

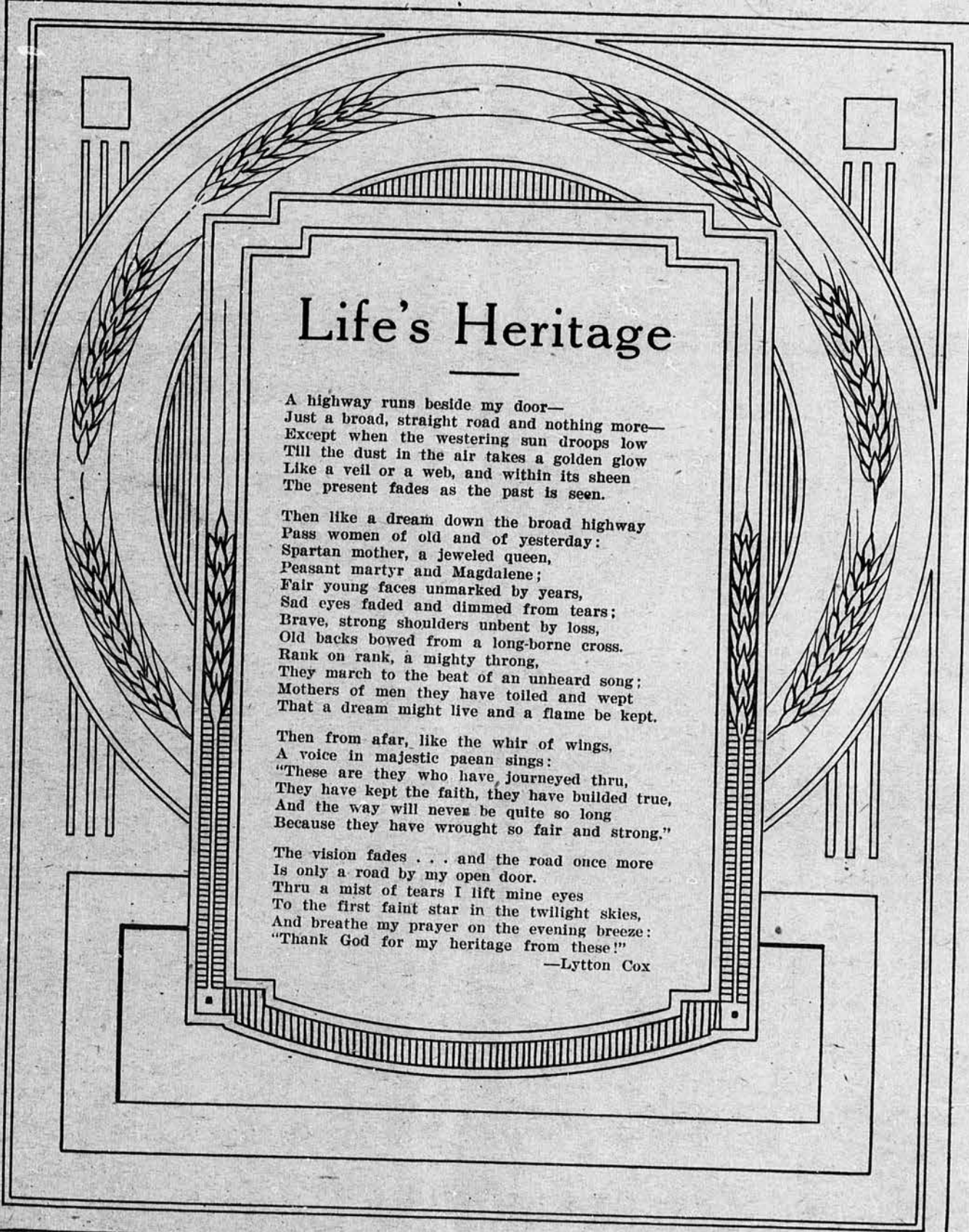
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KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 62

November 1, 1924

Number 44



Life's Heritage

A highway runs beside my door—
Just a broad, straight road and nothing more—
Except when the westering sun droops low
Till the dust in the air takes a golden glow
Like a veil or a web, and within its sheen
The present fades as the past is seen.

Then like a dream down the broad highway
Pass women of old and of yesterday:
Spartan mother, a jeweled queen,
Peasant martyr and Magdalene;
Fair young faces unmarked by years,
Sad eyes faded and dimmed from tears;
Brave, strong shoulders unbent by loss,
Old backs bowed from a long-borne cross.
Rank on rank, a mighty throng,
They march to the beat of an unheard song;
Mothers of men they have toiled and wept
That a dream might live and a flame be kept.

Then from afar, like the whirl of wings,
A voice in majestic paean sings:
"These are they who have journeyed thru,
They have kept the faith, they have builded true,
And the way will never be quite so long
Because they have wrought so fair and strong."

The vision fades . . . and the road once more
Is only a road by my open door.
Thru a mist of tears I lift mine eyes
To the first faint star in the twilight skies,
And breathe my prayer on the evening breeze:
"Thank God for my heritage from these!"

—Lytton Cox

Stop Rust

Every rod of "Galvanized" Square Deal fence is made of copper-bearing steel. The patented "Galvanized" process welds 2 to 3 times more zinc coating into the wire. Copper mixed in with the steel together with the extra heavy zinc coating stops rust; therefore Square Deal lasts 2 to 3 times longer. Costs not one cent more than the ordinary kind. We'll send upon request, copy of official tests that absolutely prove these claims.

Galvanized Square Deal Fence

has these other good points: Stiff, picket-like stay wires require fewer posts—always tight and trim, no sagging; full gauge wire last longer; famous Square Deal Knot guaranteed not to slip; well crimped line wires give live tension, secure against strains and sudden weather changes.

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are all "Super-Zinc-ed", and in these two brands you will find the exact styles for your different fence needs. They cost no more than ordinary galvanized fences, but give many years of extra service. Inclosures with "Super-Zinc-ed" Fences enhance the appearance and increase the value of farm, garden and lawn.

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Gentlemen: Please send me FREE your Farmers' Handy Manual and account book with a catalogue of "Super-Zinc-ed" Fences.

FREE!
To Farm Owners—This Useful Handy Pocket Book

Name.....
Address.....

Lots of Booze 1-2 Mile Away

But the Customs Officials in Vermont Don't Take Much for Granted These Days

BY HARLEY HATCH

I WENT to Barton this morning with a Vermont farmer who had some produce for sale. They don't pay much for farm stuff here as compared with what it brings in Kansas. This farmer drove in two canner cows for which he received \$5 each. These cows weigh about 700 pounds apiece and in any Kansas local market would have brought more than twice as much. Good young hens weighing 5 pounds each averaged 74 cents apiece. For hogs \$9 a hundred was being paid; I had just read a letter from Kansas which said that hogs in Burlington were bringing \$10 a hundred. Remember that here in Vermont they are but 225 miles from the Boston market, where food retails for the highest prices in the country, while Burlington is at least 1,500 miles away. Eggs bring 50 cents a dozen here and butter-fat is 42 cents, the creamery truck taking it from the farmhouse door.

About that time the stove exploded and the wife turned in a fire alarm. When the local company reached the house the chief asked the man calmly engaged in reading his paper where the fire was. The old fellow never looked around but jerked his thumb over his shoulder toward his wife and the fiery kitchen and said "Ask her. It's her fire."

But Wilson Thought Again

They have lots of fun with the French Canadians up here; these fellows always get things hind side before, and it is a treat to get one started to telling something. I can recall one who used to work for us when I was a boy. He lived in an old shop for which he had paid no rent for months; the owner told him that he must pay or get out. A Frenchman really loves a suit in court so this old fellow concluded to fight and went around the village selecting his jury. His method was to find some one who would say that he didn't like Wilson. Wilson was the man who owned the old shop. When he found such a man he would mark down his name and say "Hab you on de jury" and set out to hunt another Wilson hater. Then Wilson thought better of the ejection proceedings and the Frenchman lived in the old house until he got money enough together to pay the family railroad fare to the next village.

Better Save That \$100

For the last week I have been visiting in the towns of Troy and Newport. Both are on the north line of Vermont, and the village of North Troy, where I spent most of my boyhood, is but one half mile from the Canadian line. Both Troy and Newport are ports of entry for both United States and Canadian customs. Every person who crosses the line has to check in at the custom house and get a permit. He has to report and return his permit on his return; failure to do so subjects him to a fine of \$100. This is a change from my boyhood days when everybody went back and forth as he wished and by any road he desired to travel. Today the customs officers have to watch for smugglers and bootleggers, and have to enforce the immigration laws. If the strictest watch was not kept all kinds of foreigners would slip into this country and the booze trade would flourish even more than it does now. It may be hard to enforce the prohibition laws in Kansas, but think how much harder it is here where booze in unlimited quantities is to be had 1/2 mile away!

Rivers Run Uphill?

Troy is in the Missisquoi River Valley, which is alleged to be very rich. A Kansas farmer who could view it as I did this week might have a different opinion, but regardless of that it is a better farming country than most of the rest of New England. In speaking of towns here the township is meant; if we say the town of Troy we mean the whole township; what are called towns in the West are here called villages, and there often are four villages in one town. Most of Orleans county has a sandy soil but most of Troy has a heavy soil which produces very good hay. In fact, hay is the main crop. A Vermont farmer would think he had a bonanza if he could raise the grain crops which a Kansas farmer considers a failure. Virtually all of Orleans county lies in the St. Lawrence basin; all the rivers run north and the rocks and soil are different from what are found when the watershed of the Connecticut is reached just south of the Orleans county line.

"It's Her Fire"

Most of the older farmers here are pure Yankee; they look the part and especially talk it, and there is nothing I enjoy more than to listen to them. The younger generation, which has had more schooling, could not be told from Westerners except for a slight difference in dialect. The older farmers were highly individualistic, and many were interesting characters; stories about them have been handed down for years. A sample of what the oldtime Yankee was is indicated by a story or two I have picked up. One concerns a citizen of St. Johnsbury who went home at noon and found his wife getting dinner over an oil stove. A quarrel arose and our Yankee took his paper and went out under a tree.

Daylight Saving is Bunc

The farmers here in Vermont are up in arms over the proposed amendment to the Constitution which gives Congress the power to prohibit the labor of all persons under 18 years old. I wonder if Kansas farmers generally know that such an amendment is before the country and that it has the sanction of many prominent persons. This is a dangerous power to give Congress; the tendency to centralize all power in Congress and to take away the powers of the states and minor governments was given a great increase by the war. It is a bad tendency in the opinion of the writer, who was brought up on Thomas Jefferson. These Vermonters have not in the past been noted as Jeffersonians, but in this instance they certainly are not in favor of giving any more power to Congress. Another thing that makes these Yankees mad is to mention "daylight saving." I think that on the daylight saving proposition and the child labor amendment Kansas and Vermont can join hands.

Subscriber is Always Right

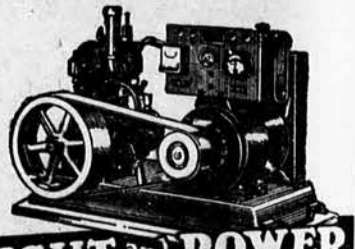
Our subscribers are always right when any question concerning their subscription comes up. We wish to adjust their complaints first and send them the papers for which they paid. We then investigate and determine who is responsible for the mistake.

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

It will help us locate the cause if you will send us your receipt, cancelled check or postoffice money order stub. They will be returned. It is necessary for us to have something to show here in the office in order to adjust complaints properly. Please address A. S. Wolverton, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Page Sherlock Holmes

Lawrence Martin of Neosho Falls alleges, declares, asserts, deposes and says that a few days ago he saw Scott Covault driving past with a team, wagon, 12-foot ladder and his wife, the whole works being headed in the direction of a field of corn which Scott raised. Later he came back with a load of corn. Lawrence is of the opinion that Mrs. Covault held the ladder while Scott climbed up and got the ears.



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Better lights and more power at less cost and a power plant. The Cushman is both a light and a power plant. Besides giving you all the electric light you need, it will also operate the pump, wood saw, corn sheller, feed grinder, etc., from the friction clutch pulley.

CUSHMAN

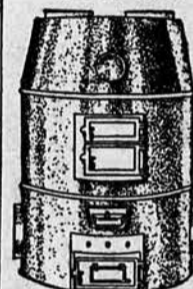
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SAVE 30% OF FUEL COST



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SKF775—Price, 100 lbs. \$ 2.00
SKF776—Price, 300 lbs. 4.80
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Shipped from Chicago, Indianapolis or Kansas City. Send all orders to Chicago, Ill.
Write for prices and formulas for different mixtures—all at a big saving. Ask for Booklet 748.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

A Sugar Coat for the Diversified Farming Pill

By John R. Lenray

SUGAR beets will bring a bigger return than any other crop that can be grown on Arkansas Valley land. E. E. Frizell of Larned, proprietor of the Fort Larned ranch and senatorial representative of 16 counties in the Kansas legislature, is authority for that opinion. And he ought to know because he grows most of the worthwhile crops adapted to Pawnee county. Be it known also that the Senator is both a preacher and practitioner of diversified farming in the most diverse meaning of the word. He's a wheat grower, too, one of the good wheat farmers of the state, and his acreage runs high even when big acreages are considered, but he does everything in a big way, big irrigation system, big pastures, big herds of Galloways and Red Polls, 500 acres of alfalfa and the biggest barn in Kansas.

1½ miles west of town. A syndicate was formed and 72 acres of land leased for three years. Implements, teams, harness and other equipment were purchased. A manager was hired to run the place. Strict cost accounts are being kept. The syndicate expects to prove with three crops that it is profit-

able to grow beets even on rented land and when all labor is hired. It will be a demonstration to all of the Arkansas Valley from Hutchinson westward. As soon as a sufficient acreage is assured at any point it is expected that additional factories will

be built. The company at Garden City will build at Larned when growers will assure it 5,000 acres. "This county contains 384,000 acres of tillable land," said Senator Frizell, "and almost half of it is valley soil which would grow beets or alfalfa. Every acre of beets and alfalfa that

"There is enough sugar beet land in this valley to support a string of sugar factories all along the river, and we can well afford to spare the acreage from wheat. The same soil will grow alfalfa, and we also need a greater acreage of that."

Beets leave the soil in excellent condition for any crop, and especially alfalfa. The deep plowing, thoro cultivation, and irrigation required for beets make a stand of alfalfa almost certain. Mr. Frizell has 500 acres of alfalfa, nearly all of which was seeded after beets.

And digressing further on this subject of alfalfa, we may pause to observe that Mr. Frizell is one of the long distance growers of that legume in Kansas. He took his first course 35 years ago, and has one field that was seeded 28 years ago. It still has a good stand. Another planting, which is perhaps the best field in Kansas, is 22 years old. It is on the heavy, black, fertile land of that region, and is producing better crops than many fields a fourth as old.

But beets is the subject under discussion. Mr. Frizell would have you remember that the returns from sale of beets is not the only profit from the crop, and the good condition of the soil is not the only advantage. The tops, as they are dropped in the field, are worth \$4 to \$6 an acre as cattle feed.

Price Guaranteed

The sugar company guarantees growers \$5.50 a ton. Then if the beets run above a certain percentage of sugar a premium is paid. Growers also share in any advances in the price of sugar that occur from November 1 until September 1 of the following year.

Thus there's an inducement for diversification in the Arkansas Valley. The confirmed wheat grower who dislikes the flavor of the diversification pill which the consulting specialists have prescribed has a chance to sugar coat the pellet with beets. Once he has sampled its pleasing sweetness and the pleasant clink of hard dollars in his pants pockets, he's not likely to suffer a relapse into wheat insanity again. He can grow beets the second, third and maybe the fourth year on the same field, but he'll have more money to buy electrical equipment for his farm if he follows the senator's practice and seeds the land to alfalfa after the second crop, until he gets a right sizable acreage of that legume.



able to grow beets even on rented land and when all labor is hired. It will be a demonstration to all of the Arkansas Valley from Hutchinson westward. As soon as a sufficient acreage is assured at any point it is expected that additional factories will

is grown means that much off the wheat acreage. That's the real solution to the single cropping problem. If farmers all over the country would reduce their wheat planting 25 to 27 per cent the production and price problem would be solved.

Choosing Advertising Mediums

By M. N. Beeler

BACK in the days of irresponsibilities in the livestock selling business, five or six years ago, an auction of Duroc hogs was in progress at a Missouri breeding establishment. The crowd was in high spirits. The auctioneer had shed his coat, his hat was pulled at a rakish angle over one eye and the loose ends of his collar flapped against his thick neck. He yelled and pounded on the pine board before him. An unintelligible jargon poured from his spacious gullet. He boasted bids with impunity, raked them down from the vacant spaces in the wooden bleachers or hooked them from the unoccupied corners and rafters of the building. The crowd was unaware of his little exploits in ring salesmanship but would not have cared if it had caught him at it.

The Helpful Fieldman

Half a dozen fieldmen were sitting among the crowd and three or four more were "working in the ring." One fieldman had an advantageous seat in the crowd where prospective holders of auctions could see him. He was "telling his head off" every time a hog was driven into the ring. He was "carrying bids," and he wanted every breeder in the crowd to know it. No sly wink or careful nod of the head would do for him. It was not necessary for him to shout and throw up his fur

cuffed sleeve every time he made a bid. The auctioneer could have seen the slightest tremor of an eyelash, even when none tremored. The little fieldman craved attention because it meant business.

Over on one side of the crowd two breeders were discussing a sale which one had in prospect.

"I'm going to give that man some business," the one remarked. "I've been watching him at all these sales and he carries more bids than any other fieldman. I'll give him a contract big enough to make sure he'll come."

Thus the yelling fieldman's tactics were winning. He represented the least valuable livestock advertising medium of the three in Missouri at that time. But this illustrates the motives too often followed in the selection of an advertising medium. Breeders frequently have bought, not the advertising space of the papers they chose or had forced on them, but the services, questionable and otherwise, of the fieldman. A man who carried bids, actual or fictitious, got the business.

But the voice and lung capacity of the fieldman is a poor gauge by which to measure advertising mediums. Also it has proved expensive. Pulling

power is the only true measure of an advertising medium.

No set rule can be followed in selecting a medium. The choice usually will depend to some extent on the location of the establishment, the fame of the herd, the cost of space, the class of breeders to whom the advertiser desires to appeal and similar factors.

The man who specializes in mail orders will likely find small copy in the national papers and stock journals effective. Altho the advertising rates in these publications are comparatively high, that will be of small consequence if the inquiries are numerous enough. Breeders who are widely known are more likely to find the papers of national circulation satisfactory. In taking space in a paper of this kind the breeder should remember that the circulation is widely scattered. He will pay for much which will be worthless in producing inquiries. News stand, suburban and small town circulation will be of little value except to poultry advertisers. It is rural circulation that the breeder desires. The cost of trying an advertisement in a paper of national circulation will not be great, however, and if it brings results the kind or quality of circulation need be considered no further.

