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How Two Holstein
Heifer Calves Grew
Into \$78,300

Page 3

KANS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
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Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World

About Buying Fertilizer

The time was when farmers bought their fertilizer on the basis of smell or color or price a ton; in fact, some farmers are still guided by such reasoning in their fertilizer purchases, but not so with the man who wants the most for his money and knows how to get it. He figures it out on an entirely different basis. He knows that the bulk of the fertilizer sold today is made from materials that have little if any odor, that color is no indication of value, and that price a ton means little unless the actual plant food contained in the fertilizer bag is considered.

The value of a fertilizer depends largely on how much plant food it contains; that is, how much ammonia (or nitrogen), how much phosphoric acid, and how much potash. Its value also depends on whether the plant food is in available forms, and if it is in good condition to drill. Fertilizer that sticks in the drill is not only annoying but it also results in a serious loss of time at the busiest season, and in a poor and uneven distribution.

The man who wants the most for his fertilizer dollar pays most attention to the analysis of the different fertilizers offered for sale in his community. He finds that by using the kind of fertilizer recommended by his state experiment station he gets that which is best suited to his farm, and the largest amount of plant food for every dollar.

A good sharp pencil and a few hours of figuring this winter will save you several dollars and insure better fertilizer for your crops in the spring.

Ft. Scott, Kan. C. O. Grandfield.

More Wealth for Rice?

Rice county residents have been flooded recently with offers of German marks and bonds. The mails are filled with circulars saying that German marks are staging a sensational comeback as a result of the work of the Dawes commission, and that there is prospect they will go to par in comparatively short time.

Lyons bankers, however, point out that if these bonds were so attractive, they would be gobbled up in the big financial centers of the East, which have bought big blocks of other investment papers.

A new wrinkle in the German mark situation has arisen there. A salesman has appeared in various towns in the county and offers to trade marks, which he predicts will rise in price to par, for any kind of real or personal property. The salesman also offers to sell a million marks in German marks for \$28 in good American cash. He promises the investment will yield a profit of \$10,000.

A German mark is now quoted on the New York stock exchange as worth \$0.000000000002. If each mark went to par there would be more money represented in German marks than there is in the world.

Defense is an Item

Personally, as a late soldier who has, I hope, some appreciation of the importance of national defense, the attitude of a majority of the people, and Congress especially, on the whole Muscle Shoals matter makes me weary. The big thing is to complete the plant, at as early a date as possible, so the United States will have an ample supply of nitrates for the making of explosives. I hope there will never be another war, but if one comes let's not be caught without this essential in any scheme of defense. Guns are useless without ammunition.

And while we are at it we might thank our lucky stars that the American Navy had control of the sea during the late war—for without this there would have been no ammunition.

And might I suggest, also, that some of these hot air merchants who discuss the plan so learnedly would do well to study the records of the War Industries Board in regard to the troubles in getting nitrate from Chile, even when we had control of the sea?

Let's complete the plant. Then the country will be safe, and the details of ownership and peace use can be worked out later.

Reno Count. F. R. B.

Lubricating oil is cheaper than machinery.

Corn is Up to \$1.05 a Bushel

And the Scoopshovel Buyers are in Action on Every Sidetrack in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

CONSIDERABLE corn yet remains in the fields down in this corner of Jayhawker land, but the weather for husking is ideal, and virtually all will be husked in another week. Few farmers are hiring their husking done; they are getting it out on their own time, and by so doing are saving 6 or 7 cents a bushel. The price of corn has been mounting fast, and the last two days neighborhood buyers have been offering \$1.05 a bushel for the grain delivered and shoveled into the cars at a nearby sidetrack. These scoopshovel buyers have an advantage over elevator men; they can jump in and buy when the market is favorable, and they have no overhead expense. This is all right, however; anything to give the grower the full value of his crop. He needs and should have every dollar there is in it. This 1924 corn crop has been a God-send to this country; for this one year, at least, every break in weather and price has been in favor of the Eastern Kansas corn grower.

Then a 15-Cent Jump

We heard a farmer recently express great satisfaction over his 1924 crop and the price it is bringing. He said he had been farming all his life, and that he had never before raised a corn crop which brought so much money, and that he never expected another so good. He has good soil and his yield was close to 60 bushels an acre, and he was getting that day 90 cents a bushel. Since then there has been a 15-cent raise in price, so he is still better off. The average upland farm here has been priced around \$60 an acre, and such soil has this year raised a crop worth two-thirds the price of the land. Excuse my saying so much about our corn; we often raise pretty good corn, it is true, but I can't recall another time in the history of the West when we had Iowa and Illinois beaten as we have this year. Some of this corn has been fed, and up to this time neither cattle nor hogs will pay so much for it as the elevator, and for that reason cattle and hogs are not going to get much more of this crop. Because of this I rather expect that livestock well fattened will next spring return more for the corn they have eaten than the elevator would have paid for it.

Wheat Moves at \$1.43

This week we hauled off the last load of our 1924 crop of wheat. The elevator man said it was the best load of wheat that had been brought to him this year. The test was 62 pounds, and we received \$1.43 a bushel for it. We hauled off virtually every bushel of our wheat this fall and sold it for \$1.25 to \$1.27, hurrying to get it to market before the price dropped. After the experience of the last four years you can't blame any farmer for selling when a good price is offered, for until this year the price trend has been downward, and the longer grain was held, the less it brought. We turned the load of wheat we sold this week into cottonseed meal and tankage, the cottonseed for the yearlings we are feeding and the tankage for the hogs. Tankage cost us \$3.35 a hundred and cottonseed \$48 a ton. Our shotes of late May farrow which have been running with the cattle are many of them ready to go; we have sold a load for Monday at \$9 a hundred, and in their place have bought 18 shotes weighing about 75 pounds apiece, for which we paid \$7 a hundred. The man who sells shotes now for \$7 a hundred certainly has not much faith in the future of the hog market.

Harley Takes a Bath Too

Of all the money ever invested on this farm that which has returned the most profit is what we put into our water system. The start was made in 1905, more than 19 years ago, when a windmill force pump, 60 rods of 1-inch pipe, two tanks, one large and one small, and one hydrant were bought. The mill and pump put the water

from the well to the farm buildings, 60 rods away. The hydrant let us tap the water at the hog yard, while the big tank was put near the barn where all the cattle and horses could drink. The cost of this outfit was \$175. That system lasted until 1923. Then we put a new head on the windmill, bought a new pump and extended the pipe still further and cut in two more hydrants. This gave us water in five different yards beside the automatic waterer in the hog yard. With more stock there were times when the mill did not supply sufficient water, and we built a small house at the well and installed an engine and an engine pump. We now have two pumping systems, both in good running order.

An Inning for Coal Creek

I find, in talking with neighboring farmers, that their experience in corn growing this year has been the same as ours. First, this was not a year for listed corn; corn top planted right beside listed corn made around 10 bushels more to the acre; second, corn on wheat ground made at least 5 bushels less than corn on ground that grew corn last year. This doesn't mean that the same thing is likely to happen next year; if it is dry next summer the listed corn is likely to be ahead instead of behind, and in ordinary year corn following smaller grain is likely to yield more than corn following corn. In 1920 all our corn was good, but corn growing on wheat stubble made fully 10 bushels more to the acre than any other corn growing on the farm. So there you are. Farming, in this part of the country especially, is a matter of guesswork, and the man who can best guess what the season is to be will in the long run grow the best crops. Altho this year our largest and latest variety of corn made the best yield I don't believe it is good policy to have much of an acreage of such corn on our upland; next spring all our upland will be planted with an early, very hardy variety of corn known locally as "Coal Creek."

No Bugs With Democrat?

This variety called "Coal Creek," of which we raised 15 acres this year, is an old one in this part of Kansas. We found it the main variety grown when we came here almost 30 years ago, but since then it has been largely dropped in favor of the larger, less flinty varieties. Coal Creek corn is very flinty and should be ground for feeding anything but hogs. It has a rather small stalk, and to see it growing beside a field of Boone County White one would say it would not make half the yield, but if the season happens to be a little unfavorable it will make a much better yield than will Boone County. There is a variety of corn widely grown in Southern Illinois called "Democrat corn" which is called Chinch bug proof, and in addition it can stand more drought and produce a good crop than any other variety grown there. I suppose it gets its name because it can stand so much grief and ill-fortune and still survive. At any rate, a farmer living near us sent for some of this "Democrat" corn last spring and gave it a trial, and he says that in every appearance it is like our old Eastern Kansas "Coal Creek" corn.

Needs a Formal Complaint

Because no formal complaint is pending with respect to rates on hay from Kansas to points in the Southeastern part of the United States, the Interstate Commerce Commission is powerless to give relief to the conditions complained of by E. E. Frizell, state senator, in a recent letter to Senator Capper. Mr. Frizell's letter was forwarded by Senator Capper to Henry C. Hall, chairman of the commission, and in a letter replying to the Senator's communication the chairman discusses the rate situation complained of by Mr. Frizell.

"I know of no formal complaint pending with respect to any of the rates to which Senator Frizell re-

fers." Chairman Hall says in his letter to Senator Capper, "and there has not been any before the commission directly dealing with the export rates on grain from Kansas to the gulf for many years. The commission has power to require reductions in rates only in formal proceedings after a full hearing, and as none of the interested shippers has filed a formal complaint, the commission is not at this time in position to enter any order which would require a reduction in any of these rates, assuming them to be excessive."

This statement of the commission chairman puts it squarely up to the shippers who are dissatisfied either with hay rates or grain rates to Florida or gulf points, or anywhere else, for that matter, to file formal complaint with the commission. No matter how unsatisfactory existing rates may be they cannot be modified by the commission except on formal complaint.

Woman Seeks Two Divorces

Two divorces will be sought by a Kansas City, Kan., woman to clear herself of a matrimonial tangle. Frank Bridwell and his wife were at the Le-Grande Hotel a few nights ago when patrolmen appeared to arrest Mrs. Bridwell. The complaint was made by Pearl Kennedy, who said he was Mrs. Bridwell's husband. Mrs. Bridwell was charged with vagrancy.

Kennedy was not in court when Mrs. Bridwell's case was called, so she was discharged. She told the court she did not marry Bridwell until she had heard that Kennedy had obtained a divorce. She immediately engaged an attorney to bring two suits for her. Kennedy pondered and evaded an answer when she was asked if she would remarry Bridwell after obtaining a divorce. Mrs. Kennedy-Bridwell is 26 years old.

Down to 25 Degrees Below

BY WALTER G. WARD

The replacement of one frozen automobile radiator will cost more than the anti-freeze solution required for several winters' use. Five quarts of alcohol in a radiator of 3-gallons' capacity will be safe against freezing at 25 degrees below zero. As alcohol evaporates more readily than water, the solution should be tested frequently, and alcohol added to maintain the proper proportion.

Glycerine and water mixed in equal portions by weight will afford the same protection. Glycerine does not corrode the metal in which it is contained but it does disintegrate the rubber in the hose connections.

A 71 per cent solution by volume, of honey and water will protect a radiator against freezing down to 25 degrees below zero.

From Station KSAC

Here are some programs which are coming from KSAC, the broadcasting station of the Kansas State Agricultural College, on a wave length of 341 meters.

- Thursday, January 1, Noon-day Program
- 12:30—Tuning in Piano Selection
- Reading Report.....Osceola Burr
- Weather Report.....W. G. Ward
- Reducing the Coal Bill.....W. G. Ward
- Radio Question Box
- Kanota Oats for Kansas.....H. R. Sumner
- "College of the Air"
- 7:20—College Bell and Opening Exercises
- 7:30—Testing Silks for Durability.....Emma Fecht
- 7:40—Radio College Trio
- 7:45—Books for Children.....Ada Rice
- Friday, January 2, Noon-day Program
- 12:30—Tuning in Piano Selection
- Reading Report.....Osceola Burr
- Weather Report.....W. R. Martin
- Refill Your Silo.....J. W. Linn
- Radio Question Box
- Beginning the New Year Right.....I. N. Chapman
- Monday, January 5, Noon-day Program
- 12:30—Tuning in Piano Selection
- Reading Report.....Osceola Burr
- Weather Report.....W. R. Martin
- Dormant Spray.....W. R. Martin
- Radio Question Box
- Heat Dairy Cows' Drinking Water.....J. W. Linn
- "College of the Air"
- 7:20—College Bell and Opening Exercises
- 7:30—History of the Development of the Hog Industry.....A. D. Weber
- 7:40—Radio College Quartet
- 7:45—Business Side of Purebred Dairy Cattle Breeding.....J. B. Fitch

"I say, y'know, all these bills are dated months before we were married." "Yes, darling, I know they are." "Well, it's a bit thick to expect me to pay for the bait I was caught with."

How Two Holstein Heifer Calves Grew Into \$78,300

By M. N. Beeler

THIRTY-SIX years ago J. P. Mast entered the Holstein breeding business with two heifers. Later he bought an aged cow and a heifer calf. Those are the only females ever purchased by him, and the herd which subsequently developed were descended from the two original heifers.

When he entered the business there were only two or possibly three other breeders in Kansas, and the lines of communication between them were not well established. Those were the days of great beef herds. Nobody had time for dairy cows. When Mr. Mast sold out a few weeks ago he inventoried his experiences. Now there are thousands of Holsteins and hundreds of breeders in the state. He started with practically no capital except a vast store of seeming temerity.

What Esther Ormsby Did

He closed his career as a Holstein breeder with 400 acres of good Osage county land, well equipped for farming, and 18 head of cattle. During the last 18 years he has sold \$58,300 worth of cattle, and in the last 10 years his cream checks have averaged \$2,000 a year. On the basis of the price which 85 head of cattle brought on sale day, the eight young cows, four heifers, one yearling, four calves and one bull which he retained would be worth at least \$1,500.

Mr. Mast will leave these cattle on his place, which he has leased with all equipment on a 50-50 basis. He will move to Topeka. His farm and all equipment are free of indebtedness.

Eleven years ago Mr. Mast returned from the show circuit with a champion cow, Esther Ormsby Mercedes DeKol. She had competed successfully in three state fairs. He could have turned her for \$1,500.

"Some of my neighbors said I was foolish for not selling that cow," said Mr. Mast. "I decided to keep a record on her performance to determine whether they were right. She was 4 years old. In the eight years I kept her she paid me 10 per cent net above feed cost on an investment of \$3,000, and I sold her at 12 years old for \$650. She dropped one bull calf which I sold for \$600. The rest were



Meet J. P. Mast. The Ribbons Are Symbols of Years of Holstein Breeding Accomplishment

heifers. I bred six of her daughters and they dropped three bull and three heifer calves.

"In 1915 one of her daughters won first in a class of 22 head. She stood first in a milk and butterfat contest held during three days of the fair in Topeka. Forty-two head were entered.

"The sire at the head of my herd is the sixth I have purchased. The two that I have cost \$2,400. From one bull which cost me \$200 I sold \$5,000 worth of offspring. Two other bulls cost \$500 and \$350 respectively. So you see I have not invested very heavily in cattle, especially when the sales are considered."

Records sold the Mast cattle, and records kept their owner in the business. Mr. Mast has kept account of his operations for many years, and he has obtained records on his cattle as a guide to selection and breeding. Mast bred cattle are known all over Kansas where Holsteins are known. They have established reputations for production that have brought eager buyers to the herd.

Records Sold Cattle

"Production records and honest representation of the cattle have made them sell," said Mr. Mast. And his last auction was conducted just as if it had been one of many to come. He stood on the frame of an old corn grinder at the edge of the ring, head and shoulders above the crowd so that all could see and hear him. He gave a brief record of each animal as it was led in. If there was a blemish or fault he called attention to it. He knew the yield of producing cows, the performance of each animal and of its sire and dam. Each record was stated before bids were opened regardless of the effect it would have. This is J. P. Mast's way of doing business even at the close of his breeding career. Naturally most of those records were good.

Will Beef Cattle Prices Advance?

By R. M. Green

HOPE springs infernally in the human breast," parodied the Kansas cattleman who marketed a carload of fat cattle last week at a loss, but couldn't go home without taking out a load of feeders with him. No one knows better than the cattleman that after losing faith there is nothing between him and charity but hope—faith, hope, charity. What he is wondering about is what there is in the cattle market now to build any hope on.

As in many other instances it is darkest just before sunrise. While no one can look ahead to next April and May and say precisely what is going to happen, there are some facts that can be observed which indicate there are strong tendencies pulling in a certain direction. Barring some unusual or random happening there is a strong probability of the expected rise happening.

The thing of first importance to note in trying to size up the present cattle situation is that in the past beef steer prices have turned up or down within a few months of the up turn or down turn in the general price level. The biggest difference in time between the turning points of the two sets of prices since 1900 came in 1919, when beef cattle prices broke 15 months ahead of the general price level. This exception is easily explained by the fact that during the war our beef industry had been built on an export outlet for as much as 561,194,000 pounds of beef products for the year ending June 30, 1919, whereas a year later exports were 324,544,000 pounds. These figures compare with 145,955,000 pounds in 1914. The beef industry of the United States, having been put on an export basis during the war, was, therefore, much more dependent in 1919 on volume of exports than on the general price level in the United States.

"Fini" the Export Business

At present, however, the situation is different. The beef industry of the United States is again practically off of an export basis or at least is much less dependent on it, and will, therefore, respond more closely to domestic or home price levels. The shift to this position is shown by the fact that for the year ending June 30, 1923, exports of beef products were 161,184,000 pounds, compared with exports of 163,497,000 pounds in 1913 and 145,955,000 pounds in 1914.

There are two things so far then to keep in mind. When beef is largely on a domestic basis beef steer prices respond readily to changes in the general price level. At present the beef industry is largely on a domestic basis, exports having been reduced to pre-war proportions.

The next important thing to note is what direction the general price level in the United States is now taking, when it started in that direction, and some of the underlying factors likely to support its present trend or to change it.

There are a number of price index figures combining prices of a number of commodities which indicate that there has been a rather steady upward

movement of the general price level since last July. Decreased production and a readjustment of output in the steel industry, the leather industry, and other important industries such as the textile industry, cheaper money, an improvement in employment, an increase in unfilled orders for many companies, reduced grain production in the world and a consequent closer adjustment of supply to demand and the activity of the securities market—all these point to a strong general price level for some months whatever may happen beyond that.

This being the case, the next natural question is, "What have cattle prices done on the upstart of the general price level in the past?" In this case a few specific instances are worth noting. In July, 1901, a start upward in the general price level was made. Average monthly price for good beef steers in Chicago was \$5.10, the November average was \$5.50, and the following June average was \$6.95. In May, 1905, the general price level started up. Chicago beef steer price was \$5.45, November \$4.65, December \$4.75 and March following \$5.15. It will be noted that 1905 differs from other years to be mentioned. This exception will be discussed later. In November, 1908, the general price level started up. Average price of steers was \$5.90. December average was \$6, and the following May the average was \$6.45. June, 1911, marks another point where the general price level turned up.

Average price of steers was \$6.05. In November the average was \$6.70, December \$6.85 and the following June \$8. In December, 1914, the general price level started up, and was under the influence of European war conditions. The average price of steers in December was \$8.35, the following June \$9.85. January, 1922, again marks a time when the general price level turned up. The average price of beef steers that month was \$7.37, in March \$8.01 and in June \$8.83.

The failure of the price advance in March, 1906, to reach the previous May level of \$5.45 may be explained to a large extent by the fact that 1905 marks another period when our beef industry was on an export basis. This time it was forced off that basis because of increased Argentine competition, instead of by a cessation of war demand as in 1919.

In 1904 the exports of chilled and frozen beef from Argentina were 195 million pounds. In 1905 these exports jumped to 314 million pounds. In the same time United States exports dropped from 300 million down to 236 million pounds, and continued to drop until 1915, when the war gave us a chance to get back on to an export basis again. Being on an export basis in 1905, therefore, our steer prices responded more to falling exports and less to the rise in the general price level at home.

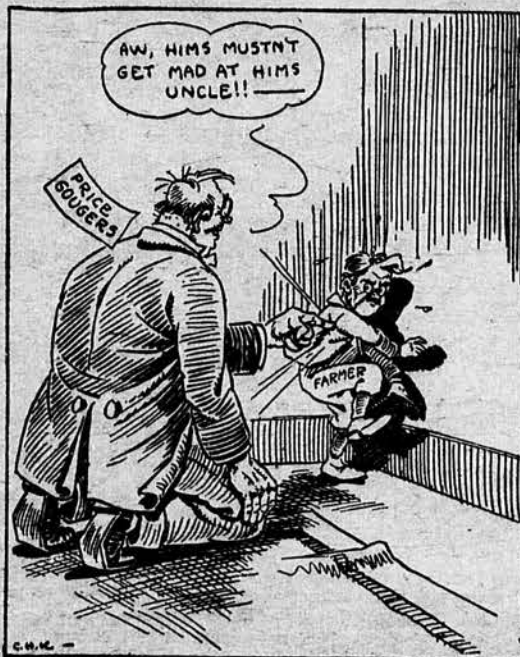
A point of particular interest at this time is the marked difference in the action of the spring market in the two kinds of periods. In times of a general price rise, steer prices usually have responded by showing a good spring advance, whereas in years of a falling general price level the spring steer market has been weak and wavering.

Some Exercise Might Help

Another thing of current interest in the cattle situation is the comparative rate of consumption of beef and pork. Beef and veal consumption has declined from a monthly per capita use of 4.56 pounds in July, 1919, to 3.50 pounds in June, 1924, and 4 pounds in July, 1924. Pork has risen from a monthly per capita consumption of 4.12 pounds in July, 1919, to 5.8 pounds in July, 1924. Without discussing fully the hog situation it is enough to say that with this condition any strong advance in hog prices is likely to meet with reduced pork consumption and a shifting to beef.

One must not overlook the fact that a lot of public agitation tending to discourage meat and especially beef consumption has had some effect. This misdirected advice could be turned to good if someone would only turn it around, and instead of advising a lot of half sick people not to eat meat, advise them to exercise, take time out of doors and so live that they can eat meat.

There are, of course, other factors in the present cattle situation that could be noticed, but summing up only these more important ones it seems there are good grounds for the cattle feeder having some faith in next spring's market. The turn of the year should begin to show an improvement in price.



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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

TO MY mind the popularity of Coolidge is one of the most remarkable things in American history. According to commonly accepted political standards Coolidge ought not to be popular. You can tell by looking at him that he is anything but a gladhander. As one man of my acquaintance and a strong supporter of Coolidge put it, his pictures make him look as if he had just swallowed an unwelcome dose of castor oil, not this modern castor oil so deftly concealed that the victim does not realize he has swallowed it until after it is down, but the old fashioned unadorned castor oil of diabolical taste that many a man still remembers with a shudder, which his fond but firm parent forced him to take by holding his nose.

Coolidge seems to have none of the attributes supposed to be necessary for a successful politician, and yet he has demonstrated that he is just about the most successful politician in the United States. His popularity grows instead of diminishing. He is stronger in the United States today than he ever was.

