

Kansas Farmer

and MAIL & BREEZE

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In Future Days

By HARRY KEMP

*Let other countries glory in their Past,
But Kansas glories in her days to be,
In her horizons limitless and vast,
Her plains that storm the senses like
the sea;
She has no ruins gray that men revere—
Her Time is "Now," Her Heritage is
"Here."*

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR CAPPER

Which house would you rather live in



These are pictures of the same house—
Lead paint makes the difference

ONE house is ugly, shabby, paint-hungry. The surface is deteriorating rapidly. Rain, snow and sun beat down on unprotected wood. Soon rotted steps, window sashes and porch pillars will need repainting, replacing. The entire house is in danger.

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The weather cannot harm wooden surfaces that are completely covered with lead paint—and are kept adequately covered. Lead paint has been used for generations. It is pure white-lead, made from the metal, lead. It gives complete protection to non-metallic surfaces and makes farm property look like new again.

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Dutch Boy white-lead is pure white-lead. Mixed with pure linseed oil it makes a paint that is impervious to the attacks of air and moisture. This paint will prevent your farm house from being listed among the five and a half million in the United States that are deteriorating from lack of paint. It will keep your home and farm buildings safe, clean and fresh for years to come.

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Why Not Buy Complete Set?

Building an Outfit in Your Home May Have Some Serious Disadvantages

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE radio inquiries continue to come in. I do not consider it advisable for the ordinary person to try to buy parts and build a set. I have seen a number of such sets and have never thought they gave the results standard radios do, altho there is no question but what a set which will work after a fashion can be built much cheaper than it can be bought ready to install. It is not a good policy to use a loud speaker unless there is ample volume which in the ordinary set means at least four tubes. A loud speaker of a good type will give much better results than will a set connected to a phonograph. This is something we have pretty thoroughly tested out. Will it pay to wait awhile before buying on the chance that the future will bring great improvements in radio? That is something I am unable to tell; in the meantime, if you want a set and can buy one for a reasonable price that will bring in stations from Denver to Pittsburgh and from St. Paul to New Orleans with a good tone and volume enough to fill a room I don't see much to be lost in buying it. What we need now more than radio improvements is an improvement in the quality of programs broadcasted.

Then the Weather Changed

After a full week of the best December weather I ever saw, last week brought a change. It is very cloudy and misty as I write, with the wind northeast. It used to be said, back on the Atlantic coast, that nothing good ever came out of the northeast, but that does not hold true for Kansas. Often the wind will pull round to the southeast, then to the south and then clear. But anything in the way of weather may be looked for in December. In the meantime, it has been the best week of the fall for belated corn-huskers, and even at that the corn is not all out. Lots of corn is going to the elevators at 65 cents a bushel, tho it will be needed right in the county before corn grows again. Wheat is making a very slow growth, with none but the earliest sown showing green at any distance. Despite that, it may come out all right, but present indications over the whole country are that the increased acreage sown to wheat this fall will all be needed! Our cattle, both small and large, have all gained in weight since coming in off pasture.

20 Cents For Posts

The fences on this farm which have not been rebuilt within the last three years are like the most of the farm fences of Eastern Kansas in that they have been built many years—from 25 to 40—and have since then been patched and fixed up as the need arose. Most of such fences have three wires, with posts usually a little too small and too far apart. Such a fence will hold common stock pretty well. But we are planning on rebuilding much of our pasture fences; we want a fence that will hold wise old cows who are raising calves, and we especially want one which will hold them about the time the prairie grass begins to get dry and the roasting ears begin to show in the nearby cornfields. That means a fence made of four new sharp barb wires strung on heavy hedge posts set 1 rod apart. This week we found the posts, 450 of them, cut from hedge which had not been touched since the seventies. They are mostly split posts and are large enough so the men who set them will never live to see them rot. For such posts we paid 20 cents each; they come near being worth that for fuel.

Back to Pre-War Level?

Fencing is one form of farm building which costs but little more than it did in days before the war. Material costs, indeed, are no greater, for we can get standard 12-gauge barb wire laid down here in Coffey county for \$4.50 a hundred pounds. This is

not the cheap, light wire usually sold in 80-rod lengths; it is the best standard wire. This is virtually a pre-war price. Our posts, as I have said, cost us 20 cents apiece. The kind of posts used in most fences, and the kind we have always used prior to this time, can be bought today for 15 cents. In pre-war days such posts cost from 10 to 12 cents. The increased cost of fence building, then, lies in the work, and this the farm builder is supposed to do free. If we kept a full set of books on this farm and charged up all our labor at going wages of \$3.50 a day or \$50 a month we would be bankrupt on those books in a short time. If a farmer counts his work around the farm at \$1 a day he might be able to balance his books without the use of red ink. So I figure that our fence building costs are quite close to a pre-war level.

Gives Wheat More Pep

From Soldier comes the following: "This fall you told about fertilizing your wheat with acid phosphate. I wish to know the best way to apply it and when, whether at seeding time or before or after. How much do you apply an acre, and what do you think of using some nitrate with it? Acid phosphate is not for sale here; where can I buy it in less than car lots?" We put the fertilizer in the ground along with the seed, using a fertilizer drill, the seed wheat being in one box and the fertilizer in another, but all going into the ground thru the same spout. I have known of acid phosphate being sown from the same box with the wheat, both being mixed together, but it does not work well; the fertilizer, being as heavy as cement, tends continually to work to the bottom. I would not advise sowing that way. I believe the use of nitrates on your soil would mean an overgrowth of straw. We have always used about 100 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre, but there are many folks who use 125 pounds and think it gives better results. You live not far from Topeka so you may be able to get the fertilizer there from some supply house. If not, you can get it from any of the packing houses in Kansas City.

Where Beef Profits Stay

I received this week a most interesting letter from a Southern Kansas town. The writer, a farmer and cattleman, says he agrees with my statement that cows are much safer to handle than steers, where the steers are bought, and that the cows will return more profit in a series of years. He writes that in former years he was in the steer business, starting with young cattle, calves and yearlings, and would grow them out. Then he got into the heavy steer business, with the usual ups and downs, until 1915. Then he saw that his cow herd was making him money and always increasing in numbers. He has since been very glad that he let go of the steer business, for if he had held on the after-the-war slump would have wiped out every dollar he had ever made handling steers. He further writes, "I culled my cow herd in 1918; cows that had raised a number of calves sold for \$188 each on the K. C. market. Culled again last July at \$6 to \$7.50 a hundred. No loss there." Despite the facts of 50 years which favor the cowman, he writes that a bank examiner on his recent rounds cautioned the banks to watch the paper of the cowmen. If the banks put in their time watching the men who keep cows and let the others go, no wonder we have bank failures.

Red propaganda in America reminds us of a cripple trying to tell "Red" Grange how to play football.

Thirty-nine railroads run out of Chicago. And we don't blame them!

The capital of America apparently is being moved to Florida this winter.

Here's How Wiseman Built a Good Home for Little Money

By M. N. Beeler

TWO men were down on their knees peeping thru the auger hole of a carpenter's level which rested on the stable door sill. A spotted porker waddled up from the corn field and poked an inquiring nose thru the woven wire fence. On the opposite side of the barn, the development of a garage foundation had ceased at the ground surface because the level had chosen this particular time to go out of business.

After oscillating the disc at the end of his snout houseward, barnward and strangerward, the spotted barrow decided there was no feed on the air and moseyed away to join the mid-afternoon siesta of his fellows in the soft brown soil of the wrecked cornfield. One of the men surrendered his screwdriver and left the job of adjusting that wayward level to his companion.

"Maybe another farmer wouldn't have cared to assume the trouble," said C. W. Wiseman, in reply to the stranger's inquiry about his building operations, "but I decided that if we were to have a new home I would have to build it."

It Kept Him Busy

Wiseman's new house stands by the Victory Highway in Shawnee county. It is of six rooms, full basement and space is available for two rooms upstairs if they ever are needed. Eventually it will be modern when he has an opportunity to complete all the details.

"It was a long job and a hard one," Wiseman continued. "But I saved some money in building it myself, and it didn't interfere with my regular farming operations, either. I worked on the house at odd times, often only an hour or two a day. Sometimes I would work only a few minutes, and then something else would demand attention. For that reason I have no record of my own labor or time spent on the house. It would be interesting, but a record would have been hard to keep. Anyway, in the year or more I spent in building, the least I saved was \$1,500. Maybe it was more than that, depending on what comparisons you make. Houses in town of this size and containing equally as good material, built by contract, cost \$4,500 to \$5,500. My cash outlay will be about \$2,675 when the plumbing is installed.

"Of course my material costs were rather low, owing to the fact that I shopped for bargains, but I attribute the savings made to the fact that I did my own building. If I had contracted the house built or hired the job done I likely would

not have been given those advantages. For instance, I bought the lumber ready cut. It cost \$2,075 delivered to the station. I used my own teams in hauling it. I bought an old stone barn that had been wrecked by a tornado. The cash outlay for foundation stone was \$10. Brick for flues and some used hard brick to go in the basement wall cost \$45. I spent \$70 for cement. The plastering job which I hired done, cost \$125 for materials and labor.

"I made a big saving on the lumber, and the fact that it was ready cut saved me a lot of time. The material was all clear and first grade. I didn't have to watch a contractor to prevent him from skimping on lumber, substituting knotty, doty, flat grained, slivered or other objectionable timber. And I had plenty of lumber for



This is the House That Wiseman Built. Any Farmer Who Cares to Take the Trouble Can Do as Well, He Contends

the house. My plans called for five rooms and bath. I built that extra room on the back largely from materials taken from the old house. But there was almost enough siding and enough shingles, except one bundle, and inside and outside finish left over from my ready cut lumber bill for that extra room."

Wiseman did his own masonry work. It was his first experience, but the job, from outward appearance, is as good as if it had been done by an accomplished mason. The stone foundation is about 5 feet deep, laid on a concrete footing 16 inches wide and 8 inches thick. Just inside the lower edge of the stone foundation is a

4-foot ledge, covered with concrete and walled up from the floor with one layer of bricks. That trick, Wiseman estimates, saved a bit of time and money. The excavating with this ledge required a little more hand work, but he considers that the saving of labor in making a heavy foundation and the saving in material more than offset the extra shovel work.

And the ledge? Any man who undertakes the basement part of housekeeping would welcome a place like that. It affords ample space for storing fruit. Garden implements, hand tools, boxes and various miscellany which usually repose on the basement floor can be placed on a ledge of this kind. That gives unobstructed access to the floor with the broom and hose.

"I wouldn't suggest building to a man who isn't handy with tools," said Wiseman. "Some fellows just can't seem to lay out foundations, mix mortar and concrete, make good joints and finish wood-work. Others take to it naturally whether they have had any experience or not. Those who can and like to do the work can give themselves profitable employment and at the same time make some money by doing their own building."

Pigs Pay For Corn

Wiseman operates a small place. He grows vegetables on part of the 5½ acres at home. On 25 acres of rented land he grows corn for feeding hogs. During the time he was building, Wiseman kept up his farm work, produced the usual acreage of truck and corn and fed his customary number of hogs. The spotted porker whose inquiring nose was injected thru the fence a few moments before will return approximately \$1.40 a bushel for the corn he consumed in making his carcass fat. His fieldmates, according to Wiseman's figures, will do the same. A similar project last fall returned approximately 30 cents a bushel more for corn than the local grain market would have done, and the hog and corn price ratio was not particularly favorable at that time.

But let's get back to Wiseman's building project. The savings effected by doing his own work are not the only advantages he acquired. He gained a knowledge of construction which he has turned to account in two instances. Last winter he built one house and worked on another. Thus he was able to employ himself profitably during the winter months when farm work did not demand all his attention.

Why Not Reduce the Fire Losses?

By Wallace Rogers

THE loss by fire to farm property, real and personal, in America, has attained the astonishing figure of 150 million dollars a year. It is equivalent to one-sixth the net income of all farmers in the United States in 1924. Kansas pays its full proportion of this bill.

This loss amounts to \$26.29 a year for every farm in America. It is equivalent to half the value of all crops raised in Indiana in one year. It approximates the total value of all annual crops in such states as Michigan and South Dakota. The building material thus consumed materially discounts the combined efforts of the Government and other bodies to conserve the forests and other natural resources of the nation. If, as believed, one-half of this loss comes from the destruction of buildings, our forests are depleted to the extent of 7,500 acres annually.

But, while fire losses are showing a per capita decrease for the nation and a decrease in certain cities, they are still increasing on the farm. Figures compiled by the Farm (Insurance) Association, which includes practically all business transacted by legal reserve companies on farm property in 12 of the Middle Western states, known as the Heart States, indicate an increase of 29 per cent in fire losses for the five-year period ending December 31, 1924.

30 Per Cent Defective Flues

From all localities we hear that the local county and township mutual companies have found it necessary to advance their costs to a scale not previously attained. Increased charges on the part of the corporate companies in most states appear inevitable, for 1925 bids fair to exceed any year yet experienced in the matter of fire loss to farm property.

The increase in farm fires continues despite the fact that President Coolidge, as well as his predecessors, have, by proclamation, set aside an entire week of every year to be known as Fire Prevention Week. Most cities observe this week, but it apparently is not observed on the farm,

where it is most needed. In his annual Fire Prevention Proclamation issued September 20 of this year, President Coolidge designated the week beginning October 4 as National Fire Prevention Week. He appealed to all state and municipal officials, civic organizations, school authorities and all citizens and organized bodies for the fullest co-operation in improving conditions. The President declared that there is need "for honest study of the principles of fire protection as a practical measure of national economy." In a more recent statement President Coolidge has said that fire losses are interfering with the prosperity of the nation. I am convinced that this is especially true in the agricultural indus-

try. In one of his annual Fire Prevention proclamations President Wilson said the "fire loss of this nation is a national disgrace."

This increase in farm fires continues despite the efforts of the National Fire Protection Association; in spite of the efforts of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; in spite of the individual and combined efforts of insurance companies. The logical conclusion is that education along the lines of fire sanitation and fire prevention, while having had its effect in cities, has not reached farmers, or at least has not reached them thru channels that have influenced them.

What of the reasons for all this? The increase sustained in recent years might properly be attributed to the unfavorable economic situation in which farmers have found themselves. The farm dollar has been below par. As a consequence chimneys and flues have not had their annual going over. Lightning rods have not been installed and maintained. Old shingle roofs have served beyond their allotted time. But it has been a poor sort of economy. A recent inspection of all risks in a locality where one company transacts a large business revealed the fact that 30 per cent of the dwellings had defective chimneys and flues.

Stay Out of Farm Field

But, fundamentally, the fire demon is able to exact such a toll of precious life and property from the farm because farmers and their families are wholly uninformed in the first principles of fire protection. The hazardous nature of farm property is not generally appreciated by them. Its hazardous nature is well illustrated by the fact that less than 10 per cent of the legal reserve, or old line, insurance companies doing business in the United States make any effort to secure liability on such risks. Over-indulgence in this class has been the undoing of more than one company, and the embarrassment of others.

Another factor is the isolation of farm buildings. They stand practically defenseless in the

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THIS has not been a very good corn year. Some good corn has been grown, but in large areas of the state, in counties that are counted as fairly good corn territory, the crop has been almost a failure.

All the corn in these districts needed was water in the right quantity at the right time. If there had been the proper amount of moisture at the right time in all this district there would have been a good corn crop. That is not a mere guess; it is a demonstrated fact. Not only one but a dozen tracts of ground right out in the area where the corn suffered from the drouth were irrigated just when the corn needed the moisture, and in every case the irrigated fields had good yields, while the unirrigated fields next to them produced hardly any corn at all, or at best not enough to make a profitable crop.

What is even more important in the demonstration is that the cost of this irrigation was not great. There are millions of acres in Kansas that can be irrigated for far less cost than the cost of irrigation in the states where irrigation is the regular thing.

Even the farmer with an irrigation plant gambles, but his chances to win are better than those of the farmer who must depend on the weather.

