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KANSAS FARMER

AND
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 63

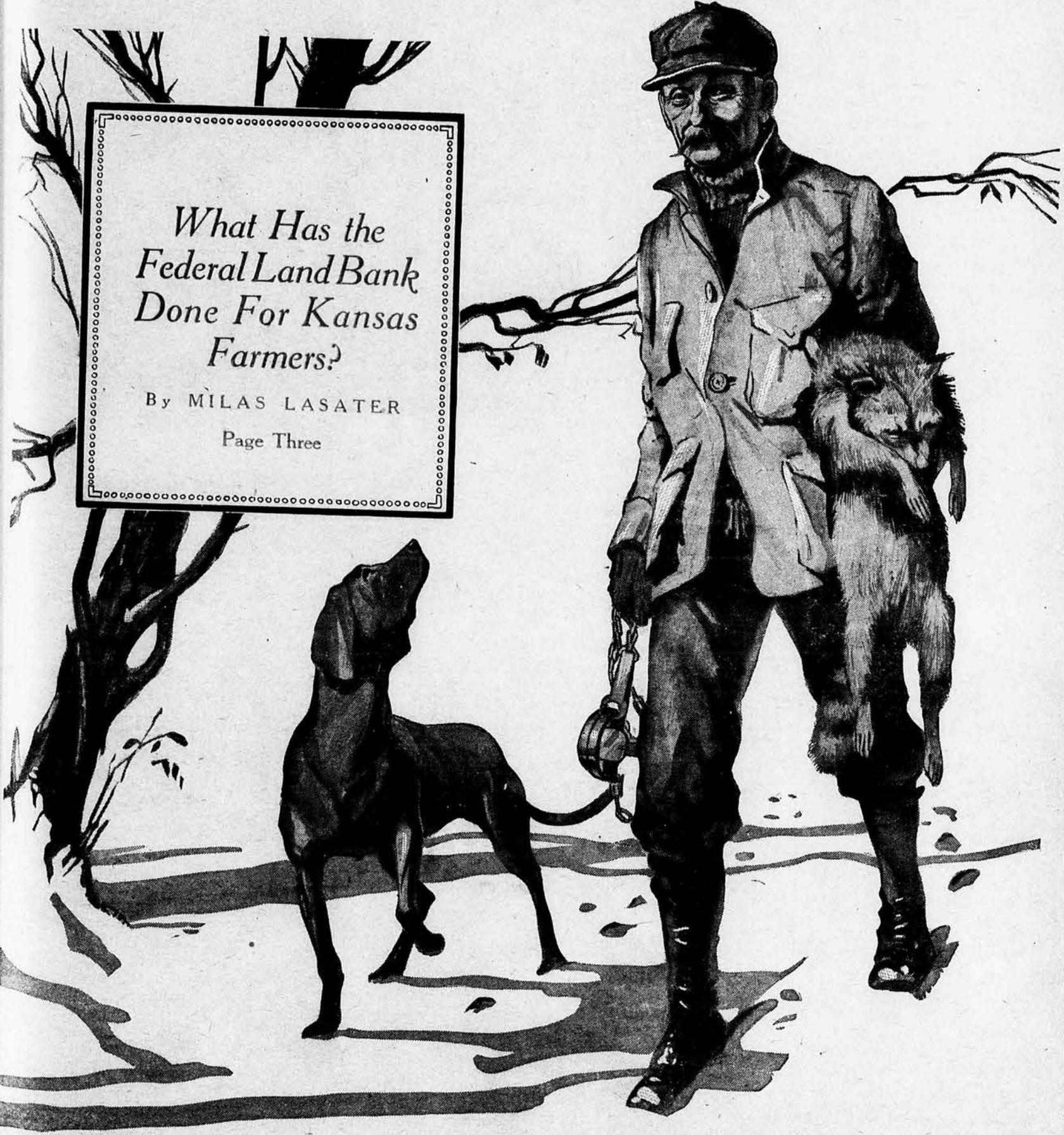
December 5, 1925

Number 49

*What Has the
Federal Land Bank
Done For Kansas
Farmers?*

By MILAS LASATER

Page Three





MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car or tractor is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-63, 8-63	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc							
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Case	Arc							
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet FB & T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc							
Chrysler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cole	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cunningham	Arc							
Davis	Arc							
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dorris 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dusenberg	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Elcar 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6	Arc							
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal Knight	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" X-2	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc							
Flint	Arc							
Ford	E	Arc	E	Arc	E	Arc	E	Arc
Four Wheel Drive	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Franklin	BB							
G. M. C.	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Garford (1 1/2-1 3/4)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Gardner	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Gray	Arc							
Haynes 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	Arc							
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Kissel 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lex'ton Concord	Arc							
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lincoln	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Locomobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmion	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l)	Arc							
Moon	Arc							
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l Quad)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	Arc							
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc							
" (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc							
Peerless 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pierce Arrow	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (1/2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (1 1/2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (1 3/4-19W20W)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc							
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stearns Knight	BB							
Studebaker	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Vellie (Cont. Eng.)	Arc							
" (Hercules)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Eng. (2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Westcott D-48	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc							
White 15 & 20	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Wills St. Claire	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

TRACTORS

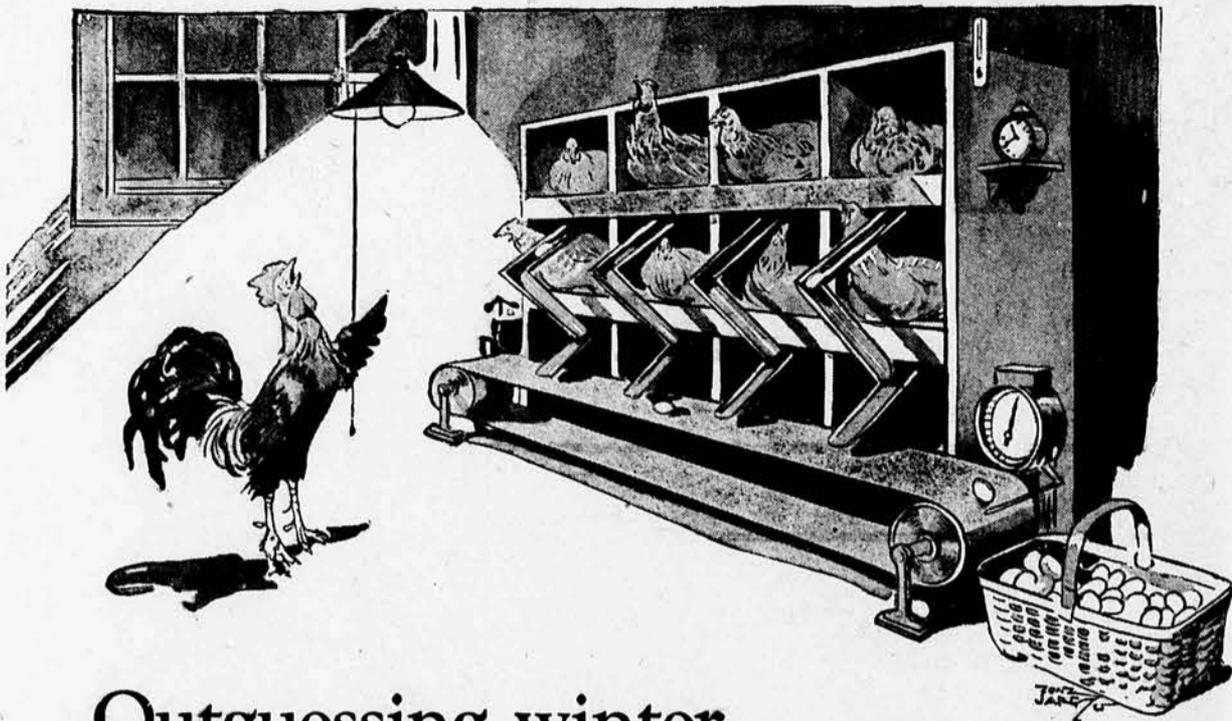
Allis-Chalmers (6-12)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12-20)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (15-25)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
" (All other mod's.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB
Case (22-40, 40-72)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
" (All other mod's.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
E-B (Cultivator)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
" (16-32)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
" (All other mod's.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB
McCormick	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB
Deering	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Twin City (12-20, 20-35)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB
" (All other mod's.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B

Recommendations for Stock Engines when used in passenger cars only, shown separately for convenience

Continental (Models 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12 ND)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc							
Lycoming (C series & Mod. 25)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.



Outguessing winter is profitable business

How sleepy hens and sluggish motors respond to cold-weather measures

MOST good farmers today know how to keep egg production from falling off heavily in the winter time. A good yield of winter eggs is a matter of a few common-sense changes in feeding, extra precautions against draughts, and a little artificial light.

Winter on the farm brings special problems that must be met in special ways. One of the problems is your automobile, your truck or your tractor. Winter is waiting to do much more than grip your self-starter with an icy hand, or to freeze up your radiator.

Winter will try to put a heavy charge against your profits unless you treat your automotive equipment just as carefully as you do anything else around the place.

The Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers has carefully determined the specific winter lubricating requirements of all cars under cold-weather operating conditions. Many cars require an oil of different body and character than is recommended for summer use.

All these changes are listed in the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations, which hangs on your dealer's wall. Consult it! Then you will be sure of securing the oil best suited to your engine for cold-weather driving.



Branches in principal cities
Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Winter measures that protect your engine

- 1) Always push out clutch pedal before starting the engine. This relieves the "drag" of the transmission on the starter.
- 2) When starting in cold weather hold choke closed only while cranking. Open it part way the instant the engine starts and fully as soon as possible.
- 3) Allow the engine to warm up before attempting to drive your car fast.
- 4) Use alcohol or other suitable anti-freezing mixture in the radiator and keep at proper strength during cold weather.
- 5) Keep radiator protected by suitable cover during cold weather.
- 6) Use only oil that you know is suited to your engine. Don't take oil that comes from nobody knows where, even if it is peddled around at your back door at a few cents less per quart. The correct grade of Mobiloil will give you lowest cost per mile and is worth a special trip to town to a reliable dealer's—if necessary.
- 7) In winter you use the choke more freely. This dilutes the oil in the crankcase more rapidly. Change oil every 500 miles. Consult Chart of Recommendations for correct grade for winter driving. Refill with this grade of Mobiloil.

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What Has the Federal Land Bank Done For Kansas Farmers?

By Milas Lasater
An Interview With M. N. Beeler

WHAT benefits has the Federal Farm Loan Act brought to the Kansas farmers? It was a gray day in Wichita, one of the series which helped to create a State Fair deficit and lingered well into October and November. The gray-clad man with gray hair to whom the question had been put, gazed reflectively out of the window for a moment before he answered. "You want an answer in dollars, I take it," Milas Lasater, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, replied. "And I can give it only in part. We have fairly accurate estimates of the direct savings, but the indirect savings are not obtainable by any means we have at hand. "On the basis of 1/2 per cent on loans made in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District, which includes Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado, the saving amounts to approximately \$425,000 annually. If we may assume that the Land Bank rate is 1 per cent below the ordinary rate, then the saving is \$850,000, to approximately 30,000 borrowers. A half per cent is conservative and 1 per cent may be, because in Oklahoma, for example, the customary rate is 2 1/2 per cent above the Land Bank rate."

Lower Interest Rates

"But what about the indirect savings?" he was asked.

"That is what we cannot estimate. We do not know how much interest other loans are bearing, but it is evident that all loans made since the act was put into effect in sections where local federal associations have been organized have borne a lower rate of interest than they would have otherwise. In general, competitive money commands about the same rate as ours aside from commissions and with no amortization privileges. In other words, the land banks have had the effect of lowering rates. In some cases the drop has been great. Even in sections where no associations have been formed, rates have been lowered because of the possibility that high rates would induce the organization of a loan association.

"But just what the saving has been in this direction would be merely a guess, too hazardous to be of value. The best we can do is to give out the figures on our own business and gain some idea from them. When we do this, it is apparent that the indirect savings must be enormous.

"Our earnings are limited by law. We can take only so much for operating above the cost of the money as represented by the rate which bonds bear. Yet we have made approximately 3 million dollars in this bank in the eight years it has been operating, and have paid half of that back to stock-

holders. In 1922 we paid not only the regular 8 per cent rate allowed but also a 3 per cent cumulative dividend for a period of 5 1/2 years, or a total of 24 1/2 per cent. We have 27,856 loans totaling \$84,472,350 in force. If we have been able to make such a saving on that amount of business, with limited earnings, imagine what would be made on a private enterprise without land bank competition!

"The Wichita bank is now standing on its own feet. It has repaid the Government that money

more," Mr. Wilson reported, "was used to pay debts that already existed. From my records I followed 15 of the 188 loans we have made, and discovered that the average interest rate had been 8 1/2 per cent. The federal loans averaged 5 1/2 per cent. Thus, on that basis, if the 15 borrowers were average, and I picked them at random, the saving was 3 per cent, or a total of \$18,000 a year.

"Some of the members at our annual meeting reported that they can borrow money at 6 per cent," Mr. Wilson continued. "That probably is true of other communities also. But that 6 per cent does not include commissions, which must be paid when the loan is made and when it is renewed. Nor do most of those loans possess the amortization feature."

A. L. Stockwell of Larned, who holds the first loan made under the Federal Land Bank system in the United States, reported to the last meeting of the Kansas Federation of Loan Associations that if the 50 members in the Pawnee county association had had to renew their loans March 1 that year the commissions alone on their total loans of \$360,000 would have been \$18,000.

"Aside from that money, we have saved other and larger borrowers in an indirect way twice and three times as much," said Mr. Stockwell.

Why It Doesn't Grow

Now, if the farm loan system is so good, why does it not grow faster? Why are not more farmers taking advantage of it? There are two main reasons. In the first place, once an association is formed, the interest of those who have obtained loans lags to some extent. In the second place, the placing of private money is facilitated by commissions. Mortgage company representatives make an active campaign. Rates on private money have been lowered so there is not the incentive for joining the farm loan association that there once was. Furthermore, the private loan organizations have more latitude in appraisals than the land banks, and where they desire to do so they can offer stiff competition on that account as well as on the matter of interest.

But even if the federal system is not growing so fast as would be desirable, it has done untold good. Imagine what would happen if the banks should quit business! Interest rates and commissions would rise over night. Under present conditions the hundreds of local loan associations stand as a constant guard against that threat. In Kansas there are 147 National Farm Loan Associations, in Oklahoma 131, Colorado 119 and New Mexico 64. There are 8,583 borrowers in Kansas, and their net loans total \$34,621,103.



advanced in the beginning, and there is no private stock."

As an example of savings effected in communities, Mr. Lasater called attention to a survey made by C. C. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the Meade County National Farm-Loan Association. This association was formed in March, 1917, and had lent \$620,000 up to the time Mr. Wilson made his investigation.

"At least 90 per cent of that money, and perhaps

Baby Beef Whips a Family of Five

THIRTY minutes in a steam pressure cooker is calculated to "melt the heart of a stone" figuratively if not actually. But it didn't faze a section of rolled rib roast, hewn from the framework of a bovine remains which the chain store butcher admitted was baby beef.

Twenty-four hours before, the family, robed in "a small car of well-known make" had set out joyfully for the principal street of the Kansas Capital City with visions of Saturday bargains and of an eatable piece of beef for Sunday dinner. The new chain store had proclaimed for a week that it specialized in baby beef, and baby beef, according to the chain store definition, is what the flivver family obtained.

Everybody was in a high state of exhilarated exultation on the way home. The "what to eat question" had been solved for another meal. Next day their particular allotment of the baby beef was prepared and cooked according to the accepted formula. When the family assembled around the Sunday dinner table, mother wore a contented look because the "meat looked good," and the reinforcements were passable.

A Thong in His Teeth

Pater familias, which is Latin for the guy who dissects roasts and things at mealtime, seized a 10-year old wedding present and lopped off a section of rolled rib for his 3-year-old daughter; another for her brother next in line; a third for still another brother; one for mother and the biggest one for himself.

Then an awful wowl went up from his left. "I don't want that," and the 3-year-old didn't mean maybe.

"This meat's tough," announced a 4-year-old member of the stronger sex, as he undertook an excavating project to remove the fibers from his teeth.

Mother looked hurt. "Didn't I cook it long enough?" Pater sampled his own selection.

"It was baby beef about 1892, but not recently."

Mother decided to cook it again next day, but it was hardly more amenable to chewing after that than it was before. The family finally admitted defeat and turned the job of consuming that rolled rib over to a big-mouthed dog of unknown capacity. Whether he finally wore it out is not recorded. Beef didn't make its appearance on that table again for three weeks. That experience was one of many, and it is all too common in other families for the good of the cattle industry.

No wonder John W. Ultimate Consumer refuses to trust anything but porterhouse or sirloin, and is doubtful of even that. He had hopes for baby beef. That to his mind indicated one thing—something he could chew and enjoy.

"If they're going to sell this Noah's Ark stuff for baby beef, what excuse can they offer if folks refuse to eat beef?" Pater asked W. A. Cochel, southwestern representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

"Quality of beef depends on a number of factors," Cochel replied. "The roast you had might have qualified under the age limit, but that is not the only consideration. Fattening, which is the farmer's job; killing and curing, the packer's part; and cooking, the housewife's contribution, all affect the tenderness and the flavor of meat."

The grower, packer and retailer all are anxious that the consumer should exercise his meat eating proclivities more fully. They desire that he envelop great hunks of it. If he would but do that, great economic problems would be solved. But the consumer remains obdurate.

"Why should I abuse my gullet with a wad of sole leather and gristle when I can get eggs and milk that will go down without effort?" he inquires pointedly.

Why should he, indeed! If beef were made right, it possesses enough savoriness to intrigue his palate. The fact that so much tough beef is sold indicates that he is giving it up with a struggle. He'd buy it in increasing quantities if he hadn't been fooled so much.

Now who is responsible for this alienation of his affections? A champion of Dobby perfection hastens to assure the world of meat eaters that it isn't the packer's fault. The gentleman under consideration "must take the beef as it comes to him" this champion avers, and that closes the argument so far as he is concerned. Now the aforementioned champion had heard some packer say that. True the packer is custom bound to take what comes when it comes, but he likewise is obligated to kill it and cure it right.

Not so many years ago Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of Kansas State Agricultural College animal husbandry department, stated that packers were not paying enough premium for quality in beef. Packer representatives in the Doctor's audience hastened to deny the allegation, but to a mere auditor failed to offer any proof to support their denial.

Who Is To Blame?

A producer with an investigational turn of mind sneaks into a big hotel kitchen and gets an eye full of the way beef is being prepared for the dining room. He is inclined to blame all the trouble on the innocent little 3-inch filet mignon that retails, fully attended, for \$2. He forgets that the filet mignon has been embraced by the berated consumer in a last hope of getting a piece of beef he can masticate.

Now let's turn the weapon around and get a muzzle view. Thru the rear peep sight you catch the eye of the guy who is responsible for it all. He's the grower, the packer and the retailer. In the first place a critter must be bred right before he can make money for his owner. Then he must be fed right, marketed right, slaughtered right, cured right and retailed right. The consumer's wife will do her part and cook it right.

It has been suggested that the retailer be held to account, but he charges that the consumer is unwilling to pay for quality and tenderness. Maybe the consumer is at fault in that respect, but he should be given a chance at something else.

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 Jayhawk Notes.....Harley Hatch
 Medical Department.....Dr. C. H. Lerrigo
 Poultry.....A. G. Kittall
 Dairying.....M. N. Beeler
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 WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suffer financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting from such advertising, we will make good such loss. We make this guaranty with the provisions that the transaction take place within one month from the date of this issue; that we are notified promptly and that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

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

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

MY OLD friend, D. Dement of Attica, writes giving his opinion as to why a good many co-operative enterprises started among farmers fail. He thinks it is due to a lack of business ability.

I do not like the use of the word ability. If he means lack of business experience, I will agree with him, but ability means natural capacity, and what is generally known as business ability is simply natural capacity developed by education and experience. Now my contact with farmers leads me to the conclusion that they have a rather high average of natural ability, but the nature of their business has not been of the kind necessary to develop business ability on a large scale.

Men learn by contact with other men in different walks of life. The average farmer has little opportunity for that kind of contact. His business isolates him, and tends to make him at once self-centered and timid, as we all are when we undertake something about which we know but little.

However, the farmer is learning how to associate with his fellow men. The automobile has been a great educator because it has given him the opportunity to come in contact with men in all walks of life. I have no doubt that in time the farmers will learn the business game and play it with as much skill as any other class of folks.

In Case of Syria

WOULD you please explain," writes Mrs. Johnson of Canton, "just what the trouble is in Syria? The children's geography says Syria did belong to Turkey, but probably would be made an independent country under the protection of some European power. Was France that power? If not, why is she permitted to 'butt in' like she has done? Daily papers tell about the fighting, but do not explain the cause."

Syria was a former province of Turkey, situated north of Palestine. It was occupied by the allies in the last months of the World War. By the Paris Conference it was recognized as one of those communities of the Turkish Empire which had reached a state of development where it could be "provisionally recognized as an independent nation," subject to the mandate of a protecting state. France was given this mandate; that is, it was to exercise a protectorate over Syria until that country could stand alone. France wanted to annex Syria, and had entered into a secret agreement known as the "Sykes-Picot Treaty" by which the proposed annexation was agreed upon.

France did not undertake this mandate in good faith. The French officials and military forces entered Syria not merely as temporary protectors, but as conquerors ruling over their own territory. A general Syrian congress met at Damascus in 1919 and proclaimed a program of complete independence, and also requested the assistance of the United States in financial and technical matters for 20 years. It demanded the annulment of secret treaties. In March, 1920, another conference was held. The independence of Syria was again proclaimed, and an Arab prince, Emir Faisal, offered the kingship. France suppressed the conference, drove Faisal out of the country, and in every way acted as if she held sovereignty over the country instead of a temporary mandate.

General Surrail, a French commander who had no appreciation of the meaning of a mandate or of the rights of the Syrians, was put in command. There has been trouble and a good deal of fighting. Surrail has been recalled, but whether that will settle the trouble remains to be seen. Probably the matter has gone to the extent that the Syrians have lost all faith in France, and will be satisfied only with a new mandate held by some other nation.

The Deadly Automobile

TEN years ago there were 2,445,666 automobiles in the United States. When the figures were made up for 1924 there were 17,591,981. I do not have the figures for 1925, but as there were approximately 2½ million more in 1924 than in 1923 it is fair to assume that the increase has been as great during the year now nearing its close as in 1924. If so the number of automobiles in the United States is approximately 20 million.

It is impossible to get accurate figures on the number of deaths caused by automobiles as only 38 out of the 48 states have death registrations. In these 38 states during 1923 the number of deaths caused by automobiles was 14,411. If there were the same number of deaths proportionately

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

in the other 10 states the number of deaths in the United States that year would be about 18,000. As these 38 states contain all the great cities, it is fair to assume that the death rate was greater in them than in the unregistered states. But it is probable that the number of deaths from automobile accidents in the United States in 1923 amounted to 16,000.

As the number of automobiles has increased since 1923 nearly 5 million, if the fatalities have increased proportionately the total number of deaths from automobile accidents in 1925 will amount to approximately 21,000.

However, the figures are not altogether discouraging. The death rate per 100,000 population in 1919 was 9.4, while in 1923 it was 14.9, but there were only 7,565,446 automobiles in the United States in 1919, while in 1923 there were 15,000,000. In other words, while the number of automobiles had very nearly doubled, the number of deaths a hundred thousand increased only 50 per cent. If the death rate had increased in proportion to the

class, would check disrespect for law, and would in addition produce a handsome national revenue."

In other words, corrupt officials will become at least comparatively honest, if they are permitted to drink in moderation, and bootleggers will cease to bootleg if the sale of light wines and beer is permitted.

The men who issue this report refute their own argument. They admit that drunkenness declines to a remarkable extent under temporary war time restriction which amounted to prohibition, showing that what is the trouble is lack of vigorous enforcement and proper co-operation of just such people as make up this Moderation League.

But why not apply their logic to the entire crime situation? It is admitted that crime has greatly increased within the last five or six years. There are vastly more bank robberies, hold-ups, defalcations, common thefts and burglaries than there were before. According to the logic of these men, the trouble with the country is too strict laws for the punishment of crime. The way to lessen crime is to relax the laws. Do not have absolute prohibition of murder, theft and burglary, but let us have some moderate and reasonable restriction; say that no one shall be permitted to burgle more than one day in a week; let there be a restricted open season on murder, theft and other crimes. Possibly that would satisfy the criminals, or at least induce them to be more reasonable.

Truthful James on Mowing

THE other day," said Truthful James, "I met up with old Eph Scroggins—hadn't seen him for years. He was badly stove up with rheumatiz and about all in. In the old days Eph prided himself on bein' the best man with a scythe in the state of Indiana. I asked him if he had ever met a man who could best him in a mowin' contest. 'I never did,' he said, 'but I come blamed near it when Jed Hawkins challenged me for a race back in the summer of 1859. Jed was cock of the walk in his county when it come to handlin' a scythe, and I heard a number of times that he said if he ever got a chance to mow agin me that I would never do no more blowin' about how much grass I could cut.

"I just let it pass, but he kept on blowin' and finally sent a challenge to me. He offered to bet \$10 that he could start in behind me and either make me jump out of his way or cut off my legs. Of course that made me hot and I sent word to him that any day he wanted to make the trial if he got close enough to me to cut a leg off there wouldn't be no doctor bill for him to pay, and that I would go thru the rest of my life on wooden pegs.

"Well, the match was arranged. We was to start in on a 40-acre field of grass, I leadin' on the first round and him a leadin' on the second, and so on till the end of the day. You know that it was just a mile on the first round, gittin' a bit shorter of course, as the rounds progressed.

"I hed to have about three strokes the start of course, so as to give Jed room to foller. We swung out down the first side and when we reached the first corner nary one hed gained or lost an inch. I was thinkin' of takin' it easy at first, not wantin' to wind myself, and Jed seemed to hev the same idea, but when we was comin' down on the home stretch, I not thinkin' particular about Jed, he quickened his stroke and the first thing I knowed the pint of his scythe cut the leather on the back of my right boot. It didn't cut the skin but it sure did wake me up a bit. I speeded up, not wishin' to hev a leg amputated that way. From there to the startin' place I gained a couple of feet. Then Jed took the lead on the second round and I follered. He certainly did mow lively. I might hev ketched him maybe but concluded that I would just chase him hard. On that round the pint of my scythe cut his bootleg three times. It made him jump and cuss but he didn't lose his stroke.

"When we finished the round he was pantin' considerable, but he was mad and I see a look in his eye that I didn't like. I knowed that I was in fur a hard round, but also knowed that when a man got mad he was liable to waste his strength. So I kept castin' a look occasionally over my shoulder and see that he was swingin' a bit wild. He didn't git close enough that round to nick me, but he didn't leave me no time to fool around. So it went fur 10 rounds nip and tuck, but I seen that he was tirin' and decided that this was the time to make a monkey out of him. So when we



increase in automobiles, instead of 14,411 deaths from automobile accidents in these 38 states there would have been nearly 16,000. Evidently drivers are becoming more careful, or people are becoming expert dodgers.

'Tis a Moderation League?

AN ORGANIZATION calling itself "The Moderation League," composed for the most part of New Yorkers, has made what it claims is a nation-wide survey, and reaches the conclusion that drunkenness is on the increase and has about reached the level of the pre-war period.

The survey shows, according to this report, that during 1918 and 1919, when emergency prohibition was in effect, drunkenness sharply declined, but since 1920 it has increased. And this is the recommendation of these wise men:

"We believe that a greater degree of temperance can be attained by a wise restrictive law than by a bone dry law which does not command the respect of a large part of the people. We also are of the firm conviction that such a policy of wise restriction would have the incidental advantage of eliminating almost entirely the scandalous corruption and bribery of public officials, would stop the growth of the bootlegging millionaire

was comin' down on the home stretch I just doubled my stroke and mowed out round Jed and took the lead about 10 rods from the startin' place. I never seen a man so all-fired mad as Jed was when I passed him and the crowd give him the boss laugh. He throwed down his scythe and 'lowed that he could whop me if he couldn't outmow me. I said to him that there wa'n't no use of gittin' his dander up thataway; that I didn't want to fight but if he wanted to "rassle" two best in three I would take him on.

"Jed hed considerable reputation as a rassler and took me up. It was catch-as-catch-can, and I managed to git an underholt and tossed Jed over an eight rail, stake-and-ridered fence. He went into the air some 10 feet and when he lit it jarred the breath out of him and also knocked him senseless fur several minutes. When he waked up he asked if there was anybody else that hed got caught in that wind storm.

"When he finally realized what hed happened, he says, says he, "Eph I giv it up. You air the best mower and the best rassler in the state of Indiana. Them \$10 is yours."

Brief Answers to Inquiries

E. B.—Not having the pleasure of your acquaintance I cannot say whether your wife is justified in calling you a chump. However, if you are you have a great deal of company. Most men are chumps. I would not advise you to institute divorce proceedings based on this charge of your wife. The probability is that she would be able to prove it.

MARTHA—Of course it was not according to the rules of polite society for your guest to blow his nose on his napkin, but assuming, for example, that his wife abstracted his handkerchief from his hip pocket just prior to starting for your house and failed to mention it to him, I ask what was the man to do?

TIRED WIFE—If I were in your place I would not continue to sit up and wait for the return of your husband every night until 1 o'clock in the morning, or if you do I would suggest that you wait with a horsewhip. If that is too much of a strain set a steel trap just inside the door.

WILLIAM—If you are reasonably certain that you can whip the man who insulted you perhaps you had better punch his face. But if you are not certain about it you had better sue him for slander.

BERTHA—Yes, I have noticed the prediction about the coming disastrous year; but as neither you nor I can do anything about it, even supposing the predictor knows what he is talking about, why worry about it?

T. W.—The man who advertises that if you will send him your picture, a print of your palm and \$5, he will read your character and tell you how you can make a fortune, is at least partly right. If you send him the five spot and your picture and print of your palm he will know that you are a

chump. In fact, he will not need to look at either the picture or the print of the palm to know that. So far as his business advice is concerned, that is mere bunc.

J. D.—I think doctors agree that a bright red nose does not necessarily indicate that the possessor of it is a booze fighter. Many men and women have red noses who are strictly temperate so far as drinking is concerned, but when you see a man with a nose the color of a brick which has laid out in the weather for some time and which is "crisscrossed" with small blue veins, you have a right to suspect that he imbibes something stronger than soda water.

INFORMATION SEEKER—According to Jake Mohler's report there were 163,362 dogs in Kansas March 1, 1924. I do not know how many there are now. There has been a good deal said about



the number of sheep killed by dogs, but Jake's figures show that the total number aggregates 1,127 during the year or less than one sheep to 163 dogs. This indicates that the dogs of Kansas on the average are more decent and law abiding than the people.

S. A. P.—I am not prepared to say what is the most useless job a man can have, but it occurs to me that one who undertakes to push a wheelbarrow around the world is approaching the limit.

Road Laws in Kansas

What is the law in regard to a graded road on a township line? Who owns the land on both sides of the graded road which is on the township line? At the time the road was viewed and graded we

failed to put in a damage claim; this was about two years ago. Is it too late to put in a damage claim now? Does the township own this land which is occupied by the road or does it belong to the landowner?
M. B.

Roads are laid out not by townships but by order of the county commissioners. There are some roads designated as township roads and other roads are county roads, but this refers to the care and maintenance of the different kinds of roads.

It was the duty of the viewers at the time of making their report to make a separate certificate in writing stating the amount of damage, if any, by them assessed and by whom. Any person feeling himself aggrieved by the award of damages made by the board of county commissioners may appeal from the decision of said board to the district court upon the same terms and in the same manner and with like effect as in appeals from judgments of justices of the peace in civil cases.

The law in regard to justices of the peace provides that in all cases not otherwise especially provided for by law either party may appeal from the final judgment of any justice of the peace to the district court of the county. The law further provides that this action shall be taken within 10 days from the rendition of judgment. As this law seems to be the one which applies in the appeal from judgment of the road viewers, you are too late to take advantage of this right of appeal. However, if you have been damaged there is no reason why you should not present your claim to the board of commissioners, and there is no law that would prevent the commissioners if they see fit to do so from giving you reasonable damages.

Where a road is condemned, as I presume this one was, the public only gets what is called a right of easement; that is, the title to the land included in the road does not go to the county or township, but only the right to use it for road purposes. That, however, does not prevent the public from getting the full use of the road.

