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KANSAS FARMER

AND

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 63

October 31, 1925

Number 44



Here in Kansas

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Here's  why

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DEALERS—
Write for
Exclusive
Franchise
Proposition

The Soil is in Fine Condition

And so the Wheat is Making a Much Better
Growth Than Usual

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER a week of clouds and light showers a real rain fell. In all, the week gave us more than 1 inch of rain, just what the newly sown wheat needed. It has been years since the soil has been in better condition for wheat than it is this fall. The long dry spell pulverized the ground, and then came rain in plenty to moisten it. A letter from Vermont tells of snow drifts 4 and 5 feet deep; is this the advance guard of a long, cold winter? As the Indians used to say, "May-beso." Prairie grass growth has been checked by the frost, but bluegrass is coming right along, and some of the pastures are providing more feed than they did last summer. Cattle are yet out in the pastures and look well, especially when we consider the dry summer. Hay prices are advancing again, and hay men look for brisk markets with good prices during the coming winter.

Alfalfa is Doing Well

A recent trip to Emporia, 30 miles away, disclosed a wheat acreage of perhaps 25 per cent more than was sown one year ago. The road to Emporia lies for 20 miles up the Neosho Valley, and here wheat is always one of the main crops. The land being sown all appeared to be well fitted. The folks are never in a hurry to sow in this valley; wheat always comes on, and does well if sown any time in October. We saw a number of fall sown fields of alfalfa, in all of which a good stand appeared to be secured. Much of this alfalfa had been drilled, and that showed an especially good stand. The growing alfalfa did not seem to be hurt by the frost, and on many fields a late crop will be cut; some fields were in the windrow. Good alfalfa hay seems likely to bring a high price this winter as compared with what has been received for it since 1920, and the Neosho and Cottonwood bottoms have a large surplus. Corn is a good crop in the valley, but the heavy yield expected was cut down by a dry September. I should guess that the valley as an average would make about 45 bushels of corn an acre; the uplands about 20 bushels.

Calves Sell For \$35

We culled the cattle this week, selling off the old cows and those which always seemed to keep thin when the others were doing well. We took out six head of cows, and what was left looked much better for the draft. We hated to part with one old cow, but she was 14 years old and it was more humane to let her go than to allow her to die by inches here on the farm. Cows and horses are as old as their teeth; if it has good grinders a horse 25 years old may really be younger than one 18 years old which has a poor mouth. Many cows which are getting along in years and which remain persistently thin do not have teeth; a neighbor sold an old cow at the same time we did which did not have a tooth in her head. It is much better to dispose of such stuff than to let it remain on the farm and literally starve to death in the midst of plenty. Buyers are paying about \$25 for the average canner cow, and in many instances the calf which that same canner has raised this summer is worth more than the cow. Calves which have run with the cows are bringing from \$25 to \$35, and more than the usual number are being sold.

Johnson is Popular

The main job on this farm during the last week has been manure hauling. We will soon have to bring the cattle in from pasture, and we would like to have the yards all cleaned up before they come in. The tramping the manure gets after the cattle are in makes it much harder to handle, and if the stock are fed in the yards the refuse feed is trodden in, and that makes the work harder yet. At intervals we would dodge into the house to find out what the radio was saying

about the Washington-Pittsburgh battle for the baseball championship. Great interest is taken in these games; few folks cared much which side won except that all wished to see Walter Johnson win the games he pitched. Walter was born in this part of the state, on a farm between Iola and Humboldt, and still makes his home on a farm near Coffeyville. Like the late Christy Mathewson, Walter is clean and decent and a gentleman, which, most of us are glad to note, is becoming the fashion in baseball. The radio is creating more interest in clean sports than formerly was exhibited when we got the belated results two days after the game.

Would Sugar Making Pay?

A former Kansan, who has moved back to his boyhood home in Kentucky, writes to say that he has 1,000 good hard maple trees on his farm, and he would like to know if it would pay to rig up for sugar making. If a man had this number of fine, thrifty maple trees which had never been tapped up in Vermont or New Hampshire they would be money makers. What they will do in Kentucky I do not know. What I fear is that the season when sap would run would be too short there. Even in Northern Vermont within a mile of the Canadian line the season is often too short to be profitable. To rig up a sugar place of 1,000 trees with metal buckets, a good sugar house, an evaporator and probably a sugaring off arch would cost considerable money. Residents of that part of Kentucky ought to know about how long sap runs there in the average season; if there is a good average run for three weeks it probably would pay to rig up; if not, the chances for a profit are doubtful. If our friend has a good market for sirup it might pay him to make that instead of sugar. He has an advantage over Vermont sugar makers in being able to get help for \$1.25 a day, and the help board themselves; in Vermont help gets three times those wages.

Don't See Farmer's Dollar?

Folks who are pushing the "permanent" road issue and who wish not only to expend all the gasoline taxes on tourist roads, but also to bond the state to build still more, have a great deal to say about the "tourist's dollar." Isn't it possible that many of our towns are so intent on getting that dollar that they miss seeing the farmer's dollar altogether? The true interest of any country town lies in making it easy for the farmers to get to that town; for every dollar the tourist may spend with them, the farmer spends 25 and perhaps I am not going far out of the way to say 50. This was brought forcibly to my mind by watching the country folks buying their winter clothing and supplies in Emporia this week. If the county roads, the farm roads if you will, had not been in good condition, these farm people would not have been buying in Emporia; they would have been at home waiting for the mail carrier to plow thru the mud so they could send an order to some mail order house. Don't let city propaganda fool you on this road proposition; what country folks want is a good road to their home town and the money they are paying in taxes should be used to build such roads.

Using acid phosphate does not increase the lime needs of the soil; on the other hand, liberal applications have been found to lessen the amount of lime needed for clover and alfalfa.

A Big Royal Again

The American Royal Live Stock Show will be held November 14 to 21 at Kansas City. It is probable that this will be the greatest show, both from the standpoint of exhibits and attendance, ever held there. The management has offered \$75,000 in prizes \$10,000 more than last year. There will be reduced rates on all railroads

Development of Motor Transport a Process of Necessity

By R. B. Campbell
An Interview with M. N. Beeler

THE use of motor trucks and passenger busses developed thru a process of necessity." That is the way R. B. Campbell of Wichita, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Arkansas Valley Interurban Railway Company, explains the growing popularity of motor transportation. "If the other agencies in the field had been delivering the service required by a rapidly developing civilization, the truck and bus never would have come into serious competition with the railroads," he continued.

"The time is past when we can remedy the situation by sitting around and damning the trucks and busses. We did that for three or four years, and folks continued to use them. Then we saw the light. It was transportation that our patrons wanted, and they didn't care whether it was furnished by electric, steam or gasoline power. We realized that we couldn't lick the motor transportation systems by lamenting our lot, so we did the next best thing. We made the motor bus an adjunct to our electric railway business.

"That is what all of the short line railways will have to do; and the other carriers, the big railroads, in my opinion, will have to do likewise or sacrifice their short haul business and concentrate on long passenger and freight shipments. A railroad friend of mine told me not long ago that his road was earning 20 cents a passenger mile between Wichita and one of the towns in an adjoining county. The cost of operating trains is 90 cents a passenger mile. I am sure that his road could place a motor operated unit on the line and reduce the cost to 30 cents. At present a passenger bus line is taking most of the business. The trouble is that the road has refused to recognize motor transportation. If rail service between the two towns had been adequate the demand for busses never would have justified their operation."

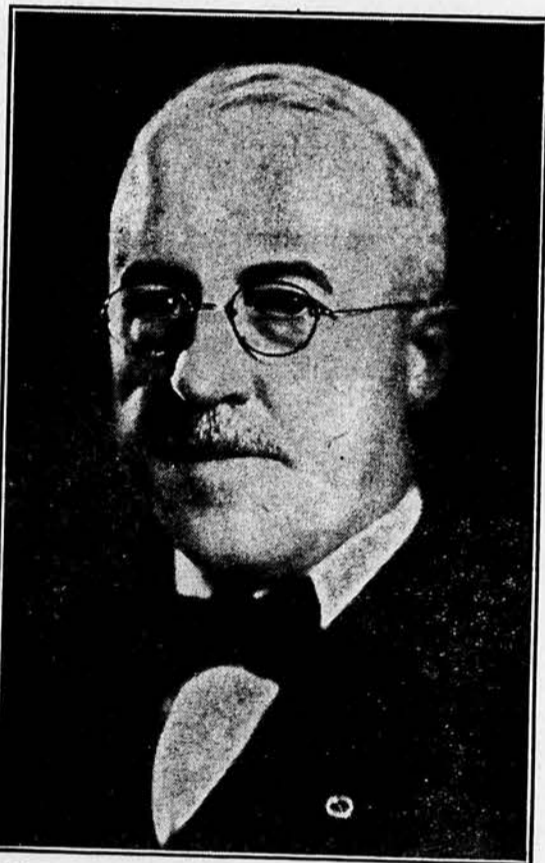
A Question of Service

Mr. Campbell paused a moment to draw a railroad map of South Central Kansas. With heavy black dots he represented Wichita, Hutchinson, Newton and Salina.

"Here's what happened," he began, as the map was completed. "We were operating 13 passenger and two freight trains each way between Hutchinson, Newton and Wichita. Anybody would realize that was adequate service. Then a fellow up here at Salina started operating a bus line to Wichita by way of Newton. There was no denying the necessity for cross state transportation as far as Newton, but on to Wichita the interurban could handle the traffic. About the time the last legislature passed the bus bill, with its 'convenience and necessity' clause, we bought the Salina-Newton-Wichita bus line, organized a subsidiary company and applied to the public service commission for a certificate. That body ruled that the bus line was not necessary from Newton to Wichita.

"The same thing happened with respect to bus service between Wichita and Hutchinson on thru passengers, and between Winfield and Arkansas City. Wherever railways and interurbans are giving adequate and dependable service the Kan-

sas law says they shall be protected from ruinous bus competition. I believe that is a wise provision. There is a broad field for the bus and truck in undeveloped territory. Let motor transportation go into the lean fields and develop them. But even in this case they should be subsidiary to the railways or other established transportation systems. They should deliver their passengers at their terminals to the other carriers. Take the case of a Junction City man for instance. He desired to run passenger busses between that town and Wichita. But the certificate of convenience and necessity was obtainable only so far as Newton. There he delivers his Wichita passengers to our electric lines. He is better off and so are we than if he operated thru to Wichita. The business is now no more than enough to maintain adequate service; the best he could do would be to take some of ours. That would not leave enough for either and the community would suffer.



This is R. B. Campbell, Who Speaks to You This Week on Transportation, One of the Most Important Subjects That Confronts the Country

"We are operating, as the Arkansas Valley Transportation Company, a fleet of passenger busses between Newton and Salina, Wichita and Winfield by the way of Wellington, Wichita and intermediate points on the south side of the river to Hutchinson. This last line is only an experiment to endure 90 days to see whether the business will justify its continuance. We cannot sell a passenger a thru ticket because that would bring the bus line in competition with the interurban."

Mr. Campbell paused a moment for reflection. Outside a rain was falling. He crumpled the impromptu railroad map and tossed it into a waste basket.

"We didn't go into the motor transportation business because we wanted to," he began again. "We did it to protect our established lines, to make them supplementary rather than competitive carriers. We are serving 250 miles with busses and covering 1,500 bus miles a day. That is in territory which was served inadequately before. Our busses are working up a small package express business and carrying a few newspapers. The papers are going to people who have been unable to get their news the day it was printed. Those papers are going to develop more business between the towns we are serving and for the electric lines we are operating.

Helps Country Merchants

"Naturally the small town merchants will become alarmed. But they were alarmed when the electric lines were established. Eventually they came to realize that the interurban service was an advantage to them. They changed but did not hurt their business. Country merchants found that residents of the small towns went to the cities for their high priced merchandise, which relieved them of the necessity of keeping small lots of such stock on their shelves. On the other hand the interurban standardized his business. It was a real convenience in the delivery of goods. He found he was able to keep fresher stocks and move his standard goods more freely. He can telephone his order to a wholesale house in the morning and sell the goods from his shelves that afternoon. The same conditions will result from the operation of motor busses.

"Motor transportation is here to stay, whether the railways recognize it or not. It is more flexible than either the steam or electric lines. It requires no expensive investments in roadbed, no poles, power plants or heavy expenditures for labor. It is the ideal means of transportation for lean territory which will not or is not yet ready to support a more expensive and more dependable form of transportation.

"But I believe motor trucks and busses should be operated by transportation men. It is their job, and the sooner they recognize it and take it into their systems the sooner their troubles will be remedied. They cannot eliminate motor competition by fighting. It is too useful. What they should do, and this applies to street railways as well as country going lines, is to realize that they are in the transportation business, and adopt any facility that is available for moving people and goods from one place to another."

Is the Farm Price Trend Upward?

WHAT will be the future trend of Kansas farm prices? Can the average level continue upward? If not, when will the turning point come, and why, and how? Would one be justified in increasing production next year?

That first question, by the way, would be a good one to debate in the country literary societies this fall.

Perhaps the best way to get at the whole set of questions would be first to examine business conditions in general.

Which brings us up at once to the answer that they are doing very well, thank you.

But like some other economic questions, it may be best to get further details, instead of accepting the "all's well" answer without any qualifications.

On the optimistic side, and in further support of the Pollyanna attitude, we find that freight car loadings have broken all records this fall, with several weeks when the cars filled were well above 1,100,000. Bank clearings and deposits have reached immense totals—which is natural in view of the vast freight shipments, high commodity price levels, and the keen tone of business in general. There has been little unemployment. Foreign affairs have been going along very well, except for the delay in the funding of the French debt, which was to be expected anyway. The Dawes plan is really working, and some progress is being made in the direction of taking Germany into the League of Nations. Exporters and business men in general have more confidence in the

foreign situation today than at any time since 30 days before the World War started in 1914.

The steel business is picking up. There is a little more activity than usual with the soft coal mines: the business of the operators has been helped a little by the strike in the hard coal counties in Pennsylvania. By the way, nobody seems to be taking this strike very seriously, except the strikers and the owners. Most of the consumers seem to be shifting to other fuels. While it might be difficult to trace the actual help which this strike has given to the coal business in Kansas, it is safe to say that it has resulted in a roundabout way in some additional orders.

Except for this hard coal strike, a 10 per cent cut in wages in the textile plants in New England some time ago, and a scattering report here and there of unemployment, business seems to be going ahead in a mighty fine way, with high wages and reasonably full employment. The security markets have indicated by their high levels a confidence in prosperity: it is presumed that the Wall Street market will reflect a change in business conditions about six months in advance.

But the gloomy boys have a few things to point to, also.

They make the most of any arguments available in regard to the coal strike and the wage cuts. Then they point to the fact that production has been speeded up, and express the belief that the world cannot continue to absorb the products of American factories and farms as fast as they are being produced, and certainly not at present

prices. And then they declare it is time to put the brakes on production.

However, here is one argument which the crape hangers avoid: it is an axiom in economics that if the right number of people are employed in the different lines of work, and the channels of distribution are kept open, there can be no such thing as overproduction—the only possible result of increased production is to raise the standard of living for us all.

Naturally that would be the ideal state of society, and it may never be reached, exactly, but progress has been made in that direction, which probably explains why we have the highest standards of living in the United States which the world has ever seen. In no other place do you find the modern homes and farm machinery and radios and motor cars and everything else which goes to make up the physical equipment required in this fast age that we find in America.

And so most men are inclined to take an optimistic view of conditions. The average of opinion seems to be that unless war or some other calamity arrives, general business, while it will have slight ups and downs, should be reasonably prosperous for several years.

If a Kansas farmer accepts that viewpoint, it obviously follows that his problem is to adjust his business from time to time so he can make the most profit from this prosperity.

Probably the men who will do the best will be those who follow a diversified system, and keep

(Continued on Page 21)

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THE work of spiritual unification," says President Coolidge, "is not completed. Factional, sectional, social and political lines of conflict yet persist. Despite all experience society continues to engender the hatreds and jealousies whereof are born domestic strife and international conflicts. But education and enlightenment are breaking their force. Reason is emerging."

That sentiment expressed by President Coolidge of course does not accord with the opinions of those who believe that the world is going to destruction at a fast trot, or to use a more modern simile, in a high-powered automobile or airplane, but I believe it is true. Our present governments may be succeeded by other governments, but if so they will be better than the governments we have now. I believe that man, and all life for that matter, started from a very lowly beginning, and gradually has been developing to a higher order thru the ages.

This progress has been slow, almost inconceivably slow, but there has been progress. At times the pendulum seems to swing backward, and for the time being does swing backward, but progress has only been delayed, not forever killed.

Still it does seem that men ought to have more sense than they do.

Rests Only on Force?

THE foundation on which international affairs now rest," says Senator Borah, "is force. All else is incidental and subordinate." That sounds like wisdom, but as I read it I find myself wondering what this brilliant Senator means.

Does he mean that there is no such thing as international friendship? If that is what he means then why is he asking for international conferences and disarmaments?

I have great admiration for the remarkable ability of the Senator from Idaho, but I have difficulty in understanding him.

The republic of Chile, South America is undertaking to build a great navy. Why? Chile is a small country; it can never hope to be more than a third-rate power. If this navy is intended to insure protection against first-class powers then it is futile, for it is impossible for as small a nation as Chile to build a navy equal to the navies of the United States, Great Britain or Japan. If any one of these nations contemplate attacking the little South American republic they will not be checked by its navy or its army. On the other hand, it is in no danger of attack from any third-class power. The building of a navy is merely national folly and a burden to the taxpayers of Chile.

For a small nation to depend on armies and navies for protection is like going among professional gunmen armed with a .22 pistol. It is not big enough for defense, but is large enough to furnish grounds for a quarrel.

Worth \$600; Owes 7 Millions

IT IS useless now to sneer at women for lack of business ability. Mrs. Grace Leathe of Chicago has just filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy, listing her assets at \$600 and her liabilities at 7 million dollars. Now I insist that any woman who on a capital of \$600 can accumulate debts to the extent of more than 7 million dollars must have great business ability. No common plug of a man could do that; he might pile up debts possibly to the extent of a few thousands of dollars, but could hardly conceive of schemes that would enable him to borrow 7 millions, or get credit in any other way to that extent.

Probably the Balkans are going to get up another war. Greece has just issued an ultimatum to Bulgaria for the killing of Greek officers and men by Bulgarian troops on the Greek frontier.

There is an old saying that all things come to those who wait—if they wait long enough. Fifty years ago a fisherman by the name of Carr and his wife settled on the desolate sandy shore of Lake Michigan where the great manufacturing town of Gary is now located. At that time this land was not worth anything, and so the fisherman and his wife were not disturbed. Undisputed possession for 15 years gives title, and so by virtue of this old squatter law the Carrs became the owners of this stretch of sand, altogether 200 acres.

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

Finally there came a time when the great American Steel Company wanted land on which to locate their mills, and they decided to build the great mill and town on the land owned by squatters' right by the Carrs. Maybe at the suggestion of lawyers or maybe on her own suggestion Mrs. Carr, widow of the fisherman, started suit to recover the value of this land, which had become worth in the meantime over a million dollars. The litigation has been going on now for 19 years.

Ten years ago Mrs. Carr won her title to 157 acres, and the other day won again, this time title to 43 acres. I do not know how much she has to pay her lawyers. I imagine they will get at least as much out of the suit as the widow, but at that she is doing fairly well if she cashes in a half million on 200 acres of sand dunes that were considered so worthless 50 years ago that nobody cared who owned them.