Truthful James on Winters

ISEE that the weather prophets are predictin' a cold winter," remarked Truthful. "Of course we may be in for what seems to us like a tough winter, but then, shucks, we really don't know nothin' about what a cold winter is in this part of the country. If you want to experience a real winter you ought to go up into the Dominion of Canada in the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay. I think mebbe I never told you about the experience of Bill Wilkins.

"Bill used to be a great hunter and trapper and he spent several winters up in that locality. He told me of one winter that started in along in the middle of September and never let up till the middle of the follerin' May. It commenced to snow on the 15th of October and snowed every day till the middle of January, at which time the snow was 20 feet deep on the level. Then the mercury went down till it run out at the bottom of the thermometer and after that it was just a matter of guess-work about the temperature. Bill said that he hadn't any idea about how cold it really was but that it got to the point where he couldn't bile water out in the open because the steam froze as fast as it was made, and in a short time the bilin' water was solid ice. Bill said that it looked sort of queer to see ice bilin' that way and steam frozen in chunks. He was a great feller to throw stones and said that he knocked a rabbit over durin' that cold spell with a chunk of frozen steam.

"Bill had a heavy beard, and when he breathed his breath settled in his beard and froze solid. He couldn't cut it off nor melt it so he just wore his beard solid from October to May. He dug a tunnel thru the snow to the bay 3 miles away. The bay was froze solid and so Bill just hauled in chunks of ice with the fish froze solid inside the chunk. He scooped out several rooms in the snow, the rooms bein' 10 feet to the ceilin' and with 10 feet of snow roof overhead. Of course it was comparatively comfortable in this house and wild animals such as the moose, polar bears, reindeer and wolves bein' starved out and likely to freeze to death, found their way into Bill's house thru the tunnel he dug. He said it was surprisin' how tame them animals become, and they didn't fuss with one another.

"He had the forethought before the snow begin to fall to gather all the brush and moss and salt grass that grows up around the shores of the bay that he could. He had managed to stack up several hundred tons and them animals lived on that thru the winter. He milked two of the female reindeer and a cow moose and had all the butter and milk he wanted. The animals had an instinct that told them when the thaw would start, and about a week before it began they all left Bill's snow house and took to the open.

"He surmised that it was time for him to move, too, or take down his roof. So he just dug thru to the top and let the roof fall in gradual like, keepin' on top of it and trampin' it down. Then along in May there come a sudden thaw. The result was that within three days the hull country was covered with water 5 feet deep from that melted snow. Bill's beard thawed out so fast that it blamed near drowned him, but it certainly

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

did relieve his lower jaw of a great weight. You see he had been carryin' around about 20 pounds of solid ice and hair all winter and he didn't dare to let his jaw sag to rest it, for fear of freezin' his tongue. Bill said that he never wanted to pass thru another such winter."

Need Christmas Spirit All Year

IDID not say anything about Christmas last week, as you may have noticed. I have never been so enthusiastic about the Christmas idea as a great many people. Personally I regard Christmas as something of a nuisance. It is better, perhaps, that people should be generous once a year even if forced to it by custom than never to be generous at all, but there are too many folks who seem to imagine that if they give a few gifts on Christmas and dig up a dollar on that particular day to help the poor they have done their full duty for the year.

What does it profit a hungry man, woman or child to be stuffed with turkey and cranberry



The Christmas Ghost

sauce at Christmas if no help is provided for the remainder of the year? Probably on that particular day he overeats, as a hungry person is likely to do, and is really worse off than if he had had no Christmas dinner.

Another thing I object to about Christmas charity is that it generally is bestowed with very little judgment. It is a relic of the times when kings at stated intervals rode abroad and scattered largess among the multitude crowding about the royal equipage. The strongest beggars got the larger share of the coins, and the more deserving were perhaps trampled to death by the crowd.

Help for the unfortunate should be continuous and methodical, not spasmodic and indiscriminating.

There will, perhaps, always be helpless folks who must be taken care of by direct gifts, but what is called charity bestowed on those who are able to help themselves destroys to an extent the self-respect of the recipient, and weakens his purpose to care for himself as an independent citizen.

The primary purpose of help should be to enable the one helped to help himself, to furnish him or her with opportunity and show him or her how to

take advantage of it. A self-respecting, honest, industrious, self-supporting citizen, either male or female, is an asset to the community, to the city, to the state and to the nation. A beggar or one who simply lives on the dole of charity is a liability.

That is the reason I am not very enthusiastic over Christmas. It is a holdover from a social order which assumed that the people of the world should be divided into two classes; the one class owning everything, the other owning nothing. The highest ideal taught under that order was that those who owned should be generous to those who did not in a condescending way, and those who did not, should bow in humble and thankful servility before the generous donors. There was no intention of putting the members of the class on whom the gifts were bestowed in a position of independence; in other words, of advancing them to positions in the bestowing class. That was just about the last thing the members of the more fortunate class wanted. That kind of thing was likely to upset the sacred order of things and prove that the donor class had neither more ability nor more worth naturally than the members of the class who accepted with humble thankfulness their bounty.

Killings Continue to Increase

AGOOD many folks are being killed in the United States in one way or another. This has just been called to my attention, yet once again, by a book on the Homicide Problem, written by Frederick L. Hoffman, which I have been reading.

He gives some rather startling figures, and I assume they are correct. In 1922, for example, the homicidal death rate in the United States, in the states which kept a registration of such cases, was 8.4 for 100,000 population. In these states the percentage of homicides increased between 1910 and 1920 from 5.9 per 100,000 population to 7.9, and the increase seems to be keeping up.

In Scotland in 1923 the rate of homicides per 100,000 population was only 0.2; in proportion to population it seems there are more than 40 times as many people murdered in the United States as in Scotland.

The death rate varies largely in different states; for example, there are 12 times as many people killed in Massachusetts in proportion to the population as in Scotland.

The Commonwealth of Australia has a population of about 5½ million. The number of homicides reported in that country during 1923 was 92 or at the rate of 1.6 per 100,000, as against a rate of 8.4 in the United States, which seems to prove that there are more than five times as many murders committed in the United States in proportion to population as in Australia.

In 1922, in Japan, with a population estimated at 58 million people, or approximately half of the population of the United States, there were 461 homicides, or at the rate of 0.8 per 100,000, as against 8.4 in the United States. If we had no more homicides in proportion to the population than there were in Japan, there would have been about 1,000 instead of 10,000. Still we talk about the Japanese as a very undesirable lot of people, and have passed a drastic immigration law to keep all of them out.

80,000 Died in Accidents

HOWEVER, the number of deaths from homicide is comparatively small as compared with the number of deaths from accidents, which aggregated in the United States in 1923 more than 80,000. In addition to that, 16,000 persons committed suicide during the year in this land of the free. When we consider that the number of deaths suffered by the Army and Navy of the United States during the World War was less than the number of accidental deaths in one year we can appreciate the chances people are taking.

Why are there so many homicides in the United States?

I do not know. I have read a good many answers to the question, but none of them is very convincing.

Some folks say we need the death penalty for murder. Well, we have it in most of the states, but the number of murders in proportion to the population is no greater in the states in which capital punishment has been abolished than in the states where it is still the law. The highest homi-

cide rate is in a state which inflicts the death penalty.

Are we just naturally more lawless? Possibly so, but here is a curious contradiction in the conclusion of a good many of the explainers. They blame the high homicide rate on the foreigners in this country, but these foreigners come from countries where the number of killings is small as compared with the number in the United States. If these foreigners are more peaceable at home, how does it come that they suddenly become murderous when they get into the United States?

I want to put this question to you; wouldn't you rather live in the United States with its high homicide and accident rate, where so far as statistics are concerned you stand from five to 40 times as many chances of being murdered as the people of other countries, than to live in any of the other countries?

I will not go so far as to say that I would rather die in the United States than live in almost any other country, but I will say that I like it enough better to be willing to take my chances.

Should Stop Sale of Pistols?

MORE than half the homicides in the United States are caused by firearms. If the sale of pistols were prohibited except to officers of the law my opinion is it would largely decrease the number of homicides, but that might not prove true. There are many other ways of killing people besides shooting them. That is generally the quickest and easiest way, but if that were stopped there is no reason to say that the killers would not resort to some other means, poison for example.

The United States is a new country as compared with the old countries of Europe, and the people of new countries are generally less disposed to observe the forms of law than the residents of long settled communities, but I can see no reason why the people of the United States should be less law abiding than the people of Canada, which also is a new country. It seems, however, that there are fewer homicides in Canada in proportion to the population than in the United States.

A New Son-in-Law

IN THE early days of Kansas, while justice was often summarily administered, life was perhaps nearly as safe as it is now, and possibly even safer. They had courts in those frontier days, but the manner of procedure was often somewhat peculiar. Captain Baker, a veteran attorney of Troy, tells of a case tried in the early days of that town when that celebrated character, afterward Senator Jim Lane, was engaged in the practice of law. Sometimes in those early days the lawyers would resort to violence during the trial. Jim Lane rather expected trouble, and before

stating his case to the court he said, "I am here to try this case, and by God I am going to try it peacefully if I am allowed to do so." He then drew from some part of his clothing a 9-inch bowie knife, which he stuck in the table, handle up. He then drew from under his arm an 8-inch Navy revolver and laid it beside the knife, and then proceeded to state his case to the court. The trial proceeded without any violence.

Captain Baker tells of another case where summary justice was dealt out without much regard to the ordinary methods of procedure. A justice of the peace in Doniphan county fined a man \$50 for some offense. The defendant had no money to pay the fine so the justice sentenced him to jail until the fine and costs were paid. As there was no jail in the county the justice chained the prisoner in his cellar nights and worked him on his farm for 100 days to square the fine and costs. The man, however, got even with the J. P. by running away with his daughter as soon as he was set free and afterward coming back and living with his father-in-law.

Greatest Gamble of All?

IHAVE remarked a good many times that the business of farming is one of the greatest gambles in the world. The farmer never knows when he plants the seed that he will reap a harvest. Take corn, for example. First there is the gamble that the seed is good. However, that is one bet the farmer ought to win. He can test his seed before he plants it and ought not to be fooled much as to its quality.

But after the corn is planted the farmer has no edge. The weather may turn cold and the corn will not germinate; or rains may set in and make the ground so wet that the seed rots. Or it may turn off dry—this is not the rule at that time of year in Kansas but there is no weather rule in this state that does not have many exceptions. On the weather bet the corn farmer has just about an even break. But after the corn sprouts there is another gamble. If the weather is not favorable the cut worms get in their work and may ruin the planting.

If the farmer is lucky enough to escape the cut worms, he has not won the game by a long shot. After the corn gets nicely started the weather is likely to be extreme one way or the other, either too wet or too dry. If too wet the weeds take the field—if too dry the corn stops growing. Then comes the time of the tasseling and silking. Here again is just about an even bet in Kansas. Read the reports of the State Board of Agriculture; they tell the story from year-to-year. Incidentally the farmer also must take on a side bet that there will not be a hail storm or a tornado, either of which will wipe out his chances for a crop in an hour. I have almost overlooked another bet in which the farmer has just about an even chance.

Some years the Chinch bug does not do a great deal of damage, but in other years this bug simply takes the farmer's jack pot.

And suppose the farmer wins all the bets during the planting and growing and harvesting seasons, he makes still another bet that the price of the corn will be sufficient to pay for his labor and a fair interest on his invested capital. And yet in the corn belt corn is perhaps the surest crop that is or can be grown.

The orchardist has to take fully as many chances as the corn grower and perhaps more. New destructive insects are continually developing, and he discovers that the kind of poison that puts one insect out of business may not touch the new pest.

The stock raiser bets against all sorts of diseases, and new ailments are continually developing.

The small fruit grower oscillates between ruin and prosperity, and never knows in advance which way the pendulum is going to swing.

Perhaps just because it is a continual gamble is one reason why men continue to farm.

Gamble or not the business of farming must go on, or civilization will perish and the world will starve.

It takes in the gambling world a smart and experienced man to succeed. He must have brains, skill and courage to win, but if he has these qualities he is likely in the long run to beat the game. The same is true with the farmer; he needs a lot of brains and foresight and patience and courage. He needs to be both a scientist and a first-class business man, and then he needs experience. If he lacks any of these qualities he is likely to fail. If he happens to have all of these qualities and is willing to stay in the business he will succeed in the long run. He will make some bad bets no matter how smart he may be or how much experience he may have had, but he will win more bets than he will lose.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

JASPER—I think the law is on your side, and if you go into court you probably will get a judgment in your favor of maybe \$20. You cannot get a lawyer of any account to take your case for less than \$25. You will lose three or four days and your personal expenses during the trial. In other words, with the best of luck you will be out of pocket, over and above the judgment you will obtain, \$25 or \$30. Why be a fool?

M. J.—I do not know whether the world is getting better or worse. My opinion on that subject varies with the state of my digestion. When that is perfect I am certain the world is improving. When it isn't I am inclined to take a pessimistic view of the situation. I do not take any stock in these modern prophets. I think they know just as much as I do about the future, which is nothing at all.

The Farmer and the New Congress

From an Address by Senator Capper at the Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation December 8 at Chicago

THE farmer is fully justified in asking of Congress that the economic rewards of agriculture shall be on a parity with those accorded to industry. He is justified in asking that agriculture be sufficiently remunerative for him to maintain a comfortable home and educate his children according to the best standards. In asking this, he is not demanding special privileges; equality of opportunity is all he desires.

The tariff helps the manufacturer, immigration restriction helps labor, the Esch-Cummins act helps the railroads and the Federal Reserve act helps the banks, while the farmer pays a good part of the cost without receiving his fair share of the benefits of much of this legislation. It cannot be emphasized too often nor too strongly that what the farmer really needs is not the chance to borrow more money—the adequate credit facilities mean a great deal to him—but first and above everything else he must have better prices, a fair profit for his products.

What farmers must do, first of all, is to follow the example of the other industries in organizing for self-protection and ending conditions which load their own selling market against them. The great need of the farmer today is more effective organization. He must organize for better marketing conditions, organize for collective selling, organize for better business methods and better cooperation among farm folks, and he must organize and fight for his just due, if he is to have fair consideration in the economic program of this country.

Everybody has an interest in encouraging the farmer to do this. The Government should help him and public opinion everywhere should be behind him, because a strong and prosperous farming industry is essential to balanced national prosperity. True, the farmer needs all the help that can possibly be given him at Washington, but I fear he will be disappointed if he waits for Congress to bring him prosperity.

The farmer is encouraged by the temporary re-

lief afforded by circumstances and is paying off debts, but allowing for the recent change in price levels, he can buy today with his dollar only about 85 per cent as much as he could before the war. And the most generous figures yet disclosed show he earns a net income of less than 4 per cent annually on his investment.

Even in taxes farmers are not on an equality with the rest of the world. Last year in most farming states taxes absorbed one-third of the farm income, compared with less than one-tenth in 1913. All other business passes on its increased taxes to the consumer, but it is impossible for the farmer to do this.

These and many other facts show that if the producer is to receive anything like a fair return for his labor and his risks, Congress should go as far as it can in providing some means which will help him attain an equality with other groups in our industrial life. The agricultural industry must be reconstructed and stabilized. A permanent policy for agriculture must be worked out with the farmer himself a large factor in the program.

I am anxious to see this Government put thru an aggressive policy for advancement of the interests of agriculture. I must admit, however, that after six years at Washington, I am convinced that the best our Government can do for farmers is of little importance compared with what, by carefully thought out and loyal co-operation, they can do for themselves.

I am rather optimistic over the new Congress, judging from what little I have seen of it. If agriculture can make its wants known to the folks down in Washington in a reasonably unified way, I believe it will get more consideration than at any past session. As an example of this, I have noted in the last few days that there has been a good deal of talk concerning the price of corn, and a real effort to learn what the final income might be from the crop raised this year, and also what might be expected in the trends of hog and beef prices.