Son Must Pay Mortgage

A. whose wife is dead, has two children, a son and a daughter. He has willed half of his farm of 360 acres to the daughter. It is free from debt. To the son he has willed the other half, which has a mortgage of \$5,000, and 30 acres extra. At A's death will the son have to pay all the mortgage or will the sister have to pay part of it? B. F. N.

The son will have to pay all of it.

Wednesday Was the Day

Can you tell me on what day of the week the first of May came in 1878?
R. H.

May 1, 1878, was Wednesday.

When the Note is Due

Is a note outlawed in Kansas in five years from the time it is given, or five years from the time it is due? Does the payment of interest extend the life of the note, or must the payment be credited on the principal?
E. T. W.

The statute of limitations begins to run when the note is due. Payment of interest would renew the life of the note.

The New Congress and the Farmer--II

In this second and final installment on the subject of what can and may be done by the New Congress and the Government to reconstruct the farming industry on a modern commercial footing and place it on an equality with other American industries, Senator Capper discusses a variety of issues affecting the farmer. In last week's installment the subjects were disposal of crop surpluses, co-operative marketing, and the farmer's view of the tariff.—Editor's Note.

THE market in Europe for American farm products is declining, and this trend will continue. Our fast-growing home market is to be the big demand-market of the future. It is the one to which most attention should be given, and our farm industry should gradually be adjusted to it. Our farmers lack reliable information in regard to the agricultural needs of the nation and of world markets, for the better handling of their surplus for orderly marketing, transportation and avoidance of waste. They will approve any program at Washington which will aid in obtaining reliable and authentic information on which they may base their efforts.

The farmer must have a larger voice in determining the conditions, the methods and the price at which his products reach the consumer. We do not approach in growth or efficiency the co-operatives now functioning in Canada and other countries where the movement has been stimulated and supported by the government to a point far beyond anything we have in the United States. Our Government thru the Department of Agriculture can be of help here.

Farmers must have substantial re-adjustment in freight rates. I hope the inquiry now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Hoch-Smith resolution will result in a revision of the entire freight rate structure and place transportation costs on a basis that will be fairer to agriculture. Not only is agriculture not in position to assume increased burdens, but is unable to carry the freight-rate burdens levied on it at this time. The general level of freight rates is not too

high. What is asked is not a flat reduction, but a revision of the entire rate structure removing the preferential rates favoring large industries and large cities, and the discrimination which exists against the smaller towns, which are the farmer's shipping and receiving points.

The principle that agriculture must be averaged up, even if the process includes some averaging down of other industries, has come to be generally accepted since the deflation period following the war. We must realize that owing to the individual character of his industry the American farmer cannot organize himself as efficiently and closely to take advantage of the laws now on our statute books as big business can and has.

The farmer still feels our banking system is not meeting the needs of agriculture. It may serve fairly well in normal times, but too often he finds extra interest rates and hard-boiled banking practices applied to agriculture at a time when he is least able to carry the burden. Inadequate finance for agriculture is responsible for a large share of our business troubles the last four years. The Intermediate Credit System, as well as the Federal Reserve System, need to be liberalized.

There is no other single development that would do so much for agriculture on a large scale as putting to work the big inland rivers—the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes and Mississippi and Missouri waterways. They would bring our inland empire to the seas and broaden our markets.

The new Congress should settle the Muscle Shoals quandary. If Henry Ford will not make a satisfactory contract the Government should operate the plant, with a view to obtaining cheap fertilizer as soon as possible. Congress also should pass the truth-in-fabrics law; require imported clover seeds to be dyed; see that appropriations for agricultural research are maintained; levy a duty on hides; increase the tariff on wheat.

Farmers generally throught the Middle West say

we should go slow in developing new irrigation and reclamation projects. We now have all the land under cultivation the country needs. They are in hearty accord with Secretary Work's action to stop spending public funds on these projects until there is a market and a demonstrated need for these products.

Farmers everywhere show a lively interest in the enforcement of prohibition and would have Congress back up these efforts in every possible way. They also are strong for an army air corps manned as well as managed by fliers from its chief on down, instead of by hard-boiled army and navy chiefs who have no vital interest in its development and progress.

Even in taxes our farmers are not on an equality with the rest of the world. In Indiana a tax survey by the United States Department of Agriculture disclosed that annual income on rented farms was 3.8 per cent, that the average return on rental property in towns was 4.6 per cent, and on bank stock 8 per cent. Assuming the tax rate was 2 per cent, taxes are here shown to be taking 25 per cent of the income from bank stock, 42 per cent of city rents, and 52 per cent of farm rents.

Taxes on farm property are too high. From 1914 to 1925 they increased approximately 140 per cent, while the value of farm products increased only 58 per cent. A survey shows it takes nearly four times as much produce to pay taxes, direct and indirect, as was required in 1914.

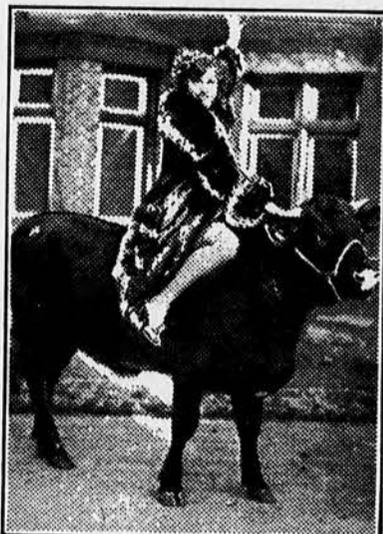
Altho reducing income taxes at Washington is not going to benefit farmers very much, at least not directly, the President's tax reduction program has their hearty approval.

Arthur Capper

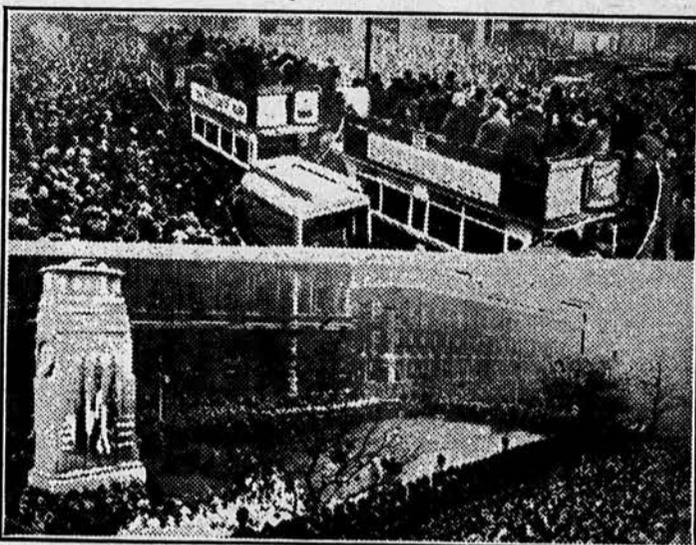
Washington, D. C.



World Events in Pictures



Miss Helen Wilson, of the Greenwich Village Follies, Shown Riding One of the Prize Steers at the International Livestock Exposition Which Opened in Chicago This Week



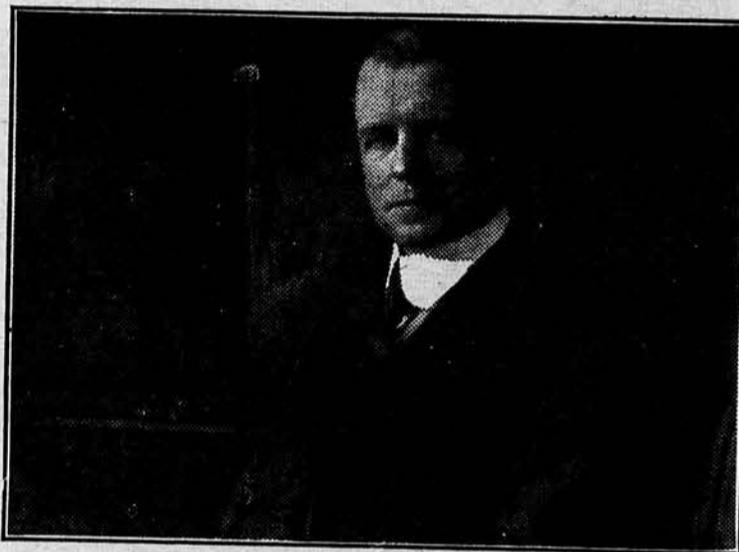
The Seventh Anniversary of the Signing of the Armistice Was Observed in London with Appropriate Ceremonies Which Were Attended by the King, His Family and Other High Officials of the British Government. The Photos Show Two Views of the Immense Crowd That Participated



A. O. Erickson, Prominent Chicago Lawyer with 500-Pound Elk He Killed Near Devils Lake, N. D. It is Believed to be Largest One Killed in U. S. in Some Years



At the Cuban Exposition in New York City, Miss Merle Stevens, at Left, of Frankford, Ind., Enacted the Part of a Sugar Sprite. In the Charming Tableau at Right, Cuba Was Represented by Amada Grassi, in a Native Cuban Costume, and the United States Was Represented by Miss Helen Grenelle, of Kansas City



George H. Jones, of Pelham, N. Y., Who Recently Was Elected Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Which is the Keystone of the Far-Flung Interests of the Standard Oil Group and One of the World's Greatest Industrial Enterprises



Mrs. Kip Rhinelander, Formerly Alice Jones, the Alleged Negro Bride of Kip Rhinelander, Leaving Her New, Luxurious Roadster to Enter the White Plains, N. Y., Courthouse. Her Husband is Doing His Best to Bring About an Annulment



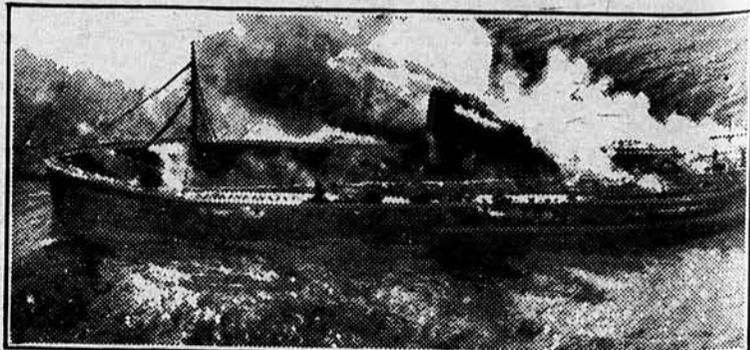
Jose Tellez, Son of Manuel C. Tellez, Mexican Ambassador to the United States. The Chill of a Northern Winter Makes Jose Bundle Up Well



Hudson Maxim, Who Wrote the War Classic "Defenseless America," Leaving on the Berengaria for an Extended Trip Thru Europe



The First Meeting of the National Crime Commission. Seated, from Left, Hon. F. T. Davison, Chairman; Hugh Frayne, Hon. R. W. Child, Mrs. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, and the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes. Standing, Hon. Newton D. Baker, C. H. Rowell, General Samuel Mc-Roberts, Hon. H. S. Hadley and C. S. Sabin



A Photo Taken from an Airplane, of the Burning Lenape of the Clyde Line, Just After All Her Passengers and Crew Had Been Taken off Inside Delaware Breakwater. This is the Fifth Ship of the Clyde Line to be Involved in a Fire Disaster. The Boat Had Left New York for Jacksonville

His Dahlias Produce Blossoms and Dollars Profusely

MAYBE Thomas F. Fleming is a banker or an electrician, a baker or mechanic. It is true that he mentioned his occupation to the common carrier of pertinent information between the instigator thereof and the seeker thereof, but what he said was forgotten among the profusion of tall stems and beautiful coloring. His occupation is beside the point anyway, because this story is about Thomas F. Fleming's love for flowers, specifically dahlias.

Fleming's dahlia bed is the pride of Tenth Street West in Hutchinson, the sort of thing the Chamber of Commerce secretary, committees on entertainment and the mayor drive by to show visitors. It occupies part of a lot by the side of his home, and is one of the beautiful places of the town.

On an area 32 by 42 feet he produces 70 varieties of dahlias—red and gold and pink and white and mottled ones—big dahlias and small ones, a gorgeous array of colors which only nature and dahlias can produce. Thomas F. can call all of them by their everyday names, and by the funny conglomeration of words that botanists hang on them. He has dahlias of high degree and lowly mien, aristocrats and plebians.

He has been growing them on that lot for three years. The rows are alternated every year, and some organic matter is added. That is about all the change or care the soil has had. Last season he sold \$25 worth of cut flowers and has booked \$120 worth of roots for spring delivery, with the supply still unexhausted. Every plant produces a collection of tubers, and some of them sell for several dollars apiece. But if you want to know how dahlias would compare with wheat or corn, figure the revenue already earned from this plot on the basis of an acre.

Costs of State Government

IN HIS address to the county officials recently Governor Paulen provided considerable food for thought as to why cost of state government increases. Since 1920, the governor pointed out, the population of state institutions of all classes has increased greatly and in most institutions the per capita cost also has grown.

There is social as well as financial significance in the governor's figures. For the five state penal institutions there has been an increase since 1920 in the number of inmates of 59 per cent. This is 10 times the increase in the population of the state, and is to be explained probably by the universal increase of small and great crimes thruout the country since the war and since the automobile. The increase of the prison and reformatory population of 59 per cent in five years does not express, however, the cost increase, since the per capita cost also has grown.

The same advance in costs also is shown at the opposite end of the social scale—in the higher educational institutions. Here the enrollment in the five state schools has increased from 9,715 in 1920 to 15,450, a growth of 59 per cent, or precisely the same as in the five penal institutions.

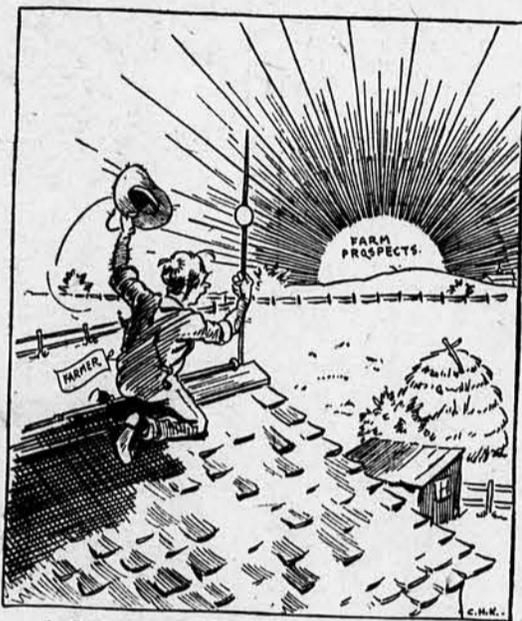
It is at least gratifying to know that if crime increases at an abnormal rate, thus suggesting the hope that it is a temporary condition, education keeps pace with it. But in a financial way this great growth of higher education is just as burdensome to the state budget.

For the 10 charitable institutions the case is quite different. Their per capita cost has increased, but the number of inmates has grown more nearly in ratio with the growth of state population, an increase from 5,020 in 1920 to but 5,727, or 14 per cent. This is much higher than the rate of general population growth, but still less than one-fourth the criminal increase or the increased demand for higher education.

The statistical statement of increase in popula-

tion of the hospitals for the insane is not an index of increase in insanity; these institutions thruout the country are overcrowded at all times. But neither are the statistics of prison population an accurate index of crime, since at different periods there may be, and has been, a marked difference in the effectiveness of police and courts in the arrest and conviction of criminals as well as in release of prisoners by pardon or parole.

The state itself has little to do with the increased demand, large at one time and small at another, on the facilities for higher education, but it cannot escape some share of responsibility for the rate of increase of the insane and defectives, and even more for the increased crime rate. Governor Paulen



And It's Getting Brighter Every Minute

in his address to the county officials met this point in his pledge of the full facilities of the state in co-operation with county officers in apprehension and conviction of criminals. Yet in common with nearly all the states, Kansas is behind the times in its machinery and laws on this subject.

No Chance for Nye

JUST how Gerald P. Nye, who was appointed recently as United States Senator by the Governor of North Dakota, can hope to be seated is not clear. The Seventeenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution is very explicit on the subject. It reads: "When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. Provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct."

The North Dakota legislature has never passed a law giving the governor the power to appoint a United States Senator to fill a vacancy. Therefore, the only way a Senator can be chosen to fill a vacancy there is at a state-wide election—special or general. The Governor has called a special election for June 15, but took it on himself to appoint Nye to serve in the meantime. That North Dakota will be shy one Senator until June 15 is a certainty.

Recently the Governor of Indiana appointed a Senator to fill the Ralston vacancy until an election could be held. But the Indiana legislature had enacted a law giving the governor such power.

In the Glass case in 1914 the Senate passed on the issue now raised in North Dakota. Joseph F. Johnston, a Senator from Alabama, died August 8, 1913, and on August 12 Governor O'Neal appointed Representative Henry D. Clayton. The committee on privileges and selections held up his credentials, and he resigned in disgust. Frank P. Glass was then appointed. The committee reported later that because of lack of authorization from the legislature the governor had no power to appoint. Mr. Glass was not seated.

It is quite certain that the Senate will follow the ruling in the Glass case when the Nye case reaches it.

Why Not Grow More Fruit?

THERE has been a steady decline in the number of fruit trees in Kansas for a generation, despite the increase in the state's population. Here is the record, as worked out by James N. Farley, secretary, Kansas State Horticultural Society, State House, Topeka:

	Apple	Cherry	Peach	Pear	Total
1880—	9,724,332	2,165,566	19,756,666	252,765	31,899,329
1885—	9,416,421	1,828,918	10,562,234	310,877	22,118,450
1890—	10,430,046	1,753,932	6,033,001	346,553	18,563,532
1895—	11,970,588	1,935,773	4,974,202	391,508	19,272,071
1900—	10,363,659	1,179,911	5,392,487	375,902	17,339,959
1905—	8,968,163	1,090,164	5,841,420	425,129	16,324,876
1910—	6,545,376	830,020	4,405,834	380,793	12,162,023
1915—	3,283,946	750,825	2,258,067	382,978	6,675,816
1920—	1,688,522	624,190	1,020,295	268,699	3,601,706
1925—	1,581,720	571,684	864,528	266,904	3,284,836

When you consider the freight protection which the growers of Kansas have over fruit producers in other states, it is a mystery why fruit tree planting does not increase rapidly.

Radio Sales: 500 Million Dollars

RADIO has grown in five years from the hobby of a few scientists, with less than 6 million dollars in sales a year, to a business which likely will sell more than 1/2 billion dollars' worth of its products in 1925. There are 584 broadcasting stations which are more or less active; 108 of these are operated by educational institutions, 47 by churches and 39 by newspapers. About 3 million sets and 20 million tubes will be sold this year.

Rubber and the Filipinos

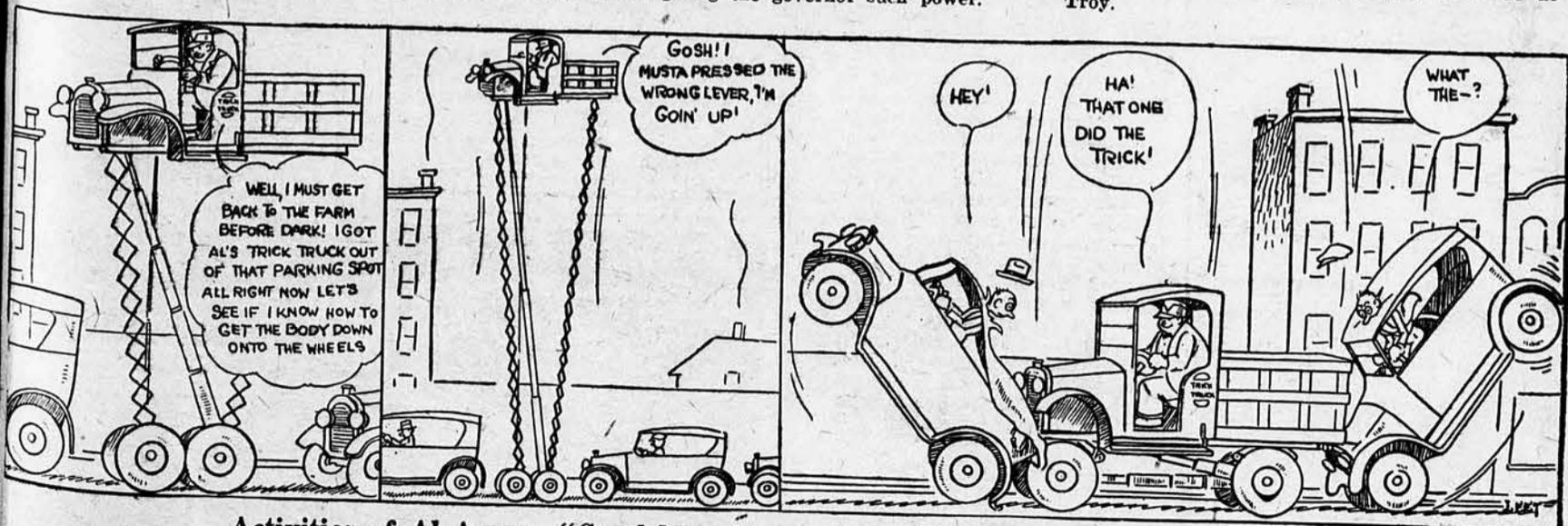
HARVEY S. FIRESTONE, president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, declares that his company will invest 100 million dollars in developing rubber plantations in Liberia. Explaining why Liberia was finally determined on rather than the Philippines, Mr. Firestone said: "The projected commercial empire which will be planted in Africa would have gone to the Philippines except for the fact that native politicians two years ago opposed the invasion of American capital on a large scale, for fear that heavy American investments there would postpone the day of Philippine independence. When I first started on this project my preference was for the Philippine Islands. I preferred to go under the American flag, and I sent three experienced rubber growers from the Malay peninsula there to investigate. The Philippine Islands have the soil and the climate conditions and, I believe, have sufficient labor for such a plantation. But their land laws and their governmental conditions made it impossible to go there and invest capital. In fact I don't think that the Philippine Islands at that time—two years ago—wanted us to come."

Average of 250 Bushels a Day

IN A RECENT corn husking contest, Elmer Williams of Toulon, Ill., husked 2,504.3 pounds of corn in 1 hour and 20 minutes, or at the rate of 250 bushels for a 10-hour day.

At Troy December 16

THE Doniphan County Poultry Association will hold its annual show December 16 to 19 at Troy.



Activities of Al Acres—"Good Morning, Judge; This is the Way It Happened"

Good Corn Crop at Hartford

Yellow Varieties Bring 75 Cents a Bushel This Fall in Greenwood County

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE corn in which we are picking is making 28 bushels an acre; this is part of a field which we estimated some time ago as being good for 30 bushels. I think it will make it, as we are husking on the highest part. The next half to husk lies on lower ground and near the creek, so we are expecting 5 bushels more to the acre there. Considerable corn is moving to the elevators; in the Hartford territory especially much corn is being sold. On one short stretch of road near that town 20 teams hauling corn were met recently. That locality received rain at a critical time last summer when this neighborhood had none, so the folks have more corn than we. The price paid, 60 cents, is too small when we consider the cost of other commodities. In the cattle feeding territory of Greenwood county feeders are paying 70 cents for good white corn and as high as 75 cents has been paid for yellow corn. It is hard to convince an old stock feeder that yellow isn't worth more than white.

that I can speak definitely for the farmers of this part of Kansas, and their answer to this charge is that they are not opposed to hard surfaced roads. They are willing for the cities and the localities lying between to build all the hard surfaced roads they wish; let them go as far as they like; the farmers here will offer no opposition. But farmers do not feel like paying for roads which in all probability they never will see. We are accused of having mud roads. It is true our roads are muddy for a short time after heavy rains, but that is no reason why we should not have the tax we ourselves pay with which to make these roads better. We need all our gasoline tax money, our license money and our regular road and bridge levy to make the roads in Coffey county better, and we don't intend to have this taken away to build roads in other parts of the state.

Tax Levy Was Higher

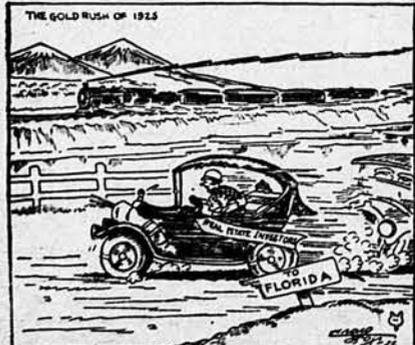
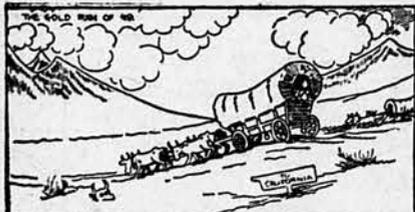
We have paid our taxes for 1925 and find, just as we had expected that the levy is higher than before. Not long ago we thought the levy high when it reached \$1 on the \$100 valuation. Then it went to \$1.25, then \$1.40, last year it was \$1.59 and this year it is \$1.70, and at that is lower than in most other farm localities in this part of the state. That our levy is higher this year is due to ourselves; the voters knew it would be higher when they last spring raised our school levy; the school needed more money and we cheerfully paid it, knowing that it was money well invested. I cannot put my finger on one penny of our \$1.70 levy and say it is wasted, or that we have not had value received. We pay special taxes, too, gasoline taxes, motor car and truck licenses and they, together with our regular road and bridge levies, go to make roads between our farms and our market centers. Here, again, there is no money wasted. Under our present board of county commissioners we think we are getting for the money, as much road work and as many good bridges as anywhere in the country. I do not know of a person who would wish to have our road taxes lowered just so long as they are used to build roads to serve the people of Coffey county.

'Rah For Kansas Aggies!

Last Saturday was a rainy, dismal day, the rain turning to a light snow as the afternoon wore on. It was a good day to sit by a warm fire, which was just what we did. For entertainment we had the Aggie-Nebraska football game as broadcast from Manhattan. We have never received the broadcast report of any game which came in quite so well as this one did. The sending station is a good one; the announcer gave us such a clear picture of the game that I believe we had a better idea of it than most of the spectators, who sat shivering, watching the plays. All one needs in getting the broadcast of these things is a little imagination, and he will understand the game as well as one right on the ground. Needless to say, we were all pulling hard for the Kansas Aggies, and if they could not win we were glad to get the next best thing—a scoreless tie. To hold Nebraska University to a tie was no small thing, for Nebraska beat Illinois the first of the season, and Illinois was playing that football wonder—"Red Grange." Nebraska makes a specialty of football, and as their agricultural college is combined with their university they have the whole state from which to choose players. What would Kansas have if the best of the agricultural school players were combined with those of the university?

Not Opposed to Roads

Some of the city daily papers, largely from outside Kansas, have been insinuating that the farmers of this state are holding back progress in opposing hard surfaced roads. I feel



—From the Democrat of Rochester, N. Y. The Progress of Civilization!

Fast Plowing With Tractors

We have no fall plowing for corn next year, and will do none unless after corn husking we should find time to plow one field which is often wet in the spring. Our experience covering 30 years on this farm has taught us that on this soil fall or winter plowing is not the thing for corn except under one condition, and that is a very wet summer following. This happens so seldom that it is not safe to plan on it. It often would be a good thing for us if we could have part of our plowing out of the way so work would not pile up so much in the spring, but a difference of 10 to 15 bushels an acre is too great to pay for it. Last fall we had 30 acres plowed which we planted to corn last spring; we plowed it in order to turn under a growth of weeds and grass. It was a mistake, for the corn on that 30 acres is by far poorer than corn right beside it on spring plowing. It was to meet this condition of having a lot of spring plowing to do that caused us to have two tractors; with them we can plow from 12 to 14 acres a day, and that eats up a field pretty fast. It is possible that listing fall plowing might help, but our soil on this farm is such that top planting is best.

Paint Buildings First

Referring again to the letters I have been receiving regarding the use of paint, I note that many folks think of paint as being used to make buildings



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Autographic Kodaks, \$5 up, at your dealer's

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

WITTE LOG & Saw TREE

Cuts down trees and saws them up FAST—one man does the work of ten—saws 10 to 25 cords a day. Makes ties. A one-man outfit. Easy to run and trouble-proof. Thousands in use. Powerful engine runs other farm machinery. Uses Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas-Oil. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

Pay only a few dollars down and take a year for balance at low price. Make your own terms. One-profit—sold direct from factory to you.

Just send name for full details, pictures and low prices. No obligation by writing. Or, if interested, ask for our Engine, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs. All Free.

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"Farm Mortgages are Safe Investments"
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Cyclones Can't Harm It

Wings automatically adjust themselves to gentle breeze or storm. No other windmill as efficient or durable. Powerful—no running expense.

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Write for book—don't buy any until you know all about the one only attention required. Red cypress wheels outlast any two steel mills. Yet it costs no more.

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Made especially for Curing and Preserving Meats—Over 90% Pure. Flakes do not cake or crust, curing and seasoning thoroughly. An aid to Better Cured Meats. There is a Barton dealer near you.

The Barton Salt Co.
Hutchinson, Kansas
"The Salt Collier of America"



Free: Barton's Farm Profit Book (Winter edition, 62 pages) contains complete Butchering Directions and Recipes. At dealer's or write us.

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads
Write for Samples
Copper Engraving Co.
Engravers
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TOPEKA-WICHITA

look better. It does that, of course; there is nothing which improves the looks of a place more than well-painted buildings. For that purpose alone the cost of painting is almost justified. But the main object in using paint is to preserve the wood; the saying used by one paint company, "Save the Surface and You Save All," is very nearly true. I saw a little object lesson this week as to the value of paint as a preserver. An old building torn down in a neighboring village had been sold for lumber; a neighbor bought some of it, and on one board a sign had been painted, of a firm that had not been in business for 25 years. The paint of that sign had preserved the wood under it until it was fully 1/4 inch thicker there than any other place on the board. A farmhouse or set of farm buildings, even if small, look neat and tidy if they are kept well painted; a stranger going thru a locality is quick to note the lack of paint, and from that draws the conclusion that prosperity is lacking. Sometimes that is true, but frequently it is just neglect; if there is money to buy gasoline, there should be money for paint.

What About Big Business?

BY HENRY FORD

The country is no longer afraid of mere bigness in business, as once it was. It has become generally clear that any business that performs a national service is necessarily big, tho the single point in which it serves may be relatively small. But there still remains among those folks who theorize about business a clinging distrust of bigness, a subtle distrust of size.

This fear and distrust would be justified if any single industry, or even the whole combination of industries, grew larger than the people, or threatened to seize more power than the people have. There are those who claim that this is just what our industrial order is doing—overtopping the people, usurping power. No doubt it is in human nature to do these things when possible, but under our method of living it is not practicable. Human fallibility, which makes possible the ambition, also makes impossible its achievement. That is one defense. The other is this: every despotism, in religion, government or business, raises its own triumphant rival.

It probably is unnecessary to go over again the fact that bigness is more dangerous to the institution that has grown big, than to the community at large. For no institution grows large save by the support and patronage of the community, and that support is not given except in return for equivalent service. Yet there comes a point in businesses which have grown artificially large where their essential bigness becomes a burden, where human ingenuity and managerial ability fail under the load. Corporations, trusts and mergers may be piled one on top of the other, and the resulting structure may look very imposing, but at the same time the managerial ability required to opera the giant concern probably has not been increased one whit. You may artificially, by bankers' means, build a gigantic world trust, so-called, but it does not function. It begins to crumble. It is too big for the men who built it. We have witnessed that in our own country often enough to know the truth of it.

We are speaking of industry, of course. Finance is different. No great business ability is needed in finance. Financial pyramids mean nothing. And they are coming to mean less and less.

Now, in addition to the dangers of artificial enlargement (natural bigness in business has its own natural limits) there is always the fact of competition. Theorists say that big business is the death of competition. On the contrary, big business is the motive to big competition.

"Oh," say the theorists, "big competition exists only for a time; then both big competitors merge, and they have the public between them." Indeed! It is a good line in a speech but it is not true to the facts. When big competitors merge it is because they both feel themselves slipping. Not only have they failed successfully to compete with each other, they have failed to compete with the public estimate of the service that should be rendered.

The contention that bigness in busi-

ness destroys competition is quite false. We are accustomed to think of parasites in a descending series, growing ever smaller:

"Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum."

But competition cannot be regarded as parasitic. True competition is not, at any rate. Its best function is to keep service at its topnotch of quality. Even when it acts as a scavenger, tearing down what cannot remain standing, it serves a good function. But—it is the public that pays for competition, just as it pays for monopoly. Better the former than the latter, whatever the difference in price, whether more or less. Competition probably costs more; it is worth it.

There is no need, however, to think that the bigness of business diminishes

the possibility of competition. Not at all. The couplet quoted above is not complete:

"And the great fleas, themselves in turn, have greater fleas to go on;
While these again have greater still, and greater still, and so on."