If you happen to stop at a New York hotel, no matter what the rates are, you will feel impelled to give tips to the waiters. Do not imagine, however, that you are bestowing a gratuity on the poor and needy. The New York hotel waiters who

The Marine's Hymn

(Have you ever wondered just what sort of fellows the "leathernecks", or "devil dogs", in other words the United States Marines, who stopped the Prussian Guard at Belleau Woods, are like? Well, here's their song. Only the third verse is new. The rest of it, and especially the famous line, "From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli," has been a part of the United States Marine Corps for more than a generation.)

From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli,
 We fight our country's battles, on the land as on the sea,
 First to fight for right and freedom and to keep our honor clean,
 We are proud to claim the title of "United States Marines."

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze from dawn to setting sun;
 We've fought in every clime and place where we could take a gun.
 In the snow of far-off northern lands and in sunny tropic scenes
 You will always find us on the job—the United States Marines.

When we were called across the seas to fight for home and right,
 With the spirit of the brave and free we fought with all our might.
 When we helped stop the German's drive they said we fought like fiends,
 And the French rechristened Belleau Woods for United States Marines.

Here's health to you and to our Corps, which we are proud to serve;
 In many a strife we've fought for life and never lost our nerve.
 If the Army and Navy ever look on heaven's shining scenes,
 They will find the streets are guarded by United States Marines.

have been in the business for some time are rich, or if they are not it is their own fault. Not long ago 60 of these waiters joined in a little friendly meeting at one of the New York restaurants and were held up by six bandits and robbed of \$12,000 in money and jewelry. More than \$1,000 was taken from one waiter, most of it presumably the result of one evening's pickings from wealthy fools who patronize the fashionable hotels and restaurants. Many of the waiters have to pay large income taxes, and could "buy," several times over, the

average patron who digs up a generous tip after he has paid about three prices for his meal.

Shall we blame the waiters? No, they are dealing with fools who are soon parted from their money. The whole tipping business is the result of a union between moral cowards and fools. The average man does not give up a tip because he feels grateful for superior service; the fact is that he has not had superior service, but he is afraid of the waiter and also afraid that he will be pointed out as a rube and tightwad if he fails to dig up.

It is a surprise to most of us to learn that the hen had never started business in Spitzbergen until last week, when the laying of the first hen egg was celebrated with becoming ceremonies. Several speeches were made, the hen that laid the egg making the first address.

The trouble with Spitzbergen has been that they have six months night up there and six months day. The American hen does not lay eggs at night. She is willing to work during the day, but in her opinion the night was intended for roosting and sleep. Then it has not been her custom to lay more than one egg during the day. She could lay more, but does not desire to break her rule.

However, she can be fooled. The Spitzbergers discovered that by a carefully devised system of electric lights the hen could be made to believe that it was daylight, and according to her custom she laid an egg and announced the important fact to a waiting world, then the lights were turned off and the hen assumed that the day was over and went to roost.

In some respects the hen is pretty smart, but she has no head for mathematics. She cannot figure time, and therefore can be fooled by artificial lights. Daylight is her regular time to lay an egg, and artificial daylight fools her.

The fraud will work all right if the poultry raisers of Spitzbergen do not get greedy and work the hens to death.

Truthful James on Turtles

SPEAKIN' of this new fad of racin' land turtles," remarked Truthful, "I suppose these guys down at the 101 Ranch think they are pullin' a new stunt. The fact is that the business of trainin' terrapins was a regular sideline at XX-Z Ranch in Wyoming 40 years ago.

"Rattlesnake Pete, who worked on that ranch for years, was the most expert terrapin trainer there was in the territory of Wyoming. He had a regular gift of gettin' the confidence of terrapins. You may think a land terrapin had no ear for music, but when Rattlesnake Pete commenced to 'yodde' every land terrapin within a quarter of a mile would stop and cock its ear to listen.

"If Pete kept on singin', in a short time he would have a reg'lar procession of terrapins followin' him across the prairie. That put an idea into Pete's head, and he commenced trainin' a flock of terrapins to do a large number of stunts. He trained them to run races, dance, stand on their heads, turn handsprings, and drive either tandem, two abreast or four abreast. It is really surprisin' how much a turtle can pull when properly trained.

"In addition to the reg'lar turtle runnin' races Pete organized a pullin' contest. He hitched a hundred full grown terrapins to a heavy freight wagon, and pulled it across the prairie for several miles. He drove them four abreast, 25 teams with lines fastened to the leaders. Them reptiles obeyed Pete perfectly. When he hollered 'Gee' they would swing to the right, and when he hollered 'Haw' they would swing to the left. When he hollered 'Whoa' they would stop and when he cracked his whip and yelled 'Gidap' they would break into a trot.

"In the evenin' after he had unhitched them and fed them, it was a touchin' sight to watch them gather about Pete and listen to him sing. I have heard him sing some plaintive song, and many of the terrapins would become so affected that the tears would roll down their cheeks till the ground around where they were gathered would get so damp that it looked as if there had been a rain.

"When the evenin' entertainment was over them terrapins would show their appreciation by comin' up one by one, each putting up a flipper and shakin' hands with Pete. That was their way of biddin' him good night.

"But you ought to have seen the crowd of terrapins Pete trained to dance. He started 'em on the old square dance, teachin' them first the calls, and after that he trained 'em on the waltzes and other round dances.

"It was a curious sight when Pete would call out 'All promenade' to see them terrapins two by two join flippers and race around, keepin' perfect time to the music.

"When Pete finally left the XX-Z Ranch the terrapins were just naturally heartbroken. They refused to eat and pined away and died until there wasn't more than three or four left. One of the other cowboys wrote to Pete about how the terrapins were mournin' for him, and blamed if he didn't hike back to the ranch. When he was near the camp he commenced to 'yodel,' and the few remainin' terrapins were just wild with joy. But the sudden reaction from despondency to extreme happiness was too much for them. Every one of 'em burst a blood vessel and died as a result. Rattlesnake Pete was never the same man afterward."

Do They Wish to Do Right?

OUR industrial system grew out of slavery, and while it has been a vast improvement on the former condition it has inherited some of its faults. Under the slave system the master was the absolute dictator. The slave had no rights and no privileges except such as his master saw fit to give him. Some masters were naturally kind and gave their slaves better treatment than others, but the kind master regarded this merely as a humane concession on his part, not a right to be demanded by the slave.

Speaking generally the interests of the slave and his master were felt instinctively by both to be antagonistic and irreconcilable; the master's interest was to get as much service as possible out of his slave, with as little cost as possible to himself. The slave, on the other hand, robbed of his natural right of freedom and of his own earnings, instinctively felt that it was to his interest to give as little service as possible.

Of course natural feelings sometimes affected this relation. Both the master and slave were human beings with the same natural feelings, though the law did not recognize this fact. So it happened that between master and slave there often grew a feeling of friendship and affection that had a modifying effect on their lawful relationship. But when we remember that it has been only three-quarters of a century since the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States gave utterance to the judicial opinion that a slave had no rights which either his master or any other white man was bound to respect, we can realize the utter injustice and infamy of the slave system.

When slavery was abolished and the relation of employer and employe succeeded that of master and slave, there was carried over into the new relation the fundamental idea of the old; viz.: that the interests of the employer and employe were antagonistic and irreconcilable.

Their Interests Are Mutual

THAT conception of the rights of employer and employe has worked untold harm; it has resulted not only in a vast amount of strife and bloodshed but it also has greatly hindered the development of industry and the accumulation and distribution of wealth. While the employers and the employed differed widely in

their conception of their respective rights, they agreed apparently on the one proposition that their interests were antagonistic and irreconcilable.

Workers organized, not for the purpose of more efficient production but to retard production. Employers organized and based their organizations on the theory that the owner of property has the right to unlimited control of that property; that he had the right to get labor at the lowest price the necessities of the laborer would compel him to accept. Naturally the workers replied that they must live, and that they must organize and by force compel the employers to pay them living wages. They fought for shorter hours because that meant decreased production per man, and therefore the necessity for the employment of more men and women in industry.

The employers steadily resisted the shortening of the hours, and for the same reason that the workers demanded them; they figured that it would decrease production per man, and therefore increase the cost of production and interfere with their profits.

This attitude on the part of employers and employe was simply a hang-over from slavery, a false idea but a natural one. Gradually a few employers and a few workers began to realize the fallacy of this kind of reasoning. They began to recognize a truth that ought to have been evident from the beginning, and this was that an intelli-



High Prices for Butterfat Have Again Awakened a Real Interest in Dairying All Over Kansas

gent, willing worker was worth a great deal more than the one who did only so much as he was able to get by with and hold his job. These advanced thinkers also realized that to get the best out of a worker he must have the stimulus of self-interest, and also a feeling of personal pride and interest in the business of his employer.

In other words, he must have the feeling that in a way the business was his business.

This new idea has been of slower growth than might have been expected. It is surprising how we are held by the dead hands of the past; how old, outworn ideas still stick in the minds of even those who are leaders in business, society and religion.

Altho the new idea has proved a success wher-

ever it has been intelligently and earnestly put into operation, the old idea that there is an irreconcilable conflict between employer and employe still prevails to a very considerable extent both among organized workers and employers.

In a recent article in the Atlantic Monthly, William M. Leiserson, chairman of the board of arbitration for the men's clothing industry in Chicago, deals with this question, not simply as a theory but as a conviction gathered from experience in a number of typical cases that have come under his observation as chairman.

He reaches this encouraging conclusion: "However bitter the conflicts between employers and wage-earners, I have found it rare indeed that anyone concerned in them consciously wanted to do the wrong or unjust thing. The conflicts came because it is so difficult to tell what is right in these industrial affairs. The standards by which employers, managers, wage-earners, investors, and consumers measure industrial justice are not the same. And until a common standard is attained none of us can be sure that he knows what is right and wrong in labor relations. But out of the hundreds of disputes decided every day in many of our industries, a common standard of industrial justice is slowly being achieved."

But Will They?

IT IS as proper for farmers to organize as it is for miners, plumbers, and business men to increase their gains at the expense of others," says H. C. Taylor, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sure it is. I have not heard of anyone of any consequence seriously disputing that proposition; but will they organize? Why have they not organized, and why is it that farmers' organizations have not accomplished for the farmers what was expected of them?

Well, the reason lies in the nature of the farming business. The average farmer likes to run his own business in his own way, and that means that he does not take kindly to the restraints of organization. The farmer who is successful does not like to be tied up with the farmer who is less successful. He relishes the feeling that he is master of his own destiny, and that his plans have worked out to his advantage. Being above the average, as he believes and probably knows, he can see nothing but sacrifice in joining with other men less successful than himself.

He feels that organization may be all right for the farmers who have demonstrated their inability to go it alone, but he figures that if he goes in with them he will have to help pull them up. It is my opinion that farmers' organizations can never attain to the same success that has been achieved in some other lines of business until farming is organized and conducted along the same lines as the other well-organized corporations.

He Wants Cactus Bugs

I saw an article on Cactus bugs which said that the Department of Agriculture is turning them loose by the thousand in Australia to destroy the prickly pear. Why go to Australia when the pastures of Eastern Pratt county are being taken by the prickly pear? How could I obtain some of these bugs?

W. T. R.

Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. If you do not get immediate action write to Hon. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and call his attention to the fact that you are a Kansas man.

Europe's New Peace; What We Can Do

THE whole world rejoices over Europe's peace-protective agreement. It is an honest attempt to reach a great constructive peace that will last.

On this side of the water, President Coolidge is advised to call an immediate conference for limiting European land armaments.

I am opposed to this proposal, however sincerely well meant. I can imagine no more unwarrantable intrusion than such a move would be at this time, and Europe would so regard it.

If Europe is to build up a lasting peace, it is inevitable that the European powers must come together of themselves in just the way they have. They alone can make and cement such a peace.

This is a peace agreement genuinely born of Europe's suffering. It is part of Europe's atonement. Repentance and reform cannot come from without, they must come from within. No person can "get religion" for another. We cannot get religion for Europe. Europe must attain to this state of grace in its own way and in its own time. This must be if Europe is to have a peace that will stick."

We have rather studiously refrained from meddling in Europe's purely family affairs. That is our correct and traditional attitude, and it is amply proved and amply approved by human experience. It is not for us to butt-in at this time—so to speak—to do more than to say well done! and to offer our heartiest congratulations.

The President, it seems to me, quite properly takes this view of it—that we should take no step which might in any way be construed as an intrusion by the United States into distinctly European affairs. We got into the World War, it is true, but

the World War was not a distinctly European affair, it got away from Europe.

In the peace-protective agreement reached by the seven great powers in the little town of Locarno in Switzerland, Germany and France with their neighbors, severally and individually, agree to guarantee to maintain and respect one another's frontiers, and to submit disputes to arbitration.

Germany also agrees to abstain from military works and to demilitarize the Rhineland.

In case of aggression on the part of Germany or of France, either party attacked is to have the prompt protection and assistance of Great Britain, Italy and Belgium.

This protects both France and Germany against any possibility of sudden aggression.

Such is the gist of the new peace pact which undoubtedly will be ratified by the several countries in December—the most feasible, the most promisingly effective move toward permanent world peace and international sanity that ever has been taken in Europe. It is a regional security compact, but in the most inflammable region on the globe, and paves the way for further disarmament.

All this is in line with what I saw and heard in Europe, where I learned from leading statesmen in eight countries, such men as President Painleve of France, the French foreign minister, Briand, and Austen Chamberlain, British minister of foreign affairs, that a program of this kind would be put thru as soon as possible.

Europe is moving as fast as could be hoped for. We should not be hasty. We should not attempt to take out of the hands of these countries the

program they are now carrying on in so fine a way. They have shown us they can do these things for themselves in a big way. If they should intimate later they wish us to take the lead in a further disarmament conference, that will be the time for us to act. For the present it is much better for them to take the initiative and go on, if they will. They have made a new and better Europe possible. They have shown a remarkable change of heart.

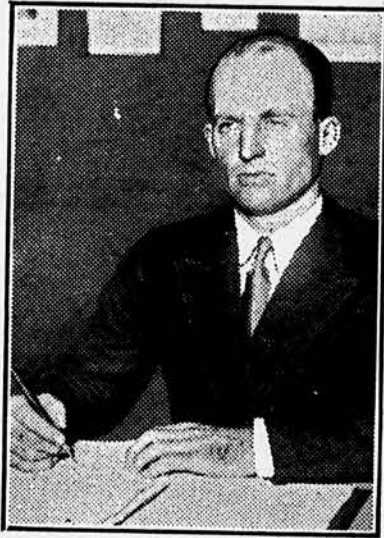
But we now have a duty in the premises that is compelling. Our adherence to the World Court of International Justice, under the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge provisions, should be immediately forthcoming on the assembling of Congress in December, or on the date set for its consideration, December 17.

This is due from us. The psychological moment for our participation in the World Court has arrived. Nothing we could do at this time would so much prove our good will and our purpose to do our part toward achieving world peace. Five former Presidents of the United States have favored such an international court. The idea originated in America. We have been committed to it since the early days of this Republic, and are traditionally bound to this enterprise.

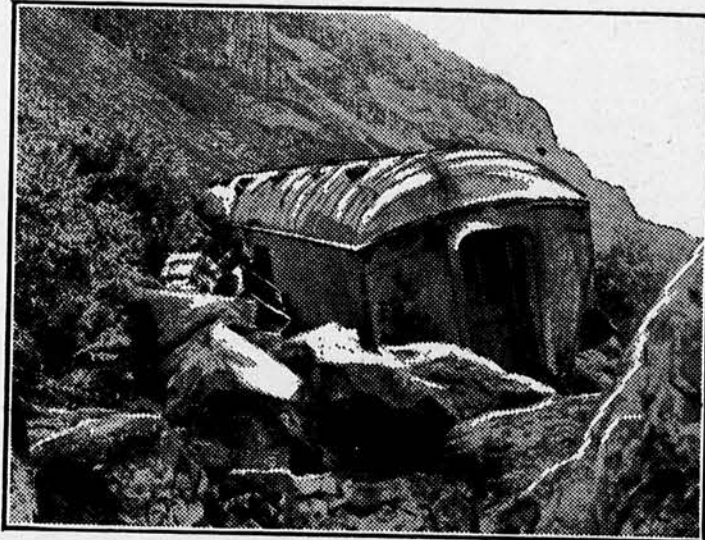
Our duty lies here, and we should promptly discharge it.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



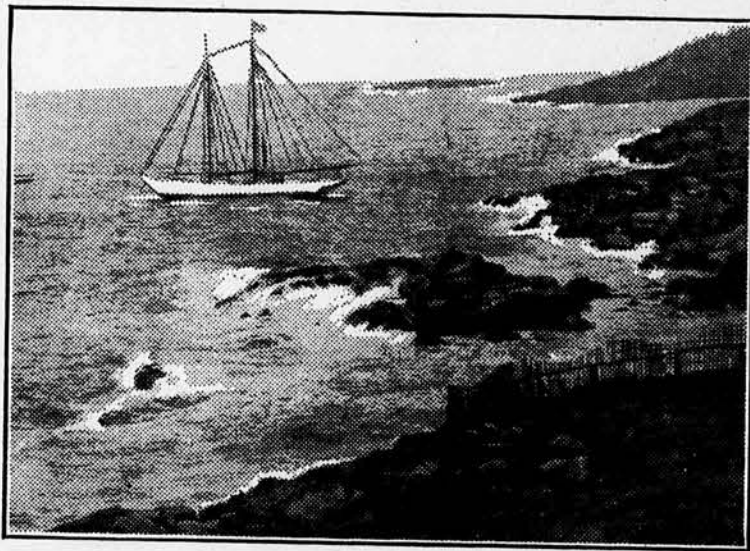
Immediately After Being Sworn into Office as Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel Hanford MacNider, Iowa, Former National Commander of American Legion, Went to Work



Recently the Crack Union Pacific Train, Continental Limited, Crashed into a Huge Boulder Near Arlington, Ore., Wrecking the Train, Killing R. H. Lee, Fireman, and Injuring 20 of the Passengers and Crew. Photo Shows Baggage Car Which Tumbled Down the Embankment to Within 2 Feet of the Columbia River



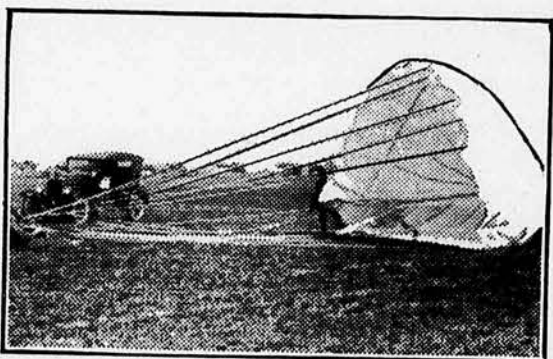
Shattering all Chinese Traditions, Kuan Tung, a Chinese Student, Decided to Have His Wife, Shown in Picture, Take Same Course in Electrical Engineering He is Studying



The Bowdoin, Flagship of Commander Donald B. McMillan on His Recent Exploration Trip to Arctic Waters, Safely Anchored in the Harbor of Monhegan Island, Where the Little Fleet Took Refuge from the Storms That Lash the New England Coast



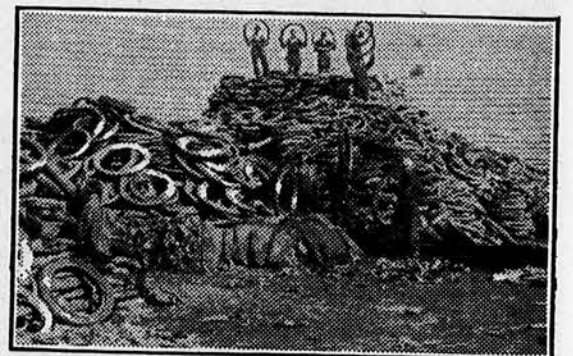
A Japanese Women's Roosevelt Club Was Formed Recently in New York. It Will Be Affiliated with Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association. Left to Right: Mme. Etsu Sugimoto, Mrs. G. E. Adams, Mme. Hiroso Saito, Miss Helaine Magnus, Mrs. T. Takaoka, Mrs. A. B. Hepburn and Mrs. T. Matsudaira



The New York Air Derby at Mitchel Field Ended with a Series of Thrilling Parachute Jumps, Races and Other Events. Photo Shows Private Arthur Bergo Just as He Landed After a Jump of Half a Mile from a Speeding Plane



Beatrice Fenner, 20, Blind Girl of Los Angeles, Has Been Awarded a Scholarship by the Julliard Musical Foundation. Galli-Curci Has Sung Her Compositions



World's Largest Pile of Old Tires, Feinberg Rubber Yards, Cambridge, Mass., Where Thousands Are Melted for the Rubber. Doom of This Business is Seen in Huge Rubber Concession Obtained in Liberia by Harvey S. Firestone



For First Time Since the Race Was Instituted in 1666 by Charles II, A Woman Rode the Winning Horse in Historic Newmarket Town Plate at Newmarket, England. Five Women Entered in the Race. Left to Right: Miss Magee, Iris Rickaby, second; Miss Tanner, Eileen Joel, Winner, and Miss Vaughn



Having a Greater Aversion to a Shower in Cold Weather Than Their Opponents, the Sophs Won the Annual Tug-of-War Against the Frosh at New York University

Barton Claims the Porcelain Shipping Tag

THE Barton County Livestock Shipping Association bounces right out into the open where a curious public may gaze upon it. R. E. Williams, county agent, for the home team boots the oval right under the enemy's goal posts and advances down the field to pin the safety in his tracks.

