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KANSAS FARMER

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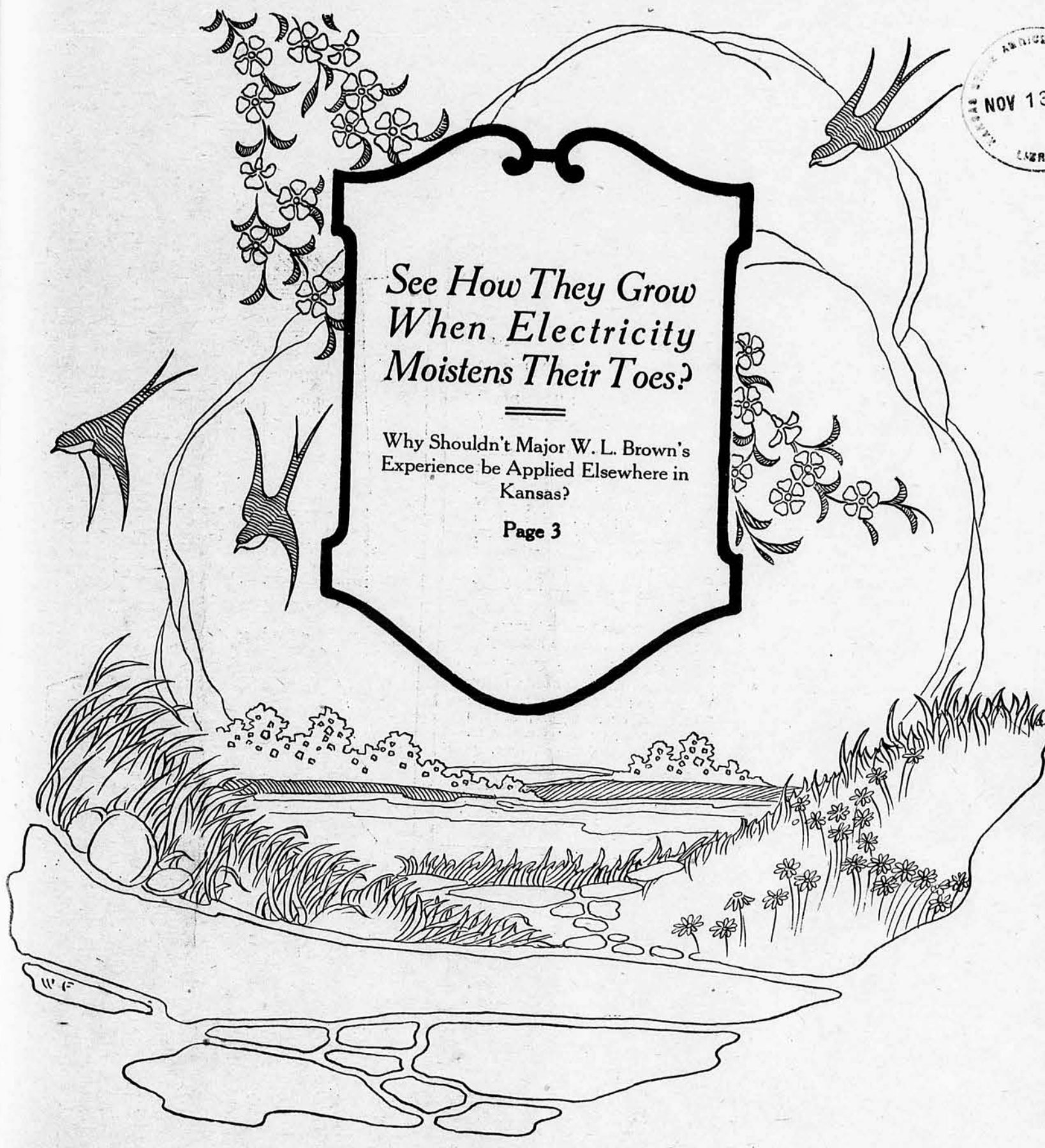
Number 46



*See How They Grow
When Electricity
Moistens Their Toes?*

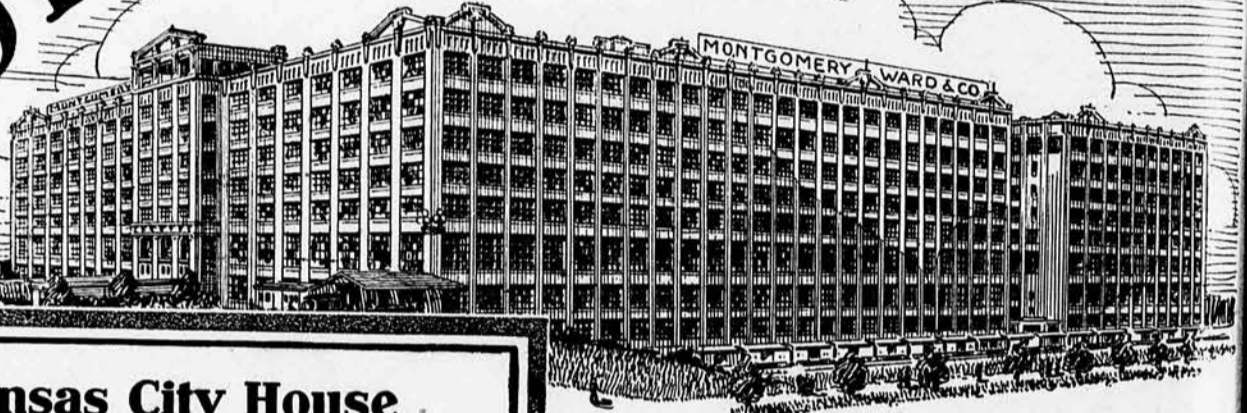
Why Shouldn't Major W. L. Brown's
Experience be Applied Elsewhere in
Kansas?

Page 3





Neighbors for 22 years ~



Ward's Kansas City House

Now bigger—service facilities increased

Ward's Kansas City house was established 22 years ago. And for 22 years it has grown in size to meet your patronage.

This year comes the biggest step of all—new buildings which give us seven acres more floor space! Seven acres *more* to fill with high quality new merchandise for you and additional organization to serve you promptly and correctly.

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Do you *always* turn to Ward's Catalogue whenever you need anything to wear or use? Do you always stop to see for yourself how much you can save?

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Everything for the Farm, the Home and the Family

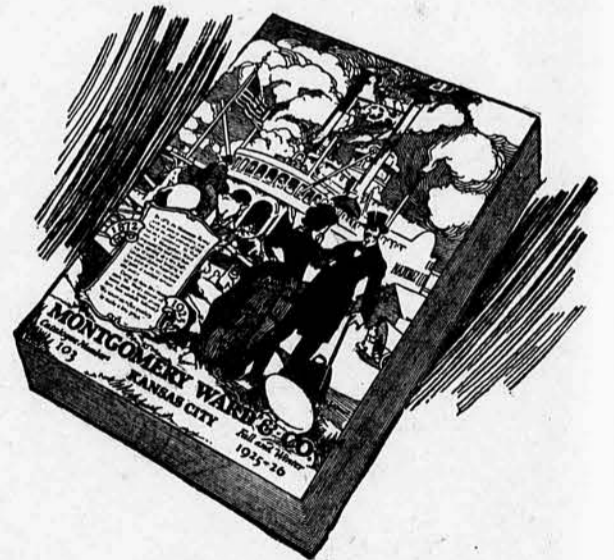
Look through your Catalogue for *everything* you need to buy. Whether it be shoes or automobile tires, or furniture, always look it up in your Catalogue. See for yourself the savings.

You can save \$50.00 cash this season if you use Ward's Catalogue—if you send all your orders to Ward's at Kansas City.

Shaded portions of states are served by our Kansas City House.



This map shows the states served by our Kansas City House. Vast stocks of merchandise at this central point mean quick shipment and prompt delivery of your orders.



ESTABLISHED 1872 Montgomery Ward & Co.

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See How They Grow When Electricity Moistens Their Toes



By M. N. Beeler

ELECTRICITY is the most dependable hired man I ever had," Major W. L. Brown told the recent irrigation conference in Hutchinson. "I put it to work and go about my other duties. I can go off to town if necessity demands with the assurance that the job will be done when I return."

Major Brown is operating three electrical irrigation plants, one for himself and one each for two commercial nurseries just outside of Hutchinson. Water supplied in this manner has performed wonders in the production

of nursery stock, vegetables and fruits on his small tract.

As irrigation plants go the Brown outfit is small. The pump delivers 250 gallons a minute and is pulled by a 3-horse power motor. But it is large enough for 10 acres. He does some irrigating for neighbors on adjoining tracts. If the crops were more diversified the plant would take care of an even greater acreage.

Water at the right time and in the quantities needed has made double the growth that would be expected of fruit trees under normal rainfall. Pear trees, set from 2-year-old stock, have reached a height of 12 feet in three seasons. Peaches set three seasons ago set so much fruit this year that they broke down. Japanese plums, also 3 years old, bore a heavy crop this year. A willow set three years ago grew from a whip 3½ feet high to approximately 30 feet tall as a result of having all the water it could use. The trunk is 8 inches thru. Strawberries set in 3½ foot rows last spring were a solid mat the first part of October.

Major Brown exhibited second crop beets, beans, turnips and other vegetables, fully matured. They had been watered three times. Owing to the drouth which prevailed in that territory last summer few second crop vegetables were grown without irrigation. "Nurseries as far east as Ottawa have catalogued catalpas grown from last spring seeding as 12 to 14 inches high," said Major Brown. "We have irrigated catalpas 3 feet high. Without water they would have made about 5 inches of growth from the seeds this season. We have spiraea 3 feet high, grown from cuttings set this spring.

Locusts 12 Feet High

"Black locusts normally make 12 to 18 inches of growth the first season. We planted seeds April 20. Under irrigation the seedlings have made a wonderful growth. Some of them are 10 to 12 feet high." The Major then

led the way to his black locust planting and stood by one of the seedlings to show its comparative height. The locust planting had been a potato patch last year.

Cherries, peaches, apples and other fruits planted last spring and watered liberally made as much growth during the season as they normally would in two years. The first season is the critical time for trees. In a year of normal rainfall the losses are heavy, and when drouth occurs few of them get thru the summer. That makes the orchardist trouble because replants delay the fruiting another year. Trees grown on Major Brown's irrigated acreage came thru the summer practically without loss. Even if they do not come into bearing sooner they will produce more at the first crop and develop full production at an earlier age. This reduces the interest burden on the investment because it gives larger returns sooner than would be obtained otherwise. By reason of the more vigorous growth the trees will be better able to support their crops and at the same time be less susceptible to diseases.

\$300 From Raspberries

The opportunities for bush fruit production under irrigation have been demonstrated by a small area in one corner of Major Brown's acreage. The plot contains less than a third of an acre of Blackcap raspberries and is in its second year. He harvested \$300 worth of fruit from the patch this season and in addition gave away quantities to his friends. Blackberry and raspberry production without irrigation is precarious because of the danger from drouth at critical stages in the ripening period.

Irrigation also affords another source of revenue. From the raspberry patch he contracted the sale of 5,000 plants this fall. The revenue from these and from strawberry, locust and catalpa seedlings, flower roots and bulbs will

amount to hundreds of dollars. Irrigation has proved to be reliable insurance this season because without it his crops would have been seriously stunted. The pumping plant is well worth while, Major Brown contends, for the assurance it gives for fruit and vegetables, aside from the plants.



Major Brown Stands by a 3-Year-Old Pear Tree Grown Under Irrigation



The Sapling Behind Major Brown Was a Black Locust Seed April 20

Potato Prices Pass Wartime Levels!

By Gilbert Gusler

THE potato market outlook is in direct contrast to that which confronted growers last fall. A year ago the largest crop on record had been produced, chiefly due to favorable weather conditions and a correspondingly high acre yield. The potato crop this year, on a per capita basis, is the smallest on record with one exception. The forecast of a yield of 244,227,000 bushels represents a per capita production of 2.98 bushels. The average in the last 20 years has been 3.77 bushels, while last year it was 4.07 bushels.

The potato crop in the early and intermediate states was estimated at 61,772,000 bushels, a decrease of 30 per cent under the 1924 yield. Shipments from these states to October 24 were only 37,675 cars, compared with 49,881 cars in the corresponding time last year. Under the relatively light supplies, prices have averaged considerably higher than in the previous year, at times two and three times those of the corresponding period in 1924. These states marketed early, leaving the market clear for the late crop.

Loss of 23 Per Cent

The crop in the main late producing states is estimated at 282,619,000 bushels, a loss of 23 per cent from last year. High prices have attracted early marketing, however, and carlot shipments to October 24 from these sections had exceeded the same period a year ago by 5,057 cars, or nearly 8 per cent.

In the late potato sections, the three big producing states, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have a crop estimated at 75,867,000 bushels, as against 114,064,000 bushels in 1924, or a production this season of but 58 per

cent of last year's crop. Furthermore, the crop in such states as Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Indiana, which ordinarily produce enough potatoes to supply their local demand until December or possibly January, is only about half as large as in 1924, and considerably under the five-year average. These states are already in the market for potatoes for immediate shipment.

The shortage of potatoes in the Middle Western states will open up markets for Northwestern potatoes which usually are closed to them. The crop in the Northwest is larger than

the 1924 harvest. The Washington crop is estimated at 6,712,000 bushels, compared with 6,615,000 produced in 1924. Idaho's crop was estimated in October at 12,254,000 bushels, nearly 15 per cent larger than the 1924 crop of 10,725,000 bushels. The commercial crop of Washington, it is estimated, will run between 6,000 and 7,000 cars, while Oregon probably will ship from 700 to 800 cars.

The small crop of sweet potatoes is another factor of support in the market. The crop is figured at 74,337,000 bushels, only slightly larger than last year's short production and much

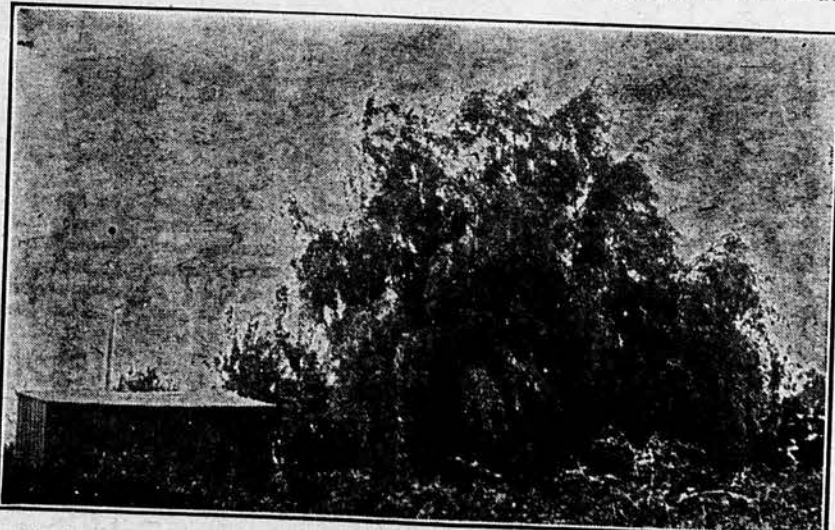
under the five-year average crop of 96,200,000 bushels. The season was early this year, and high prices have helped to move the crop to market faster than last year. Shipments to October 24 were 9,021 cars, compared with only 7,113 cars to the same time last season.

In view of the short potato crop, it was not surprising that the autumnal advance should start several weeks earlier than usual. Prices at Chicago thruout the season have averaged around \$1 a hundred pounds higher than at the corresponding time last season. Since October 1, prices of Northern round whites in the Chicago carlot market have advanced \$1.35 a hundred pounds, and dealers report paying growers more than the record prices in 1919. This rising trend is directly opposite to the declining market last fall, when prices were off 50 cents from September quotations, or two years ago when an average decline of about \$1 a hundred occurred at Chicago from mid-September to mid-October.

A Gain of 40 Cents

In years of short potato crops, prices usually advance consistently thru the winter once the peak of supplies has been passed. In all the short crop years since 1902, farmers who held potatoes until April sold them for an average of 40 cents more a bushel than if they had sold in October. Average farm prices of potatoes by months during all the short crop years in this period were October, 64 cents a bushel; November, 75 cents; December, 79 cents; January, 84 cents; February, 87 cents; March, 95 cents; April, \$1.06.

The market should be able to absorb (Continued on Page 27)



Pretty Husky for a 3-Year-Old. But That's What Plenty of Water Does for a Willow. Its Height Was Increased About 10 Times

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SOMETIME ago a bandit operated for two or three weeks here in Topeka. He robbed a number of folks, got several very valuable rings and other jewelry and a little money. Yet according to his own story, which apparently was pretty near the truth, he got almost nothing for the jewelry he took from his victims. Diamond rings that were worth hundreds of dollars he turned over to the "fence" who bought his stuff, and received a few dollars, that was all. He was running a chance of losing his life, for some one of his victims was likely to take a shot at him. He finally was captured and given a long term in the penitentiary. He could have earned more cash at almost any kind of honest labor during the time he was engaged in the bandit business than he got out of his loot. Of course the receiver of stolen goods, who really runs very little danger of arrest or punishment, makes a great profit out of his criminal dupes. They take all the chances; he reaps all the profit. It is safe to wager that 99 out of every 100 criminals could actually earn more money legitimately in the long run than they get out of crime.

Where Good Apples Grow

THE world knows that Kansas grows the best wheat in the world, but it is not so generally known that if it does not grow the best apples in the world they rank with the best. Northeast Kansas is perhaps the best part of the state for the production of this universally loved fruit, but it also is true that some of the best flavored apples ever put on the market were grown on orchards in Reno county. It was in Doniphan county that, before the days of prohibition, applejack was distilled, pronounced by connoisseurs in intoxicating beverages a drink fit for the gods. One drink from the well-aged store in the cellar of the late Cyrus Leland dispelled the clouds of pessimism from the brain of the confirmed dyspeptic, and three drinks transported him temporarily to Elysian fields, turned the bluegrass into waving forests and changed hot winds into cooling zephyrs wafted over the bosom of a sunlit sea.

The days of applejack have gone, but the apple orchards are producing better fruit than ever grew before because the caretakers have learned how to protect them from the insects that formerly worked their ruin. We pay fancy prices for apples shipped from Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho, but the same varieties can be grown in Northeast Kansas, equal in size, equal in coloring and superior in flavoring to any that grow in the far Western orchards.

Seekers after fortune pursue the fickle goddess to Florida, hoping to find in the undrained mud flats of the Everglades or the mushroom cities of fevered speculation the fabled pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, and overlook the opportunities for wealth and happiness that await the intelligent cultivator of the apple in Kansas. Lands that may now be bought in Doniphan county for from \$150 to \$200 an acre, planted with choice varieties of apple trees and properly cared for, will in 10 years sell readily for a thousand dollars an acre and pay a net revenue of more than 10 per cent on that investment.

It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a benefactor of mankind. How much more of a benefactor is he who grows an orchard of the best apples that can be grown!

In the spring, when the trees are in bloom, the picture equals that of the famous "Apple Blossom Time in Normandy" celebrated in song and story, while the perfume that ladens the air is sweeter by far than the winds that blow over the spice gardens of Ceylon or the fabled bowers of Arabia the blest.

You have often paid 10 cents and perhaps more for a single Delicious apple grown in one of the far Western states, but the flavor of that apple is no more to be compared with the tang of a Doniphan county apple of the same variety than is a slice of ordinary saltpeter cured ham with the juicy hickory smoked hindquarter of a young cornfed porker that has hung long in the old-fashioned country smoke house.

The Kansas grown Delicious or Grimes Golden or the perfect Jonathan each has a flavor all its own. The tints on its cheeks put the most costly cosmetics to shame, and the efforts of the most famous artists seem by comparison like the crude inartistic daubing of an unlettered fence painter.

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

The perfect apple is the fit emblem of peace, plenty and domestic happiness. Its cooling juices allay the fever of discontent and quench the fires of evil passion.

Men who sit about the fire on a winter evening with a dish in the center of the table heaped high with rosy cheeked apples never spend that delightful hour plotting treason against their country or hatching schemes for the hurt of their fellow men.

The lover of apples is never a "lean and hungry Cassius." The aroma of his favorite diet is sweet to his nostrils and soothing to his brain. Under its influence life seems worth while, and the stars shine brighter, like jewels bedecking the sky. Kansas ought to grow more apples.

To a Philosophic Porker

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

O modest, unassuming brute,
 Serene and philosophic porker,
 No poet yet has tuned his lute
 To say in rhyme that you're a corker.
 You have no joyous song, it's true.
 You are not graceful like the swallow.
 And nearly all your lifetime thru
 In rather grubby mire you wallow.
 For you no minstrel's raptures thrill,
 You live unnoticed and forsaken.
 Yet when your day is done you will
 Bring home the bacon.

The thrush and lark delight the ear,
 Their music has the power to win us—
 But when our dinner time is near
 And hunger gently wakes within us—
 Their notes, however clear and sweet,
 No longer serve to satisfy us.
 And off we haste on hurrying feet
 For what you always can supply us.
 A tender ham, entwined in steam,
 With silver fat about it clinging,
 Is worth far more to man, we deem,
 Than any singing.

But such are we who walk this earth.
 The songs we make are only lifted
 To sing, not of real solid worth,
 But to heap incense on the gifted.
 What time you wallow in your sty
 The Wordsworths and the Poes inspect you
 With but a cold and callous eye,
 And ever in their rhymes neglect you.
 Blind, unobserving, casual men,
 These poets, who are only able
 To understand your merits when
 You're on the table.

Irrigation in Kansas

FOR a quarter of a century the Government has been trying out a reclamation policy. Whether it has been due to the inherent faults of Government management or the fault of the people who took up claims in the Government irrigation projects, the fact remains that it has not been on the whole a financial success. The outlay has been considerably greater than the income. The average settler seems not to have been able to pay his share of the cost of the reservoirs and other improvements necessary in getting the water on the land, and for the maintenance of the project after it was started.

Nevertheless, there is no question that irrigation under scientific, intelligent management is a success.

Kansas has a large area, a good many million acres, underlaid with an inexhaustible body of water which can be pumped and distributed over the land at a lower acre cost than water can be distributed at any of the great irrigation dams.

These lands can be bought for a moderate price;

pumps can be installed sufficient to irrigate a quarter section for a comparatively small sum, and once installed the cost an acre is astonishingly small.

With intelligent management men can grow rich on land under irrigation in Kansas.

Pollution of Our Streams

CAN the laws of Kansas prohibit the waste of oil and salt water from being pumped into our streams and destroying the fish?" asks J. T. King of Lebo. And then Mr. King continues: "The water in the Cottonwood River has become so strongly impregnated with salt that thousands of fish have died. As the water grows less in volume it becomes more strongly impregnated. Many tons of fish driven into the shallow water have been taken out. The writer was born in Osage county 54 years ago, and has taken a great interest in fishing ever since he was big enough to hold a pole. Forty-five years ago there was real sport in fishing for black bass, crappie, wall-eyed pike, big sunfish and channel cat. What has become of the great number of fish? The tilling of the soil started the destruction, and the oil and gas wells are finishing it. Before the soil was broken up, when the rains came the water rushed down into the streams, carrying almost no deposit of mud, but after the land was plowed when the rains came the streams were filled with muddy water, and many of the fish were suffocated. Unless there can be some change it will soon be goodbye to fish in Kansas."

One of the things the Isaak Walton League is trying to do is to create places where fish can live. Whether it will accomplish that object I do not know.

Truthful James on Bad Men

OF COURSE I hev met up with a number of bad men on the range," said Truthful, reminiscently, "and also a lot who just thought they were bad men, but as a matter of fact it was mostly imagination. When there happened to be a tenderfoot around, them imitation bad men was in their glory. Some of 'em would hev made their fortunes if they had been educated and turned their attention to writin' stories about adventure. Once in awhile the tenderfoot was smart enough to see that they were stringin' him, but they were purty good judges of human nature as a rule and didn't misjudge their man very often.