Nothing gets so big as to be beyond the two laws here noted, that managerial ability must equal assumption of power, and that competition keeps pace with initiative in every field. Size may be an impediment, but monopoly in any real sense is an impossibility. It offers a universal target. Its challenge is irresistible. Monopoly is of such a character as naturally to inspire in men the desire to grapple with it.

In emphasizing the bigness of attempted monopoly, economic observers have failed to notice the consequent increasing bigness of competition.

Stephen Canty is Dead

Stephen Canty of Buffalo died recently on the Canty Ranch near that town, at the age of 85 years. For half a century he had been a leader in Wilson county; he settled on a farm near Buffalo in 1870. In addition to local affairs, Mr. Canty had taken a real interest in the agriculture of the state and nation; he was a crop reporter for Kansas Farmer for 20 years. Mr. Canty paid considerable attention to military affairs; he was in the Civil War, on the Confederate side, and was one of the survivors of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. A son, Miles, was a captain in the 137th infantry of the 35th Division during the World War. Wilson county has suffered a real loss in Mr. Canty's death; he was one of the grand old men of Southeastern Kansas.

ATWATER KENT RADIO



The Receiving Set illustrated is the Model 20 Compact. This set is priced at eighty dollars.



The farmers say "Atwater Kent"

The Meredith Publications, owned by Edwin T. Meredith, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, and the Capper Publications, owned by Arthur Capper, ex-Governor of Kansas, recently asked farmers in many States what make of Radio they expected to buy.

In both surveys the leading make was Atwater Kent. Every Atwater Kent owner knows why. Your dealer knows, too, and will be glad to tell you.

"There are no songs like the old songs"

WE KNOW a farmer who is fond of music and thinks the melodies of his youth are best.

For years he sought the words of a song his mother used to sing. It was "Nicodemus." He remembered the air, but the lines eluded him.

No one could help him—not even a music publisher to whom he wrote. He seemed to be the only person in the world who had heard of this song.

Last Christmas the farmer bought a radio set—for all the family. One evening, out of the ether came the lost favorite—a mellow baritone singing:

*"Nicodemus, the slave, was of African birth,
And was bought for a bag full of gold;
He was reckon'd as part of the salt of the earth,
But he died long ago, very old."*

The farmer's wife wrote down the words—all the verses.

"That one song is worth ten times more to me than the money we paid for the radio set," the farmer said. "Just suppose we hadn't been listening!"

And the farmer's wife—what does she say? Her favorite is "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," sung by a male quartet. She hears it frequently, for broadcasters have wisely recognized the demand for negro spirituals and old "heart songs," as well as for classical music and the steamy jazz of the night clubs.

"I like to hear the great preachers, too," says the farmer's wife. "But, I declare, the best thing about radio is that it keeps the boys and girls at home."

Their set is an Atwater Kent. Can you imagine a gift that would bring more happiness this Christmas—to all your family?

How radio pays its way

RADIO has something for everybody. It brings into your home, from over the hills and far away, concerts, opera, plays, fiddling contests, spelling bees, lectures, farm talks, university extension courses, the voices of the world's leaders, including the President of the United States.

To the farmer, it also brings market, crop and weather reports. The farmer who is missing this Government service is losing money, as thousands of farmers, who are making money by owning radio sets, can testify.

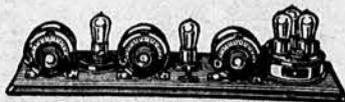
Hear the Atwater Kent Radio Artists every Sunday evening at 9.15 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) through stations—

- WEAF New York
- WJAR Providence
- WBER Boston
- WFI Philadelphia
- WOO alternating
- WCAB Pittsburgh
- WGR Buffalo
- WWJ Detroit
- WOC Davenport
- WCCO Minneapolis-St. Paul
- WSAI Cincinnati
- WCAP Washington
- WTAG Worcester
- KSD St. Louis

ATWATER KENT MFG. CO.
A. Atwater Kent, President
4760 Wissahickon Ave.
Philadelphia · Penna.

SEND FOR IT!

We will gladly send you free a copy of this beautifully illustrated 32-page booklet if you will just write and ask us. In it you will find descriptions and prices of Atwater Kent Receiving Sets, Radio Speakers and other equipment.



Model 10 (without tubes), \$30



Radio Speakers priced from \$12 to \$28



Model 20, \$80

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies west, and in Canada.

What the Folks Are Saying

(This is from an open letter to John W. O'Leary of Washington, D. C., President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.)

IN ANY country capable of producing more foodstuffs than are required for domestic consumption, one of the most difficult problems is to provide adequate and constant supplies for all the people, without accumulating a burdensome surplus. The inelastic character of the farming industry, and the fact that so many persons are independently engaged in it, nullify all efforts to regulate supply, which is controlled loosely and blindly by economic laws and seasonal conditions.

The production of a surplus is followed by price collapse, unless there happens to be an export demand at satisfactory prices, and means of transportation at rates that are not prohibitory. Agriculture is not exempt from the operation of the natural law that shortage makes high prices, while surplus makes low prices. That law is universal.

These are fundamental economic factors that have existed thruout the ages. They defied the efforts of Chinese statesmen and economists 4,000 years ago. They underlie the most serious problems of Australia, Canada, Brazil, the United States, and some other countries today.

The operation of these economic laws is attended by the most serious difficulties in a country which, by protective tariffs, restricted immigration, high wage scales and the establishment of a higher plane of living, raises its farm production costs above those of other countries that compete with it in the agricultural markets of the world. The United States is the outstanding example of this fact in all history. This has been illustrated in the case of all our principal agricultural and livestock products within the last decade. Cotton, corn, wheat, beef, pork, mutton and wool have in turn or simultaneously suffered price collapses resulting in innumerable bankruptcies and universal distress among the producers of those products. During this period, the full and natural reaction on the country in general was checked by the impetus to business growing out of the war, together with the amazing development of the motor industry, and the building boom. But future agricultural depressions must profoundly affect employment, industry, commerce, finance and social life thruout the nation.

The chief problem of agriculture, therefore, and of American agriculture in particular, is the disposal of the exportable surplus.

Comparatively few informed persons expect that any such cumbersome machinery as was contemplated by the McNary-Haugen bill will be resorted to, or that it would be effective.

None of the bills presented to the last Congress, or that are being prepared for the consideration of the coming session, contemplate anything further than the strengthening of the co-operative marketing associations—except the sequel to the McNary-Haugen bill, which of course has no chance.

It is useless to look to the Government to solve the difficulties of any class of citizens by managing their business for them.

No plan which did not include some means of automatically checking over-production could work very long. It would collapse of its own weight. That is the fatal defect of the Government export corporation proposition.

The present co-operative associations, helpful tho they are in a limited way, are powerless to contend with the problem of the exportable surplus; and their efforts so far have tended to increase production, rather than to control it.

With the Government and the present co-operatives out of it, is there any other recourse? Can no method be devised for disposing of the surplus on the world markets, at world-prices, and preserving the American markets and American prices for American farmers? Surely it was the national intent, when farm products were included in the tariff act, that our farmers should receive the world-price, plus the tariff.

A co-operative association which could effectively handle surplus production, and prevent it from breaking

the domestic price, might be formed. Since the surplus is the cause of the entire difficulty, it seems logical to direct all efforts toward disposing of it. The surplus should be segregated, when possible, and never permitted to appear on the domestic market. The only practical or fair way to do this would be for all producers to share pro rata in the undertaking.

An export pool, to which each producer would consign that proportion of his crop representing his contribution to the surplus, should do the work. If, for illustration, the wheat crop is 10 per cent above the domestic requirements, then growers would need to pool only 10 per cent of their production, or a little more. This export pool could be handled by any one of a number of existing grain companies, or a special marketing organization might be set up. The pooled wheat would never enter the domestic market, unless an unexpected shortage should develop late in the season, when it could be sold here for not less than the world-price, plus the tariff. Meanwhile growers would have 90 per cent of their crop to sell as they pleased.

In order to form such a pool concerted action by farm organizations and business interests would be required. A federal enabling act might be helpful, or even necessary, but the Capper-Volstead Act probably conveys sufficient authority.

W. I. Drummond.

Kansas City, Mo.

34 Bushels More Corn!

An increase of 34 bushels of corn an acre was secured by A. L. Lingle of Miami county this year as a result of growing Sweet clover for two years.

In the spring of 1923, Mr. Lingle sowed 5 acres of a 20-acre field to Sweet clover, leaving the remainder in corn. After securing good pasture during the summer of 1923 and the following spring, and taking off a paying seed crop, this entire field was planted to corn last spring, the 15 acres having been in corn continuously since 1920.

On October 29 equal portions of each part of this field were accurately measured, husked and weighed by County Agent J. D. Buchman and L. E. Willoughby, a crop specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The corn on the corn ground made 25 bushels an acre, while next to it on the Sweet clover ground the yield was 59 bushels an acre, or an increase of 34 bushels an acre.

On the part of the field which had been in Sweet clover the corn was more than 7 feet tall, while on the corn ground it was scarcely as high as Mr. Lingle's head.

Paola, Kan. M. R. Buchman.

Might Study Blackjacks?

A good start evidently has been made with the soil fields established by the Kansas State Agricultural College in Southeastern Kansas. I think that this experimental work will, in the course of a few years, provide methods of management which will make it possible to increase average yields in that section considerably.

Might I suggest that there is one more problem which might be taken up to advantage? This would be a study of the blackjack soils, such as those southwest of Yates Center.

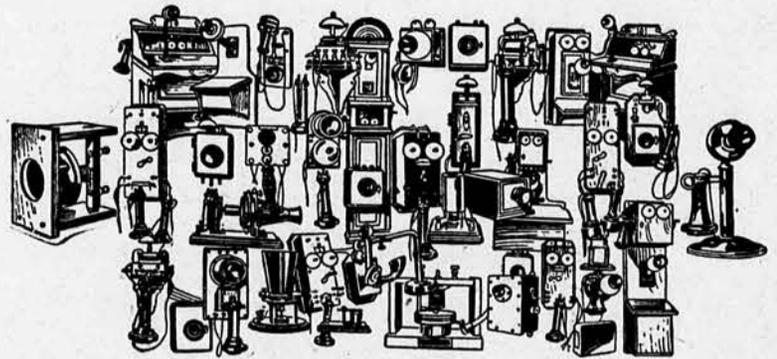
Such land as a rule is very sandy, and not very fertile. It is covered with blackjacks, which make fine fuel, but have a low economic value. The major problem seems to be to get rid of such growth first, and then to get the land into other crops, mostly pasture grasses, from which there would be some hope of getting a better return. I hope the Kansas State Agricultural College will take the matter up.

G. A. H.

Woodson County.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.



An Account of Stewardship

Fifty years ago Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was busy upon a new invention—the telephone. The first sentence had not been heard; the patent had not been filed; the demonstration of the telephone at the Centennial Exposition had not been made. All these noteworthy events were to occur later in the year 1876. But already, at the beginning of the year, the principle of the new art had been discovered and Bell's experiments were approaching a successful issue.

The inventor of the telephone lived to see the telephone in daily use by millions all over the world and to see thousands of inventions and developments from his original discovery.

If he had lived to this semi-centennial year, he would have seen over 16,000,000 telephones linked by 40,000,000 miles of wire spanning the American continent and bringing the whole nation within intimate talking distance. He would have seen in the Bell System, which bears his name, perhaps the largest industrial organization in the world with nearly \$3,000,000,000 worth of public-serving property, owned chiefly by its customers and employees.

He would have seen developed from the product of his brain a new art, binding together the thoughts and actions of a nation for the welfare of all the people.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES



IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Factory to Farmer

At Wholesale Buy Direct Save Money

Here's Our 1926 Harness Leader

95,000 Farmers

\$39.75 actually buy at Wholesale

HARNESS, COLLARS, SADDLES, TUBES, etc. You, too, can save big money by buying direct from the U. S. Farm Sales Co. I'd rather sell 10 sets of harness for cash to ten farmers than 10 sets to one dealer on time. 200% increase in business last season. "There's a reason"—Low Prices, Quality Merchandise, Money Back Guarantee and customers satisfied.

CORD TIRES. Prices up 40%—But Not Here. 30 x 3 1/2, 7,000 Mi. Parco Cord Tires \$7.95. Big saving on tires (all sizes, cords or balloons), tubes, batteries, etc., if you buy direct.

FACTORY TO FARMER SAVES YOU MONEY

FREE Save \$20.00 on Set of Harness. For 5 years we sold more harness direct to farmers than any manufacturer in U. S. Send for Free Catalog, Special Offer.

U. S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. 1231B SALINA, KANS.

Your light and power plant— MASTER OR SLAVE?



Some farmers are slaves to their plants; others get perfect service. Universal Batteries make any plant your perfect servant. Batteries for every make of plant. Generous allowance on old batteries. Write for it, and for FREE copy of Battery Guide, explaining the care and charging of Farm Light, Automobile and Radio Batteries.

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YOUR STOCK THRIVES ON HOME GROUND FEED



Home ground rations go much further and your stock thrives, receiving all the nutrition they need for health. Grind feed with a Diamond Feed Grinder and watch your stock improve!

The Diamond has large crusher capacity, steel and iron construction and light draft. Ask your dealer about its many exclusive features or write direct for free book.

NEW WINONA MFG. CO. Dept. 990 Winona, Minn. Distributed by B. F. Avery & Sons Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo.

BOWSER'S HEAVY-DUTY GRINDERS



FOREMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or coarser for cattle feeding. Corn in husk. Head knives, and all small grains.

Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple, yet effective in adjustment. Last a lifetime.

LIGHT RUNNING — LONG LIFE — EXTRA CAPACITY CONE-SHAPED BURRS 10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills. It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE. The F. N. P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind. Patterson Machinery Co., Gen'l Agts. 1221 W. 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A 16-Tube Set Now

BY M. L. PECK

American interest in radio was well evidenced at the Fourth Annual Chicago Radio Show recently, where 180,000 paid admissions were collected. Radio fans came from all over the Middle West to see the gigantic exhibit, which surpassed even the brilliance of the big automobile shows. The show was the biggest radio exposition ever held.

Lack of radical changes in receiving sets this year seem to have stimulated public interest. The fear that, after they had purchased a set, some revolutionary invention would come along and make it obsolete has caused countless thousands of radio fans to refrain from buying.

This year's display, however, showed nothing of a revolutionary character. Despite the fact that several manufacturers have attacked the problem of producing a set which will operate direct from the electric light socket, the question is still a much disputed one.

Cabinets for the most part have been improved in appearance to where they make a welcome addition to a room equipped with the finest furniture. Most manufacturers this year have spent their time building sets that are more selective, easier to tune and of better tonal qualities. Many of the new sets are tuned with two and even one vernier dial. Four, five and six tube sets predominate.

Interesting features of the show included nightly broadcasting by favorite Chicago radio entertainers and announcers direct from a studio in the Coliseum. An immense cone-shaped loud speaker suspended from the ceiling of the building reproduced the programs being broadcast so they could be heard over the entire main floor of the immense building.

Sets displayed at the show took almost every conceivable shape and form. There was a crystal set built in the toe of a woman's evening slipper, and a gigantic 16-tube set with a panel some 7 feet long. The boy who built the 16-tube set says he has been able to pick up almost every foreign station. Other sets were built into small vanity cases and hand bags.

"Free as the air" still holds good in America, and probably contributes much to the general interest in radio. In England an annual fee of a pound (\$5) is charged for the operation of a radio receiving set. Radio broadcasting there is a government monopoly maintained by this tax. No one can legally listen in who has not paid his tax. The first culprit to be caught was fined 5 pounds.

Radio fans who enjoy fishing for distance were warned to have batteries up and their sets in good condition for Radio Week, January 24 to 30. Broadcasters have tentatively agreed to remain silent from 11 to 12 every night of that week to permit international broadcasting tests. Stations in 15 foreign countries will be on the air during these silent night periods, and radiograms from overseas state that elaborate programs are being prepared for this week.

More Folks in Town

The decennial census returns compiled by the State Board of Agriculture reveal the fact that an increasing proportion of the Kansas population is in cities of 1,000 or more inhabitants. On March 1, 1925, according to the report of the board, there were 787,806 persons living in cities of that classification, or 43.5 per cent of the state's total of 1,812,986 inhabitants. Ten years previously, on March 1, 1915, but 39 per cent; in 1905, 35 per cent; and in 1895 only 28.2 per cent of the population was located in cities having 1,000 inhabitants or more. While the rural population increased 5,000 during the last 10 years, the number of inhabitants in cities increased approximately 135,000.

Cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, show a larger increase in numbers than cities of a less population, the larger cities having increased 32.5 per cent over 1915, while those below the 10,000 size have increased but 6.1 per cent. This probably is due in part to the automobile, the building of good roads adjacent to the larger cities and the increasing industrial activities in the state's leading municipalities. Cities in the 10,000 class this year embrace slightly more than one-fourth

of the state's total population, and are all in Eastern Kansas.

This year there are 17 cities in the 10,000 class. Kansas City is first with a population of 116,053; Wichita second with 88,367; and Topeka third with 55,411. These three cities are unchanged in rank from 1915, but 10 years ago Kansas City had a population of 91,658; Wichita, 53,582; Topeka, 46,747. While Kansas City leads in the number of inhabitants, Wichita reports the largest increase during the decade, or a gain of 34,785. Kansas City is second with an increase of 24,305, and Topeka third with a gain of 8,664. Hutchinson increased from 19,200 in 1915 to 25,970 in 1925; Salina from 10,488 to 15,624; Arkansas City from 7,775 to 14,003; Winfield from 6,138 to 11,483; and Manhattan from 6,816 to 10,112 in 1925.

Expansion of the Kansas oil fields is responsible for the notable increase in Arkansas City and Winfield, as well as for gains in El Dorado, which advanced from 2,710 in 1915 to 9,500 in 1925, an increase of 250 per cent; Eureka from 2,261 to 3,575, and Augusta from 1,378 to 3,297. A few of the cities in the coal mining region of Southeastern Kansas also report increases in the last 10 years. The most noticeable gains are in Pittsburg, from 17,685 to 19,182; Baxter Springs from 1,343 to 3,591; Arma from 1,792 to 2,606; and Treece from a hamlet to a city of 1,073. In addition to Treece, the following towns more than doubled in population in the decade: Elkhart and Fort Riley, cities which were not reported separately from the townships in 1915; Madison, Augusta and El Dorado, oil belt cities; Baxter Springs, a mining town; and Atwood and Colby, centers of rich agricultural communities of the Northwest.

Kansas Kids at Royal

Kansas club members helped to make the Junior American Royal Live Stock Show the biggest that has ever been held in Kansas City. About 300 youngsters came from Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. Of this number the Sunflower state contributed 175.

Kansas youngsters showed 83 calves, two carlots of steers, 20 lambs and eight fat pigs. In the club judging contest Cherokee county won second with John Martin and Clyde Shearer, members of the team as first and second in the whole contest. An Oklahoma team won first by 14 points. A team from Sherman county composed of Lucile Piper and Lillian Laughlin, and coached by Miss Elizabeth Trachsel, demonstrated poultry culling. Velda Cox and Leonice Fisher, coached by Miss Ethel McDonald, represented Bourbon county in a meat-cooking demonstration.

Among the club celebrities of 1925 who attended the show were Marion Fisher, Sedgwick county, state champion sheep club member; Carl Hedstrom, Marion county, pig club champion in the fat classes; and Raymond Anderson, Morris county, the purebred pig champion. George Rogler, Chase county, showed the champion Hereford steer for Kansas; Warren Ljungdahl, Riley county, the Angus; and Fred Waldo Cox, Linn county, the champion Shorthorn.

In county groups of three steers Riley county took first in the entire baby beef show, Bourbon fourth and Atchison sixth. Kansas took first, second, third, fifth and seventh in Angus junior yearlings; fifth and seventh in senior calves. In the junior yearling Shorthorn class, members from this state won all places from second to seventh inclusive; and first, second, third, fourth and eighth in senior calves. In the Hereford show Kansas won fourth and seventh junior yearlings and all places from second to eighth inclusive in senior calves.

Ranch Sold For \$310,000

Milton Thompson sold the Silkville Ranch near Williamsburg, Franklin county, recently for \$310,000; it contains 3,100 acres, and the price was \$100 an acre. Revenue stamps worth \$225 were placed on the deed.

Corn Made 68 Bushels

Roy E. Turner of Frederick, Rice county, grew a field of corn this year which averaged 68 bushels an acre.

When the boys and girls come back to Mother and Dad

CHRISTMAS TIME is visiting time in many a home. And sometimes the boys and girls who left home not so long ago to enjoy city life are surprised to find that today country life is actually ahead of city life.

Fine motion pictures, fine radio sets and swift automobiles on good roads running through attractive country have lent the one extra thing necessary, *variety!*

Is nine o'clock bedtime? It's more likely to be Paramount time!

The great organization behind Paramount Pictures is out to see that the finest possible motion pictures shall be regularly shown within driving distance of every home in the continent: Paramount Pictures such as "The Thundering Herd," "Adventure," Thomas Meighan in "Old Home Week," Gloria Swanson in "The Coast of Folly," Betty Bronson in "Are Parents People?," Raymond Griffith in "Paths to Paradise," "Peter Pan," "The Ten Commandments," and "The Pony Express."

What a difference such entertainment as this might have made in the old days! Many of the boys and girls would not be visiting this Yuletide, but "home for keeps!"



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Click of Triangle T

BY OSCAR J. FRIEND
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THE woman's face drained of its color. A fierce pain clutched her breast. But the tigress was still there. She swelled visibly with wrath as he halted and waited. Her black eyes flashed with a furious fire as she drew herself up and turned the vials of her anger and scorn full upon him. Could mere rage have destroyed, El Diablo would have been blasted from the face of the earth. But he paid no more attention to the outraged dancer's tirade than if he had been a deaf man.

She was defying him. He admired temper and spirit, but she refused to bend to his will, to accede to his reasonable demands. His own eyes began to glow with the torture flames, the unholy fire of a desire to hurt, to crush. His wounded hand began to throb with a painful intensity, so strong was his emotion. The rage he had not meant to arise was churning his blood to the boiling point. Before the dancer had fairly given vent to her feelings by saying all that she wanted to say and as she could say it she broke off in genuine alarm. Cold murder blazed out at her from El Diablo's eyes.

El Diablo Was Convinced

With a startling change of manner she sought to propitiate him. She flung herself into his arms, wrapping her own arms tightly about his neck.

"Miguel, Miguel," she sobbed bitterly. "You are breaking my heart. You make me want to hate you, but I can only love you. I love you, Miguel, I love you. I am a shameless dancer if you wish. I apologize on my knees if you really desire it. I am sorry if you ask me to be sorry. I cried all night for love of your poor injured hand. But I swear by all the saints that I did not strike that blow. I swear I know nothing about it. Kill me if it is your pleasure, but say only that you believe. Ah, Miguel, I would die for you. Bury your stiletto deep in my heart. I care not! Tell me only that you love me—that you believe me."

El Diablo outwardly remained unshaken by her protestations. He stared into her face stonily. Wildly the impassioned dancer looked around for proof of her innocence. The stiletto-comb lay upon her dressing table, its three inches of steel looking like a venomous icicle. She whirled and grabbed it up quickly. Instantly El Diablo, not sure of her intentions, grasped her wrists, hurting his tender right hand cruelly in the effort.

"Look, Don Miguel," she cried. "This weapon was driven thru your dear hand to the very hilt. Don't you remember? It was buried a full two inches in the oaken table top. The pro-

prietor had to exert most of his bull-like strength to withdraw it. How can you persist in believing that a woman could strike such a blow? No ordinary man could deliver such a blow sitting down. And I was sitting down. Can't you see? Can you not—"

Madre de Dios! It was so. Dolores was as innocent as a new-born babe. How stupid he was not to have thought of this. The table at the foot of the stairs was made of oak. His whole attitude softened. He gently released her wrists.

"Oh, you believe! You believe, Don Miguel!" sobbed the woman, bursting into a fresh torrent of tears and clinging to him.

"Yes, mi nena, I believe," El Diablo murmured huskily. "Forgive me."

"I will—I do," she sobbed. "I love you, Miguel, I love you. It has always been you, even when I have flirted with the Panther—with Keeng Haines. It is for you that—"

But the man was no longer listening. If Dolores had not struck that blow in the dark, who had? And his eyes fell upon something on the dressing table that fairly choked him with swift rage.

For some time there had been upon one corner of that dressing table a photograph. It was a splendid picture of a virile man on a spirited rearing horse. It was a picture of the Panther which that demon had carelessly given to the dancer. It was not this picture which so engaged El Diablo. No. It was the other photograph which now graced the other side of the dressing table. It was the handsome flashlight of the dancer and King Haines which Farlane had made and had sent her. This latter fact El Diablo did not know. He was seeing it for the first time.

King Haines Was Guilty?

How did such a picture happen to be here? How did it happen that Dolores treasured it on her dresser? Who had given it to her? To whom had she appealed that night for corroboration of her innocence? Who had been standing near enough to the table to snatch and use the dancer's stiletto? Who was one of the very few men who had intimate enough knowledge of Dolores to know that the comb was really a stiletto? Who had forced himself to interfere when El Diablo would have vented his anger on the dancer? The name of the culprit all but shrieked aloud at him. KING HAINES!

He had been injured at the hand of a comrade, he—the man who never placed his life in another's hands, who never failed to avenge a wrong in pre-

(Continued on Page 14)



A "Back to the Farm" Movement?



All Eyes on Primrose

for Very Good Reasons!



The McCormick-Deering Primrose Ball-Bearing Cream Separator is the biggest "news" in the separator field today. At state and county fairs, in local store demonstrations, etc., McCormick-Deering Primrose has attracted the public eye and caused thousands of farmers to buy purely by reason of its successful design. "Nothing succeeds like success" is demonstrated daily in Primrose deliveries. All eyes are truly on Primrose—and the man who owns a Primrose knows why.

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Why Not Grow Our Sugar?

We Send From 250 to 350 Million Dollars Abroad Every Year For This Commodity

BY HARRY A. AUSTIN

At the meeting of the American Farm Congress in Kansas City recently, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, suggested that the United States ought to grow more of the agricultural products we are importing, such as sugar, alfalfa, and clover seed and the like. He urged that the wheat acreage be reduced. Mr. Austin tells what would occur if more beets were planted on wheat land. Kansas is the greatest wheat state. It also has a well developed sugar beet industry, and an excellent factory at Garden City.

THE United States is the largest consumer of sugar in the world. The annual consumption in this country amounts to 5 million long tons, or 11,200 million pounds. In 1922 the folks in the United States spent 800 million dollars for this necessary food.

Exclusive of the sugar supplied by our insular possessions, the United States sends abroad from 250 to 350 million dollars a year to purchase foreign sugar which we have every facility for producing at home. During 1920 when Cuba engaged in a so-called "sugar debauch" and forced the price of her sugar up to the ridiculously high figure of 23 1/2 cents a pound, the United States sent over 1 billion dollars abroad for sugar.

Of the 5 million tons of sugar annually consumed here, less than one-fourth is produced in continental United States from beets and cane, about one-fourth is produced in our insular possessions, and more than one-half is imported from Cuba and other foreign countries.

While the United States has an abundance of land, the proper soil, the climate, and every other facility for producing all its sugar requirements at home, strangely enough, this country and Great Britain are the only two principal nations in the world which import sugar to any great extent.

During the last 10 years the United States imported an average of more than 6 billion pounds of sugar annually, with an average annual value of 265 million dollars.

In the same period the United States exported an average of 166 million bushels of wheat annually, with an average annual value of 289 million dollars.

Need 2 1/2 Million Acres

Thus it will be seen that the entire sum which we receive from our total exports of wheat is not sufficient to pay for the sugar which we are now compelled to import from foreign countries to meet our requirements.

The United States Department of Agriculture says there are millions of acres in the United States adaptable to sugar beet culture.

To produce at home the sugar we now annually import from foreign countries would require less than 2 1/2 million acres in addition to that already devoted to sugar beet culture.

The average farm value of wheat an acre for the last 10 years was \$19.75. On an acreage equal to that required to produce at home all the sugar which we annually import from foreign countries (2,439,000 acres) American wheat farmers receive annually an average of 49 million dollars.

The average annual farm value of sugar beets an acre for the last 10 years was \$76.24. If we had produced at home the sugar we imported during this 10-year period, American farmers would have received annually 189 million dollars, as against the 49 million dollars they did receive for the wheat grown on a like number of acres.

Basing our figures on a 10-year average, it requires in round numbers 218 million bushels of wheat, grown on approximately 15 million acres, to purchase the sugar which we annually import from foreign countries.

As the average acreage devoted to wheat in this country amounts annually to about 58 million acres, it therefore requires more than 25 per cent of our total wheat acreage to produce enough of that crop to purchase the sugar we import.

That a large proportion of the land now devoted to wheat is adaptable to

sugar beet culture is demonstrated by the fact that of the 61 million acres devoted to wheat in the United States in 1922, more than one-half, or nearly 35 million acres, were in the 16 states in which beet sugar factories are now operating.

If the acreage now devoted to wheat could be reduced by 25 per cent, and this land diverted to the culture of sugar beets, it would be of distinct advantage to the American farmers and the public generally in the following ways:

First: Our annual surplus of wheat would be reduced, resulting in the stabilization of the price of that commodity.

Second: The American farmer would

benefit by more diversified farming methods.

Third: The sugar beet crop requires more or less intensive cultivation and the land devoted to beet culture would be improved and the soil placed in better condition for the growing of other crops in rotation.

Fourth: The price of wheat is susceptible to violent fluctuations. When the farmer sows his seed he has no assurance of what price he will receive for his crop when it is harvested. He may be compelled to sell it at a loss. On the other hand, sugar beets are a cash crop. Before the seed is planted in the spring the farmer signs a contract with the sugar company by which he is guaranteed a minimum price a ton for his crop when harvested, which not only insures him against loss, but also assures him a reasonable profit, and in addition to this minimum guaranteed price the sugar company agrees to pay him an additional amount a ton based on the price it receives for the sugar after the crop is sold. As the tonnage of sugar beets an acre varies but slightly from year

to year, a farmer therefore can estimate in the spring the approximate minimum amount which he will receive for his beet crop when harvested. The only uncertainty is the weather, which is just as uncertain if he plants other crops.

Cash is Paid Promptly

Fifth: Because of a slump in the market, or for other reasons, a wheat farmer is often compelled to store his wheat for months, or sell it at a sacrifice as an alternative, whereas the sugar beet farmer has an assured market at a remunerative price as soon as he begins harvesting his beets. Within 30 days after he starts delivering his beets at the sugar factory he receives a cash payment for all beets delivered during the month, and this payment is repeated at the end of each month during the harvesting period. This method of payment is appreciated by the beet sugar grower, as the money is received at a time when he is particularly in need of cash to pay his annual taxes.

(Continued on Page 21)

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Ask your dealer about Dodge Brothers
New Credit-Purchase Plan



Click of Triangle T

(Continued from Page 12)

else equal measure. While Dolores sobbed herself back into a happier calm the man stood looking over her head at that damning picture—stood looking with narrowed eyes and compressed lips. The whole philosophy of his life, as expounded to Farlane of the Triangle T, had been attacked. He had been struck, and he dared not strike back because of many things. Dared not! Queer words for a man like El Diablo to consider.

"Tell me you love me," Dolores was saying. "Say again some of those sweet nothings you say so adorably in English. Now that you believe me I live again. But whisper once more into my ears the delicious words, those jewels of the heart. Tell me, I beseech you, Don Miguel."

"I love you, my darling," he said tenderly. "And now there is a little matter I must attend."

He disengaged himself gently. "I shall be awaiting you downstairs."

And, as he descended the steps, he said to himself: "I believe the little mix does love me."

But how to repay King Haines? How to return the blow according to his inexorable, unyielding code, and not do further damage to other plans. He thought he knew. What if he overplayed his hand and ruined other carefully laid plans? He would not. King Haines would not be a fool and give anything away. If he did, what mattered the fortune at stake to El Diablo?

He was still a young man, and the world was large. All of the wealth of the western hemisphere was not concentrated in this particular section of Oklahoma. And he would have punctiliously repaid his debt to the owner of the Bar-Circle.

Straightway he went out to the stable and sought Pete.

"I wish you to make a trip for me," he said.

"Huh?" said Pete.

"I wish you to go somewhere for me. You are to go to the rancho called the Triangle T and ask for Senor Farlane. Do you remember him? The man who was here the night of the storm—dressed in white?"

"Yep," gulped Pete quickly. "I shore know 'im."