Williams contends the Barton association is entitled to the porcelain shipping tag, the hand painted waybill or whatever is offered for prize winning co-operative livestock marketing organizations. Then he fishes a few figures out of the recesses of his mind to back up the contention. Be it known, he asserts, that the organization has 400 members, that it shipped \$150,000 worth of stock between January 1 and the middle of September, that it marketed 20 carloads the year of its infancy, 35 cars last year and had 60 cars to its credit by the aforementioned date in September.

The association is organized on the county plan. Leslie Caraway, a Barton county farmer, manages the project, and receives 12½ cents a hundred for his services. He has a flock of assistant managers stationed at different shipping points thruout the territory. They receive a portion of the commissions. Radio reports are used in determining the time and place for marketing. Caraway and his assistants can predict within 15 minutes of when their telephones will begin to jingle from the radio reports they receive. If the market reports show strength, every one of the 400 members who has anything ready to go calls up to know when in tarnation Caraway and his cohorts are going to get busy with another shipment.

A Western Cabinet

IT MIGHT have been expected that a Vermont Yankee, like President Coolidge, would make up his cabinet from the East, perhaps from New England exclusively. The fact is, however, that there is only one Yankee in the outfit, Attorney General Sargeant of Vermont, and with the exception of Secretary Mellon, head of the Treasury, and Davis, Secretary of Labor, all the other cabinet members come from the West.

Secretary of State Kellogg comes from Minnesota. The new Secretary of War, Davis, comes from our neighboring state of Missouri. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine was supplied by Kansas. Secretary Work, of the Interior Department, comes from Colorado. Secretary of Commerce Hoover, perhaps the most influential member of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mellon, comes from California. Secretary Wilbur, head of the Navy Department, also hails from California, and Harry S. New, head of the Post Office Department, comes from Indiana. While Secretary Davis, head of the Department of Labor, is credited to Pennsylvania, he moved there from Indiana, and is rather more Western than Eastern.

The predominance of Western men in the President's Cabinet is remarkable. There has never been anything like it in any previous administration. Even Lincoln, the only distinctly Western President ever elected, selected the majority of his cabinet from the East. His Secretary of State was William H. Seward of New York; his first Secretary of the Treasury was Salmon P. Chase of Ohio; his second, William Pitt Fessenden of Maine, and his third, Hugh McCullough of Indiana. His first Secretary of War was Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania and his second Edwin M. Stanton, also of Pennsylvania; his first Secretary of the Interior was Caleb B. Smith of Indiana, and his second, John P. Usher, also came from Indiana; Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Wells of Connecticut, and his first Attorney General, Edward Bates of Missouri; his second, James Speed of Kentucky; his first Postmaster General Montgomery Blair of Maryland, and his second, William Dennison of Ohio. The cabinet positions of Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor had not been created. It will be noted that there was only one distinctly Western man who was placed in Lincoln's cabinet.

However, as the states become more and more firmly welded into one indissoluble union, the particular section of the country from which a cabinet officer comes is of less importance. To this general rule there is one exception. It is of prime importance that the Secretary of Agriculture should come from somewhere in the great Mississippi Valley. Only a practical man from this region can understand our problems.

A Matter of Safety

AMERICAN railroads have earned the right to be considered authorities on the matter of safe operation. During 1924 there were only 149 fatalities among the 931 million persons carried, or one fatality for every 6,314,000 persons carried safely. This result reflects the intelligent and persistent efforts of railroad officials to operate their properties safely, and indicates that safety is far more than a phrase in railroad parlance.

There are more than 18 million passenger and commercial automobiles using our highways today, with approximately 19,000 fatalities and 450,000 injuries a year. That there is gross incompetence and reckless operation of automobiles on



Out-Stepping - Him

our highways is beyond question. We can well afford to most seriously consider and apply the American Railway Association's grade crossing slogan—"Cross Crossings Cautiously." Caution at railroad crossings will beget caution elsewhere. Those who will not voluntarily be cautious should be driven from the highway.

Planted Kafir in 1890

IT IS probable that M. W. Wilcox was the first farmer in Butler county to grow kafir; he planted the crop in 1890, and has been growing it every year since.

31 Won Capper Medals

SUPERIOR heredity and mental and physical excellence were found in 31 of the persons examined at the "fitter family" clinic at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, according to computations completed recently by Dr. Florence Sherbon of the University of Kansas faculty, director of the eugenics exhibit at the fair. These 31 persons will receive "Capper Medals," awarded by Senator Capper this year for the sixth time. Every year the standards have been raised, ac-

ording to Doctor Sherbon. This year the standard was again raised by the Eugenics Society of the United States.

To receive a Capper medal, the individual must not only average well in each of the nine units of the examination, covering mental and physical qualifications and family history, but he also must score "B" or above in each of the units.

These folks will receive the Capper medals this year: Ernest Boyce, Lawrence; James Ernest Boyce, Lawrence; James B. Brinsmaid, Topeka; Susan K. Brinsmaid, Topeka; Mary Eleanor Brinsmaid, Topeka; Louis B. Burt, Topeka; Katie L. Burt, Topeka; Billy Burt, Topeka; Edgar Clark, Lawrence; Lucile Clark, Lawrence; Bessie Hammett, Topeka; Frank W. Harrington, Topeka; Willard Allen Harrington, Topeka; James Frederick Hill, Topeka; Homer Clyde Hostetter, Mayetta; Minnie Holford, Topeka; Robert Holford, Topeka; Margaret Holford, Topeka; Jean Holford, Topeka; Billy Holford, Topeka; Basl Jones, Topeka; Carrol Joyce Juergens, Topeka; Garrett Royce Juergens, Topeka; Florence Keller, Delia; Delbert Mann, Lawrence; Delbert Mann, jr., Lawrence; Gladys Mann, Lawrence; Ruth Stewart, Meriden; Leo Glenn Swonger, Topeka; Norma Wagstaff, Independence; and Jack Wendell, Topeka.

A Family of Females

SIX years ago Frank Robert Condell went into the Hereford business with Hazford Lass 12th. Frank is the son of Will Condell, manager of the Robert H. Hazlett herd at El Dorado. Hazford Lass dropped her first calf, a heifer, when she was 2 years old. In the six years she has had four daughters, and the first daughter has had two daughters, a total of six female offspring ranging from 4 years to 2 months old.

Frank had his herd in a special pen, labeled with a placard of Hazford Lass's performance, during the Hereford Field Day at Hazford Place, October 9.

10,000 Tons of Sugar!

THE factory of the Garden City Sugar and Land Company probably will produce 10,000 tons of sugar this season, as compared to 8,500 last year. It will use from 65,000 to 70,000 tons of beets, as compared to 55,000 in 1924. This production is from 8,525 acres, 1,398 acres more than last year. The factory will consume about 1,000 tons of beets a day.

The Yearbook is Ready

THE Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1924 containing 1,252 pages is now available for distribution. You can obtain a copy on application to your Senator or Representative in Congress.

Dry Weather Pasture

DRY weather didn't cheat Sam Findley, Leavenworth county, of his pasture. Last spring he seeded a field to Sweet clover. During the closing days of the late summer drouth it was 12 to 15 inches high, and as green as if nothing had happened.

Topped Market at \$14

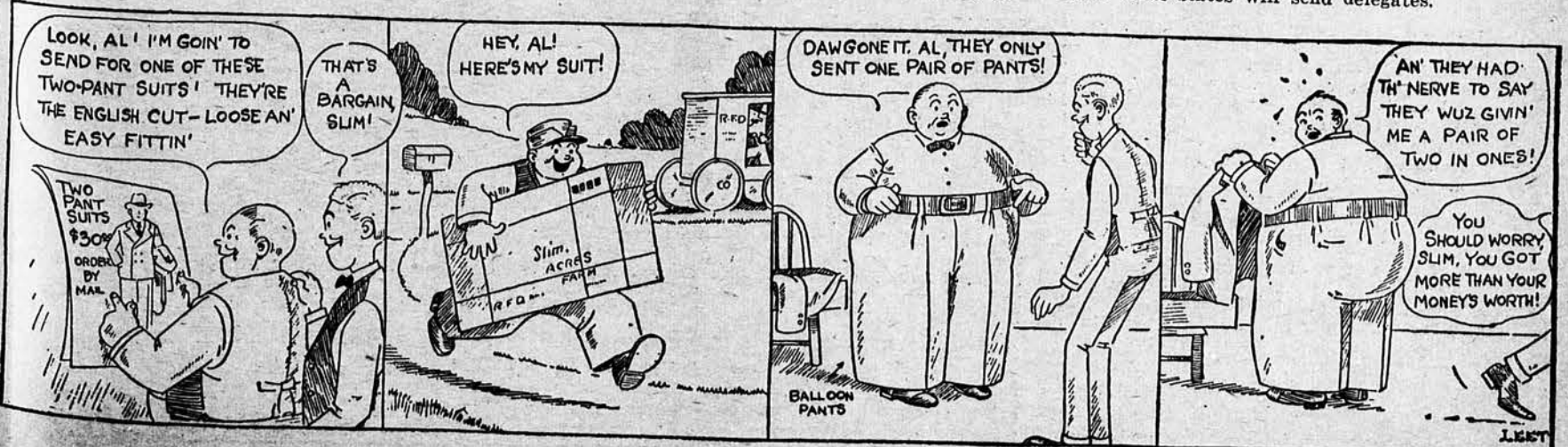
FRED PFRANG of Bancroft topped the fat cattle market recently at Kansas City at \$14 with a carload of 1,570-pound Shorthorn steers.

Has Some Petrified Honey

HARVEY KIRK of Rydal has a piece of petrified honey, which was found years ago by his father, the late James T. Kirk, along Rose Creek. It is about an inch long, as hard as rock, and still has the cell-like formation of the honey comb.

Grange Meets at Sacramento

THE annual meeting of the National Grange will be held November 11 to 19 at Sacramento, Calif. Most states will send delegates.



In the Wake of the News

PUMPING irrigation is making substantial progress in Kansas. There never was a time before when the folks in the Arkansas River Valley were so interested in this type of crop insurance. That was shown at the recent irrigation meeting at Hutchinson, and by the attention which has been given to the demonstration which has been conducted this year by the Hutchinson Irrigation Association on the farm of G. A. Shuler near Yaggy.

Success has been encountered by the irrigation farmers all up the valley. C. A. Wilson, who lives on the Henry Schnack farm near Larned, produced 60 bushels an acre of Dwarf hegari this year under irrigation, while that which received no water made 15 bushels. R. W. Cone of Rozel grew 35 bushels an acre of barley under irrigation; that which received no water, on nearby farms, made about half this yield. Truck growers who have irrigation plants at Dodge City did well. Perhaps the greatest development is around Garden City and Lakin—more than 2,000 acres of vine crops were grown there this year, of which 500 acres were honey dews and cantaloupes.

A pumping irrigation plant can be installed at a cost of from \$10 to \$15 an acre. You can get all the expert engineering help needed from George S. Knapp, state irrigation engineer, state house, Topeka.

Livestock Business is Booming

ONCE more the livestock industry is treading the sunny side of the price cycle. This is going to do a good deal to get the business reestablished in Kansas. Prices paid at public sales are a good index to this increasing interest. According to H. L. Ferris of Osage City, at a recent sale in his community the prices paid "were very high"; all horses brought more than \$100 a head, and milk cows from \$50 to \$80.

High prices for milk cows are coming as a result of the brighter outlook for dairying. This situation was well covered on page 3 of the Kansas Farmer for October 10. Horses have been selling at very low prices at many sales, and the results Mr. Ferris mentions evidently indicate that the tide has turned in Osage county. Probably that is well. More than half the horses in the United States are more than 8 years old, and there has been a steady decline in the colt crop for several years.

Hogs are making money. They will continue to do so until next fall. If we accept the results of previous records on the hog cycle, they will just about break even in 1926-27, and by the fall of '27 the era of overproduction will be definitely here. It is to be hoped that every reader of Kansas Farmer will read the article on the hog cycle, written by Gilbert Gusler, and printed on page 26 for October 17.

Cattle should pay until 1927, if they are purchased at fair prices. Sheep also should be profitable for some time.

The Job of Being Rich

NOT a day dawns that John D. Rockefeller can call his own. Correspondence, appointments, conferences, discussions—these fill in every hour. For the gifts, when they are announced, there can be no gratitude. In money, they cost the giver nothing; and the public knows little of what they cost in time and thought. Mr. Rockefeller's job is of necessity a thankless task.

Even to those who know him well, his demeanor is a constant source of surprise. His is undoubtedly a well-equipped office on lower Broadway in New York City. The view of the harbor is delightful. The desk is as good as money can buy. At a touch of the organ stops near his hand, doors silently open, secretaries glide thru unsuspected doors, papers are produced by magic, and soft voices answer questions that have arisen.

Then, when it is time to "call it a day," the man himself gathers up the documents that have yet to be dealt with, exactly as if he were leaving a lecture at college; himself puts on his coat and hat, and loaded with bundles of manuscript, descends the usual elevator to the pavement.

There awaits him his favorite car, an old and well-worn friend, which even now may be included among the antiquities of the Twentieth Century. What endears this car to Mr. Rockefeller is not its graceful outline or the latest conveniences but the fact that it is one of the few cars in New York which is innocent of gasoline. Its power is electricity, which Mr. Rockefeller prefers because it is quiet.

Alfalfa Growers in Luck

MOST of the fall sown alfalfa in Kansas evidently will get well established before cold weather comes. This is a bit of rather unexpected good luck, for practically all of it was sown late. When the usual seeding time came, in the last part of August, the "dry spell" was covering all of the state. As a result most of the seed was planted much later, around the middle of September.

But the weather which followed wet and rather warm over Central and Eastern Kansas especially

was just what the young plants needed. If the crop gets thru the winter in good condition, the fall of 1925 will be remembered as a most unusual time so far as alfalfa seeding was concerned.

A Flexible Wage

AUSTRALIA, after considerable experimenting has settled down to economic conservatism, Dr. Tasmair Carey of that country told a Topeka audience recently. "When capital understands how to organize its men," he said, "it can get along in any country."

This probably "strikes bottom" as an industrial truism. Experiments in organizing men are among the important incidents nowadays in industrial management. One of the most striking of such experiments, that is known as "men and management" or "the Mitten plan", comes from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia has received a subscription towards its sesqui-centennial fund from Mitten men and management employees of the Rapid Transit Company of \$50,000, a donation that the Public Ledger says is "another practical demonstration of the spirit of civic patriotism and of constructive co-operation for the advancement of the city's interest by these street railway employees." Two or three years ago when the company was in financial difficulty the employees, out of their co-operative saving funds, advanced it the needed money. The Public Ledger adds that "it was the same far-seeing and liberal spirit which prompted the Mitten men to join in the movement that wiped out the deficit in the police pension fund" by a gift of \$10,000.

Before Mr. Mitten was called from Buffalo to try his plan in Philadelphia the Rapid Transit employees in that city were a bunch of roughnecks whose striking proclivities kept the city in continual hot water. After the Mitten plan proved a success and the company began to make money the leading Philadelphia banking interests at-



Just so Much Dead Weight

tempted to unload Mitten, but the employees by this time were strong enough to buy up a sufficient interest to dominate the company, together with minority stockholders friendly to Mitten management, and threw the banking group out of control. Mitten men and management is a simple principle—it fixes a basic wage and a basic profit to capital, in this case 6 per cent, and then provides a 50-50 division of profits over 6 per cent between employers and employees. It has worked in Philadelphia's street railways.

No Saturation Point for Cars?

AYEAR ago 17 million motor cars were roughly calculated to represent the "saturation point" in the United States, but it is evident from the increase of 14 per cent in the last year, as now reported by the Secretary of Agriculture, that there is no saturation point, and no limit to American capacity to absorb automobile production.

The number of motor vehicles now reported is close to 18 million. The automobile is beginning to get a hold in the South, the increased registrations in the last year being greatest in Alabama, Florida, Oklahoma and Mississippi. Yet while motor cars increased 54 per cent in Alabama, its total registration is still only half that of Kansas, and Mississippi's increase of 33 per cent brings it up to but a third of the Kansas registration. There is plenty of room for more cars in Southern states. Saturation is pretty far off also when Connecticut has fewer than half as many automobiles as this state. And there are 16 states with a higher registration than Kansas.

Motor vehicles are a major source of taxation both to the states and the Federal Government, and in fact are overtaxed. The federal tax is a nuisance that should be repealed in fairness to motorists. The automobile carries an enormously greater passenger traffic than the railroads, a very small fraction of which is taken from the railroads. But motor vehicles pay in taxes a gross sum that is close to the taxation of all the railroads in the United States, and at the present rate of development of motor traffic will soon exceed it. The Department of Agriculture reports that the gasoline tax, now collected by every state except New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Illinois, comes to 60 million dollars a year, while other taxes on motor vehicles are 227 millions, a total of close to 300 million dollars. Paying these heavy dues to the Government, motorists are entitled to good roads and to a hearing whenever the road question is under discussion.

Texas Stops Coddling

TEXAS has abolished its prison "honor farm." That is, no more convicts will be placed on it. The 79 men now there will remain as trustees, on their honor, until their terms expire or they are pardoned.