If he can keep his hold on popular imagination until 1928 no man can beat him either for re-nomination or election. His hobby is economy, and the people generally believe he means what he says.

Government expenses are going down, while the expenses of local and state governments are going up.

Coolidge is the first President in many years who rides in a common Pullman car like any other fairly well-to-do American citizen, and the people like it because they believe he is not grandstanding. Coolidge apparently believes that the best plan to get the people in the way of saving is to set an example of frugality.

His military advisers were shocked. The idea of a President of the United States riding across the country in a Pullman car was too much. The President is supposed to go out only when surrounded by a bodyguard and a bunch of secret service men.

Coolidge with his hard Yankee sense recalled that no President had been saved from assassination by his bodyguard. I imagine he is something of a fatalist, and he also knows that his best protection is the confidence and good will of the American people. Nobody wants to kill the President except some rare crank, and that kind of a crank probably will find a way to kill the President if his twisted brain has formed a determined purpose to do it. I think the President reasons well. He is just as safe without a bodyguard as with one.

There's No "Radicalism" Here

A STAFF writer of the Saturday Evening Post discovers from wills probated and from other sources that "captains of industry" have no underlying bonds of American industries, "the 5 per cents." Either they want a better run for their money, or else they fall back for safety on tax exempt securities. Where, he asks, does the capital come from for all the "5 per cents" then?

Some sort of answer to this question is found in the recent report of the American Bankers' Association that saving bank deposits in the United States have increased 148 per cent in 12 years, and now constitute the imposing capital sum of 21 billion dollars. The saver puts his money in the savings bank and gets his 3½ or 4 per cent, not tax exempt, either. The savings bank takes this money and invests it in "the 5 per cents."

Back of the railroad bonds and of industrial bonds and of the farmer's mortgage is the small saver, with his 21 billion dollars saved. It is an important element of the total capital of the nation. The small saver is one of the greatest of capitalists, and when it is deplored that because of taxation or one thing or another timid capital will not help the railroads out or back up the industries, it may be said that here, anyhow, is the wage earner with his 21 billions of capital stored in the savings banks and represented by the bonds of these industries of the country.

In these 12 years the number of savings depositors has increased more than the savings themselves, or 200 per cent, and is now stated to be 39 million persons. The late election, in which many people were wrought up to a high state of alarm by the expressions of politicians concerning the menace of socialism, communism and "reds" in the United States, showed that there is no such animal in this

country, which is conservative in a high degree. How could there be any widespread "radicalism" when out of 110 million people, including children, 39 millions have 21 billions of deposits in savings banks? The United States is a capitalistic country.

How the Army Won

THE statement of Captain Ed Garbisch of our Army football team that before "every game this year every man in the squad prayed," and "after the game on Saturday every man in the eleven tore off his headgear and thanked God fervently for the victory" has excited some comment. "Such an action," says the New York Evening Post, "is at variance with the cynicism of the day and likely to call forth approval from youthful Fundamentalists in religious thought and result in meditation among Modernists," which is a side-stepping sort of comment. On the other hand, a serious writer objects that "football has its appeal and prayer has its appeal; but when you combine them you have neither romantic football nor impressive prayer."

Nevertheless the Army this year played impressive, if not "romantic," football, was unbeaten, tied Yale and beat the Navy. And who shall say that prayer had nothing to do with it, in the absence of any evidence that the Navy resorted to prayer? As for prayer by a Yale team, nobody ever heard of such a thing, or probably ever will, unless future Army teams tear their way thru all opposition. The greatest team of the year is by common assent the Notre Dame bunch, which has not disclosed the secret of its phenomenal series of victories, but probably these Catholics are a praying lot of football stars, as the famous Centre College team was several years ago, from a Protestant school in Kentucky. In any case the country is reassured by Capt. Garbisch's confession. It has a serious-minded army coming along at West Point.

National Banks on the Decline?

COMPTROLLER DAWES is worried for fear national banks will slowly disappear out of the banking system, and there may be some reason for his anxiety, so far as large cities are concerned. Anyhow it is remarkable that Topeka today has about as many national banks as Detroit, Cleveland and New Orleans combined.

Mr. Dawes favors giving the privilege of branch banking to national banks in such states as give this privilege to state banks, to enable the national banks to compete. It would seem to be fair to national banks either to give them this privilege, or else to take away from state banks such a privilege in the state. It is a plain matter of comity between Congress and the state legislatures.

It would be a misfortune if state banks because of special privileges or exemptions should drive the national banks out, for the national banks are better regulated than the state banks, the rules governing them are more rigid and they are better enforced, the result being that there are relatively fewer national than state bank failures in critical periods. National banks, in a word, are well regulated and state banks are not. Possibly the lax government of state banks accounts to some extent for the relative falling off of national banks in numbers, but it is not for the best interest of depositors.

Shaw Advises Moscow

AS ONE of the earliest and most loyal of the English Fabian socialists George Bernard Shaw was asked by the Moscow Izvestia to state his opinions about Russian sovietism to date. He does so in a few words and then amplifies his verdict by an argument that if the soviet politicians are not beyond the reach of reason must convince them that it is doing more harm to liberalism in the world than any other influence.

"Get rid of the Third International," is Shaw's advice in one word to the soviet politicians. He adds that "until Moscow learns to laugh at the Third International and realizes that wherever socialism is a living force instead of a dead theory it has left Karl Marx as far behind as modern science has left Moses, there will be nothing but misunderstanding." Such misunderstandings, for instance, as the alleged Zinovieff forged letter

which hit the English Labor Party in the solar plexus, or below the belt, as the case may be, in the recent English elections.

That Russian sovietism linked with the communist International has been a powerful ally, deliberately intended or not, of reactionism in Europe probably will not be disputed. Shaw makes the most of it. He could easily add that its influence in the United States has placed the mildest forms of liberalism on the defensive. He is not referring, he says, to the forged letter flung into the English campaign, but to "a far greater matter. The constitution of the Third International has been translated and published in the London Times, and the bourgeois idealism and the childish inexperience of men and affairs which it betrays in every line have given a serious shock to the friends of the soviet in England." The world, he warns the Russian politicians, is not going "to take its orders from a handful of Russian novices who seem to have gained their knowledge of modern socialism by sitting over a drawing room stove and reading the pamphlets of liberal revolutionists of 1848-70." All that the soviet is doing in its alliance with the International is "making Russian communism ridiculous and providing documents which are of the greatest help to reaction at every general election."

Sensible as these remarks are, it probably is a hopeless job to educate the present rulers of Russia.

Modern Radiophotography

MARVELS of mechanics are such an everyday new experience that photoradiograms, when they came the other day, were accepted as all in the day's news. Yet transmitting pictures of photographic perfectness by wireless across the world must have various important effects. Finger prints, for instance, can be transmitted instantly from Paris to New York or San Francisco. Criminals making their getaway after a crime can be caught at sea by wireless photography. Had this invention been perfected a year ago accounts of the Japanese earthquake could have been accompanied with photographs of the event. The morning after any important event occurs an authentic picture of it can be read in a newspaper on the other side of the world. The perfection of photoradiography adds a new and invaluable facility to the transmission of news and knowledge and, among other things, to the detection of crime and arrest of criminals.

The radio, in fact, with its latest development of radio photography has developed an important new agency, hardly suspected when Marconi first announced his invention of wireless telegraphy, in bringing about better international understanding. Rank chauvinism, intolerances and jingoism will find the radio working against them. It is impossible for millions of people to sit in on a radio concert at a far distant place on the earth, to hear voices speaking friendly messages across 12,000 miles of the surface of the globe, and with the support of photographs and pictures to visualize life in remote places, without bringing people together in sympathy and understanding. "It is not too much to expect," says General Harbord, formerly of Kansas, now president of the Radio Corporation of America, "that the transmission of pictures across the world will play an important part in promoting world peace by making closer neighbors of peoples living on opposite sides of the earth." Like many inventions and more than most which facilitate communication, the new development of the radio is destined to have a far-spreading educational influence. And the largest of all the purposes of education is education in living together as citizens of a world more and more closely bound together by economic interest as time goes by.

Dealing With Unmoral Governments

BISHOP CHARLES H. BRENT returns from Geneva so convinced of the insincerity of governments in their negotiations for abolishing the opium traffic that, altho he has devoted 20 years to the war on opium, he states that he will never again attend an international conference on the subject. In this case England and Japan have juggled the question and defeated the conference. The plea of these governments has been that the drug traffic cannot be dealt with in the dras-

the way proposed—of plowing up the fields and forbidding this culture except for medicinal purposes—because the people who gain a livelihood by the cultivation of the plant and by the traffic will not stand for such radical methods. It is a well rooted industry, and commercialism and economic conditions forbid extreme measures.

However, Mahatma Gandhi cabled from India to the Geneva conference begging it to destroy the traffic and assuring it that "all India will approve this action."

In all such international problems and issues it is fundamentally a matter of proportions. It is what the governments regard as the less and the greater. Opium is an evil. The drug traffic extends around the globe and is a problem in the civilized world. It is great as an evil, but a greater evil, in the eyes of governments, is disturbance of economic relations and vested interests. Men of Bishop Brent's sentiments see it quite the other way. But the governments that have directly to do with the traffic, England and Japan, have the last word. The failure of the Geneva opium conference is the latest failure of international diplomacy, whose conservatism sometimes seems betted.

Owen Young on the Dawes Plan

ONE of the clearest expositions of the Dawes plan is the speech of its leading author, Owen D. Young, at a great reception accorded him in New York recently. Mr. Young testified to the invaluable work of General Dawes, who sold the plan to the peoples concerned before it was even drafted. After Dawes had sold the plan "it would have been a reflection indeed," said the speaker, "if we could not have made a relatively simple article which would meet the requirements of a well advertised market already prepared to receive it."

But Mr. Young's description of the Dawes plan clears up many vague misconceptions. The plan was adopted and has become the solution of the war settlement in Europe, the solution, "so far as any is ever likely to be found, even of reparation payments, and yet it does not throw upon Germany, the conquered, the weight of loss and penalties ordinarily inflicted upon the defeated party in war."

All the nations were loaded down with war debt. They were under the weight of colossal taxation. "Germany was asked by our plan," said Mr. Young, "to assume and pay, or at least to show her willingness to assume and pay, annually her fair share." What a settlement by the conquerors with the conquered! Yet a settlement regarded as an achievement. He described the Dawes settlement: "Germany was asked to submit her industries and her people to a burden of taxation for debt-paying purposes reasonably commensurate with the taxation which her neighbors had to impose upon their industries and their people in order to pay their war debts." That was all. Germany was asked to share the burden of the conquerors. "As General Dawes well said in his letter of transmittal, 'More than this limit could not be expected, and less than this would relieve Germany from the common hardship and give her an unfair advantage in the industrial competition of the future.'"

A distinguished economic writer, Normal Angell, was laughed at before the war for saying that

under modern conditions war was as great an evil to the winner as to the loser, and that the winner lost. But the Dawes plan completely vindicates his judgment in his book, "The Great Illusion."

Life Insurance in 1924

LAST year's phenomenal life insurance record is already broken by the insurance companies of the United States for 1924, and by the end of the month a billion dollars more insurance will have been written than in the record year of 1923. Life insurance, it appears, does not wait for good times.

At the annual meeting of life insurance presidents recently in New York Chairman Crocker of the association stated that "the people of the



He Wasn't Such a Bad Sport

United States are now annually taking four times as much life insurance as they were 10 years ago."

It is doubtful whether any such growth can be credited to any other business. This year 300 old line companies have written 13½ billions of new insurance, and the total in force has reached the stupendous figure of 64 billion dollars, or about one-fourth the aggregate national wealth. The assets alone of these 300 companies are now upwards of 10 billion dollars, or more than half the aggregate value of the railroads of the United

States. Roughly the insurance written in 1924 was 9 billions ordinary life, 3 billions industrial and 1½ billions group insurance. The last is the newest development, and in fact shows the largest gain during the year, a gain of more than 13 per cent over 1923 as against under 7 per cent for ordinary life.

Mr. Crocker reported in his speech that 55 million people now carry policies in the 300 old line companies. That is half the population, men, women and children.

Nevertheless life insurance may be said to be in its infancy, mainly notable because of its rapid growth. It is at the growing and adolescent age, not in its maturity, and this is shown by the fact that great as the volume of insurance is, yet people more readily insure their property than their lives. The fire risk in the United States is a disgrace to the nation, for it increases year after year. But on the contrary, the life risk in the United States thru sanitation and health measures grows less, and correspondingly the premium will be reduced by dividends and final settlements. As against annual payments to policyholders and beneficiaries 25 years ago of 146 million dollars these companies this year have distributed to policyholders and beneficiaries the huge sum of 1,200 million dollars, an asset to business as well as to the home.

In the last two months what is said to be the largest single operation in life insurance was transacted in Detroit, where three brothers in one business took out at one time 15 million of insurance on their lives. Yet the cost was precisely the same as for the smallest policy written. Life insurance is democratic. The small man and the big man are treated alike and on identically the same terms. It is a business that renders a service of the highest class to the community.

Claim of Wife on Property

A is in debt. His personal property is all mortgaged. In addition to those secured by mortgage he has some other notes outstanding. He has signed a note for B for over \$2,500. B's property will not pay the mortgage. If A pays all his own mortgage can C, the holder of B's note, foreclose on A and B and sell all of A's personal property at public sale to satisfy B's note which A has signed? Or would all the other note holders against A be paid out of A's property before C could levy upon the same? Could A's wife file claim on A's property?—M. N. W.

A has signed a note probably jointly with B altho as a matter of fact it was intended that he should be merely surety. Judgment is taken as I understand on this note. B's property is not sufficient to satisfy the judgment. Execution might be issued to satisfy the remainder against any property which A had which was not exempt and subject of course to any mortgages which were upon the property. In other words this judgment could not affect the rights of those holding mortgages on A's property. A's creditors, however, who merely have his note would have to sue and get judgment in order to participate with B's creditor. In other words the mere fact that they held A's notes would not enable them to hold A's property against a levy made to satisfy the judgment against A and B.

2—I do not know whether A's wife would have a claim on her husband's property. If she was part owner of such property she unquestionably would. Or if the property was exempt it could not be levied upon.

Let's Approve the World Court

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE asks the Senate to approve American membership in the World Court, as proposed a year ago. The President is strongly for this peaceful method of settling disputes between nations. He made it the subject of his forceful Memorial Day address last spring. I know no better subject for an editorial.

The President does not demand this tribunal shall be separated completely from the League of Nations, only that our membership shall have no league attachment. We will participate in the election of judges and give the court our sanction and support, but will have nothing to do with the court's League of Nations adjunct. Our sovereignty and independence shall be strictly maintained so far as the league is concerned.

In his courageous and trenchant Decoration Day address last May, the President said: "We are not going to be able to avoid meeting the world and bearing our part of the burdens of the world. We must meet these burdens and overcome them, or they will meet us and overcome us. For my part I desire my country to meet them without evasion and without fear in an upright, downright, square, American way."

The world-court idea was American-born generations ago. That the United States, the world's strongest nation, should now do nothing to help establish this enlightened way of settling disputes between nations, by peaceful and lawful means, would be as un-American as it would be cowardly. We are not that sort.

We will enter the World Court as a member, but we will not submerge our sovereignty in its league attachment. These are the terms. We are not for the League of Nations, but the World Court is all right.

Twice in four years the American people have passed upon proposals for the direction of our for-

eign policy. In both instances the verdict has been overwhelming and unmistakable.

In the first instance by a tremendous vote the people rejected membership in the League of Nations. This was a definite and final repudiation of proposals for our political entanglement with European and other foreign powers.

Equally clear and numerically greater was the verdict of the people in the recent election approving American membership in a world court of international justice under stipulations that expressly preserve American sovereignty and definitely withhold American membership in the League of Nations.

In both these expressions of their will the people have said they will not approve covenants that invade or abridge American independence.

Both verdicts are in harmony with our traditional American policy. From the beginning the American Government has refused to be drawn into foreign embroilments as an alliance-bound participant, yet at all times the generous spirit of American policy has offered helpful suggestion and the utmost co-operation in the interest of peace and good will and prosperity thruout the world.

It was in this spirit of independent, disinterested zeal to serve that the Dawes Commission contributed its invaluable aid in unsnarling Europe's economic tangle.

Equally ready and explicit has been the disposition of the American people and government to serve the interest of world peace. More than a century ago Ellhu Burrirt, an American publicist and patriot, advocated concert of action among the nations of the world toward establishing a court before which nations might bring their disputes, confident of an equitable and honorable adjustment according to principles of enlightened justice, instead of by brute force and the sword. This

is the vision of the World Court of Justice. It is an American conception, a contribution to world progress that ranks with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Monroe Doctrine and the Proclamation of Emancipation.

McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft approved and supported the World Court idea, giving it sanction of the highest authority in our government. True to this vision and this policy President Harding pledged his fealty, and with his approval Secretary of State Hughes evolved the present proposal of American participation in the World Court as now established, but under a protocol making our membership separate and distinct from the League of Nations.

The Harding-Hughes proposal makes this express condition of America's participation in the court—that it shall not in any particular involve nor imply American membership in the League of Nations. These safeguards are ample, sufficient to protect every American interest, yet do not impair nor hamstring the court in working its purposes among the nations in the interest of peace. President Coolidge has given this plan his unhesitating and unqualified approval.

Tradition, precedent and an unmistakable mandate direct from the people, all approve the World Court. It is a signal opportunity for our professed American policy of deeds, not words to prove itself by works.

The duty is clearly laid upon the Senate to give purpose and effect to the people's will, without delay and without temporizing. I so interpret the verdict and I shall so work and vote.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.



Princess Ketto Mikeladz, Right, of Aristocratic Russian Line, Breaks Family's 500-Year Idleness Record by Getting Dancing Job in New York

E. S. Phillips, 31, President Devoe & Reynolds Paint Company, Inc., N. Y., Announced That 2,000 Employees Will Receive Bonus of 2 Per Cent of Yearly Salaries for Extraordinary Effort



C. M. Long, Above, Formerly of Holstein-Frisian Ass'n Now Chief of Farm Service for Blue Valley Creamery Institute

Ruth Ambrose, New York, Below, Couldn't Sing Bass So Bought Monster Tuba and is Rapidly Becoming Proficient. It's Great for Lungs and Lips, She Says. The Dog is Singing, "Hot Lips!"



George Eastman, Kodak King, Had to Quit School at 14 and Work for \$3 a Week. His Donations to Educational Institutions Exceed 40 Million Dollars



Lois Wild, of "Follies", Winner Atlantic City Beauty Contest 1923; Dorothy Knapp, Winner "Modern Venus" Contest; Beryl Williams, Winner Atlantic City Beauty Contest 1924, All Engaged by Ziegfeld



Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, U. S. A., Below, Commander of Flight Around World, Posing in National Museum While Joseph Anthony Atchison Executes Bust



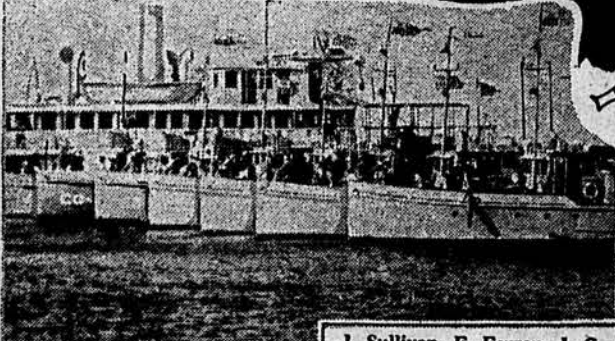
Glen Reed, Carl Bower, J. W. Zahnley, Coach; J. E. Norton and O. L. Norton, K. S. A. C., Took First Among Teams of U. S. and Canada in International Crops Judging Contest at Chicago



View of Beautiful Casino and Beach, Miami, Fla., at Right, Where Bathing Suits Are Warm Enough in January and February and Ice Replaces Coal as a Winter Necessity to Comfort



Charles Ridgely and Wife, Who Formerly Was George Young, Recently Were Married in New York. Mr. Ridgely is Vice-President of S. W. Strauss & Co. He Won Victoria Cross; D. S. C. and Croix de Guerre in World War



New Speed Crafts of Uncle Sam's "Dry Navy," on Guard off Atlantic City, N. J., Under Command of Capt. Randolph Ridgely, Jr.

J. Sullivan, E. Farren, J. G. Downey and D. Crowley, Right, Carried Burning Explosives from Butte, Moht. Mine to Save Workers



G. F. Ellis, Earl Smith, H. H. Carnahan, R. W. Russell, R. E. Sears, C. C. Huntington and Prof. R. W. Bell, Coach, K. S. A. C. Livestock Judging Team Won First at American Royal and Fifth at International

Bobbed Hair in the Pulpit

By John R. Lenray

YOU'VE seen pulpit pilots who needed a hair cut, but the Kansan who has set staid old Boston agog has bobbed hair. Along with this evidence of the new freedom, the Sunflower preacher likes to dance and go to the theater. And she's pretty, too.

Each and all of these probably explain why male attendance in the Methodist churches of Boston has overflowed the seating capacity. The bobbed haired preacher is Miss Marguerite Pohek, 21 years old, graduate of the Pittsburg, Kan., high school and former student in the State Teachers' College of her home town.

She went to Boston to study theology in the atmosphere of that section where American theology and religious freedom originated and almost succumbed. During spare time from classes she is preaching. Last summer she filled pulpits in the fishing villages along the Maine coast.

At the Pittsburg State Teachers' College she studied foreign languages and liked them, organized a club that eventually became Eta Eta chapter of Alpha Sigma Alpha, a teachers' college national sorority, and became its first president. Miss Pohek is described by her Pittsburg friends as a charming girl of unusual ability and marked devotion to her ideals. But the news hounds of Boston don't regard, even if they are aware of, that. A bobbed haired preacher is unusual, and that makes a good story. Consequently a great deal of publicity has attached to her activities in behalf of Boston souls.

Big Year in Sedgwick

FROM November 1, 1923 to November 15, 1924, was one of the most successful periods in the annals of Sedgwick county, according to the annual report of E. J. Macy, farm agent.

Wheat in the county in 1924 was sown on 201,823 acres, and the average yield was 18 bushels an acre, making a crop of 3½ million bushels and a 4 million dollar return. This is the county's largest crop, being double that of 1923. Receipts from the wheat will total more than receipts from all other crops combined. Results show that by the growing of Sweet clover, wheat yields have been increased enormously.

Corn is the second largest crop in the county, with an acreage of 83,467, the largest in years. Just 58,563 acres were planted to oats, the county's third largest crop.

Electric Lights Cost \$11

ARTHUR ADAMS, northwest of Dodge City, has a unique electric light plant for his dairy barn which cost \$11. He took the generator off an old motor car, and attached it to an engine he uses for pumping water and operating the milking machine. It is connected to a rebuilt storage battery which supplies electricity for a Ford headlight in each end of the dairy barn. There is one small light in the pit silo and one in the horse barn; the generator also is used to recharge the radio storage battery.

