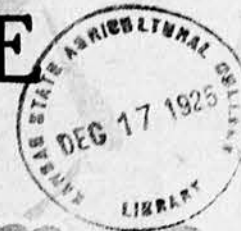


57

KANSAS FARMER

AND
MAIL & BREEZE



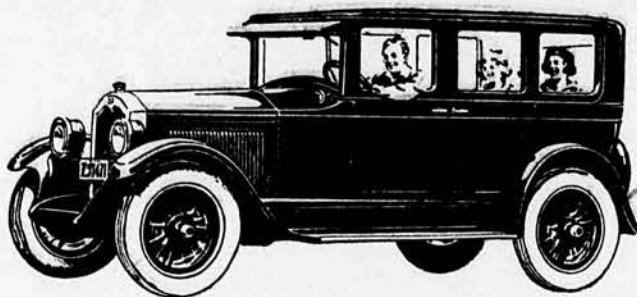
Christmas

Volume 63, Number 51

December 19, 1925

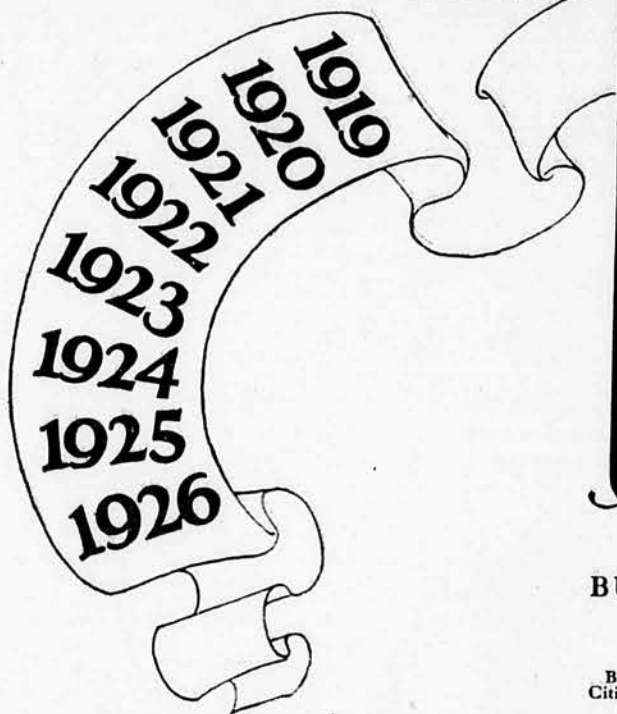


A Modern Madonna
Drawn by J. Ward Lockwood



First

Place for Eight Consecutive Years



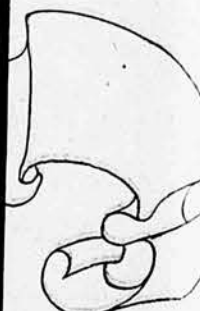
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Kansas System Makes the Most Beef From an Acre of Feed

By M. N. Beeler

THE Kansas system of beef production aims right at the consumer's middle. It is delicately adjusted to his requirements and to the farmer's necessity for maximum returns from a safe venture. It is a product of the times.

A few of the skillful beef makers have adapted their production programs to its specifications. They're not making the best beef possible, but the best beef practicable under present economic conditions.

The Kansas system is designed to make meat that will be acceptable to the consumer and at the same time enable the producer to remain in the business. It involves a continuous program, preferably a cow herd for producing steers; feeding

specification which Doctor McCampbell emphasizes. Row crops produced on the Meade county ranch are used for maintaining the cow herd. Those on the Adams Ranch are marketed thru the calves.

About May 1, they go on grass with no other feed. By midsummer they are placed on full feed. In 90 to 100 days they go to market weighing around 1,000 pounds or a little more. This system produces a maximum of beef for an acre of feed crops. It provides a continuous money making project.

Experimental cattle handled under the Kansas system at the college show comparative results. The first fall weight of calves averaged 451.73 pounds. On a winter ration of 24.38 pounds cane silage, 2 pounds alfalfa, 0.91 pound cottonseed cake and 4.69 pounds corn to the head daily they averaged 314.23 pounds gain. They were on grass alone from about May 1 to August 1, when they were put on full feed on pasture. They went to market November 1, with 90 days of full feeding at an average weight of 1,099.4 pounds.

Another bunch of calves which were roughed thru the winter made a gain of 130 pounds during the winter at a cost of \$15.23 a hundred pounds. Those which were well wintered made their 314.23 pounds gain for a total of \$23.70 a head. The second lot of calves were full-fed all summer, yet they weighed only 41 pounds more than the calves handled under the Kansas system which were on full feed only half the time. The two lots sold for the same price.

The Kansas system will not produce as good beef as a longer period of heavy feeding. The carcasses will not be so well marbled, but does the consumer require or will he buy better beef? Apparently he does not and will not. Even if he likes the well-finished carcass he will not pay a price in preference to it that will justify its production. That explains why the Kansas system came into existence.

What happens to the man who produces prime beef regardless

is illustrated by a little production and marketing experience indulged in by the college and the Adams Ranch. The college had a load of cattle that had been full-fed for 11 months. The packing house called it as good a load as it ever had bought. They were made right, well covered, smooth and high in quality. They were as good inside as they had appeared on the hoof. They were toothsome marbled and as good as money could buy. They brought \$13.50 a hundredweight.

At the same time the Adams ranch had a load of their Kansas system cattle on the Kansas City market. They had been "wintered well" but not elaborately, grassed during the early part of the season and full fed for 90 days. They were good to look at, well-finished and about as attractive when they were undressed as the experimental cattle were. But they were not so well marbled. They sold for \$13. In other words, eight months more of full feeding had made the college cattle only 50 cents a hundred better than the Adams cattle in the eyes of the packer buyer as he saw them in the yards. And the ultimate consumer liked the beef made by the Kansas system practically as well as he did that produced by the longer feeding period. In fact he objected mildly to the excess fat in the college cattle carcasses.

The important consideration in connection with the Kansas system, Doctor McCampbell indicates, is that such good beef can be produced under it. Feeders have demonstrated its money-making practicability. It provides a continuous market for grass, hay, row crops and silage. If the farm produces grain it will provide a profitable outlet for that too, but many of the grass farms are not adapted to corn production.

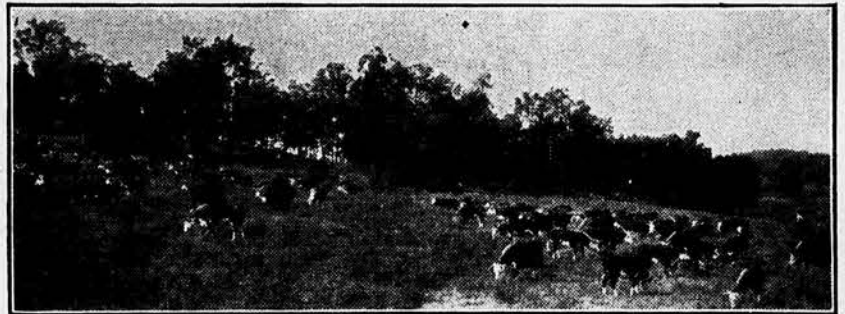
Here's the Recipe

- 1—Continuous operation is necessary for a permanently profitable project.
- 2—Feed young cattle. They will give better account of the feed they consume than older cattle.
- 3—Winter the calves well. They should make 200 to 300 pounds on roughage and a little grain.
- 4—Give them grass alone during spring and early summer. That will afford maximum returns for pasture.
- 5—A fall full-feed of 90 to 100 days will give them enough finish to sell advantageously.

young cattle; taking the calves at weaning time and wintering them, mostly on roughage, so they will put on 200 to 300 pounds by grass time; pasturing during the spring and early summer; a short feed of 90 to 100 days beginning July 20 to August 20.

Among the Kansas beef makers who are following this system are the Adams Ranch and W. J. Tod, Maple Hill, and A. P. Fielding, Manhattan. Others thruout the valley regions and the Flint Hills sections are using the same methods.

The Adams Ranch plan as explained by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State Agricultural College, will illustrate the Kansas system. The beef cattle nursery is the XI Ranch at Meade. Calves are brought up to Maple Hill in the fall at weaning time and placed on a low-land, orchard grass pasture. They are wintered well, and that is the



The Kansas Plan for Making Beef Offers a Market for Grassland Products, and Vast Quantities of Rough Feeds, Too Bulky for Commerce Channels Until They Have Been Refined by Livestock

Will We Over Produce in Poultry?

By Philander Grayson

FARM carpenters are busy these days. Poultry yards are a-clutter with their tools and materials. Hen housing conditions are about to be relieved. Prof. Loyal F. Payne, Kansas State Agricultural College, avers that a trip along any highway will reveal great activity in poultry house construction.

Interest in chickens doesn't seem to abate to any extent. Hens relieved farm financial stress during the late depression. Wheat growers, cattle tenders, pork makers, embraced them as the shipwrecked brother grabs a broken spar. Maybe bid-dy didn't thaw frozen credits, but she fed the stoker while he was kindling a fire under the national farm affliction. Hen keeping became a temporary measure of relief, and then by demonstrated efficiency entwined itself into the general scheme of production. Bankers, bakers, candlestick makers, college professors and others advocated chickens as an anchor to windward in time of financial squalls and wheat crop failure. County agents went up and down the land administering to amateur poultrymen. Better housing, better feeding and increased production resulted.

Then John W. Gloom stepped into the middle of the highway and issued his famous traffic injunction. "Yer speedin' to destruction. Over-production ditch and slippery road just ahead!" he counseled. That was along in 1921 and the two years following. But John W. reckoned not with the gullets of an egg-loving public. Said public engulfed not only the eggs which entered commercial channels but those which remained at home and thru metamorphosis became feather-encased Sunday dinners.

Dire predictions of over-production again have arisen. They may be fulfilled this time. But maybe they won't. Let's see what has happened the last five years in particular and during the last 45 years in general.

Roy C. Potts, chief of the division of dairy and poultry products for the

United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, supplies some thoughts from the national aspects of the question. Mr. Potts resorted to statistics in making a comparison of the increase in poultry, other livestock and human population from 1880 to 1920. During that period the population of the United States increased from 50 to more than 100 millions. Poultry increased from 127 to nearly 325 millions. The relative percentage increases are 100 to 150. From 1900 to 1920 the rate of increase of poultry and human population was nearly equal. From 1890 to 1920 the number of sheep and beef cattle decreased while swine increased less than 6 per cent.

Mr. Potts found that the total meat consumption per capita, not including poultry, from 1907 to 1917 was downward from 167.4 pounds to 130.9. Since 1917 it has risen to 167. Pork consumption from 1907 to 1923 increased from 78.4 to 90.8 pounds per capita, but dropped again in 1924 to 88.8.

Statistics on poultry products consumption are not so complete as they are for other animal products, but production figures will do as well

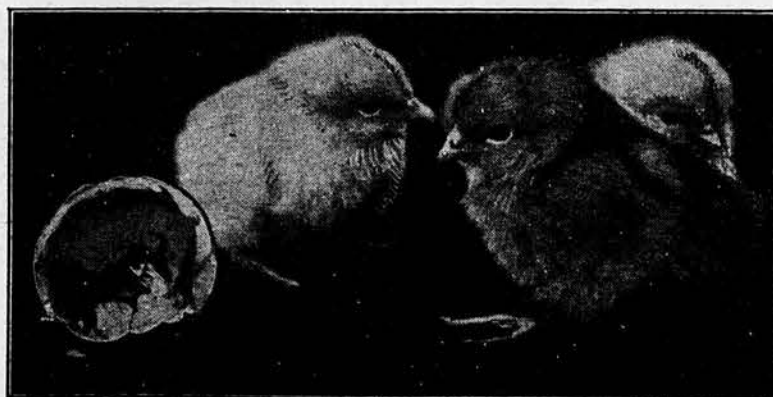
in view of the fact that amounts produced indicate essentially amounts consumed.

Mr. Potts found 474,700,000 chickens and 1,647,040,000 dozen eggs produced in 1920. With this as a basis he figured the production of chickens in 1921 to be 115.8 per cent of 1920, that of 1922 to be 122, that of 1923 to be 136.6 and of 1924 to be 142.9 per cent. Egg production showed increases of 14.6, 19.7, 32.1 and 19.5 per cent for the respective years. There you have it. Right thru the period when John W. Gloom was warning, chicken production increased 43 per cent and egg production 20 per cent. In view of the fact that eggs were 4 cents a dozen higher during this last summer than they were during the corresponding months a year ago, it is evident that over-production has not overtaken the demand. It may, and John W. might have been right from the basis on which he was figuring. Undoubtedly if consumption stood still and production increased, chicken raisers would come to grief. But consumption seems to be keeping step. Population is increasing, folks are eating more poultry products and hens, altho they are working more days in the year and farmers are taking better care of their eggs, are not able to

meet the demand to the extent of keeping prices down. Witness the experience of a Topeka housewife who had been paying 43 cents for eggs. Over night the price jumped a dime. That, explains the poultry specialist, was merely a seasonal fluctuation. Mebbe so, but the price fluctuated up instead of down. And it was quite a "fluct" if you take the opinion of the struggling egg buyer. Seasonal variations do not mean anything in particular unless the tendency is ever upward.

The situation in Kansas is rendered local in view of the fact that poultry and eggs are national products. But a comparison of the increases in production would be interesting. Unfor-

(Continued on Page 21)



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AN INTERESTING question is, what effect will the development of busses have on passenger transportation? Will the busses supplant railroad passenger cars or will they merely add more traffic? Undoubtedly the busses have seriously affected local passenger traffic. The railroads are worried about the falling off in the number of passengers carried, but so far busses have not affected the long hauls and probably will not do so, altho with the building of hard-surfaced roads the radius of the busses will be greatly extended.

Not only does the United States lead all the countries of the world in the number of automobiles and auto busses, but American made busses are largely supplying the foreign countries so far as they are going into the bus business. There are about 2,000 busses in use in Canada. Practically all the bus chassis are imported from the United States, but most of the bodies are made in Canada. It is not likely, however, that the bus business ever will attain to the relative importance in Canada that it already has attained in the United States, for the reason that on account of the extreme cold and heavy snowfall bus transportation is nearly impossible a good deal of the time between December and April. Consolidated schools in the prairie provinces of Canada, however, call for a good many busses and during the summer months sight-seeing companies thruout Canada use a great many.

Busses have not made much headway in a good many of the South American countries. In Ecuador, for example, there are only 20 busses in the entire country and half of them are operated in the city of Guayaquil. There are no good roads in this South American country. The few busses there are mostly imported from the United States. There are only 25 busses in use in the Central American republic of Costa Rica and only 16 in Salvador. Fifty-four thousand busses are in use in France and most of them are manufactured in that country.

In New Zealand the busses have become active competitors of steam railroads and electric lines. In some parts of the country the Government railroads are utilizing busses as feeders to the railroads. Private companies usually buy American made busses. In Sweden the motor bus traffic is rapidly increasing and is encouraged by the Government. On June 1, of this year, there were more than 1,000 bus lines in operation in Sweden, nearly all privately owned and operating approximately 2,500 busses. Nearly 90 per cent of the busses used in Sweden are manufactured in America.

Rubber Question is Important

THERE are more automobiles used in the United States than in all the rest of the world combined, and that means we consume more rubber than all the rest of the world. As Great Britain has heretofore controlled the rubber trade this becomes a matter of vital importance to the United States. Recently the price of rubber shot up until it affected the price of tires tremendously and this in turn has had the effect of making our Agricultural Department get busy experimenting on the growth of rubber trees and the making of substitutes for rubber. Rubber trees grow readily in the Philippines and the industry might be greatly developed there. I make the prediction that within 10 years the United States will not be dependent on any other country for the rubber needed in our business.

They Have Too Much Money

THAT is an interesting story of an old man and his wife in Oklahoma who toiled and saved thru almost an entire lifetime and never had more than a few dollars ahead. They raised quite a family and it always was a puzzle how they could manage to feed and clothe them on about half of what seemed to be the minimum. Saving and scrimping became second nature with both of them. They worried about how they would get along when they would become so old that they couldn't work any more. Then the oil drillers came and within a month or two struck a gusher. Money began to roll in; more money than the old man and woman ever had imagined could come to anybody, more than they supposed there was in the whole world. Their income mounted up to nearly \$700 a day. About \$30 an hour; 50 cents a minute whether they were awake or asleep. Why, the time was when they would have considered 50 cents

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

a day a pretty good income, and now they were getting that much every minute.

They moved away from the farm and bought a house in town. At first the novelty of having more money than they knew how to spend sort of thrilled them, but that wore off and they were not happy. A lot of people were trying to sell them things they didn't want. The old saving habit had become part of their very being. It was painful simply to throw money away; they simply couldn't do it. They really are getting very little more satisfaction out of life than when they had to pinch every cent and plan how they could get thru the winter and keep the children just moderately dressed with old clothes and patches. The more one thinks it over the more sensible seems that prayer of the Hebrew king, "Give me neither poverty nor riches."

Truthful and the Yaller Jackets

I WAS speakin'," said Truthful James, "of the experience of Ob Larkins in plowin' thru stumps, but didn't mention his experience with yaller jackets. I asked him one day what he considered his most painful experience with them pesky insects and he bit off a chew of plug tobacco and looked at the sky for some time, reflectin' as it were, and then said: 'Well, I consider that my most excitin' and also painful experience with yaller jackets happened when I was plowin' in that same clearin' along in the fall of '59.

"I hed the three yoke of oxen and they was pullin' along nice and steady when the pint of the plow struck a half rotten stump where a yaller jacket hed established her happy home. I don't know, of course, whether that female yaller jacket was the mother of all the other yaller jackets that there was there, or whether she was runnin' a boardin' house or an orphan asylum for young yaller jackets whose parents had been called away by untimely death, but I will say that if she was the mother of all the other yaller jackets, then she had the goldurnedest lot of offspring that any one female insect of the stingin' variety ever produced.

"It may be that the entire family was asleep when the pint of the plow run into the nest and that bein' suddenly aroused from peaceful slumber tended to irritate them yaller jackets more than they would hev been otherwise. Anyway they seemed to be considerable riled in their minds and come out of that stump seein' red. When they looked round and saw me and the oxen they divided into two crowds. Roughly speakin' I would say that there was some 1,200 in each crowd. Of course, bein' decidedly busy for some minutes after their appearance myself I didn't get a no wise accurate count—anyway there was a plenty. I will say for the yaller jacket that speakin' collectively and individually it is a methodical bird, and for its size kin raise more hell in a brief time than any other thing in the animal kingdom.

"The crowd that come for me was commanded, I think, by the old female mother of the family. I couldn't understand all that she said, but I got the drift all right. She was tellin' part of the crowd to tackle me low down and come up under my trousers, and another division to jump onto my neck and work their way down under my shirt, while the third division just worked round my head, gettin' in their work wherever they could. The other crowd that lit on the oxen divided up even in six groups, seekin' the places where the skin of the oxen was least protected, and got busy.

"Now a honey-bee will sting once and then it is out of commission; it can't re-load. A bumble-bee can sting more than once but its magazine isn't loaded with more than three or four stings. A yaller jacket is provided with an automatic machine-gun stinger; it just walks along down your backbone or up under your pant leg and lets its stinger work independent at about the rate a

sewin' machine needle jabs when the operator is workin' on piece work and wants to make a record. "Now if it hadn't been for the oxen I might hev got away from the yaller jackets by runnin' and jumpin' into a pond that was moderately handy, but I couldn't leave that team. They started to run away and turned in their yokes and begun bellerin' so that you could hear them easy for 2 miles. When they started to run they jerked that plow into the air and there was danger that it would come down on the back of one of them and kill him or maybe get tangled up with the legs of the critters and break 'em. So I hed to just let the insects that was a workin' on me go ahead while I got the oxen unhitched from the plow and out of their yokes so that they could get away. By the time I got that job done the yaller jackets that was on my person hed worked over practically the hull surface of my body and started on the second round, tryin' to sink their stingers a little deeper into the holes they made the first time.

"By the time I got the last ox loose, one of my eyes was swelled shut and the other was closed to a thin crack. Likewise my legs hed swelled 'til my pants would hev busted if they hadn't been made of the toughest of corduroy. My body swelled up like a poisoned pup and my shirt split up the front and down the back. Then I took a run for the pond and jumped in. There was where I sort of got even with them goldurned insects. They was so intent on continuin' to punch holes in my hide that they never stopped until I dived into that pond and drowned them. When I come up the surface of that pond was covered thick with drowned yaller jackets. Just fur curiosity I skimmed the top of that pond and filled a half gallon pail with the bodies of the dead.