"There was Pete Lightfoot, known all over the range as 'Lyin' Sourdough Pete'—he was camp cook, which accounted for hitchin' the Sourdough onto his name.

"Pete couldn't hev hit a flock of houses with a .44 gun, but when he was talkin' to a tenderfoot he represented himself as so far superior to any of the noted marksmen and guttoters that none of them would ever attempt to pull a gun or shoot at a mark in competition with him, at any rate never but once. He would represent to his tenderfoot listener that in a friendly shootin' match with Buffalo Bill he had made the famous scout look like 30 cents or less, and that on one occasion Wild Bill Hickock hed introduced him to an admirin' crowd as the only man to whom he took off his hat as his superior.

"All the fellers who were well acquainted with Sourdough Pete knew that he was the biggest coward that ever managed to git that fur west, but when he was talkin' to a tenderfoot he left the impression that there wasn't anything he was afraid of and that he had waded thru gore till he hed to take off his boots and wring the blood out of his stockin's. But I will give it to Pete. That when his imagination was workin' right he was an artist in the matter of slingin' words together, and there hev been times when I listened to his talk to a tenderfoot that I hed to punch myself to bring me back to a realizin' sense of the fact that he was really lyin'.

"One day a dude from Boston blew into camp. His name as I recollect was Algernon Horatio Blankinham. He claimed to be writin' a book and hed come out there to git the proper colorin' for his tale. He first introduced himself to Jim Belasco, the range boss. Jim had been raised down in Texas and never got further along in books than about the first or second reader, but still he wasn't no bug eater at that. He sized Algernon up immediate and told him that he knowed the

very man to give him all the local color or any other kind of color he wanted, and referred him to Sourdough Pete. He warned Algernon that Pete was really one of the most desperate men west of the Mississippi or north of the Rio Grande, and hed to carry two guns in order to hev room for the notches indicatin' the number of men who hed met sudden death at his hands.

"He indicated to Alge, that it wouldn't be wise to rile Pete none or show in any way that he doubted the truth of any of his statements, as Sourdough was likely to fly into a sudden passion and shoot Alge's light out and regret his hasty act after it was too late.

"Jim said, however, that so long as Pete wasn't crossed in any way he was one of the kindest and most obligin' of men.

"Alge, said that he would keep what Jim told him in mind and hunted Pete up to interview him.

Pete was plumb tickled nearly to death when he sighted Alge. He knew that here was a man he could just naturally unload anything on and whatever he said would go.

"Mr. Lightfoot," said Alge, takin' out a pad and pencil and speakin' in his best Boston manner, "would you oblige me by narrating your most exciting adventure in which you took the greatest risk and in which your life was in the greatest danger?"

"I hev had so many excitin' adventures and been in so many dangerous situations," answered Pete as his cockeye rolled off to the northwest while his other orb of vision looked straight at Alge, "that it's sure difficult to distinguish between the most ticklish and a number of others almost as excitin'. However, I think mebbly the tightest situation I ever was in so fur as danger from the gunmen was concerned was in Mobeetle, Texas. That there was sure a bad town. There hed congregated there at least a dozen of the worst gunmen in Texas, and they was a runnin' the town. They hed the city marshal and likewise the county sheriff buffaloeed.

"Might I ask," said Alge, breakin' in; "what you mean, Mr. Lightfoot, by "buffaloeed"?"

"Buffaloeed," said Pete, "means completely cowed so that they didn't dare to say a word when them bad men took the town.

"Well, I watched the way things was a goin' for several days and finally I went to the city marshal and says to him, says I, "Whyinell air you permittin' these here gun toters to ride pernicious over this here town?"

"What am I to do?" said the marshal, "If I cross them fellers they will shoot me full of holes and I got a family to support."

"Depitize me," says I, "and I'll run that bunch out of town."

"You're on," says he, "but I suggest that if there is any perticular word you want to leave to any of your relatives and friends that you write it down and leave it with me."

"I hev only this word to leave," says I, "if I fall say that he fell with his face to the foe and never wavered, shootin' to the last."

"Well, he depitized me and immegitly I put on two guns and went to the Redlight saloon where them bad men were congregated and all lined up takin' their poison at the bar. "Hands up," says I with a gun in each hand. Nine of 'em put up their hands prompt but three reached for their guns. With a movement quicker than the eye could foller I shot off the trigger fingers

of each of the three, causin' them to drop their guns sudden like and then just to emphasize the fact that I meant business I promptly shot off the lobe of the left ear of each one of the three, thus markin' them with what we call an under-bit in the left ear. "Now," I says, "Will you put up your hands immegit?" They put 'em up and I passed along the row friskin' the gun of each as I went. Then I marched 'em to the police court where they deposited \$50 each and then I said, "I don't want to make no threats particular but if any of you geezers is in town one hour from the present moment he is a dead man." Then just



to impress on them what might happen I put up a board at a distance of 100 yards and shootin' with both hands put 14 bullets exactly in the center of the board and all of them so exactly in the same hole that nobody would have believed that more than one shot had been fired if the mayor of the town hadn't gone and dug out the 14 bullets all wedged together in the same hole."

"Alge, hed been listenin' with his lower jaw saggin' while Sourdough Pete told his story and when he was thru said, "Mr. Lightfoot, that was wonderful, most wonderful! I will set up a mark out there a hundred yards and will you be so kind as to give me an exhibition of your marvelous skill?"

"I sure would," said Sourdough, "but the fact is that about a year ago I hed a stroke of palsy and it interferes with my aim something scandalous."

A Vegetarian's Opinion

A VEGETARIAN, B. E. B., is of the opinion that the human race as we see it now is a tolerably punk outfit. To begin with, man is not kind. The timid soul, who may be the kindest of human beings, stands about as much show as a weakly pig among a bunch of strong shoters.

Instead of being kind, man is exceedingly cruel. He kills ruthlessly innocent animals and birds to

satisfy his appetite, tho it has been demonstrated that meat is not necessary to sustain human life. On the contrary, some of the greatest athletes have been vegetarians. Persons who eat very little meat have more endurance than those who eat a great deal. Meat is the article of diet most often forbidden their patients by doctors. B. E. B. makes the rather remarkable statement that she has not eaten a pound of meat in her life. I do not know how long she has lived, but at any rate she is a mature woman.

Now I am of the opinion that the time will come when people will cease eating meat. I know from personal experience that I can live and thrive on a vegetable diet, having tried it for seven weeks; but before the world becomes vegetarian I think several generations will have passed.

Really, however, when you come to think it over it does seem savage and heartless to kill innocent animals for food. Furthermore, the manner in which the animals and fowls are slaughtered is often inhuman.

Have you ever watched the progress of a hog from the pen to scalding vat? He is run up a chute, and yanked into the air by a chain attached to his hind legs. A murderous knife is thrust into his gullet, and then he is hurried on and plunged into a boiling vat of water. The meat from this cruelly slaughtered porker comes to the table, and some Christian piously folds his hands, closes his eyes and asks the Almighty to "bless this food to our use." If the Almighty is paying any attention to that prayer I wonder what He thinks about it.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

STUDENT—In view of the fact that no one is ever going to travel to the sun on a railroad train your question is not important, but just to satisfy idle curiosity I will say that if there had been a railroad from the earth to the sun at the time the Declaration of Independence was written, and a train running as fast as the fastest train now running on any of our railroads had started on a journey to the orb of light, never stopping for coal or water, running night and day ever since that memorable date, it would still require 62 years more for the train to complete its journey. Compared, however, with the distance from the earth to the nearest of what are called fixed stars, the sun is nearer to us than our next door neighbor on the adjoining lot.

HOUSEHOLDER—You must be your own judge as to whether you should carry a gun to protect yourself from burglars and hold-up men. I might say, however, in passing, that if you have never carried a gun you will run about two chances of killing or wounding some innocent person, or shooting yourself, to one of perforating a burglar or hold-up man. Having lived for several years in a country where nearly everybody carried guns, I feel safer without a gun than with one.

RALPH—Any girl who will ask you to borrow money to buy her a diamond engagement ring will make a pretty poor kind of a wife, in my judgment. But at that she probably will make as much of a success as a wife as you will as a husband if you are fool enough to borrow the money to buy the ring.

Is the New Bread Trust a Menace?

WHAT housewife a generation ago would have believed bread-baking would ever be a 400 million dollar business? It recently has become that, and more. The so-called new Bread Trust is a combination of three great bread-baking systems with 157 large plants that overspread most of the United States, employ 20,500 persons and supply one-tenth of all the bread consumed daily by more than 110 million people.

This new combination of big business starts out virtually a 1/2-billion-dollar concern. I believe it will grow rapidly. The speedy development of the comparatively new baking industry indicates that baking is a profitable field for systematized efficiency.

Thirty years ago nearly every American family baked its own bread. Baker's bread was then looked upon as a decidedly inferior article and more expensive. Today the town or city family that does its own baking is a rarity. Bread is now scientifically and factory-made in sanitary plants, and some of it is as good bread as any I ever ate.

Twenty-five years from now one huge corporation may be making all the bread consumed in the United States instead of one-tenth of it. What then?

Secretary Hoover cautions foreign governments against permitting their monopolists to gorge the consumer in the United States. They are extorting from us 300 million dollars more than their due annually. And Secretary Hoover warns these rubber and coffee and other monopolists that America can retaliate, if necessary, in trade war.

In the same way I would warn the new Bread Trust always to "tote fair" with the women folk and the American home. Let it remember what happened to the Sugar Trust when with a small group of speculators a few years ago it undertook to hold up the homemakers of the land. The embattled housewives all but ruined the sugar industry. It hasn't to this day quite recovered from that scrap.

Let the new Bread Trust take that lesson to heart and learn what is a great truth—that only by truly serving the people may a trust or any other business really prosper.

Is the new Bread Trust a menace, or a normal economic development? Will it some time later take over the milling industry and attempt to tell the farmers how much they may charge for their wheat, and extort, or attempt to extort, from the consumer and his family "all the traffic will bear" for bread?

G. G. Barber, chairman of the Continental Baking corporation's board of directors, declares the anti-trust laws have not been violated and will not be.

William E. Humphrey, an ultra-conservative member of the Federal Trade Commission, defends the bread merger in a public address.

The Senate by resolution at the last session ordered that an inquiry be made in the flour-milling and bread industries. No report on that resolution has yet been made.

Regardless of the charges, or lack of charges against specific corporations in the baking or milling industries, Attorney General Sargent makes public his opinion that the Federal Trade

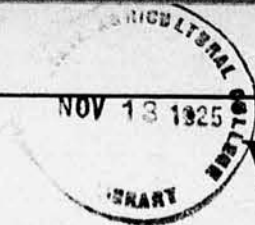
Commission has broad powers in conducting investigations under Senate resolutions, and may ascertain and represent the facts in reference to costs, prices and profits of these and other corporations.

Trusts are a natural and a modern development of business the world over. Just as Henry Ford, thru massed production and by standardizing materials, paying good wages and insisting on good work, can turn out a good motor car at a low price; well managed trusts can be of immense service to the people thru systematic efficiencies on a large scale in cheapening production. Even the Government is favoring railroad mergers with this hope in view.

Yet the people and their Government must maintain a regulating hand over these large and powerful combinations of capital. If we let them become laws unto themselves, abuses will creep in and these combines become predatory. Most kings abused their power in the days of absolutism. That, we know, is history.

I do not fear trusts. I would welcome the right kind. But they make Government regulation of big business the more necessary. As an important part of that regulation, we should have an alert and intelligent Federal Trade Commission with broad powers, manned by broad minded, incorruptible men.

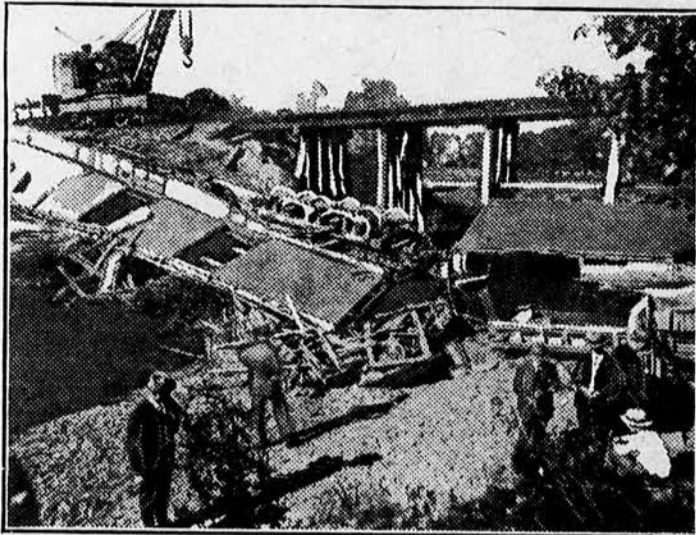
Arthur Capper



World Events in Pictures



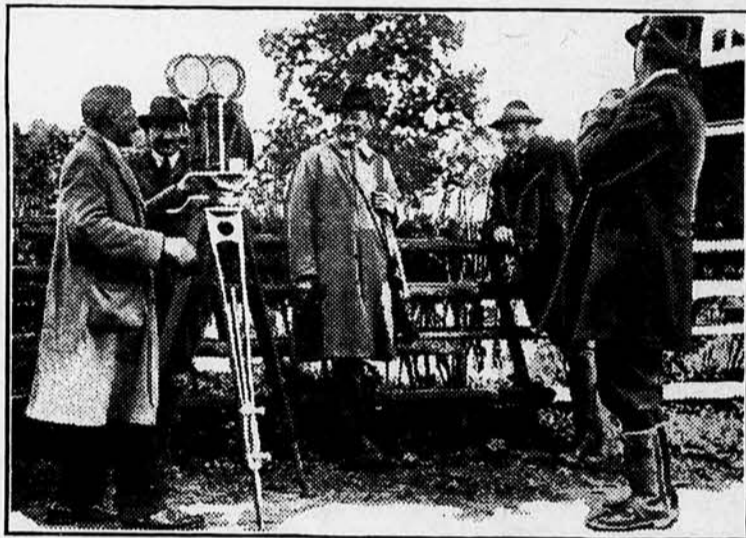
Countess E. B. Gubanow, of Petrograd, Russia, Who Was Exiled and Came to This Country Three Years Ago. She Has Applied for Citizenship Papers



Wreckage of "Sunnyland" Flyer Running Between San Francisco and St. Louis. The Wreck Happened Near Victoria, Miss., When the Train Was Traveling a Mile a Minute. Eleven Cars Rolled Down 40-Foot Embankment, Killing 20 Persons and Injuring 30. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Devlin, Topeka, Were Among the Injured.



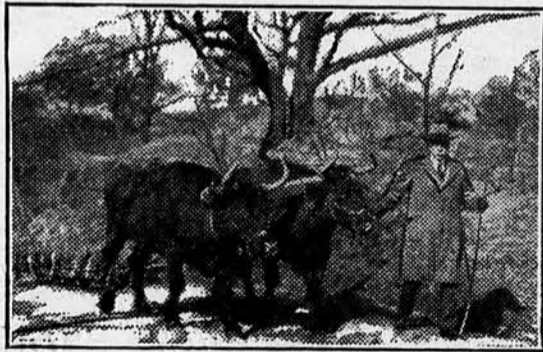
Left, Captain Paul Grening of the "President Harding," Who Directed Rescue of Crew on Italian Freighter "Ognazio Florio." Captain Lauro, of the Freighter Stands at Right



King Christian X of Denmark, Leaning Against the Fence, is Shown Posing for Ray Fernstrom, an American Movie Photographer, at an Elk Hunt in Swedish Province of Vermland. The Tall Figure at Right is Prince Carl of Sweden, Head of International Red Cross Society. He is a Brother-in-Law of King Christian



When Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, Entered His Office on October 27, He Was Greeted by a Profusion of Flowers That Were Sent to Him by His Many Friends and Subordinates, in Remembrance of His Birthday. This Was the 50 Year Mark for the Secretary



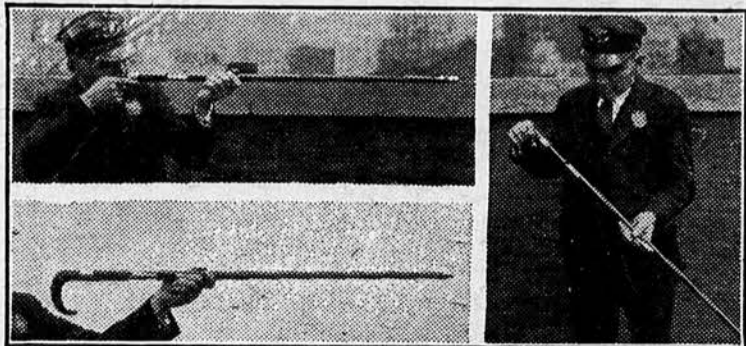
These Slow but Powerful Beasts. Photographed on the Central Park Bridal Path in Charge of Park Commissioner Gallatin, Will Aid Snow Removal This Winter. Judging by the Early Snow That Struck New York, They Soon Will be Needed



John Young, Washington, Sole Survivor of Historic Battle Between U. S. S. "Kearsarge" and Confederate Ship Alabama, 1864, Just Celebrated 82nd Birthday



This is the First Oil-Electric Locomotive to be Delivered to an American Railway. An Oil Engine Drives Electric Generators, Which Supply Power to Electric Motors on Driving Axles. It Greatly Reduces Operating Costs



Three Photos of Gun-Cane Discovered in Possession of a Messman on the Shipping Board Freighter "Waukegan" and Confiscated by Customs Inspectors. It Weighs 2 Pounds and is Rifled for a Large Bullet. The Handle Pulls Slightly Apart from the Barrel, Bringing a Trigger into View, and Opening the Breach for a Single Bullet



A Notable Group Attended the Luncheon Held at Roosevelt House to Commemorate Roosevelt's 67th Birthday and Navy Day. Seated, from Left, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Gen. C. P. Summerall, Mrs. J. H. Hammond, Admiral B. A. Fiske, Mrs. H. W. Wood. Standing, Albert Kahn, the Rev. Henry Mottet, Alexander Lambert and James Greenway

Jack Wrote an \$18,000 Letter

FROM the remote recesses of Clay county we can observe the figure of a tall man. Presently we note that he is approaching, arm extended full length above his head and his hand waving something white. Is it a handkerchief?

As he draws nearer with long, even strides we note that the bit of white is a piece of paper, and on his face is a satisfied grin. It is C. R. Jaccard, county agent.

"How much is a letter worth?" he inquires, irrelevantly. "This one's going at \$18,000. Who'll make it half a thousand more?"

"Wait a minute, brother," commands the spectator from Topeka. "Whatcha got there, old stuff? Letter by Abraham Shakespeare or maybe William Lincoln?"

"Nope," says Jaccard, "not that old. This one was written last spring."

"Guess I'm not interested," observed the wise boy from Topeka, "seeing as how I've just put my last \$18,000 in a wildcat well. Suppose you market your prize epistle among the unsuspecting farmers. Maybe you could get 'em to form a syndicate and take the thing off your hands."

"That's just what I did and they did," Jack rejoins ambiguously. "She was sold within 10 days to a group of the goldarndest up-and-coming soil agitators in this state."

"Umph," remarked the Topekan doubtfully. "Suppose you unburden your mind of the harrowing details for the benefit of a knowledge thirsting rural public."

"Well, it was like this," Jack began, "I wrote the said letter and—"

"Ahem," interrupted his auditor, but Jack proceeded: "and it got results," he admitted, unabashed.

It seems that Jaccard had taken his trusty typewriter in hand last spring and indited the said epistle to all farm bureau members in Clay county. Among other things he called their attention to the fact that corn and kafir yields were not what they should be. He exhibited an array of figures to prove that contention. Seven years of results where the right varieties had been produced under proper conditions of disease control and cultivation had put old methods to shame.

"Why grow something else when Pink kafir and Pride of Saline corn will do so much better?" was the burden of Jaccard's inquiry. Then he added that kafir seed could be had in 100-pound lots for 2 cents a pound, and Pride of Saline in 25-bushel lots was available at \$2 a bushel.

When the information contained in that letter began to incubate in the minds of Clay county farmers, orders began coming in. Thru the farm bureau office they bought 4,000 pounds of Pink kafir seed, and thru other channels they acquired like amount. This 8,000 pounds, Jack avers, was enough to plant 1,000 acres. The seed was sent free.

Late this fall he made a tour of fields that had been planted to other seed and discovered that half the yield had been taken by smut. Fields that had been planted to the clean seed bore no traces of smut.

"The Pink kafir made more than 30 bushels an acre," Jaccard estimated, "but just to be conservative we took that figure as the average. The last report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the average yield of our county as 32 bushels. That was an off year for smut."

"Well, on the basis of 15 bushels of smut damage in ordinary fields, our 1,000 acres of smut free kafir gave an increase of 15,000 bushels."

"All very good," remarked the Topekan, "but don't let's forget the \$18,000."

"Simple one," observed Jack, "let me finish. At 15,000 bushels at \$1.25 per, the price that was being paid when I figured up the results and the price which any farmer in the county could have had at that time, explains the \$18,000."

The simple one drew aside to consult pencil and paper pad. Presently he cried with glee:

"Ah ha. I thought there was something fishy about this. You're wrong, Jack, dead wrong, else my trusty pencil has played me false. It's not \$18,000 but \$18,750."

"Oh well, we try to be conservative," Jaccard rejoined patiently.

"Then what about the Pride of Saline?" the simple Topekan inquired.

"Just on my way to figure that up," said Jaccard. "They bought 100 bushels of seed." Then he and the \$18,000 letter "exeunte" from the scene, as Billy Shakespeare would have said.

The Holstein Divorce

THE Holstein household is undergoing a period of domestic tribulation. A divorce is promised. The "blacks" are suing for separate maintenance from the "whites," or maybe it's the other way around, depending on which side of the fence you occupy. The row started several years ago. The Holstein association cleaned house. The cleaning was needed. What this secession movement has to do with that original domestic discord must remain for the principals to explain to the court.

And you are the court, you breeders in Kansas and elsewhere. Will you grant the separate maintenance and support two households, or will you whip the wrangling factions into line? In making your decision there's one principle to keep in mind. Draw a lesson from your cattle. They have been bred black-and-white for generations. The dual color originated years ago in the Netherlands. Any attempt to separate them would be disastrous to your blood lines. Black and white are inherent characteristics of your breed. Figuratively your association, which is made up of a representative cross section of humanity, is alike mottled in the same hues. They are undivorceable without serious consequences to the association.

A common bond, good cattle, has built the greatest breed organization in the world. An inseparable fusion of black-and-white associated with rugged constitution, high production and wide adaptability to varying conditions has been the foundation for that great growth.

"Black and white" are symbiotic. Genetically they cannot be separated. Is it possible to separate them practically? Cannot the differences be composed better within than without the household? A separation is fraught with the expensive obligations of a divided house.

To one who is in position to view the situation without prejudice, no advantages for another breed organization or record association are apparent. Several breeds are now struggling with two or more record associations. One is sufficient. More than that is folly.

A Big American Royal

WHEN the 1925 American Royal Live Stock Show opened its doors today at Kansas City for the 27th annual exhibition, the greatest array of livestock ever assembled in the Southwest was on exhibition. It will be in full swing all next week.

Entries this year are much larger than last year, which indicates a better show in every department.

With Herefords there are 204 bulls, 202 females, 55 steers and a total of 461 head from 16 states; Shorthorns, 101 bulls, 124 females, 53 steers and a total of 278 head from 10 states; Polled Shorthorns, 29 bulls, 42 females, a total of 71 head; Milking Shorthorns, 36 bulls, 91 females, a total of 127 head; Aberdeen Angus, 27 bulls, 35 females and 38 steers, a total of 90 head from nine states; Galloways, 12 bulls, 22 females, and one steer, a total of 35 head from two states. There are 22 grade steers.