Net Result, One Goose

DICK THOMPSON and Bud Boardman of St. Francis, went to Eads, Colo., recently to hunt geese. They made the trip down in fine shape and just got nicely started on the hunt when the blizzard struck. They headed for home and had a battle all the way. At Burlington they were forced to leave the car and go to Goodland by train. The next day they caught a ride home from there but the trip consumed most of the day. Net result, one goose.

Higher Valuation in Doniphan

THE valuation of Doniphan county, according to the county clerk, is \$31,486,660, an increase over last year's valuation of about a million dollars. Troy leads the other towns of the county with a valuation of \$1,041,500. Highland is second with \$917,361, and Wathena third with \$586,074.

The remaining incorporated towns have the following valuations: Severance, \$394,714; White Cloud, \$300,675; Denton, \$299,350; Elwood, \$215,643.

"And Then She's Mine"

ARATHER disreputable looking Ford went down Kansas Avenue in Topeka recently. The front fenders were missing, the top was off, the windshield badly broken and there was a big hole in the radiator. On one side was this sign, written in chalk: "Two more payments and then she's mine."

1,081 Methodists at K. S. A. C.

THE Methodists are in the lead in the student body at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Tabulations in the registrar's office show that more than one-third of the students enrolled in the agricultural college are either members of the Methodist Episcopal church or are of Methodist

preference. The Presbyterian church is second and the Christian and Baptist churches are third and fourth.

There are representatives of 35 denominations, and 361 students who have no preference. The tabulations are as follows:

Methodist, 1,081; Presbyterian, 416; Christian, 201; Baptist, 220; Congregational, 148; Catholic, 87; Lutheran, 82; Episcopalian, 52; Christian Science, 31; United Presbyterian, 28; Evangelical, 27; United Brethren, 25; Protestant, 23; Church of Christ, 10; Latter Day Saints, 8; Reformed Presbyterian, 7; Universalist, 5; Methodist Protestant, 5; Mennonite, 5; Reformed, 5; African Methodist Episcopal, 4; Friends, 3; Free Methodist, 3; Methodist Episcopal South, 3; Church of God, 2; Unitarian, 2; Mission, 2; Mohammedan, 2; Christadelphian, 2; German Lutheran, 1; Nazarene, 1; Seventh Day Adventist, 1; Advent Christian, 1; International Bible School of Russellite, 1; no preference, 361.

Spend 60 Million Dollars

SIXTY million dollars a day is the average amount expended in retail stores by the American people, according to a study made by the Department of Domestic Distribution of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Retail business in the United States reached an estimated total of \$21,947,638,923 last year, a per capita expenditure of \$207.62 for food, clothing, furniture, fuel and light and miscellaneous commodities.

On the basis of the Department's estimates retail expenditures were greater for 1923 than for 1922,

Now What's He Going to Do?



but considerably below the peak year of 1920. In that year, for example, the average expenditure for clothing was \$74.70. Last year it was \$48.03. The largest retail bill of the country is for food—\$97.58 per capita.

Corn and Hogs Head Upward

THO THERE may be some temporary easing up, the corn price outlook is strong. Whether you figure probable corn consumption on the basis of a 14 or 15 per cent reduction in feeding being done as compared with a year ago, or compare the present livestock population with that in 1913, it is evident there is consuming power for 2½ billion bushels of corn, which is all we have—crop, carry-over, and all.

This means that during the coming months much stock will be sent to market with only a light feed of corn, and only a small stock of corn will be conserved. With probable advancing livestock price in 1925, the demand for the low supplies seems adequate to support strong prices at least until the next crop is in sight.

As an average of 23 years the December hog price has been lower than November hog price by 2.3 per cent. This has held true on the Chicago market 14 years out of 23. The nine exceptional years in which the December price moved upward were characterized in the main by a slackening of receipts at the end of the year, due to early fall marketing in light corn crop years or to holding over after the first of the new year in good corn crop years.

With this year's short corn crop, advancing corn prices and increasing receipts early this month, there are no good indications of a heavy carryover of the spring pig crop into January and February. The short corn crop and consequent high prices have been effective in bringing hogs to market at a much lighter weight than usual, particularly at the Chicago and other Northern markets. Well finished stuff has been scarce and much in demand. Kansas farmers with their good corn crop would be warranted to finish their hogs to a desirable weight.

Rather heavy receipts during November brought the hog market to the low point of the fall in the last week of the month—a point more than \$2.50 below the high point in October. This is a bigger fall decline than has occurred in any except the post-war years, 1919 and 1920, when hog prices were at a much higher level. The strength of the present situation is indicated by a market steadily rising from the low point in late November in the face of heavy receipts so far this month.

Cold storage stocks of pork have been reduced from the high point in April to normal proportions, and lard stocks are at the lowest point in recent years.

'Rah for the Dodge

ASINCLAIR oil truck, driven by a Mr. Osburn, was going east on Fifth Street, in Minneapolis, Kan., a few days ago. Going north on Rock street, at the same time, was a Dodge, driven by young William Lynn.

The inevitable happened.

We learn that "the Dodge hit the truck at the hind wheel. Altho the heavy truck was loaded with oil and gasoline, it lifted the hind end, turned it around until the body was headed north and south, and then, to complete the job, turned it neatly over on its back.

"Oil and gasoline ran all over the paving and caught fire from the truck engine. It was put out before the truck was burned. The right rear wheel was smashed off the truck, and the cab demolished. A remarkable feature is that the driver crawled out from underneath the wreckage with only minor bruises. The wheel was smashed off."

The Dodge was "banged up some," but nothing like the truck.

Thus did a Dodge finally get revenge on a truck.

American Business is Friendly

ACONSIDERABLE proportion of the big business men of America have a good understanding of agriculture, and a sympathy with the problems of the producers. Most leaders of industrial activities want farming to do well, either for the purely selfish reason that their business needs a prosperous farm market, or else from the larger viewpoint that they know the nation never can make real progress unless the folks who grow the food are satisfied. Most of the irritation between big business and agriculture has been produced by narrow, hardboiled business men, who represent but a small proportion of city folks, or perhaps more especially by writers whose knowledge of economics is, to say the least, "not much."

Anyhow a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been making a study of economic conditions. After commending President Coolidge for his economy program, it says, in its report, in part:

"The chamber hopes the Administration will particularly consider the advisability of some form of contact with the governors of each state that they may facilitate legislation and administrative action—state, county and municipal—toward the utmost economy, particularly of taxes which rest on farm lands."

The chamber's committee declared that "business men the country over are keenly aware of the economic necessity for prosperous agricultural conditions.

"The chamber believes that forces which influenced the improvement in agricultural conditions will continue to have their effect until a full recovery is assured.

"The plans of the Administration toward furthering the St. Lawrence project will help.

"The agricultural credit corporation already has discharged a great service in the areas of distress. Further progress in diversification can be made under suitable service by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the various agricultural colleges and local agencies.

"Readjustment of relative freight rates, another important move, appears to have a place in the Administration's program.

"We believe that every possible aid should be extended to farm co-operative organizations, except that government financial assistance should not be used to displace the tried and proved facilities of established industry.

"Not shrinkage of output, but intelligently planned production and expanded markets should be the agricultural aims that would enlist the aid of organized business."

Yearlings Brought \$107.18 Each

TWO fat Shorthorn yearlings recently were sold by the two young sons of L. D. Hays of Bronson for \$107.18 each, at an average weight of 1,015 pounds at the farm. They were shipped by C. R. Minich, Bronson manager for the Bourbon County Livestock Shippers' Association.

From John Brown's Army

THE only surviving member of John Brown's "army," Luke Parsons, was elected recently as post commander of the John A. Logan Post of the G. A. R. of Salina.

26 Pounds is Too Low?

KANSAS has 150,000 stands of bees, with an annual production of 26 pounds apiece, or a state production of 3,900,000 pounds.

In the Wake of the News

EVIDENTLY the road question is going to be one of the main things with which the solons will struggle in Topeka this winter. Probably the legislature will work out policies which will affect transportation in Kansas for many years. Naturally it is extremely important that what it does should represent the average of opinion throughout the state.

It will consider Federal Aid, the various types of roads, how the money for their construction should be raised, the gasoline tax, motor bus transportation of passengers for hire, and the general question of farm to market roads in comparison to "trunk lines." And others—it will go the whole round before the show is over 'long in March.

Probably you have ideas on some of these problems. If so, you still have a few days left to talk it over with your senator or representative before he packs the pair of clean socks for the trip to Topeka. You'll find that he is much more willing to discuss such matters now than he'll be when he gets to the state house. The average member views free advice after he arrives in Topeka with suspicion, altho he will pay more attention to someone from his home county, naturally, than to anyone else.

Bright Outlook With Sheep

SHEEPMEN in Kansas are in a much more favorable position than cattle or hog producers. Prices of wool, sheep and lambs made a quick recovery from the 1921 slump, and have since maintained a level not only much above those of other agricultural commodities but above the price level of all commodities. This favorable situation has been due largely to the fact that breeding stock in the sheep industry was reduced greatly after the war, first by heavy marketing from the range country in 1919 on account of drouth, then by heavy losses in the winters of 1919 and 1921, and afterward by liquidation of breeding stock in the Eastern states on account of the depression of prices in 1921.

Today world stocks of both sheep and wool are below normal. Wool prices are advancing in world markets, and there is an excellent demand for both fat and feeder sheep and lambs. The price situation is encouraging expansion in the production of wool and lambs. Lamb prices have been about 58 per cent higher than during the low time of 1921. Sheepmen are in good shape. But it is important to bear in mind that the sheep industry is subject to cycles of large production and low prices, and reduced production with high prices. In periods of high prices, therefore, producers should be cautious about stocking up too heavily with the expectation that prices will remain high.

Wool producers enjoyed prosperity in 1924. Present prices for the bulk of the wool clip are almost 100 per cent above the prices paid in the second half of 1920, and nearly 200 per cent above the prices of 1913.

Consumption of wool in the United States in the first seven months of 1924 was 25 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1923. Imports in the same period showed a decline of 47 per cent. Yet despite decreased mill consumption and slackened import demand prices for wool advanced. With an increasing population in this country to be clothed and with world competition for the available supply of wool increasing, the American wool-grower has a good prospect of continuing prosperity.

It is worth noting that while the American wool-grower has in the last few months not been getting the full benefit of the tariff, he has benefited substantially from it in the last few years. Under the tariff act of 1922 most of the wool imported into the United States pays a duty of 31 cents a pound of clean content. In the last two years the price of fine territory staple wool in Boston has at times been as much as 32½ cents above the price of a comparable grade of wool in London. This margin is substantially the amount of the tariff plus the cost of transportation. In 1923 the average excess of the Boston price over the London price was about 23 cents a pound. This year the spread, owing to decreased wool consumption in the United States, has been greatly diminished. Obviously, however, this is an effect of the abnormally low import demand, which should pass away as American wool consumption increases.

The Few vs. the Many as Rulers

SOUTHERN and Northern election figures ought to cast considerable light on the merits of the democratic idea on the one hand and of the oligarchic or aristocratic on the other. Where all the people participate in carrying on the Government is there less real efficiency than when only the superior part rule?

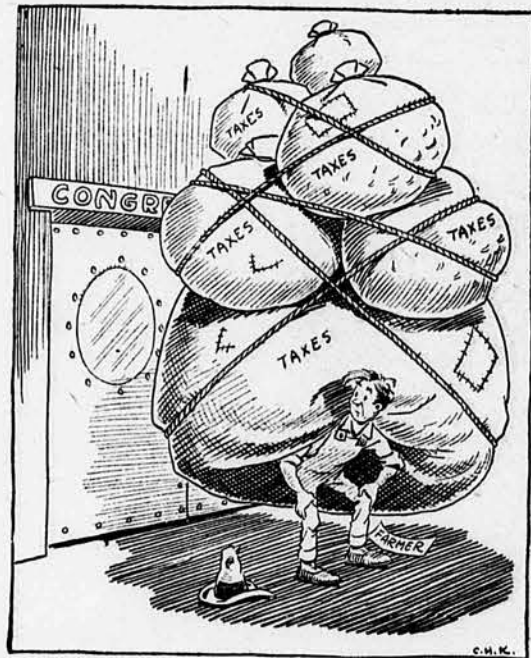
In the late election less than 11 per cent of qualified voters went to the polls in Mississippi, 8 per cent in South Carolina, 12½ per cent in Louisiana, and 13½ per cent in Virginia. In North Carolina, the one state in the South that has made striking political and social progress—especially in its great development of its educational system—in the last 10 or 15 years, a fraction over 37 per cent voted, altogether the highest tide democracy has reached in the South. On the other hand 83.2 per cent of qualified voters went to the polls in In-

diana, which led the country, and Kansas coming next registered at the election 80 per cent of its qualified vote.

If leaving matters of politics in the hands of the few promotes good government, then the South's representation should be of a superior order in Congress and so far as it is represented in the executive departments at Washington, and this should apply also to the state and the federal officials in Southern states, such as district attorneys, revenue officers and others.

But the South seems to send a lot of demagogues and windjammers to Washington, notwithstanding that the best people rule. On the whole its representation may stack up fairly well with the states of the North, but it has its full ratio of mere orators and word architects, and analysis of the Congressional Record probably would show that more words are emitted from the South in the debates of Congress than from any other section, in proportion to the ideas that are generated in that section or contributed by it. The South produces some real leaders, like Underwood of Alabama, Glass of Virginia, or John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, but it produces also Heflin of Alabama, Tom Watson of Georgia, Cole Blease, the terrible, of South Carolina and a full quota of mediocre representatives.

So far as comparison of the two sections with their contradictory theories of democracy and aristocracy is indicated, government by all the people holds its own very well with government dominated by the superior few. Northern and Western leaders get their inspiration largely from the people as a whole, but they make leadership out of it that



Ready to Unload, Any Time, Now

bears comparison with that which comes out of the South in a constructive sense or in any kind of efficiency or intelligence, and the delegation which 80 per cent of the people of Kansas choose to represent them are fully as fit for the job of statesmen as the delegation chosen by the select 8 per cent of the people of South Carolina.

A Rapid Growth With Radio

THERE are about 375,000 radio receiving sets now on the farms of the United States, which is an increase of 165 per cent for the year. Kansas probably has more than its share, as sales by Kansas dealers since July to farmers have been better than was expected. The opening of radio broadcasting station KSAC at Manhattan recently no doubt will aid in this, as the type of material sent out from the college is very popular.

The radio is one modern invention far better adapted to the country than to the city, because of the interference of nutty things which sometimes drive a city radio fan almost crazy. More than this, its "agricultural" growth has been amazingly rapid. Market reports were first broadcast by radio-telephone from the University of Minnesota in February of 1921. The first regular schedule of reports was begun by station KDKA at East Pittsburgh, Pa., in June of that year. At the beginning of 1922, nine broadcasting stations were duly authorized to disseminate market reports. During 1922 regular schedules were organized and set in operation in 80 stations.

During the two years that have followed new stations have been added, and some of those which originally took up the work have discontinued service. Altho there are not now many more stations than there were at the close of 1922, the service which the 85 now in operation are rendering is much improved.

Perhaps the most outstanding development in the broadcasting of market information in the last two years has been the appreciation of the need of suiting the type of material to the radio audience

listening in. It has been found that a wider reception of agricultural information can be developed by changing the style of broadcasting from that of detailed market quotations to a more generalized treatment of the information. Reports regarding the supply, demand and prices of agricultural products can be made of interest to a larger number of people when the facts are presented in an interesting way. This, however, does not discount the value of detailed quotations for those who have crops or livestock ready to ship or on the market.

The potential value of meteorological service to agriculture has long been recognized. For many years it was difficult to reach farmers with weather forecasts. For this reason the benefits to commerce and navigation far exceeded those to agriculture. The rural mail service has been of great assistance, but during recent years the most direct and successful means of furnishing timely weather information to farmers has been thru rural telephone systems. Weather forecasts and warnings issued about 9:30 a. m. daily are now made promptly available to 7 million rural telephone subscribers in the United States.

Radio, however, will outstrip all other means of communicating weather information to farmers. Since January, 1921, when the first regular radio-telephone broadcasts were begun from the University of Wisconsin at Madison, every opportunity to use the radio for broadcasting weather news has been utilized. The Weather Bureau now co-operates with 120 broadcasting stations in sending out weather reports, and practically all parts of the United States are within their range. The daily weather forecasts are radiocast from these stations on announced schedules at least once daily, and several times a day in many cases.

In addition to the more serious side of the radio, it opens up a wealth of entertainment, about all there is in the country. The number of radios on farms will grow rapidly, until before so very long a receiving set will be found on almost every Kansas farm.

The Shieks May Object

MODERN progress is rendering obsolete the geographies which describe the sandy reaches of the Sahara desert as trackless wastes across which the camel caravan plods from one oasis to another. Likewise the typical movie setting of galloping shieks, with the familiar string of camels outlined against the horizon, may be due for a radical revision if it is to depict truly the life of the African sands. The great desert may become the regular haunt of the tourist, according to plans announced by Andre Citroen, the Henry Ford of France, who intends to initiate a regular series of automobile tours across the desert. If the attempt succeeds, the shifting sands soon will know the imprint of the rubber tire where previously the horse and camel held full sway.

Citroen financed a notable automobile trip across the desert in 1922, and since then he has sent several expeditions into the country to experiment with various types of cars suitable to the rough journey. As a result of these efforts, he has announced the formation of a company which will run two cars weekly in each direction across the desert. The voyage of 2,703 kilometers will be covered in nine days, provided no unforeseen accidents occur, with nightly stops at desert towns or oases. The average tourist probably would spurn a town if an oasis were convenient, altho even these pearls of the desert might not measure up completely with the popular version of their delightful refreshment.

The journey will be made in two types of auto conveyance, the caterpillar tractor type and the ordinary petrol buggy turned out by the French concern. Some of the features announced by the company should scandalize those who revel in the awesome silence of the desert night. Jazz bands will entertain the tourists, and other entertainment features will be provided to while away the hours. It is uncertain what will befall the poor native traveler who dismounts from his camel in the hope of enjoying a night of prayer and sleep under the stars. In time he probably will grow accustomed to the diversion, and instead of munching dates and figs under the palm tree will lick his chops over a barbecue sandwich on the outskirts of a jazz palace.

More Interest in Seed Corn

EVIDENTLY a big share of the seed corn planted next spring in the "soft corn" sections will come from Southern Nebraska, parts of Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas. It seems likely that this can be moved at prices substantially higher than ordinary market levels. Fortunate is the man who has some good seed, if he can make the right market arrangements.

Got Thirty Bushels More

IRRIGATION increased the yield of corn 30 bushels an acre this year on the farm of D. J. Fair of Sterling. Forty acres under irrigation yielded 65 bushels; 40 without the water made 35.

Capper Clubs Start Soon

Opportunity for Kansas Farm Boys and Girls to Own Livestock and Start Bank Account

BY THE CLUB MANAGERS

MY, ISN'T this a busy, happy season! We all had such a glorious day on Christmas, and will scarcely have time to collect our thoughts until everyone will be saying, "Happy New Year." But here is the opportunity for industrious, worthwhile Kansas boys and girls to crowd one more delightful event into this holiday season—join the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs.

Of course, you have heard about these Capper clubs before. Most likely you know boys and girls who have been members. What did they do? They got a good start for themselves raising purebred pigs and poultry. Not only did they become owners of the best pigs and poultry that can be raised, but of bank accounts as well.

Want Members New and Old

Every Kansas farm boy between 12 and 18 years old, and every Kansas farm girl 10 to 18 years old is invited to join with us in this contest for the coming year. Each month will be filled with pleasures and together we will work for profit. Not only do we invite new members. Every boy or girl who has been a club member will be welcomed for another year. Already a great many old members have written that they are going to stay in the contest and make a better record than ever. There is something in this club work that makes a person feel just that way. During the first year's work a club member learns of the big opportunities offered, finds the mistakes made in the first attempt, and determines to come back another year to be a bigger winner than ever.

We will enroll members from January 1 until March 15. That will give every industrious boy and girl an opportunity to join the Capper clubs. As soon as a person is enrolled instructions will be sent that will explain all about entering the contest stock. After that, record keeping begins. This work is very easy—it takes only a few minutes a day—but it is very valuable and entirely necessary. Our method of record keeping is very thoro. It shows exactly how our business is going all thru the contest, and you know how important that information is.

Work Together in Contest

Mixed in with the business end of the club work is the pep contest. In this all the boys and girls in one county work together to make better records than any other county. Such grand contests as we have had during the last nine years! It is impossible to tell in such a short space about the happy times had at county pep meetings and at the big pep meeting attended by all the club members in Kansas at Topeka during the Kansas Free Fair week. Just ask an old member about these pleasant experiences.

Sit down right away, clip the coupon from this page, fill it out and mail it to the Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., and in a very few days you will be a club member starting in on a year of pleasant, profitable work.

We have a big thing to tell you right here. An old Capper Pig Club member is going to help with the work at this office during 1925. He is to be one of the managers. His name is Philip Ackerman and he comes from Lincoln, Kan. Senator Capper, John F. Case and the club managers decided the clubs were getting so large that we needed more help. Of course, we had to look around for someone who we knew would be able to do this kind of work. We wanted someone who has pep and ambition.

What better place could we look than in the ranks of our own club members? No use to tell about all the names we considered. It is enough to say that Philip Ackerman was selected.

He always has lived on a farm, as have his parents who now live in Lincoln county. Philip went to country school, completed a course in vocational agriculture and graduated from high school as an honor student. The next year he turned his hand to



Philip Ackerman, Assistant Club Manager, Was Member Three Years

teaching a country school and was remarkably successful in his work. Since then Philip attended Kansas Wesleyan College of Commerce in Salina.

"I'm delighted to be in this club work," Philip said. "This is the work I like best. To be a whistling boy back on the farm with a pall of shorts slop in one's hand and yellow ears of corn in the other. That is the way I used to feed Kansas Pride and her seven little rooters. I have been hoping I wouldn't get into work I didn't like, and I haven't. In the Capper clubs I can continue to do farm work, and even if I don't actually carry the corn to the pigs, I can help some other boys get started like I did."

Best Year's Work Ahead

Philip joined the Capper Pig Club when he was 14 years old, and during 1917, 1918 and again in 1921 he helped his county team win prizes, and won individual prizes himself. Philip's

father today is feeding the offspring of the contest litters and making a steady profit. Ella Ackerman, Philip's sister, was in the Capper Poultry Club in 1918.

So you see we have made a worthwhile addition to the staff of club managers and this year's work will be more thoro than ever. Be sure to send in your application today for membership in the Capper clubs.

Motor Cars Killed Fifth

Motor car crashes were responsible for one-fifth of all accidental deaths in the United States last year, according to the Department of Commerce. There were twice as many automobile accidents in urban districts as in rural communities.

Of the 38 states reporting, only three—Kentucky, Mississippi and Wyoming—had higher mortality rates from railroad accidents. Wyoming had the highest mortality rate from railroad accidents—34 to 100,000 population—and Massachusetts the lowest—5.7 to 100,000 persons.