"I managed to get to the house but when my wife met me at the door she didn't know me 'til I told her who I was and told her to get the goose ile and anoint me to soothe the burnin' sensation. She looked me over and said: "For the land's sake, Obadiah Larkins, you look like a billed lobster that has commenced to spile and bloat." She wasn't as comfortin' or complimentary as she might hev been but I suppose she spoke som'ers near the truth. It was weeks before I could get them oxen near that stump agin. That, I think, was my worst experience."

Molasses Imports Increase

WE ARE not only great users of sugar but also of molasses, and the consumption is increasing with great rapidity. In 1922 the people of the United States consumed 144,976,622 gallons, but in 1924 the consumption had climbed to 228,160,499 gallons, an increase of approximately \$5 million gallons. Of the total amount consumed we produced less than 40 million gallons and imported more than 200 million gallons. Of this total 154,572,000 gallons were imported last year from Cuba. A large part of the great increase in the use of molasses in the United States comes from mixing molasses with stock feeds. The stock feeder is directly interested in this molasses question.

U. S. Produces Most Implements

THE United States still is the greatest manufacturer of farm implements. The total value of exported implements for the 10 months ending October 1925, was \$65,843,168, which was approximately 14 million dollars greater than the value of the exports for the same length of time in 1924. Argentina, South America, is our best customer for farm implements. During October, Argentina purchased 424 wheeled tractors valued at \$366,656. Italy bought more wheeled tractors but they were not nearly so high priced. There were 542 wheeled tractors shipped to Italy but the total value of the lot was only \$234,657. Canada was our third best customer for wheeled tractors. Argentina also was our best customer for plows, buying approximately 65 per cent of all those exported. The same thing was true of combined threshers, Argentina taking 100 of the 140 exported during October. Argentina is a vast plains country somewhat similar to the Kansas-Nebraska plains, and farming is being done on a large scale.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

M. J.—You have cared for your old mother for six years, most of that time she has been practically helpless, mentally and physically. The other

heirs think you ought to be satisfied with about \$20 a month, altho for three or four years it was necessary to wait on your mother day and night and part of the time you had to hire an assistant. Well, all I have to say is that those other heirs had better put their souls into air tight receptacles. If there is any ventilation their shriveled, penurious souls will slip thru the cracks.

MILDRED—You say the young man drinks, gambles and wastes his money, but you love him and can't give him up. Well, if you are that big a fool, Mildred, there is no use to give you advice. If he loved you as much as you think he does he would quit his foolishness. The fact that he doesn't, shows that he cares more for these things than he does for you and the chances are a hundred to one that he will grow worse after you are married.

MINOR—Ordinarily a minor cannot be bound by contracts entered into while under age, but unless a son of mine had been outrageously swindled I would say to him, "Son, stand by your contract even if it takes part of your hide." A reputation for integrity is worth a lot more to a young man than he imagines.

BIOLOGIST—The fact that the average of human life is nearly 20 years longer than it used to be, does not necessarily mean that there are more old duffers strolling around than heretofore, but there are a lot more babies who pull thru than formerly; that brings up the average.

STUDENT—Four Presidents of the United States wore full beards. Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison. Lincoln shaved his upper lip and around the lower part of his mouth, and by the way, he was the first of the Presidents to wear a beard. Cleveland, Roosevelt and Taft wore mustaches.

A. B.—Yes, a common law marriage is recognized by our courts. However, I advise getting married in the regular way. Traveling the by-ways of matrimony is likely to get you into trouble.

G. M.—Scientists generally agree that the world finally will become uninhabitable, but most of them fix the date several million years in advance; so why worry about it just at present?

WILBER—Of course, it is commendable to want to be a law abiding citizen, but I might say that if a man is no better than the law compels him to be he is a mighty mean man.

WIFE—Your husband probably is a liar, but you will have more peace of mind if you give him the benefit of the doubt and do not do too blamed much investigating.

L. K.—Undoubtedly it takes more brains to be a really successful farmer than is required to succeed in almost any other kind of business; that may be the reason so many farmers fail. One trouble with a good many farmers is that they know a good many things that ought to be done, but they simply are not so situated that they can do them. For example, in any business which

is making progress, it is necessary to experiment but the average farmer can't afford to do much experimenting. He knows perhaps that his farm is not producing what it ought to produce. If he could afford it he would experiment until he would find out what is needed to bring it up to the proper state of production, but he simply cannot afford to make the experiments, which are just as likely to lose him money as to make him money. So he goes on the old way, losing profits that he ought to be making.

Can End the Contract

A and B made a verbal contract. B was to keep A in consideration of giving B the chance to start farming with A's tools and stock, A to keep enough also to do some farming—a team and some tools. A year ago A had some money saved out of his farming. He wanted to buy a little place, then B said if A wanted to spend his money that way he, B, was done with A. Cannot A demand his money out of his own earnings? What should A do to get his rights? He had all the stock and tools to start with and helped B along with his work.

Apparently from your statement A has a right to withdraw his part of the capital furnished, that is, the tools and stock, at the end of the year for which this verbal contract was made. If it was made for more than a year it would not be a valid contract. Legal action would not seem to be necessary. A should simply go and demand the property which belongs to him, take it away and do with it as he sees fit.

Hospitals for the Insane

In what towns are the insane asylums in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Colorado? O. B.

Iowa has four hospitals for the insane—at Mt. Pleasant, Independence, Clarinda and Cherokee. In addition there is the state hospital and colony for epileptics at Cherokee, a state hospital for inebriates at Mt. Pleasant, and another state hospital for inebriates at Independence.

Missouri maintains hospitals at Fulton, St. Joseph, Nevada and Farmington, and a state sanitorium at Mt. Vernon.

Arkansas has a hospital for the insane, called a hospital for nervous diseases, at Little Rock. The Colorado insane asylum is at Denver.

Better Have an Agreement

A owns a farm. B rents this farm and lives on it. A refuses to repair or build any new buildings, so B builds them. B desires to move. Can he sell or move the buildings he built without the consent of A? O.

If these buildings are not permanent structures, that is if they are not so attached to the soil as to become part of the realty, B would have the right to remove them. To be safe, however, he should have an agreement with A in writing that at the expiration of his tenancy he is permitted to remove the buildings which he erected.

A Can Get a Divorce

A and B have been married seven years and have two children, a boy and a girl. The girl is 5 years old and the boy 1 year. B is very nervous and harsh to the children if they cry. The little girl never wants to eat at meal time and she cries, and A wants to get her to come to the table and

eat and B said "If you touch her I will shoot you," and started for the gun. One other time A was trying to make the little girl mind and B said "If you touch her I will shoot you." A is not very strong and said she needed medicine or she would die, and B said to A, "You've got to die sometime anyway." If A leaves B can she get a divorce on account of such treatment? Would A get the children? How long would it be before A could get a divorce? T. W.

Your statement would seem to indicate that A has sufficient grounds for obtaining a divorce. As to the care and custody of the children in case the divorce was granted, that would be a matter that would be determined by the court trying the case and granting the decree. A divorce is started by filing a petition in the district court in the county in which the person applying for it resides. Summons is served on the other party, and if this is a personal summons he would have 30 days in which to file a reply. If the party sued resides in another state it would be necessary to send this summons to him at his place of residence. If no answer is filed to the divorce proceeding in 30 days after the service of summons, a decree of divorce might be taken by default, provided the court is willing to grant the decree. If an answer is filed the answer comes up for trial in the regular course, and I cannot tell how long it will take for it to be settled.

Where Does a Home Start?

A and B had a quarrel. Each told the other not to come on the other's property. B came in front of A's home and stopped his car 2 or 3 feet from the curbing. Was B at A's home? Where does a man's home begin—at the curb, sidewalk, or middle of the street? A.

The adjacent landowner does not have jurisdiction over the street in front of his premises. His jurisdiction extends to the edge of the street. If the street includes the parking he does not have the right of ownership of the parking, either. If B was in the street he was not on the premises of A.

A Need Not Pay

If A subscribes for a daily paper and pays for it for a year, and when the time is up it keeps on coming can the publisher collect? C. W. H.

If the renewal was not ordered he cannot.

Renter Has Money Coming

We are renting an upland farm of 125 acres for \$500 a year, consisting almost entirely of mow land and pasture and a small amount of Sweet clover. It is in an oil district, but no agreement was made between the owner and tenant concerning any rights of the tenant if oil should be drilled for on the place. An oil derrick has been put up, a slush pond dug and all these things done pertaining to drilling, such as laying a water pipe line across the Sweet clover pasture and across the driveway to the house, without consulting the renter. The gates are continually left open, thus allowing horses and cattle to be out, the drillers disregarding verbal requests that they be kept shut, also signs to close the gates. The owner has received the lease money. Is not the renter entitled to receive damages from the oil company? What would be a fair amount for the renter to ask? Mrs. S. D. J.

Unquestionably the renter is entitled to damage. As to the amount, not knowing anything about the premises I am not able to say. Perhaps you could call in three fairminded and disinterested neighbors and have them assess the damages.

Another World War—A War For Trade

ON MY trip thru the British Isles and the continent of Europe last summer, the wide use I saw there of American products was a constant surprise to me. They ranged from breakfast foods and bacon to face creams and movie films.

In every country I visited, I found European business men and their political leaders alarmed by the extent of American competition. They look upon the enormous growth of America's foreign trade as a menace which must be destroyed in any way possible. Billions of dollars worth of products from American farms and factories are being shipped not only to Europe, but to Asia, Africa, South America and the islands of the seven seas.

Another world war is in progress—a war for trade. We are in the midst of a commercial conflict which dwarfs any previous rivalry the world has seen and it directly affects every American farm and wage-earner.

In October Germany levied new and higher duties on foodstuffs and the products of American farms. And other goods which for 10 years have entered Germany tariff-free, now are taxed.

England, once known as a free-trade country, now has more than 2,000 items subject to tariff restriction, and has placed a horsepower tax of \$120 a year on American automobiles.

England is giving preference to Canada and Australia, in buying meat, wheat, corn and other foodstuffs, and to Egypt and India in purchasing cotton.

Italy, under Mussolini, is making a supreme effort to grow enough wheat and other cereals, to avoid the heavy importations of the past.

Virtually no Russian wheat has been marketed in competition with ours since the war. This year the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports Russia may have a surplus of 255 million bushels of bread-grains, including rye, for export.

If American industrial plants are to continue at their full employment capacity, if profitable markets are to be maintained for the surplus products of American farms as well as the price of crops sold in this country, there is immediate need for the development of our co-operative marketing plans, both at home and abroad.

But the conclusion should not be drawn that the battle is virtually over, with America on the defensive, and its foreign trade on the run. Our fight for business in foreign markets is just well started. The American producer on the farm and in the factory, is being aided by powerful allies—the U. S. Department of Agriculture under Secretary Jardine and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce under Secretary Hoover, one of the world's greatest organizers and administrators.

Secretary Hoover has found just the right man for the head of this bureau in Julius Klein who has been trade scouts and go-getters at work in 45 of the world's commercial centers. Whenever they see an opening they do not hesitate to use cable and radio to get American competition into the game.

An American dealer in pork may wish to know the inspection regulations in effect in France, applying to imported hams. Or a co-operative association of apple growers may wish to be put in touch with a distributing agency in Italy. Klein's men are there to see to it.

Last year, a Seattle dealer in apples, flour and pork products, disposed of \$64,000 worth of food-stuffs abroad, to three customers the bureau found for him.

Connected with this bureau are such wideawake experts in the business-end of farming as E. G. Montgomery, formerly of Cornell, Theodore D. Hammatt, an authority in milling and grain, farm mortgages and cattle loans, from Kansas, and W.

G. Jamison, a big cattle rancher from Colorado.

The general impression among American business men is that only cheap goods can be sold in foreign markets. This is only partly true. Europe and South America demand quality. For instance, the city of Rio de Janeiro needed a half-dozen steam rollers. American manufacturers were underbid by German firms that had always monopolized this field and had a big advantage in exchange because of Germany's depressed currency. The city bought two German rollers, which in a few weeks were useless because of defects in manufacture and faulty assembling of parts. The German makers failed to provide any local repair or adjustment service. They were unable to name a definite delivery date for other rollers or to give an ironclad guarantee of satisfactory performance. An American manufacturer got the contract for all the machines when he posted a forfeit guaranteeing delivery, absolute satisfaction, maintenance of repair and adjustment service and a stock of parts.

This and many other examples of American enterprise were related to me by Dr. Klein.

In this trade conflict, just as in the World War, the great central producing region of the United States must be assured of efficient rail and water routes at minimum costs.

Finally, we must follow the example of our European competitors in consolidating and uniting thru Governmental sanction, our individual firms, and co-operative associations operating in foreign markets. This is not socialism; it is common sense and good business. Under such a program we can and will continue to meet all foreign competition.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.



World Events in Pictures



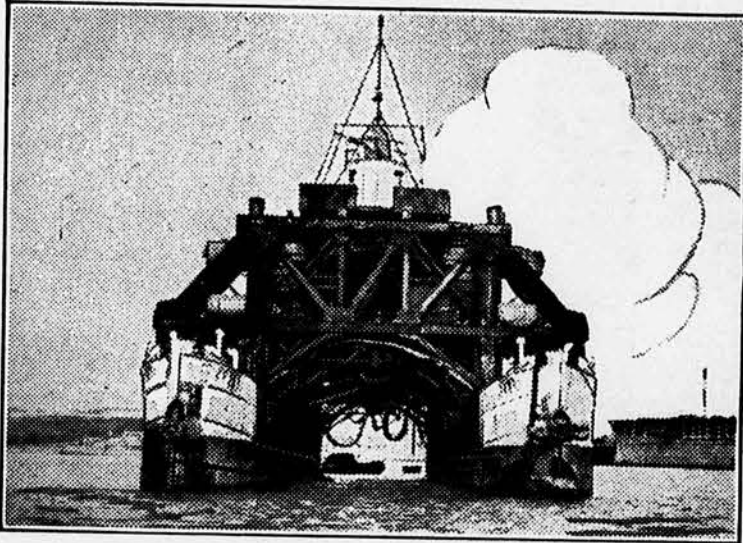
Miss Emily Stuart, 22, New York City, Has Established a New Shot Put Record for Women by Shoving the 8-Pound Shot 32 Feet 7 1/2 Inches



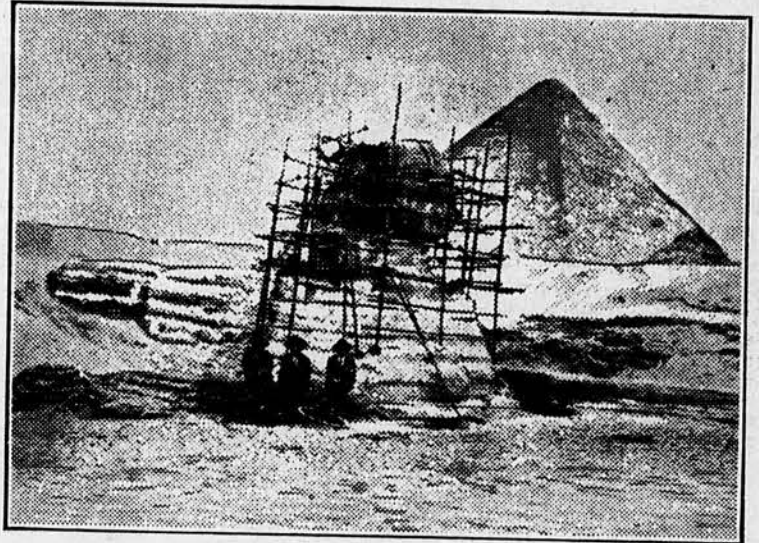
Twenty Sioux Indians, from Col. Joe C. Miller's 101 Ranch in Oklahoma, Who Sailed Recently for a Tour of Great Britain. While Abroad They Will Entertain the Britishers with a Regular "Wild West" Show. Five of the Group Say They Never Had Seen a Street Car Until They Arrived in New York



Members of Life Saving Squad, Covington, Ky., Working with Pulmotor to Revive Patient Overcome by Gas. After 49 Hours the Crew Succeeded, and Established a New Record



German Submarine Raiser Which May be Used to Raise the Sunken English Submarine M-1, Which Went Down in the English Channel, During Maneuvers. The Submarine Raiser Has a Port and Starboard Hull, and Submarines Are Brought up Between the Hulls by the Use of Immense Davits, or Suspension Slings



For Sake of Preservation Against Further Ravages of Time, the Egyptian Government Has Directed Its Department of Antiquities to Patch up the Sphinx at Gizeh, Near Cairo, Egypt. The Sphinx Has Been in Existence About 5,000 Years and Time Has Not Treated It Lightly. Photo Shows Scaffolding Around the Sphinx



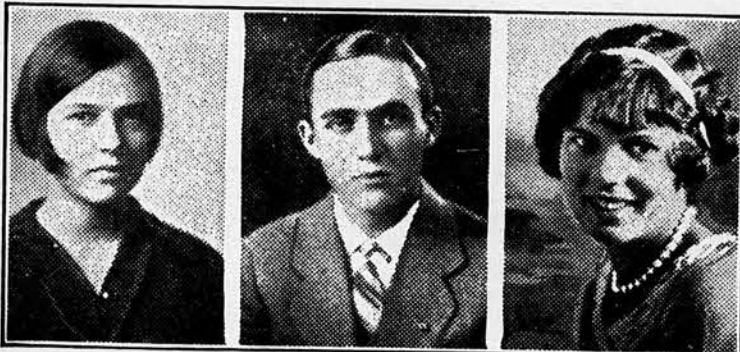
Right, James Cruze, Director of "The Covered Wagon," and His Wife, Betty Compson. Cruze Will Do Production This Winter Along the French Riviera. His Wife Will Star in the Productions. Mae Murray, Left, Will Do Production in Germany



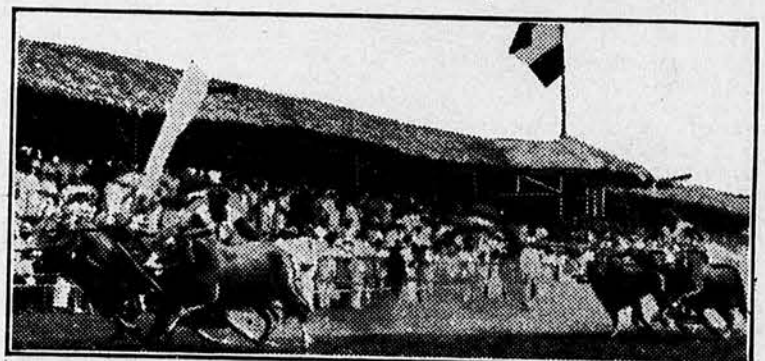
Mrs. Chiyoko Takahata, Reputed to be the Richest Woman in Japan, Arrived in New York Recently with Her Husband



Members of First District Dental Society, New York, Advertised Dentistry in a Two Act Playlet, Showing Difference Between Old and New Methods. On the Left is Shown the Old Methods; at Right, Up-to-Date Equipment



Three Prize Winners of the American Legion National Essay Contest for American School Children for 1924-25. Elizabeth Shankland, 15, of Watseka, Ill., Right, Winner First Prize; Gertrude C. Stockard, 15, of Mountainburg, Ark., Left, Second Prize; Earle A. Tompkins, 19, Amherst, Mass., Third Prize. There Were 200,000 Essays Submitted



A Tense Moment During a Bullock Race Held in Java, Where That Sport is as Popular as Horse Racing in the United States and Europe. One of the Bullock Teams Has Just Crossed the Finish Line and the Other is Shown a Close Second. Who Said They Are Slow?

His Land Doesn't Tire of Kafir

WEEDS are wasters. That's why G. H. Bainer, Franklin county, doesn't tolerate them on his place. Why should weeds be allowed to flourish at the expense of cultivated crops? They consume moisture and plant food required by kafir, for instance, and give nothing but trouble for next year in return.

And speaking of kafir, Mr. Bainer grows the Dwarf Blackhull variety. Last year land which had produced kafir for 11 years in succession gave a yield of 40 bushels to the acre. Weed control and cultivation were responsible. The land doesn't tire of kafir because no fertility and moisture are wasted in supporting an excessive weed population, and because adequate cultivation supplies just the stimulation that the crop requires.

