduction sale so far as the Williams

end of it was concerned, made partly because Horace Williams, the junior member of the firm is in the auction business and the herd was getting too large. Mr. Myers was consigning a few very choice young cattle to help out on the sale.

If you want to be an auctioneer "write to me," says Fred Reppart, Box 81, Decatur, Ind., and I will tell you how to procure a free course by mail. Mr. Reppart conducted the big American Royal Hereford sale at Kansas City last week and the average was over \$300. Besides selling Herefords all over the United States he conducts a big auction school.

Lee Bros., Topeka, Kan., will be remembered because of the fact that they have been good buyers in many of the Hereford sales held in 1923 and because of the good class of Herefords they bought. Recently they have decided to close out the entire herd and on Dec. 15 they will hold a big dispersal sale at the Parkview farm a short distance west of Clage Park on the hard road. Over 200 head go in the sale, all registered cattle.

At the Royal last week, W. A. Cochel, in opening the Royal Shorthorn sale, stated that Shorthorns had been shown at the Royal for 26 years but this year was the first time more Shorthorns were shown than any other beef breed. The consignments to the Royal Shorthorn sale were good but the prices received were not as good as had been expected. There were 40 lots in the sale and the average was about \$140.

Col. Geo. Berry, Topeka, judged Berkshire hogs at the Royal last week. Jas. Thompson, Topeka, judged Polled Shorthorns and L. A. Weaver, University of Missouri, judged Durocs, Poland Chinas and Spotted Poland Chinas and Carl P. Thompson, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College but now the Oklahoma agricultural college judged Hampshire hogs. Dan Augustine, Carlock, Ill., judged Percheron horses. Hereford cattle were judged by Frank Van Natta, Upland, Cal., and Shorthorns by J. Charles Yule, Alberta, Canada. Harry A. Reed of the Kansas State Agricultural college judged Chester White hogs.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
Capper Farm Press



S. U. Peace Poland China breeder of Olathe, Kan., had the Jr. Champion boar of the Royal show. Mr. Peace predicts a good future for the breeder that keeps and cares for a fair sized bunch of bred sows.

The splendid exhibits of all breeds and the better demand for breeding animals characterized the American Royal show held last week. More interest than usual was manifested and the opinion was expressed on every hand that better days are just ahead for the breeders of purebred livestock.

The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., led all Poland China breeders at the Royal in point of numbers and took their share of prizes. This show herd has been exhibited this season at six state and several district fairs and will close the season's showing at Chicago International. Their prize Jr. champion boar pig was shown at four state fairs and one district fair and was undefeated.

The milking Shorthorn exhibits at the Royal attracted much attention. Representatives from several good herds were shown. One of the leading exhibits came from Rock County, Wis., composed of several individual exhibitors under the management of the Rock County Farm Bureau, which organization paid all expenses necessary for the exhibit. T. P. Moren of Johnson, Neb., showed a two year old bull, the first Milking Shorthorn ever to be exhibited by a Nebraska breeder.

The C. B. Callaway and Bonnyglenn farm milking Shorthorn sale held at Fairbury, Neb., November 12th was well attended, over two hundred inquiries for catalogs were received and a large crowd attended the sale which was the first sale of strictly milking bred Shorthorn Nebraska bred cattle ever held in the state. The top price paid for bull was \$200.00 on lot 24 purchased by B. F. Mower of Frankfort, Kan. The top female was \$180 the above price being paid by John W. Heine of Thayer, Neb. The entire offering of 43 head consisting largely of young things and only two fresh cows sold for \$449.00 an average of \$102.77, about one third of the offering went to Kansas and the remainder stayed in Nebraska.

E. C. Smith & Sons, Pleasanton, Kan., held their annual sale of Registered Shorthorns on Nov. 22nd. A large crowd of farmers from nearby Kansas and Missouri counties attended with a sprinkling of breeders. A few Duroc Jersey boars and gilts were sold at fair prices. The young bulls without any fitting made an average of \$30.00 lacking a few cents. The females composed almost entirely of young unbred heifers, averaged \$55.00, not enough considering the pair of great head bulls to be seen on the Smith farm. The J. T. Myers consignment from Mound City, Kan., sold for about the same price per head. Homer Rule conducted the sale and offered some well chosen arguments at intervals during the afternoon.