Kansas had a motor car accident mortality rate of 12.1 for each 100,000 population, and a railroad accident death rate of eight. The accidental death rate was 60.7 for Kansas.

No Advance in Hail Rates?

No increase in hail insurance rates will be permitted in Kansas so long as the companies writing such business retain their present methods of adjustment. That is the ultimatum issued by William R. Baker, state superintendent of insurance.

"I do not know that hail insurance companies will ask for an increase in rates," Baker said recently. "But those companies have been operating at a great loss in the state during the last few years, and they probably will ask either a rate hike or quit writing hail insurance in Kansas."

Sutter is the President

Fred Sutter, Atchison county commissioner, is the new president of the Atchison County Farm Bureau. He was elected at the bureau's annual meeting recently at Effingham. Other officers elected were: vice president, George Delfelder, Effingham; secretary, Julius Gigstad, Lancaster; treasurer, Earl Means, Everest; calf club leader, George Delfelder; county farm agent, Joe Goodwin, Effingham.

More Lime for Bourbon

About 1,000 tons of agricultural lime will be used in 1925 in Bourbon county. It is expected that a pulverizer will be purchased soon. "The work can be done here on the farm," said C. O. Grandfield of Ft. Scott, county agent, "at a cost of \$1.25 a ton. And the quality of the rock is better than much of that shipped in; most of the limestone here will test from 95 to 98 per cent calcium."

'Twas a Successful Fair

At the annual meeting of the Franklin County Fair stockholders recently the old officers were re-elected, as follows: President, L. P. Gentry; vice president, W. T. Gambrill; treasurer, H. W. Furness; secretary, P. P. Elder; executive committee, Mr. Gentry, J. R. Finley and C. M. Porter. F. J. Robbins, county farm agent, was elected director-at-large, and H. E. Gillette delegate to the state board of agriculture meeting. The fair program last year cost \$10,000, and the financial report showed that receipts practically equalled expenditures.

That Dog Has Sense

A few nights ago a dog owned by Nelson Lane of Holsington woke him up at 3 o'clock in the morning by barking under his bedroom window. Nelson went to the door; the dog continued to bark, and ran toward the barn. After dressing he followed, and found one of the milk cows about to strangle.

A Free Paper for You

Collect a dollar of your neighbor for the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze and send it to us and your own paper will be credited up a year.

Make your car last longer with CITIES SERVICE OILS

ONCE - ALWAYS

Sold by Cities Service Oil Co. Service Stations, Trucks and Dealers.

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.

McQuay RADIATORS cannot burst from freezing

It's all in the construction—

McQUAY TUBE The ordinary circular tube can't do anything else but burst because there's no possible room for expansion when the radiator freezes. Due to the triangular type of McQuay tubes there's a possible expansion of 45%. Water expands by freezing only 15%. That's why McQuay Radiators can't burst from freezing.

No danger from alkali corrosion on account of pure copper lined tubes. They do not rust or clog and provide increased cooling capacity. ORDINARY TUBE A McQuay Radiator means Radiator satisfaction for all time.

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You take no chances here. We do not herd students thru by the thousands. We take only the number of men to whom we can give personal attention. Satisfaction or money back is my motto.

My free book tells all about the opportunities open in this field and how we train men to be Expert Motor Mechanics. It's free—write for it today. E. J. Bias, Pres. Lincoln Auto & Tractor School, 2455 O Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of _____ county in the Capper _____ Club. (Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

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

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R. F. D. _____ Date _____

Age Limit: Boys 12 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18. Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers.

Who Pays?—By Mary Imlay Taylor

A Story of Youth and Love in World War Days

DAVID LOCKE, returning from the postoffice, walked down the long street of the cantonment. On either side unpainted barracks lined the way, and behind them soldier boys were hanging out their wash. It was a half holiday. There was a great deal of sunshine in the street, and here and there a soldier's voice was singing.

At the end of the street he had seen some visitors arriving—privileged visitors, no doubt. As he turned the corner he saw Harold McVeagh, very dandified in his new uniform, waiting on a young and pretty woman. For an instant David's heart stopped. He thought it might be Nancy; but it wasn't Nancy who looked at him.

With a rush of anger David saluted. Then he stopped, picked up a small object from the ground, and handed it to Harold.

"I think Mrs. Zedlitz dropped this," he said stiffly.

It was a small camera. Harold took it, turning crimson.

"I don't think she did," he said harshly. "It's against the regulations to bring a camera in here. I'll turn it over to headquarters."

But Lucille put out her hand. "It's mine!" she exclaimed softly. "I didn't know it mattered. I wanted to take a view of the street. Thank you," she added to David.

He saluted, turned on his heel, and walked away; but there was something like fierce joy in his heart. He knew that Harold longed to kill him for coming on them at that moment.

Beyond that David's imagination refused to go. He could not think that Harold knew Lucille meant to take unauthorized photographs, nor did he suspect Lucille of treachery. It was as a menace to Nancy's happiness that he raged against her.

He raged against her all day, and that night he tramped out thru the long streets where the watch-fires cast here and there a red flare of light, and figures moved weirdly across it, etched in black silhouettes against the flames; while the sounds of music, and sometimes of singing, came more softly thru the still night air, and overhead the stars shone keen.

David had grown to love the life, with its hard work and its discipline. He had the instinct of the true soldier within him; but he was sad tonight. He could not put away the thought of Nancy, the girl he loved, the girl who trusted Harold. He was sure Harold was not worthy of that trust, and the thought sickened him.

Nancy, who was so good, so true, so loyal, so tantalizingly sweet and gay in the old days—Nancy slighted by that jackanapes, McVeagh! But how to stop it?

Tramping long and far into the pine woods beyond the camp, David was unable to solve his riddle. He was unaware that, at the moment, Lucille Zedlitz, safe at home again, was taking a roll of film out of that tiny but excellent camera for home development, and that it had half a dozen snaps of a new gun that had been mounted at the camp for practice. As souvenirs these tiny snapshots were excellent, and for enlargement they were nearly perfect. It was an uncommonly good little camera, and it had been made in Berlin.

David, listening to the screech-owls in the woods, thought very little of the camera, and a great deal of the look in Harold's eyes as he bent them on Lucille. But David was young and in love.

Enter Mrs. Morris

Harold McVeagh's aunt lived in an old-fashioned neighborhood that still was sedate. Her house was of red brick, with white stone steps and black iron railings. In size it differed only slightly from the other houses in the neighborhood, but it had a personality in its steps and its railings. The brass doorknobs and the knocker—which had been neglected during Mrs. Morris's long absence in Europe—were now polished and resplendent. Long curtains of white muslin fell in front of the immaculate windows, and the old-fashioned door-plate bore the name of "G. K. Morris," just as it

had been engraved there for the late Mr. Morris's great grandfather.

Nancy noticed these things as she ascended the white steps, and she got an impression of the present owner before the door was opened by a severe parlor maid. Nancy felt that Aunt Diantha Morris must be quite different from Aunt Susan Blair—as different as two sides of a family can be.

Shown into a stiff, unlovely drawing room, where ancestral portraits and fine old furniture only slightly relieved the air of settled gloom, Nancy waited for her hostess. It was evident Harold had not yet appeared, and she rather dreaded meeting his aunt without him. Mrs. Morris might be as terrible as the furniture!

Nancy felt, indeed, a little unnerved. She had had a trying morning with her mother. It seemed almost useless to attempt to convince Roxanna that she meant to do her best. Nancy's best was not what the older woman wanted. She had imagined herself beloved by her daughter and she had found dutiful kindness, a willingness to sacrifice for her, but nothing else. The girl remained a stranger. She was, in fact, the child her mother had deserted.

Roxanna, who had begun to feel this, reacted against it. She was unhappy and peevish and complaining, and Nancy without knowing all the older woman felt, was almost equally miserable.

More Grief for Nancy

The thought of seeing Harold, of a change, and perhaps a little happiness, had brought her. She watched the door nervously, hoping to hear his voice in the hall; but instead she heard the rustle of skirts, and a tall, gray-haired woman entered.

"So this is Nancy Blair!" she said, shaking hands stiffly, and looking Nancy over with eyes that looked hard behind shell-rimmed eye-glasses. "I'm glad to meet you. Sit down, my dear, until Harold comes. I sha'n't have lunch until two o'clock. If he's not here at two, we'll take it without him. I detest waiting. I'm glad you were on time!"

"I tried to be," said Nancy, forcing a smile; "but sometimes our trains are late."

Mrs. Morris, who was attired in a stiff black silk and wore a French order pinned on the left side of her

flat chest, sat very erect and looked straight at the girl, examining her critically and slowly.

"I might be a new species of beetle," Nancy thought, and shivered, wondering why women who did things were so terrifying.

"Harold has told me all about you," Aunt Diantha went on evenly, straightening her eye-glasses on the high bridge of her thin nose. "I'm sorry about all this talk. I understand you're with your mother now?"

Poor Nancy's blushes came again. "I am. She's been quite ill, and I've been trying to take care of her."

"Very commendable, I'm sure!" Harold's aunt remarked. "I understand—in a way—your position. But it's exceedingly unfortunate. What are you doing—simply playing sick-nurse?"

Nancy began to realize that something was impending, and she nerved herself.

"I've taken a place as a bookkeeper in a shop out in the country, to help out."

"Good gracious! How unsuitable! My dear girl, you should consider the judge and Mrs. Blair. What do they say to it?"

"Father is angry with me. Mama—my stepmother understands."

There was a thrill and softening in the young voice, but it fell on a deaf ear.

"I should think he would be!" Mrs. Morris moved her chair slightly and stared out of the window. "I'm glad you came, before Harold. I wanted to talk to you. It seems to me so unfitting! The circumstances are, of course, peculiar, and I can see how you feel; but you're engaged to be married, and you should think of the McVeaghs. Harold comes of distinguished stock on both sides. Of course Mrs. Blair is also his aunt, but she never did feel these family matters as I do. I think"—she turned slowly and looked at Nancy—"I think you should find some other way. Isn't your mother reasonable? Doesn't she see?"

Nancy clung desperately to the arms of the old mahogany chair in which she sat, but the color kept rising in her face.

"I don't think I've asked her," she replied quietly. "It is just this, Mrs. Morris—she's my mother, she's been ill, and she begged me to come to her. Perhaps you think she forfeited her claim—"

Harold's aunt nodded vigorously.

"I do!" "Well, I don't think I have a right to take that up," Nancy went on. "She's still my mother, and she's very sad. If I'm to forgive anybody, I ought to forgive her. I should never forgive myself if I forsook her when she needed me!"

"No, perhaps not; but"—the older woman spoke with the force of conviction—"you have another duty. If you're going to marry Harold, you owe him something, too. He doesn't want his wife to figure as a bookkeeper in a country shop, and to be mixed up in an old scandal. That's the point—that's what I feel it my duty to bring home to you."

"Did Harold say this to you, Mrs. Morris?" Nancy asked, the color forsaking her face altogether now.

"Harold Can Have His Freedom"

"No, Harold only told me the main facts; but, of course, I know what's proper. I'm his mother's sister, and I feel I must speak out, must make you see things in their true light. That's why I was so urgent that Harold should bring you here to meet me. I've always believed in candor—there's nothing like it."

"Oh, I see!" said Nancy with white lips. "But, Mrs. Morris—"

"You may call me Aunt Diantha," that lady interposed, stiffly gracious.

Nancy went on, unheeding. "I've offered Harold his freedom. He refused it, but"—she lifted her head proudly—"he can have it any time."

Aunt Diantha Morris seemed to be a little shocked.

"My dear Nancy, I don't believe in men breaking their engagements. They should stand by them. I've said as much to Harold."

"Ah!" Nancy drew a quick breath. "Then he has talked to you about breaking it?"

Harold's aunt shook her head again, with her usual vigor. She was a vigorous and militant person. "He hasn't. Harold is, I hope, quite honorable. It's not a question of breaking the engagement; it's a question of living up to it. If you intend to marry him, you should put him before your mother. I did, in the case of Mr. Morris. I always thought twice before I did the smallest thing. Is this worthy of George K. Morris's wife?" That was the question with me. "Is it up to the standard of the Morris family?" I am glad to say," she added with her first show of complacency, "that it always was. The late George Jessup Morris, my husband's father, used to say to me: 'Diantha, you're a pattern!' He was a fine old gentleman of the old school, and he thought a great deal of me. Naturally, I never forgot my obligations to my family and to my husband's. That's what I want you to feel, my dear Nancy—your obligations."

"I feel them," said Nancy meekly. She was still white. "But I feel, too, my duty to my mother. She's poor, Mrs. Morris, and she took nice rooms on purpose for me. It drained her purse, and of course she can't take any of papa's money; so I just made up my mind to earn some and help her out. If Harold objects, he never said so."

"How could he?" Nancy, who had not thought of this, sat silent. Diantha, feeling she had scored a point, smiled grimly. Then she rose suddenly, lifted a shade, and looked at Nancy as she sat there in the light of the old room.

"My dear, you're pretty! I think you have something of my look when I was a girl. I was very stylish. You will carry out the traditions well, and I feel sure when you think it all over you'll agree with me. You ought to go straight back to your father and then, at a suitable season, marry Harold. As his wife, your obligations would naturally keep you out of your present painful situation. That is the proper thing to do."

"It's certainly simple," Nancy agreed quietly, watching the clock, "if—if one can do it!"

"Oh, you can! I've thought it out."



I have a wonderfully direct mind. The late Albert Morris—you've heard of him, of course; he was one of the most distinguished jurists in New York—used to say to me: 'Diantha, you have legal acumen.' I have it. I always seize a problem, wrestle with it, and solve it."

Nancy sighed. "I see that you're quite wonderful, Mrs. Morris."

"Aunt Diantha, please!" She smiled, and for the first time her face softened. She rose and looked at the clock. "It's a quarter to two. In ten minutes I shall order lunch served. I imagine Harold failed to get leave. If you'll excuse me, I'll give an order to the maid."

Nancy rose tremulously. "May I—would you mind if I used the telephone?"

Mrs. Morris looked faintly surprised, but she assented.

"My household is on a war footing. There's only one wire, and that's in the hall, for general convenience. I'll be back in two minutes; in five I shall order lunch."

She smiled again, rather stiffly, and disappeared. Nancy heard the door close behind her; then the girl hurried to the telephone, took down the receiver, and called up the amazed Pap Chubb.

"Oh, Mr. Chubb," said Nancy wildly, "don't you need me at once—by the next train?"

Pap, who had moments of extreme intelligence, was silent for two seconds. Then his voice came over the wire, brisk and matter-of-fact.

"Sure I do! Stop on your way, on Forty-Second Street, Miss Nancy, and get the price of eggs. There's a fellow out here sellin' box eggs for the same as I sell hen's eggs, drat him! You find out an' come quick. Does that suit you, eh?"

"Indeed it does, and—and thank you very much!"

Another Talk With David

Nancy hung up the receiver and dashed a tear from her eyes. Then she went back to the drawing room and waited for the return of Harold's august relative.

That lady appeared almost at once. She walked in like a grenadier and sat down.

"We'll wait two minutes longer," she said. "After that the cook says the omelet will spoil."

Nancy, a little breathless and flushed, remained standing.

"I'm so sorry!" she said sweetly. "I've just 'phoned home, and I'm wanted at once. There's a train in twenty minutes, and I shall have to make it. I—I wonder if you'll forgive me?"

Mrs. Morris rose. "This is a very extraordinary thing! Is it illness?"

"I—it's as bad as illness," said Nancy truthfully. "I—oh, I must go!

You understand, Mrs. Morris—I must!"

Diantha did not understand, but she escorted Nancy frigidly to the door.

"This is a very extraordinary thing!" she said again. "If Harold comes, I shall have to explain, I suppose!"

"No," said Nancy. "I'll do that myself. I—good-by; I've barely time to catch the train!"

She almost ran down the steps, and it was not until she was at the end of the street that she stopped and caught her breath. Harold's terrible aunt, Nancy thought!

Then she found herself smiling. She remembered Harold had thought Aunt Diantha a good sort, and sure to be nice to her. No doubt in her way Mrs. Morris had meant to be nice to her, the girl reflected, dashing a tear from her eye.

Then she tried not to think. She hurried blindly; she only wanted to escape, to get back to homely things. She remembered the old house on Sixty-Eighth Street, and the flag flapping lazily on its staff from her window. She could see again the feathering of the first green in the park, and could hear the rumble of the heavy motors on the avenue when she lay awake at night. "How unreal it all seemed now—the separation, her father's anger, kind Susan Blair's tears, and the stranger, the sad, tragic stranger, who had so abruptly laid claim to a share of her life!"

"I should have been told!" Nancy thought. "I should have been told!"

Diantha's tirade, her evident determination to make the girl see her wrong-doing, had only been the last straw. The judge, her kind step-mother, even Marion Grant, had all insisted, in one way or another, that she was ungrateful to her father, and that Roxanna had no just claim upon her. Nancy's heart was torn. It seemed impossible to turn her back on the tragic woman whose very existence was an appeal for pity. Roxanna was, at heart, a penitent. Nancy, who had seen her tears and her misery, knew it. How could she cast off her own mother when she asked forgiveness?

But she saw now—saw with terrible clarity—the inexorable law of life. She must pay for the sins of her parents. However her soul revolted she could not escape; she must pay. Her father had tried to save her, to avert it, but he had only succeeded as long as he could hide the truth. The truth could not be hidden, and the end was inevitable—she must suffer as well as her mother.

Unless there was some love strong enough and unselfish enough to carry her out of it and above it, she could have no happiness; and if Harold felt as his Aunt Diantha felt, he had no such love to offer her.

She thought, too, of his failure to come to meet her. It might be, as Mrs. Morris suggested, that he could not

get leave; but she did not feel that it was. Her heart sank heavily. Was it possible he had deceived her, that he no longer really cared?

Nancy's pale face reddened, and she lifted her head. She forgot her errand for Mr. Chubb. She forgot everything, and hurried on into the station.

As she descended the steps to the lower level, where her train came in, she was startled at the sight of the familiar khaki. (Could Harold—

But it was David Locke.

At the sight of her his face shone. The big fellow had never loomed up so tall and so strong. His presence gave her a sudden sense of security—the same feeling that she had experienced before; but she would not admit it.

"Has the train gone?" she asked unceremoniously, giving David two fingers.

His face fell.

"Yes, I missed it myself. We've got to wait an hour and a half."

"Oh!"

Nancy looked about her vaguely. She felt utterly at loss.

"I got leave this morning, and I'm going down to see the Chubbs," explained David. "Can—can I do anything for you, Miss Nancy?"

Something in her manner had dashed his happiness; but she was unaware of it. Her own heart was too sore at the moment to consider David.

"I don't suppose there is," she replied carelessly. "I—I think I'll just sit down here and wait for the train."

The Talk at the Table

She had eaten nothing since an early and scanty breakfast, and she felt a little faint and hungry.

"Would you like a magazine?" he ventured, with admirable self-effacement.

He was taking it for granted that she did not want to talk to him. Nancy suddenly became aware of it—aware, too, that his eyes followed her in quite unconscious adoration. She smiled. She was human, and just at that moment he touched her. To David nothing mattered, she thought with relief; nothing was wrong that she had done.

"No magazines," she said, shaking her head at him. "I couldn't eat one, and—to tell you the truth—I'm starving!"

His face flushed.

"Miss Nancy, would you allow me to get you something? Would you take lunch with"—he smiled—"with just a plain soldier?"

"Indeed, I should be honored," Nancy replied gratefully.

David looked across the station toward the restaurant.

"It's not fashionable," he said, "but I got some good coffee there the other day. Will you try it?"

She rose and picked up the gloves that she had laid on the bench.

"Of course I'll try it. I'm sure it will be good, for I'm hungry. Isn't it queer," she added as they crossed the big station, "how things echo here? One keeps hearing feet, endless feet, coming and coming all the while."

"Like an army," said David, holding his head high.

He was taking Nancy Blair to luncheon, and for at least half an hour they would be alone together over one little table. It was incredible, and yet—he wondered if she had expected Harold. He was very boyish, and the thought troubled him.

At the table Nancy was rather absent. She smiled and said "thank you" for coffee and a roll, but she refused embellishments, and David had a feeling of discomfort. He felt sure she was economizing on her order for his sake. He tried to induce her to eat pastries, even cake, but she seemed to forget about it.

"It's most inconvenient," she remarked at last, irrelevantly, "to belong to a distinguished family, isn't it?"

"I don't know," he replied sturdily. "I never tried it. My people were good, solid Americans from old colonial stock; but my father lost all his money, and I"—David smiled—"I've never met my rich relations. They're too shy!"

Nancy looked at him consideringly. "Do you know, I think you're fortunate," she remarked at last.

"I may be," said David dryly; "but I wouldn't mind changing places."