No weed is allowed to go to seed on his place. That is why he has one of the cleanest farms in Kansas. For kafir production Mr. Bainer maintains a seed plot isolated from other grain sorghums, so cross pollenization cannot occur. By selection the seed is kept true to variety and disease free.

Back to Private Ownership

ACCORDING to dispatches from Europe, Spain, Italy, France and Greece are beginning to turn away from government operation and ownership of public utilities. The tendency toward private operation is especially noticeable with telephone companies.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce recently adopted a resolution calling on the government to dispose of the telephone system and to turn it over to private operation in the interest of economy and efficiency. Greece has turned her telephone lines over to a private British syndicate, and Spain has put her government owned telephone lines into the hands of a company which is to develop an extensive and effective telephone service, something which the country has failed to enjoy under government management. In Italy, Mussolini has arranged to sell the government telephone system to a private corporation in the hope that lower rates and better service will prevail.

The United States had a convincing and unsatisfactory experience with Government operation of public utilities during the war and immediately thereafter, and a part of the great Republican majority of 1920 was due to the general dissatisfaction with government operation of the railways and express companies, and Government interference with the telegraph and telephone lines.

The experience of the European countries with government operation is what might have been expected, and the tendency toward private operation is the natural result. It will be a long time before the theory of Government ownership of public utilities in the United States makes any considerable headway. The bitter experiences with the United States Railway Administration are still fresh in the memory of the American people.

The Stars of Bygone Days

DISTANCE always lends enchantment to the view. Particularly is this so in the long march down the ages. Alexander is surrounded with a halo that makes him the greatest general of all times. Histories depict him as weeping because he could find no more worlds to conquer. But how long would Alexander and his fabled phalanxes stand before a battalion of modern machine guns and their attendant military tactics? Alexander conquered territory about the size of Kansas, with some additional counties from Oklahoma and Colorado thrown in for good measure. Ajax, the gentleman who defied the lightning, was a mighty wrestler, but "Strangler" Lewis would tie him into a knot in five minutes. Ajax, who appears to have been the "Red" Grange of ancient sports, was also some boxer with the iron gauntlets. But Ajax would have lasted about one round with any of the modern American heavyweight champions. The

horses of the champion chariot races, described as running with the fleetness of the wind, were mere plow horses as compared to Zev and a score or more of present day racers. The pacers and trotters of seventy-five years ago that could do a mile in 2:30 were great champions. But any one of them would have been sadly behind the flag at the Topeka Free Fair in even the slowest of races. The ancients, to be sure, did build mighty pyramids, but modern business has no use for them because they bring in no rents. This is the season of the year to discuss the "greatest" football player of all time. We have a new one every year. The first "greatest" football player of all time was Heffelfinger of Yale.



We have no less than 40 of them in the last two score years, winding up this year with "Red" Grange of Illinois. Time has a great habit of tossing many heroes into the lake of oblivion, but those whom it desires to keep on the pages of history it spends lots of time in burnishing up their deeds and adding halo after halo as the years and centuries speed by. There is nothing like distance to lend enchantment.

Disposal of Government Ships

FINANCIALLY speaking, the Government ship business has been a failure. We invested more than 3 billion dollars in ships and will not get much more than 20 per cent salvage; perhaps not that much!

It does not follow, however, that building these ships was a mistake. They were built during an emergency. They necessarily had to be built in a hurry. German submarines were sinking allied ships at a terrific rate. To save the day, men and supplies had to be got across the Atlantic right away.

Naturally the work was not of the best. The Government paid high wages to careless and inefficient workmen and high prices for poor material, but it must be remembered that these ships were built in war time and under the terrific stress of dire necessity.

After the war the question arose, What shall the Government do with these ships? A good many of the ships were not suited for general ocean traffic; many were scrapped, but according to the report of the committee appointed by the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, on October 1, 1925, the Government still owned 17 pas-

senger vessels, 927 cargo vessels and tankers and 19 tugs.

Two hundred and ninety-seven of these vessels are in operation, while two passenger ships, seven tugs, 27 tankers, 14 refrigerator ships and 636 other cargo vessels are laid up.

These vessels vary greatly in suitability for commercial employment. The two laid up passenger vessels would require excessive expenditure for reconditioning. Forty per cent of the total cargo vessels, including vessels in operation, are either in good condition or could be put in such condition without excessive expenditure. Fifty per cent would require expensive repairs or machinery replacements. Ten per cent are reported as unsuitable for American flag operation even if repaired.

Sales of shipping board vessels have been carried on since 1919. Up to June 30, 1920, 426 vessels of 2,195,440 deadweight tons had been sold for 280 million dollars. Since June 30, 1920, 783 vessels have been sold for 77 million dollars; 450 have been sold for scrap. Prior to the spring of 1921, 257 steel cargo vessels were sold at an average price of \$160 to \$180 a ton; more than 20 per cent of these vessels came back into the hands of the Shipping Board thru canceled sales.

Most of the vessels sold have found their way into the protected coastwise trade.

Out of more than 300 cargo vessels sold and still in the hands of American citizens, only eight were on October 1, 1925, engaged in the long hauls to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia or the east and west coast of South America.

Why It's Best

WHY Kansas wheat is the best in the world is revealed by averaging the results of 14,066 samples taken for protein determination during seven crop years, 1917 to 1924. The department of agricultural economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, has reviewed the tests and announces an average protein content of 12.3 per cent.

The greatest percentage of protein is found in counties of central and western parts of the state. The lowest percentage is found in northern and eastern counties, because in these sections more soft wheat is grown and conditions are not so favorable for development of high protein content as they are farther west.

Ice Grpwrtj in Alfalfa

HORRORS! See what ails the infant alfalfa. After explaining that the fall planted crop may be benefited by a top dressing of straw or manure, a current news release from a cow college avers that such treatment is especially desirable where the alfalfa was planted late and then proceeds without interruption: "amd dod mpt get as icj grpwrtj as seems desirable." It is doubtful whether even straw or manure will help alfalfa when it is that far gone. The plow may be the only remedy.

Women Judge Stock

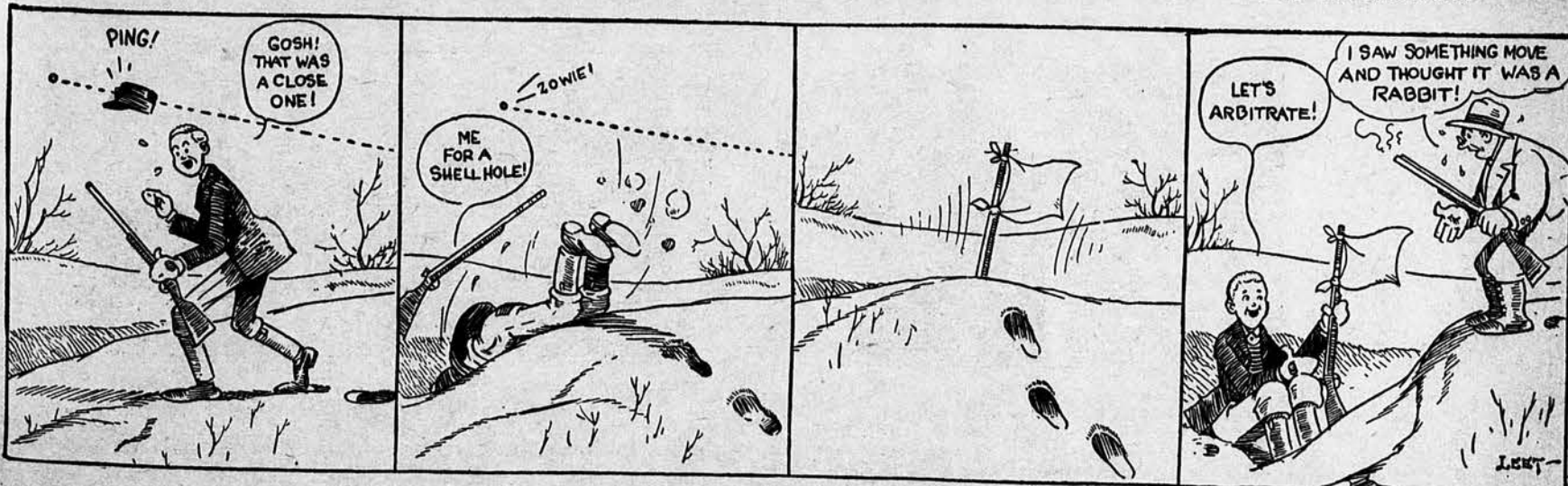
STUDENTS of the gentler sex have demonstrated their ability to judge livestock this fall. Miss Mary Haise, Crowley, Colo., was a member of the Kansas State Agricultural College team which competed at the American Royal in Kansas City, and the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. She was among the 10 best judges at Chicago. Miss Ethel Bunnell, University of Illinois, was high individual at Kansas City.

Cheese Factory at Caney

ACHEESE factory was started recently at Caney; it is consuming 2,000 pounds of milk a day.

Kafir Made 50 Bushels

KAFIR on the farm of Fred Lord in Ford county this year made 50 bushels an acre.



Activities of Al Acres—Al Has a Narrow Escape in No Man's Land

How About the Feed Supply?

Regardless of Market Conditions It Pays to Put up Enough for Farm Needs

BY HARLEY HATCH

WINTER months are only at the beginning, but there are a few who are beginning to wonder whether they have feed enough put up to carry them thru. A farmer told me yesterday that a number of his neighbors had no hay and were in the market for some. They expressed the opinion to him last summer that they could buy hay cheaper than they could put it up. It never is safe to go on this theory; if one has the feed where he can put it up at the right time, he had better take care of it, no matter what the market looks like. We have sold all the hay we had to spare for \$5.50 a ton in the stack and could have sold four times as much more. There is much more fodder in sight for winter feeding than hay, and this is supposed to be a hay country. Once hay gets in the bale and the bale in a barn on the railroad it never works back to the farm.

The Meat Keeping Question

An early inquiry on the meat keeping question arrived this week from Rose, Kan. The letter asks whether pork put down in brine for the usual length of time can be kept over next summer if sliced and packed down in lard, the same as is done with bacon and ham. Yes, cured pork, not smoked, will keep just as well packed in lard as bacon. Cured beef packed in this way will not keep. Any form of pork not cured can be kept if packed in lard, provided it is partly cooked before being packed. Sausage, for instance, keeps well in this way. We have tried canning sausage and we have tried cooking it and packing in jars with warm lard poured over it, and we like the lard packed method best. There is no spoiled sausage if enough melted lard is used, while if the sausage is canned there are some cans likely to be spoiled or at least doubtful. Of all things to avoid eating, doubtful canned meat comes first. Stone jars holding 1 gallon are best for packing down any kind of meat for the ordinary sized family.

Kind of Land I'd Buy

A Nebraska man who has thoughts of moving to Kansas asks me this week what kind of farm I would buy in this part of the state, if I were buying one for my use. Well, I can answer that question with a clear conscience. If I were asked what was the best farm for my inquirer to buy, I would hesitate to answer. But he wants to know what kind I would buy. Well, here it is. I would buy enough good creek bottom land to raise my grain and alfalfa. I would expect such land to cost me from \$75 to \$100 an acre. Then I would want plenty of pasture and I would rather have that a little broken than too flat and smooth. If possible, I would want it to have a limestone foundation and a good sod of bluestem grass. I would expect to get such pasture for \$40 to \$45 an acre. Land prices here have dropped back very loosely to those which obtained in 1913 and are, I think, as cheap as we ever will see them. If we base land prices on receipts from production we find that corn and oats are down to a 1912-13-14 basis and that native hay is much cheaper than at that time. Cattle, hogs, poultry products, butterfat and garden and vegetable products are much higher than in 1913. It should not be forgotten that, cost of land aside, it costs much more to produce anything on the farm than it did 12 to 14 years ago.

Breaking Out Prairie Sod

From Meriden, Kan., comes a letter saying that the writer has 25 acres of prairie sod which he wishes to break this winter or early in the spring, and next spring plant it to corn. He never has broken any prairie sod and wishes to know whether he can do it with

tractor power and a common gang plow bottom. He may be able to do it if the sod is eaten out and rotten. If it is tough he had better get a regular sod breaker bottom. He also asks how best to fit it for corn next spring. In his locality I would disk the sod to pieces next spring and top plant, drilling in the seed. Years ago, when we sowed wheat on sod ground the next spring after it was broken we used to think that a sod crop took lots of strength from the soil; wheat following a crop of sod corn never did as well as wheat which had no preceding crop. Also, in years back, we used to think that fall was a very poor time to break prairie sod, but since then I have seen fall broken sod here raise a very good corn crop the next year. The ideal time to break prairie, to my notion, is in May and the first two weeks in June. I have done my full share of breaking prairie; many a season have I followed a long beamed "Kansas Queen" breaker and always found it enjoyable work.

Don't Get This Idea

Several correspondents have been trying of late to convert me to the idea of using our present gasoline tax and license money to build hard-surfaced roads. So far they have made little headway. Why? you may ask. Because under our present system the money which we pay in taxes is being used to build good 360-day-a-year roads from every farm neighborhood in Coffey county to our various market towns. The transformation in our country roads in the last five years has been wonderful; not once in five years has our rural mail carrier been forced to use a team; if his roads have been blocked, it has been by snow and not by mud. The new proposition is to take the money which is being used for community roads and put it all in one hard surfaced road across the county. Say that this county was more than commonly fortunate and should get a hard road across the north part on the Santa Fe Trail and another thru the center on what is called the Capital Highway. To build and maintain these roads would take all our present road money and more, and leave us nothing for our county and township highways. Then we would have to go to work and make new high road levies to care for the county and township roads. And yet they tell us the new roads would cost us nothing; that the gasoline users would pay for them.

What Road Advocates Want

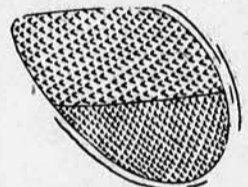
The statewide hard road advocates do not wish to use the present gasoline taxes and license money to build roads. What they want to do is to use these taxes to pay interest on an immense bond issue and that issue will build the roads. Then they say the gasoline and license money would pay out everything, both interest, principal and upkeep of the roads. The present taxes would not begin to pay bond interest and road upkeep, to say nothing of the principal. The long distance road fellows say they do not favor property taxes for road building, yet they know that if road bonds were ever retired it would be by a property tax alone, or else by greatly increased gasoline and license levies. The people as a whole pay all the taxes, no matter in what form they are levied, and I submit that Kansas farmers are not in a position to stand much more in that line. The next state-wide road man that approaches you should be made to answer just how many miles of road they intend to build, how much it will cost, how much the upkeep cost of such roads is and how they reconcile such costs with our present road income when they say it will pay every expense. Just pin those fellows down on those questions and they will begin to revise their propaganda. This is all on this question from me for a long time.



TOP NOTCH REDFORE
THE arctic that's doubly reinforced where the hardest wear comes.

The patented Top Notch heel construction

THIS cross-section view shows the patented heel construction of Top Notch rubbers and arctics. This so strongly re-inforces the heel that it lasts as long as the sole.



We found the weak spots and made them strong!

THE longer life, under hard-wearing conditions, for which Top Notch Redfores are noted is the result of strengthening the places which in ordinary arctics are weak.

In these serviceable, neat cloth-top arctics every vital point of wear is doubly fortified. The heel, an especially vulnerable spot, has the patented Top Notch construction. So these heels last as long as the soles. Strips of the toughest rubber reinforce all other points which have to stand the hardest punishment.

This balanced construction makes Redfore arctics unusually durable without being heavy or clumsy. They give you absolute foot protection and, astonishingly long service. They are the most economical arctics you can buy because they last so much longer than the ordinary kind which are not fortified at the vital points of wear.

You save money when you buy the Redfore.

Rubber footwear for all the family

BOOTS, arctics, heavy and light rubbers—all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Made with unusual care to safeguard our 25 years' record for building distinctive, durable footwear.

Ask for Top Notch Rubber Footwear by name and look for the Top Notch cross. The best stores carry it or will get it at your request.

THE BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE COMPANY
Makers of Top Notch Rubber and Canvas Rubber Sole Footwear
Beacon Falls, Connecticut



CORN BELT
THE famous Top Notch all-rubber arctic. Waterproof from top to toe. Strong and rugged to withstand hard service. Fleece lined. 4 or 5 buckle. Red or Black. Also made with semi-rolled edge soles (red only).

TOP NOTCH

A GUARANTEE  OF MILEAGE

How Many Shall I Keep?

Is it Probable That a Decline in Sheep Prices Will Come One of These Days?

BY GILBERT GUSLER

LAMB and wool producers are at the high noon of prosperity. The owner of a flock of sheep is sitting on the top of the world. Jasons are springing forward by the thousand, eager to go in quest of treasure in the form of the golden fleece and the golden hoof.

What does this mean? Prosperity sometimes is a fleeting thing. How long will fortune continue to smile on the shepherd? Is this a good time to invest in a flock of sheep? How much expansion in production can this country stand without pressing down lamb and wool prices to a point that will hurt? How rapidly will expansion take place under the stimulant of present conditions?

The basic elements in the situation are these:

1. The sheep population in the United States in the last five years has been nearly 30 per cent smaller than in the 10 years from 1904 to 1913.

2. Our lamb and wool consuming population has gained 25 per cent as compared with this pre-war period.

3. Domestic production of wool is only equal to about 60 per cent of the amount used in this country for clothing purposes. All of the carpet wool and the balance of the clothing wool must be imported, the latter over a tariff of 31 cents a pound of clean wool.

4. World production of sheep and wool followed a declining tendency from 1900 down to within the last few years.

5. From 1921 down to 1924, world consumption of wool outran production, gradually using up the large carryover at the close of the war.

6. Lamb prices have held on a high level from 1922 to 1925, or nearly double what they were 10 years previous. Wool prices have been equally lofty. These two have been farther above their pre-war levels than any other important farm products.

Larger Production Now

7. Domestic production has begun to expand. Because of the retention of ewe lambs to build up flocks and replace old worn-out ewes, market receipts have not yet increased in proportion to the actual gain in the country's lamb producing capacity.

8. World production has been stimulated by high prices. The records are not precise enough for a positive conclusion, but it is probable that the world's wool clip in the last 12 months was equal to, or slightly above, world consumption.

9. Prevailing high prices for lambs and wool are dependent, to a considerable degree, on urban prosperity.

With conditions as outlined, it is hardly logical to expect much further general rise in the lamb and wool price level. Conditions can hardly be expected to get better. Like a man at the North Pole, to whom every direction is south, so with the man at the

top of the world, every direction he can look is down.

The main questions are just when the descent will start and how rapidly it will proceed. No one knows the exact answer to these questions, and any statement concerning them must be regarded partly as an expression of opinion. There is a good deal of evidence to guide one's judgment, however.

Conditions have been such as to stimulate sheep production since 1922. The estimated number of sheep on farms and ranches on January 1 gained 2,800,000 head from 1922 to 1925, an increase of 2 to 3 per cent annually. Since the human population or the potential consumers, increase about 1½ per cent annually, the growth in sheep production has not made good much of the shortage.

The slaughter record tells much the same story. The number of lambs and sheep dressed under federal inspection in 1925 will be about 12 million head, or a little more, compared with 10,929,000 in 1922. These figures compare with an average of 14,400,000 slaughtered from 1911 to 1914.

Big Demand For Lambs

Last spring, the United States Department of Agriculture estimated the lamb crop at 5.5 per cent more than in 1924. The number of yearling ewes reported was larger than needed for replacements, showing a tendency to expand flocks. The increase in the lamb crop was entirely in the so-called "native" states rather than on the range, where conditions were unfavorable for saving lambs, while they were highly favorable in the Corn Belt and Southeast.

The number of lambs marketed early in the summer, when natives predominate, was slightly larger than last year. In the last three months, when the range ships most freely, marketings have been smaller than last year, and the total for the season since spring lambs began to predominate has been less than last year. This is attributed to the tendency to hold back ewe lambs to replenish and increase flocks. The reported slaughter of ewes in the last few months has been the smallest at this season in several years.

Besides the annual increase in the number of potential consumers, the American appetite for lamb seems to gain in intensity from year to year. These things, as well as higher prices for beef and the high wool market, have sustained prices for live lambs during the last year on a level that has surprised even the partisans of the industry.

The sum total of all this is that market receipts have made no real gain on consumptive demand as yet. Since prices are already on such a high level, the broad outlook over the next two or three years is rather favorable, even tho the present wide margin of profit in lamb production is

(Continued on Page 15)

Freedom and Control

Without some freedom, life is forever stunted. Restrict the growth and nourishment of any plant too much, and see what happens. And human enterprise is but another kind of plant—it must be nourished. It must be free to grow.