For most breeders the state papers or those which have a concentrated circulation within a radius of 100 to 300 miles of his place will give best results. This does not apply so much to a mail order business in poultry, sheep and possibly hogs, because transportation charges are not a deciding factor in the purchase, but for larger animals it does apply generally. Most of a breeder's trade comes from within the territory where he is known, and from breeders who are acquainted with his herd or flock.

Space for Auctions

Local farm papers and local newspapers are the best mediums for advertising auctions because they have concentrated circulation in the territory from which the sale will draw buyers. It is inconceivable that a national paper, except one which circulates among livestock men and breeders exclusively or extensively, should give results. If the establishment or the place where the sale is to be held is not too far from an adjoining state, some advertising in farm papers of that state likely will be effective. Some copy in the breed papers may bring results if the offering is of sufficient importance that it will attract buyers from a distance. Such buyers are of vast importance in a sale because they are

(Continued on Page 21)

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 Advertising orders, changes in copy, or orders to
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KANSAS FARMER

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 We make this guaranty with the provisions that the
 transaction take place within one month from the
 date of this issue; that we are notified promptly and
 that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

THERE is, very properly, a good deal of interest in the proposed tax amendment to the Kansas constitution. There should be a good deal more than there is. It reads as follows: "That sections 1 and 2 of article 11 be amended and combined to read as follows: Sec. 1. The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, except that mineral products, money, mortgages, notes and other evidences of debt may be classified and taxed uniformly as to class, as the legislature shall provide."

At present the constitution directs that the legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation. The proposed change is contained in the words including and following the word "except."

Just what is meant by the exception? It means that with regard to mineral products, money, mortgages, notes and other evidences of debt, the legislature may provide a different rate of taxation.

What is meant by mineral products? The only minerals produced in quantities in Kansas are coal and zinc, but mineral products also would include oil, gas and gasoline.

Why the demand for an amendment? It was estimated by the late Samuel T. Howe, for many years at the head of the State Tax Commission, that nearly 1/4 billion dollars' worth of intangible property in Kansas escaped taxation.

The honest man who owned a note would give it in for taxation, but he would have to pay for his honesty. If his note bore interest at the rate of 6 or 7 per cent and he had to pay taxes at from 3 to 4 per cent, not an unusual rate in Kansas towns, his net income would be only 2 to 3 per cent. No matter how honest he might be he would feel that he could not afford that kind of an investment, and would sell his note or mortgage to someone outside of the state and get his money into some other form of investment.

Since the development of oil and gas there are millions of dollars of incomes in the way of royalties and from gas that escape taxation entirely.

Now while the holders of mortgages and mortgage notes will not pay 3 or 4 per cent taxes on their property, they would in all probability pay without serious protest a tax of from 1/2 of 1 per cent to 1 per cent on the face value of the notes which are good. I do not know how much revenue a reasonable tax on gas, oil and coal royalties would yield, but the amount certainly would be large, and it would be revenue that is not gathered now.

There is a fear I think that this amendment, if it is adopted, will give the banks and men of money a chance to load a greater share of the burden of taxation on the owners of land and livestock. In that respect the situation certainly could not be worse than it is now, and in my opinion would not be nearly so bad.

No system of taxation has been devised that operated with exact justice to everybody. I am not optimistic enough to believe that there ever will be such a system. I do believe that under this amendment a reasonably intelligent legislature can formulate and pass a law which will be more equitable in its operation than the present one.

Mr. Cutting is Surprised

I WAS very much surprised to say the least," writes George B. Cutting, Director of Field Service of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association, "in reading your recent editorial concerning the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association. You state, 'I have not heard the other side of this case.' I can't conceive of any newspaper man, especially one who is running a farm paper, running an article concerning any farm organization, violently opposing it and admitting that he has not studied the other side of the case. It seems to me as tho this proposition is big enough and important enough to warrant you getting the other side of the case before you give such publicity to the forces that are opposing this farmers' organization. When you make the statement, 'the organizations which have attempted the pooling of the farmers' wheat have apparently failed,' you certainly indicate most emphatically that you have not studied the other side.

"I think you owe it to the association to attend the meeting in Wichita, November 6, and hear both sides of the question. Every morning I get one or

more letters from the Senator La Follette headquarters telling me what a bunch of thieves comprise the Republican party, but I do not publish any of these statements and say, 'I have not heard the other side of this case.' My common sense tells me that the man is prejudiced, radical and so utterly biased that I should not publish his statements without investigation."

A Beautiful Scrap, Maybe?

MR. CUTTING'S criticism does not seem to me well taken, and his illustration does not prove his contention. The fact is that no fair newspaper that I know anything about refuses to publish Senator LaFollette's side of the controversy or Mr. Davis's side, or the side of the leaders of the Republican party. Granting that the



political accusations are generally exaggerated and often untrue, the fair newspaper recognizes the right of the reading public to have the claims of each published, leaving it to the good sense and discrimination of the reader to get at somewhere near the truth.

Now the truth about the two great organizations, instituted as I think in perfect good faith to benefit the wheat growers of Kansas and other states, is fully as important to these farmers as the political news and propaganda sent out by the publicity departments of the several political parties: in fact I think it more important to these particular farmers.

I am entirely willing that Mr. Cutting should have as much editorial space in giving his side as was given to the other side.

Perhaps I should not have used the words quoted by Mr. Cutting, "The organizations which have attempted the pooling of the farmers' wheat have apparently failed."

That is the way it seems to me but I may be mistaken. I most sincerely hope I am. It has seemed to me that the pooling of wheat is correct in principle so far as protecting the wheat grower is concerned. If it has failed it must be on account of some mistake in management, and if the fault is merely a mistake in management that can be corrected.

However, it does not seem to me that it will do any good to attempt to conceal facts.

I hope I may be able to attend the Wichita meeting. I may get some valuable information—and then again I may merely have the opportunity of witnessing a beautiful scrap.

Donald Meek Was Ready

FOR three-fourths of a hard fought battle the football teams of K. S. A. C. and K. U. had been milling up and down the field, in the annual contest the other day at Manhattan. Each team was "pulling all it had," but this wasn't enough to win.

A nod from C. W. Bachman, the Aggie coach, sent in Donald Meek of Idana, Clay county, the lightest man. Bachman's strategy is evident: he

knew that after the way the Aggies had pounded the K. U. team, "if Donald ever gets away he's gone!" Soon came Harold Zuber, the K. U. left half, around right end—and as he was tackled he dropped the ball! Meek was coming full speed, probably with the general idea of being around in the vicinity if anything of that kind happened!

Without an instant's hesitation he scooped up the ball.

And "was off!" Fifteen thousand frantic people came to their feet as of one motion. The Aggie rooting stand danced for joy. Dignified "old grads" pounded one another.

We'll say this for Donald, he "didn't wait on the order of his going but he went at once!"

So much so that he completely outran the entire K. U. team.

All that he accomplished was to win the game! His six points were the only ones made, on either side.

After waiting 18 years the Aggies had "licked 'em." The last victory was in '06, in several other seasons, however, including the last two, the score was tied.

Of course it was a great opportunity. But Donald would never have made anything out of it if he hadn't been ready.

That victorious run for a touchdown was made possible by years of preparation and hard work—and without any crowd of 15,000 people to cheer him on!

But he "kept plugging."

And he developed into a "speed demon." Then, finally, as the late rays of the Indian summer day cut over the west side of the great stadium, with a game three-fourths over, there came before him the vision of "anybody's ball" and the distant goal posts. He "made 'em."

We wonder if there isn't a lesson in this run for all of us to consider as we go on thru the valley of life.

Crumbine, Fired and Hired

KANSAS used to have a hired man named Crumbine. A doctor he was and a doctor of sorts, believe us. He ran the health of Kansas so long that most of us conceived the idea that he knew what he was talking about, and when a bulletin came out signed "S. J. Crumbine" we sat up and took particular notice. Politicians passed him lightly by and the poor simp began to believe that health matters were sacred from profane political interference. So just to show him that there ain't no such word as sacred a little group of super-god politicians stepped up and said "You're fired."

There's a man named Herbert Hoover in these United States, who does quite some number of things. Among others he is president of the American Child Health Association. He wanted a man to chore around so up he steps to this man Crumbine, and, says he, "You're hired." At a big national health meeting, held recently in the Grand Avenue Temple at Kansas City, we heard the chairman of the meeting tell health people from all over the United States that Kansas had done a wonderful thing in releasing this man Crumbine to America. Hats off to the blunders of the super-god politicians.

A Gloomy Outlook, Yes, No?

I WAS just wondering," writes a bank president, "if you are going to allow your paper to sponsor a proposition to try to make the Kansas farmer believe he is rich.

"I have talked with farmers from all parts of the state and don't know of one farmer who will have enough from this year's crop even to pay his interest. It certainly is peculiar how so many institutions are so interested in the Kansas farmer."

I assume that the average farmer in Kansas knows whether he is rich; if he doesn't then no newspaper editor can do much for him. I am not worrying over the state of mind of the Kansas farmers in that respect, but I do want to help so far as I can in protecting farmers—and everybody else for that matter—from the grafters who try to sell them worthless or highly speculative stocks.

Most of us have been stung on bad investments, and if we are honest with ourselves we must acknowledge that it was generally our own fault that we lost. We were induced to invest with the hope of enormous profits. Experience of other people

should have taught us that investments of this kind are unwise. Once in a while a highly speculative investment turns out well, but the law of averages is decidedly against it.

However, there is nothing in what I have said that is either new or original. Warnings against foolish investments have been published again and again for generations, and despite these warnings men and women have continued to hand their money over to grafters and waste it on foolish investments.

The gambling spirit is more prevalent today than it was a generation ago. Get-rich-quick schemes have multiplied faster than the increase in population. The rewards of the grafter are larger than ever before, and the opportunities more numerous.

Sure, I will co-operate so far as I am able to protect the readers of this Agricultural and Moral Guide against being stung, but after all, the readers who will not get stung are those who have nothing to lose and those who are smart enough to take care of themselves without any warning from me; and while I am solemnly warning them I am likely to be taken in on some fool scheme myself.

Is a "Dogfall" Likely?

THAT the possibility stressed by Republican speakers of no election November 4 and the casting of the election into Congress is no mare's nest appears by the frank statement of John Q. Tilson, chairman of the Republican national speakers' bureau. Mr. Tilson emphasizes the danger. He concedes 180 electoral votes to Davis and thinks it a strong possibility that LaFollette will gather in 76. Combined here are 256 electoral votes out of 530; leaving for Coolidge 274, but nine over a majority. This calculation may stretch LaFollette's vote, but the figures are those given out by a responsible man in the Republican campaign to emphasize the possibility of no election. Coolidge may get nine majority, he may get 50, if LaFollette fails to make the maximum showing in several states. Tilson classes as doubtful states California, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, New Mexico, Nebraska and Washington. If all should go against Coolidge the election probably would be thrown into Congress.

Meantime Vice Chairman Hilles of the Republican National Committee endorses the Norris plan of breaking a deadlock in the House on the election of a President, the plan being for members of the deadlocked delegations—Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire and New Jersey—to agree in advance of the election to vote in the House for the candidate receiving the electoral vote of their own state. If a single Representative from each of these states in the House agreed to do so it might break the delegation deadlock, or it might not. But if all agree to do so all the five states would have a vote, where at present they cannot count, their delegations being equally divided as Republicans and Democrats.

Nevertheless the Norris plan does not cover the situation and break the House deadlock, tho it might possibly do so, depending on whether more

than two of these states go Republican in November. There are now 22 Republican states in the House and it requires 25 votes, one for every state, to elect a President. There must therefore be at least three of the five deadlocked states to go

The Thames Toll

As an American visitor stands by the side of the Thames River, maybe in London, or perhaps along the field of Runnymede, on the south bank, in Surrey county, where the Magna Charta was granted in 1215, he is likely to feel the magic spell of the ages—of the generations of men and women who have gone thru the valley of life ahead of him.

I sat and watched the river slowly glide
Past nodding spears of flashing flower-flame,
By reed-born caves where age-dim fish abide;
Whence little people of the water came:
Slowly its murmur fell upon my ear,
"Great is the toll of all the years I bear.

"All things grow old but me. As limpid still
As when I sprang to birth from crystal caul,
Leaping aloft first, as a little rill,
Then as a radiant fountain, pouring all
My flashing gems on th' adoring earth
To live, to grow, to die, and bring to birth.

"As ox that shuns the gorse upon the pole,
Or dares the stabbing spikes to save the lash;
So do ye hug your torments to your soul,
Burning your hearts' desire to save the ash;
Star-dull and blind! thy folly lies in this—
Because gorse stings, ye call it 'Lover's kiss!'

"And so I pass, and all things bear my toll;
Nothing can live without me; all's mine own,
Flesh of my flesh, and blood-beats of my soul;
Deep in the cells of life my seeds are sown,
And so I murmur as my waters pass,
'Keep thy soul sweet, altho all flesh is grass!'

O, water, bright as youth and sad as tears
That go to build our manhood in its ruth,
O water, dark with all the bitter fears
That age has wrung from callous lips of Truth;
O living wells of Love that cannot dry
Till this faint spark is out and all things die,

Teach us thy secrets; show us how to live:
Discard the noxious poisons we distil;
Help us to follow; aid us how to give
Heed to thy message from the altar'd hill,
Cleanse us, O stream, as when the gracious rain
Washes thy soul and leaves it sweet again.

for Coolidge in November in order, under the Norris plan, to give Coolidge 25 votes in the House. On the other hand, there are 20 Democratic delegations in the House, and if all five of the deadlocked delegations vote as their states vote in November, and all five states should go for Davis, he would

get 25 states and the election. This is evidently improbable if not impossible as the situation stands. It is practically impossible for Davis and Bryan to carry California in November or, from all accounts, New Hampshire and Montana.

In the event of no election in November the Norris plan if it broke the House deadlock would do so by making Coolidge President. But for this very reason some Democrats in the five state delegations named would be unlikely to commit themselves to the Norris plan.

They Sleep 10 Hours, Anyway

THE average American child is getting along fairly well, notwithstanding that in care of childhood the country is described as "trailing along 20 years behind existing knowledge." There has been a marked improvement since child welfare began to be a topic of interest.

Under direction of Herbert Hoover a survey was made of fifth-grade children in the public schools. What turned out was the following information about the 11-year old child.

He goes to bed at 4 minutes to 9.
He gets up at 5 minutes after 7, having had 10 hours and 9 minutes sleep.

He eats a substantial breakfast of cereal, bread and butter and an egg.

During the day he drinks 1.4 glasses of milk. He ought to drink four, or at least three.

In seven days he takes one bath.
He brushes his teeth five days out of the seven.
He goes to the dentist once in two years.

That is not a bad record. Compared with a generation ago it is probably a good record, or compared with some other populations.

However, while he goes to bed at 9 some 7 per cent of the number of children of 11 go to bed at 10:15 or later. And while he drinks something over one glass of milk a day, 20 per cent of children of that age drink no milk at all. Dr. George T. Palmer, head of the survey, says: "Coffee, coffee substitutes and tea interfere with milk drinking." Children who drink these beverages in place of milk and go to bed at 10:15 instead of 9 o'clock will be always at a disadvantage.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

EZRA—You ask me how we are to save civilization. Blamed if I know, Ezra, and furthermore I am not entirely certain that it ought to be saved. Still if I were you I do not believe I would lie awake nights worrying about civilization.

EASY MARK—As you grow older you will learn to regard with more or less suspicion the man who loudly proclaims that he never goes back on a friend; the man who never loses an opportunity to tell what an honest man he is; the man who talks about how much better he would have managed if he had been in the place of another than the other did manage; the man who says there are no honest men; the man who boasts of how strong he is with the ladies; and the man who boasts about his patriotism.

Whatever You Do Next Tuesday—Vote

VOTE the best way you know how next Tuesday. But vote! You will not only be voting for the children and their chances when they have grown up, you will be voting for what is best for yourself here and now.

Men and measures count. Election day is the people's opportunity to express their will, and the more emphatic that expression the more it counts. The harder you hit the ball the farther it goes.

The man who stands up for his home and state and country—the man you believe is the best man there is to vote for—he should have as big a vote as it is possible to give him. A big vote strengthens the arm and doubles the power of the public man who gets it, for the people have shown they are back of him. Also it puts him on his mettle. He is proud of the confidence you have shown in him. He will do his utmost to justify it. Isn't that human nature? The poorest man that walks feels it.

It is true that just now our farmers are benefiting by a foreign crop shortage, but the problem of re-establishing the farming industry still is with us. Prosperity of every kind rests upon it. This great farming state should make that truth as plainly manifest as it can.

In my efforts to help agriculture re-establish itself, I have had to work against the opposition of short-sighted but selfish and powerful interests that preach nothing can be done by Congress to promote prosperity, yet have for years maintained lobbies at Washington to obtain legislation for the benefit of the business or industry in which they are particularly interested. They wish to put the farm bloc out of business. Yet all agriculture asks for is a square deal, nothing more.

The political opposition I am meeting comes, to a great extent, from politicians allied with interests which disapprove of my connection with the bloc, and from the horde that feels it has a sacred right to "trim the farmer." They resent the anti-grain-gambling law and the co-operative farm marketing act and the rural credits act and other farm relief measures I have worked for. They and their newspaper organs work craftily and continually to

undermine the public's confidence in my sincerity of purpose and the validity of my aims.

One campaign story is that I have not supported the efforts of President Coolidge.

The truth is I am a warm friend of the President and that he knows I am one of his ardent supporters in this election. I voted for more than 300 measures carrying out his policies, opposing him only on three in which he had the majority of the Republicans and Republican leaders in Congress against him.

These are troublous times. We need a restoration of confidence if we are to have anything like a return to general prosperity. A calm man with a good backbone is what we want in the White House the next four years. Coolidge is that kind of man, the kind of man the times demand. He is square, safe, sincere. Altho the war piled up a debt of 26 billions, thanks to hardboiled economizing we no longer have a chronic deficit in the Treasury. We have reduced the Government's interest bill 120 million dollars a year and made the greatest cut in taxes the world has ever known. Much credit for this is due President Coolidge. He has harped and hammered on it, aroused the country to demand it, compelled the heads of departments to reduce, reduce, reduce! And he still demands further tax reduction, more tax reform.

That is the kind of medicine the country needs, and that is why, beyond all personal reasons, I am for Coolidge for President.

Briefly I voted—

For reductions in 72 appropriation bills, and to cut down Government expenses nearly 1 billion dollars this year.

I voted and worked for the biggest tax reductions ever made by any Congress.

I voted to eliminate all the "nuisance" taxes. My vote has been recorded on every important measure which has come before Congress during my six years of service. I have never dodged a vote. The people have always known where I stood. I have answered 1,867 roll calls—a record not surpassed by any other Senator. But I have

not been a "rubber stamp" Senator. During all my time in the Senate I have been a free man. I have never voted other than my sincere and honest convictions. And I believe the record of my first term squares up with my duty to my people and the country. I have kept faith. If I had not I should be ashamed to face them.