(Continued on Page 16)

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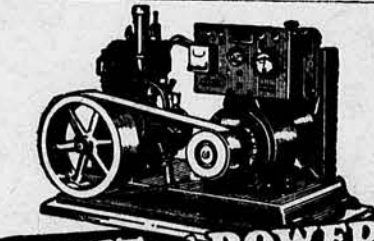
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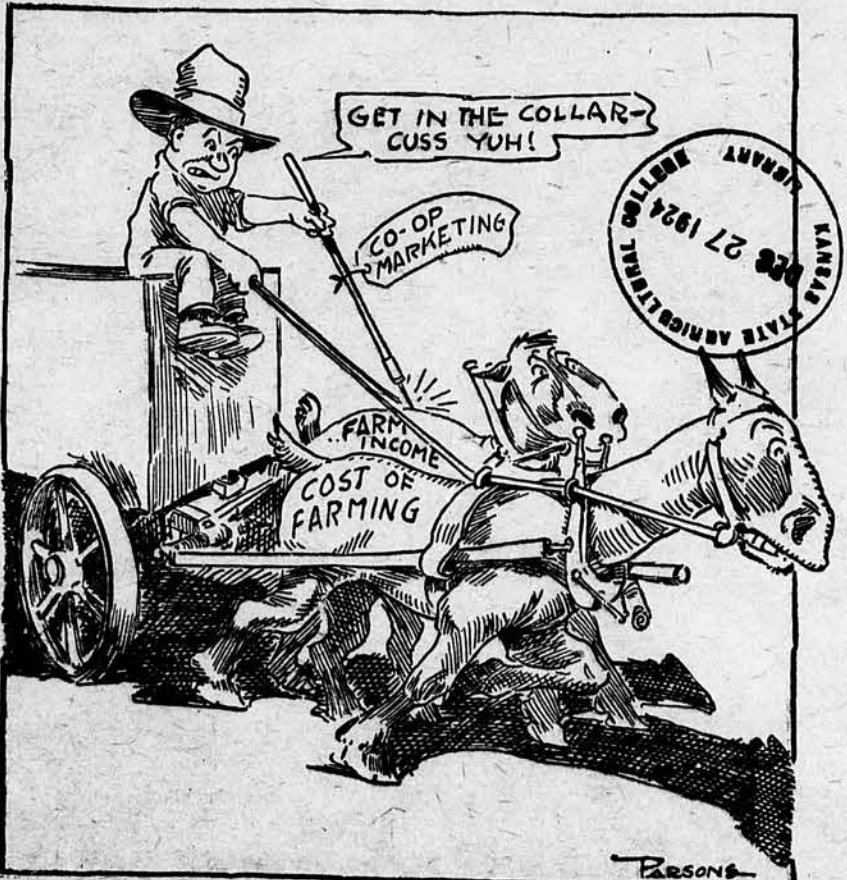


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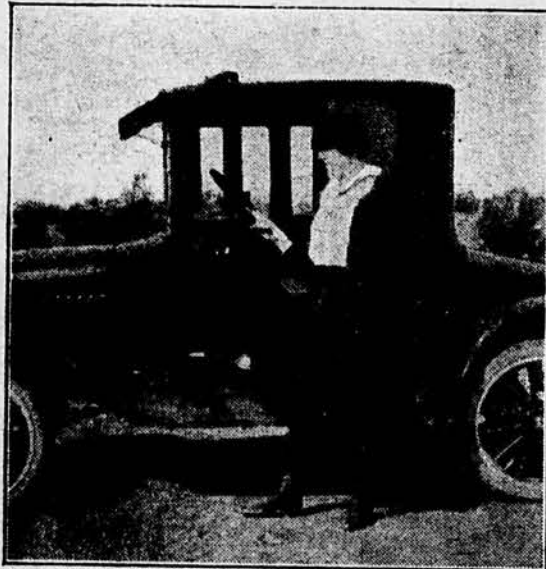
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Meet the Home Demonstration Agent Who Labors in Clay County

By Florence K. Miller

THE 17 communities in Clay county organized for home economics work, keep Maude Deely, home demonstration agent, hustling. There are very few of the projects the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College is extending that haven't reached Clay county. Miss Deely, with the help of specialists, has taught millinery, clothing—including dress forms, patterns and children's clothing among other phases—nutrition, home management and home nursing. And she has been in the county less than two years. She modestly explains that it is



Maude Deely and Her Means of Transportation

because of the excellent co-operation the women give that she has been able to accomplish so much. Probably a good share of the credit might be laid at the door of co-operation, but when you meet Miss Deely and learn of her zeal and aggressive, intense interest in the cause she represents, you know where a good share of the credit for inspiring the co-operation belongs.

Next year Miss Deely expects to push home nursing and nutrition. Last spring with the help of M. Pearl Martin, home nursing specialist, Luella Sherman, former nutrition specialist, and Dr. Maybelle True of the Kansas State Board of Health, Miss Deely staged a two day baby clinic that went over with a bang. There were 75 babies examined and scored. The foundation has been laid for some good work on these two projects.

The New Leaf

By Margaret E. Sangster

TURNING the leaf that the New Year brings To the worn old book of life, Is turning your back on a tired past, With its fear and distress and strife, Turning the leaf, you may turn to love, To brightness and joy and laughter, But it isn't the turning that counts so much As what comes after!

It's writing that counts in the book of life, It's the message you pen each day— It's whether the page be rosy hued Or touched with a sullen gray, It's what we may teach as we humbly write, And what we, please God, may learn; What really counts, as the New Year dawns, Is what comes after—the turn!

Around a Farm Home in Jefferson County

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

IT IS a general custom here, before the steady cold of winter becomes a certainty, to kill small hogs for ready meat supply. Such meat is better than that of the older, larger hogs. It is a fact, however, that only a small amount of lard may be secured from such a hog. To render these small amounts, a neighbor finds her roasting pan saves much trouble. With the moderate fire one is likely to have for home cooking the lard may be rendered without stirring or watching, she says. In rendering larger amounts she would use the same method, if she had the work to do.

Dressing for Linoleum

Wagons that haul corn to town often are used to haul furniture home. In several instances linoleum rugs or rolls recently have been purchased. The new owners are eager to keep the bright finish on the linoleum. To do so, little if any soap

should be used in washing it. A good heavy paper is needed under the linoleum. Very rare, indeed, is the floor that is perfectly smooth. Any roughness on the under side makes a projecting point that soon causes the paint to be worn off.

To keep the gloss, a good rubbing with warm linseed oil in which some paraffin has been melted probably is the best. The oil may be applied with a brush and the rubbing done by a handful of "waste" or with a large flannel cloth. The oil has this advantage over varnish—it may be applied and the linoleum used at once. The varnished rug must be left without use for at least 12 hours.

Blue Bird Quilt

In an Iowa small town, the women belonging to a guild recently held a bazaar in which several bluebird quilts were auctioned off. They sold for prices averaging \$26 apiece. The center portion of these quilts was made of 16-inch square blocks of white cloth. In each square a large bluebird was drawn and embroidered. In the small triangles that were fitted in to make straight sides smaller bluebirds were worked.

A blue band 2 inches wide around this center formed a sort of molding. This was surrounded by a strip of white about 16 inches wide. The center was quilted in diamonds in each of the blocks placed point to point. The edge had lines of parallel quilting drawn at an angle or slant with the center portion. Marking out the work on such a quilt is a good share of the task.

Try a Calendar

In many women's organizations there is a tendency to leave much of the planning and the responsibility for work of various kinds with a few. Some have succeeded very well by dividing the

Happy New Year!

May the coming year be one good to remember From the very first day to the end of December

work by months. Two or three or even more women are given charge of a program and all other business that may arise during a certain month. In this way, the benefits of various sources are secured. Responsibility creates interest and induces effort. It is a good idea to try some plan that will give every member a share of stock in any organization.

Capons are Shipped

For several years we have shipped dressed capons by parcel post to two Iowa towns. Preparing the birds for such shipment is considerable work. The

demand for them increases every year. This year, it was sufficient to cause us to study the best way to ship them. We found we could send 100 pounds of live capons cheaper by express than 80 pounds dressed by mail.

Some of them were used as window displays in an effort to induce Iowa farmers to caponize surplus cockerels. Those who notice poultry quotations in the Topeka Daily Capital will have seen that in the first part of December, capon prices were higher than turkey prices. Probably it is no exaggeration to say that it is easier to raise 10 capons than one turkey.

Varnish Stain Works Wonders

MRS. RAY MOYER, Shawnee county, had a Vernis-Martin bed that had parted with most of its finish. A purchase made by a friend of one of the new iron beds decorated to resemble walnut, gave her an idea. First she procured a can of varnish stain. Then the old finish was sanded and several coats of the new applied. Now Mrs. Moyer has a bedstead that compares favorably with any of that type you might buy.

Florence K. Miller.

When We Like to Serve Hot Corn Bread

By Nell B. Nichols

ONE reason cold winds and flying snowflakes are welcome is that they give everyone an appetite for good, old-fashioned cornbread. Truly American in origin, this dish smacks of the long ago when Indians traded recipes with their colonial neighbors. A method of producing delicious bread which varies little in flavor and texture from that made of the old "water-ground" meal is as follows.

Place 1 cup yellow cornmeal in a mixing bowl and stir into it, slowly, 1 cup boiling water. Chill. Measure and sift together 1 cup flour, 4 tablespoons sugar, 5 teaspoons baking powder and ¼ teaspoon salt. Add this mixture alternately with ½ cup milk to the cold cornmeal. Stir in 1 well beaten egg and last of all, add ¼ cup melted butter. Pour into a shallow, oiled pan and bake from 15 to 20 minutes in a very hot oven. When cooked, turn on a cake rack and cut in squares.

In cutting cornbread or any hot bread I use a knife which has first been dipped in boiling water for a minute or two. Of course, the heated blade is wiped dry before being used.

Surprises in a Plum Pudding

PLUM pudding, even tho only a "surprise plum pudding," adds to the spirit of any dinner but especially at holiday time. The snowy whiteness of the dinner table may be made beautiful in its simplicity by the aid of a "surprise plum pudding" centerpiece which has been wrapped in strips of white crepe paper and mounted with a spray of holly. The pudding is made by winding a continuous strip of white crepe paper 1½ inches wide around and around in the form of a ball and in-

We Hear from Norton County

By Mrs. A. H. Calfee

WE ARE proud of our community club, organized for Red Cross work during the war. When this work no longer was needed, we decided to help an orphanage. We now make regular cash donations monthly to it and to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. We also have made donations to other worthy causes and for various needy ones in our own community. The club meets every two weeks and we spend the entire day at any work our hostess may have for us. If she has none, we sew for the orphanage. Sheets, pillow cases, comforts, quilts, dresses, aprons, underwear, hose, shoes, boys' suits and materials of all kinds have been sent there. We also have sent Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners to the orphanage, and Christmas boxes. Flowers are sent at intervals to shut-ins.

For the noon meal, every member takes one dish. In this way we have a real feast. We meet with the members in alphabetical order. At our business meetings, last meeting minutes are read, new members solicited and work is planned for the next meeting. Our officers are president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer

and corresponding secretary. Yes, it takes money for this, but as this club is in a fairly prosperous neighborhood, people respond readily. Members pay \$1 a year for club dues. Several men are members, bring their families and have a good dinner with us whenever farm work isn't rushing. We have given some good plays, had basket suppers with programs, held "county fairs," food sales and served lunches at sales. Everyone helps us and we never have lost on anything we have undertaken.



Club Members and Families Enjoy a Thanksgiving Dinner

serting at intervals as many favors as there are guests.

After the last course has been eaten, the hostess may begin to serve herself with the pudding. She does this by unrolling the strips of paper until she finds the first favor. She then passes it on to the next person, and so on. The favors must be small to pack into the pudding well and may consist of such surprises as a whistle, a thimble and a small bottle of perfume.

Purposeful Calendars

MY POULTRY calendar, an ordinary kitchen calendar with large letters, is a constant source of pleasure to me. Each day I put down the number of eggs gathered, the price of any sold, the amount paid for feed, the date when each hen was set, and so forth. It is a simple matter to total at the end of each week or month, and the calendar being constantly before me, is never forgotten as record books often are.

A garden calendar is kept in the same way. I jot down the date of planting various seeds, the cost of the seeds, the day when the first of each vegetable is gathered and the value of the products, not only those sold but those used or canned in the home. These little things lend zest to a somewhat lonely life. M. D. B. Okmulgee Co., Oklahoma.

Heraldings for Housewives

BOILED rice prepared like macaroni with grated cheese and baked in the oven, makes an excellent dinner dish.

A few chopped dates added to cooked apples will make a tasty sauce.

A spoonful of sugar added to the water for basting meat will give it a rich brown color, and the flavor will be much improved.

Cover burns and scalds with olive oil, then coat with the white of an egg. This is very beneficial.

Lemon sirup made by baking a lemon for 20 minutes and then squeezing out the juice in half a cup of sugar, is excellent for hoarseness and to break up a cold.

The objectionable sputtering and splattering of hot fat when eggs, hominy, apples and the like are dropped into it may be prevented by sifting a little flour into the fat just before the cold foods are added. Mrs. J. C.

Women's Service Corner

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

The Taffy One Buys

Ed like very much to know how the taffy we see in the confectionery stores and bakeries is made. It is often colored pink and yellow or brown.—Mrs. F. J. K.

I am glad to give you the recipe for the taffy. It sometimes is called vinegar candy. You can color it in any way you wish with vegetable coloring. The brown very probably is chocolate. Use 2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup vinegar and 2 tablespoons butter. Combine the ingredients and boil until the soft or hard crack stage is reached. Stir while cooking until the sugar is dissolved, but not afterward, for then it will sugar. Pour on a buttered plat-

ter to cool. When cold enough to handle, pull until porous and white. Cut in pieces with scissors.

Sandwich Suggestions

Can't you give us some suggestions for sandwiches that do not require meat? When one must prepare school lunches five days a week and hasn't easy access to a meat market, variety in sandwiches is quite a problem.—Mother.

We always are glad to help our readers and if this mother, and any other woman who has the same problem will accompany a request with a stamped, self addressed envelope, we will gladly send her a number of recipes which we believe will please youngsters, or anyone else for that matter.

Pickled Beef

Will you please tell me how to pickle beef that will keep well?—Mrs. C. N. B.

I am glad to give you the following recipe for pickling beef. For 100 pounds of beef use 1/4 peck salt, 1/4 pound each of saltpeter and soda and 1 quart molasses or 2 pounds brown sugar. Dissolve the saltpeter, soda and salt in a little warm water and add sugar or molasses. For spiced beef, add mace, cloves and allspice. Cover the meat well with the pickle and weight down so as to keep under the liquid. The meat will be ready to use in 10 days.

Our booklet, "How to Can Fruits, Vegetables, Meats," will give you other recipes for preserving meat at butchering time, as well as directions for canning it. It may be obtained for 15 cents from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

An Idea for Mother

ONE mother whom I know derived much pleasure from a study of child life by making up what she termed her baby book. At her writing table she selected the best ideas from clippings taken from leading magazines, books and government bulletins, and copied these into a loose leaf note book.

During leisure minutes she filled her book as follows: The first page was left blank as a fly leaf. On the second page she pasted an attractive picture, in colors, of a mother and baby. The first page contained advice for mother on prenatal care and care after the baby is born. Under the subject "Babyhood Days" on the first page of the second part of the book was a picture of a kodak to get snapshots of baby, and a picture of a book for keeping record of childhood days.

Several pages were devoted to "Equipment for Baby's Comfort," and the description included such illustrations as a choice style of crib, pillows, crib sheet, blanket, cover fasteners, and so forth. Five pages were devoted to baby's layette, including pictures of clothing best for baby with notes on proper use of each article.

Several pages contained notes pertaining to "Baby's Bath," with illustrations of scales, thermometer and toilet articles. The following topics were treated in order, "Feeding Baby," "Baby's Sleep," "The Normal Baby," and "Baby's Home and Room." All pictures used were clipped from magazines and catalogs. On the closing page was a pretty and attractive picture of a little child.

These ideas assembled put the information in systematic order and helped this young mother to school herself in the requisites of successful motherhood. Mrs. Stanley Russell, Cowley County.

To Be Worn in Midwinter

A Variety of Garments for Folks of All Ages Make Up This Week's Fashion Spread

BY MRS. HELEN LEE CRAIG



- 2269—Plain and plaid Kasha are combined in this smart style. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 - 2286—For Sunday Best. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 - 2188—Suit for Small Chaps. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
 - 2279—Of Striped Worsted or Plaid Wool. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 - 2272—Popular Tunic. This straight line tunic exploits the popular shirt front and can be made with long or short sleeves. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 - 2078—Costume Slip. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.
 - 2277—Easy to Make and Easy to Launder. Sizes small, medium and large.
 - 2161—For Men and Youths. Sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust.
 - 2271—Attractive Apron Style. One size only.
- These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired.

The Slicer Cuts Soap

ON WASH day I always cut the laundry soap on the fine cutters of the vegetable slicer. It is flaked just right to dissolve quickly in the boiler. Of course, the soap does no harm to the slicer and it is easily cleaned afterward. Mrs. A. C. C. Louise Co., Iowa.

Casters That Save Steps

A SPOON with which to stir the gravy? Oh, the cooking spoons are on the hooks in the pantry. Count the steps—12 steps to the pantry hooks, 12 steps back to the stove, for a spoon! Why not have the hooks near the kitchen stove? Well, it happens in this case that there really isn't a suitable place near the stove, and hung in the pantry they are away from the dust of the big, busy living room-farm kitchen.

A fork for turning the meat? A cover for the frying pan? A holder for lifting the hot kettle? Count 20 odd steps for each of these articles.

Where shall we set the kettle? That handy spot "the back of the stove" is already cluttered with various receptacles of food "keeping hot" during the final finishing up of dinner. Carry the kettle to the work table across the kitchen and count a dozen or more steps for that.

If the kitchen cannot be built over, if perhaps it isn't even our own kitchen to build over, what can be done?

Never mention an ill unless there is a remedy, is often a good rule. Here is a remedy for this "endless steps" ill.

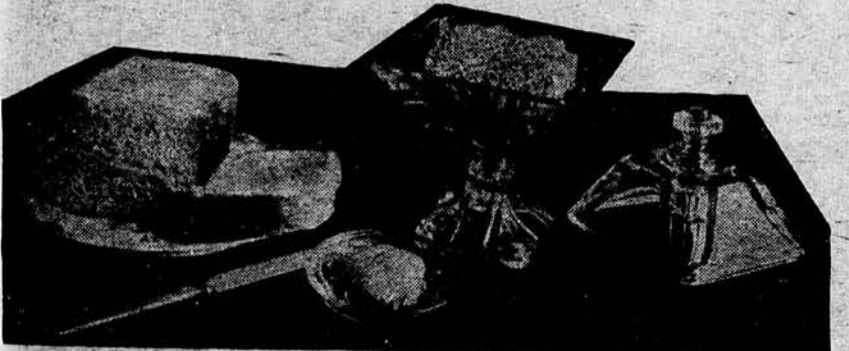
Find a table. There is often one in the storeroom or in someone's storeroom that may be bought for a trifle. Generally the table is too low. So have blocks securely fastened to each leg and to these blocks attach good easy-running box casters.

Along each end of the table place hooks for those cooking spoons, forks

and holders. It is a good idea to place a shelf beneath the top for pot covers and small receptacles for salt, pepper, tea, coffee and flour for thickening.

When a meal is in progress, draw this table in front of the stove so that everything on it can be reached without a step from the stove. All the "dishing up" can be done here without an extra step. Place the molding board and the bowl of mixture for cookies or doughnuts on the table, roll the table near the stove and save all those steps usually taken at the baking. Roll the table into the pantry or against the kitchen wall out of the way between meals. Try such a table in front of your kitchen range and you will never be without it. Alice Margaret Ashton.

THE old year is fast slipping back behind us. We cannot stay it if we would. We must go on and leave our past. Let us go forth nobly. Let us go as those whom greater thoughts and greater deeds await beyond.—Phillips Brooks.

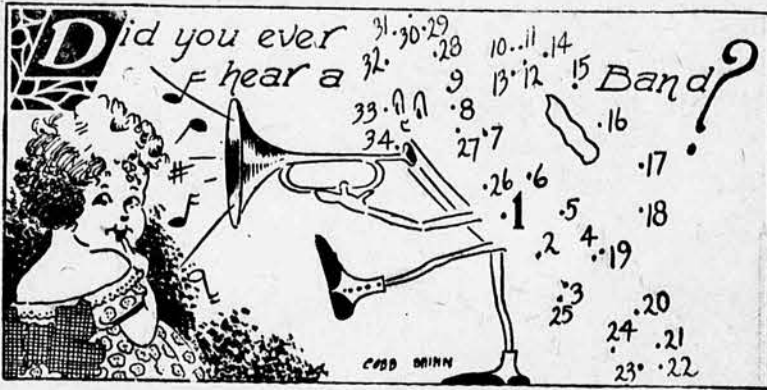


FRESH bread and honey! Where is there a person who wouldn't enjoy such a luncheon if it were set before him? Bees pay well for the time and care they require, and more farm families would enjoy the delights of having fresh honey for the table if they would try the experiment of owning a hive of bees.

IT IS DARKEST JUST BEFORE THE DAWN SO WHY NOT TAKE IT EASY UNTIL DAYLIGHT

THE OPTIMIST

Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work



Did you ever hear a Band? If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to No. 34, you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The first 10 boys or girls answering correctly will receive a package of postcards each.

Snowball and Buck

We take your paper and like it fine. I like to solve your puzzles. I live on an 80-acre farm. I have one brother and three sisters. I have 1 3/4 miles to walk to school. I milk two cows. I have a dog named Buck and a pet rabbit named Snowball. I like to play football and baseball. We have an oil well across the road from us. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. Oxford, Kan. Maurice Holman.

the term of 1924 we had a school meet and our school took three-fourths of all the prizes given. I have a spotted Shetland pony named Stub. He is 2 years old. We have 100 cattle and 75 horses and mules. Grinnell, Kan. Fred Hemmert.

Try to Guess These

- What is it that a man, no matter how smart he is, always overlooks? His nose.
- Why is an egg underdone like an egg overdone? Because they are both hardly done.
- Why are a synagogue and an orange alike? Because they are both full of Jews (juice).
- What means of communication is faster than a telephone or telegraph? Tell-a-woman.
- What is that from which if the whole is taken, yet some remains? The word wholesome.
- What is it about a house that seldom falls, but when it does, never hurts the occupants? The rent.

Fifteen in Our School

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. There are 15 pupils in our school. I have six cousins living in Topeka. Argonia, Kan. Norma Bland.

My Pony Will Shake Hands

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I enjoy reading the young folks'

page. For pets I have a little black Shetland pony about 6 months old. He will shake hands. His name is Don. I also have a little black calf named Diamond. I have a large dog named Jack and a small white dog named Toodles. I also have a large brown pony named Midge. Dorothy A. Seavall. Randolph, Kan.

An Arithmetic Problem

"Teacher said that one of those old Romans once swam across the Tiber River three times."
"Well, what of it?"
"I asked her why he didn't make it four times, so as to get back to the side where his clothes were."

Can You Do This?

— A — —
— E — —
— E — —
— — — E

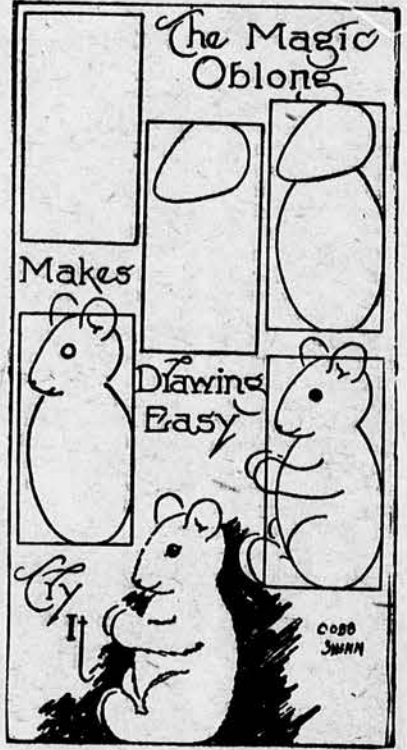
1. A kind of a light. 2. Length times width. 3. Ground corn. 4. Sickly looking.

The problem is to substitute the above dashes with letters which form words which will read the same across the columns as down the columns. The definitions of the words to be supplied are given below the dashes. A game pamphlet each for the first 10 correctly filled out squares. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Thirty in Our School

I am 8 years old and in the fifth grade. I have a cat named Puff and a dog named Mike. I go to a country school. The name of the school is Blue Mound. There are 30 in school and eight in my class. I have one

Today's Drawing Lesson



Puss-Puss

There was a young man from the city, Who saw what he thought was a kitty, He gave her a pat And soon after that, He buried his clothes, what a pity.