In the swine department there are 115 Berkshires from three states, 60 Chester Whites from

four states, 103 Hampshires from four states, 86 Poland Chinas from six states, 108 Duroc Jerseys from four states, and 66 Spotted Poland Chinas from three states.

The sheep department is much larger than ever before. "B" Type Rambouillets have 50 head from four states; "C" Type have 55 head from four states; Hampshire sheep, 99 from seven states; Shropshires, 55 from five states; Lincolns, 50 from five states; Cotswolds, 52 from three states; Oxford, 32 from four states; Dorsets, 52 from three states; Southdowns, 60 from six states.

This year, for the first time, dairy cattle are a part of the great exposition. Jerseys have 100 head from three states; Holsteins, 141 from eight states; Ayrshires, 61 from two states; and Guernseys, 50 from four states.

In the draft horse department there are 82 Percherons from four states; 72 Belgians from four states; and 35 Clydesdales from two states. There are 211 mules from four states.

In the boys' and girls' club department there are 200 calves, 20 lambs and 22 pigs, which have been fed and cared for by members of boys' and girls' livestock clubs under the direction of the state club departments of agricultural colleges of the various states.

More than 125 carloads of fat and feeder cattle are on exhibition in the carlot cattle show.

There will be auction sales of purebred breeding cattle and fat and feeder steers next week. The horse show will be a big attraction again this year, both afternoon and evening. Some of the best stables of the country will compete for cash prizes amounting to \$20,000.

The poultry show, dog show, cat show, rabbits and covies, and pigeon shows will be among the other educational and entertaining features.

Railroads have granted special reduced rates of one and one-third fare round trip within Kansas City's trade territory. Everyone should visit Kansas City, the livestock capital of the United States, sometime next week.

Hell for Chinch Bugs

FALL months offer the best opportunity to save corn and other grain crops from Chinch bug damage next summer. It is true that calcium cyanide and the creosote barrier are effective in checking the ravages of this pest, but if proper control measures are taken this fall the barrier method will not be necessary.

The adolescent bugs which conspired with drought to reduce corn yields last summer reached vigorous maturity some weeks ago, and at the first hint of frost began seeking an abiding place for winter. A big proportion of any community's Chinch bug population will now be found in the dead weeds and grass along roadsides, ditch banks and fence rows. A burning campaign is in order. If the dead vegetation is burned before winter rains and snows soak it, 90 or more per cent of the bugs will be consumed. Those which escape will, with their shelter gone, be killed by freezes.

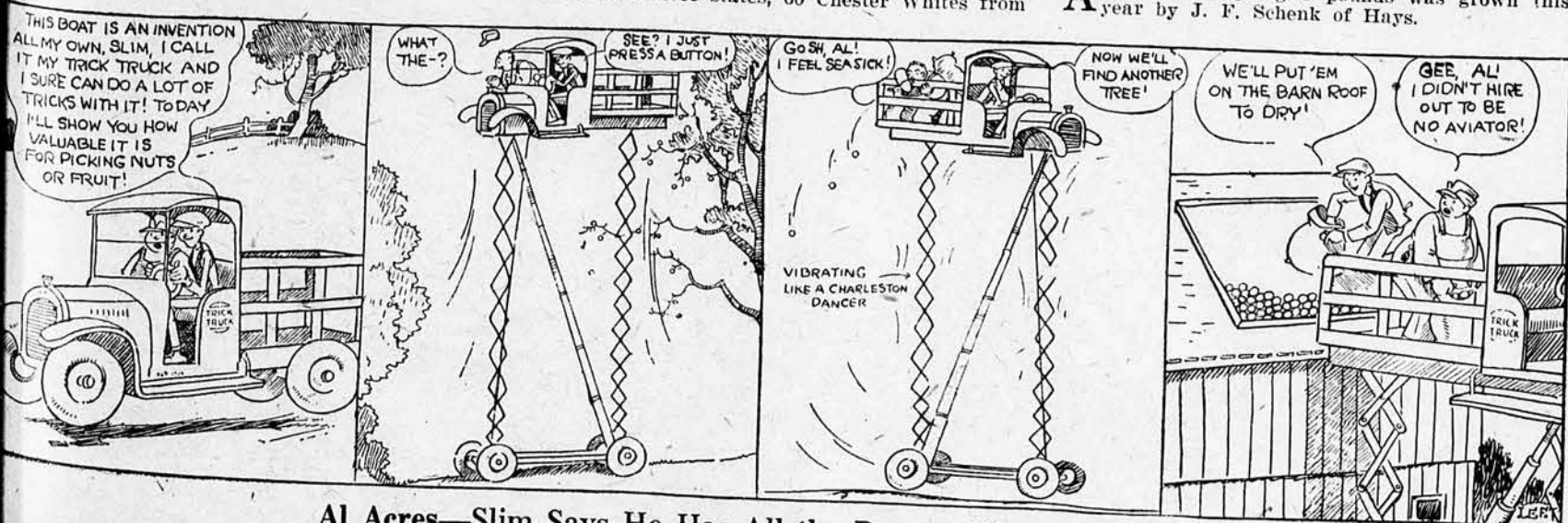
Dan M. Braum, Coffey county agent, reports that a burning campaign conducted by a community between Burlington and Lebo two years ago resulted in such effective control that losses were not one-fourth so high as they were in other communities.

Had Nerve to Wait

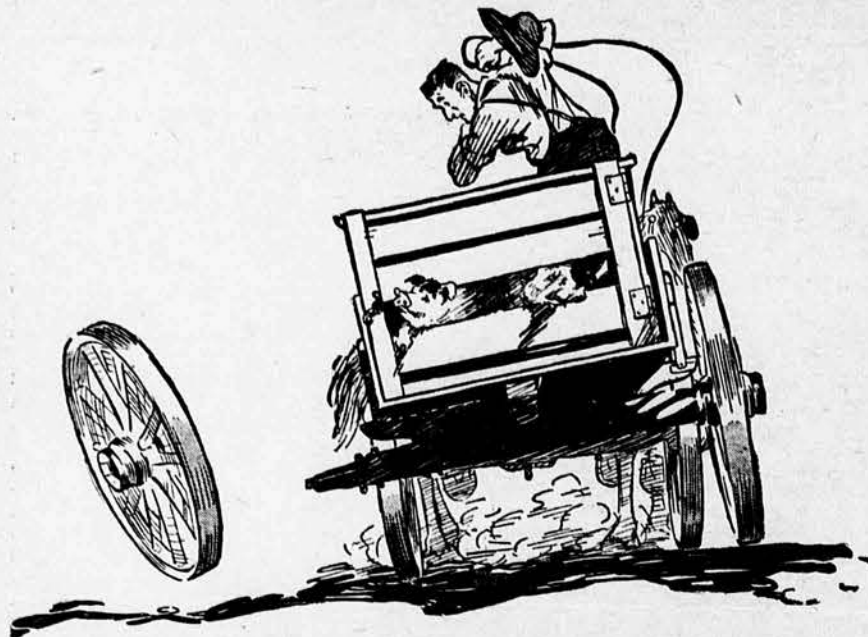
MARION county farmers stood by their guns in the Hessian fly control campaign staged by Earl Smith, county agent. Nearly all of the wheat in that county was seeded after the fly safe date, October 6. Weather favored the campaign in that heavy rains set in just before the normal seeding season and brought up volunteer wheat. By the time the ground was worked again to kill volunteer growth the safe date had arrived.

Radish Weighed 5 Pounds

A RADISH weighing 5 pounds was grown this year by J. F. Schenk of Hays.



Al Acres—Slim Says He Has All the Danger Without the Pay



The loose wheel . . . "comes a cropper"

A STORY ABOUT FORD ECONOMY

DRIVING around with a loose wheel on your wagon is like putting "cheap" oil in your Ford. The inevitable breakdown comes sooner or later, while the price of preventing trouble is so small that the risk isn't worth it!

A year's supply of "cheap" oil for your Ford will scarcely be \$3.00 less than the same number of quarts of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E." But the "cheap oil results" may cost you many dollars in repairs, in prematurely-worn bearings, pistons, piston rings, in excessive carbon and fouled spark plugs, in lost power and riding comfort. Inferior or incorrect oil also brings increased oil and gas consumption to add to your cost of operation.

That is why so many thousands of farmers consider it economical to pay a few cents more per gallon for Mobiloil "E." Price per quart is no accurate basis for figuring costs. Price per mile is! On that basis, Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is the cheapest oil you can buy. It will give you all the economy, power and smooth operation, the satisfaction and freedom from repairs and expense that the Ford Motor Company build into every car they make.

For the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified in the Chart of Recommendations. For your Fordson tractor use Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter.

Vacuum Oil Company, branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City.



Let this sign guide
you to low-cost operation

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

32 Hunters After Chickens

Probably the Cost of Every Bird to the Alleged "Sportsmen" Was About \$250

BY HARLEY HATCH

IN THIS part of Kansas probably 50 per cent of the entire acreage is yet in prairie grass. Because of this, there are a few prairie chickens here. Farmers would like to see these fine birds increase, but they haven't a chance for their lives so long as every alleged "sportsman" is turned loose on them during the last 10 days of October. At one hotel in Burlington 32 hunters were registered the night before the legal hunting date opened. The same proportion were, without doubt, at all other towns in this part of Kansas. Prairie chickens were fewer than usual this year, owing to a bad hatching season, and I figure that the cost of each bird shot was close to \$250, counting all the expenses of the hunters. It seems a sorry tale to those of us who can remember when these prairies were swarming with wild life, but it probably is true that this wild life is due to be exterminated. Every year the flight of ducks and geese becomes less and less, and even the federal law prohibiting spring shooting helps but little in preserving water fowl. Those of us who remember the unbroken prairie regret to see this wild life pass, but our regrets are in vain.

October Made a Record!

I know what you folks think about the weather of the late unlamented October, and what you're thinking I'm thinking, too. We have a full week of manure hauling and 40 acres of corn to husk before winter will be welcome, if it ever is welcome. I have seen more snow fall in October in Kansas than fell last month, but never, in 20 previous Octobers, have I seen so much continuous cold weather as we had this time. But as everything evens up in the end, we are hoping, and expecting, a fine November, with perhaps good weather right up to Christmas. Wheat has made less fall growth than in any year I can recall since we began raising wheat here. Probably a fair November will make more growth, but there will be no wheat pasture here this coming winter; we feel assured of that. Farmers who have both late and early cut kafir tell me that the late cut is by far the best quality. That cut early received several heavy rains followed by misty weather, and as a result it is much discolored. The kafir cut since the first frost is making the best feed of all.

There's Plenty of Water

An inquiry comes from Greeley regarding our reservoirs and how we get water out of them to send to the tanks at the yards and barns. This inquirer wishes to use water from a like reservoir for the bath room, and wants to know if it would not be well to filter it before so using. It would have to be filtered to be satisfactory, and even then it would never do to drink, but it could be used in a bath room and for all cleaning purposes. To get water for use in this way I would dig a well close to the pond and take water into it thru a trench or pipe filled with sand and gravel. This would clarify the water and make it fit for all but drinking purposes. We use our reservoir water for stock only; we have a well close by and take the water thru a 2-inch pipe which has the intake end closely screened. On this pipe we have a cut-off so we can shut out the water when we wish to work on the pump or clean out the well. Our main reservoir which supplies the yards and barn is 60 rods away, and on ground 20 feet lower than the barn. To pump this water we have two systems; a windmill and force pump and a gas engine and engine pump. With close to 100 head of stock to water we have found a stand-by plan, necessary for use when the wind does not blow.

Good Results: Low Cost

There is spring water at the creek on this farm, but the spring is more than 100 rods away, and the eleva-

tion at the house probably is 40 feet above the spring. For this reason we did not try to force water from the spring. Several attempts have been made to get a good supply of well water at the yards, but the water veins are very weak. If we go deeper to where there is water in plenty it is salty. So we have evolved our present water system; it works well, did not cost heavily, and supplies water at the barn and in all the yards, six in number. We have just bought a small tank, and when we get time we are going to put it in the barn and have running water there. The pipe runs from the well to the yard farthest away. When we want water at a certain spot we tap this pipe and put on a hydrant. Most of our tanks are on the direct line; one has a short line to one side, but that works just as well as the others. With the windmill in action we use one hydrant at a time, but when we have the engine pump going it will fill the pipe at three hydrants at once.

It's Worth the \$500

We made the start of this water system 20 years ago, when we made a small pond, dug a little well at one side, and installed a windmill and force pump and 60 rods of pipe. At first we had water at but two places, the hog yard and one cattle yard where we also watered the horses. It worked so well that we kept putting in more hydrants until we have all the yards supplied. There were times when the wind did not blow, and that meant hand pumping, so four years ago we put in the 1½ horsepower gasoline engine and engine pump and also had a new head put on the windmill. The cost of the first outfit was \$150, plus our work of digging ditches. In 1911 we enlarged the reservoir to four times its first capacity, and in 1921 put in the engine and engine pump. Altogether we probably have spent \$500 on this water system, and have it in first class condition, besides having the use of it for 20 years. It seems good for at least 20 years more. Is there anything you could think of which would return more net profit and satisfaction for \$500?

High Prices at Sales

We attended the farm sale of a neighbor this week. He is leaving the old farm, where but one of the family had lived for more than 50 years, to try life in town. Success in him in his new life, but personally would give \$50 for the chance he has on that farm to every 50 cents for his town chance. Virtually all farm property is selling for all it is worth at sales this fall, and this one was no exception. While the hog market seems on the down grade there are enough folks wanting them to put the price above their real worth. The shots at this sale, which would weigh around 70 pounds, brought close to \$9 each all they were worth, to say the least. About 400 bushels of good Kanota oats were sold, of seed quality. A bid of two put the oats at 55 cents a bushel where they stood until sold. Probably this was cheap enough as compared with buying seed next spring, but that it was well above a shipping market. The corn in the crib sold quickly for 72 cents a bushel, to be measured in the wagons as it was hauled, bushel to the inch. I figure this close to 80 cents if it had to be delivered in town, but as the buyer, a neighbor, wanted it to feed he got it as cheaply as I expect corn to sell for in the next eight months.

Big Increase in Radios

A recent survey shows that there are 431 radios in the town of McPherson, an increase of 100 per cent in the last year. Only about 5 per cent are home made, and more than 50 per cent are of the larger high powered sets. Many of the farms in McPherson county also have sets, and the number is increasing very fast in the rural field.



for Economical Transportation

Quality— the biggest factor in economy



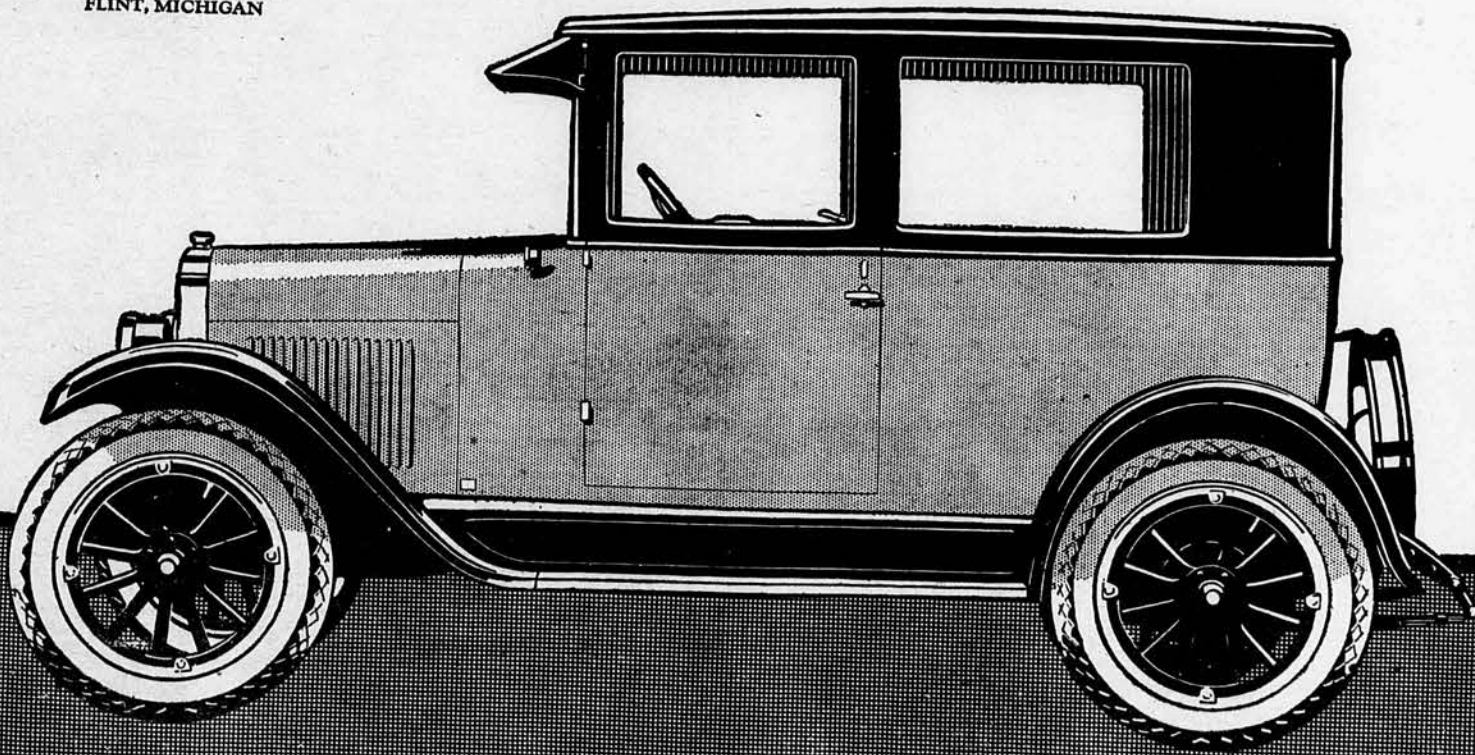
Fine quality built into an automobile makes it run well, wear well and look well for a long time. It keeps satisfaction high and operating costs low = When you can get fine quality at a low purchase price you have gained the highest degree of economy in the ownership of an automobile = Because Chevrolet represents the highest type of quality car at low cost it has been the choice of over two million people.

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
**Flo-Lac
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Reproduces rich hard-wood effects. Eight attractive shades for furniture, floors and woodwork. Non-fading. Easily applied. Ask your Sherwin-Williams dealer.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
**Inside
Floor Paint**

Made for the hardest wear. Spreads easily. Dries quickly with a hard, enamel-like gloss. Eight popular shades. Recommended on the Farm Painting Guide.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
**Old Dutch
Enamel**

The last word in quality enamel. Remarkably beautiful and resistant to wear. White, ivory, and French gray, both gloss and dull. Specified by leading architects.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
**Flat-Tone
Wall Paint**

Velvety—non-glossy. Plain, blended and multicolor effects. Beautiful and long-lasting. Washable. Non-fading. Easily applied, following simple directions.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
**Mar-Not
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Heel proof. Water resisting. Dries with a lustre that lasts. Does not scratch white or chip—surprisingly tough and elastic. At "Paint Headquarters"—the Sherwin-Williams dealer.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Enameloid

Your favorite color in Enameloid. Porcelain-like finish, practical—easy to brush. Popular price. A real finish for furniture and woodwork.



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| And in Insecticides <input type="checkbox"/> | Fly Spray <input type="checkbox"/> | Cattle Dips <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Name _____

Address _____

In the Wake of the News

THE wheat crop is coming along fairly well in Kansas. Over much of the state it is making an excellent growth, far better than usual. On most fields it will soon be well established, and it should make a fast start next spring. Unless there is serious Hessian fly injury, which is possible, or some other calamity, the yield in 1926 should be fairly satisfactory.

But what about the price? That is something else, already yet. With an increase in the acreage in the winter wheat states and a good outlook in most communities, altho not in all, it would seem that a lower price trend would be possible next year, unless there is a shortage in other wheat surplus producing countries.

Anyhow the situation is arousing considerable comment. Secretary Jardine has issued a statement which we hope the spring wheat folks will take to heart, and hold down their acreage accordingly.

It is natural that this situation should arouse some interest in acreage reductions generally. Just what could be done?

Well, if you go back for the last 59 years you will find that the average yield of winter and spring wheat in the United States has averaged 13.2 bushels an acre—which by the way isn't anything to brag about, but that's another matter. If we place the total domestic requirements at 650 million bushels, this including bread, seed, unmillable wheat fed to livestock, and waste in transit, a figure around which most students will agree, it is obvious that there is a need for an acreage of 49,240,000. Allowing for the average winter wheat abandonment, we need a seeded acreage of 54 million.

In the fall of 1924 we sowed 42,317,000 acres to winter wheat, and last spring the further increase in the acreage was 17,039,000, including durum. This was a total of 59,356,000 acres. To have brought our 1924 crop acreage down to the 54 million needed, a reduction of 5,356,000 acres would have been required.

The United States Department of Agriculture says that wheat is raised on 2½ million farms. Obviously, then, a reduction of 2.14 acres to the farm would have been all that would have been required, and if this had been obtained it would have resulted in average wheat price levels materially higher than we are getting today.

Yes, we know the difficulties in crop reduction.

But there are the facts. Is there anything wrong with 'em? And why can't we obtain this small reduction? If you have any ideas along this line the Kansas Farmer would be glad to hear from you.

Custom and Superstition

The effort of the Government to popularize the use of silver dollars has failed as signally as its effort to increase the circulation of \$2 bills. Both efforts failed, however, for entirely different reasons. In the case of silver dollars the Government was unable to break down a custom which it forced on the people a generation ago. There was a time when everybody carried silver. A paper dollar was a curiosity. But shortly after the "free silver craze" the Government began shoving out paper dollars to replace silver. It started the practice in the East.

When the Yankees were thoro educated to use paper dollars the Government pushed its campaign westward. It took at least 10 years to popularize paper dollars in the West. Now we seem to like them. Having been broken of the habit of jingling a lot of silver in their pockets, the people, as a rule, now register a protest when someone tries to work a silver dollar off on them as change. They want paper money, and are not particular whether it is old or new. Frequently the Government is criticised for calling in old bills and replacing them with new. It is regarded as wilful extravagance. If the Government wants to cut down expenses in making money they say it should let the old bills circulate longer, not try to push out silver.

The Government was unable to make the \$2 bill popular for no other reason than that of superstition. Just why it is unlucky to carry a \$2 bill no one

seems to know. But three men out of four absolutely refuse to take a \$2 bill in change. As badly as they dislike silver they will take it in preference to a \$2 bill. And the Government can no more break down that superstition than it can break down the superstition of colored people in regard to a rabbit foot.

Having given up hope in these two reforms, the Government is now planning to try a third. It proposes to put out a combined gold and silver dollar. Gold has always been popular money, especially in the West, and the people missed it greatly when the Federal Reserve Banks began hoarding all of it. Whether it has been out of style long enough to destroy its popularity remains to be seen. Certainly the proposed new metal money must look like gold, rather than silver, if the Government has any success with it.

A Sheep Cycle, Too

The sheep business is definitely on the upgrade in Kansas. The number of farm flocks is increasing, and there will be more feeding this winter than usual. All of which is a very encouraging thing, for there is no question but what this state needs a much larger sheep population.

But at the same time it is wise to consider the future demand. There is a cycle in sheep prices, altho it is not so definite as with hogs and cattle. Apparently low points in the sheep market have occurred in 1869, 1879, 1886, 1895, 1903, 1912 and 1922. High points came in 1872, 1880, 1892, 1900, 1907 and 1916. Probably we are approaching another peak. Beyond that will come the low point, if the experience of the past indicates anything.

But We Live Better

H. M. Hutchinson of Hamilton county reports that while farmers in his section are satisfied with present economic conditions and the outlook for 1926, the drift to the cities still continues. But that is not strange, for it is right in line with tendencies elsewhere, and what has occurred for a generation. If we take the proportion of farmers to the million population of the country we find that they decreased 25.6 per cent, or one-fourth, from 1870 to 1920. In the same time workers in industrial plants increased by 85 per cent, and domestic servants decreased by 36 per cent. Workers on railroads increased by 220 per cent.