For the future—

I shall continue to give the President my whole-hearted support in every effort for the welfare of the American people, particularly in his stand for stricter economy and further reduction of expenditures.

I shall work for relief from high transportation costs.

I shall press diligently my bill to draft all wealth and industry in war as well as fighting men.

I shall give untiring support to every measure to help agriculture.

I shall continue to seek means to equalize the unjust disparity of prices between farm products and everything the farmer buys.

I shall fight wines and beer to the last ditch.

I shall work as always for clean, efficient government.

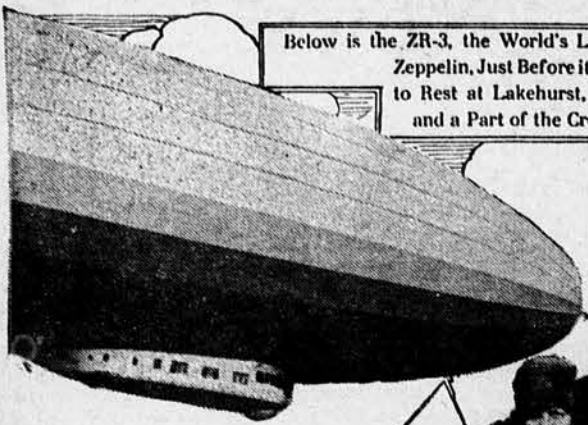
There is a tremendous moral effect in an emphatic verdict.

In my own case I hope for a bigger vote next Tuesday than I have ever received before, not for vain personal reasons but because such a vote will serve notice that I am a fully credited representative of my state, empowered to do its will, clothed with its authority.

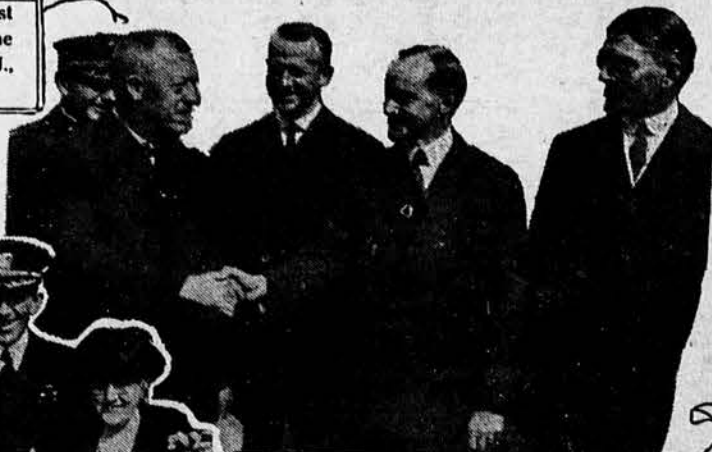
That will go far to double my usefulness.

If you think I merit this support, be sure to vote Tuesday and, if possible, get your neighbors to vote with you. Whatever we do let's make it emphatic.

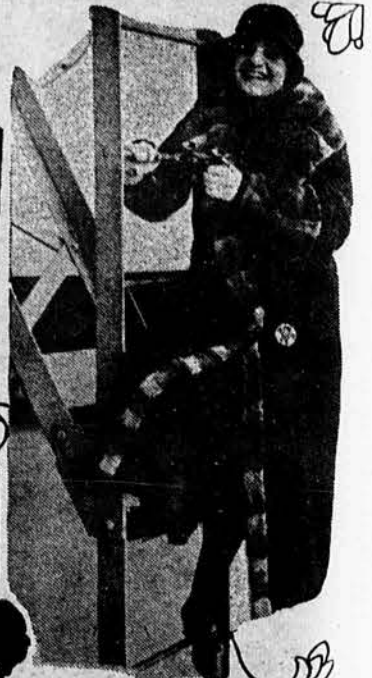
Arthur Capper



Below is the ZR-3, the World's Largest Zeppelin, Just Before it Came to Rest at Lakehurst, N. J., and a Part of the Crowd



Here is Dr. Hugo Eckener, Commander of the ZR-3, Shaking Hands With President Coolidge; the Doctor Certainly "Knows His Stuff;" He "Put 'er Thru" for 5,066 Miles in 81 Hours



"Here He Is;" Miss Betty Gunsberger Has Just Caught Her First Glimpse of Uncle Commander Kraus on ZR-3



"Is Everybody Happy?" Captain George W. Steele, U. S. N., One of the American Officers on the ZR-3, is Welcomed Home by His Wife and Mother, at the End of the Long Air Trail



COMDR. J. H. KLEIN, JR.

Mrs. J. H. Klein of Lakehurst, N. J., Has Just Been Reading a Letter Brought From Germany on the ZR-3 by Her Husband, Commander Klein



And This is Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Republican Candidate for Governor of New York, at a Political Rally and Barbecue Near Syracuse, N. Y., Where He Dispensed With Dignity



This is the Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, With Her Second Child, Which Was Christened, a Few Days Ago, Gerald David Lascelles; Prince of Wales Was a Godparent

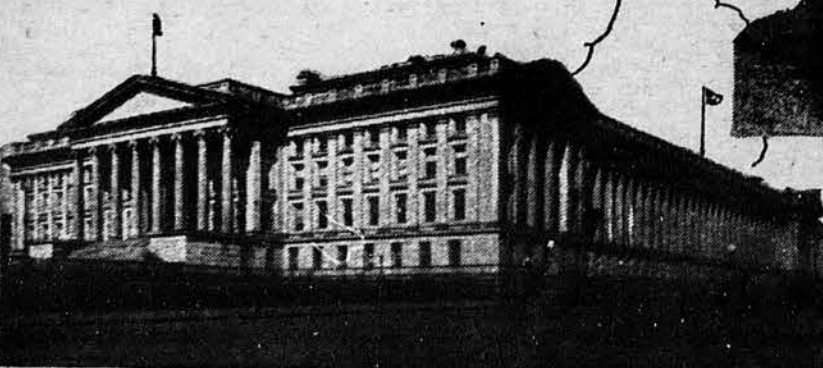


To the Left is Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, of Wyoming Who Was Nominated on the Democratic Ticket as Governor to Succeed Her Husband, Who Died Oct. 2

On the Right is James Wolf, a Metropolitan Opera Basso, and "Beatrice Fairfax," a Journalist and Mender of Other People's Aching Hearts, Who Were Married Recently



Mrs. Frank M. Kennedy Has Just Caught Sight of Her Husband, the Official Army Observer on the ZR-3



This is the Treasury Building at Washington. Wouldn't it Be a Fine Thing to Own All of the Wealth Piled up Here? And Then Maybe Not if all Depends on the Viewpoint Which One Has

Here is a Class of 27 Aged Ayrshire Cows at the National Dairy Show, First Went to Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis



In the Wake of the News

TOPEKA had a visitor last week from East India, an admirer and follower of Gandhi and a distinguished looking man. He stated that he did not speak of Hindu architecture because when he had mentioned it he had found American opinion prejudiced; it did not think anything of the architecture of India. In Kansas he had met, among others, eight clergymen, six of whom, he said, had never heard of Mahatma Gandhi. He thought that remarkable and wondered what they read. He was unlucky. Probably 90 per cent of Kansas ministers know a good deal about Gandhi, even about his most recent exploit of bringing Buddhist and Mohammedan leaders together in conference, in which they agreed to give up their mutual intolerances and appointed a committee to adjust future differences, with Gandhi on the committee, all as a result of the master's announcement that in his disappointment he had started a 21-days' fast. Moreover, our visitor had been surprised because when he was seated at a dining table in a railroad train people stood up and waited rather than take the seat opposite to him. He doesn't belong to the white race; tho there is no telling, he may be a Nordic.

This visitor to the United States has written books of such standing that they were warmly and publicly commended by Anatole France. He is treated in America differently from anywhere else, tho perhaps he has yet to visit Western Canada and Australia. These are the three spots on the globe with an intense race prejudice, extending to all colors and shades of color. He speaks 16 languages and is a very intelligent gentleman, but off color in the United States.

Kansas Crops Worth 417 Millions

KANSAS crops are worth 417 million dollars this year, according to J. H. Lee, president of the Kansas Reserve State Bank of Topeka. This includes 177 million dollars from wheat—100 million dollars more than in 1923—and 154 million dollars from corn. "Bank deposits have increased 48 million dollars as a result of the banner year," he declares.

And that isn't all: the money has been used for substantial things. "These are the best debt paying crops we have had in Kansas in the last 25 years," says J. R. Burrow, president of the Central National Bank of Topeka. That observation agrees with reports from local banks. The producers certainly have "cleared 'er up" in an amazing way, and have reduced the outgo of interest materially.

According to Claude Gould of Dodge City, the big crops "have done much to put more pep into folks." He agrees with Mr. Burrow that a considerable proportion of the profits made in Ford county this year were used in paying off loans, "but this has placed us in excellent condition so far as credit is concerned, and again has given us a great belief in the country."

Certainly the yields in Southwestern Kansas this year have been quite remarkable. The wheat crop, as a starter, was a "knock-out." Corn also has done wonderfully well. There will be a good deal of corn shipped out of Bucklin, for example, right

on top of a wheat movement which has some weeks been equal to the elevator capacity there, according to George Gould of the Gould Grain Company of Bucklin. In addition the country has "come thru" with huge crops of milo, feterita and other feed crops.

Yes, it has been a humdinger of a year—with the possible exception of a few communities in the north central counties. It has been one we'll remember, and tell 'em about in the coming years, when somebody gets started on "them good old days."

Is the ZR-3 the End?

GERMANS declare that the delivery of the ZR-3 to America practically marks the end of airship construction there. We discover that the more or less appreciated Frankfurter Zeitung throws a fit over this for several columns, and especially makes the observation that "it does no good to shut our eyes to that brutal fact."

Passing over, for the time, any argument in regard to the exact meaning of brutal, we find that

World War the German rigid airship was generally considered a remarkable military weapon. Miracles were expected of it. We believed it would enable us to reconnoiter great reaches of hostile territory and to destroy the morale of enemy populations by dropping bombs behind their front."

Now isn't he a cheerful pup? Maybe it was because of such ideas that the makers of the "scrap of paper" at Versailles cut the Germans down to gas bags of small capacity. But we learn that the "Zeps" didn't do all they should. The editor goes back into history and asks, "What value did they prove in actual use? Let us first observe that as early as 1917 they demonstrated themselves unsuitable for land operations. So far as human prediction goes, their day has passed in this field of service. Why? Because methods of land defense against aerial attack, and particularly the marvelous development of airplanes against which our gigantic airships are comparatively defenseless, practically forbid their use."

It seems that to avoid its enemies a gas bag must go up about 18,000 feet, at which altitude it is useless for both reconnoitering or bombing. But on the water it's different, for "a future naval war between great powers, and fought upon the open seas is inconceivable without airships as reconnoitering agents. A fleet provided with efficient airships would have an overwhelming superiority over an opponent without them. It is, however, a weapon that only great sea powers can employ. It is of little service to a nation without a powerful fleet."

With that final observation, and doubtless with a weary sigh, the Frankfurter scribe turns off the record. Probably it was about time.

But anyhow we are moved to an expression of admiration for the German crew of the ZR-3, which "put 'er thru" on a non-stop flight from Friedrichshaven, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., in 81 hours. Those Jerries "knew their stuff."

They'd Better Move Out

THE failure of Ramsey MacDonald and the Labor Government of England to keep the people happy—the election to decide what was held last Wednesday—takes us back to one day last summer, when we were eating luncheon at the British Empire Exhibition at London with a newspaper man from Fleet Street.

"How's MacDonald coming?" we asked. "Poor," he replied. "Unemployment is increasing and the cost of living is going up. MacDonald'll go one of these days."

"Hard luck," we ventured. "It certainly is," he replied. "What's the answer to your troubles over here, if any?" we asked presently.

"Emigration," he replied. "England and Europe in general have too many folks. Several million of the workers from here should go to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere. Then there would be some room for those who remain. A considerable part of our population will be submerged in the economic and social slough until this takes place."

We believe he was right.

Now For the Other Two



this is because the Versailles Treaty prohibits the construction of rigid air-vessels of more than 30,000 cubic meters capacity in Germany, and they must have 100,000 or more to be of much value. There seems to be a general belief in Germany that the making of the big gas bags is an industry that will move to America.

After the editor gets all this off his chest, he takes up a discussion of what was once hoped for the big "Zeps," thus: "At the outbreak of the

"Them Halcyon Days" are Gone?

IF ONE is inclined to view farm life in Kansas and the country in terms of 10 years or so he can observe many changes. For one thing there are more people. That is the most significant of all economic developments. We have perhaps 10 million more people in America than five years ago.

This increased population is in the towns and cities, not in the open country. It is directly evident in the numbers of people in city streets. And then it is further shown in the expanded residential fringe about the cities. East, West, North and South the towns have mushroomed out into new suburban districts. There has been a tremendous expansion in small homes especially—it probably is greater than will take place again for a generation. This makes a vast contrast, too, with the open country, in which there has been little building in the last five years, especially of additional homes.

The next most outstanding development over the country is the automobile. The road horses of 10 years ago—and for that matter of a thousand years ago—have been replaced. We hardly appreciate yet how profoundly this shift has affected American farm life. It is especially evident in Kansas. Still less do we understand how it has contributed to the efficiency of agricultural production. The time necessarily spent between farm and town has always been one of the biggest factors in the overhead of agricultural production. The motor car has cut down this item of overhead as effectively as the binder cut down the direct labor in grain harvest. No thoughtful person can look over this country today without being impressed by the automobile's part in farming.

Coincident is the amazing program of road building. That, however, is a project in the making. There is a little new farm machinery in the

fields this fall; not much, but occasionally a new sulky plow or perhaps a harrow or a wagon or a binder. Here and there one sees a new tractor. There is occasionally a new stretch of fencing. All of which represents a start toward a replenishment of the productive farm plant, a matter which begins to be urgent.

Apparently more land has been put back into sod, taking the country as a whole. Seemingly, also, there is quite a bit more leguminous sod; alfalfa and the clovers in particular. This is in line with the more conservative policy thrust upon farmers by the deflation period. It is part of the slow rebuilding, once more, of reserves.

One noticeable trend among types of farming has been the drift of dairying into "marginal" territory of the West and South. Men who have been at their wits' end to make any income at all have turned to the dairy cow, and in many cases with some profit. Not all of them will stick to dairying now that wheat and various irrigated crops are selling at higher prices. But it probably is true not only that the United States will ultimately support a much larger dairy industry than we now have, but that many areas in the Middle West which have been following essentially exploitive systems of farming must slowly give these over in favor of the more conservative systems. In hard times the exploitive systems feel the pressure.

Almost everywhere farms are beginning to sell once more; a hopeful sign. Nothing but hardboiled adversity could make the farm real estate market so stagnant as it has been in the last three years. Among other things, there are enough city buyers of farm property to make that a noteworthy item. Farm values are low enough to attract city money, which in turn is evidence of the constant tendency of economic forces to balance things up and to bring all of life into a state of adjustment.

There is apparently little movement away from the farms this fall compared with a year or two ago. This is a reflection both of the easier position of agriculture and of the tapered-off condition of urban industry.

Indeed, it now seems as tho agriculture is almost a few laps ahead of the urban community in respect to certain basic adjustments. The cities have this year experienced what was brought home to farmers more than a year ago; that it is possible to temporarily over-expand the producing plant and that liquid capital disappears in the process. Urban industry has had its boom; it has flooded the country with such required goods as houses, automobiles, textiles and so on. Now consumers are mostly supplied and mostly in debt. The latter part of the business boom has been accompanied by a veritable orgy of "partial payment." Spot the nearest householder or automobile owner in town and you usually have a debtor.

But among farmers, the entire emphasis has shifted over to rigid economy. All over Kansas farmers are straining every nerve to get their financial obligations fixed up and swearing never again in this generation to contract a dollar of new debt. This sort of thing is noticeable this fall. It is part of the cycle from bad times and a low price level back up to prosperity again. In the current picture, it is part of the leveling-up process between city and country.

It may be that for a considerable period agriculture will stand at some disparity with urban industry. But for the moment—this fall—it is swinging up toward par, and the readjustment is a mighty healthy one for the country. Not in five years has the United States presented so nearly a picture of balanced prosperity as it does now. The more deeply that fact sinks home to us all, the longer it is likely to last in the years which are ahead.

Jefferson Tunes in on Soys

By J. C. Burleton

THIS is Station SOYS broadcasting, and if you will stand by a moment you will catch the Porcine Grand Opera Company as it files thru Jefferson county fields, garnering the greatest labor saving pork making ration that ever came to Eastern Kansas. You can distinguish the snap of crushed soybean pods and the rustle of dry corn blades as the pigs bear the stalks down to get at the ears.

That farmer over near the Shawnee county line was nearly right when he referred to this newly introduced legume as "sooey" beans. Jefferson countyans are using them to balance the corn ration. And the hogs themselves are harvesting both crops.

Soybeans came to the county about three years ago. W. H. Robinson, county extension agent, said that so far as he had been able to learn only 3 acres were grown in 1921. This year more than 5,000 acres were planted with corn in that county. Most of the combination is harvested with hogs, although many farmers cut the companion crops and made silage. A few grew the beans for the good they would do the land, without a specific intention of fattening hogs or making silage. Several planted the beans alone for seed production.

M. I. Hurley, who was manager of the Kemper Stock Farm near Valley Falls, started the soybean industry of Jefferson county. He formerly had lived in a soybean section of Missouri, and knew what the crop would do for land, hogs and silage. Hurley has since undertaken farming on his own account and raised 21 acres this year for seed. The Kemper Stock Farm planted beans in all its corn this year.

Hurley ran a variety test of beans in co-operation with the Jefferson County Farm Bureau in 1922. Charles Wienan, south of Oskaloosa, ran a test on 11 varieties in 1923, and on 15 varieties in 1924. Definite recommendations cannot be made as to the best varieties until more conclusive results can be had, but Robinson is recommending the Morse and Wildwest for general purpose beans, Haberlandt for early feed and Virginia or Wilson for silage. The bureau does not contend that soybeans are a competitor for alfalfa or other legumes, but they are adapted especially to farmers on rented land. Tenants and landowners will buy and plant soybeans, but few of them will grow alfalfa.

Valley Falls is the center of the big soybean section of the county. J. H. Huneke, near that town, grew 50 acres of corn and soy beans this year; T. A. Corkill had more than 20 acres; J. A. Zimmermann planted a crop for seed alone. Ed Ellerman, Nortonville, had 30 acres, and Ben Schneider, Nortonville, grew 16 acres in corn for silage.

Frank Coppinger, Winchester, planted 7 acres for seed, and 80 acres in his corn. Neil Curry, Calvin Curry and Hal Curry, all of Winchester, grew 40, 50 and 40 acres respectively in corn. The Currys used their beans and corn both for hogging down and for making silage. Neil Curry bought corn and soybeans and hauled them 3 miles to finish filling his silo.

The crop is spreading southward. George Fresbie, Grantville, and Arthur Hamm, president of the county farm bureau, Perry, are growing beans in those sections of the county. Hamm ran a feeding test on hogs last year.