WITH TWO STROKES OF YOUR PENCIL MAKE ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN INTO NOTHING

1111
EASY!
NIX

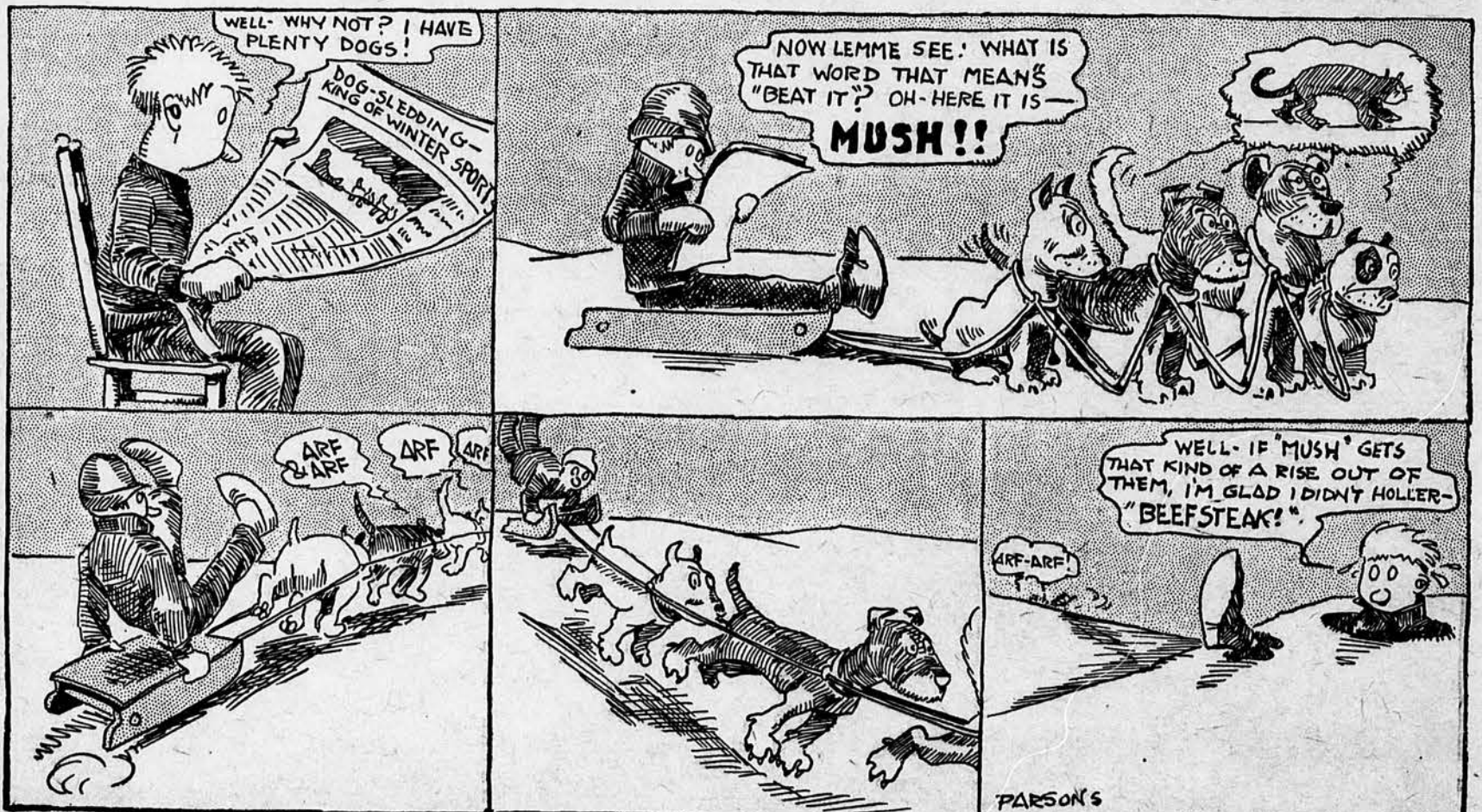
TRY THIS TRICK ON DAD

Goes to School in Bus

I live on a 640-acre farm. I am 15 years old and in the eighth grade. I live 2 1/2 miles from school but don't have to walk. A big Reo bus comes and gets us. There are 14 in the eighth grade this year. At the end of

NO ONE CAN ACCUSE ME OF BEING AFRAID OF WORK— BECAUSE I CAN LAY RIGHT DOWN BESIDE IT AND GO TO SLEEP

LAZINESS



Save Money by Ordering Clubs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Club 241K all for \$1.50
 American Needlewoman.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Illustrated Companion.....1 yr.
 Home Circle Magazine.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 People's Popular Monthly.....1 yr.

Club 209K all for \$1.40
 American Fruit Grower.....1 yr.
 American Needlewoman.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Home Circle Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 210K all for \$1.40
 People's Home Journal.....1 yr.
 American Needlewoman.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 242K all for \$1.50
 People's Home Journal.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 Mother's Home Life.....1 yr.
 American Fruit Grower.....1 yr.

Club 243K all for \$1.50
 Today's Housewife.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 American Poultry Advocate.....1 yr.

Club 244K all for \$1.35
 The Pathfinder.....1 yr.
 The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
 Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
 Good Stories.....1 yr.
 Park's Floral Magazine.....1 yr.

Offers Good for 15 Days Only
NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas
 Enclosed find \$..... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No. for a term of one year each.

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

Don't be a Pill Prisoner

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

As a departure from the old style of New Year resolves try this one: Resolved: That I will no longer be a slave to pills.

To the numerous pill prisoners who desire release from bondage I offer some very simple suggestions. Their simplicity is such that only the really intelligent reader will have the patience to follow them:

The first step is to accept the truth that constipation is merely a faulty habit that can be overcome by proper diet and hygiene without resort to any form of medicine.

Without giving a formidable diet list it is enough to say that the food should be well balanced as to variety, and should include enough "roughage" to give the intestines a good amount of waste material. Such waste is chiefly cellulose. It is found in cabbage, lettuce, spinach, fresh fruits and the coarse vegetables. One feature of proper diet is the drinking of 2 quarts of water, every day, 1/2 pint at a time.

The requisite hygiene lies in reasonable exercise and regular habits of evacuation of waste.

Let the victim cut himself off from his pill supply. Let him eat properly and not forget to drink freely. Then let him go to the stool, at a regular hour every day, regardless of inclination, and spend 15 minutes in giving the bowels their opportunity. There should be no frantic straining, for this might even retard action. Some help may be obtained from a gentle kneading of the bowels, but it is not important.

If the bowels do not move the first, the second, or even the third day, do not be discouraged. You are perfectly safe. It is quite sure there will be some movement by the fourth day, and the slight at first, it will increase until, in a few days, you will find it satisfactory, and the process of evacuation will be followed by a feeling of well being such as no artificial stool ever produced.

This advice is for the many needless victims of the pill habit. A certain small percentage of beings, perhaps one in a hundred, really ill with various chronic ailments, do need laxative medicines and are helped by them.

But Don't Overdress

I have cold sores on my lips. I get them very often. What can I do to cure them?
 John J. H.

Persons with sensitive mucous membranes and inclined to catarrh are prone to have cold sores. The basic treatment is to increase the resistance of the skin. Proper clothing of the entire body is needed, but guard against over-dressing. Once a cold sore begins, leave it thoroly alone excepting to cover it with a simple protective dressing such as vaseline, with which is mixed a little boric acid. Some are helped by a little alum instead of boric acid.

Find the Cause First

My little girl, age 3 1/2 years old, has a bad odor. I do not think it is her kidneys. I change her clothing twice a week and bathe her too. What is the cause and what can I do for her?
 C. L.

Unless the child is ill there should be no bad odor. Have her examined for catarrh. Look to her teeth. Make sure her bowels move regularly.

Comes From Eyes, Maybe

Please tell me what causes my head to ache every night. Have been troubled with it for over a year. I am a woman 36 years old.
 Mrs. K. B. J.

The first thing is to have a careful test of vision. At your age defective vision is a common cause of headache.

And Then You'll Know

In the accounts of the death of Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, one of the items that will linger in the popular mind is the story that as far back as 1908 he was examined by a group of medical experts who advised him that in view of various complications he "could not live more than a year." It seems that Gompers outlived every one of the experts. "Doctors don't know so much after all," we shall tell ourselves, regardless of the fact that, outside of newspaper stories, no doctor ever ventures to predict how long a man will live. We shall say

"Gompers did as he pleased and lived to be 74. Better wear out than go on the shelf." True enough. But why not wear without wearing out? It is much more pleasant. The reason Gompers lasted until 74 despite his tremendous activities, was because he did trust himself to a group of medical experts and as far as possible followed their advice. Our health adviser says that the moral is "Have an annual health examination."

Here's a Sorghum Record

A sorghum test was run in '24 by B. A. Reichert, 6 miles southeast of McPherson. Eleven varieties were used, each planted in a 90-rod row, of which 249 feet were used in determining the comparisons. The grain was planted on May 15 on land used for wheat the previous year. It was plowed in the spring, harrowed, and then a furrow opener was used for the planting. The varieties and the results from the test follow:

Variety	Grain Bus.
Blackhull	56.6
Sunrise	47.3
Dawn	43.9
Pink	65.6
Spur Peterita	52.7
Hegari	28.2
Kansas Orange	71.7
Early Sumac	41.8
Red Amber	60.1
Leoti Red	5.5
Reed	40.8

If you desire the results on co-operative crops tests in any part of Kansas, extending back over several years, you can obtain these from L. E. Call, professor of agronomy, K. S. A. C., Manhattan.

Invest Safely and Profitably

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

Isn't That the Truth?

From the Lincoln Republican:
 More and more the farmers are posting the sign, "No Hunting Allowed," on their farms. A few careless hunters are causing hundreds of men to lose the privilege of this great out-door sport. The farmers cannot be blamed for this action. They must protect their rights. Most farmers do not object to hunting on their farms, but they do object to careless men and boys going over the farm, taking down fences, shooting stock, and making no effort to adjust matters.

Thieves Start Packing Plant

Thieves in the vicinity of Talmo recently killed a young calf, cut it up, and carried away a part of the carcass. Jack Nutter, a farmer near Talmo, owns a fine herd of Short-horns, about 25 head. He is pasturing them on an 80-acre field 2 miles east of his farm.

Recently at night thieves drove to this pasture in a car, and started operations. A fine yearling bull calf, weighing 600 pounds, was singled out and shot twice in the head. The culprits then cut off the hind quarters, side and all, and left the rest of the carcass. Mr Nutter discovered the theft the next morning, and notified Sheriff Eastman at Belleville.

Wants "Old Time Lady"

An "old time lady," 60 years old, who likes the country better than the city, is desired by B. F. Walker of Yuma, Ariz., who has written to a Dodge City paper asking help in finding such a "partner and chum."

Let Us Tan Your Hide

MAKE IT into a warm coat or robe, cap and gloves, and save you money.

Old, reliable house—honest work—low prices.

Illustrated catalog sent free on application.

NATIONAL FUR & TANNING CO.

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HIDES TANNED

FOR twenty years our purely American Organization, headed by the real American name "Smith" has given reliable, better service in tanning hides and skins and making fur coats, robes, caps, neck pieces, etc. You save 25 to 50 per cent by tanning the hides and skins yourself. We guarantee our work.

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HIDES TANNED

and made into beautiful fur coats, robes, leather, etc. Make your hides and skins worth their full value to you. Send them to

OWNIE

The old reliable tanner will tan them for you like he is doing for thousands of others throughout the country. **OWNIE TANNING CO., 62 Market St., Des Moines, Iowa**

HELPS YOU FIGHT

Underneath every cough or cold you may be sure to find a weakened body.

Scott's Emulsion

helps the body fight valiently to overcome weakness. For the condition back of the cough—take Scott's!

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 24-36

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable, Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. **MR. C. E. BROOKS** writes of his experience with the Brooks Appliance. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain sealed envelope. **Brooks Appliance Co., 283 State St., Marshall, Mich.**



Windmill Prices Reduced

Write today for Free Catalog and reduced prices on CURRIE Windmills, Feed Grinders, etc. Big Bargains in all styles and sizes we manufacture. **CURRIE WINDMILL CO., SWEETFEED GRINDER 7th & Holliday, \$22. Topeka, Kansas.**

Capper Engraving
 WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS
 ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT. M TOPEKA-WICHITA

All for 10 Cents

This wonderful package consists of one novelty memo or note book, one Swiss warbler—a small device which will enable a boy to imitate various bird calls with great precision, one chirping cricket—a very unusual little entertainer, and five beautiful Christmas post-cards. For just 15 days we will mail the complete package to each person who sends one name and address of a boy or girl between the ages of eight and fourteen years. Enclose 10 cents to cover postage and packing. **NOVELTY DEPT., DEPK 10, 8th & Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas.**

140 Egg Incubator \$13.25
30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of Rockies. Hot water copper tanks, double walls, dead air space, double glass doors, all set up complete, ready to use. With Brooder, \$17.75—180-Egg Incubator \$15.75 with Brooder, \$22.00. Send for FREE Catalog TODAY or order direct.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 132, Racine, Wis.

Stops Roup Over Night

Amazing New Medicated Smoke Quickly Wipes Out This Dread Disease

A new treatment for roup that quickly ends this deadly scourge has been discovered by a well known Kansas City laboratory. It is a combination of special germicides and disinfectants which are burned, thus releasing powerful germ destroyers in a vaporous smoke that fowls breathe. Roup being a germ disease of the breathing organs, this new treatment goes directly to the affected parts. Results are truly amazing. The sick birds quickly get well and the further spread of the disease is promptly checked. The whole flock can be treated at night on the roost in a few minutes, and without trouble or danger. This fumigating smoke is equally effective against colds, chicken pox, diphtheria, etc. It purifies the air of the poultry house and keeps the flock healthy. It is undoubtedly the greatest boon ever offered poultry raisers.

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

20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES - \$1.00
8 ELBERTA PEACH TREES - \$1.00
8 ASSORTED APPLE TREES - \$1.00
All postpaid, healthy and well rooted stock. Catalog FREE. Box J, Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb.

Popular Clubs At Bedrock Prices

Club 222K all for \$2.15
Today's Housewife.....1 yr.
The Pathfinder.....1 yr.
Capper's Weekly.....1 yr.
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 223K all for \$1.75
Capper's Weekly.....1 yr.
People's Home Journal.....1 yr.
Good Stories.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.

Club 229K all for \$1.75
McCall's.....1 yr.
Youth's Companion (Wkly).....6 mos.
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 225K all for \$1.10
Hunting and Fishing.....1 yr.
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.
Home Friend Magazine.....1 yr.

Club 226K all for \$1.00
Plymouth Rock Monthly.....1 yr.
Home Circle Magazine.....1 yr.
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.....1 yr.
The Household Magazine.....1 yr.

Offers Good for 15 Days Only
NOTE—If you should happen not to find your favorite magazines in these clubs, make up a special club of your own and write us for our special price. We can save you money on any combination of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and any two or more other magazines you want.

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas
Enclosed find \$..... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No. for a term of one year each.

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

Who Pays?

(Continued from Page 11)

Money gives a fellow such chances," he added, sighing; "and such happiness, too, sometimes!"

"No!" She shook her head vigorously. "Not happiness! That doesn't come for money. As for opportunities—what's that on your sleeve? You've got some new signs and emblems."

He colored again boyishly. "I'm a non-commissioned officer now, that's all."

"Fine!" She had pushed aside her empty cup and was looking at him with friendly eyes. "It's better to make your way than to buy it, David."

He sighed again. "There are some things that a poor man can't reach," he said.

Nancy, who was thinking of Aunt Diantha's luncheon and Harold's failure to appear, was deaf. She discovered the pastries and thrust them across the table.

"You must eat these," she declared. "You know we're to have food conservation, and I've promised Marion Grant to sign it."

David looked at the cakes and then grimly across at her. He had not had much out of his half-hour. He wondered if—

"I had an errand this morning," he said slowly. "I was sent out with two letters for our new captain, who was here in New York, on leave, before me."

Nancy started, and he saw it.

"You mean Harold?"

"Yes. He had to take them on to General Goldsmith, at the McAlvane." Nancy sank back in her chair with an air of relief. A little flush came into her cheeks, and her eyes lit up.

That was the reason Harold could not come to her, poor fellow!

David saw the change. He looked at his watch.

"It's train-time, Miss Nancy," he said.

He was not flushed now, but very pale, and his mouth had set in hard lines. He understood.

Mr. Grampian Returns

Left to herself, Roxanna had not passed a quiet day. Coming upstairs with a cup of custard, as a special offering, Mrs. Chubb had found her moving about the rooms, touching first one piece of furniture and then another, as if testing her strength, her melancholy face still pale and haggard.

"I'm quite well," she assured her visitor. "I've felt my strength coming back for several days. I've hated to be sick and idle!"

"I wish you'd come down-stairs today," replied Mrs. Chubb kindly. "We're going to raise our service flag."

Roxanna, who was usually self-absorbed, looked puzzled. Mrs. Chubb explained.

"You've seen the service flags, haven't you? There's to be a star for each soldier or sailor from the house. Pap an' I are as proud as we can be—we've got three stars!"

"I thought," said Roxanna, tasting the custard, "that you only had a nephew."

"Peter Layman? Yes, he's my nephew"—Mrs. Chubb smiled tenderly—"but, dear knows, I love 'em all! There

are three of 'em—Peter, my own sister's boy, bless his heart, an' Lemuel Sowers, our bookkeeper, an' David Locke. I guess those stars are all inside on my heart, anyway!"

Roxanna slowly ate her custard. "It's very sad," she remarked listlessly. "I wish"—she looked up, and her eyes were tragic—"I wish I had a son—who loved me!"

"But you've got Nancy," protested Mrs. Chubb. "Aloysius an' I do think most highly of Miss Nancy."

Roxanna set aside the empty custard-cup.

"She's a stranger to me, Mrs. Chubb. It's my fault, but"—she bowed her head—"it's breaking my heart!"

Mrs. Chubb, who had her own opinion of Roxanna's past conduct, picked up the custard-cup and put it on her little tray.

"I don't think you should feel that way," she said slowly. "I think Miss Nancy's the most unselfish girl I know. Why, think of it, she could be off in the mountains now, an' she's keepin' our books to help you. She's just wonderful—that's what we think! Aloysius says she's keepin' the books fine."

"If I had my way," said Roxanna passionately, "I'd fling the books out of the window!"

Mrs. Chubb, edging to the door, was conscious of a feeling of panic.

"I want to know!" was all she said. A moment later she reappeared at the top of the stairs.

"Mrs. North, there's a gentleman downstairs to see you."

Roxanna, looking up, had the expression of a hunted creature. Mrs. Chubb saw it and was moved to pity.

"He's oldish," she explained, "an' fat; he didn't give his name."

"Please send him up," said Roxanna.

As Mrs. Chubb's head receded from view, the other woman rose and began to walk about again. She could endure this quiet no longer; it was working in her blood like a poison. Her old restlessness was coming back, her old fruitless quest for happiness, which had led her always into a blind alley.

She had broken out against her fate, she had tried to wrest something from the world that she had defied, and she had failed. The world was too much for her. At the moment she had one feeling—an intolerable sensation of failure and loss; but she was very calm when Gramplan came upstairs a few minutes later.

He was out of breath from the ascent, and he looked about the room with a critical eye. He was thinking of Judge Blair's two houses, of the comfort and luxury of Nancy's homes, and comparing them with these bare, plain little rooms, where the sunlight shone crudely on sets of cheap, highly polished cherry and violently new rugs. Gramplan's air, as he entered, said plainly:

"What a place!"

Roxanna saw it. She had stopped short at his entrance and stood with her hand on the back of a chair.

"Well, Mrs. North," he began as pleasantly as he could under her cold stare. "I've come to trouble you again."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Lime sweetens sour soil and makes it possible to grow such legumes as clover and alfalfa on that kind of land.

Cash Prizes for Poultry Letters

THE annual Poultry Edition of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze will be published January 31. This winter, as usual, it will be filled largely with "grass roots" material from readers. Won't you help us make it the best poultry number ever issued?

There will be five contests. The prizes in each will be: first, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.

Handling the Farm Flock—Please tell us briefly of the methods you use, and of your records. State what breed of poultry you have found most satisfactory.

Incubators and Brooders—How have you used these aids to modern poultry keeping? Did they pay?

Day Old Chicks—What do you think of the relative importance of day old chicks in comparison to raising 'em on the farm?

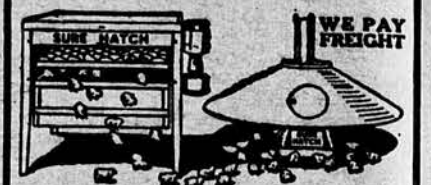
Turkeys, Ducks and Geese—What luck have you had with birds other than chickens? How have you handled them? Did they prove profitable?

What About the Money?—How have you sold your poultry and eggs? To local dealers? In exchange for groceries or other supplies? Have you shipped to a special market in the cities?

Closing Date for Contest—All letters should reach Topeka before January 17, and the sooner the better. Please address Poultry Edition Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Raise Chickens With Profit and Ease by Using SURE HATCH INCUBATORS & BROODERS

Many farmers are making more clear money and getting it quicker from poultry than any other farm product. Because of the nice profit and quick returns people are raising more chickens.



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Coolidge and the Navy

By notifying the Navy League jingoes that they have arrived at the place to get off, President Coolidge further strengthens his grip on the confidence of the country. About this time of year, when Congress assembles, it has been greeted for years by alarmist accounts of the disintegration of America's "first line of defense." This year the attack focused on the 5-5-3 ratio with England and Japan, and with the support of Secretary Wilbur, one of the ardent anti-Japanese jingoes that California frequently contributes to the Government, the Navy League has sought to stampede Congress.

The President cuts the ground completely out from under the jingoes with his statement that 5-5-3 refers to capital ships and does not imply the necessity of building a navy beyond the needs of national defense. In short 5-5-3 as a ratio does not, as Calvin Coolidge views it, imply that the American navy must maintain a parity in all particulars with the British, nor 67 per cent greater in all classes than the Japanese. No such ratio was proposed at the armament conference, which was called not to perpetuate but to stop rivalry in naval armament. For this country to engage in competitive naval construction against England and Japan would nullify the armament conference treaty and whatever was accomplished by it to halt armament rivalries.

In his attitude toward a resumption of competitive armament the President is not careless of American interests, but he is careful of national defense. In fact, the General Board bears testimony to the adequacy of the present policy of naval defense. It reports that the American navy is somewhat superior to the British in the Western Atlantic, and inferior in the mid-Atlantic or the Eastern Atlantic, while it is overwhelmingly superior to the Japanese in the Eastern Pacific but slightly inferior in the Western Pacific, or on the Japanese coasts. The armament treaty, in the words of the General Board "made it impossible for any one of the Great Powers of the world to make a successful invasion across the Atlantic or Pacific," a situation that tends to promote negotiation, arbitration and peace, and to discourage war, but a situation that provides for national security.

The President falls back on the formula of a navy adequate for national defense, and points out that naval appropriations are now about twice as great as in 1915, that naval personnel is correspondingly larger, and that there has been a great increase in fighting craft of every class. He disposes of the attack on the navy as disintegrating, rotting and going to pieces. It is maintained at a higher efficiency and with greater outlays of

money than ever before, but the Government in good faith is living up to its proposals that naval armament competition is a menace to peace and should be halted. When the President so speaks it is difficult for the jingoes to pursue their usual tactics of attributing opposition to pacifists and Reds. In his stand against naval jingoism the President reflects the intelligence of the country.