This does not mean that we must let our fields run wild—there must be law and order. The electric light and power industry is no exception to this rule. With public regulation of rates and standards of electric service, the industry is effectively controlled, and its future lies in the hands of the people.

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economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Mfg. Ass'n, and the National Electric Light Association.

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12,500,000																				15.00
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7,500,000																				9.00
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The Number of Lambs and Sheep Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection in 1925 Will be Much the Same as in 1924, and Considerably Below the Peak Period, From 1911 to 1914. Lamb Prices Have Averaged Fully \$1 Higher Than in 1924, and Close to the War-Time Level

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BY OSCAR J. FRIEND
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WITHOUT ceremony he was hauled down from his saddle and roughly searched for weapons. He submitted to this indignity like a man in the last stages of weariness. The four men eyed his horse critically and held a hurried consultation.

"Take heem een," snapped the first man. "Juan, you and Howell can go down and scout about Wheestleeng Reef for others. Pronto!"

"But my frien' Perro," objected Georges. "I can not take heem in. Thees cows—she belong to heem. Me, I do not like to refuse, but—"

"What d'yuh want 'th King Haines up here?" snarled the man called Howell. "What makes yuh think yuh can find him offa his own ranch?"

"He has been betrayed," said Farlane wearily, "and you are wasting very valuable time. Please take me to him."

"Bring him here," commanded a new voice, a crisp voice which the photographer recognized as Haines'.

This settled the little conference. At the point of a wicked six-shooter in the hand of the man Georges, Farlane was conducted, leading his horse, around the bend and into a natural basin which opened out to right and to left before his astonished eyes. In this little vale grazed the five hundred steers which had been stolen the day previous. Six men were busy erecting a pole corral. The fire Farlane had been hunting was a few paces to the left of the mouth of the cut leading down into Whistling Rift. About it were scraps of food from breakfast. Midway between the fire and the mouth of the pass on a log sat the missing King Haines—alone.

He had changed his silks for a more serviceable but no less picturesque attire. His shirt was a double-pocketed, well-cut garment of dark blue serge. His chaps were of handsome black leather. Before him, spread out in a formidable semi-circle, lay the most complete set of branding irons Farlane had ever seen or heard of before.

Haines was staring straight at the begrimed man in white as the prisoner was being led forward. Before Farlane could speak Haines pointed at the grazing cattle with one hand, never taking his eyes from the other for an instant.

"Do you know that these are your cattle?" he asked in a steely tone.

"Yes," began Farlane eagerly. "I want —"

"Do you know that your life isn't

worth a nickel with such knowledge?" cut in Haines, interrupting.

"I do," admitted Farlane, beginning again. "I —"

"Then, what the devil are you doing up here on Black Butte?" snapped out Haines uglyly.

An Opportunity Lost?

"I'm here to tell you that you are a fool, King Haines," declared Farlane bitingly. "You have been betrayed by the man you befriended, and you've thrown away the opportunity of a lifetime."

Haines blinked. He stared at Farlane uncomprehendingly. His eyes noted the condition of horse and man with some curiosity. His gaze hardened as he grasped the purport of the other's words.

"What do you mean?" he demanded.

"I mean that I've had to ride to beat the posse here."

"Posse?" gurgled the man Georges.

"Thees is not of the possible. No one she know we come up here."

"I followed you," remarked Farlane pointedly.

This was unanswerable.

"Sit down, Farlane," said Haines, eyes narrowing. "Back to your job, Georges! All you men go back to work," he added to the six men who were coming up. "I'll call you if I want you."

This command was probably not agreeable. But Farlane noticed that it was carried out. Then Haines turned back to the ranch owner.

"How did you find your way up here?" he demanded ominously.

This was the moment for dramatic possibilities. Farlane did not respond verbally. He merely extended the anonymous note from El Diablo which Haines could not fail to recognize. It wasn't necessary to malign the absent El Diablo with the statement that the Spaniard had included directions for finding Haines; Farlane's presence here was sufficient proof of this.

Haines may or may not have been a good actor; at least he had fair control over his emotions. His Achilles' heel was his vanity. He read the brief note thru twice. He continued to stare down at it as he reflected. So that little devil, Dolores, had finally shifted the blame on to him—and the treacherous El Diablo had let his hot blood run away with his reason and had completely betrayed the Bar-Circle man. There was one puzzling phase to the matter.



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"How does it happen that you come all the way here to warn me?" he asked quietly enough as he raised his keen eyes to Farlane's guileless face. "How do I know that you are far in advance of—the posse?"

"You befriended me when that crazy Spaniard wanted to come over and kill me," replied Farlane earnestly. "I don't know what you mean by running off with my cows, but anybody who can offer to buy a ranch for cash doesn't have to steal a few hundred steers."

"That's a very weak reason for wishing to warn me," said Haines suspiciously.

"I—I had something else in my mind," faltered the photographer slowly. "I—oh, King Haines, what made you do such a fool stunt? I can't protect you from the sheriff and Judge Terrell when they get here. And here, look what I got yesterday afternoon."

Click Signed 'Em Both

He opened his camera case and drew forth an official envelope which he handed to the handsome rustler. The wondering Haines found a crisp legal-looking document, a handsome thing of gilt and engraving, and a letter addressed to one James Farlane.

Briefly, he was gazing upon a bit of the photographer's skillful handiwork. Besides photographic supplies Farlane had brought from Chicago a battered but serviceable typewriter and a bundle of papers and blank stationery of the Realistic Film Company. The accumulation of this paper had been natural; the bringing of it to Oklahoma had been accidental. But ever since meeting King Haines he had wondered if he could not find a suitable use for the blank contract which reposed in his suitcase.

The letter, which Haines was now reading, was a masterpiece of flowery phrases, skillful flattery, and urgent commands. It informed Mr. Farlane that he had made the best find in several years in the actor King Haines. The company must have him at all costs. He was instructed to take Haines at once to the camp of Director Charles Van Loon at Wesley Falls where unit number eight was filming Rose o' the River under the supervision of that eminent director. If, after a try-out, Haines proved half as good as was expected, and Van Loon signed him up to the enclosed contract, Mr. Farlane's fat commission would immediately be credited to his drawing account.

Mr. Haines' attention was irresistibly drawn to the document of green, black, and gold. The seal was embossed, the body of the document was beautiful engraving. Typed in capital letters, like inlaid gems in a script setting, the two items "King Haines" and "Five Hundred Dollars Per Week" stared boldly at him. It needed but the signatures of Mr. Haines and Mr. Van Loon to complete the finishing touches. The president's signature on both document and letter were the same. This was natural; Farlane had signed them both.

But to King Haines these two papers were a tangible bond which connected him with that ethereal fairy land of dreams, that astral abode among the stars—both literally and figuratively—that Farlane had told him about. Wesley Falls was a short five miles south of this very spot. Money, travel, success, fame, everything was almost within his grasp—might still have been attainable if El Diablo hadn't viciously betrayed him—and he could not reach out and grasp it. It was so near and yet so utterly unattainable. It was ever, thing in the world he could possibly have wished, and in a most pleasing and legitimate fashion. And Farlane had more than hinted at such a possibility. Why, oh why, could he not have waited two more days before irretrievably damning himself by rustling a few paltry steers?

"Why—why do you come here now to flaunt this in my face?" he groaned despairingly. His very soul was bitter within him. Fate had ruthlessly snarled the skein of his life up in a hopeless tangle.

What About the Men?

"In the first place, you have been friendly," retorted Farlane seriously. "In the second place, your foolhardy action has robbed me of a good commission. In the third place, this man Cecil Baldwin is a very dear friend of

Miss Jane Terrell. He had written her that he was coming here to see you. He has disappeared since being seen in your company. You probably know where he is. I have come to offer you this contract in spite of everything, in exchange for the person of Baldwin and my cattle."

"What! What—how—just what—?"

"If you hurry there is time to sign this contract and ride to Wesley Falls before the posse gets here. They will find nothing but the cattle. There will be nothing against you because you cannot be arraigned on an anonymous message. Even if the Spaniard admits he wrote it and accuses you, you can't be held because you will not have been near the cattle when they were found. As for me, I get my commission, Baldwin, and my cattle back."

That there were several weak points to Jim Farlane's story was inevitable. Still, he had told that most treacherous and insidious lie known to mankind—the lie in which falsehood and truth were so closely woven that it was impossible to tell which was which. And there was the one great factor which overbalanced any little discrepancies. This was the ambition of Mr. Haines.

The handsome devil had one more objection to raise.

"But—but, these men," he asked helplessly. "What about them?"

"There are ten of them?"

Haines nodded wordlessly. He watched the frowning Farlane with his very heart in his eyes.

"There's only one thing I can think of," said Farlane. "Put the matter up to them and let them decide what they want to do. If they want to go with you, I'll try to get them jobs. Anyway, they'll be safely away from here. But whatever you do, hurry."

The next fifteen minutes were the most trying that Farlane had ever spent. The sweating, villainous crew were hard to convince in the first place. Then, getting a decisive vote on their course of action consumed more valuable time. Having made his own decision, Haines was in a fever of anxiety to be gone. He saw his shattered future almost miraculously restored and he grabbed frantically at this opportunity of the gods. Naturally enough, the reluctance of the men to take such a strange step threw Haines hand in glove with the ranchman. It furnished just the necessary stimulus to convince Haines thoroly. The debate narrowed down to a reiteration of argument with the spokesman of the men, one "Granite" Yewes.

"I don't believe El Diablo done it," repeated Yewes stubbornly.

As a last resort Haines shoved the note under his nose and made a few pointed comments regarding Spanish treachery and Yankee dullness. Yewes was originally from Vermont.

Yewes Was Convinced

Yewes' face went white and then it mottled an ugly purple. It was not anger at Haines; it was rage against the Spaniard. He had been convinced on this point. There were yet others.

"I don't see that we oughta run," he remarked ominously. "We can stay here an' fight it out with th' damn posse. If it gits too hot fer us, we can use this here photographin' dunder uh hostage to git away. I ain't too shore he ain't lyin' yit."

This plan did not suit Haines. He wanted that contract signed.

Haines waved the note and pointed at Farlane's presence as incontestable evidence of the facts. Granite mulled over this for a brief moment. He finally admitted this point grudgingly. Farlane was not a liar, but Granite still didn't want to run.

"Don't you think we owe Farlane something for coming up here to warn us?" said Haines.

"Yeah," snarled Granite viciously. "What does he git outa it?"

"His cattle, certain information, and a commission for signing us up for motion picture work," explained Haines inspiringly.

"Fer signin' yuh up, yuh mean," sneered Granite. "What do we git outa th' mess?"

"You save your skins, for one thing," snapped Haines irritably. "You get jobs as punchers and riders in western pictures for another. Here, read my contract. Whatever you get will be a thousand times better than what you'll get if you insist on staying here."

The beauty of that contract won the

(Continued on Page 16)

"THE FIRE WASTE OF THIS COUNTRY IS A NATIONAL DISGRACE"

—WOODROW WILSON



The late President Wilson spoke repeatedly about the increasing fire waste in the United States. On more than one occasion he denounced the carelessness which causes it, as a national disgrace.

Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property are needlessly destroyed in this country every year.

It is entirely an individual problem—a case where precaution and prevention on the part of each person of responsible age will help to reduce this waste.

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by no means least, he is nearly always beyond the reach of organized fire protection."

You need the kind of insurance that is backed by determined effort to help farm property owners protect their belongings and the lives of their families; that has the financial stability to reimburse property owners when losses occur. Insurance properly written at the start is practical assurance of prompt and satisfactory settlement of losses.

The companies named below are agency companies, dealing with the public through agents only. Through any of them you can get the right insurance for your farm. You can easily get in touch with an agent in your locality. Write for copy of free booklet, "Insurance Facts for the Farmer." Use the coupon—it is for your convenience.

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Confections to Sweeten the Holidays

By Nell B. Nichols

WHEN everyone is excited and happy over the approach of the greatest of all holidays, candy making is in order. Christmas and candy are fast friends. Let's hope their friendship continues to thrive!

Children like to help in the manufacture of home-made sweets. Pulling taffy or beating fudge is as much fun, if a ceremony is made of it, as hanging stockings. What recipes are to be followed? If this is the question, perhaps you'll welcome a few old favorites in my household, which I am delighted to pass on to you with my wish for a happy Christmas in your homes.

Fudge

This is not a new candy, of course, but its popularity gives it a permanent place in the Christmas program. Properly made, it has few equals in the sweet kingdom. Break 2 squares chocolate in small pieces. Place it in a saucepan with 2 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons corn sirup and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, until the sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking and stir frequently to keep the mixture from curdling. When the candy forms a rather firm soft ball, if a small portion is dropped in cold water, add 2 tablespoons butter and 1 teaspoon vanilla, but do not stir. Let cool until lukewarm. Then beat until the fudge loses its shiny appearance and until a small amount dropped from a spoon holds its shape. Pour into buttered pans and cut in squares. Sometimes it is necessary to knead the fudge into the pans. The use of the sirup makes a candy with a smooth texture and one that stays moist a long time.

Penuchi

Place 3 cups brown sugar and 1 cup milk in a saucepan and stir constantly until a small portion forms a rather firm soft ball when dropped in cold water. Remove from the fire and add 2 tablespoons butter, but do not stir. Set aside until lukewarm. Then add 1 teaspoon vanilla and $\frac{1}{2}$

cups nut meats. Beat until the mixture is thick and creamy. Pour into buttered pans. When cold, cut in squares.

Virginia Taffy

Place 2 cups New Orleans molasses in a saucepan and boil 20 minutes. Stir in $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda and boil until a small portion becomes brittle when dropped in cold water. Add 1 teaspoon vinegar and 1 teaspoon butter and pour into well buttered pans. Mark in squares before the candy is hard.

Vinegar Taffy

Put 2 tablespoons butter in a kettle. When melted, add 2 cups sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Boil to the hard-crack stage, that is, until a small amount dropped in cold water is brittle enough to break when crushed between the fingers. Turn into an oiled platter. When cool enough to handle, pull until porous and white. Cut in small pieces with scissors. Place on oiled plates to cool.

Caramels

Cook $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 2 cups cream and milk mixed, 2 cups sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup corn sirup and 2 teaspoons vanilla to the hard ball stage. Pour into pans and cut in squares.

Gelatine Treats

Soak 4 tablespoons of acidulated gelatine in 1 cup cold water 5 minutes. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water. When dissolved, add 4 cups sugar and boil gently 15 minutes. Divide into two equal parts. When partly cool, add to one portion $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of the lemon flavor which comes with the gelatine. This flavor is dissolved in 1 tablespoon hot water and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon lemon extract. To the other half

add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of orange or any desired flavoring extract. Pour into shallow tins that have been dipped in cold water. Let stand overnight. Then cut in squares. Roll in powdered sugar. By using different flavors and colors and by adding chopped nuts, figs, dates and raisins, before the gelatine mixture hardens, a variety of healthful candies may be made. These are not so rich as some other confections, consequently, the children may eat larger quantities of them without having digestive ailments.

Fruity Confection

Force 1 pound of all of the following fruits thru a food chopper: figs, raisins and dates. Put $\frac{1}{2}$ cups nut meats thru the chopper and mix with the fruits. Knead the mixture on a board dredged with powdered sugar and roll to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. Cut in small squares.

Pralines

Boil $\frac{1}{2}$ cups powdered sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup thin cream and 1 cup maple sirup until the soft ball stage is reached. Remove from the fire and beat until creamy. Add 2 cups pecan meats and drop by spoonfuls on oiled paper.

Maple Fluff

Put 3 cups sugar, 1 cup maple sirup and 1 cup boiling water in a kettle and boil until a small portion of the mixture forms a firm soft ball when dropped in cold water. Care needs to be exercised to cook the candy long enough. The ball in the cold water should not be soft, but almost hard. Beat 3 egg whites until stiff and then pour the hot candy mixture on them gradually, beating constantly and vigorously. Continue beating until the candy is stiff and fine grained. Spread in buttered pans and cut in squares. If one desires, nut meats may be added after the hot sirup has been added to the egg whites.

Christmas Games for the Children

By Loie E. Brandom

SO OFTEN at a Christmas gathering where the older guests have not seen each other for some time and wish to visit quietly, the children may be gathered in a room in some other part of the house and entertained for hours by an older person. Active games are more interesting to children, but enough quiet games may be intermingled to give the children time to "catch their breath." A short story telling period is always an easy way of entertaining children.

A game that is sure to prove popular is played by forming all of the children in a circle except one who is blindfolded, handed a cane, and placed in the center of the circle. The players then join hands and dance around the one blindfolded until he calls, "Merry Christmas" when all must stand perfectly quiet. The blindfolded one then points his cane at someone who must grasp the other end. The one in the center asks, "What did you get for Christmas?" whereupon the player must answer with one word. The one blindfolded may ask the question three times and if by that time he has guessed the name of the player who holds the other end of the cane, they exchange places, but if he cannot guess who the speaker is, the game continues until he does guess someone.

DO AS Santa Claus Does" is played like the old game of "Follow the Leader." A leader may have a tall peaked cap made of red and green paper placed upon his head. The other children "line up" behind him and to the strains of lively music, march around the room, trying to do exactly what the leader does.

"Gift Tag"—All of the players except one stand in a corner of the room around which a large semi-circle has been drawn on the floor with chalk. The other player stands in the opposite corner of the room in the same kind of a semi-circle. The players decide among themselves on the name of a gift usually received at Christmas. They then troop over to within a short distance of the player in the opposite corner who tries to guess the name of the gift. When he guesses correctly, all the players turn quickly and try to regain their corner before the lone player can tag them. If he succeeds in catching any of them before they are safely within their line they must go over to his corner and the play continues until all the "gifts" are tagged.

Our Farm Home News

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

IN FARM butchering there is usually a large quantity of fat scraps and cracklings that would go to waste if not used as chicken feed or for soap making. One farm woman has made spending money by making soap for her neighbors. Her

specialty is hard soap. This hard, white soap is as good as any commercial product intended for laundry use. These are the proportions she uses: 20 pounds clean melted fat—without salt, 4 quarts soft water in which are dissolved: 4 13-ounce cans lye and 4 heaping tablespoons powdered borax.

The lye and borax solution are allowed to stand until cold. This requires considerable time. The grease is melted until it may be poured—just warm enough to be a liquid. To this grease, the lye

is slowly added and the mixture is stirred until it is of the consistency of honey. Then it is poured into a cloth lined box and left until partly hardened. It may then be cut into cakes but it should not be removed from the box for 24 hours. It is a good plan to cover with a rug or blanket during this cooling process. This quantity of fat and lye should make about 100 bars.

A Family Gift

It is unfortunate that tax paying time is so near to Christmas. It makes the family purse lighter and the cheer less cheerful. It is estimated that the number of radio sets in use will be doubled before the end of the winter. Several farmers who would like to invest in a family gift have decided on a radio receiving set. So many are advertised that they find a choice difficult. The Kansas State Agricultural College instructors are glad to give suggestions for sets suitable for school or home use.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

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

Ever Think of This?

FOR the boys' bed this winter, I purchased a pair of new horse blankets that have indeed proved their worth. They are warm, being large enough to tuck in all around, and they can stand all the cover pulling that the boys will give them. Of course, they are too rough to sleep between, but I use cotton blankets for this. Mrs. William Wolf, Dickinson County.

Lap Boards Convenient

LAP boards are a convenience in every home. To make, ask your merchant for one of the boards on which materials are wrapped. Cover with cretonne, gingham or oilcloth, or it may be painted. These boards come in different lengths and are especially useful to college girls to put across the arms of a chair for studying, writing or sewing. Miami County. Mrs. M. P. Gartrell.

Note Book Recipe File

AGOOD household recipe file can be made from an old loose-leaf notebook which is large and has good covers. Procure stiff paper and cut to fit inside these covers, punching holes for them to fit in the clasps. Now paste various sized envelopes on these sheets, removing the flaps from the envelopes. Write on the envelopes the contents within, such as recipes of various kinds, articles and miscellaneous clippings. Information can be filed systematically and conveniently in this way. Pitkin Co., Colorado. Auzel Bergaz.



MEMORIES of Christmas! At this season they knock at the mind's door. We enjoy once again the dolls and sleds and books that came long ago. We watch as of yore mother's mysterious actions after her trips to town. Oh! it is fun to re-live those glad times.