"Very well. You are to go at once—you are to see him personally. And when you stand before him you are to place in his hands a note which I shall now give you. Do you understand, wise one?"

"What note?" demanded Pete in bewilderment.

"Do you comprehend just what you are to do?" asked El Diablo very precisely.

"Yep, but—"

"Come into the house, oh, father of

wisdom, and thou shalt have the paper the lack of which puzzles you."

El Diablo led the way back to the Break-o'-Dawn and seated himself at the table at the foot of the stairs. It was very fitting that he should injure the man from the same table at which he himself had been injured. It was a nicety of justice.

He penned a laborious but perfectly legible note with his right hand. For reasons concerning a brief message found pinned to a dead ranchman's chest he did not care to write with his left hand. At that, it was a very interesting message which Pete bore away with him in the late afternoon. It was unsigned, but the addressee, unless he were dumb as the letter bearer, could not fail to recognize the sender.

If Mr. Farlane would know who drove his cattle westward toward the Bar-Circle, presumably for exercise, he might ask King Haines, an expert brander. It pays one ill to cross some palms—especially with steel. A Friend.

Don Barton Was Sorry

Don Barton did not follow Jane back to the ranch in the twilight after he discovered she had left him. His chair was vacant that night at the supper table. It was also vacant, as well as Farlane's, the next morning. He had not been seen during the interim. It is to be presumed he spent a very bad night of it.

Nevertheless, regarding his sorrow and regret for his action, Farlane proved a true prophet. The foreman returned to the ranch about noon. He rode up to the corrals and meticulously rubbed down and cared for his sturdy sorrel. Then he walked slowly up to the house. Naturally, as the punchers were out for an all-day search, he found the place deserted save for Mrs. Tenney and Jane, who were talking together in the living room.

At sight of him the girl started to her feet and looked at him almost apprehensively. She gave a little half-articulate cry, and the man winced.

He spoke humbly: "Jane, may I talk with you for a few minutes alone? I'd like to say a few things to you."

Wordlessly Mrs. Tenney arose to withdraw as Jane glanced doubtfully at her.

"Don't trouble yourself, Mrs. Tenney," added Barton. "We can step out on the porch. But I can say what I came to say right here an' before Mrs. Tenney, if you want me to, Jane."

The girl studied the foreman's features. There was not a trace of the emotion which had distorted his features the afternoon before. Yet he was not the usual energetic and crisp Barton. Instead, his clothes were rumpled as though he had slept in them all night, he looked weary and his countenance was pale. But his light gray eyes were clear and his lips were firm. He was again calm, self-possessed, and capable. Above all he was wholesomely contrite—sorry.

What the Railways Are Trying To Do

The railways are trying to make certain they will be able to continue to render to farmers and other shippers the present good transportation service. This is the reason why the western lines have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant them a five per cent advance in freight rates.

In past years there were frequently serious "car shortages," which caused great trouble and heavy losses to producers, especially in the seasons when grain, fruits and vegetables were shipped in the largest volume.

No Car Shortage for Three Years

This is the third year in which there have been practically no car shortages, although shipments of most farm products have exceeded previous records.

This improvement in railway service is due, first, to large expenditures of capital for new locomotives, cars and other improvements, and secondly, to better co-operation between the railways and the shippers through the Regional Shippers' Advisory Boards.

What the railways are trying to do is to prevent a return of the bad transportation conditions which in past years caused such great losses and complaint. Farmers and other producers and shippers are as anxious as the railways to have this done.

It cannot be done unless the railways can continue to enlarge and improve their facilities. Traffic is again rapidly increasing, and if it is to be satisfactorily handled the capacity of the railways must be increased in proportion.

The railways cannot improve and enlarge their properties from their earnings. Practically all the capital they have invested within recent years has been borrowed

and interest upon it must be earned and paid.

A large majority of western railways have been earning such small net returns that they cannot continue to raise enough new capital unless the net returns earned by them are increased. Their average returns on their investment during the last six years have been as follows: 1921, 3.12 per cent; 1922, 3.45 per cent; 1923, 3.96 per cent; 1924, 3.87 per cent; first nine months of 1925, 3.90 per cent.

Railway Returns Less Than Interest Rates

These returns have been much less than the rates of interest which railways or any other classes of business concerns or persons must pay in order to borrow money. Clearly, therefore, it will be impossible for a great majority of the western lines to raise and invest the capital necessary to enable them to continue to render good and adequate service unless the net returns earned by them are adequately increased by an advance in their rates.

Would the farmers and other shippers rather pay a small increase in rates, and continue to get the present good and adequate service, or avoid paying a small advance in rates and thereby cause a return of the car shortages and other bad transportation conditions of past years?

The railway managements solicit the co-operation of farmers and other shippers in enabling them to earn a fair average return in order that they may be able to give shippers the service they need.

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

**WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE
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41 Germans Study Tractors



FORTY-ONE economics and engineering students from the University of Cologne, Germany, have been in America studying industrial progress here, largely along farm machinery lines. It is an excellent indication that there is coming to be a general appreciation of the fact that big machinery has had much to do with farm progress in the United States. Most of the machinery used on European farms is decidedly inferior. The party spent some time recently in the tractor works of the International Harvester Company at Chicago, and this picture was taken there. In the front row from left to right are shown J. E. Johnson, superintendent of the Harvester Company; E. C. Lutz, superintendent of the tractor works; Dr. Rudolph Steinbach, German consul general, Chicago; and Dr. Erwin Geldmacher, professor of political economy and business administration, the University of Cologne.

"Come," said Jane simply, and led the way out to the front veranda.

Once here she turned and faced him expectantly.

"Won't you sit down, Jane?" he requested, pointing to the wicker porch bench. "It'll be easier for me—if you will. You look sorta unyielding standing up this way."

The girl complied with his request. She folded her hands loosely and waited for him to resume. The man, despite his plea of embarrassment, stood at ease before her and fastened his eyes on her face. He began to speak in a quiet, earnest voice.

Jane Felt Sorry

"Of course you know I want to apologize for my ugly temper yesterday," he said frankly. "That's what I came to do. And, Jane, that's what I aim to be saying. I promise never to let anything like that happen again. You'll never know how sorry I am about it. I'm not offering any excuses for what I did or trying to show you I had any cause. I made a mistake. I made a jackass of myself and distressed you. I'm sorry. Can you forgive me, Jane?"

Regardless of the ease with which he spoke, it must have humbled Don Barton to the dust to make such a speech. It was a most handsome and sweeping apology from the proud foreman. At that, Barton was no fool. Because he said that he would not attempt to plead extenuating circumstances the girl realized there had been conditions which made the foreman less culpable. She saw his side of the matter, and Barton had known that she would see.

Jane felt instantly sorry for him. His actions had been perfectly natural. In the months that had passed he had been led to expect more from her upon his avowal. Any man disappointed in unrequited love would have been justified in losing his grip upon his passions; and Barton was a strong, deep-emotioned man. Because his character was molded along such vast proportions as to make his temper seem gigantic was not his fault. She had allowed him to declare his affection, to make love to her, to kiss her—to kiss her not once, but several times. And then she had rebuffed him in a most intangible and unsatisfactory way. Small wonder he had become angry and hurt. It was not Barton who should apologize. And Jane felt ashamed.

"It was no more your fault than mine, Don," she replied gently. "I am more to blame than you are. And I have always thought very much of you, but—I've had this awful thing on my mind and I've been so miserable that—that—"

"I know it," he said softly. "Don't bother to explain. I've had the same thing on my mind and I should have been more thoughtful and considerate for your sake. I'll be careful from now on. I'll do anything you want me to. I'll work even harder for the Triangle T and its indifferent owner. I'll never breathe another word of love to you again. I don't want you to be afraid to be alone with me. I want our old relations to go on just the same. Can it be so, Jane?"

"Of course it can," she agreed heartily. "And here's my hand on it."

Eagerly he took her slim fingers in a firm grip and held them.

Still Had Hope

"I just want to add one thing, Jane," he said quietly, "and then I'll consider the subject closed until you reopen it yourself. In spite of the nasty way I acted yesterday you said that there's nobody else—yet. I understand, and respect your uncertainty. But I want you to know, Jane, that I haven't given up hope. I want you to know that I love you with all my heart, and I'm thinking you're going to realize yet that you love me. That's the reason I'm eating humble pie and staying here on the Triangle T—after yesterday. I can't make love to you, but remember that I'm here working for you and waiting. You won't deny me that poor pleasure, will you, Jane?"

"What was there for a girl to say?"

"Oh, Don, you're simply splendid—so painfully honest, but I must tell

"Don't tell me it is hopeless," he interrupted quickly in a voice of pain. "Don't say those hard words. Just tell me to stay, and treat me like you always did—until you know your mind."

"Stay then, Don Barton," whispered the girl. "The Triangle T needs you badly."

With a movement that was almost convulsive he bent over and implanted a kiss on her passive hand, then released it.

"The men?" he asked in his old crisp manner as he straightened. "Are they out on the north range? I intended to drive the rest of the herd up there today for a few weeks' grazing."

"They're all out searching for Cecil Baldwin, a young engineer from Ohio, who has disappeared. And, Don, I'm worried sick about him."

"What's that?" demanded Barton sharply. "Who's missing now?"

"Cecil Baldwin," explained the girl. "He's an old college friend of mine. Haven't you ever heard me mention his name?"

The foreman frowned thoughtfully. "Not that I remember," he said slowly. "Where did he come from? How do you know he is missing?"

"Of course you haven't heard—you couldn't know," Jane laughed tremulously. "I got a letter from him saying that he was on his way to see King Haines at Craggs and that he was coming to Hassan to see us later. Well, Mr. Farlane, with Gilmore and Hargess, rode over to see this Haines yesterday—you knew that Haines offered to buy the Triangle T the other day?"

"Farlane mentioned something about it," nodded Barton tersely. "Go on with your story."

"They rode over to visit Haines, and there wasn't a soul at the Bar-Circle ranch. They went on to Craggs and learned nothing of Haines except that Baldwin had passed thru the place with him a day or two before. Both men have disappeared. I'm afraid something has happened after that awful experience Jim Farlane had—that night you rescued him from that resort in Craggs. I was so worried that all the men have gone out to search for them."

"I see," nodded Barton thoughtfully. "I don't think anything will have happened to him. But we'll find him if it worries you. Did he tell you what business he could have with that dude, that peacock, Haines? That might possibly help us a little."

A Stampede?

Jane shook her head. "Not a word," she said regretfully.

"Never mind," consoled Barton. "While I don't like the owner of the Bar-Circle, I don't think he'd harm a man who came to see him."

"But what if something has happened to both of them?" said Jane anxiously. "They're both gone."

"It's unlikely. You mean they were both gone yesterday, don't you? I expect they'll be right on the ranch today. I'll ride over there the first thing and see. Don't you worry or fret another minute 'cause—"

He broke off and stiffened intently as he glanced southwest in the general direction of the Bar-Circle ranch. His instant tension communicated itself to the girl. She sprang to her feet and clutched his arm in quick alarm.

"What is it, Don? What's the matter?"

He pointed off thru the trees. Then, with a second thought, he took her hand and they sprinted side by side for a cleared space from which they could look out over the plain to better advantage. The man stopped and pointed again.

Far off in the distance, like a sinuous, gaseous snake winding along the valley near the base of Black Butte, hung a peculiar haze. And as they watched, it lengthened perceptibly to the westward. It was like the trailing smoke which rises from the stack of a speeding locomotive and hangs in the air, a billowy rope of vapor. It was a dust cloud.

"There go the rest of the Triangle T herd," said Barton bitterly.

"What is it?" she breathed. "A stampede?"

"It looks like a hand-made stampede. They're hardly traveling fast enough for frightened cattle."

"What can you mean?"

"I mean that it looks funny to me," snapped out the man, running his hand around his cartridge belt and feeling the shell-filled loops in almost unconscious gesture. "Are there no punchers down this way at all?"

White of face, Jane shook her head.

(Continued on Page 22)



Hood Farm King

The Farm King—a trim, smart looking all red rubber shoe for general farm wear, where extra quality is desired. This is one of the finest specialties ever put out by the great Hood Factories. It is made of the famous Hood Red Rubber Stock which does not check or crack—an exclusive Hood feature. It will pay you to see the dealer in your community who carries Hood Footwear and critically examine the construction of the Farm King. It is rugged enough for farm use, dresy enough to wear to town.



The Wise Fellow Wears Hoods

The improvements in Hood Rubber Footwear have added real value in longer service, more comfort and snappy style to this wonderful line of warmth and dry feet for the whole family.



BOOTS—The Hood Red Boot is unquestionably the greatest value in wear and good looks—the best extra quality boot on the market. It will not check or crack, therefore there is no leakage. The name Hood is on the gray sole. The Hood Red Tread Boot is lower in price and is very popular for this reason, coupled with the fact that it wears well and is standard quality in materials and workmanship.



RUBBER SHOES—Hood's long experience in manufacturing Rubber Footwear enables them to offer the highest quality and longest service at reasonable prices. Hood White Rock Rubbers come in any style that any member of the family can want and they are most economical because they combine extra heavy construction with good looks.

HOOD Rubber Footwear

BETTER RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1896

Rubber Footwear - Canvas Footwear - Rubber Heels and Soles - Pneumatic and Solid Tires - Rubber Specialties

Marking Off the Christmas List

IF YOU'RE in doubt what to present to the women folks on your Christmas list, just read what these farm women have to say about their most appreciated Christmas gifts. The letters are prize winners in our recent contest. I wish I could pass on all of the suggestions, for all the letters were interesting, but my space is limited.

Thank you, all of you who responded. Won't you come again?
 Florence K. Miller,
 Farm Home Editor.

Pleasure the Year Around

(First Prize)

IAM a farm woman with five little folks to care for, and I find very little time for visiting or attending any sort of entertainment. I have a great many relatives who live at a distance and last year, all of them went together and bought me



DORIS and Alvin Rogers want to tell the readers of the farm home department what Santa brought them two years ago—a little sister. Last summer the three of them had this picture taken. According to Grandmother Rogers, who sent the picture, Doris and Alvin think little sister is the most useful as well as ornamental gift they ever have received. The children's home is in Wilson county, and Mrs. J. A. Rogers, the grandmother, lives in Douglas county.

a radio. My husband supplied the needed fixtures, antennae, batteries and so forth, and presto! I became a happy, interested and well informed woman. Santa Claus brought me only the one present, but it has proved the avenue to music, good sermons, current events, and many other things. Would that he thus could visit all lonely farm women, even if it were his only gift! It would be enough.
 Kit Carson Co., Colorado. Mrs. F. D. Benner.

My Memory Book

(Second Prize)

MY MOST appreciated gift was not received last year but many years ago. I was homesteading hundreds of miles from home and among strangers. One year my sister sent me a kodak album filled with snapshots of everything of interest on the home place. There was a picture of the old willow tree by the spring which grew in the shape of stair steps, the limbs branching out and forming seats. Another was of the spring where the water runs ice cold the year around. How we all loved that spring!

Our old Jersey cow, the family horse, Dan, who gave all the youngsters their first ride, and the flock of chickens being fed by my small brother, also one of his prize Bantam rooster, Shingapovah, perched on a post looking as important as he felt—all were in the collection. A big pile of choice Jonathan apples brought memories of the long winter evenings when we used to gather around the fire, eating apples and popcorn, and playing circus until we were marched off to bed.

But the best picture of all was of father and mother sitting under the big shade tree at the door, looking natural enough to speak.

Just to turn thru my memory book now gives me the same joy and pleasure it did Christmas morning many years ago.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Keister,
 Nemaha County.

Family Enjoys This, Too

IN LOOKING back over the year which is almost gone, I realize that the Christmas gift which gave me the most happiness was a subscription to

a monthly magazine. While it was my very own gift, the whole family enjoyed it as much as I. Such a gift scatters Christmas cheer thru the whole year.

Every time this visitor comes, I think of the friend who sent it to me. Often my thoughts cause me to write her a letter—one which otherwise might be postponed entirely too long. Thus our friendship is ever strengthened. And, after all, isn't it the love of our friends which counts most, since "the gift without the giver is bare?"
 Pottawatomie County. Josephine Browne.

Helps Out at Meal Time

AMONG my Christmas gifts last year was a deep, rather large glass pie plate in a metal holder. For the first two months, I kept it carefully on my cupboard shelf, and used it only for special occasions. Now there is scarcely a meal that my glass plate doesn't appear at the table. For breakfast, fluffy scrambled eggs are baked in it. Then it is just large enough for a nice dish of scalloped potatoes, or any scalloped dishes, in fact. To make the potatoes, I heat the fat in the dish and add the sliced, drained raw potatoes. Pour over them a rich milk, sprinkle with salt and pepper and bake until brown. The potatoes absorb the milk and brown nicely. We like them much better and they are easier to prepare than fried potatoes.

I also use my glass dish for meat loaf, to bake beans, puddings and macaroni, and for pie, of course, besides many other things. I think baked foods are much better than fried, and having attractive and handy baking dishes encourages one to make an extra effort to bake in preference to using other forms of cookery.
 Mrs. Truby Adamson,
 Montgomery County.

Praise for a Bread Mixer

SEVEN years ago my husband presented me with a bread mixer as a Christmas gift. Having never seen one used, I was not very enthusiastic over it at first, but decided to try it out just the same. I followed the directions closely and after using it for several weeks, wondered how any housewife could get along without one.

I mix my bread stiff and get breakfast at the same time. All the flour is put in at once and all there is to do to mix thoroughly is to turn the crank from 3 to 5 minutes. A bread mixer is a real time and labor saver, and mine proved a gift I treasure every week of the year.
 Mrs. H. L. McLendon,
 Atchison County.

Sunshine on Dark Days

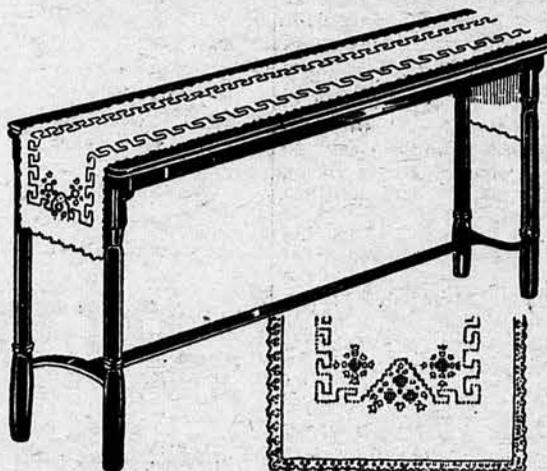
THE most appreciated Christmas gift I ever received showed love and thoughtfulness for my babies as well as myself. It was several kitchen aprons made of heavy color-fast cretonne and carried the injunction, "Wear these on cloudy days to give the children something to enjoy."

And so pink roses, blue birds and yellow jonquils cheered my kitchen and gave pleasure to the little folks on those dull days when it was necessary for them to remain indoors.
 Mrs. Albert Morrill,
 El Paso Co., Colorado.

Lightening Laundering

MANY persons like to use blankets on their beds during winter. But we all know what heavy washing they make and they are difficult to dry in winter. Instead of blankets, I use outing flannel sheets. Choose light colors and make the same size as sheets. They make warm, cozy beds and are easy to launder.
 Mrs. J. W. Melson,
 Marion County.

Artistic Scarf for Your Home



WE WERE very much pleased when our fancy-work department sent us this lovely scarf to offer to our Kansas Farmer readers. It is a beautiful piece of real natural colored linen, embroidered in green and yellow with rope silk. The design is as simple to embroider as it is artistic, the border being a cross stitch conventional design and the motifs at the ends a combination of

cross stitch and lazy daisy. The scarf is 18 inches wide and 54 inches long. Altho a heavy lace is used in the sample around the four sides, a crocheted edging would be very effective, and one doesn't mind putting the extra work into such a durable, good looking piece of linen, especially when silk is used in the embroidery. This scarf, No. B515, stamped for embroidery with silk for completing and an instruction sheet, is a real bargain at \$1.50. Order from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Baby's Sunday Best Cap

CAN'T you imagine how adorable and cunning baby would be in one of these little caps when he is all dressed up to go bye-bye? If you have a wee person on your Christmas list, his mother would be delighted should you remember him with such a gift, and you could use scraps of



dainty material in constructing the gift which would make it economical as well as delightful. A tiny bit of embroidery would add to the daintiness of any of the patterns. Any one of the caps pictured may be made from our pattern No. 2000 which may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

Our Farm Home News

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

THE new poultry houses that are being built around here are, as a rule, about 20 feet wide. Some are being rebuilt or added on to in such a way as to give extra width. It seems that while the open front house has been found satisfactory, fowls roosting too near the opening are due to have frosted combs. A depth of 18 or 20 feet with roosts as far back from the front as possible proves a safe-guard against freezing.

Sweet Potatoes

Unless one has an unusually warm, dry storage place for sweet potatoes she may not succeed in keeping them very long. They seem to need drying out before they are packed in any deep containers. One grower packed her garden crop of sweet potatoes in pasteboard boxes. They molded and spoiled. We have stored some of ours in tin cans. Few vegetables are so easy to can. We scrub the potatoes with a brush, boil until about two-thirds cooked and drain. While still hot, we hold them with a meat fork while paring off the brown skin. Then we pack them, hot, in the cans, add a very little water in which a small amount of sugar and salt have been dissolved, seal the can and process. Using 10 pounds of steam pressure, we need only 70 minutes for the sterilization period. For water bath, 3 to 5 hours' time is required. Large potatoes require the longer time.

The Versatile Apple

By Nell B. Nichols

AWORLD without apples would be a sad place for most of us in the winter. On this ever-faithful fruit we depend for so many of our best desserts. The following recipe is one of which almost everyone will be fond.

Pare, remove the cores and slice the apples. Place 4 cups of the sliced fruit in the bottom of a large baking dish. Sprinkle 1 cup sugar and 1 teaspoon cinnamon on top. Mix together with the finger tips ¾ cup flour and ½ cup butter. Place this crumbly mass on top of the fruit and add about ½ cup warm water. Bake until the apples are tender and the top is neatly browned.

Women's Service Corner

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

Banishing the Cockroach

My kitchen is infested with cockroaches and I do not seem to be able to exterminate them. What do you consider the best remedy?—Mrs. F. R. Frankman.

You neglected to give your address, but perhaps others are having the same difficulty. There are many excellent cockroach powders on the market which are helpful in exterminating this pest. If the druggist does not carry them, sodium fluorid may be used with great success. Use equal parts of powdered sodium fluorid and flour and sprinkle liberally over the shelves, furniture and any place where the insects are likely to be found. Every effort should be made to find their hiding haunts. This powder causes the insects to rush forth in mass formation, discomfort becomes apparent and then in a few hours they die.

Another method of destroying cockroaches is to sprinkle one part powdered borax mixed with three parts finely pulverized chocolate, in places where the cockroaches visit. This poisons the bugs. In using either of these powders, care must be taken not to sprinkle it on food to be eaten.

Plain Dumplings

Dumplings never come out right for me. They fall and are soggy when I serve them, altho they seem to swell in the liquid. Can you give me a recipe that you know to be good?—Discouraged.

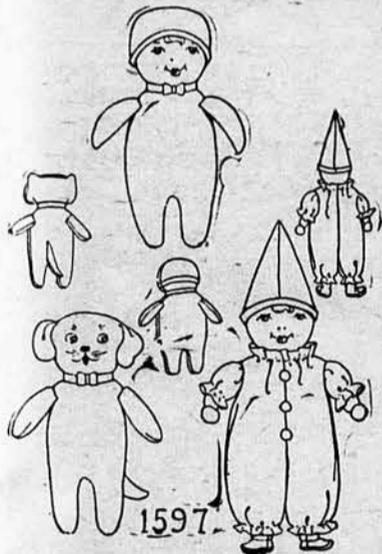
I believe you will find this a good recipe for dumplings. It is one Mrs. Nell B. Nichols uses.

2 cups flour 1/2 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder 1/2 cup milk
2 tablespoons fat

Sift the dry ingredients together, work in the fat and add the milk gradually to make a soft dough. Roll out 1/2 inch thick and cut with a biscuit cutter. Cook about 15 minutes with soup stock or with a meat stew. Do not lift the kettle lid during the cooking.

Cunning Set of Toys

THIS cunning set consists of a doll, dog, clown doll and suit for the clown. They are made easily, discarded socks and stockings making quite attractive toys for knock-about. However, if you wanted to make prettier



ones for gifts, odd pieces of silk might well be utilized, for very little material is required. One size. Price 15 cents. Order from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Ask for pattern No. 1597.

Apple Pie Favorite Dessert

OLD fashioned apple pie still is the favorite dessert at the cafeteria maintained by the Kansas State Agricultural College, reports Prof. Wilhelmina Bates, who is in charge.

In season, mince pie also is popular with the students and the faculty members. Variation from the menus favored by our ancestors is shown in the large demand for salads of all kinds. These prove especially popular during the warmer seasons.

More than 1,000 persons, on the average, have eaten at the cafeteria each day during the present semester. This is the largest number ever served by the college food shop.

Lunching Between Meals

THE following cooky recipes are nourishing. They are neither too rich nor too sweet and the fruit and coarse cereal give them extra health value. Try them for the children's in between meal lunches.

Concordia Bran Cookies

1/2 cup sugar 1 cup flour
1/4 cup butter 1/4 teaspoon soda
1/4 teaspoon salt 1/4 cup sour milk
1/2 teaspoon vanilla 1 cup bran
Rind of half an orange, grated

Combine sugar, shortening, salt, vanilla and orange rind, beating very well. Sift flour with soda and add

alternately with milk. Add bran. Chill until thoroly cold, and roll thin. Cut in desired shape. Use as little additional flour as possible. Bake in moderate oven for 12 to 15 minutes.

Fig Newtons

1/4 cup shortening 1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup sugar 2 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg
1 cup bran 1/2 cup milk
2 cups flour

Cream the shortening and sugar together and add the egg. Beat well. Add bran and sift the flour, salt and baking powder alternating this with the milk in adding to the other mixture. Put in the ice box and thoroly chill. When cold, roll in a thin strip, 4 inches wide. Fill one-half lengthwise with fig filling. Fold other side over and pinch sides together. Cut this strip in pieces 2 inches long. Brush with milk and bake on buttered baking sheet.

The Stream of Life

The water that flows beneath the bridge Will never come back again; The minutes that fly with relentless haste Soon are past call of man.

Ours for a moment some fleeting joy Which we somehow could not hold, For alas it was only lent to us Then on again it rolled.

And peace that would seem so permanent Embraces us then is past; Like a bubble it bursts and vanishes, Too beautiful to last.

So let's take life as it comes along With its joys and sorrows too, Content to know that as life's stream flows on Each day brings something new.

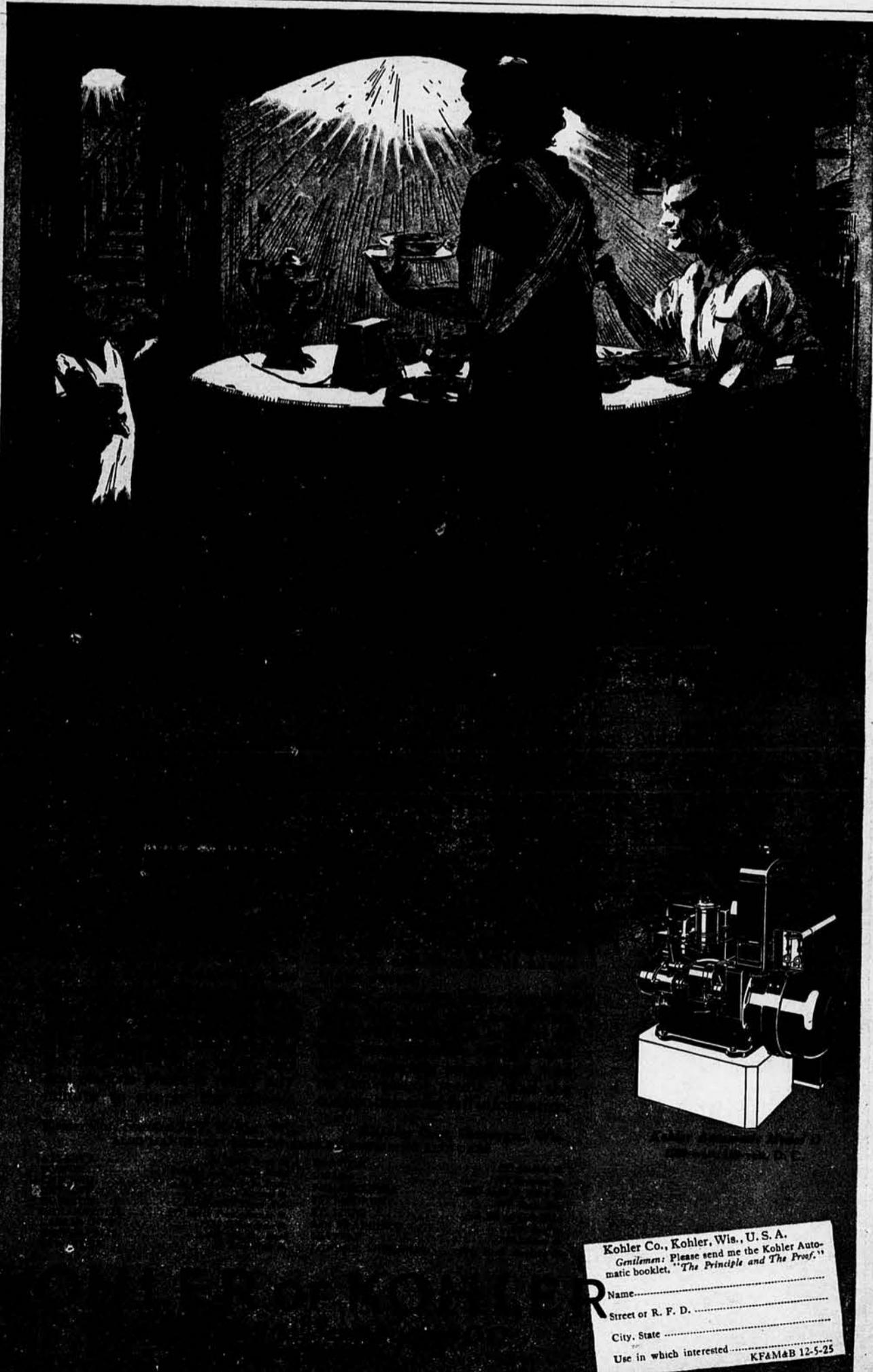
—Lucille A. Ellis.

It isn't easy to begin over—but it pays.

It isn't easy to be unselfish—but it pays.

It isn't easy to admit error—but it pays.

It isn't easy to face a sneer—but it pays.



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Gentlemen: Please send me the Kohler Automatic booklet, "The Principle and The Proof."
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Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



P—is for Puppy
The dear little elf.
If you won't play with him
He'll play by himself.

Word Square Puzzle

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

A man once ate so many (3) beans and (4) that while he was taking a swim in Lake (2) he took the cramps and cried for (1).

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

Rover and Trixie Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I have a final certificate and a progress pin which I received for my writing. For pets I have two dogs—Rover and Trixie. Rover is a big yellow dog and Trixie is a brown and black

Rat Terrier. I used to have a little Bantam hen and a pig but they died.
Amy, Kan. Bessie Sharp.

Tongue Twisters

1. A canner exceedingly canny. One morning remarked to his granny, "A canner can can Anything that he can, But a canner can't can a can, can he?"
2. There was a young fisher named Fischer, Who fished for a fish in a fissure, The fish with a grin Pulled the fisherman in, And they're fishing the fissure for Fischer.
3. There once was a young man named Tait, Who dined with his girl at 8:08, As Tait did not state— I cannot relate What Tait at the tete-a-tete ate at 8:08.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 2 1/2 miles to the Springbank school. For pets I have a cow named Baby Moo; a pony named Yellow Jim; a dog named Ring; six cats named Tigerette, Bessy, Spit Fire, Coaly, Blacky and Blacksmities; 30 pigeons, two Leghorn chickens, one Plymouth Rock chicken and a turtle dove that has both wings broken. I am going to let it loose when it gets well. The pigeons build their nests and sleep in the brooder house. I live on a farm. I jump the rope, swing, ride my pony and bicycle. I would

like to have some of the young folks write to me. I am 4 1/2 feet tall, have brown hair and eyes and am plump.
Rosamond Haerberle.
Clearwater, Kan.

Dale Has Four Dogs

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. This is my second year in school. I have one brother and two sisters. We walk 2 1/4 miles to school. For pets we have four dogs. Their names are Rover, Buster, Ring and Collie. I also have a cat named Fuzzy and one pigeon. My papa has taken the Kansas Farmer many years and we think it is a good farm paper. I like the little folks' page.
Haviland, Kan. Dale Mackesney.