In those figures you have a picture of the great change which has occurred in the United States in our generation, which has brought about the Machine Age. The decrease in the number of farmers came about because of the tremendous increase in the efficiency of agricultural implements, plus the important fact that modern farmers have the mechanical skill required in their operation. This has placed man production today on a much higher basis than the world has ever seen before. Improved tools will continue to increase production, and this will release a larger number of folks who will prefer to enter city employment.

The increase in the number of railroad workers came about, of course, from the vast growth in the transportation needs of the country; we have more stuff to haul around over the country, so much so that despite the progress which also has been made with railroad equipment, more men are required in this work.

In the meantime living standards have been raised year by year in the great industrial age in which we are living. This tendency will be continued. The United States has entered the best era it has ever known, both for farmers and for industrial workers.

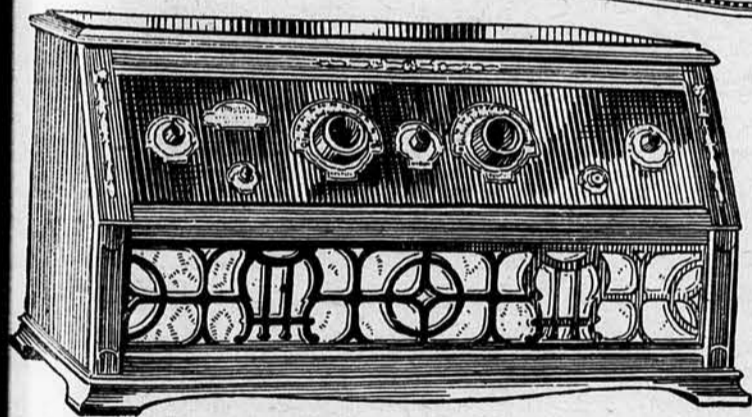
1925 a Good Year

William Swanson of Elmdale did very well with his farming operations this year. He had 40 acres of wheat which made 42 bushels an acre. Forty acres of alfalfa produced good hay crops and a seed crop of 4½ bushels an acre, which alone brought an income of \$40 an acre. Oats yielded 60 bushels an acre. For all these crops Mr. Swanson obtained excellent prices. His experience is a fine example of what diversified farming will do.

NOV 13 1925



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RADIO PRODUCTS

What the Folks Are Saying

BAD roads are keeping Kansas farmers poor. The heaviest tax they pay is the mud tax. It is the only tax they pay from which no one receives any benefit. It is the only tax that actually hinders their progress. It is the only tax that could be entirely wiped out without an increase in taxes at some other point. The losses, the disadvantages and the disappointments from which Kansas farmers suffer on account of bad roads are staggering.

Transportation is one of the vital factors in the cost of farm products. Everything raised on the farm must be hauled to some market. Farm products, in the field, are of no value to the consumer. They are valuable only after they reach the market. The cost of hauling, and of hauling supplies back to the farm, must be borne by the farmer, and forms a part of his cost of production. The price he receives at the market, however, is governed by the demand for his products. His production cost is not considered. If his hauling cost is higher than it should be, he is the loser.

Because of the condition of the roads farmers cannot haul in wet weather but must wait for good days. They are thus hauling when they should be in the field. In the spring and fall many of the Kansas roads are almost impassable, and the farmers either must wait for better weather or make three or four trips to haul what ordinarily would require but one trip. That takes time and costs money. The impassable and uncertain condition of the roads also compels farmers to sell their products when the market is overloaded, when they might, with improved roads, hold them in storage on the farm until there is a demand for them.

A mud road also limits the available market and limits the amount of produce a farmer can sell. With ordinary mud roads the average haul with a horse is about 3 miles. Trucks are not considered because trucks cannot be used satisfactorily in mud. On this kind of a road a horse can pull less than half as much as he can on an improved road. With an improved road the radius over which a horse drawn vehicle can operate is more than doubled, and with a truck the market is almost unlimited.

The average cost of hauling for the entire country is estimated at 23 cents a ton mile on a dirt or mud road. On an improved road this is reduced to about 10 cents, a saving of approximately 13 cents a ton mile. The amount of freight that passes over the highways of America is estimated at 5 billion tons, by far the greater part of which consists of farm products. A large part of the unnecessarily high cost of hauling these products, amounting to millions of dollars annually, is now lost to the farmers but is added to the price the consumer must pay. This could be saved with good roads.

An enormous loss is caused every year by the inability of farmers to get to market with the things they produce. It is not an uncommon sight, even in Kansas, to see quantities of agricultural products left to rot on the ground because there is no satisfactory market near enough to be reached at a reasonable cost. In all such cases of waste the farmer loses all of his labor and investment, and the market loses large quantities of much needed



There Won't be Many Get by While He Uses That Glove

supplies. The loss must be charged to the lack of transportation and to improper marketing methods.

With poor roads from farm to market there must inevitably be undeveloped farms, poor schools in rural districts, high cost of production, poverty, a movement from country to city and a long trail of economic and social ills. With the improvement of the roads comes cheaper transportation and hence cheaper cost of production, better homes, good schools, better social life, prosperity, greater intelligence and increased population, which brings with it an increase in land values.

The farmer is entitled to all of these things—and more. In order to get them, however, he will have to pitch in and help wipe out the appalling waste caused by the state's worst enemy—bad roads.

M. L. Breidenthal,
Kansas City, Kan.

Growing Apple Seedlings

The production of apple tree seedlings is one of the great industries in the Kaw River Valley. Kansas takes a leading place in this industry in the world. The system used by Oliver and Heller on a farm of 70 acres, near Silver Lake, west of Topeka, is a good example of the way the business is managed all along the valley. They employ an average of 20 to 25 men the year round, and their payroll last year amounted to \$10,700. The Kaw Valley soil in this vicinity is peculiarly adapted to producing this crop, as it does not crust and prevent the young plant from coming up. And the deep, fertile soil encourages the growth of long, straight roots.

Most of the seed comes from France. The price last year was \$40 a bushel. The champagne mills there separate out the seed from the pomace of the French crab apple. After drying the seed is packed in casks in charcoal to avoid mold, and shipped to the United States. The charcoal is sieved and fanned out, and the seed is soaked in water for six or seven days, after which it is put into the ice house in 1 bushel sacks, layered with cakes of ice. These processes insure the seed germinating the first year. Otherwise some of it would lie over till the second year.

The seed arrives in January and is ready to plant by April 1 or sooner. The seedlings are cultivated 30 or 40 times the first year. Special cultivators are used, and a good deal of weeding is done by hand, mostly by small boys during the summer vacations. The seedlings are sprayed six or seven times with arsenate of lead and Black Leaf 40. The leaf roller and the leaf hopper are the principal pests at this time.

About October 25 the seedlings are taken up and bound in bundles, and handled with hay racks, much as wheat bundles are. They are "heeled in" for a time, until the leaves sweat off, after which they are taken into the grading house, where they are sorted into six grades, depending on the diameter and straightness and length of the roots. For instance, the 7/8 inch, No. 1 straight will make four grafts. Some of the grades are branched. The lowest grade is the "grafter grade," and will make only one graft. About one-tenth of the seedlings are thrown away, as not desirable for any of the grades.

Messrs. Oliver and Heller shipped more than 1 million seedlings last year. In an extra good crop there are 100,000 seedlings an acre. This firm usually makes about 150,000 grafts a year. The clones used mostly come from Iowa, from the firms ordering the grafts made. Some 50 or 60 varieties of apples are represented.

The Kaw Valley soil is especially good for producing apple seedlings because it is light and loamy, and the plants can get up without crusting. Too much sand would be undesirable, as it would dry out quickly, and would blow and cut the plants.

Grafting is done in February, and the grafts are set out about March 1. Meantime considerable care is required to keep the grading house from freezing and killing thousands of baby trees. Clean cultivation is the constant care of the nurseryman. Some of the grafts are sold at the end of the year, but for the most part they are kept over till the fall of the third



ARE YOU READY for the national, one-day back-to-the-home movement? That's what Thanksgiving is.

When the shadows fall, and all the relatives gather around for an evening of story-telling, reminiscence and singing, are you going to illuminate the company with those smoky, back-number oil lamps?

Or are you going to have your Colt Light plant installed by that time and give every guest, as well as every member of your own family, something extra to be thankful for?

The Colt system lights your buildings in the modern way. No matter where you live, you can make your home as bright as the Woolworth building. No more dark corners in the farm house,

no more ruining of the children's eyes, no more fumbling with a lantern in the barn, no more lamps to clean and fill and wicks to trim.

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And when you get the Colt Light plant installed, you will find that it has cost you less than the cheapest automobile.

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year from the seed, or the second year from the graft. During the last summer care is taken to keep the body of the young tree rubbed free from sprouts. Aphis, rootknot and blight are some of the pests that must be constantly guarded against.

This firm has a hollow tile grading and grafting house in Silver Lake, on the railroad track, where the seedlings are sorted and the grafting, packing and shipping are done. This house, with the cellar under it, are kept carefully frost-proof during the winter. Skinner and Taylor are two other names that are familiar to everyone in this vicinity, as each represents the name of a nursery firm, with headquarters in Topeka. Each of these concerns carries on about the same volume of business within this district as do Oliver and Heller. Their grading and grafting houses are in the suburbs of Topeka. Blaine Crow. Silver Lake, Kan.

Our Girls of Today

I think it is time that someone came to the defense of the school girls who giggle. In a certain town I know there are some prominent men who have remarked that the girls of today are not what they were 50 years ago, and all on account of the way the girls giggle on their happy way downtown.

But as I told these men, most of the giggling of our girls of today is about pleasant nonsense; they have come to realize that you don't have to wear a long face to spell virtue. I know that I have two of the finest girls in the world, and I should be much worried if I never heard them giggle. God bless the giggling girls; I wish that I could give every one a big motherly hug.

Mrs. Cora Harding.

Ozawkie, Kan.

Kansas City, December 12

A meeting of the Kansas Barred Rock Club will be held in connection with the Sunflower Poultry Show, December 7 to 12 at Kansas City. Every member should send his best birds to the show. We will have a club booth where members may display their business cards, mating lists and sales catalogs. It has been a long time since we had a real meeting, so let's be there December 12 and have a live session.

Wakarusa, Kan. W. M. Firestone.

Foreign Monopoly Doomed

An American is on the trail of another European monopoly. Harvey S. Firestone, the tire man, is after the British rubber trust. Up to date every time an American started out to get the goat of a trust across the sea he has brought home the bacon.

McKinley whipped the British tin trust, and as a result America is making practically all of its tinplate, thus giving employment to thousands of American workmen and good profits to the manufacturers.

At the opening of the World War, before America had been drawn into it, Wilson tackled the German dye trust. Now America is manufacturing practically all of its dyestuffs, to the profit of American manufacturers and American labor.

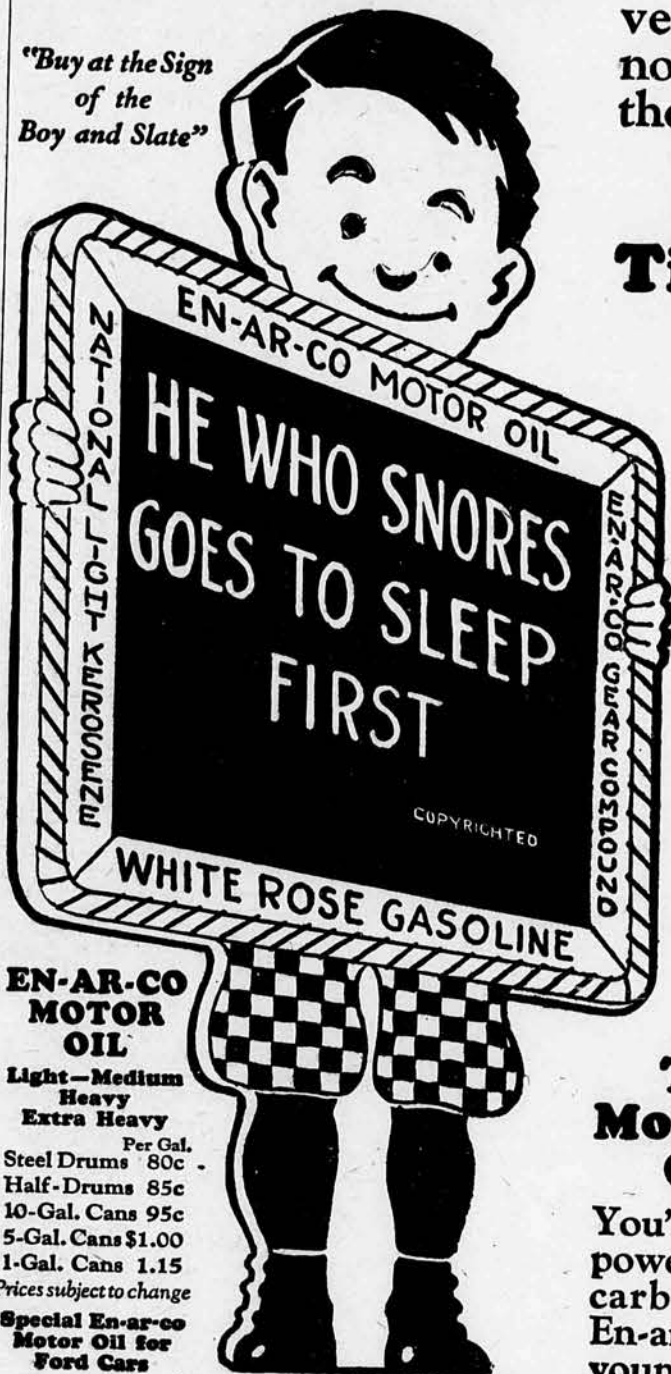
Some months ago Great Britain reached an agreement with America as to its war debt and when it should be paid. Then it proceeded, thru its rubber monopoly, to make America pay the debt which Great Britain owed America. It so happened that British interests owned nearly all the rubber plantations in the world, and the price of crude rubber has been going up by leaps and bounds. America recently tried to call a halt, but the British Lion simply waved its tail and gave us the merry ha, ha.

So Harvey Firestone tired of contributing to the British rubber barons, has come out with a slogan: "America must produce its own rubber." To back it up he has begun to invest his own money in rubber plantations in Mexico, South America and Africa. That is the way the American tin industry and the American dye industry started. With the capital that Mr. Firestone can easily muster in his new enterprise he will have no trouble blazing the way for other Americans. So it will not be many years until America is making its own rubber as it is its tinplate and its dyestuffs. Which shows that European greed frequently is a blessing in disguise to America.

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Click of Triangle T

BY OSCAR J. FRIEND
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HE DID not heed the passage of time. He had conquered his little engineering problem and had completed his work when he was aroused this time by the salutation of an automobile horn. The judge and Jane had arrived.

He washed his hands and hurried out to greet his guests. He noticed with a faint feeling of chagrin that Don Barton was already at the side of the car assisting the girl to descend, his face alight with pleasure unconcealed. It was nearly dusk, and several punchers were gathered there awaiting the welcome summons of Mrs. Tenney.

As he assisted Jane to the ground the foreman bent close and murmured in her ear.

"It is almost like old times, Jane, to have you out here again," he said warmly.

She gave him a look which made the man on the porch grit his teeth, and then sighed.

"Almost, perhaps, but not quite, Don," she responded sadly.

"I know," Barton rejoined soberly, tenderly. "But I'm going to do my best to make you enjoy it while you are here. I was disappointed when you failed to come this morning."

He set the luggage out of the car, directing a couple of men Jane next greeted to carry it into the house, and climbed into the car with Judge Terrell to drive around to the structure utilized as a garage for the automobile.

Jane ran up the steps to meet Farlane, holding out both her hands in a way that made the watching Hargess nudge Gilmore.

"Oh, Jim," she cried, as they entered the living room followed by the two Texans. "After what you said yesterday I wasn't content with writing a letter to Cecil Baldwin. I wired him today, and a reply came this afternoon. There are both telegrams."

She thrust two papers into his hands. Farlane opened them quickly.

What day will you be in Craggs?
JANE TERRELL.
Mr. Baldwin left for Oklahoma three days ago.
ROCKMAN & STRAND.

"He left the day he wrote me that letter," added Jane as she saw that he had read the messages.

"He did," agreed Farlane, as he raised his head to find her lovely face very close to his own. "He got there yesterday. I'll tell you about it."

He did so. As he finished, an insane desire to kiss those faintly parted lips swept over him. Perhaps, if the two

punchers had not been present, he would have done so. He abruptly deflected this strange emotion by whirling toward the two men.

"We'll be riding over to the Bar-Circle outfit early in the morning," he said. "We'll see if Mr. Baldwin can throw any light on why Haines wanted to buy the Triangle T."

Memories of Tom Farlane

Above the cobblestone mantelpiece in the living room hung a picture. The frame was a cheap affair—dark green, flat strips of wood put together in a mission-style square. But the picture was a creditable work in oils done by that same itinerant artist of Pug Wilson's acquaintance. It was a portrait of Tom Farlane.

Jane sat at the grand piano which had been purchased for her especial use and stared up wistfully at the familiar features. She could hear Mrs. Tenney moving about in the kitchen, putting things on for dinner, work which she had declined all help from the younger woman. Occasionally there floated in thru the open window the bawl of a calf or the whinny of a horse. There was little enough noise. The judge had gone to town. Farlane had ridden off with his two Texas aids-de-camp, and the other men were out on the range. The girl was terribly lonesome.

As she gazed up at the portrait her throat ached cruelly and she felt like crying. Ever since setting foot in this house last night she had felt the kindly old man's presence wrapping about her in an enveloping cloud. Everything she touched, saw, heard, or thought about seemed to lead directly back to Tom Farlane. Everything seemed to be inseparably associated with him. She almost wished she hadn't come.

"What Do You Mean?"

She started up guiltily at the sound of a step. She did not wish to be intruded upon, and yet she was glad somebody had come. She looked around. Don Barton stood in the front door, the morning sun outlining his splendid figure with an aura of flame, giving his plain but serviceable leather trappings the glow of bronze.

"Um-humm, just as I feared," he said tenderly, coming over to her side. "In here moping 'round when you ought to be out in th' sunshine. Don't you know Ginger is wondering what's detaining you?"

"I don't feel like going out."



Fashion Notes for Winter

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"But you must. It'll be th' best thing in th' world for you."
 "Oh, Don, I can't get my mind off of Uncle Tom."
 Tears filled her eyes and she bowed her head miserably. The man looked down at the little tendrils of hair which curled deliciously against her graceful neck. Desire possessed Don Barton's soul with its driving agony. He wanted to gather up this fragrant flower and crush her against his breast, kissing those lips until she was breathless, instilling the ardor of his own emotion into her until her wonderful eyes were aflame with the fierce fires of love. It was a primitive emotion, but it was wonderful. It was like the very personality of the man—pulsating, dominant, vibrant. He knew how to love, to live,—this man. Boyish Jim Farlane could have risen to such heights of intensity only in the grip of strong emotion. Barton could summon such passion at will. He was a slumbering volcano.
 But nothing of this was revealed in his voice as he spoke. It was not the proper moment for such an action, even tho her attitude of the last few months had led him to believe she would not be averse to his ardent attentions.
 "It's awful, little girl," he said. "Tom Farlane was as fine a man as ever stepped. But we all take the same inevitable path, and life must go on—because it must. We don't know why."
 "I know," she whispered. "But it takes time to heal deep hurts. Don, have you thought any more about it? Does it seem like a simple gun fight to you?"
 He looked at her sharply.
 "What do you mean?" he asked quickly.
 "Do you think that some illiterate gun-fighter had an honest duel with Uncle Tom and then would—would leave such a leering message?"
 "No," said Barton. "I don't. I think he was a smarter man than he pretended to be. The tale isn't finished yet."
 "I'm sure it isn't," she cried. "And know he will be brought to justice. Oh, I wonder—I wonder—"
 She was wondering if she could make this efficient man into her confidante. Much as she wanted to she knew she must first consult with her father and Jim Farlane. It was no longer her secret alone.
 "I can tell you this much," said Barton thoughtfully. "A man who could kill as fast a man as Tom Farlane can't keep still forever. He'll boast about it where others can hear some day. It's a human failing to talk an' to brag. And when he does, we'll hear of it—an' Sheriff Crouter'll have to ride hard to beat Ben an' me to him."
 "But this isn't what I came in to talk about," he added hastily. "I've planned a little surprise for you, Jane. I want you to ride out over the north range with me today. I had Ma Tenney put us up a nice picnic lunch, and Ginger an' Ben are saddled an' ready out by the porch. Will you go?"
 "You're wonderfully thoughtful and considerate, Don," she murmured. "But, really, I'd be awfully poor company today."
 He took both of her hands and drew her to her feet.
Wild Flowers in Bloom
 "You couldn't be poor company if you tried," he said gallantly. "I want you to go. It'll do you lots of good, an' I know it'll be fun. I've got half the herd up thru there because the pasture is so good. The meadows are riot with wild flowers in bloom. I'll tell you all about the spring calves at the round-up this fall. And I know the coziest nook to take lunch where there's moss an' shade an' running water. Come along. I'm not going to leave you here alone today. We'll be back before dark."
 At first Jane hadn't the slightest desire to go anywhere, but the very presence of this man tended toward lifting her despondency. His insistence, his own urge to be out in the hills communicated itself to her. She knew in what way he regarded her—she knew it for a long time. Naturally, this pleased and flattered her. She knew that she was very fond of Don Barton, but she had never stopped to analyze her emotion and see if she were truly in love with him. His contact and self-restraint on account of the death of Tom Farlane had been admirable. There was no reason why she couldn't accept his invitation.

"All right," she smiled slightly. "I'll go."
 At his expression of joy she felt a tiny thrill or pang, she didn't know which. Anyway, it was little enough to do to make him happy. And he was trying so hard to please her.
 They rode past the corrals at the rear of the house and took a winding trail which led them across meadow and knoll after meadow and knoll as they approached the foothills of the first range of hills the two Texans had seen from the summit of Eagle Mountain. The wind created by their motion was yet cool, and it brought the color into the girl's cheeks and whipped tendrils and wisps of her glorious hair out from under her saucy sombrero. Scattered groups of Triangle T cattle dotted the open spaces, and once they saw the jaunty figure of Babe Lahith as he rode, whooping, across a field.
 Barton regaled her with the story of the puncher's fall as a rider of Triangle T ponies under any conditions, and Jane laughed in gay amusement. Once, as they rode across a grassy plain, a swift shadow sped along the ground, and Jane shuddered as she looked up and saw a wheeling buzzard.
 But the sky was a beautiful blue, the clouds were white and fleecy as the wool on a young lamb. In the open spaces golden prickleppoppies and modest bluebells spread over the meadows like a fairy carpet of color. An occasional soap-weed reared its spikes here and there in sandier soil, and love vines ran in riotous golden strands over the grasses they had selected for unwilling hosts.