Have you ever thought about Christmas being a home holiday? The fondest recollections of the occasion always linger about home, mother, father, brothers, sisters, neighbors. So if the preparations for the celebration are rather strenuous, the fingers are weary of dressing dolls and baking cakes and the shopping excursions are becoming wearisome, let's take cheer in knowing that these events will not wither with the holly. They will live as long as the participants are aboard the earth. For half the joy of Christmas is in thinking of the happiness that has been on this same day thruout the years. It is a shining gift—this giving of merriness to boys and girls on the greatest of all birthdays. It lights the candles of memory that twinkle year after year.

Looking to January Styles



2618—Frock with Important Style Features. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 1860—Child's One-Piece Dress with Bloomers. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
 2615—Frock with Turtle Neck. A charming, simple style is seen in this design with a smart turtle collar. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2404—Attractive One-Piece Dress with Godets. A dress that is easy to make and combining an important

style feature is this becoming model. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2010—Boys' Blouse. The standard style for a boy's shirt is pictured here. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
 1655—One-Piece Apron Style. This apron is to be slipped on over the head. One size.
 These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number.

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.

If Your Hands Chap

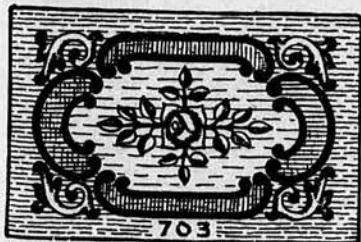
What do you consider a good lotion for keeping the hands from chapping in the winter time? Mine sometimes get so rough that they crack and are sore.—Mrs. G. T.
 There are several very good preparations on the market for keeping the hands soft and white during the winter, the names of which I will be glad to send if you will inclose a stamped,

self-addressed envelope. Equal parts of camphor and glycerine make a good hand lotion, also, and most drug stores have a formula of their own. If you will rub cold cream into your hands before retiring and wear a pair of soft kid gloves, you soon should heal them, then apply the lotion each time after taking your hands from water.

Sandwich Recipes

Last winter you sent out sandwich recipes that didn't call for meat. If you still have these, may I have them?—Mrs. Fred Arman.
 You neglected to give your address, but if you, or any other reader who would like to have the same help will inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with a request, I will be glad to send the recipes for we still have a few copies on hand.

Hooked Rug Patterns You'll Like



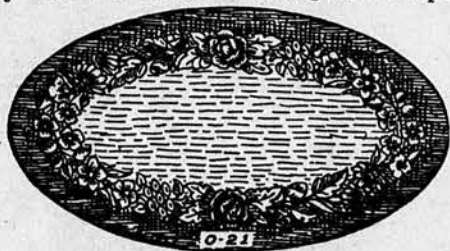
SO MANY women have written for help in securing stamped burlap for making hooked rugs that we are very glad indeed to offer these two patterns. Both are beautiful, and I only wish the picture could be reproduced in colors so that you might see for yourself just how lovely they really are. Even the woman who is handy in sketching patterns will appreciate having burlap all ready to be worked with a color scheme suggested in the stamping. Rags may be used to make the rugs, torn as for crocheting, and they may be dyed to secure proper shades, so that after all, a hooked rug is economical.

The rug at the top, No. 703, comes in size 28 by 45 inches. Tans and browns are suggested for all of it except the conventional border around the center design which is in old blue, and the flower

which is stamped for rose with green leaves. Should you wish to use other colors, of course you may. The oblong rug, No. 0-21, is 30 by 54 inches. Tan is suggested for all of the background, and the border of flowers is stamped for rose, blue, yellow and lavender with green leaves. Best of all the price for both patterns is right. No. 703 sells for \$1.10 and No. 0-21 for \$1.25.

We also have the frames for mounting which we can sell for \$1.60 and a needle for doing the work may be had for 70 cents. Address orders to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

I should be glad to send instructions for making hooked rugs to all who will inclose a stamped envelope



with a request. Address, Florence K. Miller, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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You use only one spoonful where it is necessary to use two of many other brands.

It never loses its superior leavening power.

You get double value in use — greater economy — and the most delicious and wholesome foods.

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SALES 2½ TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND

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By T. A. McNeal

The book "When Kansas Was Young" by T. A. McNeal enables the reader to see Kansas life as it was in the '70s and '80s. Each chapter is filled with humorous, tragic, unusual, but characteristic episodes and incidents.

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



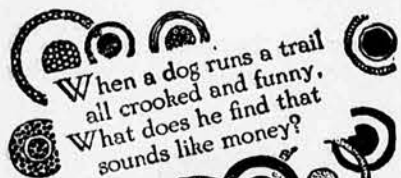
Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work



R—is for Rabbit
So timid and shy
You can't run and catch him
However you try.

Nellie is My Doll's Name

I am 6 years old and in the second grade. I go to Vinegar Hill school. My teacher's name is Miss Miller. I like to go to school. For pets I have a big gray cat named Tommy. I have a big Ma-Ma doll. I call her Nellie. Holyrood, Kan. Elnita Ehler.



When a dog runs a trail
all crooked and funny,
What does he find that
sounds like money?



The Answer

tnecS a sdnif eH

To read the answer, read from right to left, the answer is just backwards.

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.

Hanging the Stockings

Christmas eve! It's Christmas eve!
Supper's cleared away—
Seems as if I can't believe
That today's today!
I don't see a thing, do you,
We can hang a stockin' to?

For a month, or just about
Days would hardly stir,
Tho I crossed their places out
On the Calendar.
Pins or nails'll never stick
In this hard old chimney brick.

P'rhaps as soon as night's begun
He'll come stealing in!
My! It makes the shivers run
Up and down my skin.
Mayn't I pound a nail up here
In the woodwork, Mother dear?

Daddy's sock'll never do—
Not a toy would fit.
S'pose we let him stand his shoe
Just in under it?
—There! They're done. I'm sleepy,
some.
Bet tomorrow'll never come!

Fractional Puzzle

Add together:
Two-fifths of a leader
One-fourth of a garment
Two-sevenths of a narrow body of land
One-fifth of an animal
One-half of numerous
One-third of mournful
And find a memorable day containing nine letters.

When you have solved this puzzle send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Will You Write to Me?

We live 14½ miles from town. I go 2¼ miles to school. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a sister 16 years old and in her second year of high school. I have a brother and two sisters. We go to school in the car. We live on a 400-acre farm. For pets I have a kitten named Coffey, a horse named Daisy, a little white rabbit named Snowball and an old blue and white rabbit named Bunny. I



JOHNNY'S CHRISTMAS DREAM!

would like to have some of the girls One you lick with a stick and the other you stick with a lick.
Fowler, Kan. Bertha Stockman.

Try These on the Family

If a woman asked her blind lover the color of a flower, what would he say? I have no i-dea (eye, dear.)

If I have a bottle nearly filled with water and well corked, how can I get out the water without drawing the cork or breaking the bottle? Pressing the cork in the bottle.

Why is a lamp like a house? Because it has a chimney.

What is the difference between a bad schoolboy and a postage stamp?

Last Week's Crossword



The Hoovers—'Twas Just Before Christmas

Hatch 'em and Raise 'em with the SURE HATCH INCUBATORS & BROODERS

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



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Big oil tank on large sizes. Easy to operate. No experience necessary. Complete instructions with each machine. Thousands of Sure Hatch go into new hands every year, and old customers buy more machines—all like the Sure Hatch.

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Box 1323 Charlotte, N. C.

Why Can't Cousins Marry?

BY DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Marriage is a social rite of such tremendous importance that I often wonder at the carelessness with which so many people step into it. I think it a sign of advanced thinking and higher education that so many of our readers nowadays are writing to this department for information. Most of the questions pertain to the marriage of cousins. Why can't first-cousins marry? How about second cousins? Where does the degree of relationship that involves any danger cease? Is there any sense to this ban upon the marrying of cousins or is it just a religious notion or a superstition?

Marriage of cousins has been forbidden for so long that I cannot say definitely about its origin. Whether it came thru church or state I suspect that its real prompting grew out of the disastrous experiences disclosed by actual fact. It is not superstition. It is not even religion. It is stern experience and back of it is natural law. It is based upon the truth that all men are imperfect beings.

If two perfect beings were mated, the fact that they were cousins or other close kin would not in itself affect their offspring unfavorably. There is no "curse" to consider except the curse that comes from man's own imperfections. When cousins marry, these natural defects are so magnified thru inbreeding that a matter that seems small in the progenitors becomes gigantic in the offspring. Thence come nervous symptoms, organic deformities, sometimes insanity.

When the degree of kinship is less there is less tendency for defects to be increased. So it is that second cousins may find little grief from intermarriage and lesser degrees of kinship none at all. But people of like defects may give birth to defective offspring altho there exists no known relationship. This is especially true of those having any taint of epilepsy, insanity or other disorders of the nervous and mental systems.

May Be Poor Circulation

What causes hands and feet to perspire? My daughter 17 years old has trouble all the time. L. B.

While this is a personal peculiarity to which some people, otherwise in good health, are subject, there always is the probability that, in a young girl, it is caused or aggravated by poor circulation and undernourishment. Such a girl should be given extra meals of milk and eggs, she should get extra sleep, about 10 hours a night, and she should be especially well clothed, wearing woolen goods if possible.

Better Find the Cause

Is there any cure for nervous debility? I am awful nervous at times, am despondent, and have no ambition. I don't sleep well at nights. What kind of a treatment would you advise? E. C.

There is usually some definite trouble behind "nervous debility." You should go deeply enough to locate the trouble. Many times these feelings of weakness, lassitude and despondency are due to insufficient sleep and poor nourishment. It is useless to prescribe medicine. Find the trouble and strike at the root.

Use an Eyewash

I should like to know what I could do for my eyes. I have red eyes every day. Every morning the eye-lashes will stick together, but the eyes don't hurt. K. G.

Use an eyewash of warm water containing a level teaspoonful of boracic acid to the pint. Also get a tube of borated vaselin and apply a little to the eyelids before going to bed. I think you should have your eyes carefully tested to see if you need the aid of glasses.

No "Sure Cure" for T. B.

If it is in your power will you please tell me of an Indian herb sure cure remedy for tuberculosis? I have been told of it but haven't been able to get the remedy or find others that have. Please write me at once for my husband has it and has been in bed more than three months. Have done everything that could be thought of but without success. Inquirer.

There is no "sure cure" remedy for tuberculosis. It is a wasting disease that can be cured only by building up the body with a long period of rest in the open air, good nourishing food

and freedom from all worry and work. Three months is not long enough for a cure. Get your husband into a sanatorium if possible.

How Many Shall I Keep?

(Continued from Page 9)

certain to become narrower as more folks are attracted into the sheep business. The beginning of the decline may be noticeable in 1926, provided that spring weather is favorable for the lamb crop.

Previous cycles in sheep and lamb prices have shown a tendency to work downward from peak levels for four or five years at a stretch, then advance for a similar amount. This is suggestive of what to expect now.

Wool is in a stronger position than lambs because of our necessity for large imports, and the substantial tariff. The world clip in 1924 was about 2,837 million pounds, against 2,666,565,000 pounds in 1922, an increase of 6 per cent. A recent summary of the United States Department of Agriculture shows 208 million sheep in 10 important producing countries containing nearly 40 per cent of the world's sheep. These same countries had only 199,300,000 head in 1921, but the pre-war average number was 219,400,000 head. The report points to further increases in practically all these countries next year.

Wool Surplus Declined

For three or four years, world consumption of wool has been outrunning production, as shown by the gradual using up of world stocks. Owing to a slow wool market in the early months of 1925, however, stocks carried over in the middle of the year in Australia, New Zealand and South America were larger than a year previous. To what extent these increases were offset by smaller holdings in the hands of mills and dealers in wool manufacturing countries is conjectural. As the evidence stands, it suggests that world production may have caught up with consumption.

Stocks of wool in the United States and other textile countries are rather small. European mills are experiencing an unusually active demand for goods, and consumption of wool by domestic mills has increased slightly in recent months. As a result, wool prices have gradually advanced following the slump of last winter. However, the conditions point to some lowering of wool values in the next few years.

The chief blemish on the whole lamb and wool situation is on the demand side. If urban prosperity should fade out, the result might be a rather precipitate decline, especially in the price of wool. In view of the length of this prosperity period, it is quite possible that some recession may start in the next 12 months. This possibility should be given considerable prominence in an appraisal of the situation.

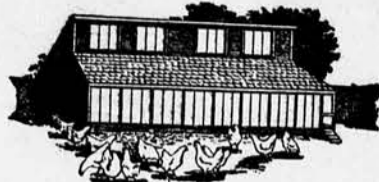
Now, to come back to the original question, "How many ewes shall I keep?" Counsel to the individual would differ greatly from that offered to producers in the mass. If demand is maintained, it is probable that fairly attractive prices would continue with an expansion of 15 per cent in the domestic sheep industry. This would mean an increase of 2 to 2½ million head in the number of lambs for commercial slaughter, and a wool clip 40 to 50 million pounds larger. A substantial share of the wool imported for clothing purposes is of types not grown in this country, so a larger gain in the domestic clip might mean a substantial decline in the price for domestic types.

Investment in ewes to start a flock now involves a high cost, and heavy depreciation must be faced, due to the possibility of a declining market. This will reduce the prospective profit. Yet if a farmer intends to go into the sheep business and stick to it, he need not hesitate to start now. But if he is merely hoping to scalp out a profit, he would do better to leave it alone. He will have a much better chance by waiting until prices have had their decline and are ready to start up again.

Sometimes a married woman makes a good wife and oftener a good husband.

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

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Standard Rebuilt Typewriters
\$15.00 to \$65.00. Guaranteed to be perfect writing machines. Royals, Underwoods and Remingtons.
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at home, new easy method. You play or no pay. Successful students everywhere. For concise FREE outline of this wonderful course, write to
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HIDES TANNED

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HIDES TANNED

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FURS - WE PAY TOP PRICES

40 years of fair dealing, honest grading and prompt returns. Our location in the best fur selling market in America enables us to pay more for raw furs.

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Coon, Opossum, Muskrat in big demand. Highest prices paid for all kinds of furs.

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Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear.

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

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FREE Sample of Biggs' Animal Bait if you send this coupon NOW!

E. W. Biggs & Co., Buyers of Raw Furs 3132 Biggs Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Name Address State R.F.D. Box

Click of Triangle T

(Continued from Page 11)

day. Granite Yewes capitulated without further argument. The concrete evidence of that engraved document, by its very legal appearance, convinced him, not to consider the unbelievable terms set forth therein.

"A'right," conceded Granite. "Saddle up, men. We're gonna be pitcher actors. What 'bout these here steers, King?"

"We leave them right here," said Haines as he rapidly bundled up his tools of branding craft.

"And now, what has become of this Cecil Baldwin?" questioned Farlane as he and Haines were left alone for the moment.

Haines straightened and pointed off across the vale in a northwest direction.

"There's a log cabin over there on the bluff overlooking the Bar-Circle range," he said. "Baldwin is a prisoner there under the guard of this same Spaniard El Diablo and two men. And that evens my score with the traitor."

"For the present," added Farlane to himself. "After you find out how deeply you are involved, my friend, I expect to learn still more regarding our Spanish friend."

"My goodness! What in the world did he do to Mendoza?"

"Nothing," responded Haines shortly. "He was kidnaped when it was found out that he was going to see Jane Terrell. Come on. Let's hustle."

By the Red River

It was high noon when Jim Farlane led the eleven embryonic stars of the silver sheet out of Whistling Rift and halted them on the bank of Red River. Thus far it had been an uneventful ride. He had been under a tense nervous strain the entire morning.

Further than this, each additional man made the situation more ticklish, made suspicion more imminent. The man, Granite Yewes, did not seem perfectly satisfied with his story. His jaw was very set and grim under its dust-cake and his hard gray eyes were continually on the ranch owner like the eyes of a suspicious watch-dog.

To some extent he fended off such thoughts of disaster by observing King Haines. The latter bore himself like a king indeed. His gold-banded hat was tilted at a slightly rakish angle. A faint cynical smile occasionally stirred his lips as some pleasant sug-

gestion or idea presented itself to his mind. Farlane noticed his muscles swell pridefully and his back straighten as he caught the gleam of white canvas across the river. The man was advancing to accept the sword of the conquered. It must have been wonderful architecture—his air castles.

The attention of the entire group led by this modern Pled Piper was caught and held by the dramatic scene on the opposite shore. They had ridden out of Whistling Rift at a very tempestuous moment in the life of Rose Brady, daughter of a drunken river rat. The roar of the falls, a quarter of a mile upstream, furnished an ominous, rumbling accompaniment to the conflict and strife.

"Let's Go Git in It"

A pair of lovers stood on the opposite bank. They were clasped tightly in each other's arms, utterly oblivious to the old scow which was creeping silently along the shore behind them. Unseen and unheard the boat nosed against the bank and the three villainous occupants leaped out. Under the quick direction of their companion in a high silk hat the two oarsmen sprang upon the pair and wrenched them violently apart, calmly proceeding to knock the man in the head. They bore the fighting and screaming woman back to the boat while the gentleman gambler stood above his unconscious victim and laughed fiendishly before following his companions.

No articulate words of the principals in this action reached the gaping rustlers across the river, but the entire episode was enacted with all the fiery ardor that characterized St. Elmo, Way Down East, and The Count of Monte Christo as interpreted by the leading stock companies.

"Gawdamighty!" ejaculated the man Howell excitedly. "They's uh ruckus on. Let's go git in it."

He drew his rifle from the saddle holster and leaped to the ground. It was necessary for Farlane to grab him quickly and point to the camera on the tripod and the three men behind the machine just beyond the unconscious hero to quiet him.

King Haines' eager voice broke in. "Come on," he said, nostrils aquiver. "Let's get over there."

He had seen enough. He couldn't stand the pressure any longer. It seemed to Farlane that he would surely burst with anxiety and impatience. He simply had to get to that omnipotent director, Charles Van Loon, and have the contract in his breast pocket signed. Since giving himself over to this project his idea of heaven had become a battery of purring cameras and the glare of a floodlight; his vision of hades was the fear that Van Loon would refuse to sign the contract.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

If a man perseveres in alcohol, it won't be long before he'll be preserved in it.

The happiest people are those who don't amount to much and don't give a darn.



Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater. Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, ashes or smoke. Heating chamber entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

Factory to Farmer. Buy Direct Save Money. 95,000 Farmers actually buy at Wholesale. \$39.95. U.S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. 1231B SALINA, KANS.

WITTE LOG & Saw. 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.

First Cost-Last Cost. ALTHOUSE-WHEELER RAYMOND WINDMILLS. Require oiling only once a year. Has no gears to grind and wear. It is almost impossible for worst cyclone to blow it over or damage it.

M-F Cowboy Pants. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct from us. Send no money—pay the postman. \$235 Only. MacIntyre-Fishback Mfg. Co. Pueblo, Colo.

FOR KIDDIES PLAY TIME VITTS-IT FITS WORK CLOTHING

Took First in All Classes

Capper Poultry Club Girls Did Good Job of Exhibiting at Herington Show

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

THE Capper Poultry Clubs of Dickinson and Morris counties and the Capper Pig Club of Dickinson county met with the club manager at Herington, Kan., Saturday, December 5. This special meeting was held to discuss the plans for club work in 1926, and to line up members for next year. There could not have been a better time and place for holding this meeting than at the Herington Tri-County Poultry Show, where these folks gathered. A cold wind was blowing Saturday morning, but do you think that kept our Capper club folks home? No sir-ee.

Every member of the Dickinson County Capper Poultry Club was present and the Capper Poultry Club of Morris county was only one member short. Royal Friedly, who is a Capper Pig Club member of Dickinson county, and several friends of Capper clubs helped us to enjoy our visit at the show. Joe C. Adams, Burdick, Kan., had to repair a connecting rod before he could persuade the family motor car to haul the Adams family to the

the record made by Laura, Arleen and Sarah.

Perhaps the general getting acquainted was the greatest thing accomplished at the meeting, but we also came up to the mark with our business meeting. The new rules for 1926 were explained, the important changes were pointed out, and advantages of these changes were discussed. As a reward for making the change by which boys are eligible for poultry club work, we enrolled James Surls in the small pen department. I spoke to Mr. Friedly and Royal about enrolling in the father and son contest. "We will be glad to try it," they told me.