The "honor farm" was started a year ago by Governor Neff, just before his retirement, at the earnest solicitation of a group of women engaged in welfare work. Mrs. Ferguson, the new governor, has continued it until this time. During the year 290 prisoners were enrolled on the farm. Of these 49 walked away, as they were unguarded. Six returned and the rest were recaptured.

Hard boiled prison men point to the failure of the Texas "honor farm" as proof that the coddling system doesn't pay in prison management. But prison reform advocates say the moral is that the principle was unwisely applied. Considering the wholesale pardons which Governor Ferguson has been bestowing since she took office, it must have been rather difficult to find prisoners whom she was willing to have continue to serve their terms who were "honorable" enough to stand the strain of such opportunity as the unguarded farm afforded. In Minnesota some 100 state prison convicts work in farms and gardens several miles from the prison with but one guard accompanying them. In 12 years only two prisoners have escaped, and they were quickly captured. The conduct of a prison honor system requires expert understanding of those who are to be admitted to its privileges, and administrators possessed of tact and personality.

It is true, and the fact is one that needs seriously to be regarded, that during the present riot of banditry, a sort of crime characterized by reckless adventurousness, particular care should be taken to keep hold of those whom the state is fortunate enough to capture. But, on the other hand, the prevalence of this slippery class of criminals is no reason for abandoning what enlightened criminology has achieved; for going back to the ball and chain, the lock-step, the striped clothes, the dungeon and the whipping post, the unsanitary cell and the unpalatable food of a barbarous, but not more effective regime.

Punishment should be as sure as it is possible to make it and severe enough to place a restraint upon the commission of crime, and parole should be permitted with scrupulous regard for the pertinent facts in the individual case. The psychiatrist, the psychologist and the social worker should be made use of more rather than less than they are; every effort should be made to make the prisoner less bad rather than worse when he goes out than when he went in. It is possible to "coddle" prisoners to their own and the public injury, but the term is not synonymous with humane treatment.

Monuments to Kansas Settlers

NO GREATER honor could be paid to the pioneer men and women of Kansas, who suffered the privations and hardships of 50 and 60 years ago, than the erection of markers or simple monuments to their service and memory, as was suggested by Senator Charles Curtis. In his recent trip thru Western Kansas with Governor Paulen, Senator Curtis in all his speeches referred to the great work of the pioneers in the building and development of this state, and declared that it would be a fitting honor to their memory in every county.

"The great state of Kansas today is, of course the one enduring monument to the sacrifices, hardships and heroism of the men and women who laid its foundation 50 and 60 years ago," Senator Curtis said. "For those of us who have been thru it all, their monuments are more enduring than marble and stone, for in our hearts are memories of their great achievements which cannot be forgotten or effaced."

Senator Curtis said that to the newer citizens and to the army of tourists who pass thru Kansas over our great highways, tablets erected to pioneer men and women of an earlier time would have a deep meaning. They would represent the patriotism, love of country and pride of state inherent in the people of Kansas, who now are in enjoyment of blessings their sacrifices assured.

What the Folks Are Saying

TO CARRY out an adequate program of road-building in Kansas, additional legislation is required; and to get this legislation there must be favorable legislators elected; and in order to get favorable legislators, the reasonable views of the voters must be met. The program cannot be put thru by the kind of propaganda that has been used—it can't be "bulled" thru by men whose eyes are closed and whose zeal outruns their judgment. The last session of the legislature proved that.

Notice was served long ago by some folks in Western Kansas that the next session would be worse than the last one for the trail promoters to get anything from. And while the new highway engineer and commission and their wise, economical and square-dealing policy have modified this adverse sentiment considerably, late Western Kansas papers re-echo it.

The crux is right here: While the hearts of the people may bleed at the

American fruits. It is grown and prized thruout the country, from ocean to ocean and from Texas to Minnesota.

As would be expected, this fruit thrives in every part of Kansas where the moisture supply is sufficient to support agriculture. Home patches are almost universal, and commercial production, on a limited scale, is nearly equally extensive. In 1921 the area of strawberries in Kansas was reported as 970 acres, yielding approximately 45,000 crates. The average, 47 crates an acre, is a meager yield for this fruit. Doniphan and Wyandotte counties led in acreage and total production, but the acre yield seems to have been greatest in Atchison county, where, as shown by the report of the secretary of the State Horticultural Society from which these figures are obtained, the average acre production was 149 crates. Certainly the quantity of strawberries produced in Kansas does not supply local demands even during the season of the home-grown berries, and a great extension of the acreage and a large increase in the yield would not cause an overproduction of this fruit for home consumption.

K. S. A. C.

R. J. Barnett.

Fighting Wheat Smut

"Treat Your Wheat for Smut" is the slogan that we have been working on to encourage farmers to control the smut in their wheat. The county farm bureau put on a demonstration of the copper carbonate dust method of control in practically every township in the county. For this purpose we obtained a Calkins Wheat Treating Machine, a power jack, and a trailer to carry them in. A complete schedule was arranged, and before a demonstration every farmer in that neighborhood received a circular advising him about it.

The farmer on whose place the demonstration was to be held had at least one load of wheat ready to be treated, and an empty wagon in which to put the treated seed. Before the wheat was actually treated, the county agent gave a short talk on the advantages of using copper carbonate dust in controlling smut in wheat. At least one load was treated at each demonstration, and the co-operator was asked to plant that load in a field in which, as a check plot, there was at least a drill row of untreated seed planted on the same day.

In addition to these demonstrations, and at the same time that they were being conducted, an intensive publicity campaign was carried on. Placards with the slogan "Treat Your Wheat for Smut" were put up in every place of business in the county. In the elevator driveways two and three were put up. Over half of the advertisers in local papers were induced to allow the printer to print the same slogan in their advertising. Motion picture houses exhibited slides of the slogan, and stickers with the slogan on were given to elevator men who stuck them on to wagons that drove on their scales.

Two different circular letters giving the main points in smut control were sent out at different times during the campaign to every farmer in the county. Local dealers had difficulty in keeping supplied with the copper carbonate dust, and indications are that not less than 20,000 acres of wheat will have been planted with wheat treated with it. In addition to this, there probably have been as many acres planted with seed treated with formaldehyde.

Albert Weaver, the wheat king of Northwest Kansas, who this year raised about 65,000 bushels of wheat and who has just completed planting 3,500 acres, 90 per cent of which was planted with seed treated with copper carbonate dust, says that this smut control campaign probably will result in savings great enough to pay for the farm bureau for many years to come.

St. Francis, Kan.

It seems likely that hog prices will continue on a favorable basis until after the September peak of 1926, at least.

A clergyman defends the youth of today. The trouble is that too many have needed defense by lawyers.

THE Kansas Farmer will be glad to receive letters from its readers for this page. What do you think of the ideas the writers have expressed this week? What about livestock prices; will beef and hogs pay for still another year? Will the increased acreage of wheat depress the price in 1926? Is the road policy right in Kansas? Are you having good luck with your radio this fall? Or is there some other matter that you would like to put before the farmers of Kansas? Please address Farm Letter Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

piteous tales of the plight of tourists who "drop off in the mud of Kansas," they bleed more for the farmers who get stuck in the mud with their products for lack of good roads to their shipping points and lose great sums yearly because they cannot reach markets when the prices are right. And, remember, the farmers of Kansas elect a big majority of the legislators as well as county commissioners. In pleasing the boosters of a dozen counties along some chosen thru trail, the people of several dozen counties may be aroused to antagonism. It is a regrettable fact, but none the less true, that some of these individuals and organizations who are so zealous are like red rags before a bull. They are well-meaning men and have done much good in good roads campaigns in past years.

It is safe to say that most of the good roads people of Kansas want thru lines of traffic in due time, but they want the county systems first and foremost, as those who are in direct contact with them know full well.

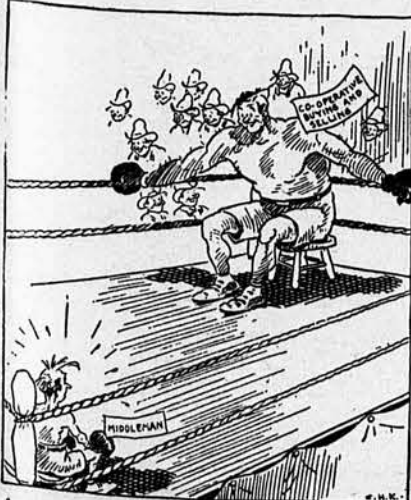
Governor Paulen undoubtedly has the right view of the situation, and is in accord with a vast majority of the voters and taxpayers of Kansas.

F. H. Roberts.

Oskaloosa, Kan.

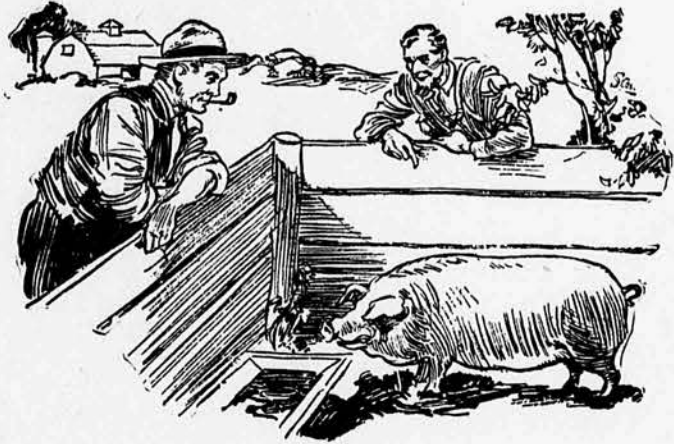
Why Not More Strawberries

For quality of fruit, ease of production, and wide distribution, the strawberry probably ranks first among



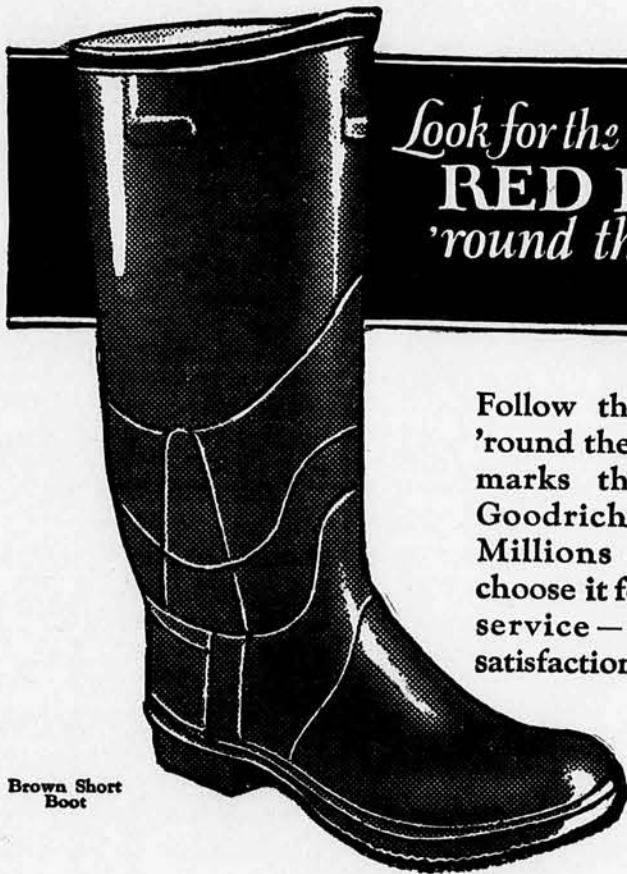
Apparently Someone is Going to Take the Count Presently

What's a sure sign of a healthy hog?



You follow the line of his tail of course—if he is healthy and full of pep it will curl; if not—it will droop.

What's the sure sign of the Best Boot?



Look for the **RED LINE** 'round the top!

Follow that red line 'round the top. That marks the genuine Goodrich Hi-Press. Millions of wearers choose it for its longer service—its greater satisfaction.

Brown Short Boot

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Goodrich HI-PRESS Rubber Footwear

Click of Triangle T

BY OSCAR J. FRIEND
(Copyrighted, 1925. All Rights Reserved)

NOPE," responded Hargess quietly, "Yuh didn't offend us none, Click. That's yore business what yuh does, but yuh can't show us where we're doin' yuh any good. They ain't no excuse for us stickin' round any longer. That's all."

"They's uh outfit down in Texas what kinda expects us home purty soon, anyhow," added Gilmore.

Farlane said nothing for a moment. He tested the white squares pasted against the drying board once more. This time he was able to loosen the edges all the way around. He pursed his lips and cogitated deeply while the two men watched him idly. In his wrinkled clothes which were no longer crisp and white, his tousled hair, the stubble of beard on his face, the lines of weariness, he stirred a spark of pity in the hearts of the two Texans. But they did not retreat from their position because they knew they were right. Yet this tired looking young man who was fiddling with some of his everlasting pictures made them feel uncomfortable. Dang it, why did he act like he was losing his last friend, when it was a perfectly sensible arrangement and decision?

Click Farlane turned back to them. "Why, do you suppose," he said, "did I hire you two men?"

"If yuh want th' truth, it was uh matter o' sentiment on account o' us findin' yore uncle's body," said Hargess. "An' that's th' reason yuh insisted on us stayin'."

"Yuh ain't got no earthly use for us, Click," said Gilmore. "Can't yuh see we're superflu-ee-ous here?"

Farlane finished peeling the two prints from the drying board. He gazed again into the smiling likeness of the debonair El Diablo and at the beautiful profiles of King Haines and Dolores as the pair danced again for him on a 5 x 7 print. Toying with the pictures he eyed the two men speculatively.

"Suppose I am honest and admit that sentiment was one-half of my reason for hiring you? Suppose I tell you that I did not intend for Barton to hunt me up last night, altho it proved a mighty fortunate thing for me that he did? If I tell you that the rest of my reason is a deadly serious reason, will you believe me and stay on here?"

"That depends on th' other half o' yore reason," deliberated Hargess.

Click held out the picture of the smiling Spaniard in a casual manner.

"Here's a new picture I made last night. Did you ever see that face before?"

The two punchers stared somewhat

blankly into the grinning features of El Diablo.

"Nope," offered Hargess, shaking his head in some bewilderment at this puzzling change of subject. "Did yuh, Lem?"

Gilmore made a sign in the negative. "Why?" he asked Farlane.

It Was Dude Allison

"Because this is the man who killed Two-Shot Farlane," replied the other quietly. "I was in hopes that you might recognize him."

"What made yuh think we might recognize thet galoot?"

"Because the murderer of Tom Farlane knew him years ago in Texas," stated Farlane, choosing his words deliberately.

"Murderer?"

The two Texans exclaimed together and eyed each other for a long moment. It was obvious that they had discussed the circumstances surrounding the elder Farlane's death more than once before dismissing it as a plain gun duel. Hargess mopped his face and stared again at the photograph.

"That's uh purty harsh word, Click," he offered slowly. "What reason yuh got for thinkin' thisaway?"

Farlane filled his pipe and lighted it. He took several deep inhalations and then began to talk. For a full thirty minutes he spoke, beginning with the receipt of the telegram from Jane Terrell and finishing with his rescue by Don Barton last night.

"And now," he concluded, "I can't see just what is the next logical move. And at a time like this you two men want to quit me."

"Yuh're crazy!" commented Mr. Gilmore rudely. "Yuh couldn't drive us off now 'ith uh cannon."

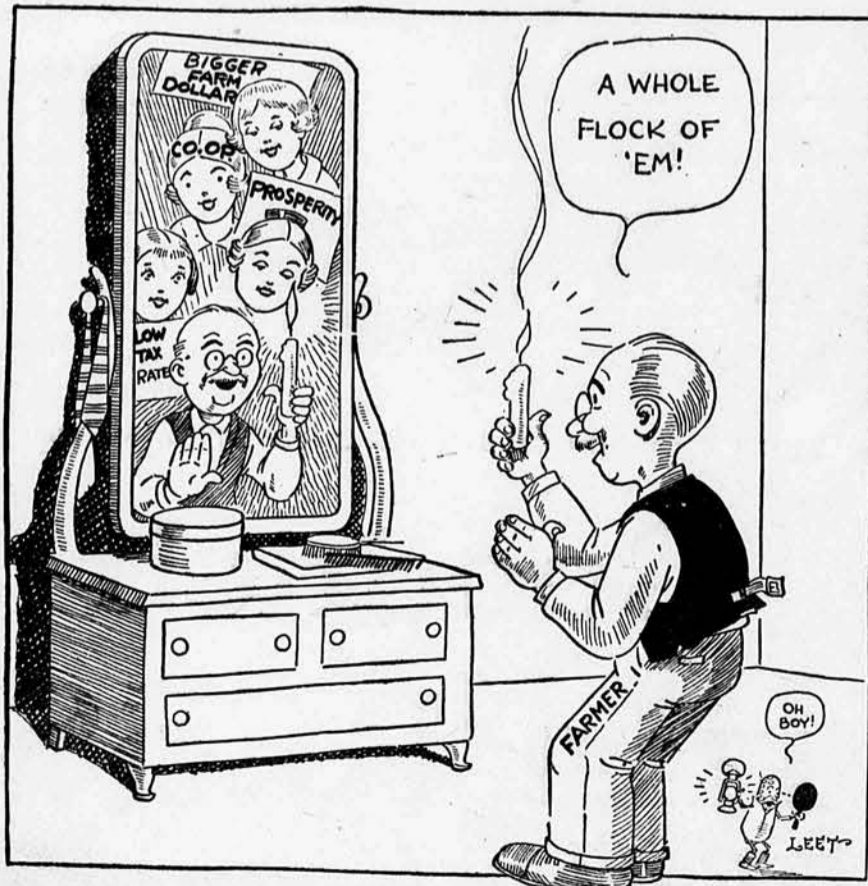
Farlane smiled faintly and glanced at the lanky puncher. Hargess hitched at his gunbelt suggestively.

"About yore next move," he drawled, squinting again at the laughing El Diablo, "about yore next move, Click, how 'bout givin' us somethin' to do?"

Farlane bit his lip thoughtfully.

"Very well," he said, taking up the second print and slipping it into a neat brown folder. "You can deliver this picture to the Senorita Dolores for me. I promised her one. And you can see what you can find out regarding this El Diablo. Bring back every scrap of news—"

"Whoa!" exclaimed Gilmore, clutching at the folder. "Lemme see thet dancin' pair."



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Helps**

for **Better Farm Building**



HOW to easily build your own farm improvements of concrete and save time and money while you do it. That's what these books tell you. Just what to do and how to do it is simply and practically told and illustrated. They tell how to increase the value of your farm—how to build every modern convenience. They are free. Mailed postpaid.

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Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An **Auto-Oiled Aermotor**, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor**. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The **Aermotor** is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the **Aermotor** is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

LEVI STRAUSS



Waist Overalls

A new pair **FREE** if They Rip
Look for the Two Horses

DEALERS If you sell overalls, it will pay you to write the Sales Manager, overall dept. Levi Strauss & Co., 96-98 Battery St., San Francisco, Calif. and ask for particulars regarding their exclusive dealer proposition in open territory.

DO YOU KNOW that you can help both your neighbor and us by asking him to subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze? If he becomes a regular reader he will thank you—so will we.