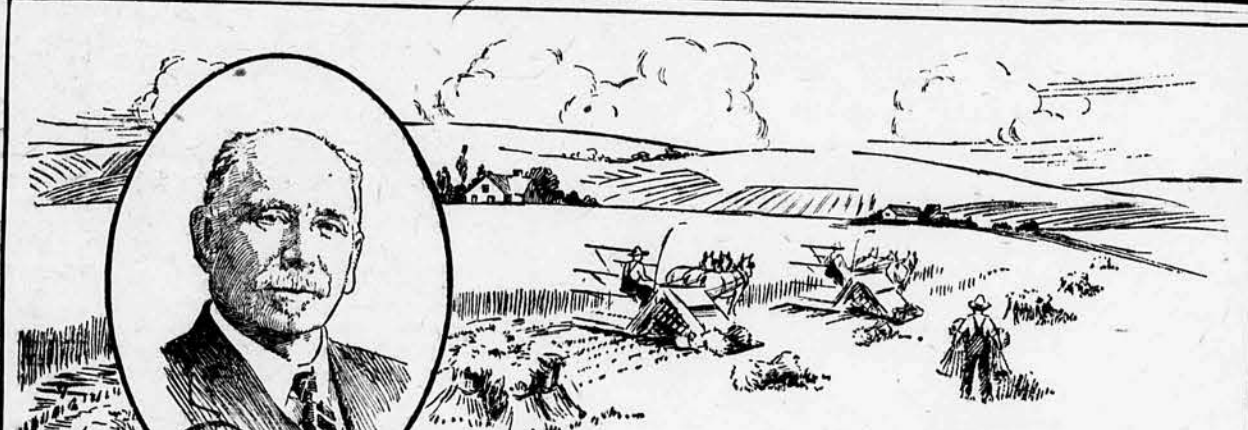
The stands of trees became thicker and more frequent as the country rose. There was more underbrush, denser thickets. They were in the hills. The foothills of the Ozarks—picturesque and most dainty mountains in the western world! The hills were alive with frantic insect life. Mountain boomers and iridescent-backed lizards scurried away at their approach. Now and then a saucy red squirrel chattered at them and, perhaps startled at its own temerity, fled squeaking up the bole of a tree.

The Old Intimate Touch
 It was past the noon hour when Barton pointed out the spot he had long ago selected for this very purpose. Wild ferns and ivy grew in inextricable confusion in the shady depths beneath the forest giants. The sun was hot, but it was cool in the little dell. A tiny stream trickled over the dripping, moss-covered rocks, forming little caverns beneath the roots of the oak trees and cedars which grew along its course, widening out occasionally to make tiny pools with sandy bottoms where small crustaceans dwelt and idly watched the water bugs overhead as they skated and darted about on the surface of the clear, cold water.
 The man tethered the sweating horses and fed them while Jane spread out the lunch they had brought. Barton exerted himself to make her laugh. He was wonderful company, and he carried the girl completely out of herself, making her revel with him in the sheer joy of living. He brought back the old intimate touch between
 (Continued on Page 20)



Good Buildings make profit-farms

Business farmers, with an eye to greater profits, are recognizing the fact that a profit-producing farm must have good farm buildings. The get-ahead farmer who is making money raising hogs, for instance, has, first of all, a modern, sanitary hog house.
 Because farmers everywhere realize the need for better farm buildings, we have created the Escco Farm Building Service through which we are offering Escco Blue Print Plans, designed and drawn by farm building experts with many years of experience.
 As manufacturers of Escco Lumber, used extensively for farm construction purposes, we feel that our lumber will give greater service when used in a properly designed, properly constructed building. We make dependable, trade-marked, grade-marked lumber. It will pay you many times over to insist on Escco Lumber when your lumber dealer fills your bill for that new building. Send for the plans you want, today. Use the coupon.
EXCHANGE SAWMILLS SALES CO.,
 1114 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 Enclosed find . . . (enclose ten cents for each plan ordered) for which please mail me at no additional cost the following plans: Barn, Hog House, Poultry House, Garage, Cow Shed, Implement Shed, Granary . . . (Cross out any you do not want.)
 Name
 Address
 I buy my lumber in (name of town)



Where Opportunity Beckons
 ~ and a true and hearty welcome awaits you

GEO. A. WILKINSON — whose picture appears above, came from Gage County, Nebraska. Address is Box 606, Edmonton, Canada. Farms 1,000 acres and has acquired considerable business interests. Is President of Woodland Dairy Co. Mr. Wilkinson says:—

"I bought 480 acres here 15 years ago and rented it on shares. At the end of five years my profits paid for the land and all the improvements. Farming pays in Edmonton District, and farmers from the States get on well because they know how to farm."

Edmonton District offers real opportunity to every farmer to make a good living and to become independently rich. Thousands of us are making more money here than we ever made before. We now own good land, good buildings, and good live-stock.

Most of us have been in this country less than 20 years — many of us less than 10 years. But we want more neighbors. Here, there is opportunity for you.

You will not be a stranger. No matter where you hail from, you will find some of your old neighbors in this District. Our Welcome Leagues will extend a true and hearty welcome to you.

Do you make enough money out of your land now? Are your taxes too high? Have you enough land for yourself and for your boys? Are you a renter, always paying for land without ever owning it?

Get this Book—it is free

Write for our illustrated book, giving facts and figures about this District. It contains statements of many farmers from the States who have made money here.

We have plenty of good land here. Close to railways and markets, it is for sale at low prices and easy terms. Further back, you can get it free by homestead entry.

THE EDMONTON DISTRICT
CENTRAL ALBERTA, CANADA

Address JOHN BLUE, Secretary Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce, EDMONTON, Canada.
 Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce is a voluntary public body. It has no land to sell. It gives impartial and reliable information. It will welcome your inquiry and answer it completely.

Salads to Balance Winter Menus

THE salad problem is solved easily in the summer when gardens and orchards are in action. When winter comes, there usually is more difficulty in providing variety for this part of the meal. And salads are needed as a balance during the cold weather when much meat is included in the diet. Here are a few recipes that are somewhat different.

Yellow and White Salad

Arrange a bit of shredded cabbage on a salad plate, and on it lay a slice of canned pineapple. In the center of the pineapple place a ball of cottage cheese, and decorate with small cubes of bright jelly.

If desired, sections of orange and grapefruit, or orange, grapefruit, apple, or pear may be arranged on the pineapple instead of the cheese. If the fruit is used, a tiny pile of thinly sliced dates makes a neat garnish. Serve with salad dressing.

Jellied Tomatoes

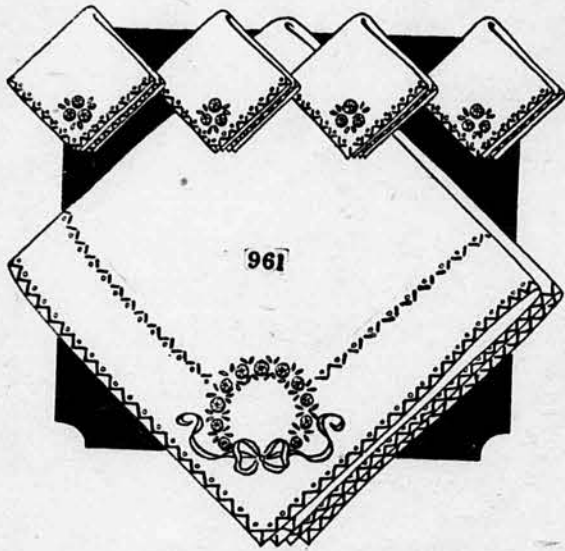
Heat 1 cup tomato juice to the boiling point, and add 2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 tablespoon gelatin, 2 teaspoons sugar, 1 slice of onion, 1 tablespoon lemon juice and a few grains of celery salt. Stir until the gelatin is dissolved, then strain. Mold in small cups and serve on shredded cabbage or lettuce, with salad dressing. For variety, scoop out the centers of the molds and fill with well seasoned cottage cheese, chopped nuts or bits of apples.

Molded Salad

To jellied tomatoes add 1 cup shredded cabbage, and 1 green pepper, shredded, or 1 pickle cut in bits. Turn into a wet mold and chill. Serve on a bed of shredded cabbage or lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing. The vegetables should be added when the jelly begins to thicken.

Consider the Luncheon Set

JUST picture the artistic pattern of this luncheon set embroidered in pastel colors, with borders of blue and French knots in gold, and I do not need to tell you that it is a charming table set. The material is a fine piece of durable Indian head, the cover being 34 inches square and the



four napkins each 10 inches square. Another commendable point of the set is that it would require little time to complete. The borders are made in running stitch, and the French knots require but one throw of six ply floss over the needle. But the best part of it all is the price—only \$1. Order Luncheon Set No. 961 from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Floss for completing is included.

Questions That Have Been Asked

PERHAPS you, too, have a question you would like to ask concerning housekeeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. We are always pleased to answer all inquiries addressed to us, and will send a personal reply if a stamped, self-addressed envelope is included with the request. Send letters to Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Good Looks and the Eyes

Is there anything one can do to make her eyes appear larger and bright, that is harmless? My eyes are small and lusterless and I have many wrinkles around them altho I am not yet 30. I'd surely be grateful if you could help me.—Mrs. O. K. M.

Yes, there are a number of preparations for making the eyes seem larger and brighter, the names of which I should be pleased to send to you or anyone else who will enclose a stamped envelope with a request. It also is possible to remove the wrinkles around the eyes as well as from the forehead or other parts of the face, for beauty ex-

By Nell B. Nichols

perts have prepared some excellent creams and lotions for this purpose. I will send names of these, also, upon request. However, to have beautiful eyes, one must take plenty of time for rest and not strain the eyes unnecessarily. Our thoughts also influence the expression of our eyes. Kindly, purposeful thoughts are seen thru clear, calm eyes. This works both ways.

On Resizing Rugs

Sometime ago there appeared in the Kansas Farmer directions for resizing a rug. I have lost the clipping and wonder if you would be so kind as to reprint the formula?—A Housewife.

I am glad to give you these directions for sizing a rug: Thoroughly clean the floor covering to be resized. Use ¼ pound of flaked glue to ½ gallon of hot water, and stir until the glue is dissolved. Keep the solution warm by standing the container in a pan of hot water. Stretch and tack the rug to the floor, right side down, putting strips of paper under the edges to keep the glue from getting on the floor. With a whitewash brush, go all over the rug or carpet, taking care to wet every inch.

A Powder For Every Complexion

By Helen Lake

WHEN powder is such exquisite stuff, I wonder that more time is not spent in its buying. Fragrant, fine, delicately tinted—now-a-days, a tint for every skin. Which means this: If your skin has just a hint of brown added to its otherwise fair tints, or if a tiny tinge of red has spread over your face, you may answer the clerk's "Flesh or brunette?" with a knowing "Neither, please; I think I'll use Rachel (ra-shel)."

Often women with very black hair have creamy white skins; such types find a creamy white powder blends the best with their coloring. Occasionally a very fair blonde may use this tint, too; but blonde types are usually most complimented by the use of rose and the deeper flesh tints.

Gypsy-like tones of decided brunettes use brunette and rachel powders pleasingly. In fact, during the summer months, when the sun has cast too many glances at fair cheeks a box of ochre powder is a splendid addition to all dressing tables. Then you may blend its tones with your regular tints to make a perfectly inconspicuous finish for your skin.

Since electricity has replaced flattering candle light, it has been found that daytime powders are not so well matched to the skin at night and so lavender powder was introduced for electrically lighted hours. Doesn't it sound a delicious note?

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.

Keeping the Sink Clear

GREASE should not be emptied into the kitchen sink, to clog up the pipes, but more or less grease does find its way there. For this reason a solution made by dissolving washing soda in boiling water, frequently should be emptied into

If You Are Going to Entertain

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

TABLE centerpieces are an important part of the Thanksgiving dinner, and must be made with care and with an eye for detail if they match linens, china and silver used on this holiday occasion. The chrysanthemum decoration set shown here is lovely and easy to make. A 10-inch circle of cardboard with a 4-inch band fastened to the center with pieces of gummed cloth tape is used as a foundation. Cut two packages of canary crepe paper into strips 4½ inches wide and the length of the crepe. Stretch and cut into points 3½ inches deep and ½ inch wide at the widest part. Curl as for chrysanthemums. Gather strips quite full—this may be done on the machine or by hand. Paste to the box beginning at the top. For the last two use a strip of green paper, cut



the drain pipe the last thing at night so it can be getting in its good work over night. Solutions of lye never should be used for this purpose, as the lye combined with the grease forms a hard soap in the pipes that is almost impossible to get out. Scotts Bluff Co., Nebraska. Zelta Matthews.

Everybody Has a Part

ONE local leader of the nutrition project in Sedgwick county has arranged it that the women to whom she gives the work will not only be interested on-lookers when cheese is being made, but they will participate in the demonstra-



tion as well. Each woman brings all the equipment and ingredients necessary to make a 5-pound head of cheese with her to the meeting place. She works right along with the leader—Mrs. T. H. Coyne—so she knows that she is going to have a superior product on her first attempt. In most instances, just one head of cheese is made by the leader, the other women looking on. Sometimes when the same task is undertaken in the home by the women individually, an item in the process is overlooked and an inferior cheese results. Then, too, it is satisfying to have something substantial to show for an afternoon of study.

My Garden

IHAVE a garden of thought flowers
In which I may wander at will
And pluck the blossoms of happy hours.
Of sweet memories drink-my fill.

Roses for thoughts of a loved one,
Forget-me-nots for a friend,
Gay, bright flowers for battles won
A lasting fragrance lend.

For romance the sweet scented lilac,
For spring thoughts the violet blue,
For courage the flaming red sumac
Fresh washed with morning dew.

So when there seems no way open
And burdens are hard to bear,
I steal away to my garden
And find comfort and solace there.
—Lucile A. Ellis.

and curled the same as for the yellow crepe. For nut cups, strips 3 inches wide of the same color of crepe paper are cut into points and curled. Gather as for basket and paste two rows to a small cardboard nut cup. The placecards illustrated here are made from strips the same as for



cup, the stem being wire wound with green crepe paper into which two leaves are worked. Form wire into spiral at bottom and slip placecard thru it. I will be glad to tell where these materials can be obtained. Address, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Inclose stamp

Staging a Winter Fashion Revue



2565—Tailored Frock with Circular Skirt. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2556—Style for Full Figures. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2562—Becoming Style. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2541—Frock with Jabot. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2328—Child's Dress. A graceful little style is this, featuring the popular raglan sleeve. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2543—Frock with Unusual Flare. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2553—Frock for Mature Figures. Bordered flannel is suggested for this becoming style. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

2059—Little Boys' Suit. Small boys always are well dressed in this type of suit. The sleeves may be long. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2393—Easy-to-Make House Dress. Applied bands of contrasting color make this a distinctive house frock. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2409—Indoor Dress. It is possible nowadays to be as well dressed at home as on the street. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2552—Raglan-Sleeved Dress for Juniors. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2332—One-Piece Dress for Girls. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1905—Practical Apron Style. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

2548—Attractive Style. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2085—Another Apron Style. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

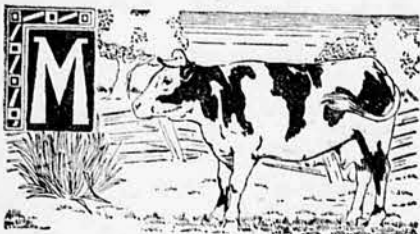
These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each, or 25 cents for a pattern and our fashion magazine. Choosing a garment for yourself or for the children is not difficult when one owns a

fashion catalog such as this. Styles for all occasions are shown, and a pattern may be ordered for every style.

Our Dressmaking Book

HUNDREDS of women are finding "Hints for Dressmaking," invaluable in helping them with the problem of troublesome seams, necklines and the other fine points in sewing that give a garment that "tailored look," so much to be desired. Several millinery lessons and suggestions for decorating children's clothing also are included, as well as style talks for women who are under-weight or over-weight. Order from Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



M—is for Moo-cow
Who gives you your milk
And wears a soft coat
As smooth as fine silk.

Snowball and Fluffy

I am 14 years old and am in the eighth grade. I live 1 mile from school. I go to Eagle Valley school. For pets I have two cats. Their names are Snowball and Fluffy. We have two Shetland ponies and two dogs. The dogs' names are Queen and Bounce. I have three brothers and one sister. Their names are Kenneth, Wyeth, Ralph and Lois. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.
Dorothea Harrel.
Preston, Kan.

Word Square Puzzle

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

A (4) and healthy man once started to (3) a window (1). After the first day he found that he had covered a large (2) of land in looking for a customer.

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 sentences below the dashes they make complete sense. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Tongue Twisters

1. The black breeze blighted the bright blossoms.
2. Susan shineth shoes and socks; socks and shoes shine Susan; she ceaseth shining shoes and socks, for shoes and socks shock Susan.
3. Robert Rowley rolled a round roll round; a round roll Robert Rowley rolled round; where rolled the round roll Robert Rowley rolled round?

4. Hobbs met Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs bobs to Snobbs and Nobbs; Nobbs nobbs with Snobbs and robs Hobbs' fob; "That is," says Nobbs, "the worse for Hobbs' jobs," and Snobbs sobs.

5. Two toads tried to trot to Ted-bury.

6. Eight eager emigrants earnestly examining elements.

7. Five fantastic Frenchmen fanning five fainting females.

8. Ten tiny toddling tots trying to train their tongues to trill.

9. Stephen snared six silky snakes.

10. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

School Attendance Record

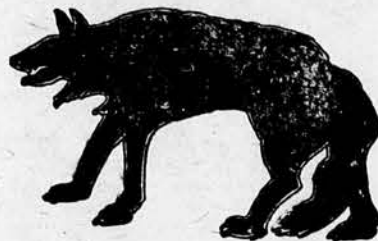
I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Alton. I have gone to school 6 years

without being absent or tardy. I live 1 mile from school. I like the children's page very much and always read it. I have a baby sister. Her name is Phyllis Kay. She was 7 months old June 4. I live 4 miles from town. For pets I have a little pup and three little kittens. We also have a little goat that is very cute. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.
Dorothy Hunsinger.
Windom, Kan.

Can You Guess These?

- When is a bee a great nuisance? When it is a humbug.
- Why is a beggar like a baker? Because he needs (kneads.)
- Why are bells the most obedient of inanimate things? Because they make a noise whenever told.
- Why did Adam bite the apple Eve offered him? Because he had no knife.

Last Week's Who Zoo



The Wolf

Goes to School in Bus

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have two sisters and two brothers. We go to town school in a bus. We live 4 miles from town.
Valiere Pratt.
Lewis, Kan.

A Bird Puzzle

1. Part of a stove and a bird.
 2. A ruler and an occupation.
 3. A girl's nickname and a dessert.
 4. A color and a letter of the alphabet.
 5. A vegetable and a pronoun.
 6. A pasture and a frolic.
 7. An officer of the church and a bird.
 8. The action of a candle.
 9. Used for laundering and a fabric.
 10. A Turkish cap and an insect.
 11. A boy's name, a letter, and part of a chain.
 12. An irate parent.
- Answers: Oven bird, Kingfisher, Magpie, Bluejay, Pewee, Meadow lark, Cardinal bird, Flicker, Indigo bunting, Pheasant, Bobolink, Thrasher.

We Have a Radio

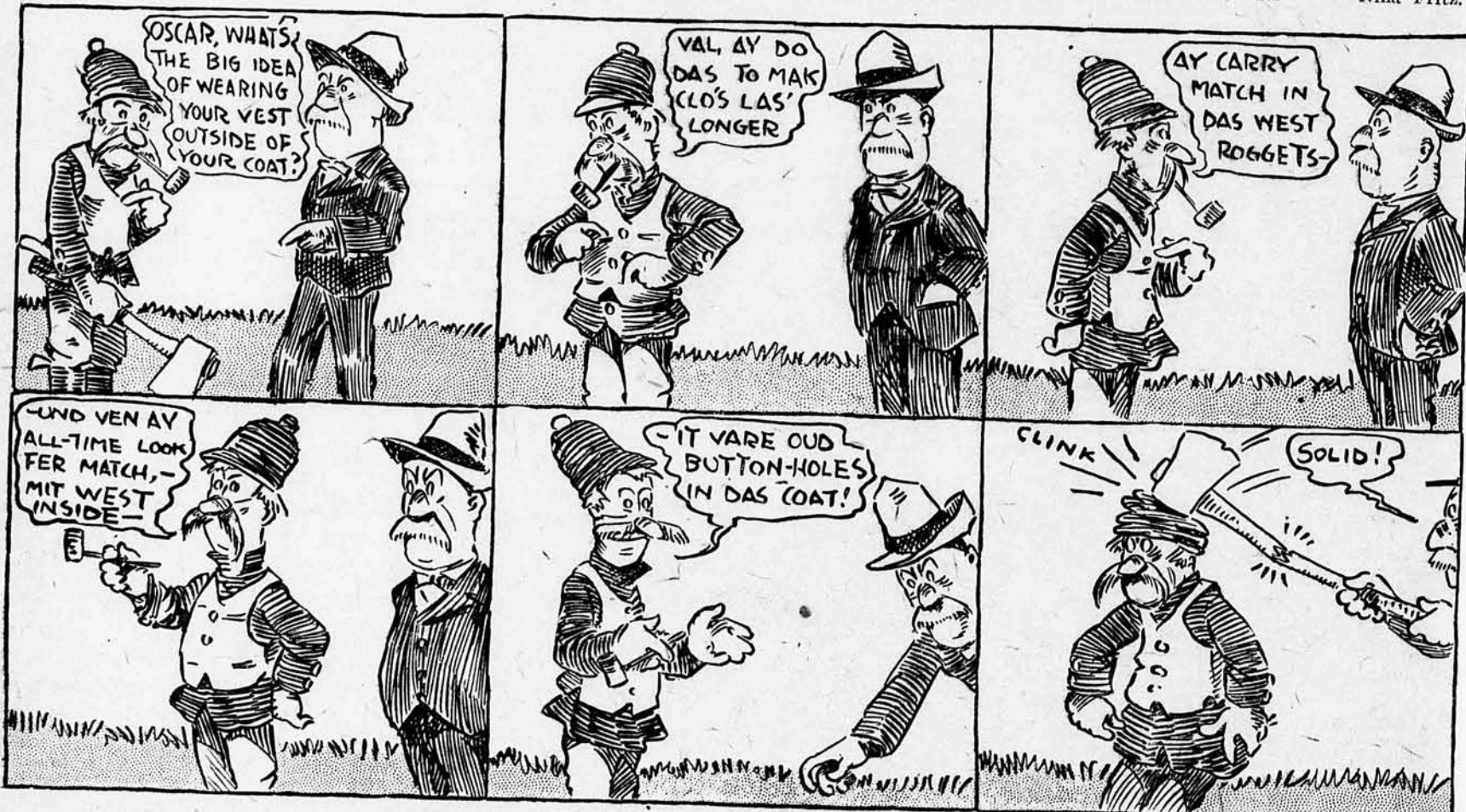
I am 14 years old. I have 2 1/2 miles to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Johnson. I like her very much. My father's radio is going now. The music and talks are real distinct.
Garrison, Kan. Nina Fritz.



- A boy who lived down in _____, (city in Florida)
- Climed into a hammock to _____, (repose)
- But a nut, falling _____, (high to low)
- Hit him straight in the _____, (top of the head)
- Thus putting his temper to _____, (proof)

"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—Oscar is a Frugal Guy!

What Price Babies?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

What does a baby cost?

In a recent issue of a popular magazine a woman who describes herself as one of the "middle class," and who admits that she lives in New York City, entertains the readers with her horrible financial adventures in motherhood. Totalling it all up the little stranger's advent set her back exactly \$741.45. She therefore concludes that instead of getting the charming little creatures in gross lots, as was her original purpose, she has practically reached her limit in producing No. 1.

The chief moral that I draw from the piece is that it's a fine thing to live in Kansas. In itemizing her bill she puts \$150 flat as the doctor's fee. I never knew a Kansas doctor to get that much for an uncomplicated baby case. I have done no obstetrical work for seven years. When I quit in 1917 my regular fee for ordinary confinement was \$25. I believe few doctors charge more than that in Kansas, despite the present high cost of living. Hospital bills need be no more than \$25 a week. I think a Kansas woman could get all the service purchased by this young mother of New York City for one-tenth the price. I will go further and say that of the 40,000 babies born to Kansas mothers every year not more than 10 per cent entailed delivery charges of more than \$25, and thousands came thru for much less.

But even in Kansas it costs a lot more to bring a baby into the world than it did 25 years ago, you say. Granted. To offset this, however, please note that fewer babies die in the process, and fewer mothers are left in such a crippled state that their remaining years are one long drag of misery. I think we must say for the doctors of Kansas that their charges are moderate as compared to those elsewhere, and I think we shall not dispute the fact that a reasonable sum expended to give safety to mother and babe thru this critical period is money well spent.