For those folks who did not read about the plans for Capper club work discussed in last week's story, I will give briefly the important features. We are making it possible for every farm boy and girl between the ages of 10 and 18 to join the Capper clubs. There will be a Capper Pig Club, and a Capper Poultry Club. In the Capper Poultry Club, members may choose

Merry Xmas—Happy New Year

To all the friends we have made thru the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs, and to the new friends we are making, we send the season's heartiest greetings. We sincerely hope the year of 1927 will end well in a financial way, that health and happiness will be yours, and with the opening of the new year may the experiences of the past and the opportunities of the present open to you new vistas of successes to be won.

Raymond H. Gilkeson

Phillip Ackerman

meeting. Nevertheless they were there in time. Joe will be a member of the Capper Pig Club next year.

Thirteen of the club members' parents came with the clubs. Now, please do not say 13 is an unlucky number, because never could we consider it unlucky to have the support of so many parents. Two families traveled 45 miles to attend. Old club members in these counties re-enrolled, and seven new members were enrolled before we left for our homes.

After we were assembled, several pictures were taken of the clubs, and the whole group. Of course, it takes time to develop them, so we do not have them for you this week. But you will find a picture on this page of the club members in attendance at one of the meetings of Dickinson County Poultry Club.

Laura Cunningham, Arleen Sturgis and Sarah Sterling exhibited club birds at the show in Herington. They certainly showed well in comparison with other entries, and our club members won firsts in every class they entered. The blue ribbons won encourage club members, and I am proud of

either 20 baby chicks to feed and raise, or they may care for a pen of eight hens or pullets and one cock or cockerel. Boys and girls joining the club may take their choice of these departments. Boys may choose pigs or chickens. Girls may do likewise. For those who are just starting, the baby chick club work will suit their needs, because the cost of 20 baby chicks is very small.

Community clubs will be organized, and we shall help you to get acquainted with other folks who are doing club work. We are sure you like to know how other boys and girls care for their chickens and pigs. We will show you how to keep records, and you will learn many things about how experienced breeders care for and make money on their livestock.

I know every boy and girl will like to feed and care for the pigs or chickens. You see, these pigs and chickens will belong to them, and their parents agree to allow them all the profits after feed and other expenses are paid. Boys and girls earn money thru their work and pay their expenses.

(Continued on Page 19)

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Parent or Guardian

Postoffice _____ R. F. D. _____ Date _____

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

Take Your State's Great Daily Newspaper!

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

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

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

Markets—

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

Cartoons—

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

Continued Stories—

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

Dozens of other interesting features—

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

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

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

YOUR MONEY-SAVING COUPON



Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas

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

Name _____

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

() ()

Please check whether new Town or renewal.

State _____

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

RHODE ISLANDS

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, TOMPKINS strain, \$5.00 each. L. R. Rose, Isabel, Kan. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, Alphonso Strain. Mrs. Minnie Fridley, Wamego, Kan. LARGE DARK S. C. RED COCKS AND cockerels from heavy laying strain. James Sisters, Olathe, Kan. GOOD RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$1.75 each. Write me. Mrs. Chas. Volok, Sylvan Grove, Kan. ROSE COMB REDS, DARK RED, HAR- old Tompkins strain direct. Cockerels \$2, \$3, \$5. Allen Lard, Bala, Kan. TOMPKINS STRAIN, HEALTHY, VIGOR- ous, single comb, dark red cockerels from high egg producing parent stock, \$2.50 each. Alvin Shenaman, Rydal, Kan. ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LARGE, dark, heavy laying strain. Certified Class B+ \$2.50 and \$3.50. Pullets \$20.00 dozen. Mated pens. Ernest Lahr, Abilene, Kan. QUALITY ROSE COMB REDS, RANGE cockerels, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Trappeded- pedigreed stock, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Few from non-broody, heavy laying hens. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan. TOMPKINS STRAIN SINGLE COMB dark red cockerels of rich, uniform color. Healthy vigorous birds bred for size, type, egg production, \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. George Dodge, Belleville, Kan. REAL REDS, ROSE COMB—20 YEARS. The greatest reds we have ever offered. Special December prices. Our \$3.50 cockerels \$2.50; \$5.00 cockerels \$3.75; \$10.00 cockerels \$8.00. We refund money and pay return ex- press if not satisfactory. Mrs. J. C. Ban- bury, Pratt, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE BOURBON RED TOMS \$7.00 EACH. hens \$5.00 each. Mildred Lonner, Dighton, 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, Pen- dens, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK TOMS \$10-\$12; hens \$8.00. Graydell Stock Farm, Kirwin, Kan. STRICTLY PURE BRED MAMMOTH White Holland Toms \$10.00, Hens \$8.00. Big bone, pink shanks, healthy and vigor- ous. R. O. Hanneman, Lincoln, Kan.

TURKEYS

BRONZE TURKEYS FROM CHICAGO winners. R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kan. FINE BRONZE AND BOURBON RED Toms, \$12.50 each. E. May Jones, Speed, Kan. PURE BRED NARRAGANSETTS, FROM first winners, early hatched. Mrs. Fred Fletcher, Kinsley, Kan. BRONZE PULLETS, GOOD COLOR, SIZE, marking. Priced right. Mrs. Herb Dick- erson, Manchester, Kan. MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TUR- keys, from blue ribbon winners. Priced right. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan. WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$8.00; HENS \$5.00. White Wyandotte cockerels \$1.50. Arthur McGinnis, Brownell, Kan. GIANT BRONZE; UTILITY AND EXHIBI- tion stock. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Buck, Tescott, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE, GOLD BANK strain, extra large, rangy, big boned Toms, \$12 up; hens \$8 up. D. H. Gregory, Alton, Kan. KENTUCKY GIANT TURKEYS, GOLD- Bank strain. If taken at once, Toms 20 to 25 lbs. \$15; Pullets 16 to 19 lbs. \$10. Mrs. E. E. Troutman, Plains, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

WELL MARKED SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, pullets and hens. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan. Route 5. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, State certified, prize winners, Martin di- rect, \$3.00-\$6.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan. REGAL DORCEAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, exhibition and utility. Free circular. J Marcus Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan. FOUR DOZEN REGAL-DORCAS WHITE Wyandotte pullets. Good sized, pure white, guaranteed healthy. Overstocked. \$15 per dozen. Lester Stemen, Riverside, Iowa.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

WANTED: TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GEESSE. Topeka Poultry & Egg Co., Topeka. TURKEYS, DUCKS, GUINEAS WANTED. The Copes, Topeka. Write for prices. CAPONS WANTED: WRITE FOR OUR prices. Cultra Company, Salina, Kan. PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

Wilson Holds Dairy Show

Wilson county persists in its efforts to become a dairy region. The Neodesha community got started several years ago when there was a chance for establishment of a condensery. Business men and farmers united in a dairy cow and equipment survey. A bought cows and remodeled barns. A dairy association was organized. When the condensery was established some- where else, those Neodesha folks built a cheese factory. Their most recent project is a dairy show. The first exhibition was held last week with approximately 100 en- tries of Guernseys, Holsteins and Jer- seys. They are maintaining a cow testing association as a means of mak- ing herds more profitable.

The Real Estate Market Page RATE For Real Estate Advertising on This Page 50c a line per issue There are 6 other Capper Publications that reach over 2,302,000 families which are also widely used for real estate advertising. Write for special Real Estate advertising rates on these papers. Special discount given when used in combination.

Special Notice All advertising copy, discontinuance or- ders and change of address intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

REAL ESTATE

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan. GOOD WELL IMPROVED FARMS, all sizes for sale on easy terms. In Kansas, Mis- sissippi and Oklahoma. Write for list. Reserve Realty & Investment Co., Room 308 Fidelity Trust Building, Kansas City, Mo. OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Mon- tana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. W. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota. \$400 SECURE BARGAIN '80", heart fa- mous Ozark fruit section; team, cow, poultry, tools included; 3 miles all town advantages, 1/4 mile school; 60 acres till- able, productive soil, blue grass pasture, variety fruit; dwelling, fireplace, spring water; barn, poultry house; 1450 feet ele- vation, only \$1800, \$400 cash. New catalog. United Farm Agency, 114 West 10th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

30 Acre Farm For \$700 With Stock, Farm Tools, Furniture

Ready to produce an abundant living for you; only 1 1/4 miles village, friendly neigh- bors; black loam soil, easy to make good crops, spring water, wire fences, woodlot; house with porch, spring water, attractive view, barn. Unabie occupy, quick action wins at \$700 including stock, implements, furniture. Part cash. Details pg. 44 illus. Catalog farm bargains in many states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 851-GF New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

FOR SALE: N. E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan., Rt. 1. FINE LAND \$29 ACRE, \$5 acre cash, bal- ance crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan. 480 ACRES new level black land, 250 acres sod, plowed in wheat, all wheat goes. \$25. Chas. Mitchell, Dighton, Kan. 6 QUARTERS close to Dighton, Kan., well improved, 1/2 in cultivation and in wheat. Price \$46.00 per acre. Long time on part. Chas. H. Mitchell, Dighton, Kan. 160 A. HIGH STATE FERTILITY. Im- proved. Splendid dairy or grain. On sur- faced road. Price right. Write Horsford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas. 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.

Took First in All Classes (Continued from Page 17)

It is a business training, and this is what boys and girls are eager to get. Members of former years now are managing livestock business firms of their own. There's Kohrs Brothers, I. E. Knox and Sons and Sterling Poul- try, for example. I could go on nam- ing many more. This shows what the business training in Capper clubs will do for members. Do you wish to line up with them? You want your copy of the club rules and information about the contests. So just clip the coupon, write on it pig or poultry in the proper space so we will know which of these you would rather raise. Sign your name and write your address plainly, then send the coupon to the Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers, Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.



Here's One of the Leading Teams in the Capper Poultry Club

Pay No Advance Fee Don't give option for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, re- sponsible and reliable.

KANSAS

A SNAP—800 acres good level wheat land, Lane county, 200 acres in wheat, \$20.00 per acre. R. S. Hall, Dighton, Kan. SUBURBAN HOMES, Farms and Ranches for sale. Send for list. T. B. Godsey, Em- poria, Kan. SUBURBAN homes—farms—ranches. Farm Loans at low rates. Write Buchhelm Land Co., 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. 320 A. new sod, all in wheat. Wheat all goes \$30 per A. Perfectly level. Chocolate loam soil. F. L. McAdam, Dodge City, Kan. 1600 ACRES, level, fair improvements, bar- gain prices, settle estate, any part or all, Lane Co. John Jewett, Dighton, Kan. WESTERN KANSAS Wheat Land on good terms. Also one or two good stock ranches. G. G. Immell, Sharon Springs, Kan. IMPROVED 160 Acres, on Auto Bus and Electric light line. \$85.00 per acre. Real Bargain. Owner going west. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan. 80 ACRES, 11 miles S. W. Topeka, 50 Acres cult., good improvements, main road, \$6,500. Easy terms. We have others. Write Van Horn Land Co., 824 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan. BUY a Farm of your own in this growing southwest country. It will increase in value. I have several I will sell for a small amount down and long time easy terms on balance. John Baughman, Owner, Liberal, Ks. A BARGAIN—1760 Acre farm, good black soil wheat land, in Lane county, 1300 acres in wheat, fair improvements, \$27.50 per acre. Good terms. Fred Hyames, Digh- ton, Kansas. 160 ACRES, 25 miles Topeka, near R. R. town. Choice hog, corn and alfalfa farm. Large house and fine barn. Price was \$18,000, now \$13,000. Write for full descrip- tion to the A. J. White Land Co., Room 6, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

YOUR FUTURE HOME—WHERE?

No longer need this question puzzle you. Just look over these bargains. Where can you beat them? Diversified farms make farmers independent. This is your chance. POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY REILLY: NW 1/4 33-8-12, 160 A. 2 mi. S. E. Emmett, 5 rm. house, barn, good spring water. 125 A. cultivated. LINN COUNTY KEATING: NW 1/4 16-23-25, 319 1/2 A. 2 mi. SE Prescott. Good 6 rm. house, barn and other buildings, good repair. 200 A. tillable, balance pasture. Plenty of water and shade. Would make a choice dairy farm. NEOSHO COUNTY KINSER: NW 1/4 34-29-20, 160 A. 1 1/2 mi. S. Hertha, Kan., 6 rm. house, barn 24x30, machine shed and hen house, 100 A. culti- vation, 60 A. pasture. We have many others in different coun- ties in Kansas. Write us, we will be glad to help you decide on that farm. Real Estate Dept. Farm Mortgage Trust Company Topeka, Kan.

ARKANSAS

PHILLIPS COUNTY, ARKANSAS with con- crete 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.

COLORADO

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

CANADA

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 por- tion 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 E. J. Wark, Dept. 143, Pacific Great East- ern Railway, Vancouver, British Colum- bia, Canada.

CALIFORNIA

NO CHANCE TO FAIL when you farm where there is no winter. James Ranch, California, offers sunshiny, crop-growing weather, abundant water supply, splendid markets. You can double your income. Write me for information about this state approved land opportunity. Herman Jans, Dept. 1107, San Joaquin, Fresno County, California.

COLORADO 10 A. Irrig. Fruit, Garden Tracts, \$250 down, easy terms, productive soil, free booklet profits, climate, testimonials satisfied pur- chasers. F. R. Ross Inv. Co., Denver, Colo. IRRIGATED CROPS NEVER FAIL Colorado climate best on earth. 160 acres improved near Rocky Ford. Highest grade \$150. On terms. Will Keen, Realtor, Pueblo, Colorado

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 ex- cellent prices when bred for early farrowing and early market. Beet sugar factories con- tract 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.

MISSOURI

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Missouri.

NEBRASKA

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY if you have a little cash. See this 320-acre farm near Arnold in Custer County. Great corn country. Practically all cultivated. Level, rich black loam produces bumper yields. Fine 7-room house, big barn, granary, extra large corn crib and immense hog house. All in good shape. Splendid home. Great bargain at \$65 an acre. Easy terms. Write owner, Roland R. Otis, 825 City National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

NEW MEXICO

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.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks. BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan. TRADE for Kansas land, 80 A. well improved irrigated South Idaho. Good alfalfa, potato and sugar beet land. J. S. Webb, Harris, Mo. BUSINESS building, stores below, apart- ments above, good substantial property, well located, steady renter. Price \$30,000. Owner farmer wants farm move on. Mans- field Company, Realtors, 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

For Sale or Exchange

320 acres Linn County, Kan., farm 12 miles south of Osawatimie, Kan. 220 acres under cultivation, including 100 acres new ground broke out this fall; balance of farm blue grass; all level; good improve- ments; one-half mile from Jefferson high- way from Kansas City. One of the best farms in eastern Kansas. Will accept trade up to \$10,000 eastern Colorado land or western Kansas land, or might consider rentals worth the money. Will carry back balance 5 1/2 %. Full set of farming implements and six good work horses go with the farm. Possession most any time. I am own- er. \$90 per acre. Write Ernest G. Trull, Box 190 Kansas City, Kan.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Good well improved farm, 319 Acres, about 160 acres in cultivation in Linn Co., Kansas. L. L. Mobley, 603 S. Mc- Kinney, Mexia, Texas. 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 North- ern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WANTED TO RENT

I WANT TO RENT a wheat farm. Have good equipment. John Shepherd, Knowles, Okla.

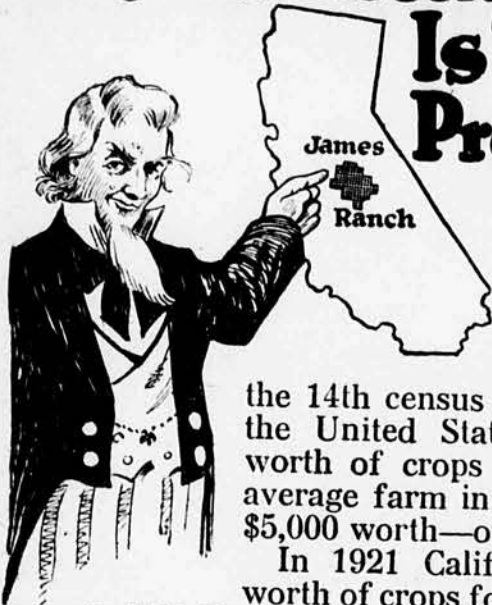
BUSINESS PROPERTY WANTED

WANT TO BUY, up-to-date General Mer- chandise Stock, or Grain Elevator. J. W. Peck, 1028 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, par- ticulars free. Real Estate Saleman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The California Farmer Is Twice As Prosperous



The California farmer is twice as prosperous as the farmer in any other state. According to

the 14th census the average farm in the United States produces \$2,300 worth of crops every year and the average farm in California produces \$5,000 worth—over twice as much.

In 1921 California grew \$309.46 worth of crops for every man, woman and child living in her rural territory. This was \$110 more per person than was produced in the next highest state.

What is the "Why" Back of These High Production Figures?

California farmers don't work any harder than do farmers anywhere else. They simply have help in getting ahead. The climate is in their favor. Every month of the year California land is in use. As soon as one crop is harvested the seed bed can be prepared for another, working the land in rotation so that there is always a variety of work to do and always something ready for the markets.

No Cold Weather

There is no winter to pile up fuel bills, require heavy clothing, buying of feed for stock, or the use of a big share of the farm's production in feeding them. It is a warm country but without a scorching sun or torrid heat.

Market System Perfected

In no other part of the United States has co-operative marketing reached the high degree of perfection that it has in California.

There is a ready market for every crop. The main trunk lines and branches of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railways operate thru the farming valley. Refrigeration trains carry garden produce to the Los Angeles and San Francisco markets. State highways form a network over the state and trucking of livestock, fruits, vegetables and other produce is in wide practice.

California has only 3.2 per cent of the population of the United States and it produces 5.4 per cent of the farm products and pays 5.5 per cent of the income tax.

There is an opportunity awaiting YOU in James Ranch, Fresno County, California. It is the best opportunity farming has ever offered anywhere. It is not a rich man's country. It requires only enough capital to make a first payment and to stock and put up buildings on the ground.

BUYING TERMS on a forty-acre purchase, which is all the average farmer can handle, are a requirement of \$1,000 for first payment, with ten years allowed for the balance. Any farmer who can make this first payment and put up temporary buildings and stock his farm can earn the rest off the land if he is willing to work and is a good manager.

OUR PROPOSITION IS THIS: You visit James Ranch right now and if you buy land there we will refund to you every cent of the cost of your investigational trip. Write for a Railroad Refund Certificate and other literature. Also, if the prospects aren't exactly as we picture them, we will refund the entire cost of the trip.

Don't pass this up. There is no possible chance for you to lose anything and there is everything to gain.

Come out to the sunshine on the James Ranch where nature works for you instead of against you.

HERMAN JANSS
Dept. 1107
San Joaquin, Fresno County, Calif.



To Be Cold Winter for Grubs

Open Weather Permits Farmers to Catch Up With Their Fall Work

WHITE grubs, wire worms and their ilk will find a cold winter in some sections of the state. Fall plowing, permitted by unusually good weather for late November and early December, has progressed beyond the usual time when freezes stop operations. The soil generally is in good condition for receiving and retaining winter moisture, altho some danger from soil blowing arises in view of delayed growth of wheat.

Another week of good weather for corn harvest is reported by correspondents. Grain sorghum threshing is progressing under stimulus of orders from the poultry sections. Corn is moving to market briskly, altho a large portion of the Kansas crop will be consumed at home. Feeders are active bidders in surplus counties. Prices for everything except corn continue good.

Atchison—Wheat prospects are poor. Corn has been cribbed, and the average yield is about 30 bushels. Pasture season is over. Public sales are held frequently, and prices are good. There is an abundance of farm labor. Corn, 61c; wheat, \$1.55; oats, 40c; chickens, 20c; eggs, 50c.—Frank Lewis.

Barber—Farmers are busy topping kafir, and some is being threshed. Wheat is making a slow growth. There is little pasture. Livestock is on feed. Roads are excellent. Wheat has ample moisture for present needs. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, 75c; kafir, 55c; eggs, 60c.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—This county is covered with a heavy snow. There is plenty of feed for stock. Most of the corn is husked and all the kafir is headed except that which is in shock. Corn, 70c; oats, 40c; hay, \$9; hogs, \$10; milk, \$1.40; eggs, 55c.—Robert Creamer.

Cloud—A recent rain improved conditions for growing wheat, but checked corn husking. Corn is uneven, and yields vary from 40 bushels to 10 bushels an acre. Corn is not being marketed, but hogs are scarce and not many are on full feed. Livestock has been affected this fall by the cornstalk disease. Eggs, 45c; butterfat, 40c; corn, 65c; wheat, \$1.50.—W. H. Plumly.