There are several reasons for this more intelligent interest in agricultural affairs. In the first place, most of the Senators and Representatives have a considerable proportion of farmer constituents, who have votes, and votes, let me say with emphasis, are something in which members of Congress show more than an academic interest on the eve of a political campaign.

And then we are finding, too, that farm problems get better consideration than usual from many of the folks in Congress who come from the cities, and have few or practically no farmer constituents. The basis for this is largely economic. Such men have been able to get a larger vision of the relationship of agriculture in a business way to the rest of the country than they had in past years. Indeed, this doubtless has been true with us all. When the price debacle with farm products came in 1920 there was a sharp reduction in the buying power of farmers, which had an immediate destructive action on the business life of the cities, and an important effect in producing the crash which came the following year. By the fall of 1921 many of the producers were absolutely out of the market, except for bare living necessities. Naturally all this was a tremendous demonstration of what the buying power of the farmers means to the cities, in almost all lines, and especially, as excellent examples, in farm machinery and fertilizers. It was a lesson which the men who have the best interests of American industrial life at heart do not wish to see repeated, and many of them will go a considerable distance in co-operation with agriculture to help avoid it.

City life is prosperous, at least when compared to its economic status for the last five years, with nearly full employment for workers at high wages. The people there naturally wish to keep it in that condition. Wages, in fact, are higher than in the boom times of 1920, taking the country as a whole. In 1920 wages in the United States were exactly 90 per cent above the pre-war average, while to-

day the scale has risen to 128 per cent above pre-war. But strange to say, despite the fact that some things may be selling too high today, the average wholesale price level, which stood at 123 per cent above the pre-war average in 1920, has now dropped to 50 per cent above.

The situation in which industrial life finds itself today is so favorable that it seems to me it might be worth while for us to consider it briefly in its relationship to agriculture. We must feed these folks, you know, and the amount of money they have to spend for food and other farm products is going to have a considerable effect on rural prosperity. Can industrial life maintain its present gait? Is there a financial crash coming down the road that will injure the buying power of the home market for our product?

Perhaps we can get some light on the prosperity which is so evident in American industrial life today if we will start with this axiom in economics: There can be no such thing as overproduction if the right number of folks are engaged in the different lines of work and the channels of distribution are kept open. The only possible result of such a system is to raise the standards of living for us all. Now I know that if you apply this industrial rule to agriculture you encounter the effect of the weather and other factors on crop yields, and the inevitable surplus of some seasons. That, by the way, is a problem to which Congress will give major attention this winter. The rule holds all right so far as manufacturing goes.

Full Employment at High Wages

After viewing the conditions in the cities today, with their generally full employment at the largest wages ever known and the high and constantly increasing living standards, most business students are inclined to be optimistic over the outlook for the next few years, providing no world-wide calamity like war breaks into the picture, which is hardly likely. This makes it possible to pay high wages with wholesale price levels relatively much lower than five years ago.

Now I regard this as of the greatest importance to agriculture, for it seems to me that the home market for food will be the dominant one, and will measure the standard of prosperity on the farms to a considerable extent. And then, too, I am pessimistic, I am sorry to say, over the outlook for the sale of American farm products abroad, when viewed from the long-range trend. In this connection let me give you, for a few minutes, some of the ideas I gathered last summer while in Europe.

One of the impressive things there, when viewed from the standpoint of American farmers, is the low purchasing power of the people. Some of this comes from a depression in industrial life; more than a million men have been out of work in England, for example, every day since the war ended, and the number has been increased this fall to nearly 1½ million.

English agriculture, let me add, is in a bad way. Perhaps I can cover this situation, at least so far as its human aspects go, by saying that while I spent considerable time this summer out in the farming regions there I saw but two motor cars which were owned by farmers! Just contrast those two automobiles with the fact that one or more motor cars are found today on almost all American farms! Agriculture in England is in a third-rate position, it being overshadowed by manufacturing, shipping and trade. Farmers have practically no voice in public affairs. And the unhappy results offer an excellent index to the importance of keeping alive to the trend of political affairs, if agriculture is to get its just rights.

More Competition From Abroad

And we might as well face the fact, too, that the farmers of the United States will encounter increasing competition from those in other lands, both from countries like Canada and Australia, which have cheap farms, and also from the peasants of nations such as Russia, with their low living standards. It seems to me that Russia will recover much of its old productive capacity, in time, and that it gradually will begin selling in the European food market with something like its old-time pep.

No matter from what standpoint the European food market is considered, I can't see that it has a great deal to offer us from the long range trend. I believe our exports of farm products will decline. If I am correct in that forecast, it certainly is of the greatest importance to us that the home market apparently has such a bright future.

But exports of food will of course continue to some extent. And we should try to make these fit into the productive capacity of American agriculture in the most efficient way. This is why I believe something should be done, and right soon, on that troublesome matter of the crop surplus. That is a problem which will always face us with some crops some years. This will be true even if we use a little more skill in working out crop acreages, as I think we can do. Take with wheat, for example: I note that there has been a good deal of discussion recently in regard to planting some of the present wheat acreage to sugar beets, to alfalfa and Sweet clover for seed production, and to other crops we are importing.

Certainly it seems to me that it will be possible

to raise more of our sugar. In Kansas, for instance, we have a million acres of fertile land in the Arkansas River Valley where water can be pumped with a lift of not more than 30 feet, and which will grow high yields of sugar, as has been demonstrated at Garden City. Some of this land which is now in wheat will no doubt be planted presently to beets or to truck crops or to alfalfa for seed. I feel we can make a little progress in the adjustment of crop acreages.

But even after all that is done, the problem of the surplus will still be with us, altho it may not always be quite so evident. We still will have wonderful wheat years, like 1914 for example, when all of nature seems to co-operate in a delightful way to produce a real bumper crop, far larger than the home market, no matter how prosperous it may be, can ever absorb. When this occurs the surplus must be sent abroad. We should see to it, if possible, that this is done in a way so the surplus of 10 to 15 or 20 per cent will not set the price for the entire yield. This means that some system—in which farm organizations will have a big part—should be worked out so it can be moved into foreign channels, sold for what it will bring, and the loss distributed properly among the producers, who will then be able to sell their remaining crop at home, free from the weight of this excess production. We must give the farmer the same kind of market to sell in that he is obliged to buy in. And this must be done in a way which is practicable, and which the American people will accept. It is unfortunate that up to this time the various plans presented to Congress have not been found workable. But equality for agriculture is an issue that will not down.

Agriculture must be placed squarely under our protective system. Our tariff must apply to agricultural surpluses, otherwise its beneficent protection is likely, I fear, to be removed from our surpluses of manufactured products. Very few farmers, I am glad to say, subscribe to a program of arbitrary price-fixing by the Government, or



Dropping the (Surplus) Pilots

purely political expedients that are unsound and impractical. While the Government should not engage in the buying and selling of commodities, nor the arbitrary fixing of prices, it can take a more active part in finding a better market for our agricultural surplus, that prices of farm products shall not continue to be out of line with the general price level.

It seems to me that here is the major problem which confronts us, so far as the farmer is concerned. This problem of the surplus must be met. It is one to which friends of American agriculture will give a great deal of consideration in Congress this winter. They are looking for a plan that will solve it. And I believe it can be solved. If you will go back into the economic and political troubles with which this nation has been confronted, you will see that the folks have been faced with just one problem after another, many of which were the despair of the men who were near to them. But finally the path on to the smoother road appeared. I think that will be true in this case.

Another thing which Congress will consider this winter is co-operative marketing. I endorse all that President Coolidge said to you yesterday on this subject in his splendid address on the problems of agriculture. To reorganize our farming industry on modern lines we must have a better marketing system, in the hands of the producers of the basic commodities. Farmers are subject to the organized wiles of big buying interests with the disposition and the facilities for securing the products at the lowest possible prices and in absolute disregard of production costs. Agriculture must create and use the selling machinery that general industry has found so necessary. Co-operative marketing can be made to shorten the spread between producer and consumer, eliminate waste and benefit all. Evidence of the success of co-operation, where it is set up on a sensible, business basis and so conducted, continues to pile up. Both legislative and business leaders of the nation are more and

more coming to feel that thru co-operative marketing the farmers will find their way to greater prosperity and success.

A division of co-operative marketing in the Department of Agriculture, as proposed by Secretary Jardine, would be of great and timely benefit to the co-operative movement. It would put the Government back of the co-operative associations in the strongest possible way. I believe Congress will give the Department of Agriculture all the funds needed to broaden its service to co-operative marketing associations. Many of these associations are in the experimental stage. Drastic regulatory legislation preventing their full development would be unfortunate. They should be left virtually free to carry out their own policies, as are other business associations. The great co-operative movement to be successful must be managed and led by the farmers themselves.

Farm marketing will not be solved without a system of farm credit that will insure a certainty of ample financing at reasonable interest rates. The corn and wheat marketing problems are interlocked with an economical farm credit system. If the farmer could get credit on as favorable terms as the big operators in farm products, there would be little difficulty in bringing about orderly marketing. The Intermediate Credit System is a big step forward. The Government has lent ¼ billion dollars in the last year under this new law. We need, however, to liberalize our farm loan law and still further expand Intermediate Credit facilities in the interest of agriculture. I think Congress will give this subject serious attention. Speaking for myself, let me add that I would like to see one or two representative farmers placed on both the Farm Loan Board and the Tariff Commission.

Good Job For Henry Ford?

The Truth-in-Fabrics bill for labeling of woolen fabrics is gaining support. This bill will establish in textiles the principle of compulsory identification of adulterants and substitutes. It will accomplish the unmasking of shoddy and other substitutes in wool cloth which are an economic menace and an ethical disgrace, and perpetrate fraud on an unsuspecting public. I shall do everything in my power to put this bill thru the coming Congress. It has bitter opposition from a few manufacturers, but I think the prospect for favorable action is encouraging.

Muscle Shoals and what shall be done with it will be one of the first things, and I think one of the most important, to be taken up by the new Congress. The whole subject is again wide open and more involved than ever. No one can foretell the outcome. I think Henry Ford is the best man in this country to develop this great project if he will make a fair contract with the Government. I do not know whether he wants the job, but Ford's genius, resourcefulness and proved administrative ability, would be an invaluable asset. This great property should not be turned over to the big electric power interests. If Ford will not take Muscle Shoals on terms that will amply safeguard the public interest, then the Government should go ahead at once and operate the plant. I believe farmers will be able to buy nitrogen fertilizers at from a half to a third of former prices when the great Muscle Shoals development is completed. It should not be delayed longer.

Farmers must have substantial readjustment in freight rates. I hope the inquiry now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Hoch-Smith resolution will result in a revision of the entire freight rate structure and place transportation costs on a basis that will be fairer to agriculture. Not only is agriculture not in position to assume increased burdens, but is unable to carry the freight-rate burdens levied upon it at this time. The general level of freight rates probably is not too high. What is asked is not a flat reduction, but a revision of the entire rate structure removing the preferential rates favoring large industries and large cities, and the discrimination which exists against the smaller towns, which are the farmer's shipping and receiving points.

To Lower Transportation Costs

Hope for cheaper transportation lies in developing our waterway facilities on a nation-wide basis. The great territory in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys should have an outlet to the Panama Canal and the world ports. There is no other single development that will do so much for agriculture on a large scale as putting to work the big inland rivers—the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes and Mississippi and Missouri waterways. This movement is not one of hostility to the railroads. It is one of closer co-operation between rail and water traffic, rather than competition. There is no danger that the river carrier will drive the rail carrier from the field. I believe this program will have most serious attention in the coming Congress.

I hope to see favorable action on the proposal to appropriate money to extend the livestock market news service of the Department of Agriculture to the five Eastern cities—Indianapolis, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Buffalo.

I cannot tell what Congress will do about it, but certainly parcel post rates should be reduced. A mistake was made when these rates were increased a year ago.

We Sold 92,000 Cars of Stock!

By C. B. Denman

below last year. Cotton acreage was increased 9 per cent, and the weather boosted the crop about 1 1/2 million bales. Consumers are apparently able to bid for potatoes; cotton exports in October nearly doubled over previous Octobers; but where are the bidders for corn?

The livestock situation pieces out the picture. Hog production, which can most readily respond, is evidently under some stimulus this fall. But cattle have not moved into the feed lots in the volume that low corn prices might suggest, and the Eastern dairy industry, as indicated by returns from the new census, has reduced numbers, especially of young stock. In short, the present levels of price advantage lie first with food and fiber crops, next with the animals that are quick converters of grain, and least with the feed grains and roughage.

In general, agriculture is in the markets this fall with a well adjusted output of products. It is selling to as prosperous a domestic community as we often see. But even this combination of circumstances is bringing farmers a purchasing power somewhat short of a parity with industrial groups.

WHEN we study livestock marketing, it is well that we should first consider the geographical location of both the producers and consumers. We find that 72 per cent of the people of the United States are east of the Mississippi River, and two-thirds of this number are north of the Ohio River, while the center of the hog population is in Western Illinois, of beef cattle in Kansas, range cattle in Colorado and sheep in Nebraska. Thus we can readily see that there is a grave problem of distribution. The greatest problem in livestock marketing today is the lack of information as to supplies and demand. All statistics can be upset in a month's experience, and market predictions go awry over night. Why, only a few weeks ago a market student, speaking with apparent authority, predicted eight-dollar hogs would be here by now, while others have said we were so short of cattle that market receipts would be so decreased during the last year that packers would scramble for supplies. It is my opinion that until we have within the handling of one great national marketing association a volume equal to that which now constitutes the market surplus on all the great livestock markets of this country, we cannot obtain information which will be of great practical benefit to the producers of livestock.

I think we have a right to feel proud of the fact that the 13 terminals operating under the National Livestock Producers' Association are more nearly approaching the handling of this volume than any other organizations in this country. The fact that during 1924 we handled more than 92,000 cars of livestock valued at more than 121 million dollars for 240,000 members, justifies our pride. Thus we have an organization of producers from the range country of the West and Southwest, to the cornbelt feeder and breeder, with markets located entirely across the country, in which today we have our fingers on the pulse of the trade on these markets and are able to tell our membership about them in language they can understand.

Not only are we operating commission houses on these markets successfully, but we also are approaching the solution to this problem from other angles as well as selling. The Eastern States Company, which is subsidiary to some of our more Eastern terminals, is an order buying agency, cooperatively owned and operated, and is growing in volume and ability to serve.

We are today operating, and, let me say, very satisfactorily, a Livestock Credit Corporation, which rediscounts livestock loans thru the Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis. This is owned by our cornbelt agencies. Thus we are building a service agency, not only for selling, for order buying or forwarding eastward, but also to finance the feeder as well.

That we effected a saving of more than 1/2 million dollars in commission charges in 1924 is gratifying, but I feel that improved market services, and the fact that we are placing our membership in position to know some of the things which have been limiting factors in the past are worth a great deal more than the refunds. One of the services of which we are proud is that we are pooling orders for feeders for our membership in the cornbelt and going directly to the producers of feeder animals in the West and moving these direct to the feed lots in great numbers, effecting a material saving in the movement in addition to the delivery of a fresher feeder. During the last few months we moved more than 62,000 lambs in this way, and contemplate a movement in the coming year which will make this organization a dominant factor in this branch of livestock industry.

We are beginning to get information about the cost of marketing livestock, about the demands of the consumer and his location, and about transportation problems, as well as finances. We are beginning to get a volume of business sufficient to make us a factor in the solution of these problems,

and as our membership realizes more and more, as they will, that this is a service organization we are running, and that it belongs to the membership, I am sure we will be doing that which we have talked about, and dreamed about—that which the Committee of Fifteen had in mind—Orderly Marketing.

He Takes Another View

JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL of the Kansas Supreme Court is not in accord with many of the leaders of thought in the country with reference to the multiplicity of laws. And what's more he has the courage to say so. He says that those folks who are crying "too many laws," and demanding their repeal, are thinking superficially. In his opinion "to stop making laws is to stop human progress."