Jersey breeders and others interested in this breed of cattle from Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri held a big jollification at Auburn, Neb., the evening of November 19th. A big banquet was served and a fine program of music and speeches rendered. The large crowd in attendance at the banquet and the sale held the day following indicates the big demand for Jerseys in these states. No sensational prices were recorded but the good level of prices realized in a sale that was a money maker for Mr. Dovel and every animal sold will prove a money maker for the purchaser. The entire offering of registered cattle including calves averaged \$102.55. The top price paid was \$230.00 and went to Harlod Shively of Hebron, Neb. Six head were purchased by Iowa men, seven went to Kansas. Four to Missouri and the remainder to Nebraska. Among the best buyers were H. R. Jones, Morrowville, Kan.; Hugo Poosch, Walnut, Ia.; D. Seamon, Rock Port, Mo.; J. D. Anderson, Syracuse, Neb.; Karl M. Johnson, New Market, Ia., and Chas. O. Hope, Osceola, Neb.

Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders

In the association sale pavilion,

Blue Rapids, Kan., Wednesday, Dec. 3

Our 1924 annual sale offering consists of 44 selections, the best we have ever cataloged, selected from the herds of these members:

Griffie Bros., Marysville
C. R. Willie, Liberty, Neb.
Bergson Bros.
J. P. Springer, Garrison
A. J. Turinsky, Barnes

W. J. Sayre, Manhattan
S. N. Hamilton
Henry B. Bayer, Manhattan
J. M. Nielson, Marysville
Bluemont Farm, Manhattan

27 heifers, mostly two years old and bred, 12 rugged young bulls of best Scotch breeding. Five cows with calves at side. These herds federal accredited or on accredited list. For sale catalog, address,

J. M. Nielson, Sale Manager, Marysville, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, E. D. Gordon,
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail & Breeze.

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words. No sale advertising carried in Live Stock classified columns.

CATTLE

FRED CHANDLER, RT. 7, CHARITON, Iowa. Breeder of heavy producing Jersey cattle. For sale, young purebred Jersey cows, descendants of Imported Prize winners, some bred to freshen very soon, others along later, \$60 each. Tuberculin tested. Ship cheaply crated by express or larger number in car by freight. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFERS 8 weeks old nearly pure bred from high testing heavy milking dams, \$20 each crated. Blue Label Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

POLLED SHORTHORNS. BLOOD LINES of champions and some of the greatest families of the breed. Bulls \$75.00 to \$150.00. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULLS, ONE GRANDSON OF the 37th. One out of an A. R. O. cow. Both ready for service. State Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN or Guernsey dairy calves from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, YEARLINGS and calves. Priced right. H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR Guernsey calves, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR CHOICE HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN or Guernsey heifer calves write Sherada Bros., Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE: MY REGISTERED GUERNSEY herd bull and two of his sons. P. F. Hansen, Tampa, Kan.

TWO REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS, No. 32465 and No. 99850. L. L. Willard, Baxter Springs, Kan.

RED POLLS: CHOICE BULLS AND heifers, Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR sale. G. Regier & Sons, Whitewater, Kan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL 2 YRS. old. McLeod Hensleigh, Winchester, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS AND HEIFERS, Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

HOGS

DUROC SPRING BOARS BY SENSATIONAL Pilot, Unique's Top Col. and King of Sensations. Priced reasonable. Robt Hollinger, Chapman, Kan.

FOR SALE—BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA herd boar, Silverdale Giant, registered, weight 1,200 lbs. Elmer Tressin, Milford, Kansas.

BERKSHIRES. BOARS OF GRAND CHAMPION breeding, serviceable, good individuals, priced right. A. L. Pinet, Onaga, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS and gilts March farrow. Giant breeding. Immured. Write G. E. Schlesener, Hope, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

MONAGHAN & SCOTT'S REVELATOR Grand champion and sire of champions; by Liberator, dam Lady Revelation. Bred sows, gilts, boars, fall pigs by or bred to Revelation. Monaghan & Scott, Pratt, Kan.

POLANDS, either sex, by Designer and Clotie, Jr. Few Designer and Clotie Jr. gilts bred to Liberator-Revelation, The Outpost and Checkers-Heritage, at farmer prices. J. R. Houston, Gm, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Boars

130 to 250 lbs. spring farrow. Heavy boned, lengthy, champion blood. Immured. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Neb.



THE HOME OF COL. RAINBOW

Neb. Grand Champ, 1924 is offering real 150 to 250 lb. boars and gilts at \$25.00 each and up, shipped C. O. D. on approval. Free photo and circular. Address HENRY WIEMERS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, DILLER, NEB.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PUBLIC SALE OF

Reg. Shorthorns

Sale at the farm near Auburn, Shawnee county,

Auburn, Kan.

Monday, December 15

34 females, mostly very choice young heifers. Six nice young bulls. All are nice roans and whites. For the sale catalog, address,

John Madden, Auburn, Kan.

C. M. Crews & Son, Auctioneers.

Good Shorthorn Calves Wanted

by feeders. Use a good Shorthorn bull. We can get you a good market for the calves.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
13 Dexter Park Avenue
Chicago, Illinois.