He stared with bulging eyes at the photograph.
 "Look here, Cal," he said queerly.
 "Take uh squint at this hombre."
 "That's this fellow King Haines I was telling you about," said Farlane.
 "He's the owner of the Bar-Circle ranch between here and Craggs."
 Hargess emitted a quick whistle.
 "That's Dude Allison, or I'm uh monkey's godfather," he snorted. "Is that who yuh thought, Lem?"
 "I knowed," responded the other Texan solemnly.
 "Who is Dude Allison?" demanded Farlane quickly.
 Gilmore obliged with one of his sententious explanations.

A Course in Branding

"Dude Allison was uh Texas puncher what used to nurse cows an' write bad poetry till he took up uh course o' brandin' by mail. Leastways, we always reckoned it was by mail. No decent puncher could of taught him all he learnt 'bout markin' an' designin' 'ith hot irons. An' when he got his sheepskin he didn't stop at that contented like. He took to practicin' on cowskin. They warn't much harm in that—only they wasn't his cows. One thing led to another till one day he drew uh big wad o' money from uh South Texas bank 'thout stoppin' to make uh deposit first. So he left our part o' the range sudden like."

"Could you possibly be mistaken?"
 "We could," said Hargess. "But we ain't."

"Will this man know you by sight?"
 "Well," hesitated the tall puncher.

"It's possible. We ain't never bunked on th' same outfit nor dealt cards at th' same table, but we been in th' same saloon. Why?"

"Because he's coming over here to see me, and I don't want sight of you to scare him. In the meanwhile, you men ride over to Craggs and see what you can unearth. We'll have to take a chance on this. Give this picture to the dancer and thank her again for me. If you want to get in touch with me quickly and I'm not here when you come back you can find me in Hassan."

"What're yuh goin' to do?" asked Gilmore curiously as he accepted the wrapped picture for Senorita Dolores.

"Print twenty or thirty of these pictures as quick as I can," responded Farlane crisply. "You have shown me a peach of a next move."

And as they rode away the two Texans smiled at each other.

"I betcha things is gonna git interestin' from here out, Cal."

"I wonder if this here Allison'll know us," mused the more cautious Hargess.

A Letter From Cleveland

Jane Terrell met her father at the door and accepted the gray linen envelope that he handed her. She glanced at the neat diamond-shaped monogram in black and puzzled for an instant over the initials C. T. B. and the familiar handwriting. Then, as the judge silently handed her another envelope which had been addressed to him, she promptly dismissed the matter for the moment and slipped her letter into the pocket of her apron. The stationery of her father's missive was not new to her. With a quickened heartbeat she unfolded the crisp sheet and read.

Rockman & Strand
 Consulting Geologists
 404-408, Tolsten Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
 Hon. Wayne Terrell,
 Hassan, Oklahoma.

My Dear Judge Terrell:
 Your letter of the 11th duly received and contents carefully noted. I regret to state, in reply, that it is impossible for us to comply with your request and divulge any information regarding our client, Mr. King Haines, of Craggs, Oklahoma. It is a carefully observed rule of our firm never to give out private data. I trust that you understand our delicate position and just what such a favor as you ask might mean to you were you our client.

Very truly yours,
 IRA Z. ROCKMAN, Pres.

Jane looked up in disappointment.

"Well?" she said. "I guess this closes that line of inquiry."

The judge laughed shortly.

"Privately, yes. I can force that information out of them by a subpoena.

But that would call for legal action, and there would be no secrecy."

"I think they're mean," flashed Jane angrily.

Judge Terrell smiled ruefully.

"We can't blame them for this attitude, my dear," he said. "The tone of this letter indicates that they are a substantial, reliable firm."

"What are we to do?"

"Nothing before we show this letter to Farlane. Have you heard from that young madman yet?"

"Not a word," declared Jane. "And it has been nearly two weeks since he went out to the ranch. If Don hadn't told us that he was out there turning the place into a picture gallery we wouldn't know a thing about him."

The judge pocketed his letter and passed on up the stairs, feeling reflectively of his chin.

"Have we any hot water?" he called down from above.

"Yes, dear," answered Jane.

She went slowly into the kitchen, looked at the cooking dinner, and seated herself to stare unseeing out of the honeysuckle-framed window. She was thinking of Click Farlane.

A late June beetle of brilliant green droned laboriously like a miniature bombing plane into her line of vision and zoomed against the screen. Its bright coloring reminded her of her first sight of the heir to the Triangle T. Something bubbled faintly on the stove. The water sang gently thru the pipes as Judge Terrell turned on the tap upstairs. And still Jane thought of Click Farlane.

For nearly two weeks she had thought constantly about the man who had come into her life with a flare of lurid coloring which rivaled that June bug clinging to the window screen. She wondered why she could not dismiss him from her mind. A line of half-forgotten poetry came to her—

"The June bug flits on wings of flame." That was it, that was why she could not forget him. He was like a stupid, gaudy June bug in appearance, and he was borne on wings of an avenging flame.

But it was not in this way that she thought of him, she was forced to admit. It was little characteristics—his very humaneness—that lingered in her memory. She recalled how she had found him shaking with sobs as he made friends with his uncle's horse. She remembered how he had helped her in the kitchen. She tried to read into this a feeling of pity, a sort of reflex from her great love for his uncle.

It was useless. She was face to face with the fact that Jim Farlane interested her because of himself. There was character, there was purpose, there was personality to the man. He was like a flexible steel cable within a sheathing of garish sateen. Ordinarily dressed, he would not have been striking in appearance. He was good enough looking, certainly, but he was a bit short of the conventional heroic stature and features.

No Word From Click

Where such a man as the virile Don Barton, in the very flower of manhood and strength, would arrest attention anywhere, Click Farlane would probably pass unnoticed in the crowd. That is, unless one had five minutes or more in his company when he was his natural self. In that case an intangible something reached out from the man and made an indelible impression on one that would stick.

In a way it angered Jane that his image persisted. For one perfectly good feminine reason, it had been eleven days, to be exact, since he rode away with his two Texas punchers and he hadn't even called up over the telephone—whereas Don Barton had ridden to Hassan twice expressly to see her. It was not Farlane's lack of personal attention; she knew he was busy. What exasperated her beyond words was that she could not put him out of her mind with equal ease.

Jane was a very self-reliant and self-possessed young woman. Two years at an eminent college had, if anything, fostered this spirit. She had been used to men all of her life. She was equally at home with the sleek-haired and well-groomed habitue of the ballroom and the odoriferous specimen who shaved but once a week and used man-size oaths as he wrangled cattle and rode bad horses. Thus, it angered her that Jim Farlane haunted her. She simply could not classify him. She wondered if it was this very elusiveness of classification which made him linger in her thoughts.

She arose impatiently to see about the vessels on the stove. Her hand brushed against something that crinkled in her pocket. She hurriedly drew forth the gay envelope which she had forgotten in reading her father's dis-

(Continued on Page 16)

NOW

BEAVER

"Jumbo"

WALL BOARD

A Beaver quality wall board plus 25% more thickness, strength, stiffness

Those unduplicated qualities that you have always found in genuine Beaver Fibre Wall Board are now found on an **increased scale** in Beaver "Jumbo" Wall Board.


This super-board is 25 per cent thicker, stronger and stiffer than the standard wall board. The resistance to heat, cold and sound is also increased 25 per cent. No condition is too severe for this amazingly husky wall board.

Particularly on the farm, Beaver Fibre Wall Board has a remarkably wide range of uses. It is ideal for modernizing old homes; for all remodeling; for new buildings; for a hundred and one miscellaneous uses. And now that the standard product is supplemented by this super-board, the range of Beaver Board's utility is still further increased.

Send for a sample of this handy, durable wall material and a copy of the Beaver Plan Book, showing how to use Beaver Fibre Wall Board and illustrating the artistic effects that can be produced. Address Dept. W-W-10-B THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc. Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAVER

Fibre Wall Board



Know it by the RED BEAVER BORDER

Because Beaver is the pioneer and leader in its field there is a tendency to call all wall boards "Beaver Board." This is a mistake. Beaver Wall Board is not the name of a kind of material; it is the name of one superlative fibre wall board. You can identify the regular Beaver Wall Board by the red Beaver border that is found on every panel. The "Jumbo" Board is marked in the same way and is also identified by its greater thickness.



Wear the Genuine
FISH BRAND SLICKER

TOWER'S
FISH BRAND

The Rainy Day Pal
THE BEST SINCE 1836
FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN
A. J. TOWER CO.
BOSTON

HEAL YOUR SORE HANDS

Over Night

Why endure swollen, chapped hands that make shucking corn a misery? Hands inflamed, cracked and bleeding relieved instantly and healed over night with Huskum. Huskum has no equal. It is the most effective remedy for sore hands ever known. Recommended by druggists and thousands of users for years. Rub it on sore hands at night. You will never go through another fall without it.

TRIAL BOTTLE

If your dealer does not have Huskum, send us his name and 25 cents for a big bottle on our special trial offer. Money back if not pleased.

CEN'SAL MFG. COMPANY
308 First St. Cedar Rapids, Iowa

HUSKUM

Three Cooky Cookery Suggestions

By Nell B. Nichols

KEEPING the cooky jar filled is one duty confronting most mothers. This type of cookery is fascinating to the woman who enjoys the fragrance of spice and the beaming expressions on the faces of the children when they discover that a new batch of little cakes has been manufactured. I consider an evenly heated, hot oven and a soft, rich dough the secret of pleasing results in baking delicious cookies. Recipes that I use with success are as follows:



Raisin Cookies

1 cup shortening
2 cups sugar
3 eggs
1/2 pound chopped raisins
1 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup warm water
Flour
1 cup nut meats

Cream the butter or other shortening, add the sugar gradually, beating thoroly, and stir in the eggs without separating them. Stir in the soda which has been dissolved in the warm water. Add sufficient flour to make a soft dough. Stir in the floured and chopped raisins and nuts. Roll and bake.

Sugar Cookies

2 eggs
2 cups sugar
1 cup lard
1 cup sour milk

1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon nutmeg
Flour

Mix sugar, lard and well beaten eggs and beat thoroly. Add the soda dissolved in the milk, stir in the nutmeg and sufficient flour to make a stiff dough. Roll out, cut and bake in a quick oven until delicately browned.

Oatmeal Cookies

1 cup sugar
3/4 cup lard
2 eggs
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup cocoanut
4 tablespoons milk

1 tablespoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon soda
2 cups flour
2 cups oatmeal
1/2 cup raisins

Combine in the order listed and drop by spoonfuls on a greased sheet or in a pan. Bake 15 minutes in a quick oven.

From Out the Northland

THE most distinguished person present at the Kansas State Nurses' Convention which met in Topeka recently was Bertha Saville, head of Maynard Columbus Hospital. Miss Saville formerly lived in Topeka, and is here on a year's furlough. Last February when diphtheria invaded the little mining town on the Behring Sea Miss Saville and her small band of nurses battled night and day against the advance of the dreaded disease while men whose names are known thruout the North, and their fleet dog teams, raced over icy wastes with life-saving antitoxin.

Miss Saville told Topekans that the disease most prevalent among the Eskimos is tuberculosis, and that 75 per cent of native patients are suffering from this disease. During the war she was with the American Red Cross, stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington, and she has been in Nome since 1917. Miss Saville is a quiet, reserved little woman with winning charm and an easy smile. Like most real heroes or heroines, she talks little of her part in the great drama of the Northland.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

ALL OF us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

Soft Soap is Handy

MY PET short cut is a jar of heavy soap suds which I find convenient and economical. Put the small pieces of soap into a fruit jar and fill with hot water. Set in the warming closet of the range to dissolve. You will have a good liquid soap ready for dish washing or for the extra piece which must be washed out in a hurry. The jar should be refilled with hot water from time to time as other soap scraps are added.

Stafford County. Mrs. Wilbur McCune.

How to Remove Chewing Gum

DID you ever give a party or have a gathering of children in your home and later find a wad of chewing gum stuck to your polished floor or perhaps to a chair or the woodwork? Kerosene dropped on the gum, a little at a time and rubbed with a wooden paddle over which a soft cloth has been stretched will remove the gum at once. Wash the spot with a little warm water and

polish with any good polish, and all is well again. Oilcloth and linoleum are treated likewise, but washed with soapy water and rinsed. Chewing gum may be removed quickly from clothing by first dipping and rubbing the spot in kerosene and then washing as usual.

Sumner County.

Mrs. H. W.

At House Cleaning Time

IHAVE found a long-handled dish mop invaluable at house cleaning time. I put a little furniture polish on it and it becomes an excellent duster for certain articles that are difficult to clean, especially coil bed springs. After you once begin to use dish mops you will discover many uses for them besides washing jars and bottles.

Crawford County.

Mrs. C. A. Bowyer.

Shutting Out Drafts

TO SHUT out a too-insistent draft from under a door in the winter, try placing against the door a rolling-pin shaped bag filled with sand. Make the bag of some firm, closely woven material, and cover with cloth. I use plush or cretonne, trying to match the furnishings of the room in colors.

Montgomery County.

Mrs. M. Blosser.

Hot Lunches Simplified

IF YOU do not have a lunch system in your school, here is a very easy plan for installing one. Cook a little extra of whatever you plan to have for the evening meal and put a child's portion into a small glass jar. The next morning prepare the sandwiches and fruit or whatever else he may need.

There should be at the school house a kettle in which the teacher places a jar of food for each pupil. At recess she puts the kettle on the stove with cold water. By noon there is a hot lunch ready for everyone. A hot noon lunch will put "snap" into the pupils and also solves the problems for mothers of "what shall I fix for the lunch boxes?" If there are several children in the family, the mother might use a quart jar, in which case she must be sure that the kettle used at school is large enough to accommodate it.

Sedgwick County.

Mrs. Wirt Larimer.

Fashion and Hair Dress

By Helen Lake

IS BOBBED hair going out of style?" comes your plea to me and I must answer frankly, "I don't know." Interest is reviving somewhat in long hair but often the interest is in false hair which may be pinned on over the bob for more elaborate

evening party coils while the bob remains master of the daylight hours.

If you enjoy combing your long hair, you have every reason for keeping it long; and you still have companions. Just now, long hair is dressed very simply and close to the head but one never should sacrifice a becoming hair dress to follow the immediate fashion; altho in many instances, the becoming points may be incorporated into the hair dress of the hour, I think.

If you resent having to care for so much hair yet remain unwilling to succumb to the bob, cut your locks to just the length and amount you can comb easily. This has proved very popular with women who have luxuriant hair.

Kitchen Cabinet Philosophy

THE greatest profession in the world is home making. And like any other business, it cannot carry on without an adequate plant. At a reasonable cost one may obtain a kitchen cabinet that combines several pieces of furniture in one. First of all, it gives a spacious work table which may be pulled out to full width easily. The tops of most commercial makes are of white porcelain which is superior to wood, zinc or oilcloth as it cleans easily and does not mark when hot pans are set on it.

When baking a cake or mixing other things, no traveling to gather materials is necessary when one owns an up-to-date cabinet, for it has plenty of room for everything—flour and sugar in bins, spices in a revolving caster, flavoring bottles in racks, and pots and pans within easy reach. The wide shelves above provide for some utensils as well as dishes and staples, and below the table is a commodious closet for more utensils.

A porcelain or tin-lined drawer keeps baked foods fresh, and in still another drawer one may

ACULTIVATED mind always will command respect. It is the thinking man that takes the lead in society whether he hail from college, from workshop or from tented field.—Bates.

store extra flour, sugar, potatoes and vegetables, or this space may be used for linens. There also is a cutlery drawer and a silver drawer in most cabinets.

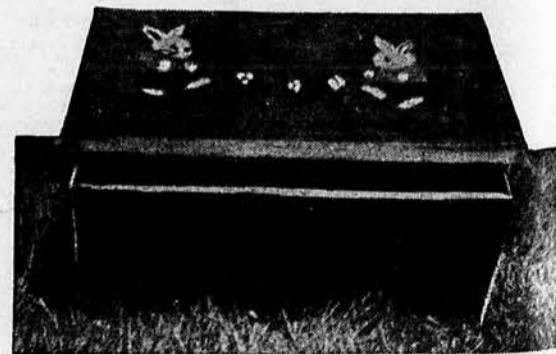
A firm that makes a popular cabinet has provided for the additional storage space necessary in the farm home by two units. The first is a compact shelf cupboard with wide shelves that are removable and may be adjusted to suit whatever you place in it. The other is a broom closet, fitted with special racks and holders for brooms, mops and so on, with a shelf above for polishes, irons and other cleaning equipment.

Chests and the Space Problem

By Mrs. A. H. Wendt

FOR the family that must live in a small house without closets the problem of where to keep clothing often is puzzling. This is the way I helped to solve it for our family of four in a three-roomed house.

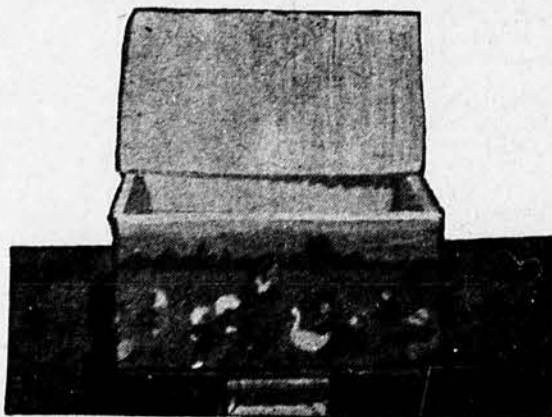
I made the box pictured on the right for the boy of 3 who was too young to be allowed to ransack thru dresser drawers. It is his proudest possession and he now puts away and gets his own clothing which saves me many steps. It is a common store box 2 1/2 by 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 feet. The outside is covered with ordinary blue denim. On the lid I applied two rabbits of unbleached muslin with green bloomers and yellow jackets dancing on a field of yellow daisies. I padded the lid with cotton which added to the appearance. The inside of the box I papered with ordinary wall paper border designed for a child's room. The under side of the lid is lined with a double shirred cheese-



cloth, leaving the ends open, which forms useful pockets for socks, slippers and other small articles. On the bottom of the box is fastened four chest casters which we purchased for 25 cents. These casters make it easy to move the box when cleaning the room.

My success with this venture led me to experiment further and for baby sister I produced a smaller box equally useful and attractive. This time I covered the outside with wall paper and gave it three coats of clear varnish which gave it a brilliant gloss and made it more durable. The lid is padded outside and covered with plain blue gingham. I padded the box with thin sheets of cotton and stretched and tacked pink cheesecloth over this, then covered it with shirred white cheesecloth. I also made a pocket in the lid for the little hood, booties and a large pocket at each end for stockings, wash cloths and toilet articles.

By using materials I found about the house I spent very little money in making these chests, and the work was really a pleasure.



In Keeping with the Mode



2548—One-Piece Dress. A straight-line, plaid woolen dress with interesting V-neckline and long or short sleeves is seen in this pattern. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2545—Frock with Rippling Jabot. Graceful jabots add length to this charming frock. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

2335—Cunning Dress with Bloomers. Long sleeves are included with this pattern. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2422—Junior School Dress. Of striped flannel this little dress, made with long sleeves, would be quite practicable and warm for school. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2295—Attractive House Dress. Sizes

16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Transfer No. 718, 15 cents extra.

1911—Men's and Boy's Shirt. Either of two styles of closing and a detachable collar are included in the pattern. Sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½ and 19 inches neck measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our winter fashion catalog will help you with many of your sewing problems. It contains all the authentic styles for the young folks as well as grownups. Price 15 cents or 25 cents for pattern and catalog.

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 a personal reply will be given.