Farmers to Topeka

Farmers' week in Topeka will be January 12 to 16 inclusive. The Kansas State Farm Bureau will meet January 12 to 14, and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, January 14 to 16. The State Association of Country Fairs and the Kansas Agricultural Council will meet Wednesday of that week.

Full programs have been arranged by all organizations. Agricultural legislation, rural electrification, country life and other subjects of primary interest to farm folk will be discussed. Reduced rates on the certificate plan have been granted by the railroads from all points in Kansas and from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo. Persons who attend the meetings should obtain a certificate from the station agent at the time of buying tickets, and when this is properly validated in Topeka the return fare will be sold for one-half the regular rate if 250 such certificates are thus presented.

Fewer Kids in Chase

Chase county's school population shows a decrease of 9 per cent in the last four years, according to data compiled in the office of County Superintendent Clint A. Baldwin. For 1920 the school population was 2,240, and the latest figures show but 2,040, the rate of decrease averaging slightly more than 2 per cent a year.

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.

At Chanute January 8

The annual Chanute poultry show will be held January 8 to 10. Lee Andrews is president and Mrs. O. N. Taylor is secretary; both live at Chanute.

60,026 Folks in Topeka

An unofficial enumeration of Topeka by the Daily Capital shows it has a population of 60,026; the United States census gave 50,022 in January, 1920.

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YES, AND NOW THAT HE'S ON WE OUGHT TO GET UP A LITTLE SPEED!

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Home Friend Magazine.....1 yr.	Mother's Home Life.....1 yr.
People's Popular Monthly.....1 yr.	Home Folks.....1 yr.
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We were fortunate recently to secure a limited number of attractive flags 3x5 feet in size. They are sewed (the only durable kind) and the colors are guaranteed not to fade. One of these high-grade flags will be sent to you without cost on receipt of \$2.00 to pay for two yearly subscriptions to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. Your own renewal may count as one. Address

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And Then Winter Arrived

But There Was Far More Warning Than Harley Hatch Had Back in '88.

WINTER finally came, at the end of a fall that many men declare was the best for farm work they have ever seen. But even the cold weather arrived in as helpful a way as possible. There was a warning issued more than a day ahead of its arrival, so there was ample opportunity to get up feed and bedding for stock, and some fuel for the kitchen stove. It certainly was far different from the great storm of '88, about which Harley Hatch likes to tell, when he had not to exceed 30 minutes' warning that a blizzard was on the way.

More than this, Kansas farmers were ready for it. Most of the standing corn has been husked; here and there one can find a few acres out yet, but it isn't much. There is, of course, a good deal of shock husking to do, but that's a job which one can attend to when the weather is favorable.

In general the wheat is in fairly good condition, taking the state over, and excepting a few communities, especially in the north central counties, where the moisture of the first of December didn't come soon enough to let the plants make a good growth before winter clamped down. But by far the larger part of the crop is in mighty fine condition.

There is much activity over the state in moving all grain, especially corn. The scoopshovel buyers have been especially active; most places they have been making a noise that sounded like \$1.05 a bushel for corn in the car. And that, certainly, is the tadpole's bathrobe, after the price debacle of the last few years.

County reporters says:
Allen—Farmers are "getting on their feet" financially. No public sales this fall. There has been an excellent corn crop; it is almost all husked; average yields have been 30 to 50 bushels an acre. Kafir, 80c; whole milk, \$2.20; eggs, 44c; cream, 38c.—T. E. Whitlow.
Barber—There is ample feed for stock and plenty of moisture for wheat, which is in good condition. No public sales. Kafir topping and corn shucking are almost finished. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, \$1; oats, 65c; turkeys, 20c; hens, 11 to 15c; eggs, 48c; cream, 37c.—J. B. Bibb.
Cloud—Stock is doing well; feed will be scarce. Most of the hogs have been sold, as corn is selling at too high a price to allow them to be fed profitably. Hens are resting, and are not laying many eggs. A good many public sales are being held. Corn, \$1; eggs, 45c; cream, 32c.—W. H. Plumly.
Clay—Disease has caused a good deal of loss among chickens. Considerable road work was being done before the storm of last week. Prices at public sales are good. Merchants report an excellent Christmas trade—and there is some real estate changing

hands. Livestock is in good condition, but we couldn't pasture it on wheat, because the growth was too small. Probably 85 per cent of the wheat crop is out of the farmers' hands. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, \$1.12; oats, 70c; shorts, \$1.90; bran, \$1.65; hogs, \$8.80; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 45c.—P. R. Forslund.

Douglas—Considerable corn is being sold to local elevators. Not many hogs are being sent to market. Some farmers are butchering hogs and veal calves and selling the meat to local customers. Poultry housing for winter is receiving considerable attention.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Brown—Very little fall plowing was done. Wheat is mostly in good condition. Corn, \$1.08; wheat, \$1.45; hogs, \$8; eggs, 42c; sheep, \$14.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—There has been a lot of snow here all month; roads are either blocked or in bad condition. But little farm work is being done. Most of the corn has been husked. Feed is getting scarce and many cattle are being shipped. Wheat is in good condition.—F. M. Hurlock.

Elk—Most of the corn is in the crib, and a good deal of the kafir is threshed. Kafir, 85c; corn, 98c; fat hogs, \$8.80; eggs, 40c; butterfat, 46c.—H. S. Adams.

Ellis—Wheat is in good condition. Corn, \$1.30; wheat, \$1.47; bran, \$1.40; eggs, 45c; butter, 40c. Only one public sale has been held recently.—William Grabbe.

Gove and Sheridan—Early wheat is looking good; that sown late needed more moisture, and got it in the snow of last week. Some farmers are shelling corn. The trapping season has started. Very few public sales. Stock is in good condition. Incubators will be started early here.—John S. Aldrich.

Grant—There is a good deal of corn to husk yet, and about half the milo and kafir is threshed. Wheat, \$1.40; milo, \$1.50 a cwt.; eggs, 45c; turkeys, 20c.—E. A. Kopley.

Greenwood—Kafir made from 25 to 35 bushels an acre. Stock is doing well. Baled prairie hay, \$8; corn, \$1; kafir, 90c.—John H. Fox.

Harper—We have had plenty of moisture and good pastures all fall. The wheat acreage is about the same as last year. Cream and eggs are making a living for the folks. Eggs, 42c; cream, 37c; wheat, \$1.30.—S. Knight.

Harvey—The recent storm has required farmers to use more feed for livestock. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, \$1; oats, 55c; bran, \$1.45; shorts, \$1.75; heavy hens, 14c; light hens, 11c; roosters, 7c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—There is considerable sleet and snow on the ground; this is fine for the wheat. Some corn remains in the field; farmers are selling it rapidly. But few public sales are being held; stock prices are fairly good, except for cattle and hogs going on the market. Corn, \$1.06; hogs, \$9; oats, 50c.—F. O. Grubbs.

Jefferson—The weather is very cold, much below zero. Corn is selling for more than a dollar; there is some in the field yet.—A. C. Jones.

Jewell—Wheat is looking much better; it made a good growth in the two weeks before the storm of last week. Rough feed is scarce. Not many public sales are being held. Eggs, 50c; corn, \$1.05; wheat, \$1.48; hogs, \$8.80.—U. S. Godding.

Johnson—Corn harvesting is about finished. There is a good deal of butchering. Corn, \$1; bran, \$1.50; flour, \$4.25; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 47c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell White-law.

Labette—Most of the corn is being sold thru the Farmers Union. Some fall plowing has been done. Prices at public sales are better than they were 60 days ago. Wheat

Why Eat an Apple a Day?

BY ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

FOLKS deny themselves a delicious and valuable food by eating too few apples. There are 50 varieties of this fruit of commercial importance. How many do you know about and how many apples do you eat in a year? Apples constitute a world-wide item of the diet. They are fine for youth and old age when properly prepared. Eaten in the form of old-fashioned apple sauce or baked in a sugar pan, apples are fit for the gods. Feeding experiments conducted recently proved that the protein content is low, altho of an especially fine quality. The juice of the apple is of great dietetic value. Taken freely, the apple is a laxative and acts favorably on the intestinal tract.

Unfortunately, as is true of other fruits, some persons are sensitive to the protein in the apple. Fortunately, these are few and far between. Not only is the apple valuable on account of its protein and roughage or fiber content, but it also contains the agreeable malic acid. This is said by eminent dietitians to be an excellent anti-fermentative, preventing trouble in the intestines. The free use of apples appears to combat the tendency to acidosis.

The apple contains vitamins which are necessary to promote growth and to maintain good health.

This fruit is worthy of a more prominent place in the dietary. Usually it is regarded as a luxury to be indulged in when convenient or when it can be afforded. But apples should be considered an essential part of the menu.

Nature has so distributed the various forms of food which make a complete ration that it is necessary to include in our diet all parts of the plant—leaves, buds, roots, seeds and fruits. When this is done, we can be certain that nothing has been overlooked. You can see then that the apple is one of the plant foods which should be regularly eaten.

The apple supplies in a more palatable, tho less concentrated form, much the same food essentials that are found in roots. There are particularly the alkaline salts. We need a considerable amount of these to neutralize the acid wastes of our bodies.

In the commercial field, the apple is put to many uses. The dried apple is used in the manufacture of jams, jellies, apple butter and sweet meats in the form of candy and pastries.

Eat fruit every day, especially the apple.

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is in good condition, except where it is infested with Hessian fly.—J. N. McLane.

Kingsman—Corn is about all gathered, and it is being shelled and sold. There are but few public sales. Wheat is in good condition. Wheat, \$1.50; eggs, 40c; hogs, \$5.25.—W. C. Craig.

Kiowa—The ground is covered with snow, and a good deal of corn is yet in the field; the snow is too deep to allow men to get into the fields. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1.08.—C. T. Lockhart.

Lincoln—The acreage of wheat here is less than last year. Livestock is doing well, but there is little full feeding. There are not nearly so many hogs here as usual. We have a surplus of work horses. Wheat, \$1.40; oats, 85c; butterfat, 85c.—Fred W. Brown.

Manassah—A good deal of fall plowing has been done. Corn is about all harvested. Horses are very cheap, but mules sell better.—J. W. Cline-Smith.

Lyon—About a fourth of the corn is yet to be husked. Weather is very cold, with considerable snow. Local merchants report an excellent Christmas trade. Stock is in good condition. Corn, \$1.02; wheat, \$1.45; butter, 85c; eggs, 35c and 45c.—E. R. Griffith.

Osage—But little concentrate is being fed to milk cows, because of the low price of butterfat, which will cut production. Most of the standing corn has been husked; about half of the crop was cut. Corn, \$1.—H. L. Ferris.

Pawnee—The snow of last week put wheat in good condition for winter. About all the corn is husked; the crop is of good quality. Stock is wintering well, and there is plenty of feed. Farmers have sold most of their wheat. Local business men have been doing a good business. Corn, \$1; wheat, \$1.50; eggs, 40c; cream, 85c.—E. H. Gore.

Phillips—A snow is falling; a sudden freeze now would be hard on wheat. There will be but little corn shipped from here. No public sales this week. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, \$1; butterfat, 82c; eggs, 44c; hogs, \$5.50.—J. B. Hicks.

Reynolds—Wheat fields are in fine condition for winter, which is now here; they have not been pastured much this fall, as the plants were too small. The corn husking is all done. A little corn may be shipped into this county. Hogs are being put on the market rapidly. Some public sales are being held, and prices are good. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, \$1; eggs, 45c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Roosars—The Farmers' Union members are making some good savings by shipping in their supplies from the Jobbing Association at Kansas City, in large quantities. This means more prosperity for the folks. Wheat is \$1.55 a bushel, but farmers sold most of it around \$1.—C. O. Thomas.

Sedgewick—The recent snow has drifted badly around buildings, on the east and west roads, and has stopped corn husking. Wheat \$1.40; corn, \$1.01; barley, 85c.—T. F. Carson.

Sevier—We had a hard snow storm last week; it drifted badly. There is plenty of feed, so the stock did not suffer. The snow was quite a help to the wheat, as most of it needed this moisture.—Monroe Travers.

Trego—Wheat is in excellent condition for winter. Farmers are not very busy these days. Roads are rough, and have a good deal of snow in them. Wheat, \$1.48; corn, 95c; barley, 65c; eggs, 45c.—Charles Duncan.

Washington—Many farm sales are being held, and prices are good. Farmers are holding hogs off the market. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, \$1.04; butterfat, 85c; eggs, 45c.—F. C. Dadd.

both Ingalls and Plumb were elected to third terms. But that was before the machine got to be a complete, smoothly working institution in this state.

A Memorial From Many

The Kansas F. D. Coburn Memorial Committee desires to make this memorial to the famous Kansas secretary of agriculture a popular tribute among the farmers, and therefore is asking for dollar contributions, which it hopes will come in from at least 100,000 farmers in this state.

For more than 20 successive years Coburn held the office of secretary of the state board of agriculture by the choice of the representatives of agriculture, and was the outstanding leader of the agricultural industry of the state, giving it a fame beyond national borders. He was the best known head of an agricultural bureau in the United States, and it is not disparaging secretaries of agriculture in Presidential cabinets to say that he was more widely known than any of them during that period. His correspondence extended to Europe, to Australia and to South Africa, and everywhere he was known as "Coburn of Kansas."

Agriculture in this state owes Franklin D. Coburn this testimonial to his fidelity and his zeal and unflinching faith in Kansas land and Kansas farmers. A memorial made up from small contributions from a multitude of friends and admirers would suit the modesty of Coburn better than a memorial of large contributions from a few who set a high value on his work for this state.

The Honor to Curtis

Senator Curtis is chosen majority leader of the Senate on his merits, and no more popular choice could have been made. The affection toward Senator Curtis in Topeka was shown by the remarkable party given him at the Chamber of Commerce on the eve of his return to Washington, but there is the same personal affection for him in the Senate. He has done more

Senators more favors than any other member, and he has not discriminated. Democratic Senators will be as pleased by this honor accorded to the senior Kansas Senator as his Republican colleagues.

The new Senate leader is not, like Senator Lodge, an orator, and his leadership will not be of the oratorical kind. He seldom indulges in a speech, but when he takes part in debate the Senate listens, for no member is more familiar with the business of the Government in all its branches and departments than Curtis. He is persona grata at the White House under Coolidge as he was under Harding, and no man has been more consulted by the President. He was asked to take charge of the inaugural ceremonies of next March before he was chosen leader of the Senate. Under his leadership the Senate majority and the White House will be in harmony and there will be close co-operation.

Kansas appreciates the honor to which Charley Curtis has attained by his long and diligent service in Congress, the most extended of any man who has represented this state in either house.

Criminal Law a Farce?

I am almost coming to look upon criminal trials in Kansas as little better than farces, for neither the evidence, nor the judge, nor the jury have much to do with the actual punishment that criminals receive.

Nobody is qualified to judge, or fix, what is just and proper punishment, except the jury, or judge, who have heard the evidence during a fair trial.

But in Kansas neither the judge nor the jury has much to say about the punishment for felonies.

The indeterminate sentence law does not allow the judge to fix the punishment, but the criminal is sentenced for not less than the least, nor more than most, punishment prescribed by the statute.

When Kansas comes to realize that a political board of three men who never hear the evidence, not judges and juries, have almost complete control in fixing punishment for the most serious, the indeterminate sentence law and kindred laws will be wiped off the statute books.

—Judge C. W. Ryan, Wathena.

A vigorous, almost virulent, attack on the working out of the Kansas parole and indeterminate sentence laws is made by Judge C. W. Ryan of

Wathena, judge of the Twenty-second judicial district, in a statement just made public.

"Our laws encourage criminals," Judge Ryan declares in his opening sentence. "Our citizens have a right to be dissatisfied, and ought to be displeased, with the way the crime is dealt with in Kansas to day."

"Kansas is needlessly and uselessly making criminals, and it has been done in the name of reform."

The superiority of English justice, he then points out, is not so much due to a difference in legal machinery, as in the different use made of a legal machinery similar to our own.

"Two things have contributed greatly to the increase of crime in Kansas in recent years, especially on the part of young men, who now constitute the larger part of the criminals. These two things are the parole laws and the indeterminate sentence law."

"The public is beginning to have some appreciation of the harm that has come from the too liberal, and sometimes unwise, use of the parole laws. But the public is not yet thinking of the much greater harm that has been done by the indeterminate sentence law and other laws giving judicial power to the board of administration."

Theoretically the parole law is right, and it would be a good thing if men could be found with the necessary wisdom, backbone and judgment to administer it, without abusing it.

"On the other hand, the indeterminate sentence law is not even theoretically right, and in practice has been demoralizing and revolutionary, and has almost wiped out all punishment for crime."

White Leghorn Folks Elect

C. A. Shutt of the Broadview Poultry Farm of Neodesha was elected president recently of the Kansas Association of the National Single Comb White Leghorn Club; Mrs. George Caldwell of Oswego is vice-president, and N. R. Bickford of Oswego—late of the Argonne Forest, France—is secretary.

Power of the West

Senator Norris of Nebraska is the first Senator in the history of that state to be elected to a third term, and this as well as the new power of the West in Congress the Lincoln State Journal attributes to direct primary nominations. It is a roundabout process of reasoning that reaches finally to the primary, but the Nebraska paper's plea is that under machine nominations there were often popular revolts, so that no Senator lasted very long who received his nomination from delegate conventions, largely manipulated by small groups of professional politicians working full time on the job. It says:

"In the individualistic West, the direct primary has destroyed the political machines. Every Senator is beholden directly to his constituents. A Senator whose record is fairly agreeable to those constituents has, by reason of his acquaintance, a great advantage over a contender for his seat. As a result, the Western Senators now see longer service. Senator Norris, with the chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture, soon begins his third term. Senator Borah, a Senator of an independence which no political machine would have tolerated for more than one term, is shortly to begin as chairman of Foreign Relations his fourth term. LaFollette is now finishing 20 years in the Senate.

"Meanwhile the old guard of the East, the men whom seniority had raised to power in the past, have been dying off. The new Senators who come in find the older Western Senators camped on the choice homesteads. The direct primary puts them there."

It may be that Senator Curtis would have become Senate leader under the convention or the primary, but the fact is that he used to have to fight the Kansas political machine, which once gerrymandered him out of his district. But Kansas for 25 years and longer never gave a Senator one re-election, let alone two. Curtis is the first since Ingalls and Capper is the second to be re-elected. This happened under the primary. In the early days, however,

Santa Fe Helps Shippers

Record-breaking freight traffic handled without congestion or serious delay

Since January 1st, 1923, the Santa Fe has purchased new equipment costing over \$50,000,000, including 13,750 freight cars and 146 locomotives. It has spent \$43,000,000 additional on new shops, terminals, double track, etc.

As a result, from August 1st to November 1st, the Santa Fe Railway handled 48,395 cars of commercial freight in excess of any previous year—an increase of 9.7%—without congestion or any material delay. Notwithstanding the heavy calls, cars have been furnished practically on demand. In the few cases of local shortage, due to excessive local demand, cars have been furnished with such slight delay as to be negligible.

Four years of legislative peace and fair treatment under the Transportation Act have been a vital factor in its ability to meet satisfactorily the record-breaking freight traffic of the past two years and maintain a surplus of cars at all times, barring local temporary shortages.

Good service to the farmer is of the utmost importance when prices and crops in the aggregate are good. Inadequate railroad facilities cause freight congestion, delays, waste, and loss to everyone. The wholesaler, jobber, and retailer must carry heavy stocks and place orders well in advance, to make sure their shelves do not become bare. The farmer must store his grain and hold his livestock waiting for cars to ship to market.

In a country growing like ours it is not easy to keep pace with such growth. During the war the railroads fell behind, as their expansion had to be deferred for more pressing matters. Today they are fairly abreast of the procession. They are pressing forward on a continued program of improvement which, with a continuance of present general conditions, will steadily extend their ability to serve.

W. B. STOREY, President
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System

Farmers' Classified Advertising

Rate: 10c a word each insertion; 5c a word each insertion on order for 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words. Remittance must accompany order. Display type and illustrations not permitted. White space above and below type, 50c an agate line. Count abbreviations, initials and numbers as words. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	25	\$2.50	\$8.00
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
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24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

AGENTS

SALESMEN WANTED: PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT. Payment weekly. Outfit free. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.
NURSERY REPRESENTATIVES WANTED. All or spare time, free outfit. Write at once, Neecho Nurseries, Dept. KP, Neecho, Mo.
FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. GET three good, responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land-selling organization in U. S. Write for details, Herman Janss, 1229 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED

RESIDENT SALESMEN WANTED TO sell nursery stock. All or part time. Liberal advance commissions paid weekly. Only reliable parties who can furnish best of references need apply. Sell our quality goods that have 34 years of fair business dealing back of them. Write Wichita Nurseries, Fox B, Wichita, Kan.

EARN \$2,000 TO \$5,000 A YEAR selling Coal by the carload on our Club Plan. Be the representative of the Victory Coal Company in your locality. Sell direct from mines, saving your customers \$1.00 to \$3.50 a ton. Home Owners, School Boards, Farmers' Associations, Manufacturers, Merchants—everyone who burns coal—is a prospective customer. Big commission on every sale. No capital or experience required. A wonderful opportunity to connect with a long established, well known company and make big money. Write at once for full particulars before your territory is allotted. Victory Fuel Company, 803 Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR THE TABLE

PINTO BEANS \$5.50 PER CWT., SACKS free. Quality guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.
HOT TAMALES, CHILE AND OTHER delicious dishes. Free recipe telling how to make. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

SERVICES OFFERED

BUTTONS, PLEATING, HEMSTITCHING. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—BOOKLET AND FULL IN- structions without obligation. B. P. Fishburne, Registered Patent Lawyer, 381 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS. WRITE FOR MY FREE GUIDE Books "How to Obtain a Patent" a "Invention and Industry" and "Record of Invention" blank before disclosing invention. Send model or sketch of your invention for instructions. Promptness assured. No charge for above information. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer, 1906 Security Bank Building, directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING 5 LBS., \$1.50; 10, \$2.75; smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25; mild, 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. P. Gup-ton, Bardwell, Ky.
TOBACCO—THREE YEAR OLD LEAF, 8 lbs. chewing, \$2.50; 3 smoking, \$2.20; 8 second smoking, \$1.40. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Old Homespun Co., Hawesville, Ky.
TRY OUR OLD MELLOW SWEET FLA- vored Kentucky Natural Leaf. 20 pounds Weak Smoking, \$2.75. 10 pounds Best Smoking, \$2.85. 10 pounds Best Chewing, \$3.75. Fine Italian Briar pipe free with each order. Postage extra. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kentucky Tobacco Co., Box 754, Owensboro, Ky.