MARKS LODGE RED SHORTHORNS

Bulls fourteen months old, yearling heifers, cows with calves at foot or to freshen soon. All high class foundation stock. Herd bulls in service Royal Secret 1025094, Bridgebank Redball 1129365. No better Beef and Milk herd in Kansas. Priced reasonable. Let me start a herd for you now.

M. F. MARKS, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD

Reg. bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, sired by Village Heir, Sultan's Pride, Royal Flash and Choice Supreme. Herd accredited.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

from beef type, heavy milking cows.

FRED HOTHAN, SCRANTON, KANSAS.

Bleam's Shorthorns

Two bulls, 18 to 24 months old. 20 young cows, all reg.

W. F. Bleam & Sons, Bloomington, Kansas
Osborne County.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

CARLOAD POLLED SHORTHORNS

Oilaged to reduce size of herd and offer females of all ages, individuals or a car load. Also a dozen big strong bulls ready for service. Everything recorded and of the best blood lines. Inspection invited.

A. J. Russell, Crab Orchard (Johnson Co.) Nebraska

DUROC HOGS

175 DUROC BOARS

Immune Fall and Spring boars, all sired by State Fair prize winners. Shipped, on approval. No money down.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX M, FILLEY, NEB.

Duroc Jersey Boars

March boars sired by the World's Champion, Golden Sensation. Immune and priced to sell. J. A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.

DUROC BOARS

Good ones sired by Radio Giant and Path Advance, immune and reg. Prices reasonable.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

Registered, immune, guaranteed breeders, shipped on approval and a year to pay. Write for photographs. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Ka.

CHAMPION BRED BOARS

Yearlings, spring and baby boars. Sired by Uniques Top Col. Sensational Pilot, Great Orion Sensation. Immured. Priced right. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Some Choice Yearling Duroc Males

for sale, also early summer boars and fall pigs. Have shipped to 68 different counties in Kansas. Write your wants to J. E. WELLS, HOLTON, KANSAS.

DUROC BOARS THAT EXCEL

by Walmeyer's Giant and Major Stitts. For 16 years this breeding has won most prizes at Big Fairs, made farmer more money than any other. Also bred gilts, baby boars, reasonable. Reg. Immured. Shipped on approval. Photographs. W. R. Huston, Americus, Ka.

17 1/2 miles northwest of Emporia.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

White Way Hampshires

on approval. Choice spring boars and gilts sired by champion boars. Bargain prices.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

Betty and the Twins

Three Lovely DOLLS FREE

Here are three handsome dollies looking for a little mamma. They are just the finest playmates that any little girl could wish for, and you will love them as soon as you see their pretty faces, big brown eyes, pink cheeks and light curly hair. Every little girl wants a doll for her very own. Think of the joy and happiness these three dolls will bring into your home when the little ones see them.

Betty, the big doll is 24 inches tall. You can put baby clothes on her. These beautiful dolls with pink cheeks, brown eyes, curly hair and movable limbs bring joy to every youngster and the best feature is, they are indestructible.

The Dolls Won't Break



This is Cutie



This is Betty

She Is 24 Inches Tall



This is Trixie

These Dolls Will Be Baby's Most Cherished Treasures

These three dolls will make any little girl or boy happy and we want every little child to have them. Ask your Mother or Father to send for these dollies. Or, if you know of some little friend whom you want to make happy this Christmas you can accept the offer below at once and give them the surprise of their life. Remember, we are giving them away. Better order these three dollies early.

All three dollies are on one large sheet of heavy cloth ready to cut out and sew up on the machine and stuff. So simple, any one can do it in an hour's time. Full instructions with each set of dolls.

Thousands of little ones all over the country will be made happy with these three dollies. Mother, here is your chance to insure a happy Christmas for the little one by ordering the dollies today. Our supply is limited, but we will fill all orders as long as our supply lasts.

ASK MAMMA TO MAIL COUPON

CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find 50c to pay for the subscriptions below. Send me the three dollies at once.

Subscriber's Name.....

Full Address.....

Subscriber's Name.....

Full Address.....

Send Doll to.....

Full Address.....

How To Get 3 Dolls Free

These three lovely dollies will be sent FREE and POSTPAID to all who send us two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each, 50c in all. Your Mother's or Father's subscription will count as one in this club. No little girl has enough dollies and this is your opportunity to get three nice dollies free. They will last a long time. New, renewal or extension subscriptions will be accepted on this offer. Show this copy of our magazine to your friends. It will be easy for you to get two subscriptions to Capper's Farmer when they see what a fine paper it is.

Send all Doll Orders to

Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kan.