Sharpens Razor Blades

I've heard that there is a machine that sharpens safety razor blades, so that they may be used over and over again. Is this true and where can I obtain one of these machines? Are they expensive?—From a Man.

There is such a machine, and it is not expensive, and it works. I'll be

glad to tell you where you can obtain it, if you'll send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Winter Bouquets

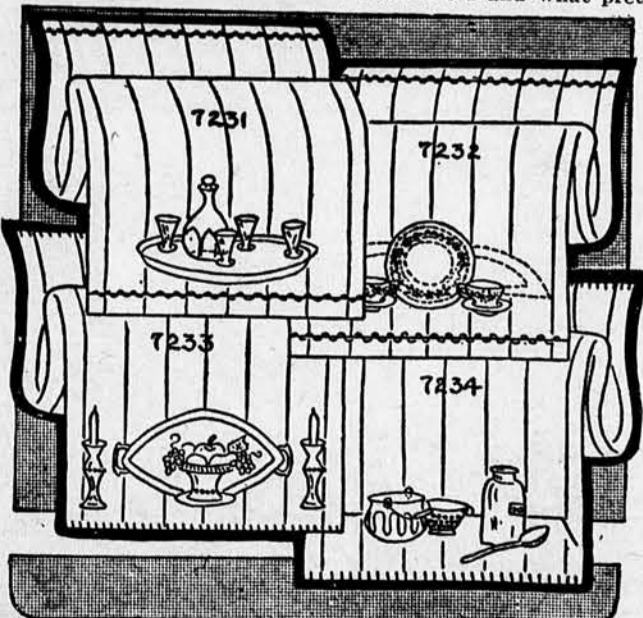
Not long ago I was in a large city and altho my time was limited, I could not help but notice the winter bouquets of painted grasses, burrs and cat's-tails that are being used in decorative ways. Now I have access to many of these grasses and would like to fix up some bouquets for the house. Can you tell me what kind of paint is used and if an amateur can do the work?—Dora Blossom.

A certain kind of wax, inexpensive and easy to use, melted in denatured alcohol is used with good results in painting winter bouquets. If you'll send a self-addressed, stamped envelope, I'll be glad to refer you to the company that sells the wax.

Christmas or Bazaar Suggestions

WHEN our dinner guest insists on helping us wash dishes, we do not re-monstrate quite so enthusiastically if we can hand her a pretty, hand decorated towel. Those illustrated are all so simply and quickly made that nearly everyone could find time to embroider them. If you already are well equipped with towels, remember that Christmas is not far off and what pret-

tier or more acceptable gift could you find than this set? We have the designs as illustrated—No. 7231 glasses; 7232, dishes; 7233, buffet; and 7234, preserves—stamped on blue and red striped toweling. The four may be obtained for \$1.35 or any one towel for 35 cents. Thread for embroidering is included with every towel as well as an instruction sheet. Address orders to the Fancy-work Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to give the color and number when ordering.



FADA Radio

It comes clear across a Continent!

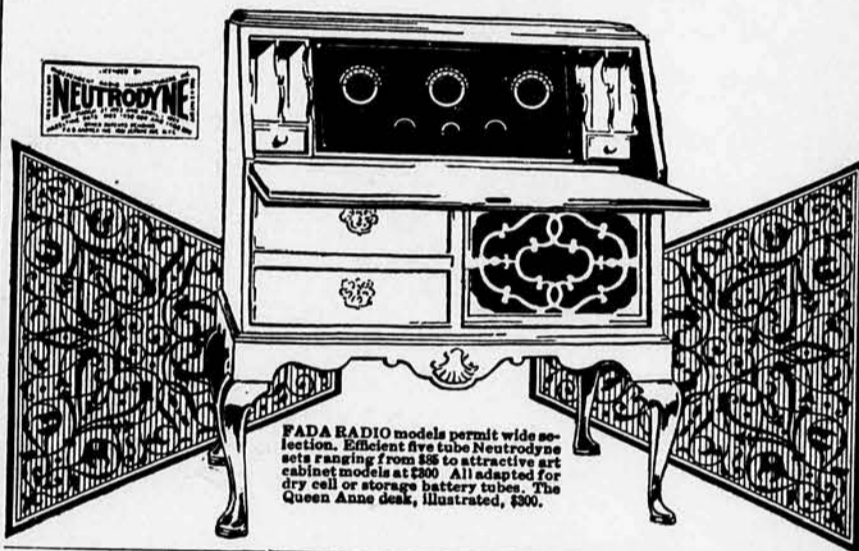
CLEAR and clean-cut—you get every tone and inflection from the most distant stations as though they were broadcasting from the next room!

Tune in and out with equal ease, and get real distance, perfect clarity and ample volume through Fada Radio.

And why not? All radio performance is measured by "The Fada Radio—Standard of Reception". Your dealer will demonstrate.

Most Fada Radio dealers will be glad to arrange convenient terms of payment. Send for the booklet R, "Fada Radio—the Standard of Reception".

F. A. D. ANDREA, INC.
CHICAGO NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO
Fada Radio, Ltd.—Toronto Fada Radio, Ltd.—London
Manufacturers of TUNED RADIO FREQUENCY receivers using the highly efficient NEUTRODYNE principle



FADA RADIO models permit wide selection. Efficient five tube Neutrodyne sets ranging from \$85 to attractive art cabinet models at \$200. All adapted for dry cell or storage battery tubes. The Queen Anne desk, illustrated, \$300.

Distributors of FADA Radio

Distributors of High Grade Radio Apparatus

HARBISON
MFG. CO.

Dealers: Write for Catalog

Eleventh and Mulberry Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

BROADCASTING

Think You Can Spell?

It's Lots of Fun—Try It

Well! Well! Here's another good one for you. How many words can you make? Five, ten, twenty or more? It's lots of fun and interesting, too. Be best speller and win cash prize.

WIN \$100.00 PRIZE

Capper's Farmer will give a prize of \$100 in cash to the person who sends in the largest list of correctly spelled words made from letters in the word "Broadcasting," providing the list is accompanied by 25c to cover a one-year new or renewal subscription to Capper's Farmer. Every person who sends in a list of words with 25c to cover a one-year subscription to our big farm and home journal—whether they win the \$100.00 cash prize or not—will receive a prize.



The Rules Are Simple:

- The object of the contest is to make as many words as you can from the letters in the word "Broadcasting." A letter may not be used more than once in the master word. For example: A word may not contain more than one "O" as that letter appears but once in the master word.
- Proper names and proper adjectives, prefixes, suffixes, abbreviations, contractions, foreign words, obsolete words, combining forms, Scotch, English and Irish dialectic words will not be counted. Both singular and plural may be used and both will be counted. Latin plurals will not be counted except those shown in the dictionary. Words spelled alike but with different meanings will be counted as one meaning will be counted as separate words.
- This contest is open to any person living within the United States except capital prize winners in any previous word building contest of the Capper Publications. But one prize will be awarded to a single household or group of persons. Collaboration is permissible in working the contest but if it is evident from the lists submitted that a household or group of persons has submitted more than one list, the Capper Publications reserve the right to refund the

qualifying money and bar such entrants from the contest. The Capper Publications also reserve the right to bar any list which it is evident comes from a source which has previously been awarded a prize. In such a case the subscription price for qualifying will be refunded. Your list of words, subscription and 25c must be sent in at the same time.

- Three persons not connected with Capper Publications in any way will act as judges in this contest and their decision is to be accepted as final and conclusive. Webster's New International Dictionary will be used by these judges in determining the winner or winners.
- In the event of a tie, the Capper Publications will pay the prize tied for to all tying contestants. The amount paid each contestant to be the full amount of the prize tied for.
- Lists may be written with pencil, pen or typewriter as the contestant may elect but are to be written on one side of the paper only and in vertical columns. Each word must be numbered. No list will be accepted which does not conform to the above rules.

This spelling club closes December 12, 1925, and as soon as your list of words with remittance is received we will acknowledge the order, and the winner will be announced as soon after the closing date as the three judges can determine to the best of their ability who has submitted the largest list of correctly spelled words.

When sending your list of words and 25c, make it plain to whom we are to send Capper's Farmer for one year.

Capper's Farmer Spelling Bee, 200 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

To Thriftville and Comfort

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

Here's Fun for Every Boy and Girl



K—is for Kitty,
A small playful thing
Who'll run for a ball
Or a small piece of string

Happy is My Pony's Name

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I walk 1 mile to school. I go to school with three brothers. I have four brothers but no sisters. My oldest brother is 11 years old. My teacher's name is Miss Nelson. We milk three

cows. We raise White Leghorn chickens. We get between 70 and 80 eggs a day. For pets we have a dog named Shep and four cats. I like to read the children's page. I live on a section of land. Our nearest railroad is at Grainfield. We have a gray pony. Her name is Happy. She is 5 years old.
Marie Hockersmith.
Gove, Kan.

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I have two brothers and five sisters. One of my brothers is in high school and one of my sisters is in the eighth grade. I go 1 1/4 miles to school. For pets I have a dog, a pony and a kitten. The dog's name is Tag and the pony's name is Shorty. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Ferguson. We have lots of fun at school. We live on a 100-acre farm

7 1/2 miles from town. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls who read the Kansas Farmer. I enjoy reading the young folks' page.
Attica, Kan. Aline Smalley.

Word Square Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —

The editor of a (3)-paper always carried a (1) and when he went (4) he covered a large (2) of land.

If you insert the correct words in the dashes above, you will find that the four words read the same horizontally and vertically and that filled into the sentence below the dashes they make complete sense. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Has a Twin Brother

I live on a farm 3/4 mile from town. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a twin brother named David. For pets I have a dog, a calf, a pony and three kittens. My brothers own a store. I would like to hear from some of the young folks.
Studley, Kan. Fenton Pratt.

Daud and Tom Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two brothers and one sister. My oldest brother, Cecil, is in the second grade. My other brother's name is Vernon. My sister's name is Jennie. I enjoy reading the children's page. We have a dog named Daud and a cat named Tom. I milk two cows.
Virgil Elvern Miller.
Hanston, Kan.

Try These on the Family

What two letters do boys delight in, to the annoyance of their elders? Two T's.

What bridge is warranted to support any strain? The bridge of a fiddle.

What is the highest public building in Boston? The public library has the most stories.

When is butter like Irish children? When it is made into little pats.

Which burns longer, a wax or a tallow candle? Neither; both burn shorter.

What is a man that eats his mother-

in-law? Gladiator (glad he ate her.)

What is the difference between the sidewalk and an electric car? Five cents.

Why does a cat look on first one side then another when she enters a room? Because she can't look on both sides at the same time.

Why are hens a very profitable investment? Because for every grain they give a peck.

MOTHER GOOSE DOT PUZZLE

Why is an elephant like a wheelbarrow?

Answer

Because .20

he .21

cannot .19

climbl .18 .22

a n .15 .16 .23 .24

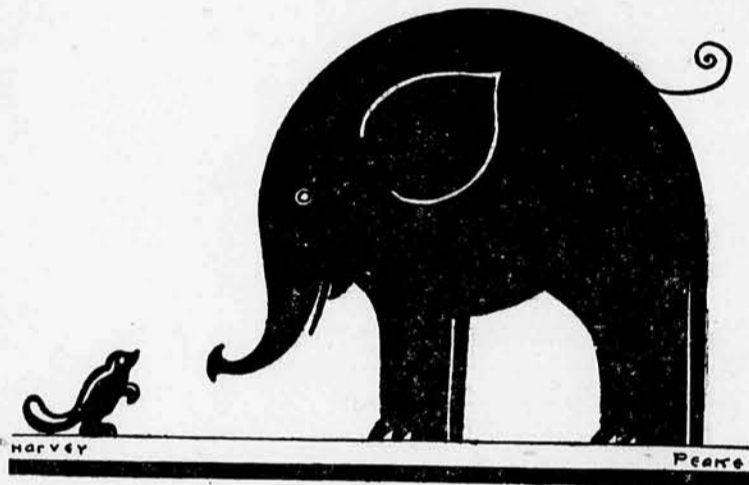
.14 .25

.12 .26 .27

.10 .28 .29

.9 .753 .32 .31

2. .34 .35



Said an elephant unto a _____ :
(weasel-like animal)
"On a journey get rid of all _____ .
(scraps of trash)
It is easy for _____ ,
(myself)
When traveling you _____ ,
(observe)
For I put everything in my _____ ."
(box for traveling)

"Upon the line write the word that is defined below it."

When you have filled in the correct words, send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Buddy Purchases a Dog!

No Hopeless Diseases

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

I hesitate to say that any disease is hopeless. Twenty-five years ago tuberculosis was considered to spell the doom of any one touched by it, but now we are conquering it. Cancer is still a deadly disease, but we know that when recognized early it can be cured. Among the world's marvels of late years is the new control of diabetes.

One person in every hundred of our population has diabetes. If you happen to be "the hundredth man" you are sure to be tremendously interested in any remedy that will cure or relieve the disease.

Insulin, the best remedy ever discovered for diabetes, is now a little more than 3 years old. It was discovered in 1921, but distribution to the medical profession did not come until a year later. Since then it has been used in thousands, perhaps millions of cases. It has worked miracles. It also has produced bitter disappointments and a few tragedies. But summing up the three-year trial, it is undoubtedly a success. It has done more to check diabetes than any other known remedy.

Having said this much I must tell you that this remedy, despite its effectiveness, is not so important to the diabetic as proper diet. If your diabetes is at such a stage that regulated diet will control it, insulin is not for you. Insulin does not cure diabetes. It simply supplies to those people who have the disease a substance which normal people have but diabetics lack. This substance helps them to digest the sugars needed for food, and so keeps them in good health. But in most cases the patient has to keep right along taking this insulin week after week, year after year. It is not a cure, but it is a great discovery, and if you have diabetes it will pay you to find out all you can about it.

Have an Examination

I would like to know if exercising would help a person if their flesh is of a dropsical nature. What would you recommend?

Mrs. B. B.

Dropsical swellings are very different from good sound tissue. Such enlargements are likely to be due either to heart or kidney disease. In either case violent exercise is harmful. The first step is to have an examination that will show the exact cause of the trouble. Then proper treatment may be given.

See an Eye Doctor

My eyesight is very much disturbed by a film growing on my eyes. It looks like something trying to grow over the sight. I cannot see it very well myself, but my wife can see it. Is this cataract? What can be done?

I. L. C.

No, this is not cataract, which is a disease of the lens that cannot be seen externally. Your trouble probably is a growth on the conjunctiva which is called pterygium. An experienced eye doctor can remove this growth for you with very little trouble. It can be done without pain by dropping a local anesthetic in the eye.

A Free Clinic Near?

Will you please tell me thru the columns of Kansas Farmer where I can go to be examined for tuberculosis?

A. R.

The Kansas State Tuberculosis Association holds free clinics. In so large a state as Kansas it is not able to cover every part of the state every



Hasn't He Loafed About Long Enough?

year, but if you write to the office at Topeka the folks there will tell you when a clinic will be held in your neighborhood. I can give you the name of specialists who will examine you privately if you will send a stamped, addressed envelope.

Diet Must be Changed

Chronic constipation is my trouble. I've taken all kinds of remedies. What can you suggest?

D. V.

Possibly you have been taking laxative or cathartic medicines. They rarely cure constipation. You must correct your diet and habits. Eat food that has some roughage. Green leafy vegetables are very good. Fruit such as apples and stewed prunes are helpful. Bran, used as a breakfast food or made into bran biscuits, is excellent. You must drink plenty of water—six to eight glasses a day. Most important of all, you must have a regular time every day for the toilet, and faithfully observe it.

From Station KSAC

Monday, November 2

- 9:00—Rural School
- 9:55—Three H Noon-day Program
- 12:35—Readings
- 12:40—The New Seed Law.....H. R. Sumner
- 12:47—Question Box
- 12:58—The Story of Legumes in 1925...L. E. Willoughby Matinee
- 4:30—High School Credit Course—Second Year English Literature College of the Air
- 6:30—Market Review
- 6:35—Opportunity Talks—Book Review and Current Events
- 6:50—College Credit Course—General Psychology
- 7:00—The Markets for Kansas Wheat...P. P. Bralnard
- 7:15—Fertilizers and Corn Production.....R. M. Green

Tuesday, November 3

- 9:00—Rural School
- 9:55—Three H Noon-day Program
- 12:35—Readings
- 12:40—Mulching Strawberries.....W. R. Martin, Jr.
- 12:47—Question Box
- 12:58—Checking Up On the Chickens....D. J. Taylor Matinee
- 4:30—Program for Women's Clubs College of the Air
- 6:30—Market Review
- 6:35—Opportunity Talks—Better Speech and Etiquette
- 6:50—College Credit Course—Community Organization
- 7:00—Rations For All Classes of Poultry.....Walter Burr
- 7:15—No Orchard is Better Than Its Varieties.....R. J. Barnett

Wednesday, November 4

- 9:00—Rural School
- 9:55—Three H Noon-day Program
- 12:35—Readings
- 12:40—The Baby Beef in the Feed Lot...R. W. Kiser
- 12:47—Question Box
- 12:58—Some Field Results From Gopher Poisoning.....A. E. Oman Matinee
- 4:30—Football, Basketball and Baseball Course College of the Air
- 6:30—Market Review
- 6:35—Opportunity Talks—Sports Inventions
- 6:50—College Credit Course—Educational Sociology
- 7:00—Household Electric Heating Units...R. G. Kloeffler
- 7:15—Efficiency Factors in Poultry Production.....J. P. Calderwood

Thursday, November 5

- 9:00—Rural School
- 9:55—Three H Noon-day Program
- 12:35—Readings
- 12:40—Fowl Typhoid.....J. E. Lumh
- 12:47—Question Box
- 12:58—Fall Management of Sheep.....C. G. Eiling Matinee
- 4:30—High School Credit Course—Community Civics College of the Air
- 6:30—Market Review
- 6:35—Opportunity Talks—Music and Art
- 6:50—College Credit Course—Business English.....J. O. Faulkner
- 7:00—The Characteristics of Cotton and Linen.....L. McMurry
- 7:15—The Influence of Pre-school Days.....Jean S. Dobbs

Friday, November 6

- 9:00—Rural School
- 9:55—Three H Noon-day Program
- 12:35—Readings
- 12:40—Routing the Rats.....Roy Moore
- 12:47—Question Box
- 12:58—Garden Talk.....A. J. Schoth Matinee
- 4:30—Lessons in Color and Design College of the Air
- 6:30—Market Review
- 6:35—Opportunity Talks—Travelog and Public Speaking
- 6:50—College Credit Course—English Literature
- 7:00—Water Purification.....H. W. Brubaker
- 7:15—Boundaries of a Farm.....A. F. Peine

Wheat Made 51 Bushels

A. W. Dean of Elmdale raised 51 bushels of wheat an acre this year on a 16-acre field. And a nearby farmer, C. W. Swanson, harvested 4½ bushels of alfalfa seed an acre from 40 acres.

35,000 Acres of Wheat

George Gano, a wheat dealer of Hutchinson, is growing 35,000 acres of wheat this year; 10,000 acres is on his land, and 25,000 acres is under lease.

A man may be puffed up with pride, but that doesn't enable him to rise in the world.

Take Your State's Great Daily Newspaper!

You get the Topeka Daily Capital at an unbelievably low price if you order Now

The Topeka Daily Capital regularly is \$6.00 a year. On this offer we will send you the Topeka Capital (including the big Sunday issue with the colored comics) eight full months for only \$3.50. This makes the price less than a cent and a half a day for the biggest newspaper in Kansas.