50 Per Cent Were Laying

FIFTY per cent of the old hens on the farm of Rudolph Gruenthal of Glasco were removed recently as culls. They were held on the farm a week before being hauled to town, and yet the 100 birds laid but a half dozen eggs!

"A Judge in His Wisdom"

FROM now on Mrs. Rose Kopoun will do all the talking in the Kopoun household on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and there will be no "back talk" from her husband, George Kopoun, according to a decision a few days ago by Superior Judge Harry Lewis of Chicago, after hearing evidence in Mrs. Kopoun's suit for separate maintenance. But

on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the husband can make a few remarks. And on Sunday the couple is not to argue. And that's that.

15 Million Pounds of Sugar

THE sugar factory at Garden City, which now is in operation, probably will manufacture 15 million pounds of sugar before it closes in January.

145 Acres: 50 Bushels

ARICE county farmer, Jay Rickard of Lyons, has 145 acres of corn which he is now husking that will average 50 bushels an acre.

Then He Bought a Truck

AFEW days ago Lee Durham of Jewell sold 4,000 bushels of wheat for \$5,000. His first purchase was a truck, which cost \$1,600.

Made 100 Per Cent Profit

INVESTORS in the Central Wheat Pool Association, which supplied seed wheat to 785 farmers in Southwestern Kansas last year, or enough to plant 98,100 acres, made 100 per cent profit on the

Where's My Breakfast?



speculation. The association was formed in August of last year at Dodge City, with Jake Mohler as president.

1,606 Miles Without a Stop

ABUICK car was driven a few days ago from Canada to Tia Juana, Mexico, in 54 hours and 40 minutes for the 1,606 miles, without a stop. C. L. Franklin sat at the wheel for the entire distance.

A Horse With Six Legs

AHORSE with six legs is being exhibited by Jack Mower of Minneapolis, Kan. The two extra ones have grown out above the ankles of the forelegs. It came from Mr. Mower's ranch in Idaho.

From the Combat Sector

IN A shallow trench near his wheat bins—it was somewhat similar to the "funk holes" still green in the memory of the members of the late A. E.

F.—Harry Prillman of Viola, a farmer, took his station a few nights ago. Presently two cars, a Studebaker and an Oakland, stopped near the bins. Harry "held his fire" until the two men had loaded about a dozen sacks of grain, and then "let 'em have it." The Oakland man was hit first, and with a scream of pain he ran to the other car. Then Harry fired again, and the Studebaker swerved; the driver was hit. Members of the sheriff's force found the cars later, in a nearby field, and both contained pools of blood. The drivers were trailed by bloodhounds for many miles, but they escaped. A few days later George Macks, 29, confessed that he and Harry Long, 19, were the thieves.

Those Hogs Had Weight

SEVEN hogs were sold by E. E. Spurrier of Lebanon to a local shipper the other day for \$51 apiece.

Pay is \$4.39 a Day

THE average pay of all railroad workers in the United States is \$4.39 a day. Operating costs of railroads now average \$4,800,000 a day.

Have Shipped 37,500 Cattle

MATFIELD GREEN, Bazaar and Cassoday, three towns in the heart of the Flint Hills, have shipped 37,500 cattle this year, or 1,500 carloads.

College Training Worth \$72,000?

ACOLLEGE education is worth \$72,000, according to Dean Everett W. Lord, in an address before the annual teachers' meeting in Topeka. He placed a value of \$33,000 on high school training.

Corn Stalk Poisoning, Again

FIVE purebred Holstein cows owned by Arthur Newkirk of Lyons died recently from corn stalk poisoning.

13 Couples Married 50 Years

OSWEGO has 13 couples that have been married more than 50 years, and two more who will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary next March.

But Roush Made \$1,700

FRED BARNES sold an 80-acre farm 4 miles north of Morrill a few days ago to Charles Roush for \$10,000. Then Roush in turn sold it to a man from Nebraska for \$11,700.

Frizell Will Judge Galloways

AT THE International Live Stock Exposition, November 29 to December 6 at Chicago, E. E. Frizell of Larned will judge Galloways. Harry Reid of Manhattan will judge the Chester White breeding classes.

All "Up in the Air"

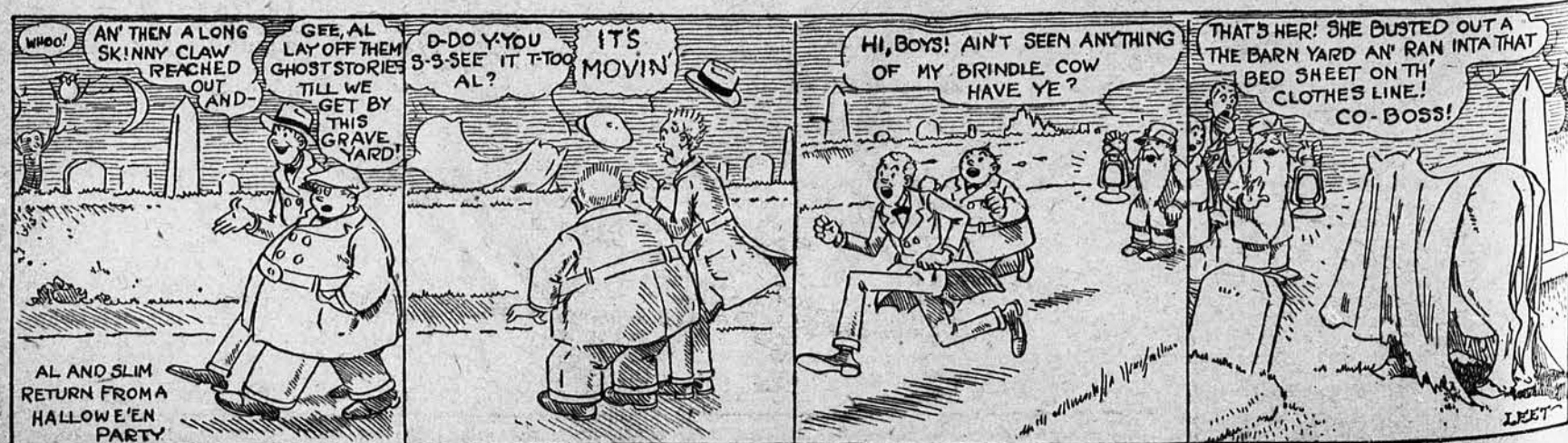
THREE members of the Cessna family from Adams, Kingman county, flew recently in the National Air Congress at Wichita. These included the father, James Cessna, aged 68, and two sons, Clyde and Burke. Two other sons also are aviators.

'Rah for the Fords

ONE night recently Gene Harris of Republic drove his old Ford to Belleville, 17½ miles, in 29 minutes. A day or two after that Clifford Taylor, another Republic boy, covered the same distance in a Ford truck in 22 minutes and 20 seconds—so 'tis said.

It'll Be a Good Royal

THE American Royal at Kansas City, November 15 to 22, will be the best show in years.



Two Weeks With Bankers

BY CHARLES E. SWEET

If you ever have the feeling that the banker isn't your friend, look around and see if there isn't something wrong on your side of the fence. After spending two weeks with Kansas bankers in all parts of the state, I am convinced there is no one in whom the bankers have a greater friendly interest than the farmer. In fact, I heard several bankers declare that they were more farmers than bankers.

The occasion for my spending so long a time with bankers was the series of group, or district, meetings of the Kansas Bankers Association. Some Kansas City bankers, speakers and association officials chartered two passenger cars and made the rounds of the meetings. I went with that bunch and attended all the meetings.

Kansas bankers are feeling pretty good. They have had a tough time, along with the farmers, but now old notes are being paid, deposits have increased greatly and once more they are on a sound basis. Their biggest question seems to be: What shall we do with money? And you depositors will be mighty glad to know that the bankers along with the farmers have had their lesson, and that the consensus of opinion everywhere was that they should be mighty careful of their investments and loans and not "run wild" in trying to make some dividends for the bank just because they had money on hand.

Harve Motter, collector of internal revenue in Kansas, spoke at several meetings. He says quite a few people, and especially farmers, have a wrong idea about the income tax. The law says that every person whose net income is more than a certain sum must make a tax return, regardless of the fact that they owe no tax because of exemptions allowed. Some folks, however, figure up their income and exemptions and see that they owe no tax, so don't make a return, and then if it is checked up they have to pay a penalty.

Motter's ambition is to make everybody understand that the Government is entirely human and is part of every person's business. He says some folks get scared to death if they receive a letter from his office asking something about their tax return. The only fellow who has any reason to be scared is the one who is trying to "crook" the Government, and Motter says there aren't many.

Next to golf, the favorite sport of the city bankers was pitching horseshoes. What do you know about that? The old game of "barnyard golf" is becoming more popular everywhere. And some of those bankers toss a mean shoe.

What about some of those notes that are 3 or 4 years old? Will the bankers let them ride along just because he had money now? Our guess is that he is going to ask for payment, and he should. It's a mighty good thing for a fellow to clean up his debts once in a while, even if he has to borrow again shortly. An old, long-standing debt is the hardest to pay and hurts a man's credit. The banker, for your interest as well as his, wants to clean up his note case, and he will be far more willing to refinance you shortly if you need it than to renew an old note.

Bankers as well as farmers are much interested in the livestock situation, especially the cattle market. They are hopeful for a better turn shortly, but the nearest to a prediction I heard was in a talk by a well-known commission man from Kansas City. He said that he had watched one very successful Kansas stockman for 30 years, and that this man had recently put a large bunch of cattle on full feed.

It certainly was a bad two weeks for the chickens. I'll back the bankers against the preachers any day in a chicken eating contest. Every meeting ended with a banquet, and with one exception they were all chicken dinners. Most of them were prepared by ladies of the churches, and they proved that Kansas has the best cooks in the world, as well as the best wheat.

We had quite a few fine talks by men who are generally considered very

successful. Some were bankers, some business men, and some had achieved considerable success in politics. What do you suppose they talked about? Better banks? Better farmers? Better livestock and crops? Well, to a certain extent they did, but they all ended up by getting to a subject apparently closest to their hearts and speaking more eloquently on it than on anything else. It was Better Boys and Girls and Better Homes.

More Business at Panama

There has been a big jump in the last three years in the business of the Panama Canal. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, 2,736 ships paid toll, on 10,884,910 tons, to the amount of \$11,196,832.41. In '23, 3,967 ships went thru; they carried 19,567,875 tons, and paid \$17,508,414.85. This year it was 5,230 ships, carrying 26,994,710 tons, and they paid \$24,200,963.54. Since the canal was opened it has handled 25,032 paying ships, containing 107,910,901 tons of cargo, and earned \$97,802,818.46.

Youth and Age

When all the world is young, lad, and everything is green,
And every goose a swan, lad, and every lass a queen,
Then boot, lad, and horse, lad, and round the world away,
And go it while you're young, lad—each dog must have his day.

When all the world gets old, lad, and all the trees turn brown,
And all the jests get stale, lad, and all the wheels run down,
Then hie back to thy hame, lad—the maimed and sick among:
Thank God! if then you find one face you loved when you were young.
—Charles Kingsley.

It Dips the Potatoes

One of the novelties that will be shown at the Kaw Valley Potato Show in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Kansas City November 4 to 7 is a new dipping machine for treating potatoes. It will handle a carload of seed potatoes a day.

"The Rainy Day Pal"

TOWER'S FISH BRAND Reflex Slicker

is the wet weather service uniform for the regular men who make every day count.

A.J. TOWER CO. BOSTON

Send for Catalog

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

YOU KNOW IN ADVANCE

Dodge Brothers Dealers realize that a car's good performance is no longer the sole basis of an owner's good will.

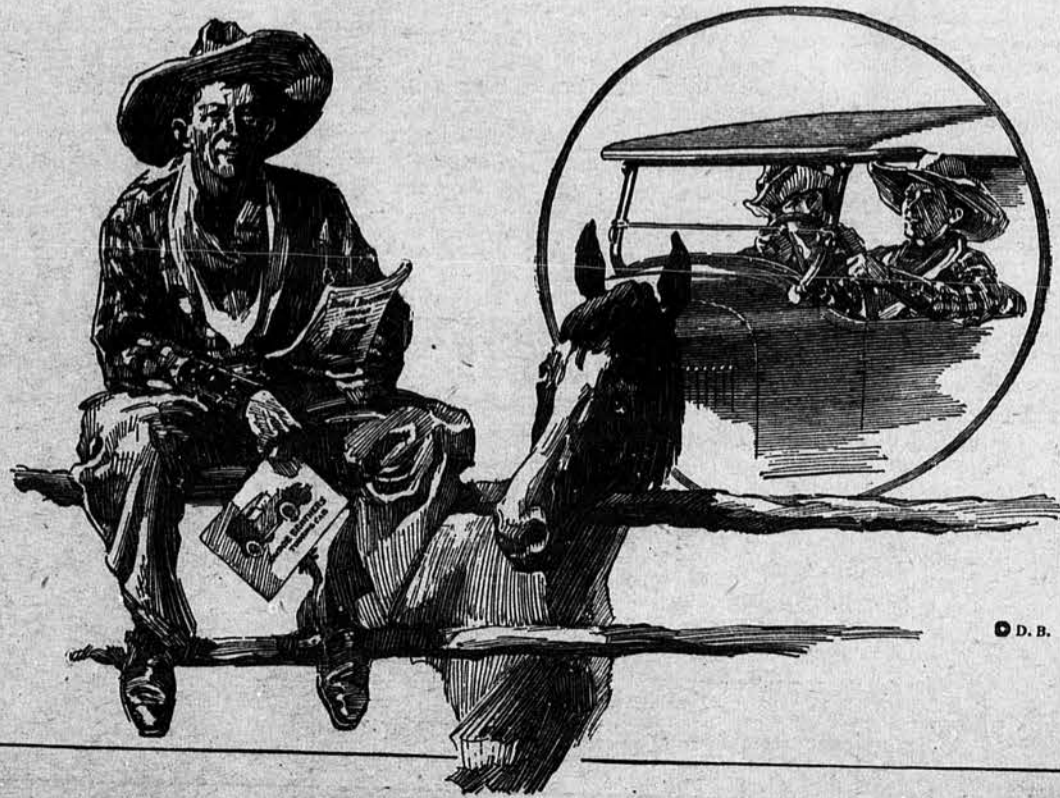
It is equally essential that dealers give good service.

Because of this, they employ the Flat Rate Service System, which insures accurate work at a fair, predetermined price.

When you leave your car with a Dodge Brothers Dealer for service you know just what work will be done, when it will be finished and what it will cost. There are no unpleasant surprises in your bill.

You know in advance.

DODGE BROTHERS DETROIT
DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO



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How Good Railway Service is Benefiting the Farmers

STRIKING proof of the great value of good and adequate railway service is given by the way this year's grain movement has been handled. The prices of grain began in June to advance rapidly. Between June 2 and October 7 the cash price of wheat in the Chicago market advanced from \$1.10 to \$1.50 a bushel; corn from 77½ cents to \$1.12½; oats from 47½ to 56½ cents; rye from 67½ cents to \$1.31½.

The farmers desired to ship their grain rapidly to take advantage of these rising prices. The railways were all ready to handle the business. They had moved more freight cars to the west last spring for grain handling than ever before. They have kept on moving cars west as fast as they have been needed. They have given the farmers the best service in handling grain that was ever known.

Record-Breaking Movement of Grain

In the seven weeks ended September 27 the railroads loaded 460,000 cars with grain and grain products. This is 121,500 more than in the corresponding weeks of 1919; 157,000 more than in 1920; 61,000 more than in 1921; 84,000 more than in 1922, and 87,000 more than in 1923.

The United States Department of Agriculture said in a recent bulletin: "Movement of wheat has been heavy and accomplished with no little credit to the railroads." Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, said: "Railroad efficiency in moving the crop has been without precedent."

Good Service Depends on Fair Rates

When people are disposed to criticize freight rates, should they not stop and think that the kind of service the railways can give depends on the rates they are allowed to charge and the earnings they make?

Freight rates were reduced in 1922. There has been a strong demand since then for additional reductions in the rates on farm products. If these reductions had been made, the railways would have been crippled financially. They would not have been able to raise capital with which to buy many new locomotives and cars. They would not have been able to put and keep the locomotives and cars they already had in good

condition. There would have been a "car shortage." Many thousands of farmers would not have been able to ship their grain and take prompt advantage of the higher prices.

Many New Locomotives and Freight Cars

But the reductions in rates sought since 1922 have not been made. In consequence, the railways have been able to buy large numbers of new locomotives and cars. In the year 1923 and in the first seven months of 1924, they bought 5,145 new locomotives and 271,397 new freight cars. They also spent a large amount of money in improving and increasing the capacity of their tracks and terminals.

These are the things that have made it possible for the railways this year to give the farmers better service than ever before in handling the crops. The benefit the farmers are deriving from this good service is worth many millions of dollars more to them than any reductions of rates that were proposed would have been.

How Good Service Can Be Continued

The kind of service the railways will be able to give the farmers will depend in future, as it has in the past, upon the way they are regulated. In order to continue to give good service the railways must be allowed to charge rates which will enable them to earn enough to pay their operating expenses, taxes, and a fair return on the value of their properties as found by the Interstate Commerce Commission in accordance with the law.

In the year 1923 their operating expenses per mile were 110 per cent more than in 1913 and their taxes per mile 162 per cent more. Rates cannot be safely reduced until operating expenses and taxes are reduced. The Railways for some years have paid more taxes than they have paid in return to their owners.

This is one of a series of advertisements published to give the farmer authentic information about railroad matters. Any questions that you would like to ask will be cheerfully answered. Address:

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

650 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois

S. M. FELTON, President,
Chicago Great Western Railroad,
L. W. BALDWIN, President,
Missouri Pacific Railroad,
RALPH BUDD, President,
Great Northern Railway,
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To Thriftville
and
Comfort

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

WHO PAYS?

By Mary Imlay Taylor

(Copyrighted)

TRANSFORMED by military training, David was no longer awkward.

"How do you like it?" she asked. "Being a soldier, I mean."

"Oh, it's all right!" He smiled. "It isn't so hard after you're broken in a bit. At first it makes you ache all over."

She stole a look at his hat, but he was holding it so she could not see the cord.

"What are you in? What branch, I mean?"

She reddened a little, feeling stupid to ask it. He turned his hat, showing the red cord.

"Artillery—field," he explained quietly.

His blue eyes were resting on Nancy, and they were very dark. He was thinking of Harold and of the moment when the judge told him of the engagement. He could still see the library and her picture on the wall. It had been the eclipse of his world; yet here he was walking alongside the country road beside her. He could see her lovely profile under the shadow of the big hat. That pink dress, too—it seemed familiar, and so did the parasol.

Real Worship From Afar

Coming home for two days' leave, he had never dreamed of walking down that road with Nancy. It was like a road in paradise, only at the end he knew there was an angel with a flaming sword. He could never enter his paradise, but he could worship her. He was deeply enough in love even to welcome the self-torture.