Edwards—We are having the finest kind of weather. Corn husking, and kafir and sorghum threshing are in progress. A sale of milk cows was held here yesterday. Prices ranged from \$42 to \$84. Wheat, \$1.61; corn, 70c; cream, 40c; hens, 14c to 18c; turkeys, 26c.—W. E. Fravel.

Finney—The weather has been cool and cloudy, but has moderated. Horses and cattle are doing well. The wind has done some damage to wheat. Eggs, 40c; butter, 45c; wheat, \$1.58; corn, 75c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gove and Sheridan—Fall weather is ideal, but some moisture is needed. Wheat looks good, and livestock is doing well. There have been a few public sales. Prices are satisfactory. Many radios are being installed in farm homes.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—The weather is ideal for corn husking. Livestock is doing well and feed will be plentiful. Corn, 60c; kafir, 80c.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—The weather is changeable with frequent rain and snow, altho it is not cold. Cattle are in good condition and some on full feed. Beet gathering is nearly over. Sugar, \$9.25; apples, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2; eggs, 45c; cream, 40c; wheat, \$1.30; corn, 80c; hens, 20c; beet tops, \$3.50 a ton.—H. M. Hutchison.

Harper—Wheat is going into winter in excellent condition. The pasture season is over. Feed will be scarce owing to the poor quality and poisonous cornstalks. Eggs, 44c; cream, 40c; corn, 80c; kafir, 90c; wheat \$1.60.—S. Knight.

Harvey—Weather is favorable for fall work. Farmers are threshing kafir and gathering corn fodder. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, \$4c; oats, 45c; potatoes, \$2.80; rye, 70c; barley, 65c; butter, 45c; eggs, 46c; heavy hens, 18c; springs, 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Most of the corn has been husked, but there is some comment on the way the moisture stays in the ear. Roads are in good condition in this section, but snows have been heavy northeast of us. Corn, 55c.—A. C. Jones.

Labette—There are about 4 inches of snow here. Wheat shows a poor growth, as the weather has been unfavorable. Corn is gathered. Livestock is doing well. Farmers are plowing a large acreage. Prices at public sales are good. Wheat, \$1.58; corn, 80c; oats, 42c; potatoes, \$2.50; cream, 41c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Fine weather continues and wheat is growing more than usual at this time of the year. A small number of cattle will be wintered. Labor is plentiful. There have been a few farm sales. Corn husking is nearly finished.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Wheat is going into winter in better condition than it has for several seasons, altho we have had little rain. Farmers are not feeding extensively in this section. Cattle are wintering well. Hogs are scarce. Cream, 40c; corn, 80c; eggs, 48c; oats, 56c; cottonseed cake, \$43 a ton.—Fred W. Brown.

McPherson—Wheat is going into winter in excellent condition. Corn husking is finished. The yield is from 25 to 35 bushels an acre. Livestock is in good condition. Some farmers are feeding hogs. Farm labor is plentiful. Wheat, \$1.58; corn, 78c; oats, 45c; eggs, 38c; butter, 37c.—F. M. Shields.

Osage—Weather is pleasant for this season. Kafir crop is large. There have been no public sales. Corn is moving to market. Kafir price is high, but threshing will soon lower it.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—There have been light showers and snows recently, which are beneficial to fall wheat. Roads are good. Farmers are gathering a light yield of corn. Livestock is

doing well. Public sales are infrequent. Hogs, \$10; bran, \$2; corn chop, \$2.—J. B. Hicks.

Reno—We are enjoying fine weather. Corn will be out of the fields by Christmas. The crop was seriously damaged by hail. Wheat fields are in good condition. Some corn has been marketed. Corn, 70c.—D. Engelhart.

Rice—The weather has been unusually favorable for this season. Corn husking is still in full swing; the yield in most cases is fair to good. The T. B. test is being applied to the cattle in the county. Generally wheat is in good condition; there is much Hessian fly in that sown early, but the acreage of this is not large. Wheat, \$1.55; butterfat, 47c; eggs, 38c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—After a few cold, blustery days we again are enjoying fine weather. Some farmers have finished corn husking. There have been a few losses from the cornstalk disease. No corn has been marketed here. A great deal of road work has been done in the county this fall. Eggs, 45c; corn, 60c; wheat, \$1.50; flour, \$2.35.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Sedwick—Weather is ideal and roads are good. Farmers are plowing. High winds during the week started some wheat ground to blowing, and a good rain would be beneficial. Wheat is moving to market. Hogs are scarce and in demand. There have been no public sales. Wheat, \$1.65; corn, 75c; eggs, 47c; butterfat, 46c; kafir, 80c; oats, 40c.—W. J. Roof.

Washington—Public sales are held frequently and prices are good. Corn husking is nearly finished, and yields average from 20 to 60 bushels. Feeders are paying 70 cents a bushel for corn. A large number of hogs and cattle are being fed. We have had ideal weather for several weeks. Butterfat, 40c; eggs, 40c; hens, 19c; springs, 18c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—Wheat is doing well with snow and freezing weather, and making a fair growth. Drilling for natural gas continues. Farmers are feeding stock and plowing. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 60c; kafir, 60c; eggs, 48c.—A. E. Burgess.

55th Farmer's Meeting

Co-operating for a better agriculture in Kansas, the farmers of the state will again assemble for their annual conventions at Topeka, January 11 to 16. For the fifty-fifth time the farmers of Kansas will foregather under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture and, from their fund of knowledge and experience, will determine their program to foster and advance their industry and protect the rights of agriculture. No one knows the farm problems quite so well as the farmer himself, and no other is quite so capable of working them out. The state's agricultural convention is for the farmers, and they are urged and invited to attend and participate in the proceedings, to crystallize farm sentiment and develop sound farm policies.

There never was greater need for farmers working together to these ends than now.

The period of January 11 to 16 will truly be Farmers' Week at Topeka. Other meetings to be held during that time will include those of the State Farm Bureau, the Kansas Association of Fairs, and Creamerymen and Field Superintendents. The railroads have recognized their importance by granting an open, round trip rate of 1 1/2 fare, available to everyone without certificates and from all points in Kansas, for these meetings, and a program of notable speakers is promised.

Favor Export Corporation?

S. H. Thompson of Quincy, Ill., who has been president of the Illinois Agricultural Association for the last three years, was elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation last week at Chicago, on the eighth ballot, defeating O. E. Bradfute of Xenia, Ohio, who had been president for the last three years, and E. A. O'Neal of Montgomery, Ala., vice-president of the organization. Mr. Thompson has been very active in support of the Government export corporation idea.

All thru the meeting there was much discussion of the problem of the crop surplus and what should be done about it. Part of the delegates and visitors favored the Government export corporation; others believed the matter should be handled by privately owned agencies. There also was considerable interest in club and community work. The farm bureau probably will do more work along this line in the next year. Speakers included President Coolidge and Senator Capper, who talked on "The Farmer and the New Congress."

Will We Over Produce?

(Continued from Page 3)

Unfortunately statistics are available only on the value of poultry products sold. The State Board of Agriculture offers the values by five year periods to show the increase. In 1895 poultry and eggs marketed were worth \$3,315,067; in 1900, \$5,060,332; in 1905, \$8,541,153; in 1910, \$10,789,832; in 1915, \$11,761,798, and in 1920, \$20,670,320. The high point in sales was in 1921 when liquidation was undertaken to offset the burden of debt accumulated by expansion. In that year the value was \$22,573,114, in 1922, \$19,853,562, in 1923, \$20,771,280 and in 1924, \$19,938,720.

That's poultry production history without elaborate statistical details. Over-production isn't impossible. Without increased consumption it would have obtained some years back. We may accomplish it presently, but we haven't done so yet, despite our headlong ventures into the business and our reckless disregard of consequences. We suffered no ill effects from great increases during the late depression. And at present, over-production at least isn't just around the corner. Apparently demands will justify a right vigorous development to keep pace with growth in population and increase in per capita appetite.

Taking No Chances

The train came to a stop at a small town in Mississippi, and the kinky head of a gentleman of color protruded from the window in the Jim Crow car. Seated at his side could be seen a brown-skinned maiden.

"Does a cullud puhson by de name of Jim Brown live heah?" he asked of a station lounger.

"Ain't neveh heered ob no Jim Brown heah, an' ah lived in dis town fo' 10 years."

"Is yo' right sho' dey ain't no Jim Brown evah been aroun' heah?"

"Positutely."

"Den," announced the arrival, reaching for a suitcase, "dis is whah his new son-in-law gits off."

The Grasshopper Limited

A branch railway line in Western Kansas bears the undisputed reputation of having the worst roadbed in the United States. A ride on this line makes the wildest of the amusement park roller coasters and dip-the-dips seem like tame sport. One day during a particularly wild series of buck-jumps the train came to an abrupt stop and then started to back.

"W-wh-what are we going back for?" gasped a breathless passenger.

"Engineer's fault," said the conductor tersely. "Has to back up of that last station. He made a mistake and hopped over it."

Slack Business

A citizen who owned a pawnshop took out a fire insurance policy. The same day a blaze broke out that destroyed the building and its contents.

The insurance company tried in vain to find sufficient grounds to refuse payment, and was obliged to content itself with the following letter appended to the check:

"Dear Sir—We note that your policy was issued at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning and that the fire did not occur until 3:30. Why this unseemly delay?"

Cop Didn't Understand

A pretty girl in a car passed an Italian traffic officer who had signaled her to stop. Next morning in traffic court the judge asked her how she came to be apprehended.

"I was in a hurry to do some shop-

ping," answered the girl, "and did not see the officer. He took me unawared and"—

"Me take her unnerware?" shouted the cop, springing to his feet. "No! Diavolo! She maka da big lie of da whole cloth."

But Only From Hearsay

The evangelist had preached on sin and in closing asked if anyone knew of any person in the wide world who was without sin. The house became breathlessly still. Then back near the door arose a frail little woman.

"So you know of some one who never sinned? If so, will you tell us who it was?" asked the evangelist.

"My husband's first wife," she faltered, and sat down.

Good at Asking

The colored janitor listened intently to an eloquent prayer by the new pastor.

"Do you think he's as good as our former pastor?" asked one of the deacons after service.

"Ah suttinly does, boss. Why dat man asks foh things de yutha' preach-ah didn't even know de Lawd had."

Eliminating Mabel

TWO NO EQUAL Silk Garments lost by saleslady, with Mabel inside. Please return to 442 Nat'l Bank Commerce. Reward.—Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

TWO NO EQUAL Silk Garments lost by saleslady, with Label inside. Please return to 442 Nat'l Bank Commerce. Reward.—A Later Issue of the Same Paper.

Anyway It Was a Suit

Judge—Have you appeared as a witness in a suit before?"

Abie—"Why shure, Judge."

Judge—"What suit was it?"

Abie—"If I remember right, it was a plue serch."

She Wasn't Geographical

Old Colored Mammy—"Ah wants a ticket fo' Florence."

Ticket Agent (after 10 minutes of wearying thumbing over railroad guides)—"Where is Florence, madam?"

Old Colored Mammy—"Settin' over dar on de bench, suh."

And Everybody Scolded Her

A female mummy believed to be 3,000 years old has been unearthed near the City of Ur.

And to think that 3,000 years ago she was the "Modern Girl!"

A Touching Tribute

A curator of a certain zoological garden was on a vacation. He received a note from his assistant:

"The chimpanzee is sick. He appears to pine for a companion. We don't know what to do pending your return."

Our Missionary Labors

The Americanization of Europe goes merrily forward. A Spanish bull-fighter has been hit on the head by a pop bottle thrown by a spectator.

"Way Out West in Kansas"

The Bride (at telephone): "Oh John, do come home! I've mixed the plugs in some way. The radio is all covered with frost and the electric ice-box is singing 'Way Out West in Kansas.'"

The Rising Generation

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman of 35 or more to take care of small family, all modern imps. Call Bell 3080.—Ad in a Pennsylvania Paper.

Rampageous Liz

Ford Breaks Arm Then Runs Over Jefferson Man.—Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

One Important Recommendation

"The words are better than the music!"

"Yes. I can't hear them!"

Both up in the Air?

A wedding was celebrated recently in an airplane. Evidently the things are still far from safe.

Kansas Poland China Breeders

Are you helping your neighbor to succeed in his pig production activities? Is he farrowing as many pigs as he should? The Poland China reputation for prolificacy is at stake when you neglect to help your customers get big litters. The Kansas college found that 263 sows which received corn and a protein supplement averaged 10 pigs and weaned 6.5, while 166 sows which received corn without protein supplement farrowed only seven pigs to the litter and weaned fewer than four.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

25 SPRING BOARS

big with feeding quality. By a son and grandson of The Outpost. Just tops 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.

BIG BRED GILTS

Selected gilts for sale sired by Generator by Liberator and bred to a great son of the world's champ., Armistice Boy. R. H. BRUNER, BYERS, KAN.

DENBO'S MODERN POLANDS

new blood for Kans. Reithaven Master son of The Reithaven 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. Otho G. Smith, Colony, Ks.

100—SEPT. FIGS—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 Poland

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. Prices reasonable. W. E. Weidlein, Augusta, Ks.

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

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.

50 BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Bred to our new herd boars, The Villager and Majestic. Bendena, Feb. 9. Sale pavilion. Revising mailing list. Write today for catalog. H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kansas.

BOARS AND GILTS OF FALL FARROW

sired by Pickett'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.

Immuned Fall Pigs

Sired by Perfect Prince, the Grand Champion of Dickinson Co., 1924 and 1925. Bred sow and gilt sale Feb. 17, 1925. G. E. Schloesser, Hope, Kansas.

CHOICE POLAND SPRING BOARS

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

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-Oklia Tim, dam by The Leader, son of Cook's Liberty Bond. Bred sow sale Feb. 9th. I. E. KNOX, SOUTH HAVEN, KAN.

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Kansas Chester White Breeders

Do you know that a Minnesota club girl, Grace Luchsinger, Washington county made the highest weight per pig in the ton litter contest of that state? And she did it with Chester Whites. She had a comparatively small litter as ton litters go these days. With ten pigs which weighed 3,129 pounds at 180 days old she was sixth in the contest. There were 14 pigs in the champion litter, which was of another breed, and which weighed 4,250 pounds.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

TWO REAL BOAR PIGS

sired by Jayhawk Supreme, Grand champion north central Kansas free fall. Price less than half this kind will sell for in the spring. Address, C. H. & Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, Kan.

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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.

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High winning herd, Sedalia, Lincoln, Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, Muskogee, American Royal. All in 1925. EARL LUGENSEEL, Padonia, Kan.

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10 pure bred open Duroc gilts April and May farrow. Pathfinder, Sensation and Orion Cherry King breeding. \$25 each if taken soon. Lloyd Scofield, Maple Hill, Kansas.

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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. F. A. WEMPE, Seneca, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING BRINGS ORDERS FOR POLANDS

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find check to cover cost of advertising in Poland China section. It sure brings the orders. Am very well satisfied with it. C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan. Breeder of Poland China hogs. Scranton, Kan., Dec. 7, 1925.

The Smith & Kleasath Holstein Dispersal Pure Bred and High Grade Holsteins

Sale at Dornwood farm, two and a half miles east of Topeka, half mile east of Highland Park electric line.

Topeka, Kan., Monday, Dec. 28

Sale held on account of expiration of lease on the farm.

70 head of pure bred and high grades. 30 milk cows, five pure bred and nearly all fresh. Four two year old springers, eight two year olds bred, 12 one year old and over, seven heifer calves, two to 10 months. One registered sire.

Herd federal accredited and sold with 60 day retest privilege. Full line of farm implements, milk equipment, harness, alfalfa, corn in crib and five horses.

Terms: Six to nine months time on bankable notes for articles over \$10. Dinner on the grounds.

Owners—W. A. Smith, Fred Kleasath

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Manager.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, C. M. Crews & Son.
This is a large sale and will begin at 9:30 sharp.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

REDUCTION SHORTHORN SALE



Stafford, Kan., Tuesday, Dec. 22

30 HEAD of selected cattle, a fair division. We are selling some of our best and the offering represents the natural accumulation of the herd.

3 good bulls of serviceable age and a fine lot of cows and heifers, bred and open, many with nice calves at foot. Much of the offering sired by or bred to our Kansas Agricultural College bred bull, and bred along lines insuring heavy milk production.

B. E. WINCHESTER, of Stafford, consigns 6 head sired by or bred to his splendid Augusta bull. Write for catalog.

R. Boyd Wallace, Stafford, Kansas

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Milking Shorthorns

5 April heifers, for sale, sired by our big bull Pine Valley Viscount whose dam has official record of 14,730 lbs. milk and 630 lbs. butter in one year. These heifers mated to a good bull will pay for a good Kansas farm in a few years. Also bulls by same sire. For further information address, Jesse R. Johnson, 463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

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

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.

HORSES AND JACKS

30 Big Mammoth Jacks
Sons and grandsons of the World's champion Kansas Chief. We have won 90% of premiums at Kansas State fair 6 yrs on Jacks, Jennets and mules. Written guarantee with every jack. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton (Lane Co.), Ks.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorn Trios

bull and two heifers not related, yearlings past. Reds, Roans, Whites \$250 and up. Champion blood, special attention given to milking qualities. Reg. transfer, crate and load free. Free truck first 100 miles. 175 head in herd.



J. C. BANBURY & SON,
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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

YEARLING BULL

1/2 white, dam a 20 lb. 2 year old with over 400 lbs milk, her dam 33 lbs. butter over 700 lbs. milk. Double Pontiac Korndyke cross. First check for \$100 gets him. Reynolds & Sons, Box 52, Lawrence, Kan.

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

Kansas Red Polled Cattle Breeders

Why wouldn't Red Polled cattle be adapted to the needs of the wheat farmer who desires to insure his living? Milk cows give him profitable employment during winter. About the only crop diversification he can engage in produces bulky feeds which cannot be marketed except thru livestock. A few Red Polled cows and their calves would fit his needs admirably. Why not sell him some?—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.

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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 & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kan.

Look—14 Young Cows and Heifers

top 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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A fine lot of bull calves for sale, real herd headers. For prices and descriptions address
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

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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, Ka.

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

Manarch, 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 Elgins Model of Springdale 41484. Some nice 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, QUINTON, KAN.

Feeding More Cattle

More cattle are on feed in Chase county this season than has been the case for several years, so leading cattlemen say. Some of them have 300 to 400 head on feed, while many others are feeding bunches ranging from 50 to 100 head.

It's the unexpected that happens, but we frequently bring it on ourselves.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Polled Shorthorn breeder and several other breeders from that section attended the Achenbach Bros. Polled Shorthorn sale last Wednesday.

J. M. Nelson, Marysville, a well known breeder of Shorthorns, bought a 14-months old grandson of Old Village Marshal from Schultz Bros., Huron, Kan. He made the purchase during the summer and is well pleased with him.

The Blue Valley Shorthorn breeders association met recently and elected officers and discussed matters of interest to Shorthorn affairs in their territory. C. D. Smith, Blue Rapids was elected president and H. J. Bornhorst, Irving, secretary. J. M. Nelson, Marysville, sale manager. The matter of holding a 1926 spring sale at Blue Rapids was discussed; nothing definite was decided upon. However, if enough suitable cattle are available a sale will likely be held. Breeders in that territory who are interested in a spring sale should write Mr. Nelson at once.

A letter just received from Jas. B. Hollinger, Wheatland farm herd of registered Angus cattle at Chapman, Kan., says he has just had every cow on the farm tested for T. B. and that out of 284 head only one reactor was found. Mr. Hollinger's load of steer feeder calves that he showed at the American Royal were the second highest priced load of feeder calves to sell out of 54 loads sold in the American Royal sale. The same load was awarded first in the Kansas section. This is one of the great herds of Angus cattle in the West and was founded in 1905.

Here is some interesting information about how the North Central Kansas free fair at Belleville, Kan., is conducted. The total cost of operation for 1925 was \$19,296 and the total cost to Republic county was \$14,730. The difference was raised with stall rent, concessions, etc. The premiums paid were as follows: Horses, \$880, cattle, \$2,200; sheep, \$276; swine, \$2,845; poultry, \$1,040; other departments, \$1,602. They have 193 stalls for swine, 95 stalls for cattle, 50 stalls for horses. W. R. Barnard, Belleville, is secretary, and around 40 Republic county farmers are directors. The entertainment, such as racing, etc., is under the direction of the chamber of commerce in Belleville and the earnings go into a fund for permanent improvements. Republic county and the city of Belleville are justly proud of their big fair and it is the biggest kind of a success.