Lillie Has Freckles

Is there any way in which a person can get rid of that terribly annoying disease, freckles? I have had them ever since I can remember. I am 14 years old. Lillie.

The condition known as "freckles" has the distinction of a medical name of its own, "lentigo," but it is a misfortune rather than a disease. It is caused by the action of the sun's rays in changing the natural pigment of the skin. Freckle lotions, of which there are many, simply peel off the outer layer of skin, taking some pigment, too, of course. The only preventive is to protect the face from the sun. Protective creams help and so do sunshades, but it is not a very hopeful lookout for the one who freckles easily.

Exercises Will Help?

I am troubled with thick coat of callous on my feet, from under the toes to the middle of the feet. This callous burns and draws and causes much discomfort, especially in warm weather. D. B.

I think your trouble lies in the transverse arches of the feet. Exercises will strengthen these arches. An example of the kind you need can be obtained by standing on a beveled plank and repeatedly gripping and loosening the end with your toes. Walk toeing in. Make the outer edge of the foot bear its part of the burden. A doctor can apply a bandage that will be very helpful.

In Vegetables, Too

Are there as many vitamins in home brewed yeast as there are in the compressed yeast that is made in factories? Does it really heal constipation, and does it have a beneficial effect on the nervous system? F. C. S.

Home brewed yeast is as good as any for its vitamin properties. However, it is not necessary to eat yeast to get vitamins. They abound in such food as lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes, spinach and other fresh vegetables, and are plentiful in milk, cream and butter. It is much better to cure constipation by drinking an abundance of water and including bran bread, fruit and green vegetables in your diet.

Vaselin For Catarrh

What can you tell me of a preparation to be used in the nose for catarrh? F. D.

Nasal catarrh, whether acute or chronic, is helped greatly by using

borated vasellin in the nose. Use it at bedtime, snuff as much as possible into each nostril and then rub the outside of the nose well to spread the vasellin uniformly. It may be used again in the morning if necessary. It is especially helpful in old, chronic catarrh in which mucous scabs form and choke the nostrils. You can buy borated vasellin at the druggist's in sealed tubes, or you may compound it yourself by mixing sterile vasellin and boracic acid powder.

Wide Range in Wheat

A wider range of wheat prices than usual is quite possible under the present price levels and status of domestic supplies, according to David G. Page, president of the Page Milling Company of Topeka.

"Prices in the United States are relatively too low to permit the sale of Canadian duty paid wheat here," Page said. "Our United States prices are too high to establish contact with the Liverpool market. Supplies of bread wheat (taking out the export surplus of durum wheat) are figured to be about evenly balanced with demand, so the Winnipeg price plus the 42 cents a bushel establishes the high price level for wheat. And the Liverpool price less freight charges establishes the low point. Right now we are betwixt and between, and the uncertainties of the domestic and export situation give no one a clue as to what is a safe price basis for speculative purchases.

"There is one encouragement for the intelligent buyer. Kansas flour quality today is at the high peak, and no one ever goes wrong in buying good, strong Kansas flour from an organization with a reputation for quality and stability. Our advice to other millers is: Don't speculate on the market and don't speculate by buying uncertain quality because of a tempting price.

Liverpool made a new high record recently but lost part of the gain. Serious loss by drouth in Australia and a freeze in Canada were back of the rise. Argentine conditions continue favorable. Continental Europe continues to use home-grown grain, and while Russia has been boomed as a source of supply only small dribbles have been available so far, owing to a reluctance on the part of the farmers to accept Soviet government promises to pay instead of cash. Holland reports Russian receipts so far unsatisfactory in quality. Argentine will start shipments in February, and it is too early to hazard any guess on what contribution to world supplies it can make."

From Station KSAC

Here's the program from Station KSAC for the week of November 10 to 21.

- 9:00—Rural School
- 9:55—Three H
- NOON-DAY 12:35
- Readings: Question box
- Monday—Remodeling the Old Poultry House. Walter G. Ward
- Why Not a Farm Flock? M. H. Coe
- Tuesday—Utility and Beauty in Poultry Breeding. J. H. McAdams
- Overhauling the Tractor. C. K. Shedd
- Wednesday—Prepare Now for Sweet Clover. E. B. Wells
- Outstanding Results from Spraying. L. C. Williams
- Thursday—Trends in the Cattle Market. E. A. Stodyk
- The Farm Shop Equipment. C. K. Shedd
- Friday—Future of Legumes for 1926. L. E. Willough
- Concrete Feeding Floors. Walter G. Ward
- MATINEE 4:30
- Monday—Second Year English Literature. H. S. Credit
- Tuesday—Women's Club Program
- Wednesday—Football Lecture
- Thursday—Community Civics. H. S. Credit
- Friday—Lesson in Color and Design
- COLLEGE OF THE AIR 6:30

- Market Review
- Opportunity Talks
- Monday—Book Review; Current Events
- Tuesday—Better Speech; Etiquette
- Wednesday—Sports; Inventions
- Thursday—Music; Art
- Friday—Travel; Speaking in Public
- College Credit Courses
- Monday—Psychology. P. P. Brainard
- Tuesday—Community Organization. Walter Burr
- Wednesday—Educational Sociology. V. L. Strickland
- Thursday—Business English. J. O. Faulkner
- Friday—English Literature. C. W. Matthews
- Extension Courses
- Monday—Competition in Hog Production. W. E. Grimes
- The Place of Sorghums in Kansas Agri. E. Call
- Tuesday—Feeding Stock Cattle. B. M. Anderson
- Recent Changes in Poultry Management. L. P. Payne
- Wednesday—The Use of Paint on the Farm
- Relation of Power to Agriculture. E. C. Graham
- Thursday—The Lure of the Bargain Counter
- Making Your Own Equipment. W. H. Sanders
- Friday—What Business English is. H. W. Davis
- Prevention and Treatment of Scarlet Fever. L. D. Bushnell
- RADIOPHANS 12:35
- Question box. Saturday only.

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A "company" cake—ready to bake in ten minutes

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Click of Triangle T

(Continued from Page 15)

them which had been halted by the tragedy of death. It was late afternoon before they realized it.

They were chatting joyously and making miniature fences, huts, and buildings by sticking twigs into the moss and weaving them together when Jane noticed the lengthening shadows about them.

"My goodness, Don!" she exclaimed. "It's getting late. I've enjoyed myself utterly—every minute of the time."

"Have you really, Jane?" he asked tenderly.

"Really," she nodded. "But we must start back to the ranch, don't you think?"

"Yes," he sighed. "We must go back."

Then, with a sudden passionate gesture, he clasped both of her hands.

"Jane, little girl, I want to live every minute of my life making you enjoy yourself. Don't you know that? Haven't you seen that? That is why I've stayed so long on the Triangle T—because of you. I love you, Jane. I love you. Have you any feeling for me?"

"I—I don't know, Don," she whispered. "You know I think an awful lot of you, but—but, let us wait. I—"

"Wait!" he cried, his voice tense with passion. "I've waited a mighty long time to tell you this. I know I haven't got much—a few thousand dollars and a job. But, with a girl like you to work for, I'll lay the whole world at your feet. I'll pick it up like Atlas and shake its choicest treasures out at your little feet. Just tell me that I haven't waited in vain."

She did not answer; she could not. She knew not what to say. Her heart was in a tumult. Here, in a brief moment, she was face to face with that problem she had never attempted to analyze. She had never thought love would be an intangible something which had to be weighed and considered carefully as she now sought to do. She had always felt that when she loved she would know it in every fiber of her being. Don Barton had an immense attraction for her, but she wasn't sure—she wasn't sure.

"I Do Not Love You"

The man drew her to him unresistingly. As he felt her body within the circle of his strong arms the old desire flamed up in an overwhelming blast. His embrace tightened convulsively and the girl felt the stinging, tingling, electrical shock of his first kiss. He kissed her again, a fierce, delicious contact which aroused a flood of emotions within her heart. Something terribly sweet was astir within her

bosom. This vibrant, magnetic man of the open spaces, this son of the plains and the forests shook her with emotions that were piercingly delicious. It was a breathless moment of ecstasy—of peril.

This last half-formed thought left her cold. She suddenly realized that she did not love Don Barton; it was but a physical emotion, the leaping play of life and love, of love of love, that lies in the heart of youth.

She stiffened and pushed him away, fighting for breath.

"Don't, Don, don't," she pleaded. The man did not heed. She fought against him.

"Oh, I'm so sorry," she uttered brokenly, bursting into bitter sobs, "but I do not love you, Don. I do not, and I never shall."

This startled the man back to reality. Involuntarily he loosened his hold, staring at her uncomprehendingly. Gradually he fought himself into a sort of calm.

"Is—is there anyone else?" he demanded.

"I—no, I do not think so."

"Do not think so?" he cried, shaking her. "Don't you know, girl?"

Jane was utterly honest and sincere. She winked away her tears and looked into his pained countenance frankly.

"I do not know," she whispered piteously.

The man seemed stunned, crushed. He dropped his arms leadenly. With one foot he swept the little twig structures out of existence. It was an expressive gesture. He did not speak.

"We—we must go," the girl said hesitantly. "Mr. Farlane will wonder what has become of us."

This was a luckless remark. It touched a hidden spring deep in the man's heart, or, to be less poetical and more truthful, deep in his subconscious mind. He shivered all over and his head snapped erect.

Owner of Triangle T?

"Farlane," he said quietly enough, but his muscles twitched and his eyes began to burn—two gleams of pale light, like cold marble shafts glittering in the sunlight. "I see. It is the imbecile owner of the Triangle T. You've always had a weakness for cripples."

"Oh, Don, you mustn't talk that way about Jim Farlane. You don't know how desperately he needs a man like you. Oh, he needs you badly. You must like him, and be ready to stand by him when he calls on you. Stop looking at me that way, Don. Do you hear me? Don! Don Barton!" she screamed faintly.

"Tell me," he said in a terrible voice, "is it Farlane? Tell me I am mistaken! Tell me I am wild in my suspicion! Tell me before I go mad. Speak, for God's sake, speak!"

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"I cannot—tell you—that," she gasped out, the painful words literally wrung from the fastness of her soul. And then she saw a hideous thing take place. Barton's face became like unto a death mask as he caught her words. For the space of a dozen heartbeats he stood rigid. Then his face convulsed with a rage that was not short of diabolical. Raw, livid flames of passion and hate blasted his very being. For an instant the horrified girl saw deep into his soul, and the immense capacity for emotion in its seething depths completely startled her. For the first time in her life she knew what stark, ugly fear was. In her hysteria she was utterly afraid of this man, and she screamed.

But it was not physical, not even personal violence she feared. The man had completely forgotten her, his eyes no longer recorded her image. It was fear for Don Barton that she felt. For she saw an unleashed soul in torment.

The man's frame simply could not stand the emotional strain. He collapsed upon the ground and groveled like a being stung by a thousand scorpions. Without conscious volition the girl thought of Samson in the temple. He was shattering the pillars of his soul, he was tearing at the foundations of his mental existence.

Jane fled tremblingly to the horses. With fumbling fingers she untethered Ginger who nosed at her lovingly, serenely unruffled by the mental pandemonium of mere human beings. The man was bereft of the five senses which bound him to the external world. He did not attempt to hinder her departure—he did not know she was gone. She left him alone with his horse and his God there by the babbling brook beneath the calm and unruffled oaks.

Then Came Click

It was dusk by the time she reached the ranch buildings. On that mad ride she had run the gamut of emotions from sheer hysteria to unutterable sorrow. And it was in this last mood that she left Ginger with one of the willing punchers and walked lifelessly into the house.

She was deathly tired, sapped of vitality, drained of emotion. She wondered sadly if her innate truthfulness which had thrown Don Barton into a Berserk spasm would be the means of alienating the foreman from his employer. It was now her solemn duty to tell Farlane what had happened. This thought brought the half-confession Barton had wrung from her to her mind. Did she really love Jim Farlane? She did not know. She only knew that she did not love Don Barton.

She sat down before the piano and sobbed bitterly but silently.

Later, as he entered the darkened house, Jim Farlane was arrested by the soft notes of Massenet's Elegie-Melodie (Song of Mourning) which came from the piano. He did not know the name of the melody, but he halted as tho he had been struck over the heart. A dull ache clutched his throat, and he felt borne down with the weight of unutterable woe. There was infinitely more than music throbbing out on those strangled vibrations; Jane was pouring out her very soul in the depths of her sadness.

As the last, lingering sound died away on that high note like the unfinished lament of a grief-stricken soul, Farlane stumbled into the room and groped his way forward. And there in the twilight at the piano he found Jane Terrell. He slipped on to the bench beside her and placed a gentle arm about her waist. It was as natural a gesture as the embrace of a sister.

"Jane," he whispered. "Dear girl, what on earth has happened?"

With an uncontrollable sob Jane leaned her head against his shoulder and sobbed out the entire story. She didn't know why, but the very touch of this man's hand brought a restfulness and soothing peace that was healing. She found it surprisingly easy to tell him everything, even to the mention of his own name and the manner in which he had been drawn into the discussion. It was almost like talking to a sister who was deeply sympathetic. The confidence quieted her sobs and assuaged her heart. It was ineffably sweet.

Farlane said not a word. He sat listening and stroking her hair gently. Unconsciously the girl compared the two men. She was enlightened; she saw wherein they differed. Barton

predominated physically; Jim Farlane towered above the other mentally by sheer strength of character. They were as different as the very poles of the earth. Undoubtedly Don Barton had the higher tension; his capacity for action—and reaction was greater. But therein lay Jim Farlane's strength of character, therein was he so like his uncle. He wasn't given to wild flare-ups; he was steadier and more unruffled in temperament.

Jane couldn't imagine Jim Farlane proving a chimera and shifting the very foundations of her world after she had once learned to look on him as a pillar or as a support of any sort. She could not conceive of him startling her in such a vivid manner; he was too reliable—too steady.

And even as she had this comforting thought, Farlane alarmed and startled her as Don Barton's temper could not have done.

Cecil Baldwin Disappeared

"Never mind, little pal," he soothed gently. "Don't worry about poor old Barton. Of course, it was a bitter disappointment to him, but he'll be all right in a day or two and then we can talk with him about this other matter. But, Jane—but, Jane," he repeated worriedly, "Cecil Baldwin has disappeared."

There had to be an end to Judge Terrell's patience. When he learned of this latest development he insisted on bringing in the sheriff. Jane was heartily in accord with this suggestion—Cecil Baldwin had to be found immediately. It was only after a night of argument and the offer of his punchers as searchers that Farlane was able to avert this legal panic.

To tell the truth he was more than a little worried over the young man's disappearance himself. He could not see just where it made good sense. That everything had a motive and a purpose, that every positive has a negative he knew. But he couldn't read the answer. He wasn't sufficiently omnipotent; matters were growing too complicated, too involved for one man to handle.

Following his original plan he had ridden over to visit the Bar-Circle outfit in company with the two Texans the day Jane and Barton held their little picnic up on the north range.

Haines' place was a mile or two south of the trail which led to Craggs and, correspondingly, closer to the foot of Black Butte. The surrounding scenery was beautiful—it was a wonderful tree-dotted plain which stretched out in gentle rolls like a quiet ocean until it laved against the rocky base of Black Butte, an unyielding, bluff-like buttress which separated this verdant valley from the Red River.

The Bar-Circle outfit itself was, on close inspection, hardly more than a joke. It was a run-down place, boasting of two weather-beaten, unsealed shacks with tar-paper roofing, one open lean-to, and a rickety corral of warped and rotting rails. An Indian or a hopeless homesteader had erected this half-hearted attempt at architecture and, after disillusionment or voluntary inertia, had wandered on.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Pawnee Looks Ahead

The Pawnee County Farm Bureau, under the leadership of Carl Howard of Larned, county extension agent, is forming a plan for future work. It hopes to develop a great irrigation center, with 60,000 acres under water from pumps. The program also includes a further diversification of crops, more milk cows, a substantial increase in the number of beef animals, and more and better flocks of poultry.

Has a Buffalo Ranch

George Briggs, who owns and operates a large ranch near Coldwater, recently purchased 10 buffalo, and is co-operating with the state fish and game warden in building up a large herd. There also is a well stocked game preserve on the Briggs ranch, where many pheasants and quail are found.



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Sarah Wins Round-Up Trip

Dickinson County Members Will Insure Better Attendance by Forming Two Clubs

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

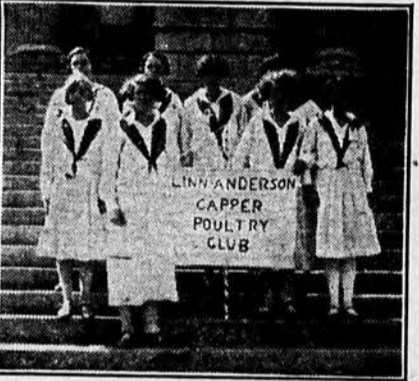
OUR work with chickens has been made more interesting by the records we keep," members of the Dickinson County Capper Poultry Club told me at their October meeting. "We can compare the results of our feeding and care with those of other poultry raisers. We enjoy the club work." This comparison and exchanging of ideas by club members is helping them get higher production from their hens. Mrs. Henry Sterling, of Hope, has materially increased the profit on her flock by trapezing. In this way she selects the hens that lay most, keeps fewer hens than if she did not cull them, but gets more eggs to the hen. The fact that Dickinson county members live far apart makes it difficult for them to hold meetings. Some of the members live at Talmage, which is in the northern part of the county and others live at Hope, in the southern part. Despite this they get together. The last day of the Dickinson County Livestock Show, October 29, was

These girls are very accurate and prompt in making monthly reports of their club work, they are studying poultry bulletins, and they edit a monthly club newspaper. A picture of this club was taken on the steps of the State House, in Topeka, which is a long way from their homes. For that reason not all the members could be in the picture.

Bourbon County Leads

The Bourbon County Pig Club now is in the lead in the contest for the pep trophy. Much of the credit for the high standing of this team goes to its leader, Paul Tewell. But his teammates are loyal and are supporting him in the race. Albert Pease won a place on the stock judging team of Bourbon county. Albert and his teammates took first place at the fair at Hutchinson. He will go to Indianapolis to judge at the National.

Boys as well as men are successful hog raisers. I receive many letters from boys who are making good. Vernie Cain, of Penalosa, came out ahead with his pigs. He likes club work but I am going to let him tell you why. "I bought my pig in April 1924. She took first prize at Hutchinson, also first in the boys' club work, first in open class, and grand champion at Kingman. She has won seven ribbons and brought \$78 in pigs and prizes. I like the club work fine. I am 16 years old and this is my second year in high school."



Linn-Anderson Poultry Club Members in Uniforms

chosen for a poultry club meeting. Abilene lies between Talmage and Hope, making the livestock show at Abilene a convenient place for the meeting.

Arlene Chase and Sarah Sterling exhibited chickens which are entered in the Capper Poultry Club contest. Arlene's exhibit was one of her White Rock pullets which only a few months ago was a baby chick. She was awarded first prize for White Rock pullet shown by a club girl. Sarah showed a pen of Buff Orpingtons and won an educational trip to the Boys' and Girls' Round-up at Manhattan. Arlene and Sarah are very much pleased with their prizes, and are proud of their chickens. Who wouldn't be proud to own birds like these?

Held Business Meeting

The club folks and their guests held a business session in a quiet corner of the livestock building. Several phases of the club work about which the members were uncertain were explained by the club manager. The club work was discussed from the angle of using this year's experiences to make the club stronger next year. "We plan to have two full clubs next year," Mrs. Sterling explained. "One will be in the community around Hope, and the other near Talmage. Members will be nearer one another and we shall have good attendance. Several times last summer muddy roads and rainy weather prevented us from meeting."

Besides her Capper club chickens Arlene Chase has another flock. Mrs. Chase told me, "Arlene cared for these chickens from the time they broke the shells."

I talked with many boys and girls at the show. All of them were interested in improving livestock and poultry. A large per cent of them now are doing club work of some kind. They had some very good exhibits at the show and these boys and girls are going to continue to raise good stock.

Let us get acquainted with the members of the Linn-Anderson Capper Poultry Club. Perhaps you wonder why this club is called the Linn-Anderson team. There are members of this club living in each of the two counties, Linn and Anderson. However, their homes are in one community.

Just a little more than a month from now the Capper Club contests will be closed, and club members will send in records of their feed costs, production and profit. Along with this is sent a story written by the contestant about "Things I Learned in This Year's Contest Work," or "How I Fed and Cared for My Sow and Pigs." Poultry club members write a story for the first, and pig club members about the second of the titles.

Let me suggest to members they write these stories now so they will have time to make them good. At the end of the contest you will have the final report to make, and may not have time to do the story justice. Reports coming in on time count more than those arriving late. I know you want to get ready so you can send your report early. Do not be discouraged, if you have very little profit to report. Your record will receive as much attention as the others.

How Mixed Farming Pays

W. O. Hulbert homesteaded in Grant county 40 years ago. He now owns 1,440 acres. Mr. Hulbert attributes his success to the fact that he has diversified his farm work. He has on his place Washington crab apple trees 25 years old. He also grows Ben Davis and Grimes Golden apples in his 3-acre home orchard, along with apricots, peaches and plums. He has been growing alfalfa successfully for 15 years. In addition to fruit and alfalfa, his program includes feed crops, wheat, cattle and poultry. Land is cheap in Grant county, and new-comers to that part of the state, by adopting Mr. Hulbert's program, can prosper.



Bourbon County Team, Left to Right, Paul Tewell, Albert Pease, James Ashford, James Tewell

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Husking Moves Right Along

There is a Considerable Demand For Additional Help in Northeastern Kansas

CORN husking has made good progress, especially in Eastern Kansas. In some counties the yields are higher than had been expected. Some places there is a considerable demand for huskers, especially in Northeastern Kansas and also in the extreme northwestern counties.

Taking Kansas as a whole, wheat is making a slightly better growth than usual, although there are a few counties, in the western half, where more moisture is needed. In some communities in Eastern Kansas the growth is excellent.

Allen—Owing to wet weather in October, there still was a good deal of kafir in the fields when November came. Some of it is being topped by hand. In a few cases silos have not been filled because of this unfavorable weather. Corn, 65c; kafir, 75c.—Guy I. Tredway.

Brown—We had the first snow of the season here recently, of about 4 inches. The temperature went down to 14 degrees above zero. Good progress is being made with the corn husking. But little fall plowing has been done. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, 80c; cream, 45c; eggs, 25c; hogs, \$10.50.—A. C. Danenberg.

Cloud—November came in like a lamb—when if we have had colder weather since—after the worst October we have had in years. Late planted wheat has a good stand, but it is not making a very fast growth. Farmers are busy with corn husking; but little of the crop is going to market. The potato crop was rather light, and much of it was dug very late.—W. H. Plumly.

Edwards—Recent hard freezes probably have spoiled the chance for very much fall nature, although some feed is being obtained from the early sown fields containing volunteer plants. Corn husking is making good progress; yields are running from 15 to 25 bushels an acre. Several large farm sales have been held recently; milk cows sold at from \$50 to \$120, and farm implements brought good prices. Farm teams sold for from \$200, and mules from \$40 to \$125. Wheat, \$1.52; corn, 85c; turkeys, 25c; butterfat, 45c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We had one of the coldest Octobers on record; one morning the temperature went down to 8 degrees above zero. Late sown wheat is making slow progress. Corn husking has started, and the yield is better than was expected. Very little wheat is going to market. No public sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.48; corn, 95c; eggs, 36c; turkeys, 23c; hens, 16c.—C. F. Erbort.