Our system of laws, especially in the states, has reached that point where most of the new laws really take the place of old ones. The session law



The Last Purchaser

book may include 350 or so new laws, yet a careful reading will show that they have wiped out or amended nearly as many old laws. Thus it is misleading to say that the system is cluttered up with an additional 350 new laws. In fact there may not be over 50 new laws. The others may simply be laws to amend or repeal old laws. So the number of laws is not increasing as rapidly as it would casually appear from the records. Justice Marshall evidently had this in mind when he asserted that to stop improving our laws is to stop human progress.

Higher Foods—Lower Feeds

BROADLY speaking, the food and fiber crops are faring relatively better in the markets than are the feed crops. The consuming world seems to have a greater purchasing power for agriculture's finished products than does agriculture for its own raw materials. Wheat, potatoes, fruit and cotton, for example, are selling at price levels relatively above corn, hay, oats and barley. Many corn growers, in particular, are facing an unprofitable outcome on their chief money crop.

Nor is this situation a product of ill adjustments in acreage. The corn acreage last spring was increased 1.5 per cent over 1924, then the weather increased the crop by nearly 600 million bushels, but even so it is only about an average crop. Potato acreage was reduced 5.7 per cent, and then the weather slashed the crop 100 million bushels

Heavy Postoffice Losses

THE increase in the wages granted to postal employes caused a deficit in the Postoffice Department, which the increased postal rates provided by Congress have failed to meet by half, according to the annual report of the Postmaster General, Harry S. New. During the last six months of the fiscal year a little more than 32 million dollars was paid to the employes in the way of additional salaries, and for the fiscal year these increases will amount, it is estimated, to 70 million dollars. The increase in postage rates will net the Government, during the same time, a little more than 32 million dollars, it is estimated, or not quite half enough.

Outside of the increase in salaries authorized by Congress, the expenses of the Postoffice Department increased but 3 per cent. The actual deficit of the department, however, including the salary increases, is a little more than 39 million dollars, which makes the deficit in running it, aside from the salary increases, about 7 million dollars.

A Record in Ages?

TWO brothers, W. A. Bowman, 84 and G. A. Bowman, 78, living in the north part of Coffey county, near Lebo, have been well satisfied with farm life in this county, nor are they prone to discard personal property just because it grows old, so long as it does their work well.

A few days ago these brothers were husking a variety of corn which they have grown on their farm for 48 years. The corn was being hauled in a farm wagon which has been in use 22 years, and was being pulled by a team of horses aged 23 and 25 years. The corn was raised on ground which W. A. Bowman broke out 54 years ago.

Joe Shucked 152 Bushels

JOE DEAN, while working for Charles Berkey, 1 mile southwest of Rossville, recently shucked 152 bushels and 50 pounds of corn in a day of nine hours, and hauled it to the elevator. And the following day he husked 118 bushels!

Pickard Goes to Washington

SAM PICKARD, director of radio station KSAC, has resigned to accept an appointment as chief of the radio service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Turkeys Brought \$2,053

A FARMER living near Barnard, J. N. Simmons, recently sold 400 turkeys, of his own raising, for \$2,053. He has 85 hens left with which to raise the flock in 1926!



The Activities of Al Acres—City Hunter Thought it Was Bargain Day?

Click of Triangle T

By Oscar J. Friend

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HAINES led the cavalcade in a mad ride down-stream to the ford where Eagle Trail crossed the river. Yewes grunted noncommittally as he brought his gaze back across the water. He urged his own mount up beside the left flank of Jasper and held that position tenaciously, much to Farlane's secret discomfiture. Thirty minutes later they were riding into the camp. Farlane noted with quick eyes that Jefferone had implicitly obeyed his telephoned instructions and, for the first time since early morning, he relaxed slightly and breathed easily.

The camp was established on a little knoll in a natural clearing. There was a small 7 x 7 wall tent facing a larger tent of the same design. Stretched between the two was a huge tarpaulin which sheltered the flat-bottomed scow, a costume trunk, half a dozen camp stools, a table, a water cooler, two battered, hand-cranked models of an old Edison projection machine, tools, odds and ends, and seven persons who faced an eighth individual seated directly before the smaller tent. In a pole corral hastily built beneath the willows and cottonwoods at one side of the clearing were nine saddle horses, four mules, and two sturdy wagons, all of which had been used to convey the expedition from the town of Hemming.

'Twas a Real Staff?

Two of the men were attired in ordinary business suits. There was a touch of the bizarre about them in the broad-billed caps which they wore in the reversed manner of racers and heavy-rimmed goggles which gave them the appearance of huge beetles. They constituted the staff of camera men as Sheriff Jefferone imagined such beings to look. The next two men were the two nondescript looking river rats already seen by Farlane and his followers. The fifth man was the hero, in real life Mr. Fosbrook, owner and leading man of the Fosbrook Stock Company which was playing a six weeks' stand in Hemming. The gentleman in the high hat and heavy mustache was the character actor of the company and, incidentally, Mr. Fosbrook's brother-in-law. The seventh person was Mrs. Fosbrook, just now playing the lead in *Rose o' the River*. The ninth and absent member of the party was Mr. Harry Shields, regular deputy to Claude Jefferone. He had been perched on the near end of Black Butte in order to signal to his superior across the river as soon as he sighted the oncoming rustlers. At this particular moment he was leisurely following the trail of the vandals back to camp.

The eighth man was Claude Jefferone himself. He was seated behind a battered field desk at the smaller tent and haranguing the seven individuals in a manner that Hamlet might have found enlightening. Jim Farlane gasped audibly at his appearance.

Claude Jefferone, alias Charles Van Loon, had been the sheriff of Piedmont County so long that it had become but a matter of form to reelect him to the office. He was a very alert Irishman in his early fifties, vast of physique, and in full possession of all his faculties. He was, in short, a source of much embarrassment to various and sundry breakers of the law. Because of his activities his figure, with its shapeless sombrero of rusty black, loose and ill-fitting suit of gray, and capless, square-toed shoes, was known to the sight of more than one criminal who flitted back and forth across the state line.

However, Charles Van Loon would have been a stranger to Sheriff Jefferone's own mother. For the first and only time in his life Mr. Jefferone had submitted to the indignity of a disguise—a disguise not to hide the sheriff but to bring into being the motion picture director. It was a simple disguise, but it was totally unanticipated. And because it was unexpected to everybody it made a most startling and complete metamorphosis.

One Big Mistake

In his fortieth year Sheriff Jefferone had occasion to make a trip to Kansas City. Among other mistakes he had purchased a suit of loud English tweed with a Norfolk jacket. He had worn this atrocity with great pleasure for

two or three days—to be exact, until he returned home and Mrs. Jefferone had had one look at it. And then this model of the tailor's art had retired from public life, armed solely with mothballs, to battle for existence for twelve long years against the moths and time. It had never been disposed of, and, thanks to the intelligence department of the family, Sheriff Jefferone developed a marked distaste for the suit.

Now because of Jefferone's considerable friendship for Judge Terrell and respect to the memory of Tom Farlane, the wearied but victorious garments saw the light of a new day and blazed forth in a recrudescence of glory. During this interval of "raimental inactivity" Claude Jefferone had taken on the corpulency of full maturity. Thus, Charles Van Loon strained all the seams of his clothes to bursting. Upon the back of his head was jammed a tight brown derby which snapped up and down as he chewed voraciously on a big black cigar. To the aghast Jim Farlane he looked as much like a picture director as a Bowery politician or a heavy weight prize-fighter on vacation.

The photographer halted his band at the end of the clearing. They dismounted, and he led Haines forward to meet the august director. He could only hope and pray that Haines would be too dazzled by his contract and the rustlers would be too ignorant to observe the many discrepancies and irrelevancies.

He noted the smile which crossed the face of the woman as she observed the bearing of Haines and shrewdly concluded that she had learned about vain men from her histrionic husband. He glanced at Haines to see if he had noted the smile. It became apparent that Haines had. The deluded man bowed in gracious acknowledgment of the woman's admiration and strode onward, his head above the clouds.

Despite the comedy in the situation an air of seriousness pervaded the clearing. While it was an interesting lark for the Texas posse, a distinct diversion from the ordinary routine, it was very serious play—a grim sort of jest. The slightest error or slip—and the comedy would become stark tragedy.

As far as Haines was concerned, Farlane saw that he need have no anxiety. The vanity of the man was colossal; he had taken the cork clear under. He was even more eager than

Farlane to close the matter. The photographer was sorry now that he had given Jefferone instructions to hesitate about signing such a munificent contract. He wanted to rush the thing thru. He couldn't get the ominous figure of Granite Yewes out of his mind.

The forceful Mr. Van Loon broke off in the middle of his vehement address and turned on the two approaching men with a scowl.

"Well?" he snapped. "Who are you and what d'you want?"

"You are Mr. Van Loon?" asked Farlane hesitantly.

"I am."

"I'm Jim Farlane of the still department. I've been on my vacation in Oklahoma. Did you get a letter from headquarters recently about Mr. King Haines?"

But Up Came Yewes

"Yep, I did," nodded Jefferone shortly. "This is Mr. Haines," said Farlane, indicating his companion.

Haines acknowledged the introduction with a condescending bow.

"I'm pleased to meet my future director," he murmured.

"Humph!" snorted Jefferone disgustedly. "Humph! Er—so glad."

The two men surveyed each other with interest. Unfortunately for Haines he had never had the opportunity of meeting Claude Jefferone in his official capacity. Hence, this close-up revealed nothing to him.

"Here is a letter I got from headquarters, Mr. Van Loon," continued Farlane. "And Mr. Haines has his contract in his pocket."

Haines hurriedly produced the handsome document. Glancing covertly at the grim and watchful rustlers, Farlane noted with relief that they seemed to relax a trifle at sight of this magical paper. But this very paper caused the collapse of their elaborate and carefully laid plans. Leaving one of their number in charge of their horses the rustlers, led by the man Yewes, walked up to hear the outcome of the affair. And there was no way to stop them without arousing suspicion.

Jefferone condescended to glance over the letter. Further, he accepted the contract the trembling Haines proffered and gave it a perfunctory inspection.

"Have you pen and ink here?" asked Farlane meaningly.

"Suppose I have?" rasped Jefferone, missing the cue for urgency and carrying out his previous instructions. "What

of it? I got one of these flowery letters from the—er—president myself. I'm not going to sign such a contract."

"You're not going—" faltered Haines.

"Why—why not?"

"Just because headquarters is attracted by a—er—handsome picture doesn't mean you can act, Mister," snapped out Jefferone, glaring fiercely at the abashed Haines.

"But—but I thought the matter was settled," stammered the latter miserably, looking from Jefferone to Farlane uncertainly.

"It is settled," agreed Farlane firmly. "Mr. Van Loon is a little temperamental today. If he doesn't sign this contract at once I'll wire headquarters and report his insubordination."

Jefferone played up to this lead grandly. He had not yet noticed the approaching ruffians.

"Temperament be damned! Headquarters be damned!" he roared. "I'm running this end of the business. You're wasting my time. Take that gang of hoodlums and clear out. Where'd you get 'em, anyway?"

He turned to glare at the gentlemen under discussion just as Granite Yewes shouldered his way between Farlane and Haines and confronted the irate director.

"Shoot Yore Way Out"

"Wot's all th' ruckus about?" he snarled as everyone crowded around the little group. "We want—"

He broke off and stared strangely at the pseudo-director. His jaw dropped. Then he drew a deep breath.

"Jefferone!" he bellowed. "By Gawd, I thought yore voice—"

Whatever Jefferone lacked as a picture director he more than made up for as a sheriff. Quick as thought his massive right arm shot out and his fist crashed neatly into the point of Yewes' jaw. The man dropped right thru the ring of men about him as tho there had been nothing behind his back. But he was silenced too late.

There was a brief instant during which everybody stood aghast, blinking. Then the man Howell came to life.

"It's uh trip, boys!" he shouted. "Th' damn photographer's done us in. Shoot yore way out!"

He sought to set the example by drawing his gun.

The fiasco was over; the carefully arranged house of cards was tumbled to the ground by the wind of Granite Yewes' voice. Nine of the ruffians had followed Haines up the knoll. At the knockout of their grim leader, under the urge of Howell's shout, the remaining rustlers swung to fight their way to freedom as Howell jerked up his gun to cover Jefferone, leaving Farlane to the tender mercies of King Haines.

But the deputies of the sheriff had not been sitting idle. They had closed up the rear of the ruffians. Thus, the seven rustlers turned to face four determined deputies. Yet the latter were at a decided disadvantage. They were outnumbered almost two to one, and they dared not fire point-blank at the seven men confronting them because of Jefferone and Farlane just beyond. However, deputies such as the border country produced were trained to think quickly and act bravely in emergencies. Without thought of self they closed with the cornered and enraged rustlers in hand-to-hand combat.

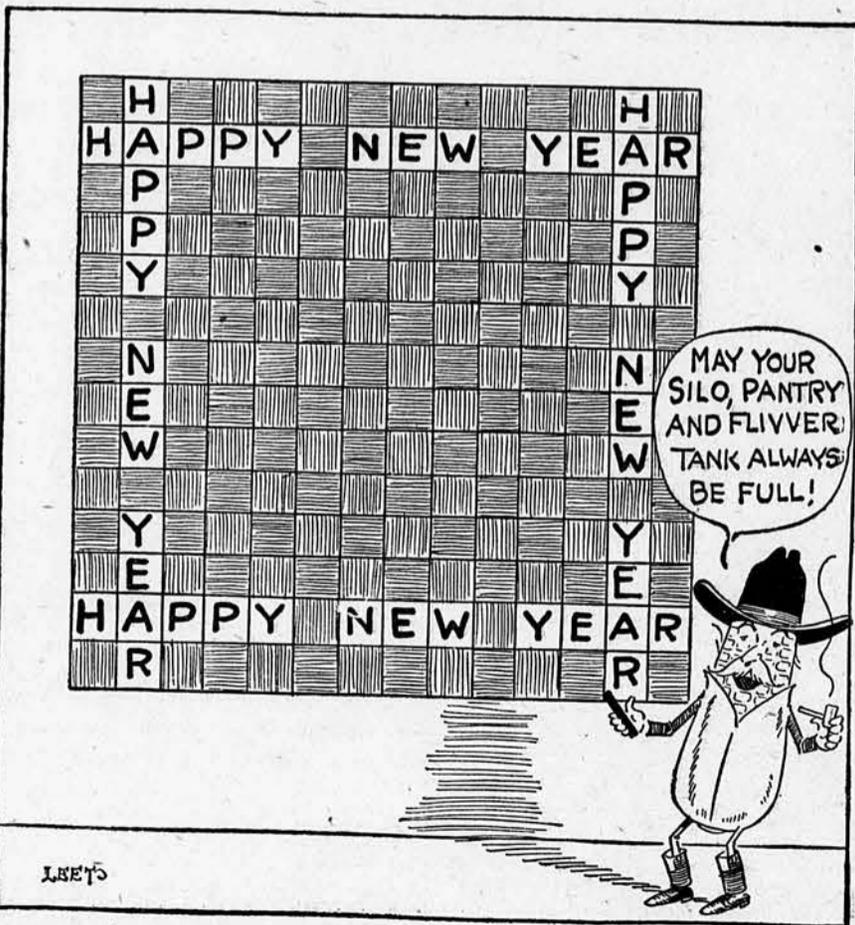
Not an Affectionate Embrace

The principals from the Fosbrook Stock Company had not accompanied Sheriff Jefferone to fight. They were not exceptionally brave men, but this was an urgent situation. Fosbrook and his brother-in-law glanced at each other. Without even a nod they leaped forward and grappled with two of the Oklahoma bandits who were drawing weapons.

Sheriff Jefferone reached forth his mighty hand and literally wrung the gun from Howell by twisting the man's wrist. They closed in a fistic encounter which Howell, in desperation, was making very interesting. At his yelp of pain the seventh and unoccupied rustler leaped to his aid and raised his gun to club the massive Jefferone.