There are Eight of Us

I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I live 3 1/2 miles from school. We ride horses to school. I have four brothers and three sisters. Their names are Otto, Carl, Arthur, Billie, Reta, Alma and Winona. My teacher's name is Mr. King. There are 15 in our school. I have a calf. Its name is Whiteface. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.
Ione Schwelzberger.
Arickaree, Colo.

To Keep You Guessing

- What plant stands number four anywhere? Ivy (IV).
- Which is the greatest number, six dozen dozen or half a dozen dozen? Why, six dozen dozen, of course; six dozen dozen being 864, and half-a-dozen, 72.
- How many cows' tails would it take to reach from New York to Boston, upon the rule of 115-8 inches to the foot, and having all the ground levelled between the two places? One, if it was long enough.
- What is that which cannot run though it has three feet always? A yard.
- How can you distinguish a fashionable man from a tired dog? One wears an entire costume, the other wears simply a coat and pants.
- Why is a mouse like hay? Because the cat'll (cattle) eat it.
- Speaking of milk have you heard of the strange case of the Boston baby brought up on elephant's milk? It was the elephant's baby.
- When is a boxer's eye like a barrel? When it's bunged up.

What is the difference between a milkmaid and a swallow? The milkmaid skims the milk, the swallow skims the water.

What comes after cheese? Mice.
What should be looked into? The mirror.

Use me well, and I'm everybody; scratch my back, and I'm nobody. A looking glass.

What miss is that whose company no one wants? Mis-fortune.

MOTHER GOOSE DOT PUZZLE

IF YOU ATE TEN



WOULD YOU HAVE MUSHROOM FOR MORE?

COBB JHANN 5-78

If you will draw from No. 1 to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. 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.

Making Shadow Pictures on the Wall



The Hoovers—Every Week is a "be Kind to Animals Week" With Buddy

Valspar -

Any Color You Want!

EACH of the 32 Colors shown on the chart is produced by mixing together equal quantities of the two regular Valspar-Enamel Colors indicated below each sample. You can make countless other combinations

16

by varying the proportions of the two Valspar-Enamel colors or by the addition of a third color. In this way many charming and original effects are within the reach of the amateur or professional painter.

17



In the House
 York, Furniture, Floors
 pieces, Picture Frames
 Baby Carriages, Chairs
 Beds, Banisters, Beds
 ds, Doors, Radiators
 Book Cases, Shelves
 replaces, Oil Stoves
 ng Machines, Toys
 ers, Window Seats
 s, Bassinets, Tables
 mps, Flower Boxes
 es, Furnace Pipes
 ar Chests, Pottery
 eens, Card Tables
 a, Painted Dollies
 Porch Furniture
 airs, Mouldings
 Clothes Hangers
 icker Furniture
 ts, Window Sills
 rs, Tea Wagons
 Light Fixtures
 es, Stove Pipes
 es, Book Racks
 boards, Clocks
 Radio Cabinets

Sports
 Fish-Baskets
 s, Toboggans
 Boats, Sleds
 dles, Canoes
 Camp-Chairs
 Tent Poles
 decoy Ducks
 Golf Clubs
 Golf Balls

Outdoor
 s, Shutters
 s, Screens
 Furniture
 Machines
 Furniture
 Shutters
 s, Fences
 Bicycles
 Ceilings
 Trowels
 Shovels
 Doors
 Gates
 Tools
 Posts
 Floors
 Rails
 Rakes
 Signs
 Sills
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Fireplaces, Bathrooms, Wash Stands, Medicine Cabinets, Weighing Machines, Kitchens, Garbage Pails, Stove-Pipes, Kitchen Tables, Coffee Pot Stand, Kitchen Cabinet, Boilers, Canister, Woodwork, Range, Ice Cream Freezer, Stoves, Fireless Cookers, Floor Boards, Closets, Breadboxes, Groceries, Breadboards, Registers, Oil-Cloth, Step Ladders, Congoleum, Linoleum, Refrigerators, Shelving, Drain Boards, Sink, Wooden Implements, Laundry, Clothes Baskets, Floor Wash Tubs, Woodwork, Clothes Pins, Wringing Machines, Walls, Scrubbing Brushes, Mops, Pails, Electric Iron Handles, Fixtures, Floor Covering, Clothes Dryers, Automobiles, Bodies, Wheels, Hub Caps, Rims, Trucks, Motorcycles, Spare Tires, Spokes, Floor Boards, Curtains, Running Boards, Fenders, Axles, Motors, Radiators, Upholstery, Gasoline Tanks, Radiator Caps, Dashboards, Tops, Tire Racks, Steering Wheel, Headlights, Boats, Motorboats, Yachts, Sailboats, Canoes, Rowboats, Oars, Hulls, Life Preservers, Paddles, Chairs, Wicker Furniture, Steering Gear, Engine Cock-pits, Decks, Rails, Gas Meters, Phonographs, Brooms, Cans, Broom Handles, Pianos, Candle Sticks, Carpet Sweepers, Curtain Rods, Step Ladders, Furnaces, Vacuum Cleaners, Hair Brushes, Flower Pots, Bookcases, Dust Pans, Closets, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Lamp Shades, Clothes Hangers, Card Tables, Clocks, Metal Sideboards, Dish Washers, Chandeliers, Shoe Trees, Kiddie Cars, Tools, Flower Groquet Sets, Filing Cabinets, Airplanes, Fire Alarm Boxes, Lanterns, Telephones, Store Fixtures, Show Cases, Store Fronts, Boot Jacks, Safes, Beaver Board, Developing Trays, Carriage Upholstery, Milk Cans, Dog Houses, Weighing Machines, Cameras, Bags, Lunch Boxes, Chicken Houses, Hay Loaders, Egg Nests, Harrows, Mufflers

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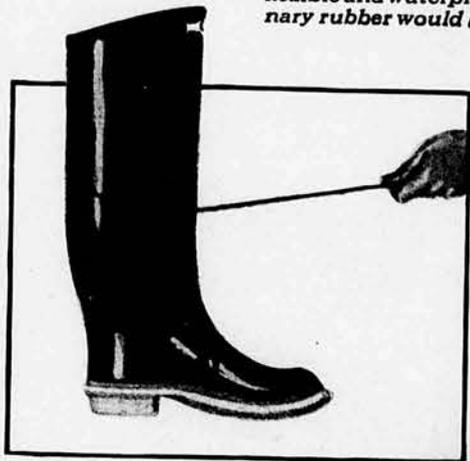
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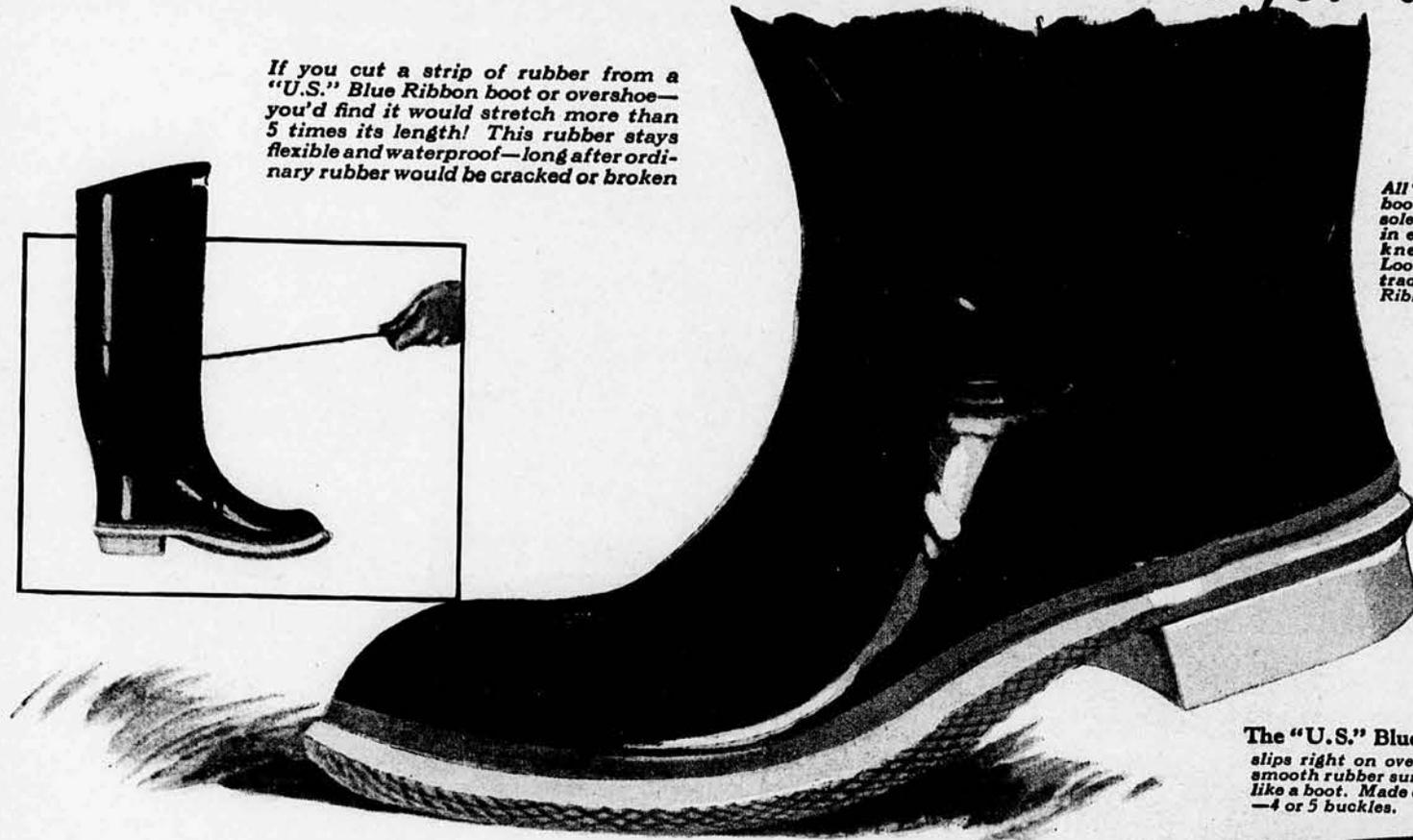
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strain them -
a thousand times a day

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots are brutes for wear!

If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would be cracked or broken



All "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots have sturdy gray soles. The uppers come in either red or black—knee to hip lengths. Look for the "U.S." trade-mark and the Blue Ribbon on every one.



The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles.

NO MATTER WHAT THE JOB—no matter what the weather—you can always depend on "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes!

Hard wear—rough treatment—is just what they're built to stand. And they've got all the flexibility and comfort you could ask for.

Every pair is made with thick oversize soles—tough as an automobile tire. Rubber so live and elastic it will stretch *five times its length* goes into the uppers. This kind of rubber won't crack or break under the strain of constant bending

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Anchored in the wall of every "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe is layer on layer of tough fabric and rubber reinforcements—the strongest ever used.

Seventy-five years' experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. Every pair is built by master workmen—and built *right*. They fit better, look better and wear better.

Get a pair and notice the difference!

United States Rubber Company

"U.S." Blue Ribbon
BOOTS • WALRUS • ARCTICS • RUBBERS

TRADE MARK



Buy Christmas Seals!

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

A brilliant little handbill, resplendent in red, yellow and green, has been left on my desk. It carries two lines of printing. The first is "Buy Christmas Seals," the second "Fight Tuberculosis." It seems that these slogans go together. The only other printing shown is the Christmas Seal watchword "Merry Christmas and Good Health."



Well, it is a splendid combination. You may be sure I shall buy Christmas Seals. I have spent many of my best years fighting tuberculosis, and I'm eager for help from any reliable source. I believe thoroly in the work of the Kansas State Tuberculosis Association, which is supported entirely by the sale of Christmas Seals. The association gets no state appropriation. It carries three



doctors doing full time work in fighting tuberculosis, and it also has five consulting doctors who are called on whenever needed. There are two nurses working full time and one who was employed half the year.

These doctors and nurses have given free examination to 11,612 Kansas people since the association began holding its clinics. They have held clinics in 74 counties, and if not in yours perhaps they have been so near that you could go to them. People who want an honest opinion often travel thru three or four counties to reach a clinic.

The State Tuberculosis Association also does much work in supplying Kansas schools and teachers with material to teach health in the schools. They do this thru a health game devised by the National Tuberculosis Association, called the Modern Health Crusade. If the teacher of your school does not know about it you may write for information to the Kansas State Tuberculosis Association, 210 Crawford Building, Topeka. All material is supplied free, it being paid for from Christmas Seal returns. It is a splendid system, and your children should have the benefit of it.

When the State Tuberculosis Association began its work the tuberculosis death rate in Kansas was 65 per 100,000; now it is 43. That means a saving of some 400 Kansas lives every year. Certainly we should all buy Christmas Seals!

Better See a Dentist

What can a person do for pyorrhea? Would you advise seeing a dentist and taking treatments? I prefer a home remedy. E. T.

There is no home remedy that will cure pyorrhea without the aid of the cleansing treatment that can be given only by a dentist. Nothing that you try to put on can be effective until the dentist has cleared away the scale and pus pockets.

Go After the Source

I am afflicted with arthritis deformans. Is that incurable? I had my tonsils removed about five months ago, but this did not do any good. Then I had some teeth removed that showed a good cause. How long after the cause is removed will one get good effect? My throat bothers me lately. Is that any sign that the tonsils were not removed completely? Is there a medicine that will cure arthritis without removing the cause? Mrs. C. L. S.

Arthritis deformans while not an

incurable disease, is one of the most stubborn. Your doctors have treated you properly in trying to remove all foci of infection. I know of no medicine that will do any good while diseased tonsils, abscessed teeth, purulent sinuses or any collection of pus remain. But when arthritis deformans has once done its crippling work on the joints they are not likely to make a good recovery.

Child Probably is Safe

Our 4-year old child swallowed a penny about two weeks ago. Immediately I called our family doctor, and he said to feed solid foods, and I did so, but so far it has not passed. The child seems quite well, and has no pain. W. H.

I think you need have no concern. Once a coin or other foreign body is safely past the gullet there is little danger. The coin may lodge in the bowel for a long time without doing any harm. Even such sharp objects as pins usually are taken care of without trouble, once the swallowing is accomplished safely. The one important thing is to refrain from cathartics or other attempts to force the object thru. That is always a mistake, and in this case not worth the trouble.

A Joke Full of Laughs

Socialist and radical officers in charge of the administration of what may be called the "Garland Foundation" are enjoying what they regard as a huge joke on the United States and its present social system. The foundation was started when Charles Garland of Massachusetts declined to accept \$800,000 to which he became heir under the will of his father. The money was set apart as a "fund to fight capitalism" in the United States, and the joke is that being well invested in good securities, the total original value of the investments has increased in a year to 1 1/2 million dollars and provided funds for an expenditure of 1/2 million dollars used to aid radical newspapers and encourage socialist propaganda.

For the socialists, the laugh in the joke is the fact that capitalism has been levied on, at such a high rate, to contribute funds to fight itself. The joke is a good one, but like every good joke it has more than one laugh in it. Here are men who would destroy a Government and an economic system that is capable of awarding such returns on the fruit of industry and brains. Russia, the exponent of the opposing system, hardly is capable of showing such indices of prosperity, or of returning the principal, let alone the interest, on any man's earnings. It is only in the United States of America that the socialists have a chance to laugh at such a situation. It could happen nowhere else in the world today. Yet, the socialists want to change it. Unlike the socialism and some other things, that joke is entitled to the stamp: "Made in the U. S. A."

Why Not Grow Our Sugar?

(Continued from Page 13)

Sixth: If 2 1/2 million acres now devoted to wheat culture were diverted to the growing of sugar beets, we could produce at home all the sugar we consume, farm receipts would be increased annually nearly 140 million dollars; the American people would be independent of foreign nations for their sugar supply; the sugar beet area in the United States is so general, extending practically from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that a general crop failure is practically impossible; a failure of the sugar crop in Cuba and other countries from which we now import sugar would have no great effect on the sugar markets of this country; and in case of war we would be self-sustaining so far as our sugar supply is concerned. Producing our sugar at home also would insure us against a recurrence of the conditions existing in 1920, when Cuba, taking advantage of an unusual situation, forced the price of Cuban raws from 5 1/2 cents a pound up to 23 1/2 cents, and thus compelled the American people to pay in one year 650 million dollars more for the sugar they consumed than it was actually worth.

Love may be blind, but a girl in love is never stone blind if there is a diamond engagement ring in sight.

TASTES BETTER



BEST BY TEST

The final proof of the merit of any baking powder rests entirely in the quality of the bakings it produces.

Don't be deceived—inferior baking powders cannot produce good foods. They may raise a baking—it may appear tempting, but it really lacks quality, flavor and nutritional value.

Bakings leavened with Calumet look good, taste better and possess all the purity and wholesomeness essential to health building foods.

Every ingredient used officially approved by United States Food Authorities.

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Here is a self-filling Fountain Pen with a 14-karat gold pen point that is just the thing for every day use. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer in the strongest kind of way. It has a hard rubber barrel, fully cased, and with proper care should last for years. Only one action needed for filling. It is a pen you will be proud to own.

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The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is the oldest and now the only farm paper in Kansas. Over two-thirds of the farmers of the state read it. It is the standard of value in the 165,000 farm homes of Kansas. Kansas farmers demand, read and subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

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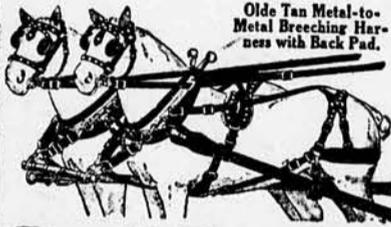
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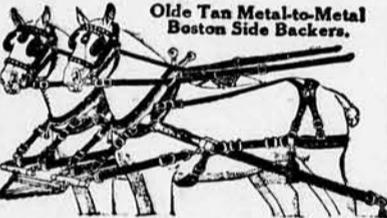
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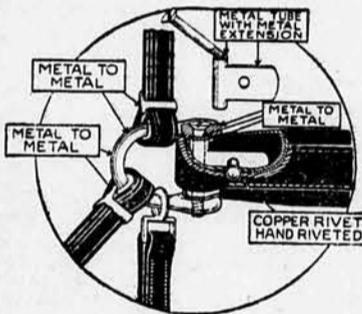
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Don't Pay for 4 Months
Ask for This Great Offer

Write for our new catalog showing our new models of the famous Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness, at new low prices. Olde Tan was recently proved—by actual laboratory tests—to be 30% stronger than the next strongest harness and 100% stronger than one other make! Olde Tan has always been famous for its remarkable strength and durability—and now the use of metal-to-metal at every point of wear and strain has added many more years to its already long life. Get it on free trial. Don't pay for 4 months if you keep it. If not satisfied, send it back at our expense.



Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Boston Side Backers.



Genuine Metal-to-Metal Harness

Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness has back of it the splendid 70 years' reputation of three generations of harness makers—known ever since the Civil War for the finest quality harness to be had! No wonder one farmer says: "I would not take three times the price of my Olde Tan if I couldn't get another." No wonder the universal verdict is: "Never such heavy strong leather—and never such careful workmanship in every detail."

Mail Coupon for Free Catalog!

Don't fail to get our big illustrated catalog, showing the complete process of making the most famous harness on the market. Read what enthusiastic users say—read how Olde Tan stood perfectly all the shock and strain of a run-away that knocked over 3 fence posts and 4 telegraph poles! Remember—a Free Trial—and nothing to pay for four months! But you must act quick! Write today!

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Poultry Tribune, Dept. 275, Mount Morris, Ill.

Click of Triangle T

(Continued from Page 15)

"You—you mean it can be—rustlers?"

"Exactly," announced the foreman. "I go acting like a kid an' stay off my job an' let the ranch go to pieces. Curse me for a fool! I—"

"Hush!" commanded Jane imperatively, laying her cool fingers across his hot lips. "You are not to blame. There should have been men down here to watch this part of the herd. It's my fault. Go saddle two horses and I'll ride with you to look for some of the men."

"Fork Your Brones"

"You're generous," responded Barton, and he ran for the corrals while the girl started quickly back toward the house. "Bring the dinner bell," he shouted over his shoulder. "That'll bring 'em to us if they hear it."

In a moment they had departed.

It wasn't an easy matter to find twelve punchers up in the northern hills, nor did they succeed. But they located two or three of the men near the scattered herd. To these the foreman gave terse instruction and enlisted them in the search for their fellows. For the time the missing Baldwin and Haines were completely forgotten.

Less than three hours had elapsed when ten excited punchers faced their foreman in the living room of the ranch-house and awaited direction.

"You left Branch and Dawson with the cattle?" demanded Barton of Poker Harlan, the last entrant.

"Yes, sir."

"All right. You an' Levitt pack up a camp outfit an' get back to 'em. You four men camp right there with the cattle on the north range until we get back an' send for you. The rest of you men grab these saddlebags which

Mrs. Tenney an' Jane have filled an' get in the saddle. We're going to hang up the scalps of four or five ruffians before morning. You know I telephoned the judge an' the sheriff, Jane. When they get here, give 'em the details."

"Where's Click?" demanded Gilmore. "Don't he know his cows is beln' lifted?"

"Daylight rustlin'? This time o' year?"

"For the love o'—"

"Cut the chin work an' fork your broncs," rapped out Barton. "We're going to get that stock back before th' sheriff can organize another posse."

They were gone in a thunder of hoofs and wild shouts, and in the silence that settled in their wake two lone women were left to meet the arrivals whose trails were converging upon the ranch from three separate points.

As he had the earliest start and the shortest distance, but some miles, to travel, Farlane was the first to arrive. As the rhythmic crescendo of galloping hoofs came out of the southeast the two women went out to the porch. They were just in time to see a streak of magnificent horseflesh shoot in under the blowing cottonwoods and, amidst a miniature snowstorm of the white flakes, easily clear the six-foot crape myrtle bush before the house and canter up to the steps, his breathing just a trifle quickened from the race of that last hundred yards.

His rider swung one leg over the saddle and leaped easily to the edge of the porch—a second display of graceful agility—and bowed low. In his gleaming white linens he made Jane think he was like an extra large flake of the fiber that Jasper had swirled up to the porch from the cottonwoods.

"Where in the world did you learn to ride like that?" gasped the girl.

On America's Greatest Waterway

PROBABLY if the average citizen of the United States were asked to name off hand the greatest canal in the world he would say either Panama or Suez. He might be surprised to learn that we have a canal connecting Lake Superior and Lake Michigan with Lake Huron which during eight months in the year carries a traffic more than three times in bulk all the traffic that goes thru either the Panama Canal or the Suez Canal in 12 months; a canal thru which a huge lake freighter passes on an average of one every nine minutes, and which measured by the volume of traffic is beyond comparison the greatest artificial waterway in the world. And yet there was a time within the memory of a few men now living when the idea of building this canal was looked on by some of the most brilliant and far seeing statesmen as utterly chimerical. Henry Clay, when Congress was asked to make a land grant to aid the making of it, declared that the "bill contemplated a work beyond the remotest settlement of the United States," and characterized it as on a par with a proposition to build a canal to the moon.

Fortunately there were men who had a greater vision than the Kentucky statesman. When Michigan was admitted to the Union in 1836, the first governor advocated the building of a ship canal in his first message. A few years later the discovery of great deposits of copper on the shores of Lake Superior gave encouragement to the project, and in 1852 Congress granted 2 1/2 million acres to aid the state of Michigan in building the canal.

The size of the proposed canal and the necessary locks was discussed earnestly. Learned engineers finally agreed that a lock 250 feet long would amply provide for the largest vessels that would ever go thru the canal. A young man, Charles T. Harvey, Western agent for the Fairbanks Scales Company, only 21 years old, but with a wide vision, wider far than either the engineers or the leading statesmen of his day, believed that the lock should be larger than the engineers proposed. He went before the Michigan legislature to promote the enterprise, and succeeded in having his plan adopted. The Fairbanks Company secured the contract for building the lock, and it put young Harvey in charge.

He built a lock 100 feet longer than the engineers estimated as the largest possible necessary. The nearest railroad was several hundred miles away. It took six weeks to receive a reply to a letter sent from the place where the work was being done. In the winter days there were only eight hours of sunlight, and the temperature often stood at 35 degrees below zero. An epidemic of cholera broke out, and 10 per cent of the workmen died. Once 2,000 workmen struck. Young Harvey quietly hid all the provisions in the woods, and refused to serve out rations until the men returned to work. They surrendered within 24 hours. The canal and lock were finished within two years, at a cost of less than a million dollars. There were no cities on the shores of Lake Superior, and no wheat belt in the country to the westward. Then came the Civil War, which checked the growth of this vast region.

In 1870 the Federal Government began to appreciate the importance of this waterway, and discovered that the lock built by Harvey, altho a hundred feet longer than the engineers thought would ever be necessary to accommodate the traffic, was too small. The old lock was ripped out and two greater locks built in its place. In 15 years they had become utterly inadequate, and in 1896 the Poe lock, 800 feet long, was built. It was hardly completed before it was found that not more than one modern freighter could be locked thru at one time. In 1908 a still larger lock was begun, and completed in 1914 at a cost of 6 million dollars. A fourth lock was completed in 1919, 1,350 feet long and 80 feet wider than the others, making it the largest lock in the world. The commerce between Lake Superior and Lake Erie passes thru more than 40 miles of artificial waterway, a greater length of restricted waterway than there is in the Panama Canal. To some readers this information is not new, but there are comparatively few Kansas folks who realize the enormous extent of the internal commerce carried on our Great Lakes.



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"Making Farm Life Easier" describes this tractor and a big line of tools that make farming easier and more profitable. Write to-day for free book M-1.

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Do you want more money than you ever possessed? If so, learn to make nut and fruit bonbons—the business will net you \$90 to \$300 per month. You can work from your own home; all who sample your bonbons become regular customers. Mary Elizabeth started her candy kitchen with \$5.00 and has made a fortune. Cannot you do likewise? I will tell you all about the business. Now is the psychological time to make big money. Write today.

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Outlasts any other Farm Fence!

"I have never seen Jasper attempt such a jump before."

"I used to look at the equestrian paintings and statues in the museums," grinned Farlane. Then, at her little moue of displeasure: "Jasper and I have been practicing together. Any of the men back yet? Any news of Baldwin?"

"No news of Baldwin," answered she, shaking her head mournfully. "But something else has happened, and it's all my fault. While everyone was away this morning the herd on the south range was rustled. We shouldn't have left them unguarded. But who would have dreamed of rustlers in this part of the country today? Don has taken the men and gone in pursuit."

"Taken the men and gone in pursuit?" repeated Farlane. "Then, there is no one here?"

No News of Baldwin

"Barton came home about noon, and we were talking out here on the porch when we saw a dust haze," she began explaining rapidly. "We rode up the north range after the men and they have followed the rustlers. Father and Sheriff Crouder ought to be here any minute now. Where—"

"The men are gone? Which course did they take?" demanded Farlane sharply. "Quick!"

"They rode southwest after your cattle," cried Jane impatiently. "Can't you understand? Your stock has been rustled—stolen, and they've gone to get the cattle back. I'm trying to—"

"Oh, damn!" he said in exasperation. "I beg your pardon, ladies, but—"

"Yes, yes, I understand about the cattle. But I didn't expect the men to take such prompt action. I expected to find them just coming in from a fruitless search for Baldwin. How long have they been gone?"

"Fully two hours. Why, what's the matter?" Farlane groaned slightly.

"Too late!" he sighed. "I can't overtake them in time to get back. Barton has proved too efficient this time."

"I do not understand," said Jane rather primly. "You talk as tho you do not care to get back your stock."

The foreman's protestations of sorrow, his self-chagrin, and his rapid actions in making amends for his own neglect were quite fresh in the girl's mind.

"Never mind. Go ahead and tell me all about it," he commended, taking a seat with an air of resignation.

She stared hard at him, the color whipping into her cheeks at his rather arbitrary manner. Then, like a good soldier, she forced back her indignation and opened her mouth to acquiesce. She was interrupted by the arrival of the second comer whose object was to reach the Triangle T at his best pace. The man known as Pete rode up to

the ranchhouse from the west. He was mounted on a fairly good horse which, however, showed signs of harder and faster travel than had Jasper. He dismounted stolidly and approached the steps. He stared into Farlane's lean face, a half-smile of shy friendliness on his own rather vacant features.

"Yuh 'member me?" he asked hesitantly.

"I remember you quite distinctly, Pete," replied the puzzled ranch owner in a kindly voice. "Can I help you in any way?"

A Message From El Diablo

"I got letter for yuh. El Diablo he said give to yuh in yore own hand. Oh, I forgot! He say not to tell who send it—yuh would know, anyhow."

Instantly aware that something decidedly unusual was taking place, Farlane leaped from his chair and eagerly accepted the extended, soiled envelope. He ripped it open. El Diablo had been right. He needed no proof of its author—nor of the author's reasons. The dancer had shifted the incident of the stiletto from herself and, logically, it fell on King Haines.

Farlane stared down at the sheet of paper so dumbly, not because he couldn't penetrate this meaning in the message, but because of the stunning thought which was arising in his alert mind. Suddenly he looked up with shining eyes.

"That's it! That's it!" he whispered tersely. "You're a brick, Pete! You have done me an everlasting favor," he went on aloud. Then, recalling the other's limited mentality: "Your horse is tired, Pete, and so is mine. You like to care for horses, don't you? Well, you take both horses around to the feed barn and care for them, will you? And I'll call you to supper as soon as Mrs. Tenney has it ready."

"Shore," responded Pete happily, casting affectionate eyes over the beautiful lines of Jasper. "Yuh say yuh'll call me when yuh git my victuals set out?"

"The instant supper is on the table," affirmed Farlane solemnly.

"Yuh mean yuh want me to eat with yuh?"

"Yes, of course," gasped the astounded Pete in awe, glancing at the pretty woman on the porch.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

At Downs December 15

The North Central Kansas Live Stock and Poultry Improvement Association will hold its third annual show December 15 to 18 at Downs. The premium list may be obtained from Merle Cushing of Downs, the secretary.



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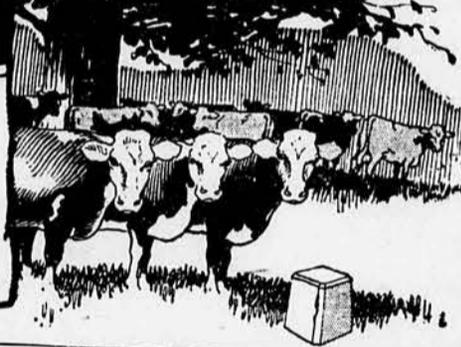
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Farming is on the Upgrade!

So Now is a Good Time to Take a Long Look Into What the Future Holds

BY W. M. JARDINE
Secretary of Agriculture

NOW that agriculture is on the upward grade, we must not rest on our oars. We must look forward to see what possibilities the future holds for us, and how we can best realize those possibilities. We need to discern the signs which point not only to improvement in our agricultural situation in the immediate future, but also to the building of a permanently sound agriculture and rural life. Particularly is this important in the Middle West, the greatest agricultural region in the world. Here, to a large extent, will be determined agricultural policies and agricultural success.

The first thing to be considered in looking to a future program is the condition in which farming now is, and I want to summarize the farm situation as I have analyzed it on the basis of reports that have come to me from all parts of the country, and to point out what seem to me some very pertinent deductions as to future trends.

Many of the wheat farmers of the United States this year are in an unusual position. Except durum and some white wheats on the Pacific Coast, practically all of our wheats are selling at prices above an export market level. Across the border in Canada is a large volume of wheat for export. Were it not for the tariff, that wheat would be coming into the United States, and our markets would be on a level with the Canadian market. Farmers there are selling wheat for what Liverpool will pay for it, minus the cost of putting it in Liverpool. Furthermore, many farmers have markets at their doors that are paying better prices for wheat than some of the big central markets. Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis prices are higher than Chicago prices. An outstanding factor in this situation is the local mill demand. Kansas, for example, this year did not produce as much wheat as the mills of the state can grind. There is no more hard or soft winter wheat in the country than can be used in the country at a good price.

More Wheat Abroad

It may seem strange to some folks that the farmers of the United States are not receiving much more than they are for their wheat this year. Last year farmers produced \$72 million bushels, and the average price was about \$1.35 a bushel. The average price in October was \$1.30 a bushel, and this year with a crop of only 697 million bushels the price in October averaged only \$1.36. The difference in the world production explains the fact. Last year the world crop was small, and prices in world markets were so high that we could export a large quantity of wheat at prices almost as high as they are now. This year the world crops are large, and world market prices are low. Our prices are held up above an export level because our crops are short. If we had had a few more bushels of wheat, our prices would be very much lower than they are now.