Meanwhile they were walking on toward the tall gateway at Tower Hill. Nancy, who had been feeling ashamed ever since her father had told them of David's debt, and of the young man's reasons for not volunteering before, was summoning her strength to eat humble-pie. They were under the big trees when she finally made up her mind to speak out.

Just then David stopped. "Please tell the judge I'd like to come in and see him tomorrow, if I may," he said with a touch of embarrassment. He had felt that it was a little difficult, and he could not force himself to speak of Harold. The only way was to take himself off before something spoiled the bliss of this walk. "I've got to go back tomorrow."

Nancy, who had stopped too, faced him, digging little holes in the ground with her parasol.

"I want to beg your pardon," she said irrelevantly, without looking up. "I said hateful things!"

He blushed so warmly that the freckles across his nose disappeared. "I don't blame you," he replied frankly. "I did hold back, but—well, I'm in now, and I'm happy!"

"Papa told me—all about it." She looked up gravely and met his eyes; then hers fell, and she grew hot and rosy, too, but she persisted. "I felt ashamed of being so mean about it! I'm always doing things like that—judging in a hurry, I mean; but I'm sorry. I want you to know that I'm sorry I called you a slacker."

"I'm almost glad you did, if it's made you think better of me now," he returned, his voice deepening with a note that was new to her ears, a note of passion. "I always wanted to go—I don't see that there's anything else to do. There's no merit in going, it's so right. One has to."

The Future "Over There"

She thought a moment, her eyes still following the tip of her parasol in the dust. She was stirred by an inexplicable emotion. She did not know what it was, but she felt an almost hysterical desire to cry; and yet it was only David, and she cared nothing in the world for David!

"Do you ever think what it means over there?" she asked suddenly, looking up.

Her eyes were clear and soft under their thick lashes, and this time they did not falter. David's held them for an instant.

"It will mean death to a good many of us, if that is what you mean," he answered quietly. "Or were you thinking of the fight for freedom, and all that?"

"I wasn't thinking of death," she said softly. "It seems to me that the struggle over there has gone beyond those thoughts. Of course we shall all suffer—we women—for those we love; but then it's the great crusade! I see now that you must have always meant to go. You couldn't help it!"

"Yes, I always meant to go. I—I know what you mean, Miss Blair; you'll be thinking of McVeagh. It will be hard for you, but what a blessing for him! It must be wonderful to have some one to care."

"Oh, but every one that goes has some one to care!" she exclaimed.

He shook his head.

(Continued on Page 13)



Those Dangerous Grade Crossings

Democracy's Program for the Farmer

1. To adopt an international policy of full cooperation with the rest of the world which will reestablish the farmer's export markets.
2. To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all other classes can buy again in a competitive market.
3. To reduce taxation, both direct and indirect, and to lighten the burden of government by strict economy.
4. To readjust and lower freight rates, particularly on bulky agricultural products, which will make markets both for buyer and seller national and international instead of regional and local.
5. To establish an export marketing corporation or commission in order that the exportable surplus may not fix the price of the whole crop and to stimulate by every government activity the progress of co-operative marketing.
6. To secure for the farmer credits suitable for his needs.

Practically all the laws now on the statute books of any benefit to the farmer were placed there during the Wilson administration or by Democratic effort and over Republican opposition during the present administration. Most of them were passed as a part of the Wilson program.

The present Republican administration has bankrupted the farmer. One farmer in four today is broke; half of these have become hired laborers and the other half slaves to the Shylocks who hold the mortgages on their farms and personal property. What did it?

1. Deflation. A Republican senate demanded this in 1920. The Republican platform demanded it in 1920. The Republican nominee for President in 1920 pledged himself and his party to bring it about. Under the old order of things, a hundred units of farm products would buy one hundred units of the things the farmer uses. By 1922, the wholesale price level of things the farmer has to buy had gone up to 153 while the index figure of the things the farmer had to sell had gone down to 64. The level of the things the farmer has to buy still stands at 153 or 154 and the index of the things he sells has gone up a little, to 75. In other words, the farm prosperity that the Republicans boast of simply means that the farmer is only twice as badly off now as he was under the Democratic administration whereas he was two years ago about two and one half times as badly off. While a large part of this depreciation of the farmer's dollar is due to deflation of currency and credit, a considerable part of it is due to other Republican policies.

2. Tariff. The Fordney-McCumber tariff was passed on the theory that the farmers are fools and would be deceived by it. It places the tariff on farm products but, with the exception of a few unimportant items, it is about as useless in

bringing better prices as tariff on water would be. We produce more of farm products than we consume and the tariff cannot be added to the price of any such commodity. The tariff on agricultural products was used simply to "oil the machine" for rates on manufactured products which amount to license to steal.

Take the steel and iron schedule as an illustration. That schedule costs the people of the United States \$2,282,000,000 a year. How much revenue does it yield to the government? Only \$6,890,950. The steel manufacturer is permitted to rob the people of \$380 for every \$1 that goes into the Treasury of the United States as the result of the steel and iron tariff.

The theory of a protective tariff always has been that it ought to equalize the difference in the cost of labor in this country and in other countries. Look at the few items in the steel and iron schedule.

The rate on wrought iron pipe is 27 per cent. The wage cost in this country is 19 per cent. If this rate simply equalizes wages in this and competing countries, foundry workers in other countries not only get no wages at all but pay their employers 8 per cent for the privilege of working. On structural iron, the rate is 25 per cent and the wage cost 22 per cent. The rate on bar steel is 27 per cent and the wage cost is 22 per cent; tin plate has a rate of 8 per cent and a wage cost of less than 6 per cent; builder's hardware has a rate of 40 per cent and a wage cost of 21 per cent. It is much the same story on wire and wire work, nails, screws, sanitary ware, files and all such things; on sewing machines, gasoline engines, saddlery, hardware, even nuts, bolts, washers and rivets—all things the farmer buys that are made of iron and steel. And the other schedules are just as atrocious.

It is not a protective tariff; it is a

predatory tariff with the farmer as the chief victim.

3. International Relations. A decent foreign policy would have sent farm products, rotting on the hands of our farmers, to the millions who were starving in Europe and would have brought back in exchange for them manufactured products which the people of Europe could have made. Millions of idle and starving people in Europe would have been fed and set to work and the surplus of agricultural products which broke the backs of our farmers would have disappeared. The Republicans adopted and stubbornly maintained a policy of foolish isolation which allowed the people of our sister nations to starve while our own people were reduced to ruin by a surplus of the very thing the starving nations needed and could have paid for in barter and trade.

4. Freight Rates. These rates may not have been fixed with the deliberate intention of ruining the farmer but they were fixed in exactly the same manner that a man would have adopted who plotted to ruin the farmer. The freight rates on hay were advanced in exactly the same proportion as the freight rates on watch springs; lumber stood a proportionate rate with piano wire. No effort was made to discover what commodities could carry the increased load and which could not. As a result, the farmer was denied the opportunity of marketing his bulky, cheap products. The freight charges ate up the proceeds of the product. There is an authenticated instance of a North Dakota farmer who shipped a car load of potatoes to Minneapolis. After paying the freight bill, he had nine cents left. A book could be filled with similar incidents.

The Republican administration and Republican leaders in Congress opposed every measure in Congress for the relief of farmers.

★

Vote for Davis and Bryan

(Political Advertisement)

Jackson County Ladies Stage a Fair

By Mrs. Julia Kiene

THE Homemakers' Club of Dennison felt that the community spirit which before the war had been so keen must be revived. In the old days a fall festival had been the big thing for the community so this club decided to bring about a return of the old time fair. Mrs. Rawlins, president of the club, conceived the idea of inviting the other clubs in that section of Jackson county to help in making the event a success. Four clubs gave their promise to co-operate. In securing the help from the other clubs, Mrs. Rawlins felt she had made a great stride, but there was one more problem to be solved and that was finances. It was decided to have the opening night "stunt night" and the four clubs each would pull off a stunt on a competitive basis, the winning club to receive a prize of \$3.

The fair books were printed and the premium list included everything that one commonly finds in a community fair book. The club decided to give a prize to the one winning a first and a ribbon to the second prize winner. The merchants agreed to be responsible for at least one first prize, and to aid in any other way they could. The art department carried about eight classifications and a prize of \$2 was given to the club that put on the best and most attractive display of needle work. The high school also was included in the premium list and an opportunity was given to the home economics classes and the agricultural classes to win prizes on the best exhibits. One merchant offered his store and two others their windows for display purposes. The women of the Homemakers' Club then began to breathe deeply once more for now they had not only the good will and co-operation of the women but also the support of the merchants, their premium money was assured and their display rooms furnished.

The Biggest Crowd Ever

Thursday night, "stunt night" of the fair, brought out the biggest crowd ever assembled in Dennison. An admission charge of 20 cents was made and \$80 was cleared. The judges awarded the prize for the best stunt to the Kountry Klub. On Friday a big dinner for the entire community was the special feature, each family bringing a well filled basket and the contents pooled. The dinner was held at the Methodist church, the basement of which is fitted up for a community center.

In the afternoon, the health nurse of Jackson county conducted a baby clinic and the Homemakers' Club gave a silver spoon to the child scoring the highest. Baby Waggoner carried home the spoon with a score of 95. Mrs. Julia Kiene, home demonstration agent of Shawnee county gave a talk on the benefits to be derived from community clubs, the high school staged a football game and on Main street the merchants had fixed up a radio over which the returns of the World Series baseball game were received.

And so October 9 and 10 will be forever a red letter day to the people of that section of Jackson county because of the fact that 30 women had conceived an idea, and the merchants, schools and community helped to put it across.

Gift Musings

YOU are all familiar with the handmade gifts on sale at the shops during the holiday season. Usually the price attached is startling but most of them can be made at home. A dainty little powder jar can be fashioned of odds and ends of lace and ribbon. Purchase a small stand dish and a powder puff that fits into it. Also you will need a celluloid doll. Gather the silk to form a dress for the doll and cover the top of the puff. Finish with lace to extend over the edge of the dish. The gift may be made daintier by shirring ribbon around the body of the dish. Inside, place a card bearing this:

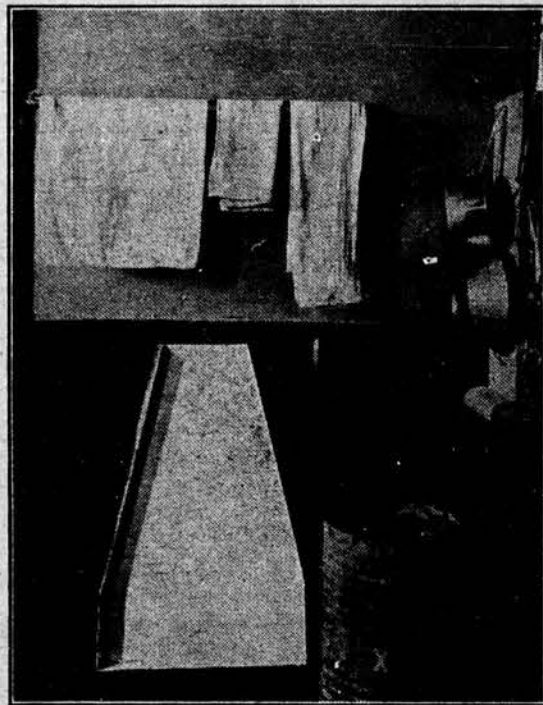
Now my dear, you may powder your nose,
Till you're fresh and blooming
as the rose.

Another bit of femininity is a lingerie set. Tiny scraps of silk may be utilized in this way. Fold

and sprinkle pieces with sachet and shape into rosebuds. Fasten these together into tiny bouquets. Gather a bit of lace and fasten at the back to give the appearance of an old-fashioned bouquet. Fasten a small safety pin to the back of each. The one to be used in the front of lingerie should be larger and diminutive streamers may be added to it.
Dallas Co., Missouri. A. L.

What to Feed Your Flowers

SIMPLE home fertilizers for house plants are all right, but often advice in this line leads to trouble. One woman was advised to give her plants castor oil and they resented it as much as the average person. The result was a window full



This Homemade Drain Board is Demountable and Can Be Hung Up When Not in Use

of dead plants. A very little of the oil stirred into the soil so air will not be excluded would do no harm—and I doubt if any good—but oil on the surface will kill any plant. On the other hand,

soot is a valuable fertilizer and will make the leaves darker and the blossoms richer. Make a tea of it and use the clear liquid strong enough to color the water lightly.

Pounded bone is valuable and will last a long time. The finer it is pounded the better immediate results you will have. A mulch of tea grounds, while of little fertilizing value, has some, and adds humus. The mulch is a help in preventing a crust from forming. Some persons stick matches in the soil but it is not safe, and pounded bone will provide phosphorus much better. To save yourself trouble you can buy a box of prepared plant food that contains all the elements in one preparation, and is easily and safely used. Bertha Alzada.

If Your Hair Isn't Curly

ALTHO the straight, sleek coils are exceedingly smart and much worn these days, it is true that they are unusually trying to the face and often unbecoming. Very youthful faces or women who are fortunate enough to possess regular features rejoice in the style.

The rest of us turn our backs to temptation, dampen our hair with a reliable curling liquid, roll the strands of hair on curlers and present shining waves in our version of charming coils. Waves may be made from center parts, side parts or back from the forehead in a pompadour effect. The size of the waves depends upon the size of strand which is rolled on the curler—large strands for large waves, small strands for tighter waves. A hair net pinned securely over the finished hair dress keeps the hair in order much longer, and the waves are less affected by wind and weather. Helen Lake.

Nothing Like Rabbit for Winter Appetites

By Josephine Hemphill

THE next time dad and the boys bring home a bag of rabbits, why not show your appreciation of their skill as hunters by cooking the game a new way? If the rabbits are tender, they can be cooked quickly by baking, broiling or frying. Tougher game must be cooked slowly for a long time in moist heat. You can bring out the flavor by using a well-seasoned gravy, by browning the meat after it has been cooked until tender, and by "dressing it up" with dumplings, stuffing, vegetables and so forth. Here are three recipes which are sure to please appetites growing sharper as snow-time draws near. Spiced Rabbit follows:

Wash rabbit in soda water. Disjoint hind legs; cut off the saddle, remove the fore quarters. This makes nine pieces in all. Lay in salt water about an hour. Place rabbit in dish and cover with weak vinegar. Allow to remain over night. Remove from pickle, salt each piece slightly, and arrange in baking pan. Cut an onion over it and add 1 bay leaf, 12 pepper corns, a stalk or some leaves of celery, some parsley, a cup of stock, and some of the vinegar in which the meat was soaked. Cover and bake until tender in a moderate oven. Remove to hot dish. Make gravy from the stock in the pan, using drippings and enough browned flour to thicken. Be sure it is well seasoned and pour over the rabbit.

Roast Rabbit

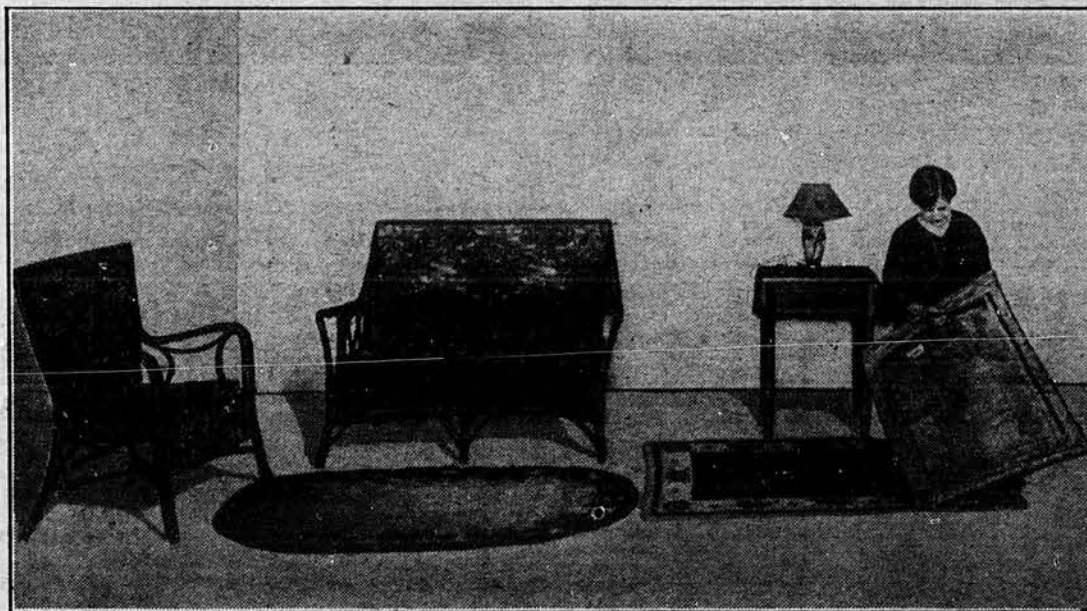
Wash the rabbit well with soda water. Lay in salted water for an hour. Stuff with onion, celery or chestnut dressing and sew up. Place the following in a baking dish: 1 onion, a few cloves, 1 bay leaf, 1 carrot (diced), and whole pepper corns.

Rub the rabbit with salt and pepper and place in pan, putting fat here and there over the rabbit. Sift a little flour over the top and pour a cup of stock or hot water into the pan. Cover tightly and roast, basting frequently. When ready to serve, place on hot platter and garnish with slices of lemon and cranberry or currant jelly.

Fried Rabbit

Cut in pieces, roll in flour or meal, and brown in fat. Cover and cook slowly on top of stove until tender. Add water, or small amount of gravy if necessary.

She Makes the Old New Again



Mrs. C. B. Davis at Work on a Hooked Rug in Her "Remade" Living Room

FROM an old set of reed furniture Mrs. C. B. Davis of White Church, Wyandotte county, made a new set for her living room. She enameled it with several coats of black. When the pieces were dry she upholstered them with a rose and grey cretonne. This last gave the bit of color that added so much to the beauty of the set. In her kitchen she has a very attractive breakfast table and chairs which she has finished. These are enameled a cool green with trimmings of black that fit well in her southwest kitchen.

The old oak rocker which had no finish to boast of, having spent much time on the porch in the sun and weather, was made like new by scraping off all the old finish, smoothing down the rough surfaces with sand paper, then staining a darker oak before waxing. This made a lovely oak chair which now graces the living room.

In making the quaint, old-fashioned hooked rugs, Mrs. Davis has shown her ability to originate designs and to combine colors. She has two very lovely rugs, one a bedroom rug with rose predominating which is conventional in design. The rose is combined with some neutral greys and greens which make a rug that compares in no mean manner with the rugs seen in the shops. Indeed, another rug made by Mrs. Davis is as lovely as anyone could wish. This has a conventional wreath of grape vines with leaves and fruit that add color to the rug, the border of which is black and the center gray. Block printed curtains, and decorated lamp shades have added much to her home and have not been a burden to her pocketbook. Her curtains were made of such inexpensive materials as cheesecloth, unbleached muslin and voile. Her lamp shades were made from the oiled paper painted with oil paints in lovely colors and designs. Mrs. Harriet W. Allard.