You can't afford to do without a daily newspaper at a cost of less than a cent and a half a day. The Topeka Capital is the biggest daily printed in Kansas. It is the Official Paper of the state. In addition to all world-wide and nation-wide news, it prints more Kansas news than any other newspaper.

Markets—

The Topeka Capital prints more market news and prices than any other paper in the state.

Cartoons—

Big pages of "funnies" in colors on Sundays. Three comic strips and many other cartoons on week-days. You will laugh and grow fat reading the comics in the Topeka Capital.

Continued Stories—

Every year the Capital prints several novels, which, in book form, alone would cost more than the subscription price of the paper. Installments are printed every day.

Dozens of other interesting features—

The Capital is the most interesting paper you can read. It is a Kansas newspaper for Kansas people, printed in the capital of the Sunflower State. It is the paper for you and your family. No other city newspaper makes a price so low.

Send your check while this offer lasts. Read the Capital for less than a cent and a half a day. Eight full months, Daily and Sunday, only \$3.50.

The Topeka Capital for less than 1½c a day—if you order now.

YOUR MONEY-SAVING COUPON



Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: I want to take advantage of your special bargain offer. For the enclosed \$3.50 please send me the Topeka Daily and Sunday Capital 8 full months. (This offer good only in Kansas)

Name.....

New Renewal R. F. D. or St.....

Please check whether new Town..... or renewal.

State..... Be Sure to Give Your Route Number if You Live on a Rural Route.

Always look for the Red Strand (top wire)



I'm buying some more of that new Red Strand Fence!

More and more fence buyers are turning to this new RED STRAND. They have learned that this patented Copper Bearing, "Galvannealed" fence far outlasts the ordinary kind—and it costs much less in the long run.

Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

Then there are these big features: Knot that is guaranteed not to slip; full gauge wires; stiff picket-like stay wires require fewer posts; well crimped line wires retain their tension, etc.

FREE to Land Owners

(1) Red Strand fence catalog. (2) "Official Proof of Tests"—shows reports on fence tests conducted by noted authorities. (3) Ropp's Calculator. All sent FREE.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO. 2157 Industrial St. Peoria, Illinois

Color Your Butter

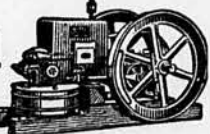
"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churning comes butter of Golden June shade.

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.

\$5 Down Buys Any WITTE Engine up to 10 H-P



Uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. Completely equipped with celebrated Trouble-proof WITCO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor.

1547 Witte Building, Kansas City, Mo. 1547 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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.

Headquarters for Livestock Engravings

Copper Engraving Co. DEPT. M TOPEKA - WICHITA

Click of Triangle T

(Continued from Page 11)

pointing letter from the firm of Rockman and Strand.

"C. T. B. I never saw that monogram before, but the handwriting is familiar," she mused.

Without indulging in that particularly feminine sport of contemplating the exterior of an envelope and wondering who on earth could have written, almost manlike, she ripped open the letter.

"Cecil Baldwin, of course. I went with him during my first year at school."

July Nineteenth

Dear Jane: No doubt you are surprised to hear from me again as it has been three years since we last saw each other.

Ever since finishing school I have been with the Cleveland firm of Rockman and Strand. I was called into the boss's office this morning and shown the letter from your father.

Judging from your father's letter, it seems to be rather important information for him. So, after some discussion, Mr. Rockman agreed that I might run over to Haines and tell you people what you want to know.

Do you realize that it has been three whole years since I made love to you under the maples on the campus? Gee! I'll be mighty glad to grab your hands again.

If you care to write, address my mail in care of the firm, as they shoot me around over the country like a football and I never know where I'm going to be next.

Sincerely, CECIL T. BALDWIN.

P. S. I'm not married yet. Are you?

There was a step in the dining room, and Jane turned with a quick cry which broke off in startled amazement.

"Am I in time for dinner?"

Clad in fresh white linens, a shiny pair of trim black boots on his feet, but with a familiar camera case slung from his shoulder, Click Farlane stood in the doorway and grinned at her.

"Oh, you scared me!" she exclaimed angrily. "Why didn't you knock?"

"I did, but no one answered. So I walked in. Aren't nuts privileged characters anyway?"

Jane returned an answering smile. This was the first time she had seen him in this outfit. Startling tho it

was, it was a vast improvement over the blue serge habiliment. It was distinctly becoming and picturesque. The girl studied his face.

Despite his grin Farlane's face was nearly as pale as his clothes. Two grim lines etched shadows of black from his nose to the corners of his mouth, and there were dark hollows beneath his eyes.

"Yes," she responded in answer to both of his questions. "What on earth has happened to you? Are you sick? You look as pale as a ghost."

"A little sleep is all that I need," he answered, crossing to the sink and rinsing his hands.

"Go in and sit down," she directed. "Father will be downstairs in just a minute."

"You were going to say something to him about that letter," he prompted from behind the towel.

"I was," she admitted. "I still intend to."

"All right, all right," he murmured. "That's fine."

"It concerns you," she retorted. "So don't be so smart, or I won't tell you about it."

"I don't care," he teased. "I've come to town with some news I won't tell you, then. That'll make us quits, won't it?"

Instantly she was all seriousness. "Have—have you learned anything—Jim?" she cried.

"I think," he said, "that I have."

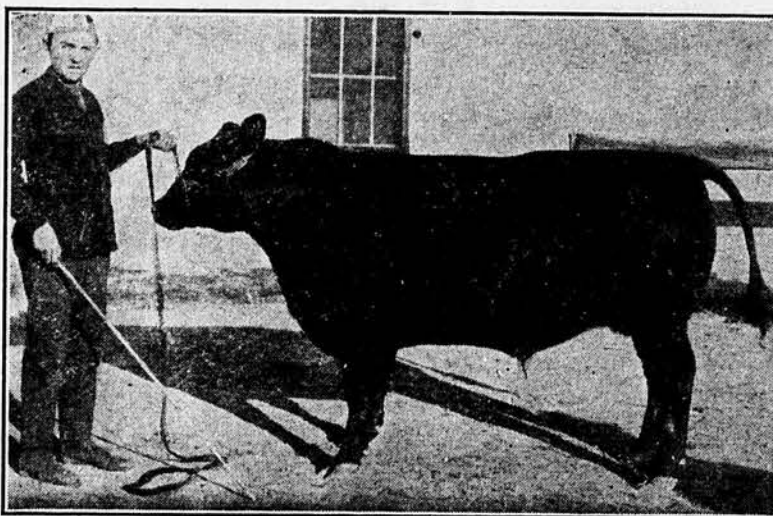
Without further words he placed his camera in the dining room and proceeded to help her with the steaming dishes. And Jane began to understand something of the charm he had for her.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Both Right That Time

Two men in Topeka the other day were disputing as to the weight of an inch of rainfall. "I read somewhere that it is 101 tons of water to the acre," said one.

Ljungdahl Boys Score Again



Warren Ljungdahl is the Third of the Ljungdahl Trio to Win Championship Honors in Baby Beef Production This Season. He is 15 Years Old

RILEY county is preparing to send a delegation of 4-H members to the American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, November 14 to 21. With them will go a collection of baby beeves finished by the Manhattan Better Livestock Club.

The three sons of William Ljungdahl, Manhattan, have been the features of baby beef competition everywhere they have exhibited this fall. They became interested in club work only a year ago.

How to Get More Eggs

Remarkable Experience of L. F. Volberding, Whose Hens, Once Sickly Idlers, Laid 1949 Eggs in 54 Days

Poultry raisers, whose hens do not lay, will read the following letter with greatest interest:

Gentlemen: I see reports of many having hens that do not lay, so I want to tell my experience. I had 230 pullets that looked sickly and were not laying. After trying different remedies, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa, for two \$1.00 packages of Walko Tonix.

Why Hens Don't Lay

When hens stop laying, become listless, rough of feather, pale of comb, etc.—you know they are "run down" and need a tonic.

5 Dozen Eggs Daily Now

Mrs. C. C. Hagar, Huntsville, Mo., writes: "I read many complaints about hens not laying. With the present low prices of feed and splendid prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep hens that are not working."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tonix entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonderful working tonic it is.

How to Prevent Roup

Dear Sir: We raise several hundred chickens every year and have lost a good many dollars worth from Roup. I used many remedies, none of them successful, so took to using the hatchet, but found that treatment costly.

Don't Wait

Don't wait till Roup gets half or two-thirds of your flock. Don't let it get started. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko tablets will prevent Roup.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Ia. Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko Tonix and the [] 50c regular size (or [] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko Tablets for Roup to try at your risk.

Name Town State R. F. D. Mark [X] in square indicating size package wanted.

Fall Poultry Thoughts

BY R. G. KIRBY

A wire chicken crook can be made by bending one end of a heavy wire in the form of a crook and attaching the other end to a piece of an old broom handle. At feeding time birds can be snared by the leg with the crook without creating much disturbance in the flock.

When culling out broilers or hens I often like to do it in daylight better than after dark. Just watching the birds walk around the range helps to give an impression of their vigor and future value as breeders. A little feed and the chicken crook enable the poultrymen to do some daylight culling with the heavier breeds. I find that Leghorns are usually the easiest to handle after dark.

In culling hens remember that heavy layers must have the capacity to use lots of feed and stand up under heavy laying. Such hens do not lay too early. Many Leghorn breeders consider 6 months plenty early enough for egg production. I know one breeder who had Leghorns laying at 4 months and 10 days, but he reports they did not prove to be his best fall and winter layers.

Some breeders look first for the refinement of head when culling. The head indicates the laying temperament of the bird. Others look first at the body conformation. I think a combination of good points in both sections is necessary. There is an opportunity for using lots of common sense in culling poultry, and I do not think any of us have learned all about it yet.

The future of the egg business depends on increased consumption of eggs in the cities. City people eat the most eggs when it is most difficult to get a rotten one. So never place much faith in the stolen nest under the barn or the nest bulging with eggs near the straw stack. Place those eggs in the questionable basket. Sell or ship only the type of eggs that you would wish to boil for your own use at a picnic.

How many hens can a farmer keep profitably? I have heard one college poultryman say that he can keep 75 hens on the waste of the farm. But if he keeps more they will take about as much feed as the commercial poultrymen's flock for all above the 75 birds. The trouble with such assertions is that no two farms are exactly alike, so the statement as to how many hens any farmer should keep has to be indefinite.

Selecting the Cockerels

In selecting cockerels for breeding purposes, it usually is necessary to save about twice as many as will be needed for breeders the following season. These should then be culled out gradually, only those which show promise of becoming desirable roosters being kept. Health and vigor should be the first consideration, while males with crow heads and weak masculinity should be discarded. A bright eye, good comb and body development, and bright, yellow shanks in yellow-skinned breeds are signs of good vigor.

The extremely early developing, large combed birds may have small bodies and therefore are not desirable. Young males with deep bodies, wide backs, and sturdy legs are the ones to keep, provided they have the proper color and shape for the breed. In general, cockerels with crooked keels or other

deformities and with disqualifications such as side-sprigs should be discarded at the start. Standard characteristics never should be ignored, but instead carefully considered when both males and females are being selected for breeders.

Open sheds with high roosts will make suitable roosting quarters for the cockerels after they are on range. It is important that cockerels which are bossed by their mates have a place of retreat, and for this purpose a few roosts out-of-doors should be provided.

Large hoppers may be used for the feeding of both cockerels and pullets on range in order to save labor.

Climate Favors Chickens

Poultry thrive best in a temperate climate where there is an abundance of sunshine. Nature has provided most breeds of chickens with a heavy protective coat of feathers. Long continued hot weather causes hens to lose in vitality and reduces the number of eggs produced. Mites, lice, and other insect pests are also more troublesome in regions which have little if any cold weather. Every poultryman knows that egg production decreases in extremely cold weather, unless the hens have adequate shelter. Adequate shelter can be secured at much less cost in Kansas than in states farther north where winters are longer and more severe. Few Kansas poultry houses are lined, and even fewer have double windows. Where winters are severe, double walls and double or even triple windows are not uncommon. Other things being equal, states which have about the same mean annual temperature that we have in Kansas are better adapted for poultry production than states which have greater extremes of either heat or cold.

Egg Production

According to the 1920 Census, our total egg production in 1919 was 1,654,044,932 dozen eggs, an average of nearly 188 eggs for each man, woman and child in the United States. Not all of these eggs were used for food, as some spoiled, and enough were incubated to produce 473,300,000 chickens. Our average egg consumption per capita for that year has been estimated at 14 dozen.

Tromble Heads Union

There was an excellent attendance at the recent Farmers' Union meeting at Hays despite the somewhat unfavorable weather. And the delegates showed once more their loyal belief in the principles on which the Farmers' Union of Kansas has made its great growth. John Tromble of Salina was again elected president, and Arkansas City was chosen as the meeting place for 1926.

Other state officers chosen were E. C. Huff, Norton county, vice president; C. E. Brasted, Phillips county, secretary; Grant Bliss, Rooks county, treasurer; M. O. Glessner, Rush county, lecturer. New directors are H. P. Whitaker, Anderson county; Curl Clark, McPherson county, and John Vecesky, Rush county.

2,000 Acres at \$90,000

W. P. Browning of Madison purchased the L. R. Wiley ranch of 2,000 acres on Middle Creek in the north-west part of Chase county recently for \$90,000.

For Fun and For Real Work

THERE is a lot of variety in the 15 booklets that comprise the "Helpful Library" put out by the Kansas Farmer. Gay party and club days, with every minute planned for you, and several books on various phases of farm work, housework and family care, plus the stories of Truthful James and a book of World War tales, make up the group. Every one of these books has been prepared by someone who "knows a lot about his topic." There is no pretense in the methods given. Everything has been tried and found good. These are the titles:

1. Fun Making Games
2. Red Letter Day Parties
3. Club Day Activities
4. Today's Etiquette
5. Trap Line Ways To Profit
6. Stories By Truthful James
7. Farm and Home Mechanics
8. The Baby and Its Needs
9. How To Can Fruits, Vegetables, Meats
10. The Elusive Egg
11. Things You May Wish To Know
12. Memories of World War Days
13. Hints On Dreammaking
14. Health in the Home
15. How to Save Your Savings

These books may be obtained for 15 cents apiece, any four for 50 cents, any nine for \$1 and the 15 for \$1.50. Please send your orders to Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



**\$43.25
PROFIT**

**\$2.25
INVESTED**

A flock of 50 laying hens will eat about 150 pounds of Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake in one year—about 3 pounds per hen per year—if kept before them all the time.

Pilot Brand will cost a bit over or a bit under a penny a pound, bought in 100 lb. bags, dependent upon the distance between your home and our plant. But let's be liberal and say it's a long freight haul, and that you pay 1½ cents a pound. Your investment would be \$2.25 for 150 pounds of Pilot Brand.

Your flock of 50 hens would lay over 1500 eggs more than they would without Pilot Brand.

Reckoning eggs at 35c. per dozen, your extra profit would be \$43.25—some profit return on \$2.25 invested.

The reason is that insufficient Calcium Carbonate is gotten from the food and no more than normal production is obtained from your hens. Pilot Brand makes up the deficiency and produces above normal egg production.

This result is based on actual tests. Plenty of fresh air, sunlight, exercise and the proper food, was used in these tests.



OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

SECURITY BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR POULTRY

COLORADO FENCE



PROFITS from HARVEST

Don't spend hard earned harvest profits year after year on fence repairs. Erect COLORADO FENCE. There is only the original expense—practically no upkeep. This galvanized, zinc-coated, copper-bearing steel wire fence stands the ravages of time and weather. Better in every way, yet it costs no more.

SOLD BY WESTERN DEALERS

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"

FORT WORTH	DENVER	SPOKANE
PORTLAND	EL PASO	KANSAS CITY
AMARILLO	WICHITA	LOS ANGELES
OKLAHOMA CITY	SALINA	SALT LAKE CITY
LINCOLN		SAN FRANCISCO

A DEMPSTER WINDMILL FOR 2c POSTAGE

Will you be one of the THREE who will win big Dempster prizes just by writing us a letter? Here is how you may do it. After 40 years manufacturing windmills, we are conducting an investigation to find out where the oldest Dempster Windmills are in service today.

To the owners who authentically write us about the three oldest Dempster Windmills still in service, we will give the following FREE prizes. To the owner of the oldest Dempster Windmill we will give a new Dempster Windmill and Dempster Tower. To the owner of the second oldest Dempster Windmill we will give a new Dempster Windmill. Third place will be rewarded with a Dempster Windmill and Dempster Tower at one-half price.



There are no strings to this offer. If you have a Dempster Windmill which is still going after years of service, write us the facts about it. You may win one of the big free prizes.

Our investigation closes January 1, 1926, and all letters must be in our office on or before that date. Win a big prize! Send your letter to us today.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.

719 South Sixth Street BEATRICE, NEBR.

Branches: Kan. City, Omaha, Sioux Falls, Denver, Oklahoma City, Amarillo

DEMPSTER ANNU-OILED Windmill

Weighed Ton in 180 Days

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Two very encouraging letters came to me recently. They are letters from club members telling about good results of their club work. Other folks appreciate reading about good records made by club members, and I know you will enjoy these which I am printing for you in this story. Raymond Hoglund, a pig club boy at McPherson, now will tell you about his pigs. "This year we showed hogs at Hutchinson and won first prize and reserve senior champion on our junior yearling boar, Armistice Leader and fifth on a senior boar pig. Our pigs are doing well. We sold some spring pigs that weighed more than 200 pounds at 6 months old. We expect to breed about 30 sows for next spring farrow." Many Capper Pig Club boys continue hog raising and the preceding letter will show what a big thing this old member is doing.

A ton of pork in 180 days is the record of 11 purebred Duroc Jersey hogs raised by a Capper Pig Club boy. This boy is Harold Duffy of Marshall county. I know you wish to learn how Harold cared for these pigs so I will let him tell you: "These pigs were farrowed March 14, 1925. I started them on corn, soaked oats, and a thin slop of shorts and skimmilk. When they were 2 weeks old I turned them on alfalfa pasture and weaned them when they were 6 weeks old. They had free access to a self-feeder in which I kept corn and tankage. I increased the slop as they grew. They had clean surroundings and plenty of fresh water.

"I weighed them on August 14, and I was glad to find I had 2,340 pounds of pork. This is an average of 213 pounds for each hog at 6 months old. I sold six head at \$12.30 a hundred when I weighed the litter. I have five gilts left. This is my second year in the Capper Pig Club."

Special Care Paid

You will notice Harold kept his pigs on alfalfa pasture, and fed corn and tankage with a self-feeder. Beside this he increased the slop as the pigs grew. He has given his pigs special care, but don't you think it has paid him well?

I should like to have letters from girls telling about their chickens, and from the boys telling about their pigs. The methods you use in feeding and caring for your entries interest other folks. Your ideas and methods are valuable. At the club meetings you may inquire about the care other members give their pigs and chickens, and in this way get material that will help you. I shall help you exchange ideas thru the club journal.

Many letters come to me telling about pigs and chickens sold. Other boys and girls will keep their stock to increase the size of their project next year. Some club members haven't sold their hogs and chickens yet, but if you will look in the livestock section of this paper you will see why they can expect to sell them soon. There you will find a big advertisement in which club members have listed their surplus stock.