The wheat situation is one to which we all should give very careful consideration. We must not consider conditions just this year, but must look forward. I pointed out this fact in a statement, a month ago, and I reiterate it now. I have heard of farmers in the winter wheat country who have plowed up a great deal of range land for wheat production. A good authority estimates this at 150,000 acres in Kansas alone this season. One man of whom I know plowed up several thousand acres of good range simply to seed it to wheat. I have no hesitancy in saying that this is an unjustified practice. We plowed up a great deal of pasture land and seeded it to wheat in war time. A great deal of it has since then failed to make profitable yields, and it is difficult to restore it to good pasture conditions. We have today no justification either in

economics or in patriotism for carrying on this practice.

Foreign competition in wheat is increasing. Russian agriculture is coming back. The wheat area of Australia, Argentina and Canada is more than 50 per cent above the pre-war average. The past agriculture warns against overexpansion of any crop. We can build a sound future agriculture not on over-expansion, but on balanced production that takes into consideration the probable effective demand in all agricultural products.

Best Outlook Since 1918

Livestock producers in the United States as a whole are this fall in the best situation in the last four years. Prospects for the next 12 months are more favorable than those faced at the beginning of any winter since 1918.

This improvement in the situation is due both to advances in prices and to excellent physical conditions in the areas of large production. All kinds of livestock were higher in price in November than they were last year or at the same date since 1920. Prices for all species for the last 10 months have been higher than for the same period since 1920.

The production of feed grains this year has been large, and there is an ample supply at reasonable prices for both fattening and wintering livestock. Pasture and range conditions in the West are generally very favorable, with supplies of hay and range feed in sight for normal requirements. Rains have relieved the very serious situation that existed over considerable areas in the Southwest, and have produced supplies of feed needed for the coming winter.

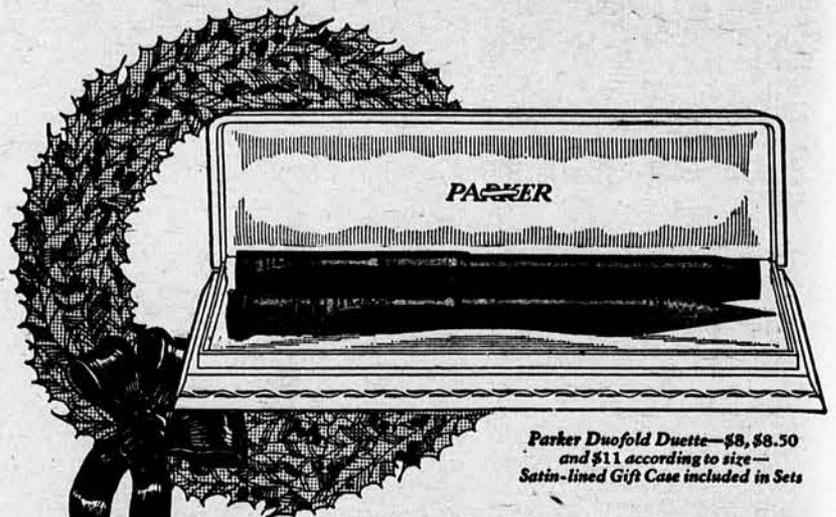
From the standpoint of supplies the country is going into the winter with numbers probably somewhat smaller than a year ago—fewer cattle and calves, fewer hogs, but more sheep. With neither cattle nor hogs, however, is the reduction in numbers sufficient to cause any concern as to ample supplies of meat for consumption. It seems probable that the consumer may have to pay somewhat more this winter than the comparatively low prices to which he has been accustomed for several winters, but not more than enough to put livestock and meat prices on an equality with general commodity levels.

It is of special interest to note that, despite the breaking up of the big ranches and operating units in the range country as a result of the entrance of homesteaders and dry-land farmers, the number of cattle in that section has not been decreased materially. Sheep, on the other hand, have been reduced in numbers in the region the not in the country as a whole. This would indicate that the dry-farmer finds that cattle serve as a means of converting his crops into cash, and therefore must be included in his production program. Sheep, however, require large areas for grazing, and are not so suitable for small farm operations in the western dry-land country.

Weighed 200 Pounds More

With the livestock industry fairly well balanced again we may well devote attention to what we may do as farmers and stockmen toward improving our individual operations to make our business more profitable. It is my conviction from my own experience with livestock, from what other farmers have told me, and from actual figures that have been secured thru investigations, that substantial additional profits may be made in livestock thru improvement in breeding, feeding and care of the animals. Let me give you a few actual data to support this assertion. On two Colorado ranches in 1922 feeder calves graded as "good" sold for \$11.26 more a head

(Continued on Page 27)



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ORDER early—for as Christmas nears, there'll be standing room only at the counters where Parker Duofold Pens and Pencils are sold.

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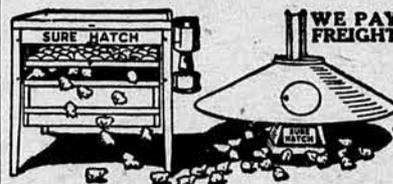
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Will This be a Cold Winter?

The Kansas Record of 40 Degrees Below Zero Was Established February 13, 1905

BY E. C. CONVERSE

AT THIS season everyone wonders what the coming winter will be. "Old Timers" are often heard to remark, "Well, the winters ain't what they used to be. When I was a boy, there were real winters." It is opportunity to inquire what a cold winter is, and if we can foretell what its temperatures will be. Do the records show any marked changes in the average? As we all know, Kansas winters are extremely variable. It is fair to assume that a cold winter is one that is colder than the average. This

reached for the 60-year average is 12 degrees below zero. On the average, then, we may expect 12 degrees below some time during the winter.

The coldest temperature recorded at the college station is 32 degrees below zero on February 12, 1899. The coldest for January is 29 below, January 9, 1913. The coldest for December is 16 below in 1858, 1880 and 1919. The coldest recorded for the state is 40 below at Lebanon, February 13, 1905.

The severity of the cold snaps is the largest factor in the damage done and the suffering experienced during the winter. The average temperature is the best measure of the coal bill. Sudden changes catch people unprepared and stock unawares, often resulting in considerable loss. Some of the reasons why many persons think the climate has warmed up are that they remember more vividly the hard winters, and in early days there was less protection, poorer houses and often less clothing, so there was more suffering in proportion.

October, 1925, was one of the coldest Octobers on record for the entire country. Many folks are predicting a cold winter on that account. If we examine the records, we find little relation of October weather to the severity of the coming winter. The mean October temperature at the college for the last 65 years is 56 degrees. October, 1886, had an average temperature of 61 degrees, and it was followed by a winter with average temperature of 24.86 degrees. October, 1924, had an average temperature of 62.27, and was followed by a winter average of 29.05. October, 1920, had an average of 62.30; the following winter averaged 37.19. October, 1917, averaged 50 degrees, and the following winter averaged 25.48. October, 1898, averaged 52.6; the following winter averaged 24.36. October, 1895, averaged 51, and the following winter averaged 37 degrees. October, 1923, averaged 53.45, and the following winter, 31.73. The chances for a cold winter on this basis are but slightly greater with a cold October than with a warm one.

And we must dismiss with a mere statement several erroneous ideas: Careful checking has shown that there is no relation between the thickness of the corn husks, heaviness of the fur of animals, activities of birds, and the like and the severity of the coming winter. We are, therefore, practically in the dark as to what next winter will be, and can only hope for the best.

Mainstays of Trade

Foreign trade may have its ups and downs, but there are certain products which the United States ships abroad in steadily increasing amounts. Every year brings a better demand for them than the year before.

The Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States lists 15 of our 50 principal exports which have forged steadily ahead with no reverses. The result of this increase is apparent in the magnitude of the gains, comparing their values for the first quarter of 1925 with that of the same quarter of 1922. The value of raw cotton increased 181 per cent; automobiles and parts, 250 per cent; refined copper, 70 per cent; wheat flour, 26 per cent; agricultural machinery and implements, 276 per cent; cured hams and shoulders, 23 per cent; gas and fuel oil, 75 per cent; fish, 54 per cent; brass and bronze, 295 per cent; books, maps and other printed matter, 31 per cent; medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, 37 per cent; paraffin wax, 145 per cent; typewriters, 62 per cent; paints, pigments and varnishes, 57 per cent; and tools, 57 per cent.

It is just as well to lay in both an ounce of prevention and a pound of cure.

At least two-thirds of the married men are henpecked—but they don't know it.

College Weather Records

In 1850 Prof. Isaac Goodnow of Bluemont College at Manhattan began keeping systematic records of rainfall, temperatures, wind directions and cloudiness. These have been continued by the agricultural college, giving the college the oldest continuous weather records in the state. They are older by 10 years than the next older, and by 18 years than the regular Weather Bureau stations. In 1874 barometric pressure was added. In 1889 an anemometer was purchased for recording wind velocities. About 1905 an automatic sunshine recorder was added. In March, 1925, the Weather Bureau supplied evaporation equipment. During the months from April to October, inclusive, records of evaporation and relative humidity are kept. The college now has a class A evaporation station, and a special corn and wheat belt station reporting daily by telegraph to Kansas City during the crop growing season. It is in charge of Prof. E. C. Converse of the Department of Physics.

would be the average for December, January and February.

From records at the Kansas State Agricultural College we find that the average for December is 30.57 degrees, for January 26.66 degrees and for February 30.49 degrees. The average of all three is 29.24 degrees. As our Kansas winters are warmer toward the southwest and colder toward the northwest, these figures would have to be modified according to locality. The averages mentioned in other parts of this article are for the college station.

Some of the cold winters have been: 1863-1864, with an average of 27.29; 1875-1876, 23.26; 1884-1885, 20.18; 1887-1888, 24.55; 1898-1899, 24.36; 1917-1918, 25.48; and 1924-1925, 29.05.

Some of our warm winters have been: 1862-1863, with an average of 34.90; 1877-1878, 37.98; 1895-1896, 33.38; 1905-1906, 37.54; 1913-1914, 32.34; and 1920-1921, 37.19.

This and other data show that warm and cold winters are interspersed and follow no definite order. Often several cold winters follow in succession, as in 1884 to 1887. Often a warm winter follows a cold one, as that of 1905-1906. In 1898-1899 a cold winter followed a warm one. Warm winters are often in succession, as in 1919-1923. The coldest 10 years' average was in the eighties, which was 26 degrees. The warmest is the last 10 years' average, which was 34 degrees. This indicates that the winters are a little warmer in late years than formerly, but we may expect the future to equalize things.

Another factor of a cold winter is the extreme low temperature reached. Many times there may be a severe cold spell, and the rest of the winter mild. For example, in 1923-1924 the minimum reached was 21 degrees below zero, while the average of the three months was 31.73—more than 2 degrees above the average. An examination of the college records shows that the average lowest temperature

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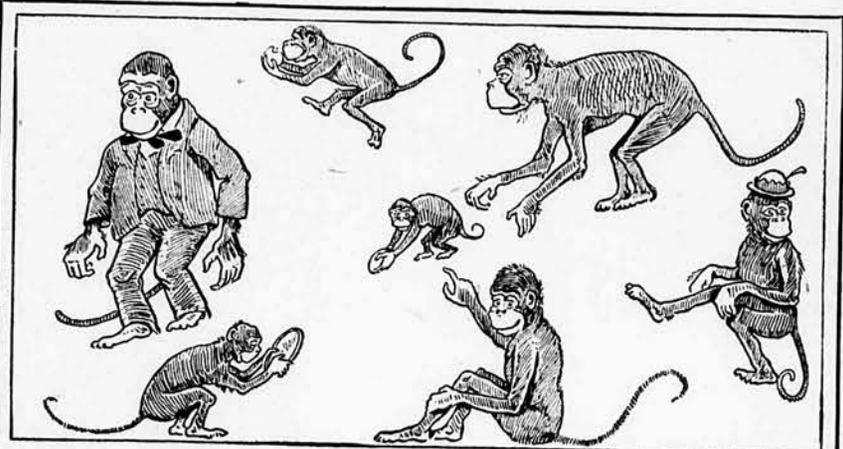
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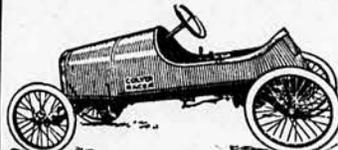
Have You Stopped to Think

that Kansas Farmer has gotten entirely away from the old style farm paper which contained little except theory? Maybe your neighbor doesn't know this. Show him a big interesting copy full of stories written by experienced farmers and ask him to subscribe.



Solve This Puzzle Learn How to Win a Big Prize

Did you ever work a monkey puzzle? Here is one a little different but it is as easy as can be. By drawing three straight lines, you can put each one of the seven monkeys in a pen by himself. When you do this, send in your answer right away and I will immediately send you full information all about the ten grand prizes which will be given away free. I will also send you a vote certificate good for 75 votes toward the ten grand prizes and tell you how to secure 25 more votes, making 100 votes in all, which will win first prize—the Culver Auto, built especially for boys and girls, and will run 50 miles on one gallon of gas. 2nd Prize will be a Pony, 3rd prize, a complete four tube Radio Set, 4th Prize, a Bicycle, etc., until the 10 prizes have been awarded. I will also give an extra prize for promptness in addition to the 10 grand prizes. Every boy and girl solving this puzzle and joining the club will be awarded a prize. In the event of a tie for any prize, a prize of same value will be awarded each person tying. Send answer, win one of 10 grand prizes.



UNCLE BIM, 202 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Answers to Legal Questions

BY TOM McNEAL

A was born in Wales and came to the United States 19 years ago. Does he have to take out naturalization papers? Can he vote? He married a United States girl, born in Ohio who came to Kansas 37 years ago. Has B, the wife, a right to sign any naturalization papers? They have two children. A is a coal miner. B has lived on a farm all her life, and was taken out of school when 14 years old. B has a brother who married a foreign girl who came to this country 37 years ago. Do both have to take out citizenship papers?—O. O. S.

IF A was a minor at the time of coming to this country and his father took out naturalization papers before he became of age it is not necessary that he take out naturalization papers. If, however, he had no parent, or if his parent did not take out naturalization papers before A became of age, it is necessary that A take out his own papers. If he married B before 1922 it would be necessary for her also to take out naturalization papers.

I am assuming that B's brother is American born and married a foreign born girl. If this is true it would not be necessary for either to take out naturalization papers.

Cannot Carry a Gun

How old does a boy have to be before he can use a gun and have to get a hunting and trapping license to hunt on the home place?—L. H.

The fish and game laws make no distinction in the matter of granting hunting licenses between minors and adults. It is not necessary to get a license to hunt on the home place but Section 702 of Chapter 38 reads as follows:

Any minor who shall have in his possession any pistol, revolver, or toy pistol by which cartridges may be exploded, or any dirk, bowie knife, brass knucks, slung shot or other dangerous weapon shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than \$1 nor more than \$10.

Our Supreme Court has held that a gun is a dangerous weapon, and that therefore a minor is not permitted under the law to carry a gun.

Hogs Cause More Trouble

Does Kansas have a law to compel people to keep their stock off their neighbors' land? We have a neighbor who persists in allowing his hogs to run in our corn field, and he feels very much offended if we request him to take them up, and warns us to be careful how we run them away or we will have damages to pay. This same neighbor shoots our doves if he finds them flying around his place. Are not doves personal property? Can he be prosecuted for killing them? He has never notified us to keep them at home. Can we shoot his hogs and leave them where they fall when he refuses to take them up after he has been notified? They are so wild it would be impossible for us to get them in a strange pen to hold them for damages. Some of his cattle or horses are nearly always in our pasture.—R.

Unless your township has voted to permit hogs to run at large this neighbor has not a right to allow his hogs to run at large and trespass on your premises, and he would be responsible for any damages they may cause. If it happens your township has voted to permit hogs to run at large you would be required to protect your premises with a hog tight fence. Otherwise you would not.

Tame doves are property. Your neighbor would not have a right to shoot these doves if they come on his premises, but he might take them up and hold them for damages. You would not have a right to shoot his hogs, but



—From the News of Cleveland
Will the Bridge Bear the Load?

would have a right to take them up if they come on your premises and hold them for damages. Unless you are living in a herd law county it would be necessary for you to put up a lawful fence to protect your premises against cattle or horses running at large.

Jail House For 'Im!

I am the mother of a little girl 2 years old, and expect another child in three months. Four months ago I was deserted by my husband. He did not leave a cent of money, and I haven't the least idea where he is. He told a friend he was "going to make the harvest and corn husking." This may be true, or he may have said it to mislead me. We were buying a home a short distance from Rosedale, and lived in Kansas two years. For a while he worked in a factory, but was sick all the time and was forced to come to my father's. Will you please tell me about the desertion laws in Kansas, and if there is any pension paid in that state?—Mrs. A. H.

This letter was written from Missouri, so I am unable to tell whether the writer has changed her residence or whether her stay in Missouri is merely temporary. If she is not a resident of Kansas of course the Kansas law will not apply, unless she and her husband were residents of Kansas at the time of the desertion. Wife desertion in Kansas is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The deserted wife, however, is not given any pension under the Kansas law. The questioner also asks how the husband may be traced. That of course I do not know.

Company Can't Collect

A, a minor, ordered some books from an agent, B. He said if A was not satisfied she could return the books. A returned the books and now B is trying to make her pay, and the company under which B works says she cannot cancel that contract. A has paid \$5 in advance for trouble and expense. Must A pay? She returned the books to the company two months ago.—W.

If A was a minor at the time this contract was made she was not responsible financially for the contract. The mere fact that she had a parole agreement with the agent, B, that she could return the books in case they were not satisfactory would not be binding on the company unless that agreement was made a part of the written contract. If she can show, however, that she was a minor at the time the contract was made the company will not be able to collect.

Better Wait Six Months

How soon after a divorce is granted can either party remarry? Can either one go to a different state than the one where their divorce is granted and marry just as soon as they get their divorce? Could they go to Nebraska to marry if their home was in Kansas?—J. N.

If this divorce is granted in Kansas neither party is permitted to marry for six months. If either of the parties to the divorce secured in Kansas should go to another state and marry and return before the expiration of six months he or she would be subject to arrest and prosecution for bigamy.

I see that your letter is written from Nebraska. The same time must elapse in case a divorce is granted in Nebraska as in Kansas.

Family Row Here, Maybe?

Can a husband forbid his wife and children going to church services provided it is the church to which he belonged at the time he married her and which he made her join before they were married? Also can he sell her car, the one her folks gave her, and buy a new car, then take the key out and refuse to let her leave the place if she behaves decently and visits no places but church and her parents?—E. H.

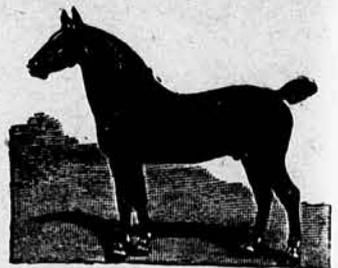
The husband would have no right to forbid his wife from going to church whenever and wherever she pleased. He might have the right to control his children, but his wife would be a free agent. Neither does he have any right to sell her property without her consent.

Here Are Some Locations

Where are Harvard and Yale universities located? Where was Andersonville prison during the Civil War? What is located there now?—A. P.

Harvard is located at Cambridge, Mass. Yale is at New Haven, Conn. Andersonville prison was in Sumter county, Georgia. I believe the Daughters of the Confederacy have erected some sort of a monument there.

Your horse--- Is He Lame?



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Do You Know That—

you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

Sugar Beets Made a Record!

Wheat is Getting Well Established for Winter, But the Growth is Not Large

THE harvest of sugar beets in the Arkansas River Valley is completed, and while the final report in regard to the state yield is not yet available, it is certain that it is the largest ever produced. Most of the growers have made substantial profits. The acreage for 1926 likely will be increased greatly.

In the meantime wheat is getting well established, but it has not made a big growth. But little pasture has been obtained from the crop this fall. Corn husking is completed on many farms. The heading of grain sorghums has made good progress in the last three weeks, and the crop is moving freely at an average price of about \$1.25 a hundred.

Barber—The weather has been rather warm recently, but the wheat has not been making so rapid a growth as one would expect. It has ample moisture. Farmers are busy shucking corn; the yield is light. A good deal of kafir topping also is being done. Eggs are scarce. Some wheat is being marketed. Wheat, \$1.48; eggs, 50c; butter, 50c; corn 70c.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—We had many kinds of weather in November, but much of it was favorable. Bluegrass pasture did well last month, and still supplies some feed. Much of the corn is gathered; it made about two-thirds of a crop. Wheat is making a good growth. Corn, 70c; hay, \$14; hogs, \$11; eggs, 55c; milk, \$2.35 a cwt.—Robert Creamer.

Cloud—Dry weather recently has enabled farmers to make considerable progress in husking corn and stacking feed. Stock is doing fairly well, but cows as a rule are not giving a large amount of milk. And the hens are not producing many eggs. Eggs, 50c; cream, 45c; corn, 65c; turkeys, 27c; old roosters, 8c; geese, 9c.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—Kafir heading and corn husking are the main farm jobs now. Wheat is making a good growth, and the stand is satisfactory. Some of the late planted corn is making 25 bushels an acre, but many of the early fields are down as low as 12 bushels or less. Kafir has produced a good crop, as high as 40 bushels an acre. The weather is fine. Eggs, 45c; wheat, \$1.57; corn, 80c.—E. A. Millard.

Douglas—We have had some fine weather recently, which has been of great help in boosting corn husking along. Good huskers are in demand. On some farms the yields are better than was expected. There is a good demand for hogs large enough for butchering, and some farmers are making money butchering and selling beef. The radio and a cheerful wood fire make a combination which is quite popular these days.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We have had ideal weather for more than a week now, and the crop is greening up some. Most of the corn is shucked; the yield was rather light. Not many farm sales have been held lately. Wheat, \$1.52; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; eggs, 50c; butterfat, 45c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We have been having unusually fine weather. Wheat is green and growing fairly well. Complaints in regard to the Hessian fly are heard, mostly from the southern part of the county. Eggs, 48c; butter, 40c; wheat, \$1.42; corn, 90c; turkeys, 26c.—William Grabbe.

Gove and Sheridan—We have been having a good deal of fine weather, and wheat has been making an excellent growth. Corn husking and grain threshing have been the main jobs recently. A few public sales are being held, and fairly good prices are being paid for everything. Hogs are scarce.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—Wheat is making an excellent growth, and it will go into the winter in good condition. Corn is making fine yields. Kafir and milo threshing are under way. A local wheat market of \$1.55 a bushel is bringing out the storage wheat. Corn, 65c; kafir and milo, \$1.20 a cwt; turkeys, 30c.—Forrest Luther.

Greenwood—Corn husking is making some progress, altho not so much as one might expect. Average yields run from 20 to 30 bushels an acre. The quality is fair considering the dry season. Stock hogs are in considerable demand, but they are scarce. Some kafir has been headed, but none has been threshed yet. Feed is being sold at fairly high prices. Wheat is in good condition, but the acreage is small.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Western Kansas has been having its Indian Summer late. Delightful weather was the rule here for most of November. The snow which came early in the month has melted, and the wheat has been green, and making a good growth. A good many social affairs have been held recently. Eggs, 50c; turkeys, 30c; hay, \$20; cabbage, 2c.—H. M. Hutchinson.

Jefferson—We have had some nice weather recently. Corn husking is well along; some farmers have finished. A little fall plowing has been done. Livestock is in good condition. Corn is selling for 60 cents a bushel. Most of it will be placed in the crib and fed here.—A. C. Jones.

Labette—We have had some favorable weather recently. Considerable fall plowing is being done. Many loads of corn have passed this farm recently on their way to the Farmers' Union elevator, where the grain is shelled, and it is then shipped to Texas. A good deal of hay and wheat also is being sold. Wheat is thrifty, altho it has not made a large growth. Much kafir is stacked at elevators for threshing. Prices at public sales are increasing, even on horses. Corn, 65c; wheat, \$1.50; oats, 42c; cream, 42c.—J. N. McLane.

Lincoln—The wheat ground is in fine condition since the big snow, and the crop is doing well. Farmers are busy topping kafir and husking corn. Feed is plentiful. A good many cattle are being shipped into the county. Hogs are scarce. Corn, 75c; wheat, \$1.40; kafir, 60c.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Osage—The ground is in good condition for plowing, but not many of the folks have been able to take advantage of it, as they have been busy heading kafir and husking corn. There is more building, rebuilding, repairing and the making of additions to buildings than we have ever known before in this locality. Masons and carpenters are busy in the country as well as in town. Eggs are scarce and prices are high. Some corn is being sold for 60 cents a bushel.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—The weather has been favorable for farm work recently. Feed threshing and road work have been the main jobs. Most of the corn has been husked, except in a few fields here and there. Wheat is making a fairly good growth, but it will supply no pasture this fall. Dairymen and poultry raisers are enthusiastic over the present high prices of their products. There was quite a large crop of turkeys sold here this fall, at fancy prices, as much as 31 cents a pound in some cases.—E. G. Doak.

Phillips—We have had fine weather recently, but a good rain or snow is needed, and it would be of great help to the wheat. Stock of all kinds is doing well. A few public sales are being held, and everything moves at high prices. Most of the corn crop has been gathered; the yields were rather light. Eggs and butterfat are scarce, and prices are high.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt—We have been having Indian Summer weather, and farmers have been taking advantage of it to thresh their kafir and milo and to finish husking corn. Most seed crops are turning out about as expected; milo, kafir, and corn will average about 20 bushels an acre. Wheat is not making a very fast growth. Corn, 70c; kafir, 75c; wheat, \$1.50.—A. P. Barrett.

Rice—Wheat is making a good growth. Farmers have been busy husking corn; yields are extra good in some fields and light in others. All irrigated crops gave good yields. Several farm bureau meetings will be held soon. Wheat, \$1.50; butterfat, 47c; eggs, 45c; hens, 18c; hay, \$15.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We have had favorable weather recently, and corn husking has made good progress. The crop is giving a satisfactory yield. Wheat is making a rather slow growth, but it is free from destructive insects. There is plenty of feed for livestock for the winter. A good many cattle and hogs are on full feed. Eggs, 48c; wheat, \$1.50; potatoes, \$2.75.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Farming is on the Upgrade

(Continued from Page 24)

than common feeder calves. Investigations in Illinois showed that 2-year-old steers graded as "good" brought a profit of \$6.51 a head, as against 46 cents a head on common steers. Steers sired by good purebred bulls often weigh 200 pounds more a head as 2-year-olds than steers from the same grade of dams but sired by common bulls. So far as the purebred animals themselves are concerned, I have figures for the Chicago market between 1900 and 1920 which show that purebred beef cattle sold at auction averaged practically three times the price a head for native steers during 90 per cent of the time.

When we turn to feeding we find a similar situation. Test after test has shown the big profits that come thru proper feeding. Choice feeder steers were quoted recently on a central market at \$9.75, while choice fat steers were bringing \$12.50 on same date. Similarly common feeders were quoted at \$4.50 and common fat steers at \$5.50, the difference being due mostly to feeding. It is a fact that "feeders" of the lower grades often advance to higher grades during the feeding process.

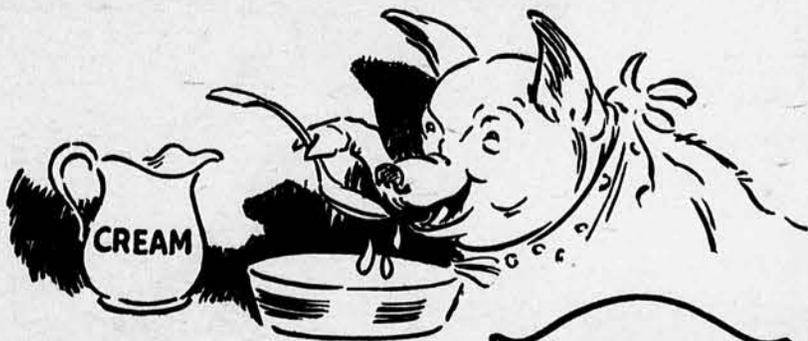
You know as well as I do the effect of care and management in increasing the calf crop, in preventing disease, in keeping young pigs alive, and in numerous other ways. The stopping up of the leaks in any business often means the difference between profit and loss.

Bourbon Beef Makers

Every member of the Bourbon County Baby Beef Club attended the recent American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City. The 16 boys also went marketing with 15 of the 20 calves in the club. The top calf sold before the Royal opened for \$16.25, and the whole lot averaged \$13.50.

The remaining five were reserved for showing and took first, third, fifth, sixth and seventh in the club Short-horn show. The calves shown by Clarence Morilla, Clarence Alter and Harold Singmaster won first in a group of three in the breed class and fourth in the interbreed class.

The Morilla calf brought \$50 a hundred in the fat steer sale that was held after the show closed. He was 15 months old and weighed 950 pounds. His owner is 14 years old.



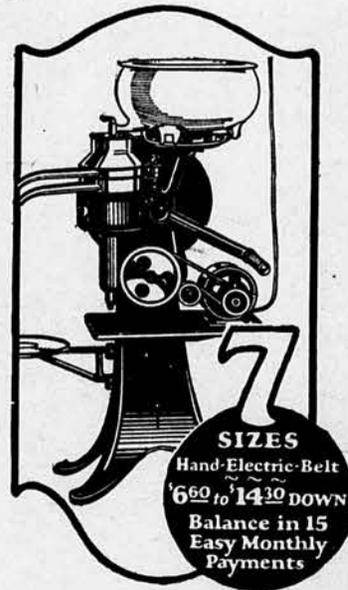
Do You Feed Your Hogs Cream?

Of course you wouldn't do so knowingly—with butter-fat worth 40c to 50c a pound. Yet hundreds of thousands of people are feeding large amounts of cream in skim-milk to their hogs, because of inefficient separators.

Without a cent of expense you can tell whether your cream separator is skimming clean. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00			

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We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY IN CALIFORNIA managing branches of automobile renting and storage system now being organized by experienced men with capital similar to highly prosperous Eastern concerns. None on Pacific coast. Business easily learned under skilled direction. Salary \$150 to \$200 per month, percentage of branch profits and liberal dividends on investment returned if employment terminated. No watered stock. Highest bank references. See Victor E. Wilson, Saunders Drive It Yourself System, Kansas City, Mo.

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WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

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TAKEN UP ABOUT JUNE 1, 1 RED BULL calf, white spot on forehead, weight about 300 lbs. Martin E. Replogle, Hays, Kan.

TAKEN UP BY J. E. DAVIS OF EUREKA, Greenwood County, Kansas, on October 29, 1 three year old steer, crop off right ear, motley face, branded e-c on left side. W. D. Barrier, County Clerk, Eureka, Kan.

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FISTULA: HORSES CURED, \$5, SEND no money until cured. Coan Chemical Co., Barnes, Kan.

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LARGE, VIGOROUS, BARRON'S ENGLISH White Leghorn cocks and cockerels from imported birds. Pedigreed, 272 to 314 eggs. Free circular. Irvin Decker, Galva, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGH- est pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnest record 303 eggs. Fine cockerels. Bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK- erels for mating, from good laying strain, price \$2.00 each; 6 or more \$1.50 each; for show \$5.00 up. V. P. Johnson, Route 9, Rockford, Ill.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS; COCKERELS AND pullets. Priced to sell. Cape Poultry Farm, Cape Girardeau, Mo., Rt. 4.

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LARGE BONED, YELLOW LEGGED, heavy laying. Bradley strain Barred Rock cockerels-hens. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, WRITE ME. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE from Class A flock. Ed King, Chapman, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK CLUB: BARRED ROCK breeders appreciate the value of being listed as members of the American Barred Plymouth Rock Club. Send for a list of members. It costs but \$2.00 to join our club and help boost the breed and help boost your own business. Our state meet will be held at Kansas City, Kan., December 7-12. Wm. M. Firestone, State Secretary, Waka-rusa, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Henry Rothe, Bison, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE hens and pullets for sale. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LARGE, dark, heavy laying strain, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Ernest Lehr, Abilene, Kan.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- erels for sale, each \$2.00.