Finney—The weather is milder, and somewhat windy. Corn husking has started; farmers are paying 5 cents a bushel for their work. Wheat is making an excellent growth. Kafir and mlo are yielding from 10 to 10 bushels an acre. Eggs, 50c; butterfat, 45c; wheat, \$1.41.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Greenwood—We have had some real winter weather recently; the temperature was down to 17 degrees above zero one morning. Some fields of kafir were not cut, but most of it is in the shock. Corn is being shipped to Texas; the price is 65 cents a bushel, with the shucks on. The crop will make a fairly good yield, although it is light in some fields. There are many public sales, and livestock sells fairly well. Cattle are all in the feed lots.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—After a cold October, November started off with much more favorable weather. Sixteen degrees above zero was the cold point for October. Wheat is doing well, and it has plenty of moisture. Livestock also is in good condition, except that a few cases of hog cholera is reported. Wheat, \$1.47; corn, 88c; eggs, 39c; heavy hens, 18c; springs, 16c; potatoes, \$2; apples, 1.25 to \$3.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—The wheat outlook is not very favorable; the crop needs better growing weather. Some folks have gone to Nebraska to shuck corn; the crop is light here. Considerable road work is being done, as the conditions are favorable. Potatoes, \$2.25; wheat, \$1.45.—Vernon Collier.

Labette—Most of the wheat fields are green, and are growing good, but some fields were planted very late, a few in November. Corn husking and kafir heading are the two main jobs now. Fat hogs are difficult to find, and folks don't wish to hold, as they would like to feed them a while longer. In the last week in October the temperature here went down to 16 degrees above zero, which is pretty cold in Northeastern Kansas for that season. Wheat, \$1.52; corn, 65c; oats, 42c; bran, \$1.50; flour, \$2.25; apples, \$1 to \$1.50.—J. N. McLane.

Marion—Wheat is growing nicely, as there is plenty of moisture. Corn husking has started; that on the upland is making from 10 to 40 bushels an acre. Many farmers are rearing or threshing corn fodder. Some public sales are being held, and livestock and machinery are selling very well.—W. H. Siebert.

Ness—The low point in temperatures here this fall has been 12 degrees above zero. There has been a good deal of stormy weather, and this, plus the lack of soil moisture, has made the going rather difficult for wheat. Rough feed is not very plentiful this fall. Farmers are husking corn, but the yield is light. Wheat, \$1.45; hens, 16c; eggs, 35c; cream, 43c.—James McMill.

Phillips—The weather has been fine recently, except that it has been a little too cold. Wheat would grow much more rapidly if the days were warmer. Quite a few fields are being held. It seems to me that apparently are ahead, farmers should stay with the farm, and keep their milk cows; I do not present high prices. There is plenty of livestock—we need to make more of an effort in "safe farming." Hens are not laying many eggs these days. Eggs, 35c; butterfat, 44c; hogs, \$11.—J. B. Hicks.

Pottawatomie—The weather has been unfavorable for farm work and for ripening

the corn, as it has been too cool and cloudy. We need corn huskers in this county. Old corn is selling at from 72 to 75 cents a bushel; none of the new crop is moving yet. Sweet potatoes can be purchased for \$1 a bushel in the field. Butterfat, 40c; white potatoes, \$1.60 to \$1.80.—W. E. Force.

Rooks—We have been having some very cold weather recently; one morning the temperature went down to 11 degrees above zero. The soil still is rather dry, and a good rain is needed. Wheat, \$1.40; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.80; eggs, 45c; cream, 45c.—C. O. Thomas.

Sherman—Wheat is making a fine growth, for it has plenty of moisture. The home folks are buying considerable land this fall. Few public sales are being held, but the prices are good. Stock is in fine condition; hogs are scarce, but they are selling high. Much of the corn is making from 25 to 40 bushels an acre; there is an excellent demand for farm labor, especially corn huskers, but the supply is limited. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 63c; barley, 45c; chickens, 15c; turkeys, 18c; cream, 44c; butter, 45c; eggs, 45c.—Harry Andrews.

Wilson—Wheat is making a fine growth; there is plenty of soil moisture. Corn husking has started, with yields better than had been expected. Stock hogs are selling high. There is an increasing interest in dairying here on account of the big prices which are being paid for butterfat. I believe this will presently develop into one of the great dairy counties of the state. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 55c; kafir, 50c; hens, 20c; springs, 19c; eggs, 40c; cream, 44c.—A. E. Burgess.

A Big Shorthorn Show

Shorthorn entries at the American Royal next week at Kansas City have exceeded expectations. There will be 51 herds represented. Missouri leads with 15 herds; Illinois, eight; Kansas, seven; Nebraska, four; California and Iowa, three each, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota, two each; Oklahoma, Arkansas, Indiana, Colorado and Connecticut, one each. For the first time in the history of the American Royal the total number of Shorthorns exhibited will outnumber that of any other breed.

This will be the largest Shorthorn show ever held at Kansas City. The exhibit of beef Shorthorns shows an increase of 25 per cent, Polled Shorthorns an increase of 200 per cent and Milking Shorthorns an increase of 125 per cent as compared with 1924. There will be 166 bulls, 261 females and 53 steers assembled. The exhibit will include not only 16 herds in the Mississippi Valley but also the pick of those from both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Included in the Shorthorn exhibit will be more than 20 individuals which have won grandchampionships at some one of the national or state shows. There also will be a considerable number of outstanding individuals that will make their first appearance in the show ring at the American Royal.

The individual steer exhibit will be relatively as strong as that of the breeding classes. It is generally conceded that the Shorthorn steers that have been prepared for the leading shows this year are decidedly superior to individuals shown heretofore.

While the carlot classification is not yet complete, there is every indication that there will be a much larger and better exhibit of Shorthorns in both the feeder and fat cattle divisions than at any preceding Royal.

This increased interest in breeding cattle, fat cattle and feeder cattle reflects wholesome conditions among those engaged in the industry, and a confidence among farmers and cattlemen who depend on Shorthorn cattle as a partial source of income.


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A shipment of fed native lambs from the flock of John Hopkins & Sons of Butler county topped the Kansas City market recently at \$14.75. A few days later a carload from the flock of Cameron and Merifield, also of Butler county, took the top price, \$14.85, on the same market.



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Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake will cost, in one hundred pound bags, a trifle over a penny a pound, dependent upon the freight rate from our plant to your city.

A normal hen will consume only about 3 pounds in a year—3 pennies, or a bit over, in one year, she eats just what she needs, no more.

Without Crushed Oyster Shell before her all the time she will lay from 30 to 40 eggs less in a year. The price of but one egg will insure the production of from 30 to 40 more eggs. To pay 3 cents for 30 to 40 eggs is a mighty good buy.

Such results have been had by actual tests—proper food, exercise and good water was had in these tests.

Of course, to get the maximum result, Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake should be used, because it is all pure Oyster Shell—no dirt, no waste. It comes in 100 lb. new 12 oz. burlap bags.

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For the Early Chicks

Kansas hens cannot be depended on to hatch and raise many early chicks. As a rule hens from carefully culled flocks will not become broody early enough, nor can large numbers of chicks be raised at one time with hens as economically as with artificial methods. Folks using artificial brooding, however, must have their equipment complete and ready before the chicks are taken from the incubator or arrive from the hatchery.

One end of the hen house or some small farm building may be used to advantage for brooding the chicks, but this will not be so satisfactory as a movable house built especially for brooding purposes. In addition to being movable, a good brooder house should be warm and dry and allow plenty of light and ventilation. It is a safe rule to have about 1 square foot of floor space for every three chicks. Experience has proved that it is better not to brood more than 500 chicks in one house, and best results may be obtained if only 250 are brooded together. If the cockerels are removed at broiler age, this house will accommodate the pullets until they are ready for winter quarters.

The house should be thoroly cleaned and disinfected a few days before the chicks arrive so it will be well dried out. A layer of clean, dry sand underneath a thin layer of cut alfalfa, clover, or straw makes a good covering for the floor. Sand on the floor makes cleaning easy, as the droppings cannot stick. Dusty litter should be avoided, as it is likely to cause sore eyes.

By placing the stove near the middle of the room and slightly toward the rear there will be plenty of room in front of it for feed boxes and water dishes. It is both convenient and best to extend the stove pipe up thru the roof. A metal guard fitted tightly around the pipe and nailed to the roof will help prevent the roof from catching fire from an overheated pipe and also keep water from running down on the stove.

The fire should be started and heat regulated at least 48 hours before the chicks are placed in the house. Somewhere near 95 to 100 degrees is the right temperature for the first week, with a gradual decrease of about 5 degrees a week, depending somewhat on the weather. The thermometer usually is hung near the floor at the edge of the hover. It is not, however, an absolute guide to follow.

If the chicks collect around the edge of the hover at night without crowding, it is a sign that the temperature is about right. Wide boards or wire should be fastened across the corners to prevent the chicks from crowding into these corners. For the first few days it is safe to keep the chicks confined near the hover rather than to allow them to wander too far from the heat. A wire guard around the hover 1 or 2 feet from its edge will serve the purpose.

Fall Poultry Notes

Poultry raising occupies an important place in any well-balanced system of agriculture. Its value is generally appreciated in Kansas, and the state has made substantial progress with its flocks in the last 10 years. Some indication of the high regard for poultry by the farmers of the United States is shown in the fact that according to the census of 1920, flocks were found on 90.8 per cent of the farms, as compared to hogs, 75.2 per

cent; dairy cattle, 70.8; beef cattle, 28.6; and sheep, 8.4.

Of the total number of poultry in the United States, chickens constitute 96.43 per cent of the total numbers, and have 93.6 per cent of the value.

According to the Census of 1920 there were 3,627,028 turkeys in the United States, as compared to 3,688,708 in 1910. There were 2,930,203 geese in 1910 the Census folks found 4,431,980. In 1920 we had 2,817,624 ducks, which was only a tiny drop from 1910. And there were 2,410,421 guineas, which was an increase of 36 per cent in the previous 10 years.

Poultry manure has a high value as a fertilizer, its average composition being: nitrogen, 1.44 per cent; potash, 0.37; phosphoric acid, 0.99.

The average daily requirements of the poultry market served from New York City are 1/2 million dozen eggs, 450,000 pounds of dressed poultry and 35 carloads of live poultry.

The tariff duty on eggs is 8 cents a dozen.

Feeds That Bring Eggs

Like most birds, poultry is omnivorous; that is, they eat both animal and vegetable food, altho they may live a long time on seeds and grains alone. But in their wild state we know that the diet of turkeys, ducks and birds, both old and young, contains a large amount of animal food in the form of insects, worms and other forms of animal life. When compared with other farm animals we find that beside the anatomical difference there is a decided difference in disposition. Birds are active, have a higher temperature, and their digestion is more rapid. About 6 months represents the age of maturing. Bearing in mind these facts we see that in handling poultry we are dealing with a high-gearred, high-pressure machine which may easily be thrown out of adjustment. And, as the inexperienced fireman has great difficulty in keeping up the steam, so the amateur feeder may find it hard to keep up a profitable production.

The principal grain crops of Kansas which are well adapted for poultry feeding are wheat, kafir, corn, milo, oats, feterita and sorghum. Wheat is preferred by most kinds of poultry to all grains except corn. It contains a high percentage of protein, which is necessary for the production of muscle blood and white of egg. Hard, plump winter wheat tests from 11 to 14 per cent of protein, and it may be fed exclusively to poultry longer than any other grain without detriment. The grains are small, palatable, easily digested and give a good, rich color to the egg yolk.

Corn does not differ in composition from wheat greatly, except that it contains a higher percentage of carbohydrates, or fattening and heating qualities. The kernels are from four to six times the size of wheat, which makes it necessary to crack them to get the quickest results. The fowls will eat it in preference to any other grain, and corn is the most general and abundant crop grown. Corn probably is fed more than any other grain in Kansas, and it is an excellent winter feed, but should not be given alone during the summer, and it is better not used at all because of its heating properties. Oats are rarely fed alone unless hulled because of the large amount of crude fiber, which is detrimental to poultry. The grain gives



Maytime on the Grasslands

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. I began using the medicine Christmas day—by January 1st they began laying—during January I gathered 601 eggs—and in February, up to the 23rd, I gathered 1348 eggs—or 1949 eggs in 54 days. I give all the credit to Walko Tonix. It made the sick pullets healthy; made my entire flock look fine; and set them to work on the egg basket.—L. F. Volberding, Sibley, Iowa.

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. Readers are warned to take the "stitch in time." Don't wait until your hens develop liver trouble and indigestion, with consequent leg weakness, lameness, rheumatism, bowel trouble, etc. Give Walko Tonix in all feed. It will promote digestion; tone up liver and other functions; build rich, red blood; restore vim, vigor and vitality; make smooth glossy feathers and healthy red combs. You'll get dozens of eggs where you got only a few before—and a bigger percentage of fertile eggs. All without injury to the sensitive organs of your birds. These letters prove it:

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. For a time my hens were not doing well; feathers were rough; combs pale and only a few laying. I tried different remedies and finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 50c packages of Walko Tonix. I could see a change right away. Their feathers became smooth and glossy; combs red, and they began laying fine. I had been getting only a few eggs a day. I now get five dozen. My pullets hatched in March are laying fine."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tonix entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working tonic it is, for keeping hens in pink of condition, free from disease, and working overtime. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will eliminate losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tonix—give in all feed and watch results. You'll find the cost less than one cent a day for 30 hens, and you'll get dozens of eggs where you got only a few before. It's a positive fact. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest egg producer and general tonic you ever used your money will be promptly refunded. Address Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa.

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. Then I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko tablets for roup, and out of 98 hens that had the Roup bad, I saved all but three. I can't speak too strongly of the treatment, for it certainly does the work, and just can't be beat. If more people knew about it, they would not lose so many of their hens with Roup.—Mrs. Nellie Heron, Eagleville, Mo.

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. Send for a box on our guarantee. Money back if not satisfied.

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. Send them on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing \$..... (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

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

good results when mixed with wheat and corn.

Kafir, milo, feterita and sorghum have about the same food value as corn, and rank in the order named for preference. Experiments have proved that there is not a great difference in the value of the various grains so long as they are supplied in the right proportions.

Since poultry does not possess teeth, and their only means of grinding food takes place in the gizzard, where it must be broken up by rubbing against sharp stones, we find it necessary to assist nature in order to get the quickest results. In the first place, it is impossible to feed a balanced ration to any degree of certainty when supplied in the form of whole grains. One bird may grab all wheat, another corn, and the other kafir. The grains may be mixed correctly, but they will not be eaten in the same order.

Grains cannot be digested fast enough to supply the needs of a hen for the highest production. It requires several hours to grind the feed, by nature's methods, and it must be broken up and digested before assimilation can take place. For the hen that is manufacturing an egg every day, or one in two days, it is impossible to get the required nourishment fast enough unless it is taken into the body already ground. Whole grain should be fed to provide a means of exercise; that is, in a deep litter so the fowls will have to work for them.

Third of the Wealth

Steam was discovered in 1781. Thru the 40 centuries of human history which had gone before, the world had managed to amass by the sweat of its brow a total wealth estimated at 100 billion dollars.

One hundred billions of dollars in the world at that time—a vast sum—but wait—

It is less than a century and a half since then, but because man learned to substitute for his own puny efforts the use of power—at first, steam, and now, electrical energy—there is today 10 times as much wealth in the world!

In but 144 years the world's wealth has increased by leaps and bounds to the amazing total of 1,000 billions!

This utterly unrealizable sum of actual wealth is in the world now—a trillion dollars—and nine-tenths of it produced since man became a handler of power instead of being himself the power plant!

The United States has a third of this world's wealth—and only one-fifteenth of its population!

A Good Roads School

The Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club, which has been putting on very successful power farming shows for many years, has announced a new venture in the form of a road show and school.

The official name is the "Southwest Road Show and School." It will be held in Wichita's big Municipal Coliseum, March 2 to 5. This great building has 3 acres of exhibition space and two large theaters, making it an ideal location for a show and school combined.

The Good Roads School will be held under the direct supervision of the Kansas State Highway Commission and the Engineering Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and with the co-operation of adjacent state and federal highway engineers.

Sugar Beets in Sedgwick

About 65 acres of sugar beets were grown this year in Sedgwick county, in small demonstration fields, and the crop has been sold to the Garden City Sugar and Land Company. Only one field was irrigated. Yields ran from 12 to 15 tons an acre.

Gas Tax Nets \$359,291

The tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline in Kansas produced \$359,291 in September, making a total of \$2,057,423.35 since the law went into effect May 1.

Hogs Get More Corn?

The average weight of the hogs sold on the St. Joseph Stock Yards in October was 224 pounds, as compared with 217 pounds in October of 1924.

FEED EGGS to GET EGGS



WHY expect your hens to do the impossible? Why expect them to lay eggs unless you feed the ingredients of eggs—and in correct proportion or "balance?" They simply cannot do it.

GRAINS, odd scraps and cheap, inferior mashers simply make fat hens full of yolks they cannot turn into eggs for lack of whites. That means waste of feed and loss of both eggs and money.

HEN CACKLE Egg Mash

Is balanced perfectly—keeps yolks and whites coming in equal quantities. So easily digested every speck is used—no waste. Costs less per egg than inferior or "home-made" mashers. Price low enough to make you a real profit. Maintains health—gives vigor. Used by leading poultry raisers everywhere.



Satisfaction Guaranteed

Packed in 100, 50 and 25-lb. White Cotton Bags.

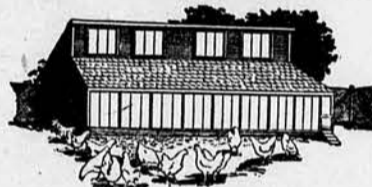
Always the Same—Pure, Clean, Dependable.

Buy It By Brand—Get What You Pay For!

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS

GLASS CLOTH

Lets Violet Rays Through
Ideal for scratch sheds, poultry and brooder houses, hot beds, etc.



Keeps Hens Laying all Winter
Make your hens work up egg laying vitality by feeding them in a Glass Cloth covered scratch shed through the winter months where they can feed and scratch in comfort through all kinds of weather. Keep them busy and comfortable and they will lay eggs all winter.

Glass Cloth Transmits More Violet Rays

Than any other material (glass stops them.) Violet rays are the vitality and health rays thrown off by the sun which your poultry needs through the winter months. Glass cloth pro-



duces a warm, soft, even light, full of violet rays and much preferred by poultry to the strong direct rays of the sun as they come through glass.

Fine for Baby Chicks

Make them a glass cloth covered scratch shed or pen where they'll be safe and comfortable. Don't hatch chicks and watch them die. "Save them." Prepaid prices: Single yard 50c; 10 yards \$3.80; 50 yards \$17.50; 100 yards \$33.00. Similar quantities same rate.

Special Trial Offer

A Big Roll containing 15 square yards (135 sq. ft.) (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) will be sent you prepaid on receipt of \$5.00. Use this for scratch shed or poultry houses, hot beds, cold frames, storm doors and windows, enclosing porches for the winter, etc., for 10 days and if you do not find it lets in a more healthful and agreeable light and warmth and gives better results than glass or any other glass substitute just return and we will refund your money. If you want smaller test send \$2.25 for 6 yds. Common sense instructions "Feeding for Eggs" with every order. Catalog on request.

TURNER BROS.

Dept. 322

Bladen, Nebraska



ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves?
If they are, you are losing money!
You can stop this loss yourself AT SMALL COST



Write for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about this trouble in cows. Let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian," a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice FREE. Write us tonight about your live stock ailments. A postal will do.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 118 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

Do Your Own Hatching

Trust your hatching to time-tried and tested **"SUCCESSFUL"** Incubators and Brooders Used by the big money-makers who stay in business year after year. Poultry Lessons free to every buyer. Eastern customers will be served quickly from our Eastern Warehouse. Catalog Free. Des Moines, Incubator Co., 246 Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa.



SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads
Write for Samples
Copper Engraving
Artists Engravers Dept. M TOPEKA WICHITA

The Kansas Guernsey Breeders

Have you joined the Guernsey Cream Can Contest? Three cups were put up January 1 this year to be awarded the cows which made the highest percentage above Advanced Register requirements in the three established classes. That ought to stimulate some official testing. More than 150 records have been made by Kansas Guerneys since official testing was undertaken. Kansas State Agricultural College made the first record, in 1911, on Bernice's Countess.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

GUERNSEYS

The Quality-Quantity Breed

Profitable dairying means a combination of progressive methods and good grade or pure bred Guerneys. The pure bred Guernsey bull will help you to develop a profitable dairy herd.

For particulars write to
The American Guernsey Cattle Club
Box KF Peterboro, N. H.

Guernsey Bull Calves
by bulls of best blood. Out of high producing dams. Herd under federal supervision. E. M. Leach, 1421 North Lorraine St., Wichita, Kansas.

Dauntless of Edgmoor
National Dairy Show Grand Champion, dams record 739 lbs. fat class C. His sons for sale reasonably priced. Ransom Farm, Homewood, (Franklin Co.), Ks.

Brainard's Guerneys
Small herd of high quality animals. Best of blood lines. Bull calves for sale.
J. R. Brainard, Carlyle, Kansas.

Springdale Guerneys
Now offering several choice registered bull calves. Write for sale list and full particulars.
C. R. Kissinger & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.

Mature Guernsey Bull
fine individual, has sired nothing but helpers. Reasonable price. Also young bulls.
O. H. MURST, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Cherub Bred Guerneys
one of the few herds of the breed here. There should be more. Stock for sale. Ask us about them.
H. J. REYNOLDS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

OLD HOMESTEAD GUERNSEYS
Write me your wants in quality breeding stock. Old Homestead Guernsey Farm, LaCygne, Kansas.

EDGEWOOD FARM GUERNSEYS
Individuality, production and breeding. A strong herd of Guerneys. Choice bull calves at moderate prices. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS.

MAY ROSE GUERNSEYS
Federal Accredited herd. Young males at reasonable prices. Visitors always welcome.
W. C. ENGLAND, Manager Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.

UPLAND GUERNSEY FARM
Our herd is Federal accredited and a working herd, 60 head. Two choice young bulls for sale. Write for description and breeding.
Garlow & Edwards, Rt. 5, Concordia, Kan.

WOODLAND PARK GUERNSEYS
For sale—Registered yearling bull, eight grade cows and heifers "springers". Registered yearling heifer and registered heifer 3 months old.
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lawrence, Kan.

ELM LEDGE FARM
Daughters and granddaughters of May King's Vrangue of Ingleside 15430 (3/4 A. B. daughters) for sale. Also Lone Pine Adjutant 72901 whose 7 nearest dams average 764 lbs. fat. Guy E. Wolcott, Linwood, Kan.

PARAMOUNT GUERNSEY FARM
Established ten years. 100 head in herd. Best of breeding. Few practically pure bred unregistered helpers for sale. OTTO FEES, PARSONS, KANSAS.

C. & L. Guernsey Farm
made 3383 lbs. butter from 12 head in one year. Mature bull and heifers for sale.
C. D. Gibson, Morehead (Neosho Co.), Ks.

Herd Bull For Sale
best of breeding and good individual. Keeping his heifers only reason for selling. Also bull calves.
W. E. WELTY, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.

AXTELL'S GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.
DR. J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Neosho Breeze Guerneys
Majorse strain—
JOHN FERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

When writing any of our livestock advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

Eyes Focused on Spuds

The poorest samples exhibited at the Fifth Annual Kansas Potato Show, held in Topeka, November 4 to 6, were better than those awarded first prizes in the original show held in 1920, according to visiting growers from a dozen counties.

Along with improved quality there were 80 exhibits of sweet potatoes, representing 12 varieties; a larger sweet potato section than any other show has seen. Only 40 exhibits of Irish potatoes were entered, which is considerably fewer than shown previously. Cobblers and Early Ohios were practically the only varieties displayed. This decrease in exhibits is due, according to W. H. Metzger, Shawnee county farm agent, to unfavorable weather conditions last spring, which prevented growers from producing a quality of potatoes they considered worth exhibiting. Seed potatoes were on display from Colorado, Montana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska and Michigan.