Never in his life had the Texas sheriff been nearer annihilation. He

(Continued on Page 10)



LEST

In the Wake of the News

THE new finance minister of France is Paul Doumer, former president of the chamber of deputies—alho there may be another one before this issue of the Kansas Farmer reaches the subscribers! Finance ministers in France have a rocky road. Doumer's plans for saving France apparently are based mostly on the theory of increasing direct taxation, rather than on any form of a capital levy or increasing income taxes. The French are at last beginning to see that there is a long and hard road ahead, in which the nation must pay a little more attention to the ordinary principles of economics than they have shown since the close of the World War. It is too bad that they couldn't have seen this five years ago.

How About the Subsidy?

Winston Churchill's statement recently regarding the subsidy to the coal trade has turned public attention to the dark cloud which hangs over England's immediate future. The 10 million pounds sterling voted for the subsidy in August is exhausted, and the chancellor of the exchequer estimates that an additional 11 million pounds is the minimum necessary to provide a subsidy to the end of April, when the real crisis will come.

Thus the nine months breathing spell purchased by the English government costs that country half as much as the total expenditure on the army.

Has it provided a solution of the problem, or brought peace in sight? Everyone there agrees that a renewal of the subsidy in May is unthinkable. Its wisdom as a temporary expedient to prevent the disaster of a national strike last July is gravely questioned.

Mr. Churchill's defense is that a strike would have cost the nation hundreds of millions and been an immeasurable catastrophe. But the question is, has the catastrophe been averted, or only delayed? Everything depends on the results of the royal commission's inquiry into the condition of the coal trade.

Pat Has a Boom

And now they have started to boom Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi for the Presidency. The mere fact that the boom began in Republican quarters does not mean anything against the boom as such. Nick Longworth recently was launched on the Presidential sea by a Democrat, so honors to date are even, so far as Washington can observe. Naturally there is a silent man in the White House to whom the playful little boomlets that arise now and then mean nothing at all. He believes most earnestly that possession is nine points of the law, so he lets the boomers boom with no indication that the raucous voices ever penetrated the White House walls. Whenever you ask a leading Republican nowadays if he thinks Mr. Coolidge will run again in 1928, he merely says: "Of course."

But Mr. Coolidge's plans have nothing whatever to do with Senator Harrison's boom. It has started in the West. It may easily set the dry political grass of the Solid South afire, and Senator Pat has lots of good friends in the East. No man, as a matter of fact, stands higher with the rank and file of the party as well as with the so-called "bosses."

Row Over Vegetable Oils

Agricultural and manufacturing interests are lining up their forces in Washington for a direct clash over the tariff duties on vegetable oils, with the housewives, the candy consumers, the flappers, the painters and decorators, and others on the sidelines.

The Tariff Commission is completing a summary of the information gathered by its experts in a world-wide study of the costs of producing cotton seed oil, peanut oil, soybean oil and coconut oil, and soon will announce the date of a public hearing on the subject. It will be at the hearing that the opposing forces will come to grips.

An investigation has been in progress by the commission for some months, as the result of application for reductions in the duties on these four vegetable oils which were filed

by an organization representing industrial consumers, the applications putting forth the claim that the duties are too high and asking reductions under the terms of the flexible provisions of the tariff act which permits the President to change duties up or down within a range of 10 per cent to equalize differences in costs of production here and abroad as found by the tariff commission.

President Coolidge had considerable to say in regard to the farmer and the tariff in his speech recently before the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, and he has evidenced a desire to afford full tariff protection to the agricultural interests of the country in other ways, notably in his refusal to reduce the duty on sugar. But farm organizations are taking no chances with the vegetable oils case, and are preparing to make an appeal to the Tariff Commission which will be representative of the feeling in all sections of the country.

Real Coal War Ahead?

Operators and miners in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania have about reached the "action front" stage, and this strike will get a good deal of attention in the headlines until it is settled. The average wages of the miners is 83.4 cents an hour, according to a book issued recently by the National Industrial Conference Board, on Wages and Hours in Industry, as compared with hourly wages for agricultural workers in the United States of 23.1 cents. The miners are asking for about a 10 per cent increase and the check-off; that is, the operator would be required to deduct all dues and fines from the wages of the employees.

"Liver, 10 Cents; Milk, 13"

A starving cat set the wheels of law in motion in Kansas City last week, and brought about the hasty appointment of a receiver for a bankrupt store.

A month ago, A. L. Bowers confessed bankruptcy and locked the doors of his store. Neighbors noticed a cat in the window from time to time since then, but supposed it was being taken care of.

Then Mrs. Stella Diller, owner of the building, saw the dying condition of the pet. She could not open the store because it was in federal hands, so she appealed to Federal Judge Elmer N. Powers, referee in bankruptcy.

Fred S. Hudson immediately was appointed receiver and sent post haste to free the cat. His first expense account read:

"Liver, 10 cents.

"Milk, 13 cents."

More Prosperity in 1926?

Two Western railroad presidents, W. B. Storey of the Santa Fe and Carl R. Gray of the Union Pacific, at a luncheon in Chicago last week, predicted prosperity for the nation in 1926. They said there is every indication of an increase in business from the areas their roads serve. Story declared the railroads are functioning under the best conditions they have ever known.

To Reduce War Expense?

It seems quite safe to forecast that another meeting of the nations will be held in the next year which will take up the matter of disarmament somewhat along the lines of the Washington conference, but this time armies also will be considered. This may be held either on the invitation of the United States Government or the League of Nations.

Favors the Export Corporation

The basis of action for the American Farm Bureau for the next two years will be the Government export corporation idea, according to Sam H. Thompson of Illinois, who was elected president at the recent annual meeting in Chicago.

Retail Buying Heavy Again

Retail buying has been heavy this month in Kansas. In many cities and towns, especially in Eastern Kansas, the Christmas rush broke all records.

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Click of Triangle T

(Continued from Page 8)

saw the descending gun out of the corner of his eye and, by an adroit twist, managed to receive the blow upon his vast shoulder. Before the fellow could raise his gun for a second blow Jefferone swung his half-numbered arm out like a mighty scythe and gathered the man to his ample bosom in company with the struggling Howell. Locked in a close but far from affectionate embrace the three of them swayed and crashed to the ground.

The man left with the rustlers' horses lifted his voice in a wild yell. "Run for th' cayuses!" he bellowed as a word of parting advice to his companions.

He spurred his own mount back to the trail which led out of the clearing and raised his six-shooter to empty its contents in the general direction of the woman who stood near the second tent before taking his departure. A pair of sinewy brown hands closed about his throat and he was jerked bodily from his horse.

"No, you don't, you murderous devil!" rasped a very unpleasant voice, and handcuffs snapped about his wrists in a click of finality.

With King Haines the photographer had little or no trouble. At the knocking out of Granite Yewes he flung himself upon the handsome rustler and pinioned his arms to his sides. He carried Haines bodily out of the fight to a point behind the small wall tent. Farlane had worked too hard and risked too much to have his star captive injured beyond speech at this hour. He had anticipated a tough scrap out of the muscular Haines, but he experienced no difficulty whatever in subduing and lashing the man securely.

At first he was surprised at Haines' lack of resistance. Then, after securing the outlaw's feet he paused long enough to look Haines squarely in the eye. What he saw brought a twinge of remorse to his heart.

Haines Sobbed in Self-Pity

Haines was staring stupidly at him, uncomprehendingly. The shock which destroyed his caste of fancy, which had been firmly cemented stone upon stone by the beautiful mortar of Farlane's beguiling words, left him numb and cold. He had been so completely under the photographer's spell, the contract, the camp, the director had been so real to him, that he simply could not realize the swift catastrophe that had overtaken him.

"What—what's happened?" he said. "I—I don't understand."

"It means that you have been ar-

rested by Sheriff Jefferone of Hemming, Texas," replied Farlane. "And we are on the Texas side of the river." "Arrested? Jefferone? How—what—" mumbled Haines.

"I brought you down here because it was easier to do so than to monkey with extradition papers," went on Farlane somewhat shamedly. It was only the mental picture of a man stretched out lifelessly on a mountain top, guarded from a circling buzzard only by a noble horse, that hardened him sufficiently to continue. "It means that the Spaniard, Mendoza, has utterly betrayed you. It means that I want your signed statement accusing Mendoza of the murder of my uncle, Two-shot Farlane."

King Haines stared at the begrimed photographer in bewilderment and consternation. Then, the horrible truth at last dawned upon him and he collapsed limply like a pricked toy balloon. He was crushed. Those fairy structures, the air castles built of his vanity and the siren voice of the mad photographer who proved far from mad, tottered and crumbled about his shattered ego. He became oblivious to his captor, to the gunshots and uproar on the other side of the little tent. The inner being of the man—his very cosmos had been incinerated in the crucible of his extreme vanity. In this moment, in proportion to his capabilities, Farlane knew that he was suffering a keener loss than most men sustain in a lifetime.

It was a bitter blow. Unintentionally Farlane had been stingingly cruel. King Haines shuddered convulsively. His head dropped until his chin touched and rested on his chest. He sobbed aloud in self-pity.

And so Farlane left him to return to the aid of the posse.

The battle was almost a deadlock when he arrived on the scene. Jefferone lay on the ground throttling, the breath out of his two assailants who still gave battle. One rustler had been wounded by a chance shot, but he was grimly holding on to his antagonist. Things were going badly for Fosbrook. He looked as tho he had been knifed. Thru it all the man Yewes lay just beyond the trampling feet, staring sightlessly up at the sun.

Jim Farlane snatched up a dirt-clogged gun and shoved it in the back of one of the rustlers.

"Stick 'em up!" he barked harshly. There was no mistaking the intention which lay behind his voice. The man obeyed promptly, not knowing that the weapon could not have been fired. His antagonist, a thoroly disheveled camera man, drew off and produced a pair of handcuffs. These he snapped quickly about the prisoner's wrists and deftly tripped the man

after ascertaining that he had no other weapons about him beyond the gun in his right fist. This he removed, and the two victors were free to separate two other struggling pairs.

This ended the melee. As they proceeded to relieve Fosbrook and his brother-in-law the remaining rustlers attempted to break free and make for the river. Mrs. Fosbrook courageously flung herself upon the one man who succeeded in winning clear, and her brother ran to her assistance.

One Big Casualty

In a few minutes the entire gang was secured without anyone having been killed, altho there were several casualties, the principal and irreparable one being that of Sheriff Jefferone. As he was relieved of his two antagonists he rose to his feet unsteadily. Physically unscathed, he gazed down at himself with a grimace.

The Norfolk suit of vivid weave was a magnificent wreck, awe-inspiring even in its ruin. The too tightly stretched cloth and straining seams had given way under the stress. Victorious over time and moths it had surrendered at last to the supreme test of violence. The garments hung in shreds upon the sheriff's huge frame.

After a rueful survey the sheriff grinned happily.

"Thank God I'm rid of this damned suit at last," he said.

Farlane laughed a trifle shakily. The relief from the strain was almost too great. He felt that he had been moving in an inimical phantasmagoria, like he had been crossing a bottomless chasm of disaster on a fragile bridge of glass where the slightest misstep would have plunged him and all of his companions into the abyss below. Absently he stooped to pick up the sheriff's derby hat.

At that instant there sounded the report of a six-shooter, and his own begrimed topi leaped from his head.

Granite Yewes had recovered consciousness before he was secured. He steadied himself on his elbow for another shot.

"Yuh damn pitcher takin' dude!" he mouthed. "I suspected yuh all th' time. I'll jes' pick yuh off fer keeps, anyhow—"

He never fired the second shot. The sharper crack of a rifle cut off his words and his action and he pitched violently forward, the rifle bullet plowing into the ground some ten feet before him and right at the feet of the group beneath the tarpaulin.

"That was uh pretty neat shot if I do have to say so myself," drawled Deputy Harry Shields as he strolled forward, a smoking rifle under one arm and a manacled rustler beside him. "You boys better collect th' rest of their hardware before they does some real damage. I'll shoot th' head off th' next pecker-wood that moves. I only shot Yewes thru th' neck."

Farlane looked silently from his own perforated hat to the battered derby which had saved his life.

"Yewes?" he murmured inanely. "Then you knew him?"

"Sure do," responded Mr. Shields amiably. "He's wanted south of here for murder."

Jim Farlane did not reply. Queerly he was wondering if Tom Farlane might have been spared had he had a brown derby at his feet.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Need Asbestos Blankets

Chinch bugs had a jolly time in Cloud county corn fields last summer. But they'll need some fire fighting equipment in a few days. Cloud County Farm Bureau members, under the direction of L. F. Neff, agricultural agent, are planning community burning campaigns to rid the county of those pests. Roadsides, fence rows, ditch banks and other waste places, where the bugs are expecting to spend the winter, will be burned over and another invasion with serious losses will be avoided next summer.

They Stopped Cholera

When a shote died on Lee Newport's place, in Hodgeman county, a state veterinarian was called from Dodge City and the trouble was diagnosed as cholera. All the other hogs were vaccinated and losses were stopped. Neighbors also vaccinated and the epidemic was checked.

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Bringing in Ye Yule Log—1925 Style

Better Days Ahead for Beef

The Price Trend in the Cattle Business Apparently is Definitely Upward

BY GILBERT GUSLER

PREDICTING brighter days for the beef cattle man has become a popular pastime in the last year. Practical men of affairs in the beef business, market observers and economists all are agreed that the next five or six years will be a period of improvement. By 1930, farmers may be worshipping the golden calf as they are now worshipping the golden hoof, otherwise known as the sheep. Granting that the records upon which such a forecast must be based are not entirely trustworthy, there is a preponderance of evidence that the beef surplus has been worked off and that the industry is leaving the trough of adversity and starting toward the heights of prosperity. This is of several different kinds.

Most convincing of all is that furnished by the cycle theory. The records show that average prices for cattle swing up and down in great cycles, consisting of six to 10 years' decline followed by six to 10 years of advance. The average time from peak to peak, or from trough to trough, is about 15 years.

These trends are most clearly revealed by taking the average values a head of cattle other than milk cows on January 1 and dividing by the level of wholesale prices of all commodities for the corresponding year. A chart of these quotients will show when cattle have been relatively high or low in price.

The last period of relatively high prices occurred in 1914 and 1915. From 1898 to 1900 was another peak, and 1884 to 1885 still another. Another, not so well defined, came in 1870. Prior to that time, the records become more foggy, but 1851 to 1854 seem to have been years of high prices. Midway between these peaks were the troughs. It is noteworthy that the troughs are considerably longer than the peaks. The last one, for example, continued from 1905 to 1910, just as the present one ran from 1920 to early 1925.

Another Peak in 1930?

Since the last period of relatively high prices was in 1914-1915, another peak is due about 1930, if the present cycle is to be of average length. Moreover, prices have been, on a low basis for four years, which is long enough to make a good "bottom" on which to build an advance.

The average price of "good beef steers" at Chicago shows a somewhat similar tendency, altho the cycles are not nearly so well defined, and the peaks differ slightly from the dates given. This is a specialized group, and average farm prices a head, covering every class and condition of cattle in all parts of the country, are a better guide to the real trend of cattle values.

The tendency of beef cattle prices

to go in cycles is not a mere mechanical habit. Overexpansion of herds when prices are favorable leads to low market prices eventually. These low prices cause contraction of herds, and many folks are forced out of business. The process is carried too far, and a period of scarcity follows. Five or six years are required to rear a heifer and then to raise her steer calf to 2 years old. Naturally, when beef cattle producers decide to restock and expand their herds, several years must elapse before market receipts can be expected to increase. This is the rational basis for the belief that the last five years of depression and low prices mean scarcity of beef eventually and prosperity for the cattlemen who have been able to stay in the business.

Average Price is Higher

There are other symptoms to support the indications of the cycle theory. For example, the number of cattle other than milk cows on January 1, 1925, was 39,609,000, compared with 41,720,000 head a year previous. If these figures are accurate, they mean that the number slaughtered or lost by death during 1924 was 2 million head more than were produced in that year. In addition, the number reported was the smallest since 1916, which means that the cattle population is getting down toward the size that prevailed in the last period of beef shortage.