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PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$7.00 each. Mrs. Carl Nell, Hesper, Kan. PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00. Hens, \$4.00. Geo. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan. LARGE WHITE HOLLANDS: PULLETS \$6.00, toms \$8.00. Dot Wheatcroft, Pendergast, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK TOMS \$10-\$12; hens \$8.00. Graydell Stock Farm, Kirwin, Kan. PURE BRED NARRAGANSETTS, FROM first winners, early hatched. Mrs. Fred Fletcher, Kingsley, Kan. WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$8.00; HENS \$5.00. White Wyandotte cockerels \$1.50. Arthur McGinnis, Brownell, Kan. GIANT BRONZE; UTILITY AND EXHIBITION stock. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Buck, Tescott, Kan. BRONZE GOLDBANK TURKEY YOUNG tom \$7.00. Pekin Ducks, Buff Leghorn, Ancona cockerels. J. J. Lefebvre, Onaga, Ka. MAMMOTH BRONZE, GOLD BANK strain, extra large, rangy, big boned TOMS, \$12 up; hens \$8 up. D. H. Gregory, Alton, Ka. CHEAP! MAMMOTH WHITE TURKEYS; hens; Buff Leghorns; good 600 egg incubator; toy Rat puffs. S. F. Crites, Burns, Ka. KENTUCKY GIANT TURKEYS, GOLD-BANK strain. If taken at once, TOMS 20 to 25 lbs. \$15; Pulletts 18 to 19 lbs. \$10. Mrs. E. E. Troutman, Plains, Kan.

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160 ACRES new plowed smooth black land in wheat. \$20. Chas. Mitchell, Dighton, Ka.

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80 A., half in cultivation, half hay and pasture, improvements fair, 12 ml. Lawrence. 2 ml. R. R. town. \$5,500 1/4 cash. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas

\$500 DOWN, buys a fine level 160 acres, 7 miles of Goodland, Kansas. Balance easy terms. Price \$30 per acre. Box 585, Wakeeney, Kansas

BARGAIN—20 acres on U. P. Highway. Filling station, large cafe, ice pond, good well, ball diamond, camp grounds, swimming pool under construction. All complete \$6,000. Write J. E. Allen, Owner, Collyer, Kansas.

SEVERAL good farms in this growing community \$10 to \$30 per A. Part down, balance long time easy terms. Crops will pay for them. Good chance for renter or ambitious young farmer. John Baughman, Owner, Liberal, Kansas

LAND AUCTION

1,946 ACRES near Postoria, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, comprising 4 improved farms of 160, 226, 240 and 320 acres and 2 pastures of 320 and 630 acres will be sold at Sheriff's sale in partition, December 7, 1925, commencing at 10 A. M. at the Court House in Westmoreland. These tracts are all well watered with springs and creek and are very desirable properties, located on the Irving-St. Marys cut-off of the Topeka-Lincoln Highway. For further information call on or address either Brookens, Francis & Hart, Westmoreland, Kansas, or Springer & Gage, Manhattan, Kansas.

The young wife: "The new nurse is very scientific. She never lets anyone kiss the baby while she is around." The husband: "Who would?" And now the baby hasn't any nurse.

The Real Estate Market Page

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FOR SALE—Good level section black soil wheat land, 2 miles from Sharon Springs, Kansas. 200 acres in wheat. \$25 per acre. Good terms. Fred Hyames, Dighton, Kan.

Good Farm Bargains

These diversified farms are among the best in Kansas. Look them over—you may search years to find others like them.

ALLEN COUNTY DAUGHERTY: NE 1/4 15-24-20, 160 A. 4 ml. N of Moran, 1 story frame house 26x28, barn 20x30, hen house and other small buildings. 90 A. cultivated. MEADE COUNTY OTTO: 1160 A. in Sec. 24, 25, 36 in T 31 R 26. Good cattle ranch, 600 A. tillable land, 600 A. good pasture, fenced. NEOSHO COUNTY RINKER: NE 1/4 20-30-18, 160 A. 4 1/2 ml. SE Thayer, a real stock farm, 4 rm. house, good barn 40x60, lies level and practically all could be cultivated. 70 A. cultivated, 40 A. meadow, balance pasture. Plenty water and shade. The prices are right. If you prefer a different locality in Kansas write us. We have many bargains. Real Estate Department, FARM MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas

ARKANSAS

PHILLIPS COUNTY, ARKANSAS with concrete roads, rural high schools, splendid churches and fertile lands, offers to white farmers of intelligence and industry the opportunity of securing homes at low prices and on easy terms. For illustrated booklet address Phillips County Agricultural Bureau, Helena, Arkansas.

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IMPROVED Pueblo, Colo., stock ranch, 1,287 A. \$3.70 acre. A. Brown, Florence, Colo.

100 A. Irrig. imp. San Luis Valley, Colo. 50 alfalfa, bal. cult. \$100 per A. This year crops paid for. Nearby 160 A. at \$125. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

IRRIGATED CROPS NEVER FAIL. Colorado climate best on earth. 220 acres fine land, full water right, each acre. 40 A. tracts at \$100.00. Will Keen, Realtor, Pueblo, Colorado.

FARMS FOR RENT OR SALE Crops or Cash Rent Half cash, balance time on a sale. Good water rights for Irrigation. Address J. B. Switzer, Bynona Vista, Colorado

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Pay No Advance Fee

Don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable. COLORADO 10 A. Irrig. Fruit, Garden Tracts, \$250 down, easy terms, productive soil. Free booklet profits, climate, testimonials satisfied purchasers. F. R. Ross Inv. Company, Denver, Colo.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for young farmers and others who have only a little cash. Highly cultivated, irrigated farms, some with buildings, in Arkansas Valley, Colorado on payments less than rent. Only 10 per cent down and 3 1/2 years to pay balance, 5 1/2 per cent interest. These lands have been cultivated for past 20 years and last year produced per acre: 3 tons alfalfa, 10 tons beets, 49 bushels barley, 77 bushels oats, 39 bushels spring wheat, 47 bushels winter wheat. Dairy operations attractive. Local milk condenseries and creameries assure constant market. Feeding lambs and other live stock profitable. Swine bring excellent prices when bred for early farrowing and early market. Beet sugar factories contract for all beets grown making beets an attractive cash crop. Alfalfa and flour mills and grain elevators furnish local market. Modern schools and churches. Good roads, excellent climate. This opportunity and the reasonable terms will make you independent in a few years. We are not in the land business and are anxious to get the best of our lands in hands of good farmers who will cultivate same to best advantage to themselves and this community. For full particulars write American Beet Sugar Co., 26 Land Bldg., Lamar, Colorado.

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FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA on the lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These Government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with sixteen years to pay. Full information from R. J. Wark, Dept. 143, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

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600 ACRES at \$25 per A. some improvements, good soil. Convenient to market, school, etc. Write for terms. B. E. Harwell, Frierson, Louisiana.

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COTTON MAKES BIG MONEY in new country, on irrigated land in fertile Pecos Valley, New Mexico, near thriving Roswell, Artesia and Carlsbad. Many cotton farmers last year got \$150 an acre gross. Alfalfa, grain, early vegetables and fruit also money makers. Easy terms, fair prices. Some with buildings. Ample irrigation, long growing seasons, mild winters, good roads, good schools. Newcomers welcome. For full information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 924 Ry. Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

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TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Borsie Agency, Eldorado, Mo.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.

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160 ACRE Stock and Grain Farm, all tillable, modern improvements, all bldgs electric lighted, 8 rm. home, soft water in sink, 2 barns, 25 A. alfalfa hog-tight. Plenty of water, tel. Only 25 ml. Topeka, 3 1/2 ml. NE Mayetta, \$100 acre to sell. A. F. Kientz, Owner, R. 2, Mayetta, Kan. Might consider home in Western town.

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IMPROVED FARMS for rent in Minnesota and North Dakota. Experienced farmers can purchase on very easy terms. FREE book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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Bulls, cows and heifers.
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Jerseys. Young bulls for sale from high record dams. Inspection invited.
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Jerseys. Years of careful selection and breeding from the best families. Females and bulls for sale.
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Bulls all sold, but have some springy heifers of excellent type and breeding, both grades and purebreds.
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50 head in herd. Grandson of VIOLAS GOLDEN JOLLY in service. Herd Federal accredited. **FRED STALDER, Meade, Kan.**

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We offer a six weeks bull calf sired by Chief Raleigh's Sultan, out of Frances Brownie's Marigold 310 lbs. fat C T A at 2 yrs.
Beal Bros., Colony, Kan.

Home of Queen's Velvet Raleigh 228003

His dam Raleigh's Velvet Queen is the highest tested Silver Medal Daughter of Floras Queen's Raleigh. Splendid young bulls for sale.
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Reg. Jersey Cattle. "Nobles" of Oaklands and Financial King" breeding. Federal accredited. **ROUTE 5, IOLA, KANSAS.**

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Imp. in dam, heads our Jerseys, by Masterman of Oakland's Champ, over Island, Dam 1st in class at Royal Island show. Federal accredited.
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Bred along the most approved blood lines. Cullied carefully, bulls from our best cows for sale. **A. S. Hawks, Rose Hill, Kansas.**

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We have used three Hood Farm bred bulls, every one has improved our herd. Young stock for sale.
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Bred for profit, cows from best of Register of Merit ancestry. Bull calves and females for sale. **Everett White, Cheney, Kansas.**

For Sale—Jersey Bulls

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If you want to know about Jerseys write **PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS.**

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Cows, heifers and bulls, all ages close up Hood Farm Breeding.
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A few good registered cows and heifers. Also good young bull old enough for service. Prices reasonable.
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Register of Merit daughters of Idalias Raleigh now being mated to Brilliant St. Maves Lad. Bulls for sale. **T. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS.**

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make good in every test. Few young bulls out of high record dams for sale.
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Raleighdale Jersey Farm

home of the Raleighs, with the blood of Gamboges Knight and Oakland Sultan. Stock for sale. **M. G. Wright & Son, Sylvia, Kan.**

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Raleigh blood predominates. Some folks keep Jerseys, these Jerseys keep us. Visitors welcome. **L. L. GASTON, Sylvia, Kan.**

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by Financial Kings and Noble of Oaklands. Size and quality.
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White Way Hampshires
ON APPROVAL. A few choice spring boars and gilts sired by champion boars.
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A yearling son of Anasdale Tormentor and out of a dam with an official record of 407 pounds of butterfat. **J. L. LEONARD, FRANKFORT, KAN.**

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We offer four nice bull calves out of dams with good cow testing association records. Everything registered. **S. BENTLEY, MARYSVILLE, KAN.**

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Two bulls, one two past, the other 8 mo., good individuals sired by a son of our Gold Medal cow from dams holding state records.
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Registered Jerseys

One fresh cow. Write your wants. State amount you would be willing to pay.
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For sale. Fine bull calf 1 yr. old. Sire—Easter Owlets Mazer's Owl No. 208312. Direct descendant of the famous Blue Bell No. 180231. Dam is Tormentor breeding.
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Herd headed by Owl's Interest Rollo. A three months old son for sale out of a splendid dam. **A. W. Hendrickson, Lincoln, Kan.**

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In Russell county, all registered. Two herd sties from high record dams. Visitors welcome and correspondence invited. **H. W. Wilcox, Lucas, Kan.**

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Son of Financial Captain whose dam holds the 11 year old record, 1050 pounds of butter. First three dams of this young bull have R. of M. records.
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Always has something good to offer in Jerseys. Herd headed by two grandsons of Imp. Golden Fern's Noble. One is a son of Fern's Wexford Noble. Federal accredited. **CHAS. H. GILLILAND, Rt. 1, Mayetta, Ka.**

PRAIRIE VIEW JERSEY RANCH

130 head of reg. Jerseys, both sexes, all ages at farmers prices. Federal accredited. Member AJCC. **Clark L. Corliss, Coats, (Pratt Co.,) Kan.**

WHITE STAR JERSEYS

Gamboges Knight, Flying Fox and Oxford breeding. Bulls and females for sale.
O. J. WOOD, ARKANSAS CITY, KAN.

GROUSDALE FARM

Jerseys headed by a son of Gamboges Knight. Bulls for sale. Inspection invited.
E. K. Childers, Box 551, Arkansas City, Kan.

SPRING BROOK JERSEYS

Young bulls and heifers for sale. Financial King, Eminent and St. Lambert breeding.
I. W. NEWTON, WINFIELD, KANSAS

NUNDA'S SULTAN'S PREMIER

For sale. Dam has three official under mature cow records up to 568 lbs. fat. Sire Hood Farm blood. Keeping his daughters, reason for selling.
R. M. McClellan, Kingman, Kan.

HIGH TESTING JERSEYS

headed by one of the best FINANCIAL KING bulls to be found anywhere. Choice young bulls for sale. Visitors welcome. **D. E. Powell, Eldorado, Kansas.**

BULLS FROM R. M. DAMS

Grandsons of You'll Do's Hansome Raleigh, Sybil's Gamboge and Flora's Queen's Raleigh. **LLOYD T. BANKS, Independence, Kan.**

Kansas Best Jersey Cow

and her sisters are in our herd. Double grandson of Golden Fern's Noble heads herd. Bulls and females for sale. **E. W. MOCK, Coffeyville, Kan.**

CLOVER HILL JERSEYS

Daughters of Gold Medal cows in herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Everything tested for records.
DR. ALBERT BEAM, Americus, Kansas

Three Cedars Farm

Line bred Raleighs. Cows, heifers and bulls usually for sale. **Vilma's Raleigh and Medora's Fairy Boy in service. J. H. RARDON, LAKIN, KANSAS.**

SUNSHINE JERSEYS

To reduce our herd because we do not have room we offer five or six cows to freshen in Sept. and Oct. and about the same number of heifers. Also two bulls old enough for service. **Omar A. Weir, Hiawatha, Kan.**

ECHO FARM JERSEYS

Ohio Owl's Choice I Prince 148565, a son of Mary From Sibleys Choice, 835 lbs. fat heads our herd. Some choice young bulls for sale.
E. H. Taylor & Sons, Keats, Kan.

BERSHIRE HOGS

HAPPY HOLLOW BERKSHIRE FARM
For sale; Spring boars and gilts. A nice lot of fall yearling gilts, bred or open. Bargain in a herd boar and headquarters for Berkshires. Address **Beardwell & Feeney, Wakeeney, Kansas.**

Getting Ready for 1926

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Out in Pottawatomie county there is a very energetic boy getting ready for Capper Pig Club work for 1926. This is Albert Pittenger. I just received this letter from his mother: "I must write to tell you how Albert is getting ready to take part in Capper-Pig Club work for the coming year. Albert and I attended a purebred Poland China hog sale November 17. There were many fine gilts at the sale, also two tried sows. So I let Albert do the buying and he chose one of the sows. She weighs 400 pounds and raised nine big husky pigs last summer. Believe me, Albert is a proud boy. I am sure he will write to you soon telling you how well pleased he is with his contest sow."

Albert enrolled last year but did not find a sow. Anyway he did not give up, so here he is ready for club work in 1926.

As new boys and girls join the club we shall tell them who the old members are, so the old members and new members may get acquainted. Many of the new members will need purebred stock for their contest work. We shall do all we can to help them find pigs and chickens. Any breeder who sells stock to a club member accomplishes more than merely selling his stock. At the same time he starts a worthy boy or girl along the road to success.

Club Work Pays Doubly

There are members 10 and 11 years old in Capper clubs this year, carrying the work very successfully. This shows the work is not difficult. We all like to care for pigs and chickens, and that is about all the work there is to it. The good times we have thru the year and the profit at the end of the contest doubly pay us for the work it takes.

The Dickinson County Poultry News, a club paper which is edited by the Dickinson County Capper Poultry Club, gives us this bit of information which will be very useful just before Christmas. "Do you have trouble picking ducks? Try this: Pick the largest feathers by hand. Then cover the duck with a thin coating of melted paraffin and allow it to harden. The paraffin may be scraped off quickly with a knife, bringing the down and small feathers with it." Why not try this method on our Christmas ducks?

For the best scrap book turned in at the end of the contest there will be given 100 points in the pep race, and for the second best, 75 points. Clubs should get their scrap books finished before December 15, so they may be sent to the club manager. Articles about your club work which appeared in the county papers are suitable for the scrap book. Also snap shots, cartoons, posters, compositions, sketches and charts relating to your club work may be used. But originality and neatness count most. Try to get something in your scrap book other clubs will not have.

What Club Work Taught

In her club work of a previous year Mrs. Fred Johnson, Franklin county, found bulletins very valuable to her. We have this article from Mrs. Johnson: "I have studied poultry books and bulletins and feel that it has equaled a course in poultry husbandry, and the cost has been small. I have added many new words to my vocabulary, and a store-house of valuable information about caring for and housing poultry. I know about "wry tails," "squirrel tail," "thumb marks," "side sprig," "stubs," "primaries," "secondaries," "wing bay," "wing bar," "coverts," "saddle," "fluff" and "sickles." I know something of the cause, symptoms, effect and cure of many poultry diseases, from "Bumble foot" up to "Aspergillosis." I know that a chicken has a stomach and that it is neither the crop nor the gizzard. I know something about the shape, color and disqualifications of nearly every breed of chickens represented in the Standard of Perfection, from the Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns to the Silkies and Frizzle. These are only samples of the many good things that I have gained for myself by being a member of the Franklin County Capper Poultry Club."

"That chorus girl says she's sorry she left her environment here and—" "Well, I ain't got 'em! And anyhow,

Livestock Classified Advertisements

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

CATTLE

EXTRA GOOD JERSEY COWS AT FARMER'S PRICES. Large and old-established breeding herd rich in blood of Pogis 99th, Sybil's Gamboge and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of world's record producers at the fall. Golden Jersey milk and cream for family use has no equal in quality, flavor or human nutrition, and Jerseys lead in economical and profitable production of high-test milk and butterfat. On the same feed, good Jersey cows will produce a larger cream check than cows of any other breed, and farmers who retail whole Jersey milk get the highest price and have the best trade; no excess of water in Jersey milk. For sale now: young pure bred Jersey cows, many heavy springers, \$60 each. This best class of cows will make you the most money. Also big heifer calves, some almost yearlings, that will quickly mature into valuable cows, \$30 each or four for \$100. All tuberculin tested. **Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.** (Fast trains from Kansas City north direct to Chariton.)

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL 21 MONTHS old, solid color, fine individual Dam, Duke's Genevieve 155475, produced 42 lbs. 8 oz., 5.4% milk a day at four years old. Sire, Glenda's Fern Lad 388422, traces to best of imported butter breeding. Price \$80. Send \$10, ship on approval. Address **Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Nebr.**

GRANDSONS OF SILVER MEDAL FINANCIAL Beauty's King. Out of Register of Merit cows with 450 to 544 pound fat records. Real sire prospects. **W. B. Dalton, Bisonte Farm, R9, Lawrence, Kan.**

TWENTY HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN heifer calves from heavy producing cows \$16.75 each. Two Jersey heifers \$19 each. Send \$4 ship on approval. **Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Nebr.**

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YEAR OLD Guernsey bull calf. Also registered Duroc sow. **B. G. Smith, Wright City, Mo.**

FOR SALE 17 HEAD HIGH GRADE HEREFORD cows and registered Hereford bull. **Elizabeth Dewitt, Burlingame, Kan.**

TWO GUERNSEY BULLS, SERVICEABLE age, very best of breeding. Priced right. **Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.**

HIGH TESTING HEAVY MILKING HOLSTEIN or Guernsey heifer calves practically pure bred. **Fero & Son, Whitewater, Wis.**

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

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

YEARLING PURE BRED GUERNSEY bull. Good individual. Priced to sell. **H. W. Meyerhoff, Palmer, Kan.**

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS BACKED by high production serviceable age. **E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.**

50 REGISTERED HEREFORDS FOR SALE. **Peter Schartz, Ellinwood, Kansas.**

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE stopped. Five years successful record. Guaranteed cure and prevention. Folder, explaining, free. **Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.**

HORSES AND MULES

MENTHOLATED PINE TAR FOR DIS- temper and coughs in horses and mules, is giving wonderful results. Send 65 cts. and we will mail you a bottle post paid. **The Rostetter Laboratories, Canton, Kansas.**

HOGS

TWO PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE sows, bred for March \$37.50. Weanling gilts, \$10. Boars sold. Immunized, Pedigrees furnished. **Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Nebr.**

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND BRED gilts. **Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.**

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES BRED and rams for sale. **W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.**

Display Livestock Advertising Rates

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

FIELDMEN

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

W. J. CODY, Manager, Livestock Dept., Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kansas.

POLED 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 8, 100 miles free. Reg., transfer, crate and load free. "Royal Lancaster" "Scottish Orange" "Golden Drop-Sultan" 3 Great bulls. Phone 1023 our expense. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ka.



GOOD POLED 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 POLED SHORTHORNS For Sale: Lord Alba, first and senior champion, Hutchinson 1925; Sultana's Alba, 11 months, first same show. Three other yearlings. Choice cows, strong milkers. Herd accredited seven years. Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Ka.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Calves

Four roan heifers and two bulls, one roan and one red. April calves, out of heavy milking registered dams and sired by PINE VALLEY VISCOUNT, our 2500 lb. bull whose dam has official record of 14,734 milk and 630 lbs. butter in one year. Selling without fitting and pricing accordingly.

BONNYGLEN FARM, Jas. Cox, Manager, Fairbury, Neb. R. 4.

MILKING SHORTHORNS of VALUE and DISTINCTION J. B. Benedict, WYLDEMERE FARMS, Littleton, Colo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Shungavally Holsteins

Bulls sired by the great proven and show sire, Count College Cornucopia, up to ten months of age from high record dams. Can also spare a few females. IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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

DUROC HOGS

Long's Boars

Three last of March boars by the 1925 grand champion Golden Rainbow, weight 250 pounds and two by King of All Sensation, Shipped on Approval. We are breeding some of the best sows and gilts in Kansas to Golden Rainbow for our Feb. 11 sale. LONG DUROC FARM, Ellsworth, 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.

Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stilt Boars

the breeding that has won more prizes at big shows last 10 yrs. than any other and made farmers the most money. Shipped on your approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS

Ready for service, immuned, guaranteed, shipped on approval. Write for photographs. STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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



O.L.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book

Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

SHEEP AND GOATS

Pure Swiss Milk Goats

The heavy milkers, win at the pull and at the best shows. All ages for sale fully guaranteed. LEWIS PENDELTON, DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

AUCTIONEERS

Jas. T. McCulloch Livestock Auctioneer, Clay Center, Ks.

Arthur W. Thompson AUCTIONEER, 2300 Harwood Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Homer T. Rule Livestock Auctioneer, Ottawa, Kan.

BOYD NEWCOM LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, 221 BEACON, BLDG., WICHITA, KAN.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING Make \$100 a day. Free catalog tells how. Missouri Auction College, Kansas City 20 years. Largest in world.

R. K. BAIRD, Auctioneer Pure Bred Livestock and Farm Sales. MT. HOPE, KANSAS

how's a respectable landlady to know what's meant these days? Step-ins, undies, teddies and now it's environment!"

'Tis a Motor Age

To those folks who consider the automobile a luxury which thru its appeal to the millions threatens to nip national thrift in the bud and turn us back toward extravagant ways, the addition during the year of 4 million new cars brings fresh doubts as to our sanity and fears for our well-being.

All of the criticism leveled at the automobile by those who look upon it as economically destructive is not disinterested, but some of it is; a good part of it is plain unreasoned and uninformed opinion which is without substantial basis in logic or fact. In the first place, while it might have been so considered when it was younger, the automobile can no longer be regarded, strictly speaking, as a luxury. The luxury use of the automobile of today is largely secondary; it is primarily an instrument of utility, whether in the service of the delicatessen keeper who uses his sedan as a truck or of the housewife who uses it as a vehicle for her bundles gathered on shopping tours, or in the service of the farmer who uses it to cut distances, save time and generally to support a higher living standard.

The automobiles which you see clustered about industrial plants, around rising building structures, and along the roadside where new construction is under way, do not belong to the plant executives, the boss contractors or the road superintendents; they belong to the men in the blue denim shirts, the mechanics and day laborers. They are there because they are the means of transportation which the workers have elected to utilize; rightly or wrongly, extravagantly or wisely, they are being utilized.

But aside from its use value, the automobile has come to be a factor of the first importance in support of the general economic structure. Instead of being the competitor for purchasing power which producers of other goods believe it to be, the automobile is actually a creator of purchasing power, a maker of business for all producers. Common observation teaches us the trade-building value of new enterprise, of new building, of new railroad or highway construction. Similarly, we speak of buying of new equipment by the railroads and increased exports as the "back-logs" of trade. When there is a lull in any of these fields, we feel it in general trade and in farming; when there is no activity in any of them, there is no trade anywhere. The difference between good times and hard times is the difference between full employment of labor and minimum employment of labor. Times are good when there is a job for every man and a man for every job. They are bad when there are more men than jobs. Any industry which gives employment to hundreds of thousands of workers by that fact alone takes a front position in the order of economic importance.

The direct ramifications of the automobile trade touch nearly every important basic industry, they reach to the steel maker, the cotton grower, the lumberman, the rubber planter, the oil producer, the cattleman, the paint manufacturer, the glass blower, the coal miner, and the transportation services. The automobile adds to real estate values, increasing the demand for floor space for show rooms, garages, hotels, restaurants, filling stations and roadside lunch stands. It builds bank balances, adds to insurance funds and has raised up an entirely new system of financing. Think of the thousands of people whose employment is directly dependent upon the automobile! The purchasing power of these people, which but for the automobile would not exist at all, more than makes up for any loss of business to other caterers to the public as a result of the personal economies of individual owners of automobiles.

If the automobile really upset or tended to discourage habits of thrift, with the effect of pauperizing any considerable number of persons in their old age, it would be open to condemnation regardless of its value as a prop to the general economic structure.

Achenbach Bros. Public Sale

40 Polled Shorthorns

Sale at the Achenbach farm joining town on the west,

Washington, Kansas, December 9

A reduction sale that affords an unusual opportunity to the buyer looking for outstanding and valuable females as well as herd bull material. Two great herd bulls, Sir Galahad, X900419 and Grassland Commander X1069099. Two valuable Achenbach herd bulls that are in the sale. The 10 young bulls of serviceable ages in the sale are every one valuable herd bull material and many of them of outstanding merit. It is important that Achenbach Bros. have never listed an inferior or common animal in a sale. For the sale catalog you should write at once to

Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson, Jas. T. McCulloch, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY CATTLE

Registered Jersey Cattle Sale



A ST. LAMBERT foundation, crossed with the best of ISLAND bred bulls, with heavy Register of Merit backing.

On farm half mile from Partridge, 25 miles north of Kingman and 15 southwest of Hutchinson.

Tuesday, December 15

18 bred cows and heifers, part of them now in milk; 1 mature bull, 6 young heifers, 2 young bulls, Tuberculin tested and right in every way, shortage of feed makes this reduction necessary. Tuberculin tested. Love Bros. of Partridge consign part of the offering.

Claud E. Heaton, Partridge, Kan.

Potter & Crofts, Auctioneers. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Kansas Poland China Breeders

Maybe you attended the Kansas National at Wichita last month but like as not you passed up the pig club section "as just some more of that kid stuff." However there was one kid there, John Johns, 17 years old, from Oklahoma, who could show most of you something about pork raising. He exhibited a litter of 17 Poland Chinas which made 4,075 pounds at 180 days old and the cost was low enough to make a good profit. If that litter had been in the hands of a man to whom cost meant nothing, the ton-litter record might have been hung up for Oklahoma. That two tons of pork in 180 days was made on corn, shorts, tankage and pasture.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

25 SPRING BOARS

big with feeding quality. By a son and grandson of The Outpost. Just sold for breeders. D. E. JOHNSON, MACKSVILLE, KAN.

AUSTIN STOCK FARM

40 Sept. pigs for sale with pedigrees. Mostly by Golden Rainbow. Few pairs not related. MILES AUSTIN, BURTON, KANSAS.

Bartford Poland Farm

Sows and gilts for sale bred to Sharp's Liberty Bond a grandson of The Outpost. Also fall pigs either sex. Inspection invited. H. D. Sharp, R. 2, Great Bend, Kan.

See Our Polands

Spring boars and gilts for sale sired by GENERATOR the great son of Liberator. Out of Giant Buster and Liberator dams. R. R. Grunder, Byers, Ka.

DENBO'S MODERN POLANDS new blood for Kans. Resthaven Master son of The Resthaven Pathfinder. Assisted by Mighty Armistice. By Armistice in service. G. V. Denbo, Great Bend, Kansas

65 SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

sired by a son of The Outpost out of Liberator and Revelation dams. Tops for sale. ABNER ZOOK, LARNED, KANSAS

50 FALL PIGS

either sex, sired by Black Seal and out of sows that carry the blood of Liberator, King Cole Fashionable, Sunbeam and other boars. Otto G. Smith, Colony, Ka.

100-SEPT. PIGS-100 for sale, by Pleasant Surprise and Kansas King. Pairs furnished for proper mating. Priced reasonable. Pedigree with each pig. F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kansas.

Wenrich's Big Polands

As big as they grow with quality. Choice spring boars and gilts for sale. H. R. WENRICH, OXFORD, KANSAS

25 SPRING BOARS

good ones sired by a 900 lb. son of Revelation and out of a dam by Liberator. Priced reasonable. W. E. Weidlein, Augusta, Ka.

THE SHOWS ARE OVER

We have shown at ten big state fairs and exhibitions and have won the lion's share of premiums at all of them. Bred sows and boars for sale. H. O. Sheldon, Manager, Oswego, Kansas

Big Oak Farm Polands

Boars of March farrow sired by Pleasant Hill Giant, 2nd Royal Monarch and Sunshine Supreme, priced reasonable. JOS. H. DELEYE, Emmett, Kan.

Topeka and Hutchinson

This is your invitation to visit my Poland China exhibit at the above fairs. Come in and get acquainted. R. A. McELROY, RANDALL, KANSAS.

BOARS—BOARS—BOARS

Some choice, cholera immune, Poland China boars, picked from our spring crop of 50 head, at private sale at reasonable prices. Best of breeding. Write today. H. B. Walter & Son, Bx K-62, Bendona, Ka.

BOARS AND GILTS OF FALL FARROW

sired by Picket's Giant and out of dams by Giant Pathfinder, McGath's Liberator, The Avalanche, Giant Liberator, and Giant Revelation. Priced right. Ray Saylor, Zeandale, Kan.

DO YOU WANT A BOAR?

To close out boars, am pricing them at \$35.00. Everything goes regardless of size, weighing up to 250 lbs. send your order at once. C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan.

OCT. and NOV. STILTS

bred to Perfect Prince, a grandson of Out Post, grand champion of Dickinson Co. Fair 1924. Also fall pigs by him for sale. G. E. Schlesener, Hope, Kan.

CHOICE POLAND SPRING BOARS

Sired by Flashlights Leader by Flashlight, Cleotie Wonder 2nd by Cleotie. Immuned and guaranteed. Priced reasonable. J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, Ka.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU

with anything in the Poland China line. Spring boars, spring gilts and bred sows. Also anything in the Hereford cattle line, bulls, cows and heifers. J. R. Houston, Gem, Kansas

OUR SALE IS OVER

43 head sold at an average of \$45.00 per head. We still have a few of the big type Poland Chinas left. Write us your wants. Geo. Delfelder & Sons, Effingham, Kan.

PEARL'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring boars and gilts of Royal Monarch and Rainbow breeding. ELMER E. PEARL, WAKEENEY, KAN.

Extra Choice March Boar

sired by Kan-Okla Tim, dam by The Leader, son of Cook's Liberty Bond. Bred sow sale Feb. 9th. I. E. KNOX, SOUTH HAVEN, KAN.

Kansas Ayrshire Breeders

Kansas Ayrshire breeders can profit most by the herd test plan inaugurated by the national breed association. This plan is one of the big progressive steps in recent years. Other breed organizations are considering it. It will lead to dairy improvement. It will help the breeder and if a considerable number of them avail themselves of the opportunity which the association offers it will be a big boost for the breed not only in the state but elsewhere. Have you investigated the plan?—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

Kansas Ayrshires

Big, strong, productive, profitable cows suited to Kansas conditions. Four hundred herds already established. Write for full information concerning the merits of the Ayrshires and their adaptability to Kansas conditions.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
12 Center St.
Brandon, Vermont

Hillcrest Ayrshire Farm
foundation stock from South Farms. A. R. backing. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
OTTO B. WILLIAMS, NICKERSON, KAN.

AYRSHIRE TYPE AND PRODUCTION
Revina Robinhood 8th in service. Records made by Cow Testing Assn. Stock for sale.
R. E. BANKS, LARNED, KANSAS.

Barton County Ayrshires
Choice six months old bull out of a heavy producing dam and sired by a Jean Armour bull. Reasonable price.
F. A. GUNN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Young Ayrshire Bulls
sired by a Peter Pan bull, some out of dams with A. R. records up to 14,300 lbs. milk.
ROSCOE C. CHARLES, STAFFORD, KAN.

BULLS—BULLS—BULLS
none better bred. Sired by JERRY FINLSTON ARMOUR. Out of cows with records.
O. M. NORBY, Pratt, Kansas.