At present the circulation of the Kansas Farmer is 125,000 and many folks will read this advertisement. Folks know Capper club stock is guaranteed, and are certain they will get good stock when they buy from members. Be sure to answer all inquiries promptly.

Is the Price Trend Upward?

(Continued from Page 3)

a keen watch on changing prices and trends. The livestock business seems to have a good outlook, which was given on page 10 of the issue for October 10. The improved situation with dairying was noted in detail on page 3 of the same issue. Hogs probably will pay until 1927. There is a full discussion of our present place in the price cycle on page 26 for October 17. Beef cattle, sheep and poultry products all are on an upward trend.

With wheat the outlook is not so good. There is little to justify a hope for much of an increase in wheat prices this winter, and it seems likely that an overproduction of the world's bread crop will come next year. Certainly this will be true if the spring wheat acreage is up to normal, and the

yields with both winter and spring wheat are average.

Corn prices should be fairly satisfactory this winter, altho they will not be so good as last year. The country has grown just under 3 billion bushels, something like a normal crop, and about 1/2 billion bushels more than in 1924. A small part of this increase likely will be used in putting heavier weights on hogs than was the rule a year ago.

Probably the potato acreage will be well above normal next year, as growers will be encouraged to make a larger planting by the high prices of 1925.

It seems safe to say that the outlook for the coming year for Kansas farmers is somewhat better than a year ago. But it also is true that the trend of farm prices will depend to a considerable extent on business conditions in general and on the foreign outlook.

Promote River Commerce

The Missouri River Navigation Association, with A. J. Weaver of Falls City, Neb., as president, was formed last week at Kansas City to promote the development of commerce on the Missouri River. J. C. Nichols of Kansas City was elected vice president.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, was one of the speakers. He urged a vigorous development of all the inland waterways and also of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project. Senator Capper spoke in favor of the waterways, and expressed the belief that such a move would greatly reduce freight rates.

The resolutions declared that the Panama canal, linking the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans, had not benefited the Middle West.

"We, therefore, urge upon the Congress of the United States that it promptly enact such legislation as will provide for and insure the earliest possible completion of all approved waterway projects by lump appropriation.

"Particularly do we envisage our land waterways as a great unified system of transportation, of which the Missouri River is an important part, and we therefore urge upon Congress the extension of the Missouri River project as far north as may be practicable, and at the earliest possible date to provide water transportation to South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Missouri."

The association will be governed by a board of directors of seven to nine members from each of the seven states, and by an executive committee.

The creation of state waterway commissions in all of the Missouri Valley states was urged.

The executive committee is composed of Judge W. K. James, St. Joseph, Mo.; Robert L. Haines, Slater, Mo.; W. P. Warner, Dakota City, Neb.; N. A. Mathers, Gering, Neb.; E. E. Frizell, Larned, Kan.; O. C. Smith, Kansas City, Kan.; Stewart Gilman, Sioux City, Ia.; B. M. Stoddard, Cloan, Ia.; E. E. Blake, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Tom Harrell, Wagoner, Okla.; Thomas J. Frick, Yankton, S. D.; A. W. Donaldson, Yankton, S. D.

Men We Overlook

In his still well-known calendar of the world's great men, from the dawn of history down to about 1820, Auguste Comte included only 559 names.

And to get this number he included such tiny stars as the American novelist, Fenimore Cooper; the English dramatist, Thomas Otway, and the Italian composer Donizetti.

That many men who might be called great are not recognized is one conclusion that may be drawn from this. Doubtless this is true today. The man who invented the typewriter has affected the lives of millions. Judged by the benefits he has conferred this inventor might well be called great. But how many know that the typewriter was devised by Christopher Sholes, a collector of customs at Milwaukee, in 1867?

That recognition of greatness is an accident is another conclusion to be drawn from the old list of the world's great men. Men are much alike, however greatly their achievements may vary. Greatness, one may conclude, is merely a label attached to a few who are little different from their fellows whom none calls great.

Holstein Dispersal Sale

At the Frank Boone farm, one-half mile south, two and three-fourths miles east of

Murdock, Kingman Co., Kansas, Wednesday, Nov. 4



50 Head of HOLSTEIN CATTLE, consisting of:

24 head of registered Holsteins, 15 head of young cows and heifers, nearly all fresh by sale day. 5 yearling heifers not bred. 3 heifer calves. 4 bulls ready for service. 20 high grade cows all fresh by December 1. Pure bred cattle Federal Accredited. Grades T, B tested and sold with 60 to 90 re-test privilege.

Write today for descriptive list of cattle to W. H. MOTT, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas.

Owners F. B. Boone, Lewis Garnet, Murdock, Kan.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan., Fred Ball, El Reno, Okla. Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson, Kansas Farmer, Wichita, Kan.

25-Holstein-Friesian Dispersion-25

Fair Grounds

Winfield, Kan.

Tuesday, November 17



17 Reg. cows and heifers.

6 Grade cows and heifers.

2 Registered bulls.

Cow testing ass'n records all mature cows 10,000 pounds or better. Some very promising heifers from these cows. We believe you can buy a bargain. Write for catalog.

H. EASTERLY, Winfield, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

Northeast Kansas Breeders' Sale

Registered and High Grade Holstein-Friesians

Fair Grounds Pavilion, Valley Falls, Kan., Wednesday, Nov. 4

35 HEAD, 25 of them pure bred and half of the offering fresh cows and heifers. One herd bull and three young bulls of serviceable ages. These well known breeders are the consignors:

J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison
A. Akins, Valley Falls
J. W. Myer, Valley Falls

I. H. Conser, Valley Falls
I. V. Coleman, North Cedar
C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls

J. M. Barnett, Denison

For the sale catalog address

IRA CHESTNUT, SALE MANAGER, DENISON, KANSAS

Auctioneers: J. R. Triggs, Frank Blake, Tom Tholl, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Dispersion Sale

35 head of pure bred and high grade Guernseys, representing the best of breeding and with county cow testing records. On farm 3 miles North West of Hutchinson,

Tuesday, November 3

15 COWS in milk, or near freshening, 3 bulls ready for service, 7 bred heifers, and 5 heifer calves. Cherub and Mayrose breeding. Everything tuberculin tested.

Emmett Smith, Hutchinson, Kan.

Col. E. E. Potter, Auctioneer.

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Big Holstein Sale

at farm 6 miles north and one mile east of Wichita stock yards.

Thursday, Nov. 5

42 head, the Weddle dispersion and a consignment from the herd of F. H. Tracy. 15 big reg. cows in milk and bred again, 1 herd bull and a fine lot of bred and open registered heifers. Best of A. R. O. backing, many with official record dams. Both herds federal tested.

Thomas Weddle, Valley Center, Kan.

F. H. Tracy, Wichita, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

Cedarlane Holstein Farm

has for sale Registered cows and heifers some with A. R. S. O. records, all ages. Also serviceable bulls and bull calves. Federal accredited.

T. M. EWING, RT. 1, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

Shungavally Holsteins

To reduce our herd for the winter, we are offering 20 females, bred heifers and cows or milkers, bred to the great show and proven sire, Count College Cornucopia. Write for prices. IRA ROMIG & SONS, Topeka, Kan.

Holstein Herd For Sale

Twenty-four pure bred high class cows, herd sire twice a 30 lb. bull, good yearly record. Write for descriptive folder at once. Farm is sold. L. A. Kimball, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Four Registered Bulls

One year old grandson of Prince Ormsby DeKol, two that are year old in February and one a year old in May. Prices very reasonable. J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

4 Yearling Guernsey Bulls

For Sale. Write WINWOOD DAIRY FARM, Burlington, Kan.

for females. It took considerable courage to continue the sale in the face of such conditions but those making the sale seemed determined to keep faith with those in attendance and every animal was sold.

Vonley Lill, young son of Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, owns a registered Shropshire ewe that has dropped and raised five lambs the last two years. They have sold for \$120.

H. E. Mueller, Duroc breeder of St. John, owner of Leading Pathmaster, first prize aged boar at Kansas State Fair this year, announces a bred sow sale to be held February 24.

Joe B. McCandless, St. John, exhibited his Ayrshires at the Stafford stock show this year, and won all grand championships. The show was not so large as last year in point of numbers but the individual quality was rather better.

In announcing the names of breeders consigning Shorthorns to the Kansas National sale to be held at Wichita, Nov. 11, W. A. Cochel calls attention to the prominence of the herds that have been drawn upon for the cattle to make up this sale. It will, without doubt, be the greatest col-

lection of well bred Shorthorns of the season for Wichita territory. Many outstanding herd bull prospects and foundation females have been catalogued for the event.

Emmett Smith, Hutchinson, one of the best known Guernsey breeders in Central Kansas, will disperse his herd on Nov. 3. Mr. Smith has had a big part in developing the Reno county cow testing association and every one of his cows have records made by this association.

Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, has a good small herd of registered Shorthorns, plenty of good Durocs, several hundred head of sheep, and is planting 300 acres of wheat. Conditions will have to be mighty bad if he doesn't make money on some of these investments.

Slickau Bros. and Wm. Tonn, Hereford breeders of Haven report the recent sale of 53 bulls to a Texas buyer, the sale included the entire crop of calves and a few older bulls left over from last year. This is about the most important bull event of the fall in this part of Kansas.

Rex Lear of Stafford, besides farming a half section of land, finds time to care for a small herd of Guerneys and some of the best Durocs to be found anywhere. His present herd boar Rainbow Orion 9th is a litter brother to the J. C. Long boar, the grand champion at the Topeka Free Fair this year. Mr. Lear has one sow that farrowed 54 pigs in three litters.

O. W. Fishburn has been breeding registered and high grade Jersey cattle on his farm near Haven for several years. The cows have afforded a good income besides the herd has steadily grown in numbers until now their care takes so much time in connection with the carrying on of the section farm that it must be reduced and so a reduction sale is to be held on Nov. 10.

A. H. Knoepfel, Jersey cattle breeder and showman of Colony, has at the head of his herd Queen's Velvet Raleigh, a son of Manor's Fairy Lad, first prize Junior yearling at 1924 National dairy show. The dam of the Knoepfel bull is Raleigh's Velvet Queen, the highest testing silver medal daughter of Flora's Queen's Raleigh. Mr. Knoepfel will hold a sale Nov. 12.

Oscar M. Norby, the big pure bred Ayrshire specialist of Pratt county, has sold his farm at Cullison and bought a 265 acre farm on the river two miles from Pratt, the farm is well improved with dairy barns, silos, etc. Mr. Norby intends this to be his permanent home and is now engaged in selling milk to the retail trade in Pratt, and says he expects to breed Ayrshires as good as the best.

Miles Austin of Burnton held his first public sale of registered Polands on the farm Oct. 22, and quite a large crowd assembled for the sale and in many ways it was a decided success. The arrangements were complete and the day was fine and one of the best offerings of Polands that has been sold this season were driven thru the ring. The demand was good for sons and daughters of the big prize winning boar Golden Rainbow. The top boar went to J. F. Bell, Newton, price \$43.00. C. E. Hoagland, McPherson, bought a gilt for \$46.00. J. F. Bell paid the top price of \$49.00 for gilt. M. F. Wright, Kiowa, H. L. McIntosh, Cheney and E. L. Wickon, Mt. Hope, were good buyers.

Public Sales of Livestock

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep
Jan. 17-23—F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 10—O. W. Fishburn, Haven, Kan.
Nov. 12—A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan.
Dec. 9—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.
Nov. 3—Fred Abildgaard & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Nov. 11—National consignment sale, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 12—John Detrich, Chapman, Kan.
Nov. 20—R. Boyd Wallace, A. W. Mink and E. E. Winchester, Stafford, Kan.
Dec. 11—J. W. Wyant, Holton, and Ed Stogelin, Straight Creek, Kan. Sale in Holton.

Hereford Cattle
Nov. 3—George Bingham Estate, Bradford, Kan. Sale at Alma, Kan. Mrs. Fannie Bingham, Admx.
Nov. 23-24—W. C. Smith, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle
Nov. 3—W. Bitterlin, Junction City, Kan.

Molstern Cattle
Nov. 2—W. H. Mott, (Maplewood Farm) Herington, Kan.
Nov. 4—North East Kansas Breeders, Valley Falls, Kan. Ira Chestnut, Sale Manager.

Guernsey Cattle
Nov. 3—Elmer Smith, Hutchinson, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Feb. 2—Jos. H. Deleys, Emmett, Kan.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.
Feb. 18—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Nov. 5—Tom Weddel, Valley Center, Kan.
Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Nov. 7 1925—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 6, 1926—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 24—H. E. Mueller, St. John, Kan.
Jan. 22—Woodbury Farm, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 6—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kan.
Feb. 9—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 10—Breeden & Axtell, Great Bend, Kan.
Feb. 12—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 16—Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Kan.
Feb. 18—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 18—Fred and Henry Stunkel, Belle Plain, Kan.
Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
March 10—F. Kiser, Geneseo, Kan.
March 10—Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.
March 17—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

Annual Purebred Offering of Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

This Stock Is Guaranteed

AN OPPORTUNITY for Kansas farm boys and girls to start in business for themselves was opened when Senator Capper organized his Pig and Poultry Clubs 10 years ago. And these junior farm folks were eager to get this start. They applied themselves so diligently to their business that they came out ahead with profits and experience. These boys and girls gave their pigs and chickens special care and kept them in better condition than their fathers' livestock in many cases.

Only purebred stock ever has been entered in Capper Clubs. Every worth-while breeder knows that purebred stock has special merits, and the way to improve a herd or flock is to select the best every year. The policy of club members each year has been to select good stock and to make the good better.

Almost all farmers know by experience that high quality purebreds make more profit for them than scrubs and require no more care. And anyone who has had experience with livestock or poultry improvement knows the importance of selecting good breeding stock.

We are listing here the purebred stock of our club members from this year's contest litters and flocks. Much of their stock has won prizes at fairs. All of it is first quality breeding stock. Why not select from this list and start your boy or girl in Capper Clubs?

Capper Club members have built a reputation thru square dealing. For nine years they have had satisfied customers. That is because club members guarantee the stock they list, and make good anything not satisfactory. You will not be disappointed in the size or quality of the stock here offered. Your purchase will encourage some worthy boy or girl.

Write directly to club members. You will get a prompt and courteous reply.—Philip Ackerman, Manager Capper Clubs.

DUROC JERSEY
H. F. Hodges, Ottawa, R. 4, 8 gilts, 4 boars.
WHITE ORPINGTON
Evora Cowan, Lucas, 3 cockerels.
BUFF ORPINGTON
Mrs. Henry Sterling, Hope, 10 cockerels.
POLAND CHINA
Arthur Bridge, Medicine Lodge, 1 gilt, 7 boars.
SPOTTED POLAND
Lester Ziegler, Council Grove, R. 2, 1 gilt, 1 boar.
CHESTER WHITE
Loy N. Harrelld, LeRoy, R. 2, 3 gilts, 3 boars.
WHITE ROCK
Arlene Chase, Talmage, R. 1, 8 pullets, 10 cockerels.
BUFF ROCK
Goldie Harp, Arkansas City, R. 5, 10 cockerels.
BARRED ROCK
Mrs. A. L. Holloway, Goodrich, 12 cockerels.

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

EXTRA GOOD JERSEY COWS AT FARMERS Prices. Large and old-established breeding herd rich in blood of Popis 99th, Sybil's Gumbo and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of world's record producers at the fall. Golden Jersey milk and cream for family use has no equal in quality, flavor or human nutrition, and Jerseys lead in economical and profitable production of high-test milk and butterfat. On the same feed, good Jersey cows will produce a larger cream check than cows of any other breed, and farmers who retail whole Jersey milk get the highest price and have the best trade; no excess of water in Jersey milk. For sale now: young pure bred Jersey cows, many heavy springers, \$60 each. This best class of cows will make you the most money. Also big heifer calves, some almost yearlings, that will quickly mature into valuable cows, \$30 each or four for \$190. All tuberculin tested. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Charlton, Iowa. (Fast trains from Kansas City north direct to Charlton.)

HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY SPRINGERS, car lots to freshen soon. Quality, age, color, size and price, right. T. B. tested. Berg Bros., Iola, Wisconsin.

REG. JERSEY BULL, ADELIN'S COO-massie Lad, three year old, price \$100. Also two young bulls. J. M. Bates, Prairie View, Kan.

HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY HEIFER calves from high testing, heavy milking dams. Blue Label Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL, ALSO YOUNG bulls and some heifers. I am offering for sale. W. T. Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.

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

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

WANTED—200 HEAD LONG HORN CATTLE to winter. C. E. Hill, Toronto, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION—PREVENTION and cure positively guaranteed. Write for folder. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktall, Neb.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOAR PRICE TO sell. Ernest Sautler, Lawrence, Kan.

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES, BOARS and gilts. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BOARS, gilts. A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Pure Swiss Milk Goats
The heavy milkers, win at the fall and at the best shows. All ages for sale fully guaranteed. LEWIS PENDELTON, DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Display Livestock Advertising Rates

For Sale and Display Card advertising 40 cents per agate line space or \$5.60 per single column inch for each insertion. Minimum number of lines accepted for cards five.

FIELDMEN

Northern Kansas and Nebraska—John W. Johnson, Address Care Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.
Southern Kansas and Oklahoma—Jesse R. Johnson, Address 463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.
Missouri—O. Wayne Devine, Address 1407 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo. Advertising copy may be changed as often as desired.
All changes of copy must be ordered and new copy furnished by advertiser and sent either to Fieldman or direct to Livestock Department.
W. J. CODY, Manager, Livestock Dept., Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

A Jersey Reduction Sale

on farm 3 miles south of Haven, Tuesday, Nov. 10



30 HEAD of high class registered and high grade Jerseys, 14 cows in milk or close to freshening sale day. Most of them bred again to a FINANCIAL KING bred bull.

8 bred heifers and 8 open heifers and calves. A good practical lot of cattle, largely of OAKLAND SULTAN, RALEIGH, and SULTANAS JERSEY LAD breeding. Sale under cover. Write for catalog.

O.W. Fishburn, Haven, (Reno Co.) Ks. Auctioneer: Col. R. K. Baird, Jesse R. Johnson, Wichita, Fieldman.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Public Sale Registered Shorthorns

49 head, cows, heifers and bulls. Most of the offering is pure Scotch. In the sale pavilion, Abilene, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 12

In addition to our own offering the following breeders are consigning with us: Wilkins & Anderson, Chapman; A. A. Tennyson, Lamar; Albert Buhrer, Chapman.

All the herds are accredited. A nice lot of young cattle in good breeding condition and of choice breeding. For the sale catalog address, JOHN M. DETRICH, Chapman, Kan. Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail & Breeze

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John Kintner,
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C. C. Chrisman,
 Martinsburg, Mo.

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Your Catalogue gives you membership in this vast buying club of 8,000,000 people whose purchases together make possible these low prices. So use your Catalogue. Take advantage of the Savings that may just as well be yours.

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 Is Our Workshop**

Not only vast buying for cash, but a search of the markets of the world is made to secure for you the biggest bargains.



We buy linens in Ireland, porcelain ware in China, Japan and England, toys in Austria, silks in China, Japan and France, enamelled ware in Sweden, musical instruments in Italy and France.

Every part of America as well contributes to this vast stock of new fresh merchandise that your Catalogue puts before you for your selection.

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 Means Reliability Always**

Tens of thousands of letters from Ward's customers testify to the Quality of our merchandise and the low prices. "We never sacrifice quality to make a low price." It was Ward's Quality and low prices that brought us one million more customers last year.

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