While these figures are not very dependable, they are the best index we have of the beef producing capacity of our breeding herds. This is the real factor in determining the long-time trend of cattle prices. If the calves are not born and reared, there will be neither grass fat cattle nor thin cattle for the corn belt feeder to finish.

The number of calves slaughtered at markets tributary to the range country has shown a remarkable increase in the last five years. Cows and heifers made up an unusually large fraction of range cattle receipts in 1923 and 1924. These conditions look like advance drafts on the future beef supply. It is known that many range cattle outfits have been closed out completely. The tendency to go into sheep in the range states, and the probability that we will not soon again run into such a period of extreme overproduction of hogs as in 1923 and 1924, are other favorable factors in the beef cattle outlook.

The ranges of the West and Southwest are the rearing ground for many of our beef cattle. The department of Agriculture estimated the number to be marketed from that section in 1925 at 4,208,000 head, against 4,322,000 in 1924 and 4,800,000 head in 1923. The number of "rangers" marketed at Chicago in 1925 was considerably greater than in 1924, but other mar-

kets fell behind. Liquidation of range herds has run its full course.

Some improvement in beef cattle values has occurred already this year. The average price of beef steers at Chicago was \$10.25 in the first 11 months of 1925. This compares with \$9.65 last year, and is the highest since 1920. The average price paid to farmers for beef cattle of all kinds, as reported every month by the Department of Agriculture, started up last March. Since then, it has averaged \$6.44, compared with \$5.72 in the corresponding period last year.

This improvement could not be attributed to lighter market receipts. As a matter of fact, the number of head of cattle slaughtered thus far under federal inspection, which is the most complete measure of the market supply of beef, has been nearly 5 per cent larger than in the same period in 1924, and the largest on record, with three exceptions. Rather, the improvement seems to have been due to a broader demand for beef caused by the absence of competition from cheap pork and by a better industrial situation than in 1924.

The return of prosperity in the beef cattle business does not mean that choice cattle will sell far over the \$16 mark, which was passed by a few top sales at Chicago in 1925. Nor are the cattlemen likely to reach the height of prosperity on which the sheep producers have been traveling since the latter have had the advantage of a world scarcity of wool as well as a specialty product in the form of lamb. Rather, it means improvement in prices for the ordinary grades of beef steers, for grass cattle, for breeding cows and heifers and for stockers and feeders.

Feeders to Cost More

It means more to the beef cattle breeder, whether on the range or in the corn belt, than to the cattle feeder. The men who invest in beef herds, whether purebred or grade, in the next year, or who have invested in the last year, will find five or six years hence that their investment has increased greatly in value.

It is very likely to cost more to fill the feedlot in the future. The fat cattle market may rise far enough to cover most of this increased feeder cost, but it is doubtful if it will do much more. Five years hence, the high cost of feeder cattle may be a common complaint in the corn belt.

So far as the immediate future is concerned, the winter feeding outlook is favorable. The country has taken out fewer thin cattle from the leading markets since July 1 than for several years. Larger shipments direct from range to farm, not counted at any stockyards, may have made up for some of the difference, and high pork prices tend to support beef instead of dragging it down as cheap pork did 15 to 18 months ago. Broad consumptive demand, coming from a highly favorable industrial situation, is quite certain to continue for five or six months at least. Feeders have cost more than for several years, but feed costs will be relatively low. Finished cattle sold during the winter should be fairly profitable.

By late spring or summer, the supply of finished cattle may overtake the demand. Stimulated by low-priced corn, feeders are likely to finish out more choice weighty steers, hoping that the high prices of the last few months for that class will be repeated, but the chances are that they will not recur next year.

As the evidence that the beef industry has definitely turned the corner becomes more pronounced, demand for stock cattle will grow in intensity. The chances are that interest will be keener next spring than for several years. This demand for cattle for the purpose of restocking will keep down market receipts and help to push prices upward. Already, breeding cows on the range have advanced, probably by an average of \$5 a head, and instances of a \$20 advance as compared with a year ago are reported.

Anyone who contemplates getting into the beef business, whether with a purebred or grade herd, is likely to find prices moving steadily against him if he delays to make his purchase.

Even the shortest day in the year seems too long to the man who keeps one eye on the clock.

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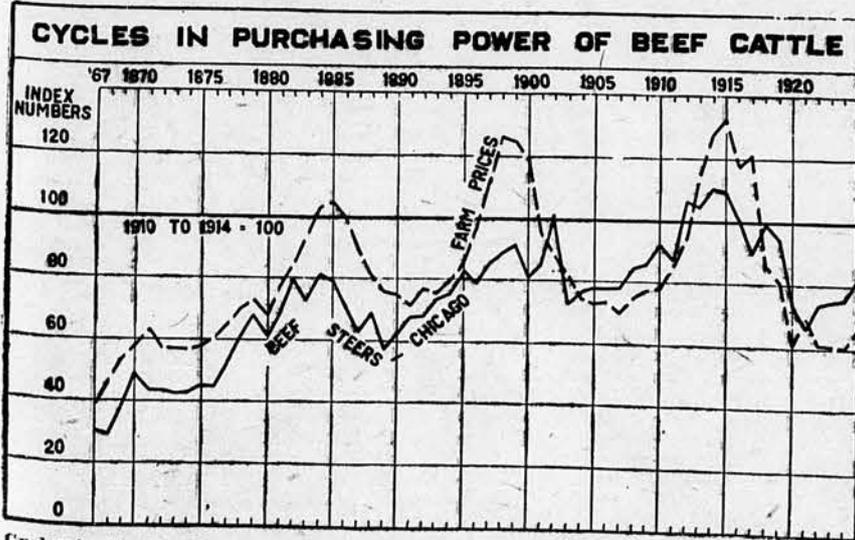
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Cycles in the Purchasing Power of Beef Cattle Are Very Clearly Defined, Especially in Average Farm Prices a Head, Where all Sizes, Sexes and Conditions Are Included. The High Points Tend to be Sharp, While the Bottoms Are Wide. Farm Values, or Purchasing Power Values, in the Last Four Years Have Been the Lowest Since the Seventies. Another High Point is Due About 1930. The Purchasing Power of Beef Steers Was Extremely Low in 1921, But Has Already Advanced Materially

"Children Like to Come to Our House"

NO, THE magic isn't homemade candy or the cooky jar; it's games. We always have been boosters for good games and when our kiddies were old enough to play games we started a collection for them. We do not care for the various kinds of guessing games or the kind



with a dial which you flip; anybody can play those. They take neither brains nor skill and they soon become tiresome. We have tried to get a good collection that would not grow old and seem to have done so for whenever outside kiddies come they go straight for the games.

There is a croquet set and a bat and ball for outdoors, and there will be a football as well. Inside there are "twelve men Morris" (which was made at home) and checkers, both of which help the children to concentrate and look ahead. There is lotto to make them see and think quickly and

tiddley winks, which is lots of fun and develops patience as well as skill. And the good old-fashioned game of dominoes is a good standby and has helped them wonderfully in their counting. Last but not least are the constructive toys, which they can build up and tear down to their hearts' content and let their imagination run riot. On Christmas and birthdays we add to the games and soon there will be a good geographical game and a combination game board.

Farm Home News Notes

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

IN THE small town or rural district, no form of entertainment pleases quite so much as a home talent play. The preparation of a play means a good deal of practicing and work with some fun to lighten the task.

We are gradually developing a custom in this part of Jefferson county. When a play is given in the home community the players go to the neighboring town. Sometimes a share of the proceeds is given the organization under whose auspices the play is given. There is more than money gained by such exchanges. They tend toward cultivating a friendly, neighborly spirit.

A Cake of Soap

Considerable ingenuity was shown at a party when each guest was given a large cake of white laundry soap, a knife and a nut pick. With the aid of the two tools, guests were expected to carve some animal form from the soap. A squirrel with a large fluffy looking tail, erect, won the first prize.

Green Potatoes Dangerous

One who has tasted a green potato has no doubt that it is unfit for food. Many may think a cow or hen's taste not so discriminating, and throw such potatoes out for them to eat. The experience of other farmers should be heeded. One man lost two valuable helpers from poisoning due to such potatoes. Another lost most of his flock of chickens. One would better bury such waste and run no risk.

Two Honey Spreads

By Margaret A. Bartlett

ANEW spread for the bread always is welcomed by the children of the family. Honey alone is delicious but after awhile one tires even of a delicacy like that. Also, honey is very, very sweet, and a little goes a long way. Two delightful spreads combining honey with another ingredient can be made quickly in any home, and in nearly every instance will be welcomed as an appetizing change from straight honey. These spreads are honey nut butter and chocolate honey.

The former is simply a mixture of peanut butter and honey, enough honey being added to the peanut butter to suit individual tastes. One-third honey to two-thirds peanut butter makes a tasty combination.

The second spread is made by melting honey and cocoa together, about one part cocoa to three parts honey. When cold, the mixture spreads easily, tho not too freely, on bread or crackers. All children like chocolate spreads of any kind, but

By Mrs. H. E. Barber

this one made from honey is the easiest to make, and possibly the most nutritious.

Salted soda crackers "carry" these spreads well, and many people prefer them to bread, plain crackers, or slightly sweetened crackers—for, the children were mentioned as liking something new in the way of a spread for their bread the rest of the family generally enjoys the change equally as well.

A Rubber Toy Idea

MY LITTLE folks have a set of 30 or more rubber animals and fowls that have been cut from inner tubes. Some of the designs are cut in groups, the black bear and her two cubs, the hen and chickens, the mother bluebird and her little birds three, and so forth. These are mostly free hand cut-outs, but satisfactory outline patterns can be obtained from farm papers and other sources. The outline can be carbon traced or wheel traced to the rubber. The features, wings of fowls and the like can be shown by folding the rubber designs where you wish the lines and clipping the surface layer along the line.

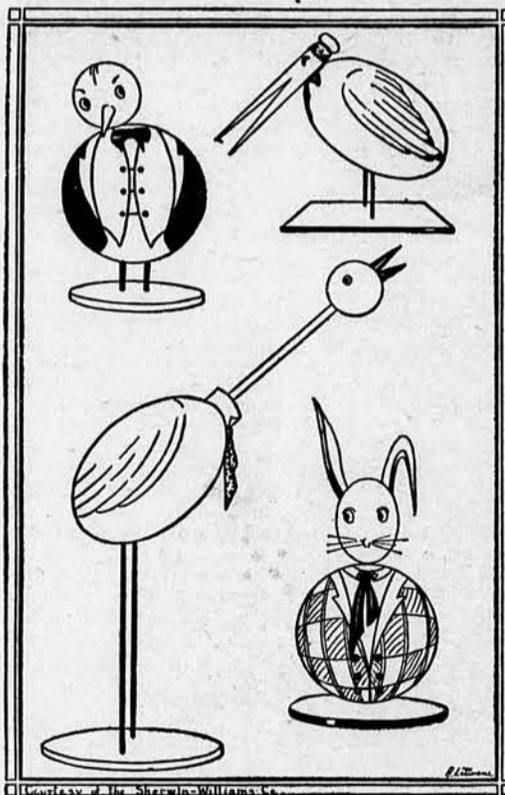
The animals form circus parades, the little folks like to "scrub" them, and the second-grade boy likes to draw around them. Milking the red cow is realistically done, too. In fact, I think my youngsters enjoy this menagerie as much or more than any toy they possess. Mrs. L. E. Andrews.

Chelan Co., Washington.

Party Novelties From Wooden Buttons

MUCH of the charm of the children's party or dinner can be achieved thru the use of pretty little favors and placecards. Table decorations, which are creations of the hostess, give a more personal touch to the affair. The unique favors sketched above can be made by any youngster, and he need not be an artist. The materials for making the articles consist in the most part of wooden buttons, painted with decorative enamels.

The wise chick in the upper corner has a big round button for his body and a smaller wooden



button glued on for the head. His eyes and three hairs are painted on. A piece of cardboard is cut out and glued on for the beak, and two matches form his legs as well as joining the chick to the cardboard foundation. The vest and bosom of the shirt are done in white and outlined in black, while the dress coat is put on in black, rather like a quarter-moon effect.

The sleepy-eyed pelican is made of an oval wooden button for the body and a clothespin for the head. His legs are matches and are fastened on the cardboard. He is dressed up in enamel colors.

The hungry ostrich takes a large oval button for the body. This has glued on it a match for the neck and a round button for the head. Two little pieces of cardboard make the beak, and a strip of cardboard standing around the neck and turned back at the corners shapes a collar. His legs are pieces of heavy wire and he rests on a thick piece of cardboard. He is colored gray and black.

The chubby bunny has for his body a big round button which sits on a cardboard foundation. His head is a round button glued on the body. For his ears old pieces of kid gloves are cut out and when painted with enamel can be shaped to stand in any position. The whiskers either can be wire or bits from the whisk-broom. The bunny's coat and shirt can be done easily by painting fine outlines and following closely the illustration. His tie is a piece of black ribbon tied and glued to the button.

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.

Oilcloth, the Kitchen's Friend

IHAVE found oilcloth very useful in my kitchen in a number of unusual ways. The plastering was badly cracked and falling in one place. I pasted a piece of oilcloth large enough to cover the

Sentence Sermons

MIND is a magnet; that which it continually thinks it will draw into itself. Keep the mind fixed on strength, power and love, and you will draw strength, power and love to you.—P. Mulford.

Gossip is always a personal confession, either of malice or imbecility.—J. G. Holland.

I am convinced that digestion is the great secret of life, and that character, virtue and talents and qualities are powerfully affected by beef, mutton, pie crusts and rich soups.—Sidney Smith.

entire cracked spot over this place in the wall. After painting, it was scarcely noticeable. This was two years ago, and the oilcloth shows no signs of breaking away. I also used oilcloth to cover the ends of an old cupboard where tin had rusted away. This was painted to match the cupboard, and made a badly needed piece of furniture usable again. Mabel Swenson.

Republic County.

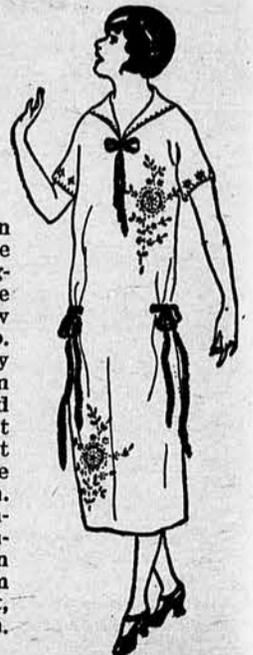
More About Patches

THE idea for overall patches by Mrs. Rhodes, printed some time ago is excellent for an emergency. I find that when I buy a new outfit of overalls, it pays me to buy a yard of denim at the same time, matching the overall material if possible. This piece I baste on a porch chair cushion or spread over the utility box in the kitchen, which serves as a window seat. Thus my patch becomes soiled and slightly faded so that it is washed and shrunk before the overalls require patching. Mrs. Josephine Coffeen.