INDIANOLA AYRSHIRE FARM
Females trace to Garland Success Grandson of Peter Pan in service. Bulls and heifers for sale.
E. T. Harper, Augusta, Kan.

HIGH PRODUCING AYRSHIRES
headed by a son of HENDERSON DAIRY KING. Stock for sale. Held federal accredited.
E. O. Graper, Eldorado, Kansas.

Coldwater Ayrshires
Ayrshires of the Jean Armour and Howies Dairy King strains. Young bulls for sale.
R. L. LEES, COLDWATER, KANSAS.

Jean Armour Ayrshires
Years of careful buying and mating, have placed our herd at the top. Young bulls for sale. Visit us.
H. L. RINEHART, GREENSBURG, KANSAS.

Campbell's Ayrshires
Best of Jean Armour and Howies Dairy King breeding. Females of different ages and bulls for sale.
ROBT. P. CAMPBELL, ATTICA, KANSAS.

PETER PAN AYRSHIRES
Cows with records up to 500 lbs. Foundation stock from Cossard Deter. Young bulls for sale. Inspection invited.
CLYDE HORN, STAFFORD, KANSAS.

WOOD HULL AYRSHIRES
Foundation stock from the best Eastern herds. All females have records. Win wherever shown. Stock for sale.
A. B. WILLIAMS & SONS, Darlow, Kan.

McCLURE AYRSHIRES
Howies Ringmaster and Jean Armour breeding. Type and production our aim. Visit us.
J. M. McClure, Kingman, Kansas.

Kansas Chester White Breeders

Two years ago an Iowa hog producer decided that hogs would be in good demand, that production would be light for some time to come. He expected the next high point in number of hogs on farms to come in 1927. Will it? Thus far his prediction is running about true to form. Was he caught without hogs when the price swung back and was he scouring the country for brood sows this fall and last fall? He wasn't. He had followed prediction and was prepared. This man has been studying hog market history and he has been able to tell from the last 50 years just about what will happen in the next 10.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

Cole's Chester Whites
We have 6 big husky serviceable boars. One extra good one. Fall boar pigs.
C. H. & LLOYD COLE, North Topeka, Kan.

MARCH AND APRIL BOARS
sired by Blue Grass Model, Blue Grass O. K. and Royal Giant, good, big, growthy boars. Everything immune and guaranteed. Will ship on approval.
Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.

WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPION BOAR
sired our boar, Rival Giant. Offering spring boars and gilts. Can ship over C. R. I. & P. or B. & M. F. A. MASSEY & SONS, Republican City, Neb. Farm in Phillips County, Kansas.

FAIRFIELD AYRSHIRES: Now offering a few young bull calves from Advanced Registry cows. Also a splendid lot of useful quality heifers bred and open from milk record dams. Grand Champion Advanced Registry sires only. Fairfield Farm, Topeka, Kansas.

Jean Armour Ayrshires
We aim to build up one of the best herds to be found in the west and have made a good start. Visitors welcome. Joe B. McCandless, St. John, Ks.

BULL CALVES NEARLY WHITE
by Peshurst Keystone Mischief 30166, his five nearest dams averaging 744 lbs. fat. Also Jenies Oakland King 24169 out of Dam A. R. 9600 M fat 428 two year old. G. J. Bahnmaler, Lecompton, Kan.

Quality Reg. Ayrshires
You are invited to visit our Ayrshire herd any time you are near Onaga. Stock for sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Geo. L. Taylor, Onaga, Ks.

COB CREEK FARM AYRSHIRES
Pioneer herd in Dickinson county and one of the oldest in the state. Ask for prices on foundation stock and young bulls. H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Ks.

SUNRISE FARM AYRSHIRES
For sale—Our 6 yr. herd sire, Kansas White Cloud. Parental brother to Henderson Dairy King. Dam Finlayston Bell Leah, A. R. 14,312 lbs. Price \$125.00. Sunrise Dairy, Valley Falls, Kansas.

VALLEY POINT STOCK FARM
Registered and high grade Ayrshires. Three months old bull calf by B. M.'s Commodore and out of an exceptionally high producing cow. 50 head in the herd. T. J. CHARLES, REPUBLIC, KANSAS.

Ravina Robinhood 5th
heads our herd, comes from the best A. R. ancestors. Our aim is to breed them still better. Few females for sale. A. ABENDSHIEN, TURON, KANSAS.

Willmore Peter Pan 25th
was one of the greatest bulls of the breed. One of his best sons heads our herd. Do you want a calf by him? L. E. PORTER, STAFFORD, KANSAS.

CEDARVALE AYRSHIRE HERD
Peshurst Snow King's granddam produced 1005 lbs. of butter per year. Dam's record at 2 years 576 lbs. fat. For sale one bull.
Fred Wendelburg, Stafford, Kan.

AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS
for sale, with or are daughters of cows with records. Best of breeding.
J. F. MUNSON, BURDICK, KANSAS.

NECOTONGA AYRSHIRE HERD
one mile south of town. Revina Peter Pan 20th in service. Cows of A. R. breeding.
HENRY BARRETT, PRATT, KANSAS.

5 SERVICEABLE BULLS
good ones, Garland Success and Glory Lad blood. Reasonable prices.
JOHN DAGEFORDE, PAOLA, KANSAS

Cows—Heifers and Bulls
for sale that trace to Auchenbrain Kate 4th. The cow with record of 23,000 lbs. milk.
R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS.

REVENA ROBIN
bred by Gossard estate heads our Ayrshires. Our stock wins wherever shown.
E. H. McCandless, St. John, Kansas.

Profitable Ayrshires
Best of breeding, foundation from leading herds. In business to stay. Bull calves coming on.
ALVA DUTTON, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

Ayrshire Cows and Heifers
coming fresh this fall. Priced reasonable.
A. G. BAHNMAIER, Rt. 1, Topeka, Kan.

BOARS AND GILTS
in the sale pavilion, Hiawatha, Kan., Oct. 22. The big winning herd Sedalia, Lincoln, Topeka, Hutchinson again in 1925.
Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan.

M. K. GOODPASTURE'S BOARS
consigned to the Earl Lugenbeel sale Hiawatha, Kan., October 22 are real herd boar material. M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Kan.

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

But it is doubtful if the automobile is open to that charge—in the final analysis the charge against the automobile under this head is that extravagantly inclined people are spending their money for automobiles instead of for other things.

Sport as a Philosophy

A new social organization among many others is The Sportsmanship Brotherhood, of which Matthew Woll, the well-known labor leader, has been chosen president. Mr. Woll in accepting the office states that "in the spirit of sportsmanship lies the best hope for the well-being and happiness of mankind."

This is not precisely the religion of the English philosopher, Bertrand Russell, who is in fact a complete stoic, yet the spirit of sportsmanship is a major element in stoicism. It seems to be acclaimed as a satisfactory religion, however, in Prof. William Ellery Leonard's "Two Lives," published recently and undoubtedly one of the greatest narrative poems in any language. And it was Roosevelt's religion, including his "strenuous life," but hardly his Ananias Club. It was the religion also of the only exclusively male society that perhaps ever existed, that of the Cattle Country of the West from 1865 to 1895.

Business, with such desk mottoes as "Keep Smiling," acknowledges the implications of the sportsmanship philosophy, while still lacking a good deal of being sportsmanlike in rule or practice. The philosophy of sportsmanship is pagan, but the universal horror of the World War paganized a great part of the world. Yet sportsmanship, despite the honor paid to it, and its merits, is not a broad enough basis for a world religion or philosophy, so that Mr. Woll is over-enthusiastic in saying that in its spirit "lies the best hope for the well-being and happiness of mankind."

And sportsmanship has never yet fully been defined—there are some sharp differences of opinion as to what it is, as in the controversies over professionalism and amateurism. In the war one of the disparaging things said of the Germans was that they lacked all sense of sportsmanship. If war, politics, business and life itself are merely a game, sportsmanship might be "the best hope for the well-being and happiness of mankind," but sport lacks considerable of being a complete representation of individual and social life.

Fruit Men Will Meet

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held in Kansas City, Mo., December 8 to 10, in connection with the Central States Horticultural Exposition at Convention Hall. A program may be obtained from James N. Farley, secretary, State House, Topeka.

L. J. Taber Wins Again

L. J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, was elected master of the National Grange recently, at the annual meeting at Sacramento, Calif., for the ensuing two year term. He was first elected to this office at the meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., two years ago, succeeding Sherman J. Lowell of Fredonia, N. Y.

No Divorces in Doniphan

No divorces were granted in Doniphan county for the year ending June 30. Could we say, in reference to this great fruit county, that "an apple a day keeps the divorce court away?"

More Navy Nonsense

While the country is still stunned with the Shenandoah's last catastrophic voyage, someone in Washington has returned bills for the funeral expenses of several of the men killed in the disaster to Lakehurst with the terse notation that no funds are available to pay them.

The bills, of course, must be paid eventually by the Navy. The idea that a great government department, which can find means to pour thousands upon thousands of dollars into so purely political a project as the Shenandoah's last flight, cannot arrange its finances to pay burial bills immediately for 14 men is the usual bureaucratic non-

sense. In this case it merely happens to be not only imbecile but tragic.

Possibly it should prove a signal service to the country, and to the Navy itself, if the Commander-in-Chief concerned himself in this particular case to the extent of looking up the chump who returned these bills and pondering over ways to shock him out of his intellectual paralysis.

He's the Kansas Champ

Fred Waldo Cox, Prescott, is the champion baby beef producer of Kansas, according to fat steer judges at the American Royal. Fred is 11 years old. His steer, 19 months old and a Shorthorn, was champion over all breeds at the club show of Allen and Bourbon county. At the Royal this calf beat all Kansas comers, altho he was second in the interstate competition.

C. Lorimer Cox, 10 years old, Mound City, a cousin of Fred, showed the second prize calf. Both calves were bred by A. Ham & Son, Prescott.

It doesn't take an heir who is inclined that way long to dissipate a fortune.

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

My old Oliver made me say last week that Dan Casement's champion car of steers at the American Royal averaged in weight about 100 pounds. They averaged about 1,100 pounds.

The Solomon Valley Calf Club, Beloit, covered itself with glory at the American Royal week before last. It won in premiums \$112 and it takes good ones to win at the Royal.

C. M. Crews & Son, livestock and general auctioneers, are now located in their new office at 506 Kansas Avenue. It is the first stairs south of the new Capital Hotel. Col. Crews is a veteran livestock auctioneer in eastern Kansas and his son Charles Jr. is considered one of the most capable young auctioneers anywhere and as a firm they are busy every day, sometimes associated together on a big sale and very often each has a sale somewhere in their big territory.

The Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, owners of Golden Rainbow, the sensational junior yearling at Topeka and Hutchinson this fall are going to hold a bred sow sale Feb. 11. Right now they have a few boars by their grand champion, 1925 Golden Rainbow that were farrowed the latter part of March and weighed 250 pounds each. They are for sale. Those who know consider the Long Duroc farm the home of some of the best herd sows in the country and their grand champion Golden Rainbow is one of the most popular boars I ever saw.

E. A. Cory, Concordia, has claimed April 21 as the date of the annual meeting of the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders association and will shortly get out a letter to those who might be interested in consigning some Shorthorns to the sale for that date. The fall sale was passed because there did not seem to be cattle enough available to make a good sale. If you are interested in this sale, as a consignee you should write to Mr. Cory at once and tell him what you have. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion at Concordia as usual.

Achenbach Bros. Polled Shorthorn sale is next Wednesday Dec. 9, and they are selling 40 cattle that are of very popular breeding and splendid individuality. The farm joins town and you better be there. Washington is about 30 miles north of Clay Center, about the same distance from Fairbury, Neb., and about 50 miles northeast of Concordia. At present the roads all over that country are in great shape. You will find a sale catalog waiting for you in the big sale tent when you get there if you have not already asked to have one mailed to you.

Joseph H. Deleye, Emmett, who has carried a card in the Poland China section in the Mail and Breeze this fall writes me he has had very satisfactory results from it. Here is a part of his letter. "I got lots of good out of my ad in the Mail and Breeze. Some of them went out on mail orders and many to farmers near me and all at an average of \$30." Mr. Deleye feels proud of the fact that H. B. Walter & Sons, breeders of Poland Chinas of national reputation included a sow produced in his herd in their 1925 show herd that won first in aged sow class and grand championship at both Topeka and Hutchinson. Mr. Deleye is going to sell bred sows and gilts in a big sale at his farm Feb. 2.

J. A. Engle, Talmage, will practically disperse his herd of pure bred Holsteins in a public sale Dec. 16. That is, he is only keeping a heifer or two out of the several best families in his herd. The offering is a fine lot of cows and heifers with splendid cow testing association records that are really very good and the entire herd is of splendid breeding and all are good individuals. Mr. Engle has made money with this herd and two or three years ago he made a sale in which he closed out his older pure breeds and all his grades and kept a string of very fine young heifers and cows and this herd has really made a fine showing as a member of the Dickinson county cow testing association. The sale is Dec. 16 and you still have time to get the sale catalog if you write at once. Talmage is about 12 miles northwest of Abilene.

While there is often plenty of rivalry existing in the breeding of pure bred livestock I am sure most of this disappears when a successful breeder buys a good sire to head his herd. I have talked to a number of Shorthorn breeders recently that had inspected S. B. Amcoats' new herd bull



and every one of them declare him a wonderful calf and acted as if they were really proud that so good a buy was to head Mr. Amcoats's great herd of Shorthorns at Clay Center. Mr. Amcoats purchased him of the Allen Cattle Company, Colorado Springs, in September. He will be 2 years old in January and is a beautiful roan. He was sired by Richland Conquerer who was a son of Sterling Supreme. His dam is of Cumberland breeding. Last Friday I visited the Amcoats farm and had the pleasure of seeing this magnificent bull that is to head the very choice and popular Amcoats herd. It has developed since he came to Kansas that several other breeders had their eye on this bull.

LIVESTOCK NEWS By Jesse R. Johnson 463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

Clarence Kingery, Earl Gregg and James Gibson, all of Garber composed the Oklahoma stock judging team at Kansas City Royal and Chicago International this year. They were the winning team at both shows. The boys are making the entire trip in a Ford car.

J. B. Dossier, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Jetmore, reports the sale of a young bull to H. D. Sharp, the Poland China breeder of Great Bend. The calf was sired by White King, a son of Roan Englishman, a great bull heading one of the best herds in Wisconsin. On the dam's side it traces close to Whitehall Sultan which is a guarantee of good beef conformation.

H. D. Sharp, proprietor of the Bartford Poland China farm located near Great Bend, writes a very interesting letter, among other matters discussed is the general improved demand for good Polands. He says he only has two boars left for sale and that he is breeding a fine lot of sows and gilts for the trade. He is using Sharps Liberty Bond, a grandson of The Outpost. Fall pigs are doing well.

The good Shorthorn sale made by Fred Abildgaard & Sons of Winfield followed by their heavy winnings on pure bred steers at the Kansas National has done much to stimulate interest in the great herd owned by this firm. They write of prospective bull sales and say they still have some real herd bull prospects and females of the double deck sort, that is, that pay dividends either at the fall or on the block.

Also the weather was unfavorable the F. M. Pickrell registered Ayrshire sale was very well attended and quite satisfactory prices received. H. B. Stanhope of Reece topped the sale paying \$150.00 for the mature cow Dorothy Rose. W. H. Filck of Larned was the heaviest buyer, taking several head. W. J. Waldorf, an Ayrshire breeder of Eldorado was a bidder and bought a few head. Floyd Reginer of Clyde bought No. 4 for \$130. The mature cows averaged \$109.50; open heifers and heifer calves averaged about \$60.00. H. D. Williams of Augusta bought several heifers at a bargain.

Geo. B. Appleman and his neighbors held a sale of registered Holstein cattle in Wichita Nov. 24-25. It was a big event and brought out the best buyers from many parts of Kansas and Oklahoma. The top price paid was \$600 for the heifer Lady Jessie Homestead; she was bought by C. E. Griffith of Big Cabin, Okla. The Appleman females not including baby calves, made a general average of \$304.35. This included the herd bull King Genista Homestead owned jointly by the Applemans and Mark Abildgaard. He went to R. W. Dewell, Florence, Kansas for \$260. Six heifer calves in the Appleman consignment averaged \$90.00 per head and eleven baby bulls over \$82.00 per head. A dozen head went to Oklahoma, one to Missouri; the rest stayed in Kansas. Among the best

buyers were Delauney & Jarvis, Winfield, Kan., and L. M. Caton also of Winfield, Mr. Caton buying over \$2,500.00 worth. William Gulch, Olathe, Kan., took a pair of heifers at \$300. Mark Abildgaard sold one cow for \$500. She went to Mr. Caton. Other consignments did not average as high as Mr. Appleman's due to the fact that he was dispersing his entire herd but prices received thruout the sale were very satisfactory and indicate a big revival in the Holstein business, the entire receipts of the sale were over \$20,000.00.

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, Stafford, Kan. Jan. 19—Western National, Denver, Colo. W. A. Cochel, Sale Manager, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 3—O. A. McKenzie, Wayne, Kan. March 23—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Manhattan, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan. March 24—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Wichita, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan. April 21—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale manager.

Jersey Cattle

Dec. 15—Claud E. Heaton and Love Bros., Partridge, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Dec. 16—J. A. Engle, Talmage, Kan. Poland China Hogs Feb. 2—Jos. H. Deleye, Emmett, Kan. Feb. 3—O. A. McKenzie, Wayne, Kan. Feb. 9—T. E. Knox, So. Haven and F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan. Feb. 18—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan. Chester-White Hogs Feb. 25—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Jan. 15—Herb. J. Barr, Larned, 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—Breeden & Axtell, Great Bend, Ks. Feb. 11—Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, Kan. Feb. 12—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan. Feb. 15—Chas. E. Johnson, Macksville, Kan. Feb. 16—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. Feb. 18—Fred and Henry Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Kan. Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan. March 10—A. F. Kiser, Geneseo, Kan. March 10—Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan. March 17—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

* THE FAIRFIELD-BANCH * Immune, Reg. Spotted Polands, Boars, Gilts, Sows. Champion, Grandchampion and Reservechampion blood lines, at prices worth your consideration. Al. M. Knopp, Chapman, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS \$25 to \$30. Open gilts, \$20 to \$30, bred gilts \$35. Bred sows \$45 to \$50. Big type Spotted blood lines. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kan.

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.

Kansas Red Polled Cattle Breeders

Dual purpose cattle are admirably adapted to general farming conditions because they permit wider diversification. The cows provide a dairy project and the calves a beef making project. On most such places more unmerchandise feed is produced than the dairy herd can consume. To increase the milk cow population would require more time than could be spared from other work. But Red Polls provide a market for that excess feed by producing beef making calves. Explain this fact when you make sales talks. —M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

ECHO HILL FARM For sale choice young Red Polled bulls, from calves up. Best of breeding. C. H. & Jennie Cassidy, Rt. 5, Emporia, Kansas

RED POLLED BULLS registered and richly bred. Out of cows that produce lots of milk and have beef type. GEO. HAAS & SON, LYONS, KAN.

COBURN HERD FARM Est. 35 years. 125 in herd. Bulls from calves to serviceable age, bred and open heifers. M. Groenmiller, Pomona, Kan.

RUBY'S RED POLLS for sale choice young bulls out of good dams coming from A. R. ancestors. A. E. RUBY, FREEPORT, KAN.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM Heavy milk production. Top bull in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale. HALLOREN & GAMBILL, Ottawa, Kan.

Look—14 Young Cows and Heifers tops of herd "Springdale" type and quality sired by six different sires of Merit and bred to a Graff bred sire. T. G. McKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

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Chas. Morrison & Son A fine lot of bull calves for sale, real herd headers. For prices and descriptions address Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

City View Farm Herd Very choice two year old heifers bred to freshen this fall. Also young bulls from four to 12 months old. Come and see my herd. O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Ks.

WABONSA DELLS Home of Country Boy, our international prize winner. Some nice young bulls for sale from World's record ancestry. Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, and Topeka, Ks.

W. E. Ross & Son—Red Polls Some spring calves, bulls and heifers and a few cows. Address W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kansas.

Our Morrison Bred Bull Monarch, has sired for us a fine spring crop of young bulls and heifers. Prices very moderate. Address GATES BROS., KENSINGTON, KANSAS

OLIVE BRANCH RED POLLS Headed by Elgin Model of Springdale 41484. Some cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable. Write J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan., Morris Co.

WESTERN STAR STOCK FARM Owner of foundation stock of 20th Century Stock Farm sold out at present, will continue to breed the same high class cattle. Inquiries and visitors welcomed. NORMAN FLORA, QUINTER, KAN.

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders

The sons of Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, were two. At least two of them went to the recent Wichita show. Woody and Reeve showed six calves in the baby beef division, took the first five places in the singles and second in the county group in which all breeds competed. In the open class their junior calf was first over breeders' and college steers; their senior yearling was second and they took third, fourth and fifth in the junior yearling class. Yes, the steers were Shorthorns, the two best of which were bred and raised on the Abildgaard farm. The boys are members of the Cowley County Calf Club.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

ALFALFA LEAF SHORTHORNS best of Scotch blood. For sale our herd bull Maxwellton Mandolin 755655. Also young bulls and females. John Regier, Whitewater, Kan.

Stanley Shorthorns Scotch blood and type, with plenty of milk production. Secret Robin in service. Visit our herd. MISS M. V. STANLEY, ANTHONY, KAN.

Homer Creek Stock Farm Shorthorns and Durocs, Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls and females for sale. CLAUDE LOVETT, NEAL, KANSAS.

SPRING CREEK SHORTHORNS headed by Prince Collynie and Collynie's Choice. We breed for milk as well as beef and have improved the herd by the continuous use of good bulls. Thos. Murphy & Sons, Corbin (Sumner Co.), Kan.

Village Park Baron by Imp. Gainford Rothes Prince, in service. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. HARRISON BROOKOVER, Eureka, Kan.

NINNESCAH VALLEY SHORTHORNS 140 in herd, Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls from calves up to serviceable age; also females. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

EDWARDS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE Willdon Place Farms, Burdett, Kansas. Willtonga Farms, Route 4, Tonganoxie, Kansas. W. C. Edwards, 310 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Valley View Farm Shorthorns For sale, a few choice young bulls roans and roans. Also pair of fine roan heifers out of heavy milking dams. Fred Abildgaard & Sons, Winfield, Kansas.

Shorthorn Females for sale: Cows and heifers, bred and recorded. Combination of blood and milk. H. M. WIBLE, CORBIN, KANSAS

WOHLSCHLEGEL SHORTHORNS 50 breeding cows mostly Scotch, many Imp. Imp. Bapton Dams in service. Bulls and heifers for sale. D. WOHLSCHEGEL & SONS, Harper, Kan.

Imp. Bapton Corporal the undefeated Grand Champ, now heads our herd, sire of more champs than any other Imp. bull. Josiah Jones, Augusta, Ks.

DOSSER'S MILKING SHORTHORNS headed by Bonvue Lee Oxford, out of official record dam. We have R. M. cows, granddaughters of General Clay. Bulls for sale. J. B. DOSSER, Jetmore, Kan.

ROBISON'S SCOTCH SHORTHORNS 75 head in herd, more than one third imported. Choice young bulls and females for sale. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.

Cloverdale Stock Farm Herd headed by Divide Renown 1142894 by Meteor 820949. Good young bulls for sale. OTTO B. WENRICH, OXFORD, KAN.

BAPTON BONDSMAN son of Imp. Bapton Corporal heads our herd, mating him with Scotch cows. 2 roan bulls for sale, 1 out of Imp. Tibbican Beauty 8th. J. F. Birkenbaugh, Basil, Kansas.

Willow Brook Shorthorns Young bulls for sale. Best of Scotch blood. Roans and whites. See them. G. C. BRAND & SON, BASIL, KANSAS

Young Bulls For Sale calves up to serviceable age, sired by Proud Marshall. Also cows and heifers. E. J. HAURY, HALSTEAD, KANSAS

LANCASTER ADMIRAL for sale, he is two years old, all Scotch, bred by Blumont farms. Excellent breeder. Winner at Wichita as Jr. calf. A. W. JACOB, Valley Center, Kan.

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Conard Stock Farm Shorthorns headed by A 2400 lb. roan grandson of Cumberland Type. Bulls and females for sale. 12 miles S. E. town, Elmer Conard, Rush Center, Kan.

Myhoma Shorthorn Farm Rodney Clipper by IMP. RODNEY and out of A Cruickshank cow in service. Stock for sale. F. H. OLDENETEL, HAVEN, KAN.

MAXWALTON LAMLASH IN SERVICE Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sire Maxwellton Ladies Dam: Maxwellton Lavender 25th by Rodney. 2nd dam by Maxwellton Renown. Next breeders: Willis, Duthie, Bruce & Cruickshank. McIlrath Bros., Kingman, Ks.

Cedarlawn Shorthorns Four nice bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Straight Scotch and out of our best families. Write for descriptions and prices. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KS.

TOMSON SHORTHORNS Our large herd offers good opportunity for selection. Herd sires in use, Marshall's Crown and Marauder. Write us your wants. Tomson Bros., either Wakarusa or Dover, Kan.

ELMHURST FARM SHORTHORNS Fancy Marshall by Marshall's Crown in service. Something always for sale. Federal accredited. Shorthorns of merit worth the money. W. J. Sayre & Son, R. 8, Manhattan, Kan.

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1876 — Salt Creek Valley — 1925 Shorthorns, oldest herd in the state. A great bargain in a fully guaranteed herd bull that has won all over central Kansas. E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Ks.

COCHRAN'S DUAL PURPOSE Shorthorns. 500 in the herd, choice Rose of Sharon cows, heifers and bulls. Reds, Roans and White. Bred for milk and beef. Write. C. G. Cochran & Sons, Plainville, Kansas

ERORA FARM is offering for sale Erora Lavender 1st in class Junior and Grand Champion at the Gove Co. and Hays, Kan. Fairs. Sire, Marshall Lavender by Village Marshall. EZRA WOLF, QUINTER, KAN.

Sleepy Hollow Milking Shorthorns We offer a few choice females and choice bull calves, May & Otis breeding. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Bargain in a Herd Bull must change bulls and offer my present herd bull for sale. Also some cows and heifers. J. P. SPRINGER, GARRISON, KAN.

CHOICE YOUNG SCOTCH BULLS No public sale this fall but we offer some very choice young bulls at private sale. R. W. DOLE, ALMENA, KAN.

YOUNG BULLS We offer some very choice young bulls 6 to 9 months old, by our senior herd sire Mr. Marshall. T. F. BOTTOM, SOLDIER, KANSAS

RIVERDALE HERD SHORTHORNS A pure Scotch herd, Lovely, Marr Missis, Queen of Beauty, Marigold and other choice families. Herd headed by Riverdale Stamp by Imp. Rosewood Stamp. D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kansas

YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS for sale, Ashbourne Supreme, by Supreme Certificate and out of Supreme, the great show cow heads our herd. Write for prices. H. D. Atkinson & Sons, Almema, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORNS Our Bulls All Sold But we have some nice cows and heifers for sale and registered Poland China boars. T. M. WILSON & SON, LEBANON, KS.

Red Ranch Polled Shorthorns We offer nice young bulls, six to 10 months old by Village Sultan by Ceremonius Sultan. R. L. TAYLOR & SON, Smith Center, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls We offer young bulls from calves up to yearlings. Choice breeding and good individuals. Write to WM. M. KELLY & SON, Lebanon, Kan.

SHEARD'S POLLED SHORTHORNS Write for description, breeding and prices on what you are interested in. Will have some choice young bulls ready for service soon. D. S. Sheard, Esbon, Jewell Co., Kansas

SCOTCH AND TRUE SULTAN breeding never offered before. We offer 42 head, cows bred to Scotch bull and open heifers. A recognized strong herd of Polled Shorthorns. Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kansas

Polled Shorthorn Bull Calves We have about 15 choice polled bull calves sired by Double Sultan that we offer for sale. Write for prices. J. G. HIXSON, WAKEENEY, KANSAS

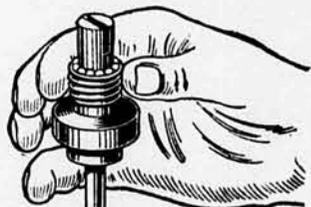
Fisher Polled Shorthorns Red, whites and roans, bulls and heifers, few cows. 60 head in herd. J. C. FISHER & SON, St. John, Kansas

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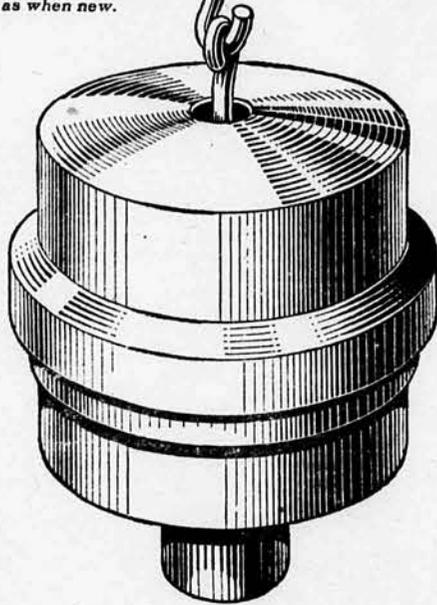


Don't Pay for 4 months

Our Government Bureau in Bulletin 201 says: "A perfectly balanced bowl is necessary for perfect skimming."



The Imported Belgian Melotte Cream Separator with the suspended Self-Balancing Bowl is strikingly and absolutely different from any other separator on the American market. Patents keep it so. It is the one separator that skims as perfectly after ten or twenty years of service as when new.



We will send an imported Belgian Melotte Cream Separator with Self-Balancing Bowl direct to your farm and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. We make this offer because we know there is no other separator in the world equal to the Melotte and we want to prove it to you. We want you to see the only separator with a suspended self-balancing bowl—a bowl which positively cannot get out of balance.

You may have a 30 day free trial. At the end of that time you can make up your mind whether you want to keep the separator or send it back at our expense. Use it just as if it were your own machine. Put it to every possible test. Compare it with any or all others. The Melotte is easy to keep clean and sanitary because it has only one-half the tinware of other separators. Turns so easily that bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless brake is applied. No other separator has or needs a brake.

Exactly Why the Melotte Skims Best Nothing Else Like It

The bowl of the Melotte is different from the bowl of all other separators. There is no bowl anything like it. Look at the picture. You will see that the Melotte bowl is suspended on a hook from a single ball bearing.

The Melotte bowl hangs just as a plumb bob and spins around on its own center of gravity. It is self-balancing. It is always in perfect balance. It cannot vibrate even if you leave out part or all of the discs. That is why the Melotte is the greatest skimmer ever made—a perfect skimmer the first day you run it; a perfect skimmer 10 or 20 years later.

The whole secret of perfect skimming is perfect balance. Almost any separator will do a good job of skimming when it is new and in balance. No separator can skim perfectly when it is out of balance. No hand-balanced bowl can remain in balance because it must be "balanced" by adding or taking away solder. It is never quite so good today as it was yesterday because the bearings and solder have worn a little bit more. There is more looseness and vibration. The cream more and more remixes with the milk. The greater the vibration, the greater the cream loss. Only a tiny waste at first but a little more every day until finally by the time you decide to send the bowl to be rebalanced, the loss is enormous.

In all the history of the Melotte Cream Separator there has never been a bowl returned to the factory to be rebalanced. Never!

Write-Mail Coupon for Melotte Catalog and Free Trial Offer

To get the greatest cream profits you should find out about the Melotte. You buy and raise cattle, feed them, build a barn to put them in, and spend long hours night and morning caring for them. So, when there is a separator which is better than any other separator, why not get the full story of the wonderful Melotte immediately? If you are using a hand-balanced separator which has not been rebalanced for 3 years, you are losing enough cream to pay for the Melotte in one year and we can prove it. Mail free coupon for free catalog and special offers today.

THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR, H.B. BABSON, U.S. Mgr.
19th St. and California Ave., Dept. 29-89, Chicago, Ill.



The Melotte Separator H. B. Babson, Mgr.
2843 West 19th Street Dept. 29-89, Chicago, Ill.
2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.

Without cost to me or obligation in any way, please send me the Melotte catalog which tells the full story of this wonderful separator and M. Jules Melotte, its inventor and your offer of "Don't Pay for 4 Months."

Name.....
(Print name and address plainly)

Post Office.....

County..... State.....

How many cows do you milk?.....

Milking Machine Yes, we have a milker which is bound to interest you—Melotte quality—reasonably priced—terms. Check here if interested