B. L. Bean, Atchison, is one of the very oldest breeders of registered Holstein cattle in the state in point of years of continuous breeding. He has been a member of the National Holstein breeders association for more than 20 years. For a number of years he bred Holsteins near Cameron, Mo., and was responsible for a number of the good herds in that section. Later on he bought a farm in Southern Kansas but for a long time he has been breeding Holsteins near Atchison. Recently he traded his farm for a farm in Graham county and will move there about the first of March. Because of this change he will be compelled to disperse his herd of Holsteins. The sale will be held at his farm one mile off the hard road and near Chanon. There will be about 40 or 45 head in the sale. I met him in Atchison recently and he told me an interesting story about this herd, which he founded when he came to Atchison county with a string of heifers he bought and now he has developed with this carefully selected lot of heifers a real working herd of paying Holsteins.

Good dairy cows of all breeds are hard to buy right now because they are profitable property to own. Dispersal sales where good cattle are offered are good places to buy. A. G. Banks, Lawrence, has for a number of years been building a real dairy herd and has made money with his high grade Holstein dairy. It is a common thing to call any grade a high grade but there is a big difference. There will be 40 yearling heifers in this sale sired by a 33 pound bull and they are out of good cows. There are 50 cows, mostly two year old heifers that are now heavy in milk and 50 more that will be fresh very soon after the sale. The 140 cows and heifers were bred on this farm and the herd is federal accredited.

A Haskell bull that they bought of Carnation farms has been used extensively in the herd and another bull of equal breeding and ability as a sire. The 40 heifers would certainly be great for calf clubs. The 100 cows are capable of paying for themselves in a short time and selling as they are at auction and by a breeder and dairyman that has made money out of them they should be profitable investments. There will be a number of the cows pure bred.

As I have said before, dairymen and breeders looking for real Holsteins are fortunate when they are presented with the opportunity to buy in dispersal sales where they have an opportunity to buy high class cattle and where the breeder and dairyman is selling everything. In the Smith & Kleasath dispersal at Dornwood farm, Dec. 28, 70 head of pure bred and high grade cattle will be sold without reservation. Walter A. Smith is known to practically every Holstein breeder in Kansas because of his connection with the big Kansas Hol-

stein association and because of the good cattle he has owned and developed. He has the confidence of every man that knows him and because of the expiration of the lease on Dornwood farm he is selling out his herd. The herd is owned by Smith & Kleasath. It is a real dairy herd and this firm has made money with it. The herd is federal accredited and it is a fine lot of Holsteins of real merit and is a splendid opportunity if you want to buy cattle that are right and no other kind is worth owning. You know Walter A. Smith, and he and his partner are selling cattle in this sale that you will find right in every respect.

Achenbach Bros. sale of Polled Shorthorns at Washington last Wednesday was attended by a fine crowd of Polled Shorthorn breeders from all over Kansas with breeders from Colorado, Nebraska and Missouri, with the most of them going to Kansas buyers. The offering was presented in good breeding condition and the day was fine and the roads good and practically every breeder came in an auto and many of them from a long distance. There were 37 lots and 14 of them were bulls. The females averaged \$140 and many of them were young heifers and the bulls averaged \$165. A. W. Thompson of Lincoln, Neb., and Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center, Kan., were the auctioneers. D. S. Sheard, a Jewell county breeder was the largest buyer, buying 10 head. Grassland Commander, the four year old herd bull, went to McCrery Bros., Hawatha, for \$245 and was worth much more money. Sir Galahad, the five year old bull went to E. R. Witt, Kidder, Mo., for \$225. The other purchasers were Coupe Bros., Falls City, Neb.; Wm. Lingen- gen, Bremen; Jos. Baxter, Clay Center; J. F. Scannell, Springfield, Colo.; Nels Johnson, Agenda; O. H. Jones, Fostoria, Robt. Higley, Lost Springs; Geo. Linhart, Clay Center; E. N. Richardson, Boyle; Cunningham Bros., Nashville; D. S. Sheard, Esbon, R. Corlis, Hebron, Neb.; Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska; John Patterson, Haddam; R. L. Kelly, Lebanon, J. H. McFarren, Blue Springs, Neb.; W. A. Wells, Mahaska; Ben Wossenburg, Marysville; T. S. Young, Washington; John Schneider, Winfield.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



Chas. T. Dyerly continues to breed registered Percherons on his farm adjoining the town of Pratt; his herd stallion, is a grandson of Carno and Casino.

Chas. F. Rezeau out at Cullison in Pratt county, has never lost interest in registered Percherons, he believes in good ones and on his farm at this time may be seen pure bred geldings weighing up to 1,700 pounds.

Mr. Herb J. Barr of Larned has over five hundred steers on hand. He has 700 tons of ensilage and says the outlook is mighty good. Mr. Barr announces a sale of Duroc bred sows to be held on January 15. He will sell one hundred head.

A. W. Zook of Larned continues to breed registered Percherons, his herd at this time numbers about thirty. The mares do the farm work and raise colts for which there is a very fast growing demand. Good, sound, big horses sell nearly as well as they ever did according to Mr. Zook.

F. W. Dusenburg, Duroc breeder of Anthony, writes that he has recently purchased from J. C. Long & Son of Ellsworth, a young boar sired by Golden Rainbow, the grand champion of the Kansas Free Fair, also some gilts from the herd of Joe McCandless of St. Johns.

I have a letter from Chas. P. Johnson, Duroc breeder of Macksville, advising me that the demand has been so good for bred gilts that he hasn't enough to make a sale and will sell them out privately. They are bred to his young boars, sons of the state grand champion, King of All Pathmasters.

The writer has just received a very interesting letter from Mr. Brice L. Newkirk of Hartford. Mr. Newkirk reports the recent purchase of a young Duroc boar sired by Great Col, the twice World's champion. The pig stands thirty-three inches high and is well proportioned. Cheaper feed and the shortage that has been coming on for some time is resulting in a good demand for Durocs, adds Mr. Newkirk.

S. M. Knox, successful Shorthorn breeder of Humboldt, writes that his fall calf crop is about the best ever. Eighteen head to date, over half of them heifers. Mr. Knox says he is getting ready now for the baby beef shows next year. He says there is a big inquiry for bulls at this time and he does not know of a half dozen over six months old bulls in his county. The Knox cattle won more money than any other herd at the Fort Scott show.

Most Kansas bankers believe in good stock and freely advise others to engage in the pure bred business but only occasionally does a banker engage in the business himself, but when he does and gives the business the same time and attention he would give another business, success usually follows. W. F. Baer, banker, of Ransom, out

KANSAS FARMER CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SELLS SHROPSHIRE

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.— Find enclosed check balance on my sheep ad. Mostly all I have are sold and inquiries still coming at the rate of four a day. This little classified ad sure did the business. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan. Breeder of Registered Shropshire Sheep.
Portis, Kan., Dec. 4, 1925.

In Ness county, has been breeding registered Shorthorns for about fourteen years. He has bought stock from the leading breeders of Kansas and Missouri and has built up one of the best herds to be found in the entire state.

He has sold an average of twenty bulls every year for the past six years.

Lane county farmers recently sold 175 mares to a buyer from Old Mexico. Another buyer from Nebraska took out of the same county over 300 head.

It is not generally known that milk goats have a record for milk production, test, etc., just as dairy cattle. The Quaker town goat farm of which F. B. Bradley, Haviland is proprietor, gives us this information.

R. R. Grunder, Poland China breeder of Byers, writes me to change his card on Poland China section and says "Inquiries and sales are the best I have ever seen at this season of the year. Our boars were all sold before November first, selling bred gilts now."

Two years ago Geo. Anspaugh of Ness City discovered the fallacy of depending entirely on wheat; he had already found out the poor investment of keeping scrub hogs and so he purchased from G. M. Shepherd of Lyons some registered Durocs; they did so much better than ordinary hogs that he has kept up the records and now has engaged in the pure bred business for himself.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, the big Polled Shorthorn specialists of Pratt, report the private sale of over forty head of cattle during the past year and say sales are starting out good this fall and indications are for good sales the coming season.

Forty years ago H. T. Hineman homesteaded near Dighton out in Lane county, two hundred miles west of the central part of the state. Many homesteaders who had preceded him and hundreds that came after him turned back in disgust and are today eking out an existence on some worn out eastern farm or living from hand to mouth in the city.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep
Jan. 17-23—F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
Dec. 22—R. Boyd Wallace and B. E. Winchester, Stafford, Kan.

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders

The United States Department of Agriculture believes that steers will be finished better during this winter feeding period because feeders seem to be rather scarce and farmers will try to market as much corn as possible thru those they have on hand.

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.

CATTLE

EXTRA GOOD JERSEY COWS AT FARMER'S PRICES. Large and old-established breeding herd rich in blood of Pogsis 99th, Sybil's Gamboe and Golden Fern's Noble imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of world's record producers at the pail.

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

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

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN DAIRY CALVES, also springers and fresh cows. Garner & Bringgold, West Concord, Minn.

FOR SALE—20 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN heifers, one and two years old. J. V. Fritzel, Rt. 4, Lawrence, Kan.

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

TWO GUERNSEY BULLS ELIGIBLE TO registry six and nine months old. Frisco Hansen, Tampa, Kan.

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

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 DISTEMPER 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

BERKSHIRE BOARS, 2 YOUNG BOARS sired by winner at American Royal. Also Guernsey bull calf. Chas. A. Cook, Rt. 4, LaCyene, Kan.

FIFTEEN YEARS BREEDER OF REGISTERED Poland China hogs, offering bred gilts for sale. Aug. Cerveny, R. 1, Ada, Kan.

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

CHESTER WHITE BOARS \$35 TO \$50. F. Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

TYLER'S TIPTON BRED HAMPSHIRE Three spring boars, \$30.00 each. Bred gilts, 200 to 300 lbs., \$40.00 to \$50.00 each. A. N. Tyler & Son, Rt. 9, Emporia, Kansas.

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

CHESTER WHITES Fall pigs, either sex, trios not skin. Best sows for spring farrow, bred to "Jr. Champion" boars, few spring boars. Papers furnished. ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb., Box C.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Kuakertown Goat Farm 60 milk goats, pedigreed pure breeds and grades. Milk records, all ages. Express prepaid. F. B. BRADLEY, HAVILAND, KAN.



ALFALFA LEAF SHORTHORNS We have sold Maxwalton Madolin 755655 to W. D. Shaffer & Son, Columbus, Kan. Young bulls and females for sale. 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 reds 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 beef 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 B. 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 829949. Good young bulls for sale. OTTO B. WENRICH, OXFORD, KAN.

RANSOM FARM SHORTHORNS 100 head in herd. 15 thick blood coming yearling bulls, reds and nice roans. Sired by Village Marshall Jr. W. F. BAER, RANSOM, (Ness Co.) 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.

KNOX KNOLL STOCK FARM Shorthorns, headed by Radium Stamp and Cumberland Knight. 60 breeding cows. Also Poland Chinas and Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kansas.

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. OLDENETTEL, HAVEN, KAN.

MAXWALTON LAMBLASH IN SERVICE Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sire Maxwalton Ladies Dam: Maxwalton Lavender 25th by Rodney. 2nd dam by Maxwalton Renown. Next breeders: Willis, Duthie, Bruce & Cruickshank. Meltrath 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. Short-horns of merit worth the money. W. J. Sayre & Son, R. 8, Manhattan, Kan.

12 Nice Young Bulls Tops of our spring crop and some older. Five are roan and seven reds. Scotch and Scotch Topped. C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KAN.

1876 — Salt Creek Valley — 1925 Shorthorn, 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 lots 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 I 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 Misale, 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 Supremacy, 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. WILLSON & SON, LEBANON, KS.

BULLS ALL SOLD One mammoth Jack for sale. A few good S. C. R. I. Red cockerels. 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 Stegellin, 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, WAKENEY, KANSAS

Fisher Polled Shorthorns Red, whites and roans, bulls and heifers, few cows. 60 head in herd. J. C. FISHER & SON, St. John, Kansas

CEDAR WILD POLLED SHORTHORNS For Sale: Lord Alba, first and senior champion Hutchinson state fair, 1925. Also three nice yearling bulls and some choice cows, strong milkers. Herd accredited seven years. Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kansas.

DEC 17 1925

Will Corn Surplus Shrink?

Farm Stocks Smallest Since 1917 and Low Prices Encourage Farmers to Feed

THIS corn surplus seems to be partly one of "time and place." Farmers are offering more than the demand will absorb. The price, to which Iowans in particular are objecting, is not justified by a year long view of the situation. In the first place farm stocks were at a low ebb when the new crop became available. The Department of Agriculture reports the smallest carry-over since 1917, and altho the crop promises to be 577 million bushels greater than a year ago it is only 90 million bushels larger than the average for 1920 to 1924 inclusive.

By November 1, this year farm stocks had shrunk to 61 millions. That, in view of a normal carry-over of some 150 million bushels, reduces the price lowering potentialities of the new crop considerably. When the farm stocks are replenished from the present harvest, the total production will be on a par with the five-year average. The situation cannot, by any means of optimistic figuring, be made to appear so advantageous for sellers as it was last year in view of the fact that production then was 500 million bushels below the five-year average, but it is much better than the total yield would indicate.

Nor are the low farm stocks the only redeeming feature of the situation. Advancing prices or at least higher levels for livestock and dairy products will encourage feeding. Kansas and the other short crop states will need to import vast quantities to complete feeding contracts. Up to date Iowa, Illinois and other corn selling communities have not felt the stimulus of a demand from Kansas and elsewhere, because the home crop is not yet exhausted. Just as soon as Kansas corn is consumed or begins to run low, somebody is going to receive a big order for corn. The livestock, especially steers, which has been returned to farms from central markets, indicates that.

Not Enough Hogs

There's only one fly in the ointment. Reports from pig lots indicate there are not enough porkers to go around. One Shawnee county farmer who feeds a small lot of pigs each year is worrying now about replacing the pigs he has on hand. They should have gone to market several days ago, but he still has corn of his own production on hand and the hogs are paying about double what he could get for it if he sold it as grain. What he needs and what other farmers in the Corn Belt need is a supply of hogs to consume that surplus corn.

A little more confidence in beef making would relieve the situation materially. Cattle economists seem to sense a shortage of steers, but the supply of feeders continues to come to the market and altho at times they verge on the expensive, there have been times when real bargains have been available this fall. If the flavor of beef making losses the last few years did not linger, feeders, with this low priced corn, would stock their plants with alacrity. As the situation in the packer market strengthens they will buy more readily.

With the lower reserves of old corn, greater activity in feeding steers and hogs, the encouragement of grain consumption on dairy farms, the situation as the corn seller views it is likely to improve as winter advances. There is no occasion, except a temporary seasonal one, for the relatively low price for corn. The man who cares to wait or who can hold his corn undoubtedly will obtain a higher price for it than he is offered now.

20 Per Cent Sold

But a better plan would be to get something to consume the surplus. Hogs seem to offer the best chance, but cattle apparently are not a bad bet. Either will give a reasonable return for the grain they eat, a much better price than can be had at the elevator at present or likely during the feeding period, and possibly an

even better price than the cash market will pay any time during the next nine months.

The Department has this to say about the corn situation:

"At present prices farmers who have livestock to feed are in position to realize good returns on corn. As a rule about 20 per cent of the crop is sold off the farm. The average farm price realized in the United States for the 3 billion bushel crop of 1923 was 83 cents. The marketings from the 3 billion bushel crop of 1922 were sold at an average farm price of 77 cents.

"The number of hogs on farms is about 10 per cent smaller than last year, but the ratio of corn to hog prices is distinctly favorable for feeding hogs to larger weights for market. Hogs shipped to market already are showing heavier weights than a year ago. The number of spring pigs also may be increased if prices continue favorable, so that large amounts of corn may be required for summer and fall feeding until another corn crop is produced. Cattle also probably will be fed more grain and beef cattle will

be better finished than last year. Prices of dairy products have advanced which should result in greatly increased feeding of grain to dairy cattle.

"The increase in the corn crop is largely in the heart of the Corn Belt, whereas in the South the crop is much below the five-year average. In Texas the crop is only about one-fourth of the five-year average, and in Oklahoma it is one-third the average. Reductions are shown in practically all the Southern states.

"The hay crop is considerably below the five-year average this year, which also will tend to increase the amount of grain used for feed," the Department says. "The supply of other feed grains which may be used to supplement the supply of corn is no larger than last year and feeding since harvest and before new corn was available has likely been heavier than during the same period last year.

"The oats crop, while above the five-year average, was approximately 70 million bushels smaller than that of 1924. Larger stocks on farms and in commercial channels have reduced the shortage, but the total supply is still about 23 million bushels less than last year.

"The barley crop was nearly 40 million bushels more than the production for 1924, but about half of the increase was in California where last year's crop was a near failure. Dry weather, particularly in the South-

west, reduced the grain sorghum crops nearly 21 million bushels, which about balances the increase in the barley crop east of the Rockies, and which will be consumed mostly in local and nearby territory."

Bovine Appreciation

Clarence White, tester for the Bourbon County Cow Testing Association, turns the three way switch and throws some light on cow feeding.

First: 224 cows were fed silage during the month and they averaged 25 pounds of butterfat, while the 117 which had no silage averaged 21.4 pounds. That is a gain of more than \$1.50 to the cow a month. He inquires whether a dairyman can afford to be without a silo. With a herd of 20 cows that would be \$30 a month. Answer the question yourself.

Second: Alfalfa or clover hay was fed to 133 cows and they averaged 26.7 pounds of fat for the month; 208 had neither clover nor alfalfa and they averaged 20.2 pounds of fat.

Third: 119 cows were fed a high protein concentrate, generally cottonseed meal, and they produced an average of 25.2 pounds of fat; the 220 cows which had no high protein concentrate averaged 21.2 pounds. White concludes that what cows need is better feeders.

What is needed is less advice for the merchant marine, and more freight.

This is the Mechanical Power Age

EVEN the airplane is now being experimented with to aid agriculture. Out west, the orange groves have been sprayed by the airplane. Down south, an airplane has successfully done the work of many ground dusting machines in applying arsenate to kill the boll weevil in cotton.

These are extreme signs of the times. They are not everyday farming methods, but they serve to remind us of the tremendous changes that are coming about in agriculture and that affect the prosperity of every man on his farm.

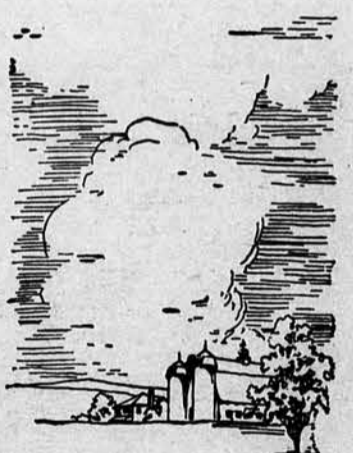
The mechanical power age is here. The owners of close to a million farms are letting brains and power farming equipment take over the work of hired hands, horses, and limited horse-drawn tools. They are seeing to it that one man doubles and triples his day's work. As a result, the Department of Agriculture shows that there were 109,000 fewer hired men on the farms in 1925 than in 1924. Millions are saved to the farmers in wages; yet production is greater than ever before. Producing costs are reduced and extra profits are the reward of farmers who have become power farmers.

McCormick-Deering machines seek always to be ahead of the times. It is the business of International Harvester inventors and engineers, trained in the field and helped by the experience of 94 years of farm equipment progress, to equip the farmer with time-and-labor-saving, yield-increasing, money-making farm machines.

Today the McCormick-Deering dealers are providing the farmer with 2 and 3-furrow plows, 2-row cultivators, 10-ft. binders, harvester-threshers to cut and thresh at one operation, pickers to pick and husk the standing corn, big-scale hay-harvesting tools, and a long list of other efficient machines bearing the old dependable name, "McCormick-Deering."

These wonderful machines are made for tractor power. McCormick-Deering tractors have opened the way to great developments in modern farming. They are not only perfected for drawbar and belt work but they have shown the way to power take-off operation by which the tractor engine runs the mechanism of field machines, relieving the bull wheel of its heavy load, doing away with slipping and clogging, and increasing efficiency. McCormick-Deering machines and power make the combination for profit. Together they will lead the way to prosperity during the new year, 1926.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of America
(Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.



Profitable Farming Starts at the Store of the McCormick-Deering Dealer