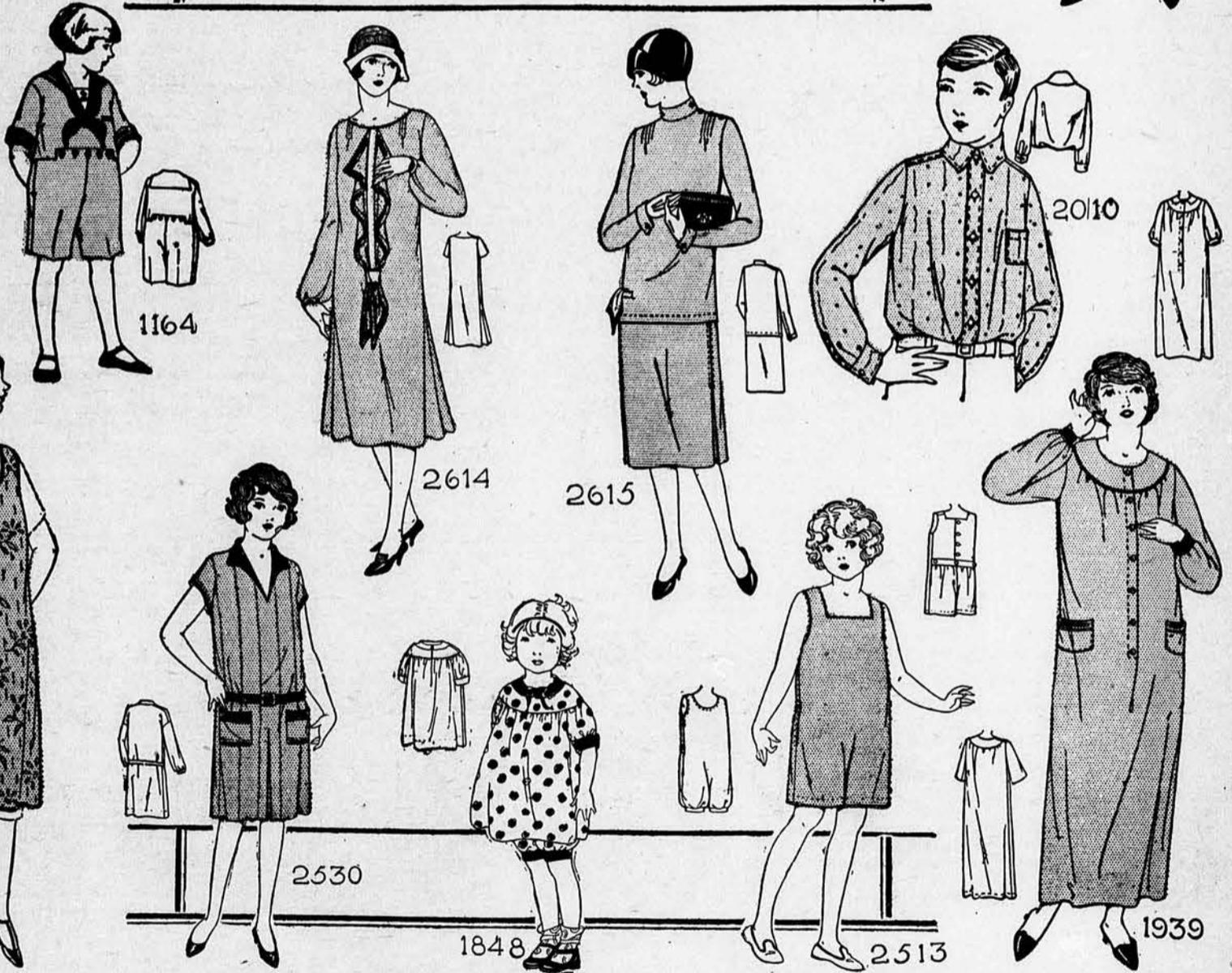
Lyon County.

Charming Afternoon Frock

ALL of us like to own at least one pretty afternoon frock that we can don when we entertain the club or when we expect an informal caller. These long winter evenings provide the minutes necessary to construct these delightful garments, and one of the prettiest we've seen is shown here. The graceful design is stamped on a medium blue mercerized romper material, and only black and white are used in the embroidering. Black moire ribbon edged in white is suggested to mark the waistline and for the petite little bow at the neck. This dress, No. 583X, differs from many stamped for embroidery in that it provides for inverted plaits at the sides, making it hang better than a straight frock, and giving appreciable fullness around the bottom. The dress, stamped for embroidery, with floss for completing and an instruction sheet may be ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price only \$1.30.



Good Style in Conservative Garments



2403—Smart One-Piece Dress for the Woman of Plump Proportions. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2603—Straight-Line Dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2618—Frock with Important Style Features. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The hot-iron transfer pattern No. 730 blue or yellow, costs 15 cents extra.

2607—Sports Frock. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2611—Smart Coat Frock. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

1164—Boys' Suit. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2614—Becoming Jabot Frock. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2615—Charming Frock with Turtle Neck. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2010—Boys' Blouse. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1655—One-Piece Apron Style. A glance at the diagram will tell you how simple this apron is to make. One size only.

2530—Practical School Frock. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1848—Child's Dress with Bloomers. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2513—Girls' Combination. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1939—Dainty Nightgown. Sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our fashion magazine contains many other styles that are not shown here, for the small boy and girl as well as the adult. A number of dressmaking suggestions and several uses to which our applique and embroidery designs may be put, are shown. A pattern may be obtained for every style illustrated. The maga-

zine also sells for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.

Shifting Household Labor

Nearly 5 billion dollars represents the amount of work now done annually in the factories of America which a decade ago was done by the housewives of this country over their cook stoves, wash tubs and sewing machines, according to a recent industrial research report. This tremendous burden of labor has been shifted from the American home to the factory, the cannery, bakery and power laundry. All these industries had their origin in the home and formerly were carried on by the labor of the housewife.

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



S—is for Seal
Who lives in the North
And don't know the price
That his fur coat is worth.

Buford's Pet Follows Him

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to school at Redfield, Kan. I have six brothers and eight sisters. I have a pet chicken that I think a lot of. It will follow me around, and even tries to follow me to school.
Redfield, Kan. Buford Bowlus.



The Answer

white
little men teeth
These are your

To read the answer, start at the bottom and read up, follow the arrows

Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be pack-

age of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Fractional Puzzle

Add together:
One-third of a sleep
Two-thirds of a sheep
One-fifth of a sailing vessel
Two-sevenths of seriousness
One-seventh of an animal
One-third of a tool
And find a memorable day

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.

Has a Twin Sister

I am 11 years old and in the fourth grade. I walk 1 1/4 miles to school. I have a brother 16 years old and a twin sister. Her name is Maybert. We have lots of fun together. For pets we have a dog named Fluff, a cat and a calf. I enjoy the boys' and girls' letters.
Mildred Nelson.

Windom, Kan.

Has Plenty of Pets

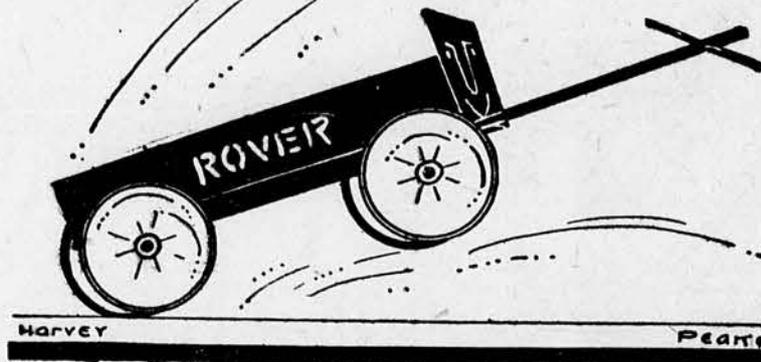
I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Bessie, Rosy and Edward. I have a big Ma-Ma doll. Her name is Cinderella. We go 1 1/2 miles to school. I like my teacher. For pets I have a turtle, a spotted kitten, a Jersey calf named Nellie and four pigeons.
Elinor Urbanek.

Marion, Kan.

A Test for Your Guesser

What can you add to nine to make it three less? The letter S (SIX).
What odd number when beheaded becomes even? Seven.
From a word of five letters take two and leave one. Al-one.
What word is there of five letters from which if you take two six will remain? Sixty.
How can you divide seventeen apples equally between eleven boys if four of them are very small? By making them into apple sauce.
Add two figures to 19 and make it less than 20. 19 1/2.
If one goat ate two low-cut shoes, what would be the telephone number? 182 Oxford (one atq two Oxford-shoes).

SPECIAL SALE OF TOYS



A toy wagon, placed on _____
(where it would show)
Refused absolutely to _____
(remain)
But to the floor _____,
(dropped down)
And stuck out its _____,
(organ of speech)
At every one passing that _____
(direction)

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

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

How many sides has a pitcher? Two, inside and outside.

What is the difference between a new five-cent piece and an old-fashioned dime? Five cents.

If there are five birds in a tree and a hunter kills two of them and they fall down, how many are left in the tree? None—the rest flew away.

A farmer had twenty sick sheep and one of them died. How many had he left? Nineteen. In giving this riddle speak the word sick so quickly that it will sound like six.

What is the difference between a life of leisure and a life of idleness? They are the same thing, only different titles.

My Dog Will Shake Hands

I am 12 years old and a freshman in high school. I have a brother and

two sisters. For pets I have 33 ducks, a cat named Tipple and a dog named Prince. He is trained to shake hands. I have a little pig. Its name is Red Riding Hood. We have a horse named Beauty. I ride it every place. I like to ride horseback. I live on a farm. I wish some girls my age would write to me.
Alice Chegwidden.

Wilson, Kan.

Lavon Has Three Dogs

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I live on a 320-acre farm. For pets I have three dogs, a cat, a calf and a pet chicken. My dogs' names are Shep, Puppy and Sport and my cat's name is Snowball. My brother has a pony. The pony's name is Nick. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.
Lavon Newberry.

Zenda, Kan.



The Hoovers—Santa Has a Sense of Humor

Chilblains on the Nose

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"I have chilblains on my ears and nose," writes a subscriber. This is not so funny as one might think. Chilblains may come on any part of the body where the circulation is not very active, and the ears, nose and chin may suffer just as much as the hands and feet. Chilblains of the ear are sometimes so bad as to require surgical excision and even amputation.

Chilblains are somewhat akin to burns in their course. They are sections of devitalized tissue. When they ulcerate, a process of tissue building must take place before repair is complete. In persons who are old, sickly or weak this may take a long time. The ulcer must be cleaned up. Peroxide of hydrogen usually will do this. Then it must be kept clean and the circulation encouraged while healing occurs. Iodin usually is a good application.

Many chilblains do not ulcerate, but none the less there is a spot of irritable tissue that itches and burns in cold weather at the least provocation. This is because there has been enough frostbite to destroy some of the finer blood vessels. Eventually there will be other vessels to do the work, but the building up process is slow. Sufferers must protect their feet by wearing warm hose and shoes that are roomy and stout. Anything tight hinders recovery. On coming in from the cold, bathe the feet 5 or 10 minutes in cool water, then dry with a rough towel and rub the feet until they glow. This will prevent much of the itching and will hasten repair.

Those who have much trouble with chilblains often are poorly nourished. They should eat the foods that build up and supply heat. Cream, butter and eggs are among the best of these foods. Children may need cod-liver oil. When they put on a few pounds in weight and improve the quality of the blood the chilblains leave.

I haven't said much about what you should put on because that is not the question of greatest importance. Like burns, however, anything that covers the exposed nerve endings, excluding air contact, gives some relief. Benzoinated cold cream, any heavy, clean ointment, or a good oil will relieve the early burning and distress. Chronic cases are best treated as outlined above, the great thing being to build up the resistance of the whole body.

Is Working Too Hard?

My son, aged 16½ years, is not well. He is large, being 6 feet tall and weighing about 150 pounds, but he complains of being weak and has no real appetite, tires quickly and does not sleep well. At times his face seems flushed and hot, generally in the afternoon. He has no father, so has to work out. He uses a little tobacco but not much. C. E. G.

I fear the boy is working beyond his strength. Boys who grow up quickly often need special consideration from that very fact. But, deceived by size, they are put to doing the work of mature men. No matter what the apparent necessity, this is a ruinous policy, and the boy should be relieved. He is a little underweight. He should use no tobacco whatever. You say he uses "a little," but you don't know just what that amounts to, and even "a little" is too much for him.

How Hives Are Caused

I have hives if I eat the least bit of acids. I recently had an operation for gall stones and I thought that might relieve the hives, but I still have them. Are hives always caused by indiscretion in eating? W. W.

Hives may be produced by contact with any substance sufficiently offensive to your body to act as an irritant. Usually it is some peculiar thing, quite inoffensive to most people, for which you happen to have "an idiosyncrasy". You may produce the required contact by eating, but it also may come in other ways. I can't establish any connection between that and gall stones.

Build Up the Body

I am a girl 16 years old, and go to high school. When everyone else is cool enough to be comfortable I am just "freezing." My hands are almost never warm and when cold they have a peculiar color, with tiny red lines on the back. Sometimes in the school room my hands and feet will be real cold, but my face will be flushed and hot. Is there anything I can do to overcome this or is it just natural? M. M.

Build up your body and improve both the quality and quantity of your

blood. This demands longer hours of sleep than usual—say 10 or 11—and the sleep must be in a room with wide-open windows or on a sleeping porch. Of course you must be well protected so you will be warm and cozy. Then you must eat all kinds of nourishing food. Milk, cream, butter, eggs and bacon are among the best foods for you. But be sure to get plenty of green vegetables and include spinach, carrots, lettuce and kale.

Don't "Whip" Kidneys

Is turpentine harmful to use to flush the kidneys? My kidneys seem to be clogged, and if I use 8 or 10 drops of turpentine about every other day it seems to be of great benefit to me. I have good health other ways. But must keep my kidneys open well. If not I feel badly. I am 50 years old and have used it several years. A. K.

In the long run it is harmful and wearing on the kidneys. It will shorten your life. Drink an abundant amount of fresh water and you will not need to whip the kidneys.

Use an X-Ray Plate

Please tell me how a doctor can find a brain tumor. What are some of the prominent symptoms; and can one be removed successfully? Mrs. E. G. T.

The detection of a brain tumor is best made by means of X-Ray plates. There are symptoms that may lead a doctor to suspect a tumor, but it needs the X-Ray to confirm the diagnosis.

Jefferson Wants Road

The benefit district plan for building roads is not dead. Despite all the condemnation it has had folks along the Golden Belt in Jefferson, embraced it to the extent of 70 per cent of the property owners. The proposed paving would connect the gravel west of Perry with the Douglas county system on the east.

Grading and culvert work was completed last summer with Federal aid. The proposed surfacing will be 12.4 miles long. Douglas county commissioners likely will build from the Victory Highway, north of the Kaw, to connect with the Jefferson county road at the county line.

Rough Roads in Surgery

Rough roads between Quinter and Hays performed a surgical operation for George McQueen last week. George didn't notice the wish-bone in a hunk of turkey meat he ate and the bone lodged in his throat, according to a report from his home town. Several doctors worked on the obstruction three days but were unable to dislodge it. They finally suggested an operation at the Hays hospital.

Alfred McQueen loaded his dad into the family flivver and "stepped on the gas." The roads were rough. About half way to Hays they struck a rut and George gulped, coughed and up came the bone. McQueen feels more kindly toward bad roads now.

Where McPherson Leads

According to information supplied by the State Board of Agriculture, McPherson county leads the state in the number of tractors in use on farms, the number standing at 810. Other counties stand as follows: Sedgwick, 752; Dickinson, 710. In silos McPherson is third place with 412, then Reno with 413, and Dickinson first place with 504. McPherson also ranks high in number of cream separators, being in fourth place with 1,937. Reno has 2,228; Washington, 1,990 and Marshall 1,984.

We Might Adopt This Plan

In Greece, the traffic police are equipped with hardwood planks filled with 2-inch nails. When a speed maniac approaches, the plank is thrown in the middle of the road and the offender is brought to a rude stop at the cost of several tires. Automobiles made their appearance in Greece almost overnight, causing untold traffic trouble. Inexperienced drivers speed down the streets, endangering their lives and the lives of others. Might do some good to copy this plan in this country.

Signals help. When the driver in front holds out his hand, you know he is going to do one of three things.

An epitaph: Here lies the propagandist, as usual.

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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)

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Ruby Told Story Over Radio

Capper Club Members Brought Home the Bacon With Exhibits From the Marysville Show

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

WOULD you like to talk to thousands of folks about your club work? Ruby Howell, Capper Poultry Club member of Marshall county, did this when she stepped up to the transmitter at the American Royal building recently. Ruby's voice was radiocast by station WDAF and perhaps some of you who are radio listeners heard her tell how she has earned nearly \$1,400 on purebred stock she raised and exhibited. She also has a large collection of ribbons. If you did not hear Ruby's talk, perhaps you will hear her sometime soon, as she will be enrolled in club work for 1926.