Sweet potatoes held the center of interest the first day, various phases of culture, storing and marketing being considered. "Work done with the sweet potato crop during the last few years is outstanding," said L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist from the Kansas State Agricultural College. "This is the result of careful seed selection and seed treatment." He referred to A. W. Travis, Manhattan, who used to get 100 to 150 bushels an acre. Thru selection and treatment he has increased his production to 300 and 350 bushels. Melchers believes it will be only a short time until Kansas seed will be demanded by other states. E. A. Stokdyk, Manhattan, talked on the "Market Outlet for Kansas Sweet Potatoes," and D. R. Porter, Manhattan, discussed seed certification. This was followed by a general discussion of growers' problems.

Irish potatoes had their inning the second day. Out of state speakers were P. N. Davis and E. D. Askegaard, both of Minnesota; William Stuart, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and B. S. Gibson, Denver. The Irish potato industry was talked pro and con by these men, and by growers and college authorities. One thing stressed was seed selection, and concurrently with that, seed treatment. Some idea of the importance placed on these points can be gained thru knowing that practically all seed now is carefully selected, and 11,074 acres are being treated in the Kaw Valley every year. Incidentally, this is 60 per cent of the Kansas acreage. Compare this with 50 acres treated in 1918! This year, demonstrations and experiments on 60 farms in the Kaw Valley showed an average increase of 59 bushels an acre in treated seed over untreated. In some cases the increase was more than 100 bushels. It costs about \$1 an acre to treat the seed.

A banquet, at which Governor Ben Paulen was a speaker, and judging contests for visiting growers and vocational agriculture classes were events of special interest. Schools represented by classes were Seaman Rural High School, Shawnee county; Lawrence High School, Douglas county, and Linwood High School, Leavenworth county. The Kansas Potato Show is held in rotation at Kansas City, Kan., Lawrence and Topeka. This was the second one held in Topeka. Next year it goes to Lawrence.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep
Jan. 17-23—F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle
Dec. 9—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle
Dec. 22—R. Boyd Wallace, B. E. Winchester and A. W. Mink, Winchester, Kansas.
- Ayrshire Cattle
Nov. 27—F. M. Pickercell, Leon, Kansas.
Dec. 2—John Linn & Sons, Manhattan, Kan. Sale in the livestock judging pavilion, Agricultural College.
- Hereford Cattle
Nov. 23-24—W. C. Smith, Phillipsburg, Kan.
- Molstein Cattle
Nov. 17—H. Easterly, Winfield, Kan.
Nov. 24 and 25—Geo. B. Appelman and Mulvane Breeders, Sale at Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.
Dec. 1—Breeders' Sale, Topeka, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.
- Poland China Hogs
Feb. 2—Jos. H. Delevy, Emmett, Kan.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.
Feb. 13—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Kansas Spotted Poland Breeders

Whether you are showing Spots at the American Royal next week or not you'll help the show a lot by going down and hanging over the fence while the judges pass on those which are there. Let's turn on the automatic water fountains, fill the self-feeder with corn and tankage, get some Duroc or Black Poland neighbor to look after the Spots and go down to Kansas City for a week. You'll get a million dollars' worth of enthusiasm out of the show and when you come back your neighbor will have become a real Spot fan by reason of having associated with your hogs.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

SERGEANT SPOTTED POLANDS
9 tried sows in good breeding condition. Fall pigs ready to ship, sire Lebo's Pride by Realization.
C. C. SERGEANT & SONS, Rt. 1, Lebo, Kan.

Advance Lad's Giant
great son of Singleton's Giant and Grand Champ. Now Advance Lady in service. Boars and gilts.
EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS

Schwartz Spotted Poland Lead
Choice big, stretchy spotted spring boars for sale. Sired by GIANT SPORTSMAN.
R. E. Schwartz, Fredonia, Kansas

Spotted Poland Pigs
eight to twelve weeks old \$15.00 each. Pedigree with each pig.
LOYD SHEA, LARNED, KANSAS

Kansas Harvester
Grand Champion over 25 boars in Junction City show. K. S. A. C. judging. \$50 buys him. Other good ones for sale. Wilkins & Anderson, Chapman, Kan.

ASH GROVE FARM SPOTS
All the tops of my spring boars by Carmine's Designer and Flashlight by Wildfire, the 1924 champion. Write at once for prices.
E. F. Dietrich & Son, Chapman, Kan.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU
with breeding stock of quality and breeding at all times. Write for prices and descriptions.
Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, Kansas.

ACKERVUE STOCK FARM
Choice spring boars sired by Wildfire Jr. by Wildfire. Others by The Improver by Giant Improver. Write for prices. Address
L. E. Acker, Chapman, Kan.

FOR SALE EVOLUTION 89541
Old fashion bred. Sired by The Limit full brother to the 1923 World's Junior champion. Two years old. Can't use him longer.
D. J. MUMAW, HOLTON, KANSAS.

KANEE STOCK FARM SPOTS
The best lot of spring pigs we ever raised for sale less public sale expense. Everything at private sale. Come and see our boars and gilts. Priced right.
Dr. H. B. Miller, Rossville, Kansas

Pearl's Spotted Poland
I have only 4 head of boars left. They are the tops out of 40 head. Bred right and fed right and priced right.
J. L. PEARL, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

CLOVER CREST FARM SPOTS
Only a few extra good big framed spring boars left. Sired by "The Challenger". All immuned. Address
HARLAN DEEVER, SABBETHA, KAN.

KANSAS WILDFIRE
has the blood that wins. I have for sale extra good March boars ready for service, and gilts by or bred to Kansas Wildfire.
T. J. Crippin, Council Grove, Kan.

"THE MILLIONAIRE" Sire of Champions
No fall sale, entire offering at private treaty. Boars and gilts of "WORLD'S CHAMPION" breeding. Unrelated herds. Fall pigs. Real hogs at reasonable prices. CRABILL & SON, Cawker City, Kansas.

LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KAN.
We offer at private sale the tops of our spring boars. Plenty to select from. Choice breeding and individuals. Address, as above.

TOP MARCH BOARS by Western Leopard and The Model Ranger. Gilts by Western Leopard bred for March farrow to a Model Ranger boar; open gilts by Spotlight and Model Ranger priced right.
ROBERT M. FREEMER, SELDEN, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

Goldmaster Colonel
Sensation blood, sire Pathmaster, grand sire is Great Orion Sensation—twice World's Champion boar.

Advance Colonel
Colonel Sensation blood, sire Advance, grand-dam is Floradora—twice World's Champion sow. The greatest and longest, best boned, best footed spring boar in Kansas.

These two boars are my herd headers and to further constructive and consistent breeding will be assisted by "COLONEL G" a son of Super Col the Sheesley boar and by "Evolution" a splendid savior sired by Orchard Scissors dam by Goldmaster.

Write now for prices of Gilts bred to any of these boars. I have to please you and will.

E. G. Hoover, R. 9, Wichita, Kan.

100 Immune Duroc Boars
Spring pigs and fall yearlings sired by State Prize winning boars. Shipped on approval. No money down.
F. C. CROCKER, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
White Way Hampshires
ON APPROVAL. A few choice spring boars and gilts sired by champion boars.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
* THE FAIRFIELD-RANCH *
Immune, Reg., Spotted Poland, Boars, Gilts, Sows, Champion, Grandchampion and Reservechampion blood lines, at prices worth your consideration.
Al. M. Knopp, Chapman, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
Polled Shorthorns ESTABLISHED 1907
Beef, Milk & Butter—Why the Horns? Blood lines of Champions. Highly bred bulls. Halter broke \$75 & up. Heifers not related. Truck del. on 3, 100 miles free. Reg. transfer, crate and load free. "Royal Lancaster" "Scottish Orange" "Golden Drop-Sultan" 3 Great bulls. Phone 4692 our expense.
I. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.



GOOD POLLED SHORTHORN COWS
and heifers. Also a nice number of good bulls. Write at once for descriptions and prices.
T. S. SHAW, STOCKTON, KAN.

CEDAR WILD POLLED SHORTHORNS
For Sale: Lord Alba, first and senior champion, Hutchinson 1925; Sultan's Alba, 11 months, first game show. Three other yearlings. Choice cows, strong milkers. Herd accredited seven years. Jas. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Ks.

SMORTHORN CATTLE
Miss Stanley Sells
November 19
1 (six yr. old) Regier bred Scotch herd bull, 3 yearling Scotch bulls (by Secret Robin). Dams heavy milkers, (by Rosewood Dale), 5 good yearling farmer bulls. Herd Federal accredited. 10 nice young cows, 45 Poland China (sows, gilts, spring boars) could say "Hogs." Write
M. V. STANLEY, ANTHONY, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE
MILKING SHORTHORNS
of VALUE and DISTINCTION
J. B. Benedict, WYDEMERE FARMS, Littleton, Colo.

RED POLLED CATTLE
H. Duwe's Red Polls
My entire herd for sale. Priced to sell.
H. DUWE, FREEPORT, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Cedarlane Holstein Farm
has for sale Registered cows and heifers some with A. B. S. O. records, all ages. Also serviceable bulls and bull calves. Federal accredited.
T. M. EWING, RT. 1, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

Four Registered Bulls
One year old grandson of Prince Ormsby DeKor, two that are year old in February and one year old in May. Priced very reasonably. J. P. Mast, Seranton, Kan.

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Livestock Auctioneer, Clay Center, Ks.
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2800 Harwood Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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receive from \$25 to \$100 per day. Send for catalog also how to secure home study course free.
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LEARN AUCTIONEERING
Make \$100 a day. Free catalog tells how.
Missouri Auction College, Kansas City
20 years. Largest in world.

- Chester White Hogs**
 Feb. 25—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**
 Nov. 18—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale pavilion, Bendena, 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. 2—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
 Feb. 6—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
 Feb. 8—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kan.
 Feb. 9—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
 Feb. 10—Breeders & Artell, Great Bend, Ks.
 Feb. 12—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
 Feb. 15—Chas. F. Johnson, Macksville, Kan.
 Feb. 16—W. T. McBrate, Parker, Kan.
 Feb. 18—Fred and Henry Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Kan.
 Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
 March 10—A. F. Kisor, Geneseo, Kan.
 March 10—Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.
 March 17—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS
 By J. W. Johnson
 Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



Ed Lutzke & Son were exhibitors of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Junction City last week not mentioned in the list of breeders elsewhere in this column.

A. J. King, the big Holstein breeder of Kansas City, exhibited his show herd at the Kansas National, Wichita, this week and will show at the American Royal next week.

J. F. Martin, Delavan, is dispersing his entire herd of Durocs, Nov. 17. He is going into the hardware business and this would certainly be a good place to buy choice breeding stock at a dispersal sale.

In a letter just received from W. H. Mott, Herington, who held a Holstein sale at his farm No. 2, said, "We had a very good sale, the best sale, in fact, I have seen in some time."

Jess Riffel, Navarre, always finds time to bring a string of his Polled Herefords to Junction City every fall. He lives in Dickinson county and was an exhibitor at the livestock at Abilene the week before.

Dr. C. B. Van Horn and "Pat" Chestnut are building a new dairy barn on Crestline farm just south of Topeka. Their herd of registered Holsteins is one of the strong herds in the state and individuality and production is the watchword on this dairy farm.

Geo. Casper, Alida, was a busy man all week at Junction City last week assisting with the management of the big Geary County Livestock Show that was on all week in Junction City. Mr. Casper exhibited Shorthorns and is the vice president of the breeders' association.

J. H. Gregory, Woodston, who held a Holstein sale at that place recently, writes me he was pretty well pleased with it. He sold largely grades and the average on cows, young heifers and calves was \$70. He had a \$115 top and considering the fact that crop conditions out there were mighty bad this fall he thinks this was not so bad.

E. E. Norman, Chapman, has purchased a son of Top Scissors, the Kansas State Fair champion at Hutchinson. He is recording him as Top Scissors Pride and he is a great pig. I saw him at Junction City last week where he won and he was the winner the week before at the Dickinson county livestock show at Abilene.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, is holding a big sale of Duroc consisting of a few bred sows, a nice lot of very choice open gilts and some nice boars in a public sale in the Bendena sale pavilion, Nov. 18. That is next Wednesday and a good place to be if you are going to buy this season because they will sell cheaper there than in the later sales.

In a letter dated Oct. 31, B. O. Gammon, secretary of the Polled Hereford breeders' association with offices at Des Moines, writing me about some advertising, said the dates of the 11th annual "Polled Hereford week" show and sales would be Feb. 8, 9, 10, 1926. They are selling only 65 head this year.

I have a letter from Norman Flora, Quinter, requesting a change of copy in his advertisement in the Red Polled cattle section in the Mail and Breeze in which he says: "I have sold all my bulls and turned down nearly as many requests for bulls as I have sold." Mr. Norman is one of the good breeders of Red Polled cattle in that section of the state.

Goernandt Bros., Aurora, are breeders and exhibitors of Polled Herefords and are known all over the country because of their great herd of Polled Herefords. In use in the herd as sires are three first prize bulls in big shows. This herd was formerly the home of the great Polled Harman, nationally known because of his winnings and his string of winners.

Joe Baxter & Son, Clay Center, are well known breeders of Polled Shorthorns who exhibited at the State Fair at Hutchinson this season and won first and senior champion on their herd bull and first on Sultana's Alba, an 11 month old bull that is a

ADVERTISING IN KANSAS FARMER SELLS RED POLLED BULLS

Kansas Farmer—Please change my advertisement in Red Polled Cattle section. I have sold all my bulls and turned down nearly as many calls as I had bulls.—Norman Flora, Quinter, Kan., Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, November 1, 1925.

The George B. Appleman Dispersal Sale

of 100 Head of Registered Holstein Cattle

At the Forum
 Wichita, Kan., Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 24-25



First Prize County Herd, Kansas State Fair, 1925—All But One of Them Sell.

The grand champion cow of the Kansas State Fair, 1925. The 1st prize aged bull of the Kansas State Fair, 1925.
TAKE NOTE: This herd has broken seven state records in the last two years. Every animal in this state record achievement in the sale but one. Every animal to be sold without reservation. HERD FULLY ACCREDITED. Sold with the usual retest privilege. Write today for catalog and for a history of this herd to W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS, or

George B. Appleman, Owner, Mulvane, Kan.

Auctioneers: Mack, Newcom and McCulloch. S. T. Wood in the box.

Without question the greatest sale of quality Holsteins ever held in the state. A few of the attractions of the sale:
 The two highest record aged cows in the state with two daughters of each cow.
 The two highest record three-year-olds now in the state with three of their daughters and one son.
 A daughter of a 34 pound three-year-old.
 A full brother of the cow having the state high milk record.
 A daughter, some granddaughters and great granddaughters of Zwingara Segis Clothilde, the noted show cow of the same fair. Every

splendid calf. The Baxter herd of Polled Shorthorns has been federal accredited for seven years and was exhibited with honors at Belleville this year.

The Royal Shorthorn show this year promises to be much better than in former years and the sale of Shorthorns, the "Royal Shorthorn Sale" is going to be a splendid lot of cattle. There will be 15 bulls, real bulls, and 25 females of just as high quality. The "Royal" starts Saturday, Nov. 14 and ends Nov. 21. Be sure to attend the sale, Thursday, Nov. 19 in the American Royal building as usual.

What is one man's misfortune is someone's advantage. This year the crops in and around Rooks county are very short and there is not feed enough in lots of places to carry the stock thru the winter. I have just received a letter from T. S. Shaw of Stockton saying he is not going to have feed enough and must sell some of his registered Polled Shorthorns. He has a nice lot of cows with calves at foot and bred back and will price them right.

I have just received a letter from Jas. Tomson of Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, who held a public sale of Shorthorns Oct. 20. He said they were well pleased with the prices their cattle brought and expressed himself as pleased with the fact that their cattle had gone into good hands and that they would make their owners money and that that would bring their business in the future. That is certainly building business on a solid foundation.

I have a letter this week from Geo. Delfelder & Son, Effingham, breeders of Poland Chinas, who sold at that place Oct. 21. In this letter they say they were well pleased with their sale and that 22 spring boars sold for an average of \$40 and that 20 spring gilts averaged \$38. At the end of the letter they very kindly said something for the Mail and Breeze. They said there were two men there that told them they saw their advertisement in this paper.

I had a little visit with Jim Hollinger at Junction City last week where he was exhibiting Angus cattle. He told me he took six seconds at the State Fair at Hutchinson but went up against a professional exhibitor there with the Fullerton herd from Oklahoma and exhibiting against that kind of cattle and getting six seconds in a big show made him feel that his cattle were worthy. He has weaned 100 calves already and has about 40 to wean yet. He has 170 breeding cows in the herd at present. The Hollinger herd is one of the strong herds of the country.

N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, who advertised their Duroc sale in the Mail and Breeze wrote me this week that they held a pretty fair sale there recently. Their spring boars averaged \$40 and they made a general average on the 50 head sold of \$34. In the letter Mr. Angle said: "It may be of interest to you to know that the spring litters of three sows brought us \$970 this fall. Besides we are keeping the best pig out of the Stults Type litter. The top boar in the sale went to Dan McCarty, Mankato, and the top gilt to W. C. Wallace & Sons, Esbon. The Stults Type gilts went to H. C. Nelson, Beloit and Ward Bros., Republic. They will sell bred sows Feb. 2.

E. L. Bean, Atchison, is one of the pioneers in the registered Holstein breeding business having been in the business extensively in Missouri, near Cameron a number of years ago. After coming to Kansas he continued in the business and has conducted a dairy and a private sale business so far as selling his surplus cattle was concerned. His herd has never been a large one in point of numbers but has always ranked high in individuals and production. He has recently traded his Atchison county farm for a fine ranch in Graham county where he wants to move about March first.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Complete Dispersal Linndale Farm Ayrshires

50 head of females, 30 recently fresh cows and heifers or ready to freshen soon. Sale in livestock judging pavilion, Agricultural college, starts at 12:30 P. M. Manhattan, Kansas, Wednesday, December 2

Including four state record cows. Look for these names in the catalog:
 Silver of Cloverdale, Johann of Linndale, Henderson Dairy Gem 5th and Henderson Lassie 4th. This last cow is a silver medal cow having stood fifth in her class in the United States, with a record of 14,820 pounds of milk and 623.46 pounds of fat as a two year old. Two are daughters of Rob's Buttercup F with her French cup record of 19,267 pounds of milk and 704.95 pounds of fat.
 Practically all females in the offering are A. R. cows or daughters of A. R. cows and some are both. 20 are sired by Henderson Dairy King, an A. R. sire who is the son of Henderson's Dairy Gem, world's record sire two year old, with 17,974 pounds of milk and 738.32 pounds of fat. King is also a proven sire having seven daughters with seven immature records that average 13,000 milk and 532.87 pounds fat. Two of these are silver medal winners and one a French cup winner. One a state record cow in Wisconsin and one in Kansas.
 17 females are sired by Elizabeth's Good Gift, a son of the world's record three year old cow developed at the Kansas Agricultural college. Elizabeth's Good Gift is also an A. R. sire with seven proven daughters, two of which are state record cows and are included in the sale. One of his sons and two of his daughters have been grand champion animals at our state fairs. Three of these are in the sale.
 Henderson's Dairy King, senior herd sire, who is a son of a world record cow and an outstanding proven A. R. sire and is today a sure breeder, is included in the sale.
 Linndale Dairy Champion, Junior herd sire whose two granddams are world record cows and who was grand champion Ayrshire bull at the Kansas State Fair in 1923, is in the sale. Both of these bulls have been used by the Kansas State Agricultural college and their daughters are now in the herd. The herd is federal accredited. For the sale catalog address:
John Linn & Sons, Owners, Manhattan, Kansas
 Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Eli Hoffman, Vernon Noble, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Mail and Breeze.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE DISPERSION

on the Morgan farm, 8 miles due south of Eldorado, 7 east and 2 north of Augusta, 3 from Leon. Friday, Nov. 27

my entire herd of registered Ayrshire cattle without reserve as I am leaving the farm. 30 head.
 10 great young cows, all in milk or near freshening sale day. 6 yearling heifers, balance heifer calves and a few bulls. Practically everything in the sale was sired by the college bred bull MELROSE CANARY KING whose dam has official record of 17,000 lbs. milk in one year, he is a grandson of the College cow that was champion milk cow of Kansas over all breeds for five years. Offering rich in the best blood of the breed. Herd fed, accredited. The mature cows have records made by county cow testing association.
F. M. Pickerell, Leon, Ks.
 Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.
 Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.



CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITES
 Boars, 150 to 225 lbs., \$35 to \$55. Immured. Papers furnished. Heavy boned, lengthy. Also weanling pigs, shipped C. O. D. on ap. Write for circular. Alpha Womers, Box C, Diller, Neb.

Big Lengthy Spring Boars

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

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.

TAMWORTH HOGS

Wempe's Tamworths
 The champion herd of the Middle West. Boars and weanling pigs. Sows, open and bred gilts. Herd boars. Write for prices today. P. A WEMPE, Seneca, Kan.



This Wisconsin dairyman buys by the Red Ball Trade Mark

My son and I have worn "Ball-Band" Boots and Arctics for years. My son has a pair of Boots bought for last winter and he will easily get another year's wear out of them, and the kid is hard on Boots.

I guess a dairyman's work puts Rubber Boots to as severe use as any there is, and Boots that won't keep a dairyman's feet dry and warm won't do.

I figure that anything with the "Ball-Band" Trade Mark on it is real money's worth.

Yours very truly,
C. P. Austin, Janesville, Wisconsin.



This Iowa farmer first wore "Ball-Band" on construction jobs

I first got acquainted with "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear when I did sewer construction work before I went to farming. I stood and walked in water all day long on that work and my feet never got wet. That was the footwear I naturally bought for farm work, and they stand up here just as well.

"Ball-Band" Boots are a year-round necessity for this work, and I have found them to be all that is claimed for them.

In the winter I use "Ball-Band" Arctics. There is nothing like them in the snow and ice on the farm. Yours very truly,
R. L. Traver, Clinton, Iowa.



The Test of Footwear is on a Farmer's Feet

It isn't just wear that a farmer wants from his Boots and Arctics. They must also resist the wet and cold of slush. They must be proof against the chemical warfare of the barnyard, the dairy, and the stable. They must hold up two hundred pounds of strong, active man as he walks, turns, strains, lifts and kicks away obstacles hour after hour; day after day.

And all the time Arctics must be warm and snug, and Boots must be dry and comfortable. Cold, wet feet in leaky Boots are apt to mean hungry stock and work half done.

"Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear is built to give heroic service—to go out with the owner in any kind of weather and to do any kind of work that comes to his hands or feet (feet are sometimes as busy as hands), and to come home at night ready for the next day's struggle.

Farmers say "Ball-Band" gives them Service

You cannot doubt that "Ball-Band" does this. It's too easy to find men who would never think of wearing any rubber footwear but "Ball-Band"—whose fathers and grandfathers wore "Ball-Band" and whose children will wear "Ball-Band."

Over ten million men and women who need protection in the wintry outdoors look for the Red Ball—the "Ball-Band" Trade Mark—when they buy rubber or woolen footwear.

It saves them money with its extra long service, and the extra long service saves them the trouble of having to buy new footwear so often. It also spares them the greatest nuisance of all—having to wade in wet and cold in worn-out rubbers that have fallen down on the job.

Look for the Red Ball

"Ball-Band" Footwear is sold by dealers everywhere, and the Red Ball Trade Mark on every pair is a mark of strength and service. Look for it. It means more days wear.



Look for the RED BALL



A Free Booklet "MORE DAYS WEAR"

If the stores where you usually buy do not sell "Ball-Band" Rubber and Woolen Footwear, write us. We will send you the name of a dealer who can supply you. Our free booklet, "More Days Wear", shows many kinds of Boots, Arctics, Light Rubbers, Work Shoes, Galoshes, Sport Shoes, Wool Boots and Socks—something for every member of the family.

"BALL-BAND" Rubber & Woolen FOOTWEAR

We make nothing but footwear and we know how

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
441 Water Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

"The House That Pays Millions for Quality"