Sewing Problems Untied

Whether for the Small Boy or Girl, the Matron or Miss, Fashion Has an Attractive Offering

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



2118—Becoming Morning Frock. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2106—Suit for Little Brother. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2175—Girls' One-Piece Dress. A little frock of plain and plaid wool is going to please both on-looker and the little girl herself. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2196—Smart Style. Very new and becoming, too, are the lines of this style. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2265—The Popular Corset Substitute. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2065—Slenderizing Lines for the Matron. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

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

Who Pays?

(Continued from Page 10)

"I haven't. I'm alone in the world, you know, Miss Nancy, so"—he gave her a smile that was half sad, half whimsical—"when I go, will you wish me luck?"

"Indeed I do—and I will! You—" She hesitated, and then she said sweetly: "You mustn't feel that nobody cares whether you go. It's not fair, is it, when I was goading you to go? You see I cared!"

"Oh, only to add a man to Uncle Sam's army, I'm afraid!" he replied quickly.

She shook her head and her eyes dwelt on him kindly—so kindly that David caught his breath.

"I cared because it was you. You forget how long we've known each other." She caught herself, blushed, and ended lamely. "I'm knitting you a scarf now!"

She thought that was dreadful, that it was in the nature of a last straw, that he would hate her; but he was beautified, he blushed, and finally went away, still blushing.

Nancy, on the other hand, went into the house, took some khaki knitting out of a work-basket, ripped it all up, and flung it away. Then she hid her face and wept, half angry and half ashamed.

Then Marion Arrived

One morning, a week later, found Nancy arranging some long-stemmed roses in a tall vase in the hall at Tower Hill. She had just cut them on the southern slope, where there was no shade from the pine grove, and they were unusually full and beauti-

ful. The vase, a mossy green with a slender neck, blended with their dark foliage and the exquisite color of their petals.

Nancy arranged them at the corner by the stairs, which were quite wide, with a landing and Georgian banisters, the dark, polished hand-rail supported by slender white pillars. There was a window with small diamond panes on the landing, and the walls were of a subdued, ruddy brown tint.

She put the finishing touches to her roses and stood back, gazing at them with her head on one side. From her position she could look across the large old drawing-room—which was harmonious and old-fashioned and attractive, too—and see the windows that commanded the driveway.

A small motor-car was approaching. Recognizing it, she pulled off her gloves and went to the door, smiling.

"Hello, Marion!" she called to the girl in khaki who drove her machine up to the porch step.

Marion Grant got down and came up the steps. She was a tall young thing, slim as a flapper, and her khaki suit fitted like a uniform on a boy, clearing a pair of stout tan boots and brown stockings.

"You dear old thing, I'm awfully glad to see you!" she exclaimed, pouncing on Nancy and kissing her. "I only heard yesterday that you'd come. How's everybody?"

"As well as can be," Nancy began to laugh. "Marion, you look like a soldier—volunteered yet?"

Marion nodded without smiling.

She Couldn't Heel Socks

"I've volunteered to drive an ambulance, but they won't take me unless I furnish the whole ambulance. Isn't it a burning shame? But I've volunteered for everything I could think of, and I'm sure they'll take me for something. I'm learning wireless teleggraphy now, and I can take this old machine to pieces and put it together again. But—well, I will say it's fearfully greasy and smelly! I felt like a kerosene lamp after I'd filled the tank and cleaned the machine!"

"I must be a terrible weakling," said Nancy. "I've only been rolling bandages for the Red Cross and—knitting," she ended with a quite unaccountable blush.

"Oh, it's all right if you're knitting for the boys," said Marion scornfully; "but these girls with bags as big as sofa-pillows and full of pink and green yarn for their own sweaters—well, they make me tired!"

"Sweaters are expensive," said Nancy demurely. "I was going to ask you to make me one—you knit so beautifully, Marion."

(Continued on Page 18)

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 24 years for

Colds Headache Neuralgia Lumbago
Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

Safe Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores.

Write for free sample bottle. Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

RENEWING STRENGTH

It's true that what you assimilate today becomes strength for to-morrow's task.

Scott's Emulsion

is an easily absorbed tonic-nutrient that seldom fails to build strength and resistance in those who utilize it.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 24-32

Ford Runs 57 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, 4114 Fourth St., Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 35 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes carbon and reduces spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by any one in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants distributors and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Adv.

Baby Loves A Bath With Cuticura Soap



Bland and Soothing to Tender Skins.

Films Developed Free

On trial roll. Then we will make six prints for 20c. New brilliant finish. Send us the names of ten of your friends who have kodaks. We will send with your order a 5x7 album free.

THE CAMERA CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Don't Be a Household Drudge

Lighten your burdens through Winifred Fairer's HOUSEHOLD DICTIONARY—a bound volume of "tips to the housewife." Small, Maynard & Co., 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass., will send it to you at once, for a dollar bill.

I Make the Best CHOCOLATE BARS

Mints and Chewing Gum. Be my agent. Everybody will buy from you. Write today. Free Samples. MILTON GORDON, 235 Jackson St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Imported Melotte

with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake.

\$7.50 After 30 Days FREE TRIAL

Catalog tells all—WRITE

Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream to spoil! 30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments— and — the wonderful Belgian Melotte Separator is yours.

Catalog FREE

Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 year guarantee.

MELOTTE H. B. BARSON, U. S. Pat. No. 1,242,000 Chicago

Make your Christmas Gifts of Sealing Wax

LEARN how to make unusual wall plaques and jewelry; how to decorate and paint candles, vases and powder compacts; how to transform ordinary, inexpensive objects of pottery or paper into dainty gifts of real beauty and usefulness.

The book of instructions, 24 pages with illustrations, costs but ten cents. The sets of actual patterns from which you can work are also but ten cents each. There are patterns for moulding with melted wax—and patterns for painting with dissolved wax.

Go to your nearest stationer or department store or write direct to us, enclosing correct amount. Ten cents each, or thirty cents for complete material. Address Dennison's, Dept. 2007, 62 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Dennison's

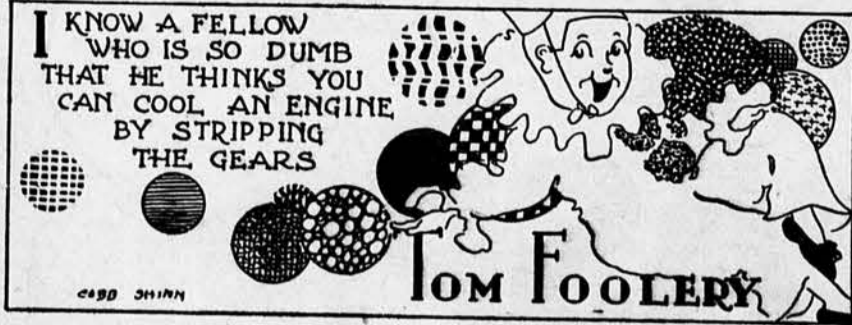
SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads

Write for Samples

Copper Engraving

Engraving Done in TOPEKA, KANSAS

Why Not Try Your Luck at a Puzzle?



Daisy, Spick and Rose

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a brother 12 years old. His name is Alvin. I have a sister 5 years old. Her name is Margaret. For pets I have two cows. Their names are Daisy and Spick. I have a cat named Rose.

Lena Winkelmann.
Athol, Kan.

from town. I have four brothers and one sister. For a pet I have a dog named Spot. I belong to a sewing club. It is called The Four H's. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Helen Denny.
Fort Scott, Kan.

A Test for Your Guesser

What is always to the point and with one eye to business? A needle.
What kind of suits last the longest? Lawsuits.
What is the warmest fort in the world? Comfort.
What is most likely to become a man? A little boy.
What three letters turn a little girl into a woman? Age.
Why do white sheep eat more than black ones? Because there are more of them.
Which is the most difficult train to catch? Twelve thirty because it is thirty to one if you catch it.
What trees are the best to protect your home from the cold? Firs.
My first makes company,
My second shuns company,
My third assembles company,
My whole puzzles company. Co-nun-drum.

Absolute Silence

Scout Bill: Hey, Jack, don't those two babies in the next house keep you awake all night?
Scout Jack: No, each one howls so loud I can't hear the other, and the result is absolute silence.

There are Nine of Us

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I have six sisters and two brothers. For pets we have a cat, a dog named Shep, a pony named Daisy, and some chickens. My oldest sister

has six ducks. We ride the pony after the cows. I like the children's page fine. It is interesting to read the letters.

Agnes R. Gross.

Can You Do This?

1. ---
2. ---
3. ---
4. ---
5. ---
6. ---

1. A girl; 2. Having wings, as a windmill; 3. A slight disgrace; 4. An address; 5. A single unit; 6. A device for catching butterflies.

From the definitions given, fill in the dashes correctly so that each square reads the same across and up and down and that the squares fit into each other as indicated. A game pamphlet each for the first 10 correct solutions. Address Leona Stahl, Young Folks' Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Drives His Father's Car

I am 15 years old and in high school. I have lived in Pratt 10 years. I like to live in town. There is usually something quite interesting going on. I go to the show about twice a week. On

Sunday I usually go down to Lake City with my father. Lake City is about 27 miles from here. My father has a Ford sedan and I usually do all the driving when I go to Lake City. I am his chauffeur. I drive whenever I get a chance, and I usually get quite a few chances. I have a bicycle which I bought with the money I earned carrying papers. I have been carrying papers for the same man for five years. I ride my "bike" on my paper route. I have had several bicycles. I bought a new one last October. It is nearly 10 months old and I have ridden it over 3,000 miles. I have a cyclometer on it so I know. The farthest I ever rode in one day was 35 miles. I have a sister that is married and a brother older than myself. I would like to hear from some of the other boys and girls my age who read the Kansas Farmer.

Pratt, Kan. Leland Q. Kemp.

Acute

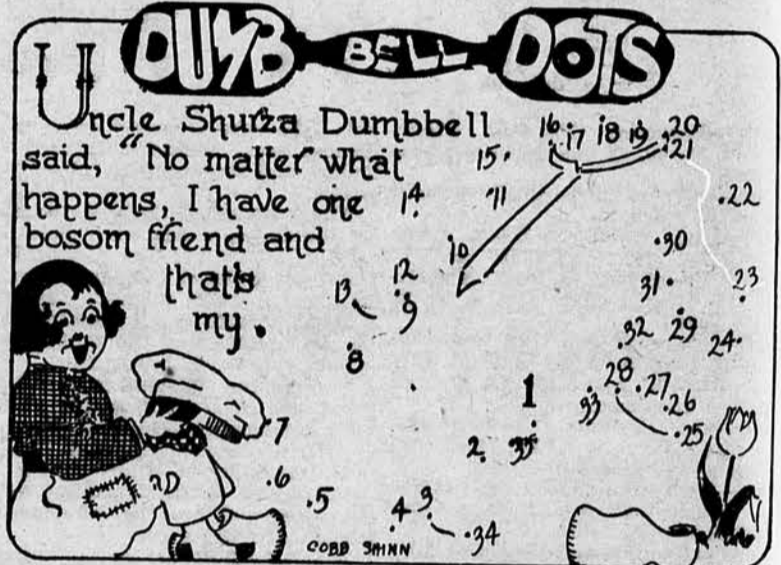
Two students on a train were telling about their abilities to see and hear. The one says: "Do you see that barn over there on the horizon?"
"Yes."
"Can you see that fly walking around on the roof of that barn?"
"No, but I can hear the shingles crack when he steps on them."

MYSTERIOUS INK



Belongs to a Sewing Club

I was 13 years old August 23. I live on an 80-acre farm about 2 1/2 miles



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow, with your pencil, to No. 35, 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.



How to Raise Babies

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"Where does one learn to raise babies?"

Where indeed? Who taught you? Perhaps mother said a few words from her experience, grandma added some remarks, and the practical nurse helped a little. But you never had any real teaching. You learned from that expensive teacher named Experience, and many miserable blunders you made in the process.

Things are a little better now. Normal schools give some attention by providing classes in home hygiene, and such courses are carried to the older women, in some states, thru university extension courses. In some schools the public health nurse organizes the girls into "Little Mother" clubs and gives instruction to girls of teen age in caring for babies.

As a nation we rank high in our conception of parenthood. Yet there are 18 countries in which the newborn babe has a better chance.

A young mother writes to me about her baby and says: "I am so hurried all day long to get my work done and give baby proper care that I have to watch every minute." I replied that such hurry is all wrong; that she cannot nurse her baby properly under such conditions; that a nursing mother must be relieved of all hurry and worry. The baby must come first, and other matters may then receive attention if the mother's strength and time permit.

My letter will do that young mother no good unless she has an exceptional husband and family. The idea of giving a young mother special consideration because she is nursing a baby has not yet penetrated our social conscience, speaking at least for the general run of families living in rural districts where help is scarce. When baby comes the mother has a week or 10 days in bed, and after that she is expected to take up the regular burden, and shift the little new responsibility in wherever a corner opens. But let me warn you, dear people, that such is not the way to give health to mother or babe. The dairyman who expects a milk cow to do well does not allow her to be worried with an infinite variety of annoyances. It would not be good for her. But his wife, who is nursing the hope of the family? Oh, that is another matter. Very well. But think it over, and see if the young mother is not entitled to a little more consideration.

Better Obey the Doctor

Two years ago I had endocarditis. Was operated on for goiter. My heart is irregular and I have rapid heart action yet. Am confined to my chair most of the time, and cannot walk much. Is rest and heart tonic my only relief?

The only person competent to advise is a doctor who is watching your case. Such troubles make valvular leaks, and patients always have to take life very carefully. Light exercise is possible but it must be very guarded.

Needs an X-Ray Picture

I am a young man 26 years old. About three months ago I broke my arm near the joint. The doctor has set it twice, but each time the result is crooked. Is there anything I can have done to get a good arm? John W. C.

Have an X-Ray picture taken so the exact position of the fragments may be shown. An expert can contrive internal splints applied direct to the bone itself, and thus hold the fragments together until a good union is secured. In these days of advanced knowledge there is little excuse for failure to get a good union of a fractured bone.

Capper Pig Club News

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON
Club Manager

EVERY day or so some club member writes that he has sold all of his hogs, or all that he could spare, at satisfactory prices, and finds that he actually made some profit this year. Doesn't seem as if it should be so near the end of the contest, but it is, just the same. Seems only yesterday that we were scouting around for a contest entry and now we have pigs to sell.

Some club members haven't sold their hogs yet, but if you look in the livestock section of this paper you will

see why they can expect to sell them soon. There you will find a big advertisement headed, "Annual Purebred Offering of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs."

So many, many folks will read about this stock for sale that every club member should find a buyer. Folks know that Capper Club stock is guaranteed and they will not hesitate to buy from club members. Be sure to answer all inquiries promptly.

"I took four of my pigs to two different fairs," writes Ernest Knox, Sumner county, "one at Arkansas City and the other at Winfield, and won several ribbons. I took first on junior boar pig, first on junior sow pig, and second on young herd at Arkansas City. I placed first on junior sow pig, first on young herd, first on get of sire, first on produce of dam, third on junior boar pig and junior champion sow pig at the Cowley County Stock

Show, Winfield. It was my first time to show any hogs and there was strong competition." What a grand record for the first year. Is it any wonder Ernest likes club work?

That is just one reason why we can tell prospective buyers that club members have quality stock to sell. Besides adding Ernest's name to the prize winner's list we also can include Howard Sanders and Roy Sanders, Anderson county. Howard took first on his contest sow at the Kincaid fair, and Roy won a second on a male pig at Blue Mound. Merle Crispin, Jewell county, writes, "I showed four of my pigs at the Jewell County Fair and won seven ribbons—three firsts, one second, one third and two grand champions. I thought that was pretty good so I will try again some time." Quality stock for sale by successful breeders wouldn't be at all misleading in this case, would it?

Big Incomes for Well Drillers \$2,500 to \$10,000 Per Year Clear

Get into a big paying business. Be your own boss. Exceptional opportunities now offered in the Well Drilling Business which you can work at 12 months in the year.

A machine for every depth, for every formation, built in Gasoline Tractor and Non-Tractor Models.

Write to-day for our BIG FREE BOOK describing the ARMSTRONG ALL-STEEL WELL DRILL. Sold on easy terms.

ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.
606 Chestnut St. WATERLOO, IOWA



TANK HEATER BURNS OIL

Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No soot, noise or smoke. Guaranteed. Write for instruction folder, and for Special Introductory Offer. We also manufacture Hog Washers and Portable Smoke-houses. Write for information. Direct to you at factory prices. KUMING TANK HEATER CO. 103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.



Home-made daylight!

ONLY A TWIST of the automatic ignitor—and "home-made daylight" floods the room.

Not even matches are required, because each fixture is equipped with a little friction sparker (such as those on cigar lighters in idea—but actually efficient in operation).



Cooking

The light given by the J. B. Colt Carbide-gas system is often known as "artificial sunlight," because it is scientifically found to contain more of the color ingredients and quality of actual daylight than any other artificial illuminant.

For cooking, the Colt system of Carbide-gas furnishes a clean flame, not unpleasant in odor and concentrated at the point where the heat is needed. It will not overheat the kitchen. It gives no smoke, no soot; there is no carrying of wood or coal, nor danger of burning embers or leaking oil.



Ironing

For ironing, the Carbide-gas self-heating iron also saves time and trouble. There is no waiting for it to heat and no changing of irons. An even temperature is automatically maintained.

The College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin conducted investigations on the subject of farm lighting, the results of which have been published.

Among other things they found that the cost of operating an average Carbide-gas lighting plant was cheaper by half than any other modern lighting system for rural use.

Another interesting fact demonstrated was that cows can be stabled and fed under good lighting in one-third less time than under old-fashioned lighting. The J. B. Colt barn-light is specially designed, and is the result of many years' experience in barn lighting.



Barn Lighting

Perhaps its most valuable use, in addition to lighting the barn, is in chicken-houses.

We have been informed by some users that increased egg production alone has paid for the cost of the entire installation. Under the soft "artificial daylight" of Carbide-gas, hens will lay uniformly the year round.

* * * * *

The J. B. Colt system consists of a simple automatic generator, buried at some convenient place in the yard. It holds 200 lbs. of Union Carbide at one filling—



More Eggs

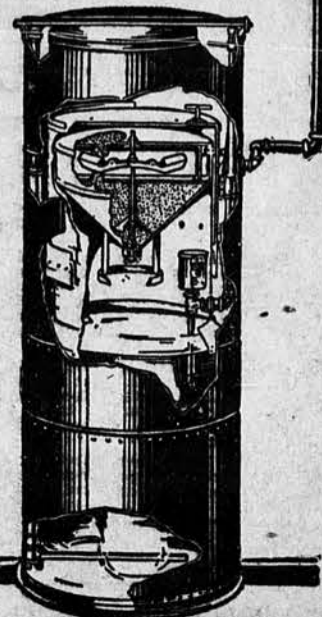
which means that the only attention it requires is recharging on an average of two or three times a year, and removal at the same time of residue which then serves as whitewash, soil corrective, or germicide.