RADIO SUPPLIES

WHOLESALE PRICES ON RADIO SETS, parts and repairing. We assemble and wire sets for ten dollars. Write, Glen Ridgway, 220 Admiral Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY

FOR SALE—DELAVAL MILKER, PRICE \$250.00 complete. Geo. Gingrich, Clay Center, Kan.
SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND, CASE large steam rig. Harry Schumann, Ness City, Kan.
FOR SALE: JAMES LEFFEL STEAM EN- gine, 6 horse power, good condition, cheap. A. V. Small, Augusta, Kan.
WILL TRADE SHREDDER, FORDSON size, has not shredded to exceed fifty acres, for sheller, ensilage cutter, or small separator. Henry Rumold, Council Grove, Ks.
FOR SALE: OTTAWA LOG SAW OUTFIT, 1000 gallon storage tank, 18 inch ensilage cutter, will grind alfalfa meal. Would take car or truck one or all. What have you to offer? J. R. Howell, Alton, Kan.
ONE 30-60 RUMELY ALMOST NEW, ONE 45-65 Avery rebuild and painted like new, one 14-28 Avery new, one 12-20 Avery new enclosed gear, one 12-20 Twin City demonstrator, one 15-27 Case new, one 25x48 Rumely steel separator standard almost new, one 36x60 Nichols & Shepard almost new, one 20x36 Case steel separator almost new. We will make special low prices to move these machines before January 10. Write for complete list of machinery. Salina Tractor & Thresher Co., Salina, Kan.

HONEY

WHITE HONEY: 60 LBS., \$7.00; 120 LBS., \$13.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.
FANCY EXTRACTED HONEY: ONE sixty pound can \$7.75; two, \$15.00, here. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.
FINEST WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY, new crop. Two sixty pound cans \$14.50, one \$7.75; 30 pound can extra fancy \$4.25. Amber Strained honey \$11.50 and \$6.25 here. Frank H. Drexel & Sons, Crawford, Colo.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BEST WHITE SWEET CLOVER AT FARM- ers prices. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.
CERTIFIED SEED CORN AND KANOTA oats. Luptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
UNEXCELLED GRAPEVINES AT ASTON- ington low prices. Elliott's Nursery, Fair-land, Okla.
SEED SWEET POTATOES, 16 VARIETIES, from treated seed. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.
SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK, SEED corn 6 kinds, germinates 95%, \$3 bu.; Alfalfa 95% pure \$7 bu.; Sweet clover 92% pure \$9 bu.; Apple trees \$20-100; Grapes \$8-100; Strawberries \$3-1000; Baby Chicks \$11-100. James Wiltse, Rulo, Neb.
SEEDS—NEW CROP "KANSAS" ALFALFA \$7.00 and \$9.50 bu., also Sweet clover, Red clover, Alsike, Timothy, Sudan, Cane, Kafir, Millets, Seed corn, Soy beans, Cow peas. Lowest prices, bags free. Send for circular and samples and save money. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS \$10 AND UP, MONTHLY payments. Yotz Company, Shawnee, Kan.
TYPEWRITERS \$20 UP, EASY PAYMENTS. Free trial. Payne Company, Rosedale, Kansas.

DOGS

WHITE COLLIE AND FOX TERRIER puppies. T. L. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.
PUPPIES: MOTHER PURE BRED COLLIE, sire German Police. Males \$5.00. Waiter Lee, Dwight, Kan.
WANTED: ESQUIMAUX SPITZ PUPPIES, any quantity, about 7 weeks old. Mrs. Ben Heer, Riley, Kan.
BBA USEFUL COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, Fox Terrier puppies. Maxmewood Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.
WOLF DOGS: 3 CATCHERS AT \$40.00, 3 killers at \$25.00. Come see them work. Joe McKittrick, Wilson, Kan.
COLLIE, BLACK SHEPHERD, BROWN English Shepherd, Rat Terrier puppies. E. A. Ricketts, Route 3, Kincaid, Kan.
ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, TWO natural heelers. Also registered White Collie pups. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

FIELD SEEDS WANTED

SEEDS WANTED: Sudan, Red and Sweet Clover, Millet, Alfalfa. Send samples. Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., St. Louis, Mo.
WANTED: CANE, SUDAN AND MILLET seed. Send sample and state amount and we will make bid. Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

BLACK WALNUTS, HICKORYNUTS. Write for prices. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.
LUMBER: WHOLESALE, CAR LOTS TO consumer. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.
RUGS WOVEN FROM YOUR OLD CAR- pets. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.
ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE FROM manufacturer, 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free sample. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.
WANTED: HIDES—WOOL—FURS. SHIP- ments solicited. Quick returns. Correspondence invited. DeJarnette Hide Co., Parsons, Kan.
GOING TO BUILD? WRITE FOR FREE plan book, design sheet, and prices mixed cars lumber, shingles, moldings, sash, doors and hardware delivered any station. Quick shipments; high grades; inspection allowed. Tri-State Lumber Co., Inc., Dallas, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALFALFA HAY IN CAR LOTS. S. B. Newell, Manhattan, Kan.
FOR SALE: 30 WALNUT TREES. H. B. Williams, Emporia, Kan., Route 10.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

ANCONAS

CHOICE ANCONA COCKERELS, PRICED to sell. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.
COCKERELS FROM BEST LAYING HENS and from \$50.00 males, price \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Ks.
PENS—COCKERELS FROM WORLD'S champion laying strain with ribbon Omaha, Lincoln and other leading shows. Hatching eggs. Oakgrove Poultry Farm, Dannebrog, Nebr.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS: FOURTEEN STAND- ard bred varieties; best winter laying strains; free delivery, moderate prices, 64 page catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.
BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPING- ingtons, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Orders filled year round. Large breeds 14c; small 13c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Floyd Bezard, Manager, Maple Hill, Kan.
DAY OLD HEAVY BREED CHICKS FOR broilers. 100% live arrival guaranteed anywhere. \$12.00 per 100 less 10% on cash orders booked 30 days in advance. Pure bred chicks from state accredited flocks of all popular breeds. Free price list and illustrated catalog. Sunflower Hatchery, Bronson, Kansas.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$5.00. Roser Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.
JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. L. O. Marcotte, Palco, Kan.
JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$4.00 each. Prize winning stock. Walnut Springs Farm, Mound City, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

GIANT ROUEN DUCKS; DRAKES \$2.50 Hens, \$2.00. Mrs. E. G. Smith, Gove, Kan.
FINE ROUEN DRAKES, \$2.50; DUCKS, \$2.00. Herman Strubeing, Winfield, Kan.
STATE WINNERS, WHITE AND BROWN Chinese Geese, \$3.00. John Benda, Marion, Kan.
INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND FERRIS White Leghorn cockerels. Elbert Frazier, Fowler, Kan.
LARGE MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN Drakes \$3.00 and Ducks, \$3.00. Fred Wells, Belpre, Kan.
MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, FROM winners at National Waterfowl meet. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, Kan.
WHITE EMBDEN GESE, FROM MY FIRST prize winners at National Waterfowl meet. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, Kan.
MAMMOTH WHITE PEKINS; DUCKS, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. White Embden geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$3.50. Ethel Royer, Gove, Kan.

LANGSHANS

BIG PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN cockerels. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK- erels \$1.50. Mrs. F. W. Schaede, Yates Center, Kan.

LEGHORNS

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG- horn cockerels, heavy laying strain, \$1.00. Dena Ott, Madison, Kan.
CHOICE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorn cockerels, 6 or more \$1.00 each. E. H. Fulhage, Garfield, Kan.
PURITAS SPRINGS WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$5.00 and up. Parent stock trapped 12 years. L. A. Grenell, Abbyville, Kan.
IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGHEST egg pedigreed blood lines S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnest record 303 eggs. Choice cockerels, eggs, chix. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.
COCKERELS FROM STATE CERTIFIED "A" Single Comb Buff Leghorns, \$2.00. Won four sweepstakes this fall. Mrs. Will Fletcher, Bucklin, Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, from my 301 egg-mating and St. Louis winners, \$3.00 and \$5.00. American strain. E. G. Koch, Alden, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels; first and second prize stock at Marion County poultry show 1923 and 1924, also first prize cockerels Wichita Poultry show. Geo. A. Heymann, Burns, Kan.

MINORCAS

CHOICE BUFF MINORCAS, COCKERELS \$3.00 each. Joseph Pospisil, Ellsworth, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTONS, CULLED LAYERS, cockerels \$2.00 each. W. L. McEwen, Atlanta, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PUL- lets, hens. Owens strain direct. Hillcrest Dairy, Burlingame, Kan.
S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from my noted winning "Stay White" birds. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels. The big kind. Price \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Russel Welter, Grantville, Kan.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM— IT SAVES DELAY

Mail This to
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

Rate: 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words
Count initials or abbreviations as words and your name and address as part of advertisement

Fill This, Please

Your Count of ad.....Words
No. times to run.....
Amount enclosed \$.....
Place under
heading of.....

(Your Name)

Route

(Town)

(State)

Use this form for all Classified Advertising, including Poultry, Livestock, Real Estate and miscellaneous headings

Good Care Will Help

Sheep altho subject to fewer infectious diseases than other farm animals, are the prey of numerous parasites which exact a heavy toll. No animal is less resistant to parasitic diseases than the sheep.

A sick sheep is easily detected by the following symptoms: Loss of appetite, listlessness, dull eye, drawn-up appearance of the belly, and the seeking of an isolated place in which to lie. As with other animals, a postmortem examination is often needed to indicate the nature of the disease.

The one season of the year in which losses are likely to be somewhat heavy, unless proper care is taken, is at lambing time, the season of "the shepherd's harvest."

The first thing to consider is the ewe. Her condition is highly important. Do not let her become too fat. Give her an abundance of exercise; it does no harm. About a month before lambing time feed her some grain so she will milk heavily after lambing. Be careful about crowding her thru doors or feed racks.

For emergency use and first aid treatment have on hand the supplies named below; you may need some of them in a hurry, especially at lambing time: Liquid sheep dip for disinfectant, Epsom salt, castor oil, tincture of iodine, vaseline, nipples and nursing bottle, a metal syringe with a large and a small nozzle to be used in giving injections to ewes and lambs, and a glass graduate to measure medicines.

Keep ewes about to lamb away from other stock. Provide warm, well-bedded quarters, exposed to the sun, allowing 12 to 16 square feet of space to a ewe. It is desirable to provide lambing pens for ewes whenever possible. These should be 4 by 4 feet or 4 by 6 feet.

Closely watch the flock day and night. Indications of lambing are: The ewe lies down and gets up frequently; she is sunken in front of the hips; she refuses food, and hunts for a quiet place in which to lie.

Do not disturb the ewe so long as everything goes well, for under normal conditions she will deliver the lamb without help. If she needs help, first see that the lamb is in proper position. Normal presentation is fore feet first with head lying snugly on the feet. However, a lamb often comes with the hind feet first. When necessary to aid, wash the hand and arm well in a disinfectant solution, pare the nails, and smear the hand with vaseline. Place the ewe on her side and enter the hand gently. If the lamb does not lie in a proper position, turn it as best you can and pull gently, while the ewe labors. Be certain to keep the head coming with the fore feet. Take care not to tear the parts of the ewe. A ewe torn inwardly or falling fully to expel the afterbirth should be syringed with liquid dip, 1 part dip to 100 parts of water.

Warts on the Udder

Do you regard warts on the udder of a cow as serious? How can they be removed? Barton County. H. I. L.

Warts on the teats and udder form an annoying disfigurement as well as an obstacle to milking. While perhaps harmless themselves, they may lead to abrasions or fissures, thus exposing the skin of the animal to the invasion of blowflies or infections.

Long warts may be removed by twisting or tying a silk thread tightly about the base of the growth. The wart will eventually slough off.

Repeated applications of glacial acetic acid or other caustic to the body of the wart have been used successfully in the removal of such growths. Care must be observed, however, to restrict this treatment to the objectionable growth, as these chemicals are very injurious to healthy skin. As a precaution, the normal area around each wart may be previously coated with petrolatum or tallow. A safer treatment is to paint the warts with collodion containing 15 per cent of salicylic acid. The collodion film is removed every three days and the growth is recoated until it finally sloughs off. The simple application of castor oil at two-day intervals is also said to be effective in killing warts.

Some warts require surgery for their removal. In such cases the after-treatment consists in painting the wound once or twice daily with tincture of iodine until well healed.

This Cow Has Paralysis

We have a cow about 10 years old, and she seems to have lost the use of her legs. She has a calf about 3 weeks old. She eats and drinks as well as ever. What is the trouble? Mrs. F. C. Kingsley. Auburn, Kan.

Your cow undoubtedly is affected with paralysis, tho it is not easy to inform you of the exact cause of this trouble. The paralysis is almost always observed close to the calving period. Younger cattle usually recover rather promptly after calving. To determine the exact cause of the trouble, ask a competent graduate veterinarian to make a thoro physical examination of the animal.

Not knowing the exact cause, it is difficult to answer your inquiry intelligently. The best that I can suggest is that the animal be fed on whole-some feed, such as plenty of grain and alfalfa, that you turn her frequently every day from side to side, and furthermore that you give her some tonic mixture. For example, a mixture of 2 ounces of powdered nux vomica and 1 pound of artificial Karlsbad salts may be used. A heaping tablespoonful of this mixture should be given in the feed three times daily. If she will not take it in the feed, it must then be mixed with water and the animal drenched with the mixture.

K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

The Farmers' Union Elects

The Republic County Farmers' Union at a recent meeting elected these officers: President, G. R. Bundy; vice president, R. H. Boyes; secretary-treasurer, Charles Hanzlick; conductor, Miss Ada Durand; doorkeeper, E. E. Bowersox; executive committee, R. M. Glenn, Ed Kipper and George Bushby. R. M. Glenn was chosen as a delegate from the Republic county organization to the state convention in Salina in January.

Saw "North of 36"

About 50 of the old-time residents of Abilene recently saw a private showing of the motion picture, "North of 36" which ends at that town, when the first herd of longhorns arrived from Texas. It will come to Kansas soon. This film, which was seen recently by a representative of the editorial department of Kansas Farmer and Mail an Breeze in Chicago, should be of general interest in Kansas.

Interest Rates Will Advance?

The present credit situation is more favorable to agriculture than it has been for several years. An abundance

of lendable funds in financial centers and increased agricultural income in Kansas have combined to make funds available on easier terms. This presents an opportunity to change short time borrowings into longer term paper which will carry a lower interest rate. It is probable that interest rates will not be so low again for several years. Lyndon, Kan. E. L. McIntosh.

Good Record With Poultry

Mrs. A. H. Dowd, near Otego, Jewell county, has made a good record with her ordinary flock of 200 White Leghorn hens. In the last four years she has sold \$1,521.52 worth of eggs and chickens. From January 1, 1924 to September 1, 1924, Mrs. Dowd sold \$305.95 worth of eggs.

Fewer Sheep on Feed

About 40,000 fewer lambs and sheep are on feed this year in America than last. The estimated numbers are 5,200,000 this year and 5,240,000 in '23 and the decrease is less than 1 per cent.

Made 270 Million Gallons

Just 270 million gallons of ice cream were made last year in the United States; this was an increase of 5 per cent for the year. It is an average of 78 dishes for every person.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Percheron Horses
Feb. 24-C. E. Selbe, Phillipsburg, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
Feb. 24-C. E. Selbe, Phillipsburg, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
March 5-Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Concordia, sale manager.
Holstein Cattle
Jan. 8-Semi-Annual State Sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.
Jan. 12-Ben Schneider & Sons, Nortonville, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.
April 15-Annual State Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.
March 19-J. E. Mitchell, Wymore, Neb.
Poland China Hogs
January 27-Rose and Everett, Hemple, Mo.
Feb. 3-Harry Hayman, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 10-King Bros., Delphos, Kan.
Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 12-Breeders Sale, Beloit, Kan., Joe Lynch, Sale Mgr., Jamestown, Kan.
Feb. 16-Breeders' sale, Chapman, Kan.
Duroc Hogs
Feb. 4-E. E. Innis, Meade, Kansas.
Feb. 9-F. J. Schaffer, Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 10-G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 11-I. M. Brower, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 12-W. A. Gadtfeiler, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 13-G. B. Woodrill, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 15-E. F. Larimore, Grenola, Kan.
Feb. 18-E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 19-Kohrs Bros., Dillon, Kan.
Feb. 20-W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
March 4-Breeders sale, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale manager, Concordia, Kan.
Chester White Hogs
Jan. 26-Earl Lugenebel, Hiawatha, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
Easton Hotel, Wichita, Kan.

H. O. Peck & Son of Wellington, Kan., are building up a very choice herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. At the Kansas City Royal sale they bought a young bull and two heifers.

Ira E. Rusk & Son of Wellington, Kan., began breeding Registered Percherons over twenty years ago. They started with one mare and during the twenty years have only bought two or three mares. The herd now numbers about fifty mares and fillies and is one of the largest herds in Kansas.

P. E. Peck & Son, proprietors of the Highland Farm Holstein herd, located 2 miles west of Wellington, Kan., have built up one of the good herds of their part of the state. They now have about fifty females besides a good bunch of young cattle both bulls and heifers. In laying the foundation for the herd this firm always selected stock of the best blood lines. A big part of the herd is descended from the King Pontiac and King of The Ormsby families. The Pecks also

Livestock Classified Advertisements

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

CATTLE

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

WESTERN DAIRYMEN-FOR SALE ONE hundred seventy-five high grade Holstein cows and heifers. Seventy-five dollars car-load lots. Williams Bros., Lamar, Colo.

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

HIGH GRADE AND REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer calves. A. G. Hirsch, 414 N. Robinson, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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

RED POLL BULLS, SPRINGDALE breeding, good individuals. Tom McKinley, Alta Vista, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS, ACCREDITED herd, prices reasonable. Ray Henry, Delavan, Kan.

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

FOR SALE REGISTERED GALLOWAY Bulls. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

JERSEYS ALL AGES, BOTH SEX. MULE-foot boar. B. Kennedy, New Lisbon, Wis.

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

RED POLLED BULLS AND HEIFERS. L. W. Beem, Meriden, Kan.

HOGS

GIANT HERD BOAR STILTS ULTIMUS, grandson of Stilt. Choice fall pigs of his get and some unusually promising spring gilts, bred. Leroy D. Pierce, Linwood, Kan.

DUROC SPRING BOARS, SIBED BY \$9 lb. son of Pathfinder, Orion dams. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

O. I. C. HERD BOAR DIRECT FROM L. B. Silver. Boar pigs. Peterson and Son, Oage City, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Hogs
Spring farrow, immuned, heavy boned, Champion blood 175 lbs. \$22.50; 200 lbs. \$25.00; 225 lbs. \$30.00; 250 lbs. \$35.00. Guaranteed. Alpha Wamers, Diller, Neb.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE
Bred sows and gilts bred to Kansas Buxton. Boar pigs of serviceable age sired by Kansas Buxton \$25. Large type. EARL SCOTT, WILMORE, KANSAS.

GOULD'S CHESTER WHITES
The home of Blue Grass Model and Blue Grass O.K. Gilts bred to the above boars at \$25 and up. Immuned and guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Ray Gould, Bextord, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

AUSTIN STOCK FARM
BABY POLANDS, either sex, best of breeding, registered and crated light. Priced to sell quickly. MILES AUSTIN, BURTON, KANSAS.

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

maintain a herd of registered Duroc Jersey hogs.

Homer Drake, proprietor of Shady Lane stock farm near Sterling, Kan., established himself in the Registered Duroc Jersey business in 1919 and since that time has given his best efforts to the producing of good hogs. His plan has been one of growing into the business starting with a few good animals and culling out each year. But the hogs have been the main thing on the farm.



ALL ABOARD! for California



GOLD today in California! Magic words of '49 that sent pioneers blazing trails westward! The rush is on again today. The conductor is shouting "All Aboard." Nuggets are more plentiful now and not as deeply buried as they were in '49. Plows are turning up the gold on James Ranch, Fresno County,—gold assured by such crops as alfalfa, grains, cotton, hogs, poultry, fruits and vegetables. Prosperous dairy herds also add their income to the pile. Farmers—energetic, eager ones who are willing to put their best into their work—have ample opportunity on James Ranch. This ranch of 27,000 acres of rich, irrigated land divided into small tracts is procurable on a basis of one-tenth down and a long time in which to meet the balance on the principal.

Prosperity Laden James Ranch Where Water Never Fails

The irrigation system for James Ranch, canals from Kings River supplemented by water electrically pumped from deep wells, is infallible. The farmer is not dependent upon rainfall or storage water from reservoirs. Thru the period of drouth this year ditches in James Ranch ran full to capacity. Farmers welcomed the sunshine and grew bumper crops.

And blessings do not come singly in James Ranch. Climate, soil, controlled moisture, convenient markets, transportation by rail and concrete highways all combine to make farming there a highly profitable industry.

Big yields are the common thing. Alfalfa runs from 6 to 10 tons per acre, prunes are good producers, grape vineyards are proving successful. Dozens of crops in addition to dairying, poultry, honey bees and family fruit orchards add to incomes and comforts.

Join the westward excursion and inspect James Ranch for yourself. No hardships such as accompany pioneering expeditions are met with, and revenue is derived from the farms without waiting years for it. Remember that only a very reasonable initial investment is demanded.

"It is a going proposition from the outset," says C. L. Seagraves in the November issue of The Earth, official publication of the Santa Fe Railway Company. Mr. Seagraves is general colonization agent for the Santa Fe and he knows James Ranch and what it offers.

This project has also been submitted to the Real Estate Commissioner of the State of California and the title, water, and methods of sale have been approved by him.

A Happy, Homey Place

Sunshine and growing crops the year 'round make James Ranch an ideal place for home building. More than half the project is now dotted with farmsteads, small orchards and growing crops.

Consolidated schools, churches of practically every denomination, and easily accessible business centers are provided. In San Joaquin a creamery handles dairy products which are produced in such quantities on James Ranch.

Good outings, the privilege of a day or so away from home and work, is a common thing to James Ranchers. Within a few hours' ride of the Pacific, and less than half a day's trip from the mountains, including the Yosemite Valley, these folks are not stinted on good scenery and the opportunity of pleasure jaunts. Fresno, the county seat, is only a few miles distant.

Your Chance Now

100 good farm families are wanted on James Ranch Now. The farms are of highest fertility, easy to work and big producers. The climate permits crops to grow every month in the year and the steady rotation of grains and vegetables keeps the soil continually built up.

This is a big opportunity for alive, up-to-the-minute farmers who can equip their places. Your banker or any banker in Los Angeles, San Francisco or Fresno can recommend Herman Janss, vice president and managing director of the James Irrigation District Lands, for his honesty and integrity. Write him fully.

Herman Janss

1107 Transportation Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send This Coupon Today

Write to me today, or send coupon, for our big illustrated book with full details of our exceptional offer on these sure-crop farms. We make it easy for you to inspect these farms before buying.

Herman Janss, 1107 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.
Please send me without obligation, full information about your lands. I think I am the kind of a farmer you want and that I can equip a farm.

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Better Markets
Greater Comfort



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