From the "gas-well" the gas is carried through concealed iron pipes, throughout house, barn, porches, poultry buildings and grounds.

Very attractive terms can be arranged for the purchase of a Colt plant if you are a farm owner. Ask us about them.

N. B. Do not be deceived by inferior imitations of the Colt plant. Representatives for the genuine Colt system can furnish credentials.

Union Carbide for use in the Colt system is distributed from more than 175 conveniently located Union Carbide warehouses throughout the country—direct to the user at factory prices. There is one near you.



J. B. COLT COMPANY

Oldest and largest manufacturers of Carbide lighting and cooking plants in the world

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30 E. 42d St.
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CHICAGO, ILL.
1001 Monadnock Block

Corn Husking Time is Here

It Has Brought Sore Fingers and Wild Yarns About Big Yields

CORN husking has started, or will begin next Monday, on practically every farm in Kansas. The folks in some communities in Southern Kansas have been "cribbing" er for two weeks. We are just entering the season of big yields, alleged and otherwise, wild yarns about a day's husking record, and sore fingers.

Certainly it's a whale of a crop. Here and there over the state we hear of farmers who have traveled around some in the last month who think the crop is larger than the official estimate of 148 million bushels. Maybe they're right. And maybe not. Anyhow the folks farther north have had so much hard luck with frost that the price is going to stay up. Papers in those states are filled with copy about soft corn, and what to do for it. The farmers there are welcome to it. We 'spect the producers here prefer the Kansas kind.

Wheat has "snapped into it" better than we had expected, and has made a good growth, except for a few dry spots here and there mostly in the north central counties. The weather has been favorable. And the high temperatures up to last week brought forth all sorts of queer stories from over the state about fruit trees in bloom, an additional crop of alfalfa, a great yield of everbearing strawberries, and unusual pep shown by truck crops. It was a mighty fine October.

In the course of the excitement we presume there is grief ahead for the late potato producers, altho that is something which the folks farther north will worry about more than in Kansas. There are thousands of farm families in this state that will gain from low prices for potatoes, for they buy 'em. Anyhow we have a yield of 423,508,000 bushels, as compared to 412,392,000 last year. When the crop goes over 400 million there usually is grief ahead.

County reporters say:

Allen—Farmers are cutting an unusually large crop of kafir and are filling silos. The wheat acreage this fall will be small. There remains some timothy seed, clover, Sudan grass and cane seed to be threshed.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—Wheat is growing nicely and will soon make pasture for stock. There is some feed to be cut. Few public sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.30; eggs, 30c; corn, \$1.20; hogs, \$10.50.—J. W. Bibb.

Clay—Some farmers are drilling wheat. Early sown wheat is up, but the stand is uneven. Some has not germinated, owing to lack of rain. Farm sales are improving. Prices received at public sales are satisfactory. All livestock is in splendid condition. Not many hogs are being raised in this county.—P. R. Forslund.

Cheyenne—Conditions were never better for fall sown wheat. Seeding is nearly finished. There are some reports that early sown wheat is being damaged by worms. Corn husking has started, and yields will run from 10 to 40 bushels an acre. A recent rain was beneficial to this part of the country. There have been a few public sales, and prices received are satisfactory. Some road work is being done. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 90c; hogs, \$9.50 to \$10.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—We received a much needed rain recently. Growing wheat is badly in need of moisture. Some wheat has not been planted. Some corn husking has been done. Stock cattle are slow sales. Wheat, \$1.25; potatoes, 80c; eggs, 28c; cream, 32c.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—Kafir heading and threshing are in progress. The first car of kafir was shipped out today. The last cutting of alfalfa has been put up. The yield was normal. Wheat is up and some farmers are using it for pasture. Some farmers are threshing Sudan, Sweet clover and alfalfa seed.—H. T. Fromm.

Crawford—Wheat sowing is completed. Some fields are green. Pastures are in excellent condition. Corn is not ready to crib, but is past the danger of frost. We have had one light frost. Corn will average about 30 bushels an acre. Hogs, \$10.75; old corn, \$1.05; new corn, 85c; wheat, \$1.35; oats, 50c; kafir, \$2; butter, 35c; eggs, 35c; cream, 30c.—G. F. Trout.

Crawford—Wheat sowing is nearly finished, and a good stand is reported. We have had no killing frosts. Pastures are excellent, and roughage is plentiful. Kafir is in splendid condition, but is too green to be cut. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, \$1; butterfat, 30c.—H. F. Painter.

Dickinson—The weather has been cool for the last two days with light frosts. Some of the wheat sown in late disked ground is streaked, and needs rain to bring it up. Corn is ready to husk. Wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.27.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—We have been receiving abundant rainfall, and wheat prospects are splendid. Feed has been stacked and corn husking will begin as soon as corn gets dry. Several farm sales were held lately, and cattle brought good prices. Horses and aged mules sold very low.—W. E. Fravel.

Greenwood—Farmers are taking advantage of favorable weather conditions and are rushing farm work. Pastures are getting dry. Not many farmers are selling out

this fall. New corn is not being contracted as farmers look for higher prices.—A. H. Brothers.

Ellsworth—Wheat is nearly tall enough for pasture in some parts of the county. Rain is needed badly. Feed crops have been cared for and some corn is being husked. Pastures are splendid.—E. L. Danner.

Elk—The continued favorable weather has turned the early sown wheat fields green. Corn husking is in progress. Pastures are excellent. Wheat sowing is nearly finished.—D. W. Lockhart.

Harvey—Fall wheat covers the ground and is growing nicely. Corn husking has begun. Livestock and implements are selling well at public sales.—Wheat, \$1.23; corn, \$1.05; butter, 40c; eggs, 33c; alfalfa, \$12.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The weather has been dry and clear lately. Corn and kafir are well matured. Some wheat is up and looks well. The last of the potato crop is being harvested. Public sales are held frequently and prices are satisfactory. Spring chickens, 17c; eggs, 33c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 31c; pears, 50c a bu.; apples, 75c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell White-law.

Leavenworth—Wheat sowing is finished, and most fields are up. Some corn is being cribbed. Threshing is finished. Wheat, \$1.40; oats, 42c; corn, \$1; eggs, 37c; butterfat, 32c; spring chickens, 18c.—R. P. Moses.

Linn—We are enjoying ideal weather. Some farmers are cutting kafir, and some building is being done, while others are getting their corn cribs ready. Some farmers are planning to feed cattle this winter. We have had no heavy frost. Several public sales are held each week, and most of them have been quite satisfactory to the owners. Land sales are not common.—J. W. Cline-smith.

Logan—Most farmers have finished sowing wheat, and early wheat is up. We are badly in need of rain. Livestock is in excellent condition. Pastures are short. Wheat, \$1.20; old corn, 90c; potatoes, \$1.40; barley, 70c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 30c; country butter, 30c; chickens, 16c a lb.; hogs, 9c.—J. C. Postal.

Lyon—Highly favorable weather conditions have given farmers a great incentive for farm work. Wheat is sown and some is up. Silo filling has been in progress for some time. Hay has been stacked or baled. Most farms have excellent pastures. Livestock looks well. Wheat, \$1.23; old corn, \$1; eggs, 37c; butter, 30c.—E. R. Griffith.

McPherson—Wheat is growing nicely, but rain is needed. Farmers are digging potatoes and cutting alfalfa. Some feed is uncut. Some livestock has been taken from pasture. There will be no demand for farm labor until corn shucking begins. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, \$1.15; eggs, 33c; butter, 33c.—F. M. Shields.

Marion—Mild weather has greatly aided kafir and cane in maturing. Wheat has made a splendid growth and some farmers are pasturing their early sown fields. A large number of cattle have been shipped.—Jacob H. Siebert.

Meade—Most of the wheat fields have been sown, and are growing nicely. We have had sufficient moisture. Kafir and maize are being cut.—Linn Frazier.

Morris—Wheat sowing is still in progress. Kafir and cane have ripened slowly. Pastures still furnish plenty of feed. Corn fields are brown, but the corn is still full of moisture. Farmers feel encouraged by fair crops and good prices. Wheat, \$1.25; eggs, 35c; cream, 30c.—J. R. Henry.

Neosho—Warm weather conditions are favorable for late sown wheat. Corn is not dry enough to husk. No grain is being sold. Cattle are in pasture yet. Fat hogs are scarce. Flour, \$2.10; shorts, \$1.60; bran, \$1.40; eggs, 32c; butter, 40c; potatoes, \$1; pears, \$1; apples, \$1.50.—A. Anderson.

Norton—We are having cloudy weather. Wheat needs rain to keep it growing. Sudan, kafir and cane seed are being threshed. Corn will be ready to husk in a short time. Many public sales are being held. Eggs are not plentiful now. Hogs, \$9.80; corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.05; hens, 17c; turkeys, 20c; eggs, 34c; butterfat, 27c.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Osage—Some farmers are cutting sorghum and others are heading kafir. A few farmers are filling silos. There will be some kafir and sorghum threshing done. Farmers in this locality have not lost by shipping their hogs to market.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—A recent rain has helped farm conditions greatly. Wheat is coming up in fine condition. We are enjoying highly favorable weather conditions for fall wheat. The rush season of work is almost over.—E. G. Doak.

Pottawatomie—We are having dry, warm weather. Corn is ripening splendidly. Kafir and cane are green in most parts of the county. Stock water is becoming scarce in some localities.—W. E. Force.

Phillips—The ground is dry and rain is needed badly to bring the wheat up. Livestock is in splendid condition. Some pastures are turning brown. A few public sales are being held.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt—Pratt county fair and stock show was held last week at Pratt. It was a great success. There was a fine display of all kinds of fruit and vegetables as well as livestock.—A. O. Barrett.

Rooks—Weather is still dry. Some wheat is sprouting, and some is not. Milk cows are being shipped into the county. Cows, \$100; hogs, \$10; wheat, \$1.30.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat continues to do well despite dry weather. A good rain is much needed. Early wheat is being pastured. We have been having ideal weather for fall work. Wheat, \$1.23; hens, 17c; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 27c.—William Crotinger.

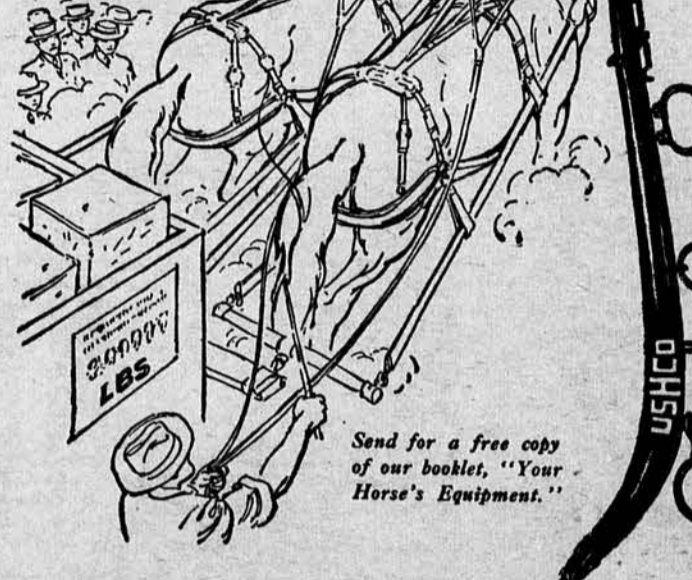
Scott—We are having some light showers. A good supply of fodder crops have been harvested. All livestock is in good condition. There are some farm sales and prices are satisfactory. Corn is dry enough to crib. Apples, \$1.25; potatoes, \$1.15; cream, 27c; eggs, 30c.—T. F. Carson.

Stevens—We recently have had several light rains, which greatly helped the wheat. Weather conditions have been ideal for ripening grain sorghums. Wheat sowing is progressing nicely, and the early sown crop has a fine stand. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 75c; broomcorn, 60c to \$1.25.—J. C. Gerrond.

Sherman—Wheat sowing is nearly finished and early sown fields look splendid. Live-

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CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

stock is in fine condition. Kafir is cut. Corn is maturing slowly. There have been many farm sales. Horses and cattle have been selling at low prices. The markets are flooded with potatoes and apples. Wheat, \$1.18; barley, 74c; butterfat, 28c; eggs, 35c.—George Cramer.

Stevens—Early sown wheat is looking well. We recently had a good rain, which will greatly benefit the late sown wheat. Wheat seeding is not yet completed. Spring crops are ripening slowly, and an early freeze would catch a great deal of immature kafir and maize.—Monroe Traver.

Summer—We are enjoying ideal weather conditions. Farmers in this county have sown a large acreage of wheat, which looks very promising. Corn husking has begun. There is a good crop of forage and most of it has been cut. Wheat, \$1.27; corn, 85c; oats, 50c; eggs, 32c; butter, 30c; apples, \$1.25.—E. L. Stocking.

Summer—Weather conditions are splendid. Corn husking and kafir harvesting have begun. Wheat sowing is completed and early sown fields look splendid. Some fields are being pastured. Grub worms are doing considerable damage to wheat. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 90c; oats, 50c; hens, 18c; springs, 17c; butterfat, 29c.—John W. Finn.

Trego—Weather conditions have been fair, with considerable wind and a few showers. Wheat looks splendid, except in the localities where it is exceptionally dry. Cane and kafir will be cut soon. Corn is drying rapidly. There have been a few public sales, and prices are satisfactory. Butterfat, 29c; eggs, 31c; wheat, \$1.25; barley, 76c; potatoes, \$1.—Charles N. Duncan.

Washington—We have been having warm, dry weather, and rain is needed. Wheat is up and, although in need of moisture, looks well. Corn husking has started. Forage crops have been cut, and the yield was excellent. A large number of public sales are being held and prices are good. Eggs, 32c; butterfat, 27c; flour, \$1.99; potatoes, \$1; apples, 75c to \$2.—Ralph B. Cole.

Naming Holstein Cows

Three Kansas Holstein breeders recently have adopted prefix names for their herds. These names are registered with the Holstein Association, and are reserved for the exclusive use of the breeders who adopt them. H. C. Lucas, Frankfort, will use the prefix Lucas; W. A. Marshall, Colony, will use Marshallholm, and R. L. Evans, Darlow, will use Payline. More than 5,000 prefix names have been adopted to date and the national association notes that the custom is growing rapidly.

It is to be hoped, especially for the newspaper men and the help employed by the registry association that this movement will lead to shorter names. The lid has been off so far as Holstein names are concerned. The industry seems to have become possessed of a notion that the longer the name the greater the individuality of the animal. A cow which cannot sport extracts and passages from the names of at least half a dozen of its progenitors on both sides of the house is all out of luck. It simply hasn't much standing in Holstein society circles.

Presumably the prefix idea was undertaken to eliminate the necessity of returning papers to a breeder because somebody else beat him to his choice of a name. He can call his cows anything he chooses now merely by affixing his herd prefix. That simplifies registration and naming. But if breeders insist on hanging all the Holstein names they can think of on to that prefix, then we are ag'in' the movement. It merely means that the names will be lengthened by that much.

From 186 to 427 Pounds

Maybe the Government ought to do something about this Danish butter and the tariff, and maybe not. A little stiffer barrier would keep foreign shipments from demoralizing our market periodically, but no amount of protection will make cows give more butterfat.

You see it's the heifer's sire which counts most, as a Californian's experience indicates. M. Pontoni, of Humboldt county, bought a Jersey bull for \$125 in 1910. Two years later he joined a cow testing association so he could learn what improvement his heifers' sire had made in the herd. The first year the old cows were tested and 39 averaged 186 pounds of fat apiece. The lowest producers were sent to market and they were replaced the second year by daughters of the purebred bull. At the end of that year his cow testing record showed that the cows averaged 237 pounds around.

Ten years after the first purebred bull had been bought, the herd averaged 427 pounds of fat a cow. In that time he had used four purebred Jersey bulls, each one better than the preceding one. They cost him an average of \$150 apiece.

This heifer's sire problem works both ways. A neighbor of Mr. Pontoni's succeeded to the ownership of a Jersey herd in 1915 after purebred sires had been used for 20 years. It was necessary for him to buy a new bull, but

he considered prices of \$75 to \$175 too high and refused to buy. A scrub bull was rented for the year at \$35.

Five years later this neighbor joined the cow testing association to which Mr. Pontoni belonged. The poorest cow of the old herd produced 452 pounds of fat and the best one 488 during the year that followed. The best daughters of the scrub bull which he had rented five years before produced 182 pounds of fat and the poorest one 156 pounds. Thus the tedious work of building fat production during 20 years was destroyed in one generation.

Yes, the demonstration was conclusive. The scrub sire heifers have passed on to the block and a bull out of a 600-pound dam has been installed to become the sire of future heifers.

Ayrshire Breeders Meet

Kansas Ayrshire breeders held a meeting at the farm of George L. Taylor, president of the state organization, southwest of Onaga, October 20. About 150 members from the eastern half of the state attended. A picnic lunch was served. In the afternoon a judging demonstration was held under the direction of J. B. Fitch, head of the Kansas State Agricultural College dairy department. Three classes of cows and heifers were placed by the crowd.

Among the speakers were James Linn, Manhattan, president of the national Ayrshire organization, Fitch and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Taylor has been breeding Ayrshires about 10 years and has taken an active part in interesting his neighbors in the breed.

Kansas Herefords to China

Six Polled Herefords from the herd of Goernandt Brothers of Aurora, Kan., were shipped last week from Portland, Ore., to China. They were in charge of Bransford Eubank, and will form the nucleus of a herd in Peking University; Professor Eubank, who is from Texas, is the head of the agricultural department of that school. This is the first shipment of Polled Herefords ever exported to China; it also included a bull from the Taylor Ranch of Stanford, Mont.

An Army of 125 Men

An army of 125 picked and armed men will guard the 36 banks of Sedgewick county, according to an announcement by Lloyd M. Hutchinson, manager of the Wichita Clearing House Association. These are mostly bank employes; each has been supplied with a high powered rifle, a pistol and a sawed off shotgun.

It Was Grape Juice!

Patrolman John Weinkauff "picked up" a young man, Lawrence Shipman, on the street in Topeka a few nights ago. Lawrence had a bottle which he said contained grape juice. Officers at the station laughed, but tested the contents. And it really was grape juice!

Farm Congress Nov. 20

The 18th annual meeting of the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee of the International Farm Congress, which will be open to members, will be held November 20 in the Live Stock Exchange Building at Kansas City.

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.

The Dairymen Will Talk

The eighth annual meeting of The National Milk Producers' Federation will be held November 14 and 15 in Detroit.

Gum Chewers Pay It

The net profits after taxes and depreciation of the William Wrigley, Jr., Company for the nine months ending September 30 were \$6,758,835.16.

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For the past four years of depression, De Laval Cream Separators and milch cows have been the means of obtaining the most profitable, frequently the largest, and certainly the steadiest cash money income on the farm. Now with better times returning, there is all the more reason for giving this end of your business careful attention. Good cows and De Laval Separators always pay and pay well—whether the times be good or bad.

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Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Is Wheat at the Top?

BY R. M. GREEN

The Kansas farmers' wheat market this year has under it a good foundation for an average price for the year 20 to 25 per cent above last year's level. A world crop 10 to 15 per cent under last year, shorter crops in important European importing countries, a smaller Canadian crop, United States prices starting off low relative to Winnipeg and Liverpool prices, delay in the movement of the United States spring wheat crop and in the movement of the Canadian crop, and lateness on the part of European importers in getting into our markets to buy—all these made up a firm foundation for an advance in United States wheat prices from early season levels.

These things have given an advance in wheat prices from September to October such as has characterized Kansas City average No. 2 hard winter wheat prices 13 years out of 25. In seven other years the prices for the two months averaged the same, and only five years out of the 25 has the October price averaged lower than September. With this normal tendency and the foundation facts for this year such as they are, the recent advance in wheat prices was justified by fundamental conditions. But that now is history. The question is what are wheat prices likely to do in the next few months?

A Normal Tendency, Maybe

The most frequent tendency of wheat prices from October to November is downward. In the case of top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City, this downward tendency has shown itself 21 times in 31 years. In the case of weighted average price of No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City, a downward or stationary tendency has shown itself 18 years out of 25.

Exceptional years in which the tendency at this season was up instead of down have been characterized to a large degree by early movement of the spring wheat crop as indicated by Minneapolis receipts, by short United States crops as in 1908, or by exceptional demand influences incident to war.

In face of the advance in price to date there appears to be nothing exceptional this year in the season just ahead, so that the normal tendency rather than the exceptional is more to be expected.

Very frequently there is a tendency for Kansas City wheat prices to strengthen in December and January partly due to the shutting off of Canadian supplies by the closing of the Great Lakes to navigation during the winter, and partly as a reaction from the drop in prices that frequently characterizes November. As a usual thing the rebound upward in December prices, when it has materialized, has been preceded by no marked September to October advance, or else has been preceded by a marked November drop.

Enough for a Crap Game

In view of the recent strong advance from early September levels, therefore, it is important to note the current wheat market situation from several angles.

One thing of prime importance is that while most of the price advance has been since the middle of September, the bulk of the supplies now in terminal elevators in the United States was accumulated before that time and hence at lower prices than the present. United States visible supply was built up from 34,510,000 bushels July 7 to 70,930,000 bushels September 15. The present visible supply figure is now 83,571,000 bushels. Thus all but 6 or 7 million bushels of the increase in visible supply since early July has been made on a lower price level than the present. And since last year's prices were on a lower level than this year, the 34½ million bushels on hand the first part of July must have been secured at a price below the present level.

The present visible supply of wheat in the United States is nearly a third larger than a year ago, and the largest since the war years of 1918 and 1919. World's visible supply is also 15 to 16 million bushels heavier than a year ago. Another thing, there is little ground for believing that foreign buying will keep up its recent pace. There is evidence of an 8 to 10 per cent increase in foreign needs over last year. However, in July and August exports from the

United States for the two months combined ran less than the year before. Then suddenly in September exports jumped up so that total September exports this year were 25 or 26 million bushels, as compared with 15 million bushels a year ago. October exports were much ahead of a year ago. We have recently been enjoying the rush of a crowd that got to our bargain counter late.

Liverpool 2 Cents More

Furthermore, while December futures at Liverpool rose about twice as fast as December futures at Kansas City and Chicago during the last part of September and the first few days of October, the lag on the part of United States prices has been made up recently by more rapid increases in domestic prices. For instance, from October 10 to October 18, Kansas City December wheat rose from 1.36½ to 1.40¼ or 4¼ cents. Chicago December during the same time rose 4¾ cents. Liverpool December, on the other hand, rose less than 2 cents during this time.

It is plain from this that further increases in domestic prices in the immediate future will depend largely on further progress in foreign markets, and that with increased Canadian supplies soon available such a rise will meet considerable resistance.

With a large accumulation of wheat at terminals bought at a lower price level than the present, with shipping margins between the United States and foreign markets narrowed by recent advances of price in the United States, with world's visible supply accumulating above that of last year and with the heaviest movement of Canadian wheat just ahead, it appears that most bullish influences have been fully discounted for a time at least, and that a reaction downward is impending.

There seems little likelihood of any December reaction upward that will give a more profitable price to the farmer.

The January outlook will be influenced largely by the Argentine crop situation which is still very uncertain. A poorer Argentine crop than now expected is the main foundation for any appreciable January advance over the present level.

When You Help Others

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

14,412 Killed by Cars

There were 14,412 persons killed last year in the United States by motor cars. This represents a death rate of 14.9 persons per 100,000 population, as compared to 12½ in '22, 11½ in '21, and 10.4 in '20. In Kansas the rate was 12.1; there were 217 deaths.

On Real Estate Taxes

Assessment and Equalization of Farm and City Real Estate in Kansas, Bulletin No. 232, has just been issued. You can get a copy free on application to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

Better Use the Stairs

Harry Wright, 26, a building cleaner, fell five stories from the side of a Chicago building a few days ago, but landed on his feet, and suffered no worse injuries than two broken ankles and a dislocated right arm.

Dressed Out 60 Per Cent

The Hereford calf which won first for Harvard Smith of Potwin in the Baby Beef contest of the Butler County Farm Bureau was sold a few days ago to a local butcher, and it dressed out 60 per cent.

A Real "Farm Dinner?"

Jesse Browning, a farmer living north of Topeka, celebrated his wife's birthday the other evening by bringing the whole family in to dinner—or supper—at the new Hotel Kansan.



Name This Beautiful Doll!

It's Easy—Solve Puzzle

D—L—Y D—M—L—

What is this dolly's name? Fill in the blank space above then you have solved the puzzle. It's lots of fun—try it. When you have solved the puzzle write Aunt Alice and tell her what the doll's name is, and she will tell you how you can get one of these cunning dolls with chubby rosy cheeks, pretty big blue eyes, FREE. This is about the sweetest, prettiest dolly you ever saw. From her shiny black patent leather slippers to the top of her dear little pink bonnet she measures fifteen inches. She wears a stylish Bloomer dress with white organdie collar trimmed with silk braid. Her darling bonnet is crepe trimmed with lace and silk braid, and ties in a big bow under her chin. She is so cute you'll just want to squeeze her close to you. Wouldn't you love a dolly like this?

Girl's Indian Bead Ring FREE



To every little girl who sends in the correct answer to this puzzle we will send a girl's Indian Bead Ring, also full information as to how you can secure one of these beautiful dolls free. This Indian Bead Ring is one of the latest ring novelties out. The outfit consists of beads and everything necessary to make five different styles of rings. Send in your answer to this puzzle and when you earn the dolly you will have lots of fun making rings and bracelets for her. Try and be one of the first girls in your neighborhood to send in the correct answer to this puzzle.

AUNT ALICE, 60 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

I have worked the puzzle, this doll's name is _____
 You will find my name and address below. Send me your big free doll offer and Indian Bead Ring.

My Name is.....

Postoffice.....State.....

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

Save a Dollar On a Mighty Good Club

By special arrangement we are prepared, for a short time, to offer a popular club at exactly one-half price. Kansas Woman's Journal, a comparatively new paper, is published in the interests of women, children and the home. It should go into every home in Kansas, especially the farm homes. For a short time only \$1.00 will pay for a yearly subscription to both Kansas Woman's Journal and Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. Send your order to

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
 8th & Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

3 Charming Ferns!

Best Varieties

This great collection includes an "Asparagus Fern," an "Ostrich Plume Fern," and the "Roosevelt Fern." No other house plant is more extensively grown than the graceful "Asparagus Fern," while in the "Ostrich Plume Fern" is found a particular variety which appeals to every one. The "Roosevelt Fern" is a fern for every home. The fronds are broad and beautifully tapered from base to tip, giving a pronounced wavy effect seen in no other variety. It is the grandest fern of its class yet introduced.



OUR OFFER: We will send you this collection of ferns postpaid for a club of two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each. Your own subscription will count as one in this club. Order now. Address Capper's Farmer, Fern Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Do you want clothes which lend an atmosphere of distinction to the wearer?

You Can Have Them

Sometimes only a very few extra dollars added to the amount you have on hand will enable you to get just the kind of clothes you are longing for. Without those additional dollars you would have to get something less desirable.

We have a plan by which you may earn a few dollars each week by working in your spare time. Whether you spend this sum for clothing or for some other purpose, you will find it is worth while to give at least a part of your time to our work.

Earn Every Day

We are just starting a subscription campaign which will require the help of several more women and men too. We want reliable people who will take orders for subscriptions in their home communities. A liberal commission is offered on the regular subscription rate of Capper's Weekly, Capper's Farmer and The Household. Write for full particulars.



Capper Publications, Desk 400, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: Please send full particulars about your subscription plan which will enable me to earn several dollars each week by working spare time.

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

Postoffice.....State.....

stock show at Minneapolis, Kan., recently they were awarded eight blue ribbons and one junior championship.

Theo. Olson & Sons, Leonardville, Kan., sell Shorthorn cattle at auction at their farm near that place, Nov. 18.

Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan., breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas bought "The Millionaire" in the Wells & Son sale at Ottawa recently.

Lafe Williams & Son, Bendena, Kan., and E. A. Myers, Troy, Kan., are neighbor breeders of Shorthorn cattle that will hold a joint sale in the sale pavilion at Bendena, Kan.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., is very likely the best known breeder of Durocs in the state and for a number of years has been furnishing boars to breeders in Kansas and elsewhere at prices that are reasonable and of a kind that has met with popular favor.

J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kan., secretary and sales manager for the Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' association has claimed Dec. 3 for the association sale at Blue Rapids.

The Kansas State Ayrshire association held their annual picnic at the Geo. L. Taylor farm near Onaga, Kan., last Monday.

I have a letter from B. C. Settles, Jersey cattle expert and sale manager saying the W. N. Banks Jersey cattle sale the last week in September was a great sale.

The Lyon county purebred Holstein association sale at Emporia, Kan., last Thursday was held for the purpose of closing up the contract that existed between the association and those who had taken the cattle under contract.

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan., is one of the very best known breeders of purebred Holsteins in Kansas and breeders all over the state will be sorry to know he is leaving the farm because of bad health and on Nov. 12 is dispersing his herd of Holsteins.

S. B. Amcoats Shorthorn Sale The S. B. Amcoats sale of Shorthorns at Clay Center, Kan., last Wednesday, Oct. 22, was attended by the largest crowd of Shorthorn breeders that has attended a Shorthorn sale or a purebred stock sale of any kind in Kansas in a number of years.

NOTE OUR NEW CLASSIFIED SECTION

If you have only one or two well bred gilts, boars, calves, or other livestock for sale somebody wants them.

Annual Purebred Offering of Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Duroc Jerseys

- G. H. Segriet, Munden, R. 1, 6 gilts, 4 boars. Anthony Melvinger, Kinsley, R. A. 2, 2 gilts, 2 boars. Elmer Hodges, Ottawa, R. 4, 4 gilts.

Poland Chinas

- Ernest I. Knox, South Haven, R. 1, 3 gilts, 2 boars. Woodrow Abraham, Wayne, 2 gilts, 3 boars.

Spotted Poland Chinas

- Lester Ziegler, Council Grove, R. 2, 4 gilts, 4 boars. Elwyn Everett, Republic, R. 1, 3 boars.

Chester Whites

- Merle W. Crispin, Webber, R. 2, 4 gilts. Cornelius H. Krause, Hillsboro, R. 1, 1 gilt, 1 boar.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds

- Nettle Smith, Farlington, R. 1, 25 pullets, 20 cockerels. Mildred Light, Yates Center, R. 4, 6 pullets, 3 cockerels.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

- Margaret Shill, Larned, R. 4, 11 cockerels. Dallas Shill, Larned, R. 4, 10 cockerels.

Buff Orpingtons

- Virginia Cook, Ford, R. A, 10 pullets, 15 cockerels. Myrtle Edgren, Scandia, R. 2, 6 cockerels.

and they averaged as a whole \$115.00. Nine of them were Amcoats bulls and they averaged \$143. The top was \$245, paid by Frank Colwell of Amcoats, Kan., for number 17 in the catalog.

A. E. Brown, Dwight; Hills Brothers, Clay Center; George Mauch, Clay Center; R. E. Ballard, Formoso; Frank J. Colwell, Glasco; T. M. & John Jones, Riley; George McRoberts, Silver Lake; Henry Leese, Formoso;

LIVESTOCK NEWS

Earl Thomas of St. Joe, Mo., announces a big reduction Jersey sale to be held at Ferndale Farm Nov. 12th.

Mr. Hal T. Hooker of Maryville, Mo., manager of the Royal Aberdeen Angus sale writes that he has assembled a great lot of breeding cattle for this sale to be held on Nov. 18th.

Stock You Buy Is Guaranteed

SOME years ago Senator Capper organized his Pig and Poultry Clubs for farm boys and girls because he believed in young folks and wanted to help them get a start for themselves.

Almost all farmers have come to recognize the fact that prize-winning porkers and blue-ribbon flocks add materially to the profits of the farm.

We are listing here the purebred stock of our club members from this year's contest litters and flocks.

Club members guarantee their listings and will make good anything that is unsatisfactory.

Write direct to club members. Raymond H. Gilkeson, Rachel Ann Neiswender, Club Managers.

R. C. Rhode Island Whites

Mary Bailey, Muscotah, R. 1, 125 pullets, 75 cockerels.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Irma Epps, Pleasanton, R. 1, 9 pullets, 2 cockerels.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Dorothy Shuff, Sylvia, 24 pullets, 12 cockerels.

White Plymouth Rocks

Della Ziegler, Council Grove, R. 2, 7 pullets, 5 cockerels.

S. C. Black Langshans

Jane Anderson, Oakley, R. 1, 11 pullets, 9 cockerels.

White Langshans

Bernice Gould, Norton, R. 4, 6 cockerels.

Light Brahmas

Marjorie Bucee, Bushton, R. 2, 12 pullets, 12 cockerels.

S. C. White Leghorns

Deloris A. Cross, Alta Vista, R. 1, 4 cockerels.

R. C. White Wyandottes

Hilda Plattner, Ford, R. A, 3 pullets, 5 cockerels.

R. C. Golden Wyandottes

Mabel Morrell, Blue Mound, R. 2, 5 pullets, 6 cockerels.

S. C. Buff Minorcas

Mrs. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, R. 1, 25 pullets, 25 cockerels.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

OLD FASHIONED SPOTTED POLANDS Bred sows \$35. July pigs, \$10; fall pigs \$6.50 each or \$15 for trio.

GATES SPOTTED POLANDS Big rugged spring boars and gilts that will make foundation sows.

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS sired by Carmine's Designer, brother to first prize boar at Iowa State Fair.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Boars 150 to 250 lbs. spring farrow. Heavy boned, lengthy, champion blood.

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.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

A few big smooth spring boars. Well bred, priced reasonable and guaranteed to please.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

White Way Hampshires on approval. Choice spring boars and gilts sired by champion boars.

Hampshire Boars

Cherokee Parole and Cherokee Roller breeding. Two 2-yr.-old, 1 spring pig.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Fairfield Farm Ayrshires The Farmers' Milk Cow. Serviceable bulls. Special prices on bull calves.

Cummins' Ayrshires

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

DUROC HOGS

175 DUROC BOARS Immune Fall and Spring boars, all sired by State Fair prize winners.

20 DUROCS strictly top spring boars and gilts. Cherry King, Pathfinder and Sensation breeding.

Our Duroc Boar Sale Off But we offer some great spring boars at low prices.

DUROC BOARS Registered, immuned, guaranteed breeders, shipped on approval.

CHAMPION BRED BOARS Yearlings, spring and baby boars. Sired by Uniques.

DUROC BOARS Good ones sired by Radio Giant and Path Ad. v. immuned and reg. Prices reasonable.

WALTEMEYER'S GIANT BOARS and Major Gilts boars. This breeding has more prizes than any other.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Type Poland China boars and gilts, March farrow, best of breeding.

MONAGHAN & SCOTT'S REVELATOR Grand champion and sire of champions; by Liberator, dam Lady Revelation.

AUSTIN STOCK FARM POLANDS We are offering a few choice March boars.

POLANDS, either sex, by Designer and Cicotte, Jr. Few Designer and Cicotte Jr. gilts bred to Liberator-Revelation.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE Polled Shorthorn Bulls For sale—10 head of Polled Shorthorn bulls.

This book
is saving millions of dollars
for the American people.

Are you getting your share?



Do you realize the opportunity for Saving
Ward's Catalogue brings into your home?

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THERE is one sure rule for saving — one sure way to make certain that the price you pay is the right price for everything you buy.

Whatever you need to buy, shoes or clothing, hardware or automobile tires, turn to your Ward Catalogue and see the price.

Use this catalogue. It can be to you a means of almost weekly saving.

500,000 more customers
won by Ward's last year

We tell you that 500,000 new customers sent their orders to Ward's last year, that several million families buy their household and personal needs from Ward's Catalogue, because there is in this fact food for thought.

These millions of careful buyers find in this book a saving. They find at Ward's a service that can be just as valuable to you.

Ward's brings you the services of an
international staff of expert buyers

Supposing you are going to buy a pair of shoes — and supposing you knew leather as well as an expert tanner — you knew the fine points of shoe making — and you had the backing of a great company and could

go anywhere to get yourself the best pair of shoes the world could produce at the price you wished to pay.

That is exactly what we do for you. That is the value of Ward's service to you.

Our expert buyers search all markets with ready cash — looking for quality merchandise at the world's lowest cash prices.

We sell only goods that stand
inspection and use

But we do more than search for low prices. We look for quality. We buy only merchandise that will give you satisfaction. We never sacrifice wearing quality merely to offer you a seemingly low price.

It is part of our service to you to make sure of your satisfaction with everything you buy.

Everything for the farm, the home
and the family

This great merchandise book contains 726 pages of interest to men, women and children.

It shows the latest fashions, coats made in Paris by Carha and imported by us. There is everything a woman needs for her personal use, for her family and for her home. This Catalogue fully supplies the man's and the boy's needs: clothing, everything for personal use, everything for the farm and the automobile.

20 Complete
CHRISTMAS STORES
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Hundreds and hundreds of the best Christmas Gifts are shown in your Ward Catalogue.

There is everything to give to every member of the family — useful gifts as well as toys, games, jewelry, and all the season's novelties.

There are no "Christmas Profits" in Ward's prices. You pay the lowest prices of the year for every gift you buy.

Let Ward's Catalogue be your Christmas shopping guide.

Your orders will be
shipped within 24 hours

Your orders are appreciated at Ward's. Your letter is opened immediately, your order filled at once, and your goods are on their way to you within 24 hours.

Look through your
catalogue again

You buy something almost every week. This book offers you almost a weekly saving.

So look through your Catalogue before you buy. Compare prices. And remember that in comparing prices, everything we sell is backed by our 52 year old guarantee:

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OR YOUR MONEY BACK"

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The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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