Many prizes were won on club chickens by other Marshall county girls. But I shall let the girls tell you about it. Dorothea Nielson writes: "At the poultry show in Marysville, I received first on old pen, second and sixth on pullet, fourth on cockerel and fifth and eighth on hens. I think that I did well at such a large show. I received a placing on every bird I exhibited." Dorothea has White Rocks. Her sister, Lorene, also showed club chickens. Here's her letter: "I won \$2 in cash prizes, and a special prize

be purchased from the home flocks or herds, or members may get them from neighbors who have suitable stock. If purebreds cannot be found at home, boys and girls should write to the club manager asking for our plan. We now have the work arranged so there need be nobody left out who really is earnest in his wish to be a Capper club member.

The contest for 1925 now is over except for announcing the prize winners and awarding the prizes. Every member's record is being considered carefully, and all must be judged before winners are announced. But just as soon as possible we shall tell you who the winners for 1925 are. In the meantime boys and girls are enrolling for club work in 1926.

Paul Tewell, who is a Capper Pig Club member for the third time, writes: "I think every boy should be a club member, because it will make him a better citizen and more qualified to do his duty in the great nation of which we are a part."

We also have club work for the parents so you may enroll with the boys and girls if you like. If your boys and

ings are mostly of wood construction and therefore highly combustible. Their contents are even more so. Only when a farm fire is discovered in its incipency is it extinguished without serious loss. So the only effective treatment is prevention.

On top of all this we have introduced, into these highly combustible buildings and surroundings, such things as acetylene lights, automobiles, electricity, gasoline, milking machinery, food cookers, grinding machinery and other power machinery. In other words, the modern agricultural equipment, while necessary to adequate production and efficiency, has materially increased the chance of fire and has been introduced without consequent precautionary measures. The new tendency to place all out-buildings under one roof also is a factor. The model farm of 25 years ago consisted of a horse barn, a cow barn, a granary, an implement shed and perhaps a hay barn, all separate, each with a safe distance between. The model farm today has most of these buildings combined in one with a few automobiles, a tractor, a stationary engine, electrically operated milking machinery, a large capacity for green hay and the cigarette habit thrown in for good measure.

Practically all the farm fire losses are preventable. This realization is gathered when we consider the causes of fires on the farm. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has, for many years, compiled these figures and classified these losses. The statistics thus gathered include the experience of practically all stock companies doing business in all states. Over a period of several years they embrace sufficient activity to provide us with an unquestionable authority. These statistics indicate that lightning caused 18 per cent of the whole destruction and is the principal single known cause. Defective chimneys account for 12 per cent, sparks on roof, 7; matches and smoking, 6; spontaneous combustion, 4.69; petroleum and its products, 4; stoves and furnaces, 4. Other leading causes are open lights and electricity, 32 per cent, and are classified as unknown, but largely preventable. Yes, incendiarism too, is responsible for a small percentage. That, too, is preventable, and will be prevented when citizens realize that he who burns property for gain is, in the long run, defrauding no one but other property owners, and will lend their moral support to the efforts toward conviction. Thus we see that 90 per cent of the fires in farm property occur from preventable causes.

But what can we do about all this? What can be done to conserve the acquired farm wealth that is being destroyed at the rate of 12½ million dollars a month; to avoid a further increase in insurance costs that must inevitably follow increased losses? What can be done to make the farm homes safer, farm buildings less hazardous, to conserve the resources of the nation, to bring about a reduction of the inevitable insurance costs? The writer's firm conviction is that education is the answer, education in first principles of fire prevention; dissemination of information as to the employment of simple and inexpensive measures of fire prevention; information as to the employment of simple and inexpensive measures of prevention. The organized medical profession dedicated itself to prevention of disease. Doctors with their knowledge, experience and research laboratories, with the aid of others, have very materially reduced typhoid, tuberculosis and other prevalent diseases simply by disseminating information as to the causes of these diseases.

Insurance and insurance men have long since dedicated themselves to the thought that the function of insurance is to prevent as well as to protect. Is it not reasonable to assume that the joint efforts of insurance with its experts, experience, statistics, research laboratories and those having the well being of American agriculture at heart can, by education, materially reduce the farm fire losses?

Our Best Three Offers

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

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Send No Money!
I am going to give away 100 of these beautiful dolls free and postpaid. Be the first in your neighborhood to have one—just send your name and address, and I will send you eight packages of high-grade Christmas and New Year greeting cards to give away free on my liberal 25¢ offer. You can do this in an hour. Write me today. A post card will do—just say: "Send greeting cards, I want a Ma-Ma Doll." Address the card to:

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Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives ofcounty in the CapperClub.
(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

worth \$4. I surely have enjoyed this year's club work, and intend to come back again next year." Lorene showed best pen in rural and grade school division. She raises Buff Leghorns. Ruby Howell scores again. She won second on pullet and fourth on cockerel at this show. Mable Lyons, Washington county, also took her chickens to the Marysville poultry show. She received a prize on young pen, also fifth on old cock. Mable has Ringlet Plymouth Rocks. Considering the fact that there was keen competition, these club members made excellent records. There were 1,350 birds entered at the show.

I have a very interesting letter from Arleen Sturgis, Morris county member. "I am sending my November report, my yearly report and my club story," she wrote. "I wanted to write a bulletin review, but I also wanted to work some arithmetic tonight and the letter must be mailed in the morning. It soon will be the first of next year and another club year. I like club work fine and I am going to join again. I have several pets. They are a dog, three cats, a pony and a calf. My pony is 52 inches high, 5 years old and is bay and white spotted. She is very fat and foxy. I like to ride her." The club manager hopes to get many more such interesting letters.

An old member of my home county, Roscoe Williams, tells me he now lives in town and has no place to keep pigs. "But if I move to the farm again," he writes, "I certainly will join the Capper Pig Club."

Only purebreds are entered in the Capper Pig and Poultry Club contests. Every boy or girl can save up enough pennies, nickels and dimes to buy 20 baby chicks. Enough eggs to hatch 20 chicks might even be cheaper. Still other boys and girls will work to earn enough money to buy eight pullets and a cockerel, and many will buy brood sows. These eggs, chickens or pigs may

girls wish to raise pigs and chickens, do not discourage them. They are industrious, so here is a chance for you to give them a start. These boys and girls will make good. The Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs offer them a business training in which they will progress rapidly because they are energetic. We help club members to make their farm work profitable and pleasant.

Clip the coupon, write on it your name and address then send it to the Capper Pig and Poultry Club Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. When the coupon reaches me I will send you the club rules and explain how you can get started.

Reduce the Fire Losses?

(Continued from Page 3)

face of fire. Scientific fire fighting apparatus and equipment, modernized and organized, so commonly seen in cities and towns, is absent from the farm for obvious reasons. Farm build-



Hanny in The Philadelphia Inquirer. And Yet They Call Us "Dollar Chasers!"

Where the Red Apples Grow!

Doniphan County Has Huge Orchards and a Brilliant Outlook in Fruit Production

BY H. L. LOBENSTEIN

KANSAS has been recognized as an important producer of apples for several decades. Early settlers who came to the plains territory brought with them their favorite fruit in the form of such varieties as they knew best in their Eastern homes. It did not take Kansas pioneers long to observe that some sections of their newly adopted state were well adapted to the production of apples. This is especially true of Northeastern Kansas, which is now considered one of the leading apple-growing sections of the Missouri Valley. Doniphan county, which lies in the northeast corner of the state, is the outstanding county in production and acreage. Commercial orchards have been grown in this county for many years, and the average annual production for 10 years (1912 to 1921) was 288,000 bushels. This crop was produced on 98,216 trees. In addition, the 1923 report of the secretary of the State Horticultural Society reports the county as having 134,953 apple trees below bearing age.

No matter what other conditions are, fruit-growing practices fail whenever soil conditions are unsuitable. Undoubtedly the Doniphan soil is the basis of the county's success as an orchard region. This soil is of the loess type—one which is regarded as being best suited to the bearing of fruit trees. Such a soil is very deep, fertile, and markedly uniform. This permits the maximum penetration, spread, development, and functioning of the roots of the trees.

Good Air Drainage

One of the greatest problems the growers have before them is that of soil management. Because of the hilly nature of Doniphan county, practically all methods of soil management except sod culture are injurious thru erosion. Consequently, the beneficial results of clean cultivation and the growing of cover crops cannot be secured.

Due to the rolling topography of the county, frost is not a serious factor in apple production in Doniphan county. Almost perfect air drainage is secured on nearly all commercial orchard sites. In the late spring the cold air flows down the steep hills, draining into creeks and river bottoms before it has time to damage the fruit blossoms seriously. And the growing season is not cut short by early fall frosts, hence the fruit reaches proper maturity before severe weather makes harvesting necessary. Rainfall is seldom a limiting factor in this section of Kansas, as it is in many other parts, the average being about 33 inches, which insures good size and development of both trees and fruit.

The region is well supplied with transportation facilities. Two railroads traverse the county and cater to the apple shippers because of the large tonnage shipped yearly. A concrete highway extends from Troy, located

in the heart of the apple district, to St. Joseph, a good marketing center. Doniphan county apples thus readily find their way to important markets.

Ninety per cent of the yearly crop is marketed in barrels or bulk. Practically all the first-grade apples are barreled, while a large portion of the lower grades are shipped in bulk or sold within the county as cider apples. Within the last few years, efforts have been made, with some success, to have the growers grade and size their products, and have them inspected by a Government official and certified by him as belonging in one of the several U. S. standard grades. Such a process has been found profitable and will, in time, come into more general use. Some growers are seriously considering packing their product in boxes, and if their plans are carried out, Doniphan county fruit will mount several rungs higher on the ladder of market value, and apple growers in this region can compete successfully with growers in the Pacific Northwest.

A visitor to Doniphan county is invariably impressed with the large number and extensive acreage of young apple orchards, from 1 year old to those just coming into bearing, which seemingly occupy every available site. A trained observer easily can see that many of these orchards will never be profitable by reason of their unfavorable site, lack of care, or poor varieties. However, the number of young orchards being started correctly by capable growers is certainly large and increasing rapidly.

The growers are correcting many mistakes made with older plantings, especially in regard to the choice of varieties and the methods of pruning. Ben Davis, Missouri, Gano and other varieties of comparatively low quality are being supplanted by Jonathan, Winesap, Grimes, Stayman and Delicious, which rank among the high-quality apples now under cultivation.

Judging from the extent of new plantings and the better care given bearing orchards, together with the progress of the growers in better orchard practices, one can safely forecast that Doniphan county has an especially bright future before it as an apple growing section. The region gives promise of becoming one of the foremost apple-growing regions of the country, one of which Kansas may justly be proud.

Didn't Stop in August

Dog days didn't stop Walter Panter's Barred Rocks. They kept right on laying during the hot weather and produced as many as 100 eggs a day in August. A. B. Kimball, Smith county agent, culled the 175 birds September 11, and eliminated 65, some of which were thrown out because they did not measure up to the Barred Rock color scheme. When the culling took place they were averaging more than 50 eggs a day.

Cash Prizes For Poultry Letters

THE annual Poultry Edition of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze will be published January 30. This winter, as usual, it will be filled largely with "grass roots" material from readers. Won't you help us make it the best poultry number ever issued?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Closing Date for Contest—All letters should reach Topeka before January 16, and the sooner the better. Please address Poultry Edition Editor, Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Your Subscription—How About It?

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

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My Name.....

R. F. D. or St.....

Town..... State.....

Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60 per cent of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big. Use the order blank in this issue and send in your copy.

Boys! Boys! Girls, Too!

Can You Solve This Puzzle?



This puzzle is a sure winner. Every boy and girl who joins this club wins a prize. It is easy. Try it. Make out the words spelled by the numbers below. It is the name of the pony that appears in this picture. The alphabet is numbered. A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. What is the pony's name? (20 is letter T, 25 is letter Y). The puzzle is easy. Be first to send puzzle.

20 15 16 19 25

Culver Auto—First Prize

This is not a toy, but an automobile, with a real gasoline engine, built especially for boys and girls. You can make 60 miles on one gallon. It will do anything a full sized car will do. You can run errands, take things to market, drive to school, go after the mail—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in and you are ready to go. Some boy or girl is going to be the proud owner of this Culver Racer—why not you?

Shetland Pony—Second Prize

How many little boys and girls would be proud to own this pony. The pony is about 40 inches high, spotted with 4 white feet, some white in tail and mane. She loves boys and girls and is as gentle as a kitten. I wish you knew how easy it is going to be for you to get this pony. Join my Club. Solve puzzle and write me today.



Radiola III-a



Complete Radio Set

Imagine the fun you can have at home these winter nights with this 4-tube Radio Set. It is complete in every way with batteries, tubes, head-phones and loud-speaker, with a receiving range from Coast to Coast. Answer the puzzle above. It will give you the pony's name, then write us today.

A Pocket Telescope—Extra Prize

Every Club Member Rewarded

How to Join the Club Every boy and girl who works out the puzzle above and sends in the name of the pony that appears in this picture will receive 50,000 votes. Just for fun, see if you can send in the pony's correct name. We will also give 50,000 votes and a Pocket Telescope to all who join the club. To the club member having the most votes at the close of the club, we will give the Culver Auto as first prize; to the second highest club member, we will give the Shetland Pony; the third highest will receive a complete 4-tube Radio Set, and so on, until we have awarded 10 prizes in all. Everyone who joins this club will receive a prize. Anyone can enter this club, and there never has been a better offer made especially for boys and girls. Answer the puzzle, send in pony's name today. Be the first to get the Pocket Telescope.



UNCLE ROY, 42 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

Farmers' Classified Advertising

Rate: 10c a word each insertion; 8c a word each insertion on order for 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words. Remittance must accompany order. Display type and illustrations not permitted. White space above and below type, 50c an agate line. Count abbreviations, initials and numbers as words. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

TABLE OF RATES

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

AGENTS

RADIO SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL nationally advertised guaranteed Radio Sets. Write for our catalog today. Gates Radio Co., Dept. H., Quincy, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

AGENTS: OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD CLEANING device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING Super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries, they become charged without aid of line. All garages prospective customers. Gallon free to agents. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE OLD ESTABLISHED transfer, storage and garage business. Will earn \$5,000 year. \$2,000 will handle it or pay for half interest. Snap for some one. Address H, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

HIDES AND FURS

RABBIT SKINS WANTED. TAME AND wild jack rabbit skins bought. Write for particulars. Meyer & Young, 1698 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS, MY FEE IN INSTALLMENTS. Send sketch for free advice and proof of invention. Frank T. Fuller, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1509-B Security Bank Building (Directly across street from Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO, EXTRA MELLOW CHEWING, 3 years old, 10 lbs., \$2.50; smoking \$1.75, postpaid. S. W. Hamlin, Dresden, Tenn.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO, FOUR pounds chewing or five smoking, \$1.00, postpaid. Clements & Wettstein, Chambers, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING 5 LBS., \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking 5-\$1.25; 10-\$2. Mild 10-\$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gup-ton, Bardwell, Kentucky.

OLD LEAF TOBACCO—CHEWING 5 pounds \$1.50, ten \$2.50; smoking 5 pounds \$1.25, ten \$2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Guaranteed. Co-operative Growers, Elva, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Smoking five pounds \$1.25, ten \$2.00; chewing five pounds \$1.50; pipe free, pay when received. Farmer Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO. Sold under money back guarantee. 3 lbs. chewing \$1.00, or 4 lbs. smoking, \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville, Ky.

PRINTING

WE CAN PRINT YOUR NAME AND AD- dress on 150 Hammermill Bond letter heads, size 8 1/2 x 11 and 100 Beat-em-all envelopes, size 3 1/2 x 6 1/2, with bronze blue ink, and deliver in a special prepared box for \$2.00. We also make shipping tags, folders, circulars and catalogs for any kind of business. Old Trusty Print Shop, Clay Center, Nebr.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

WANTED: 20-40 OIL PULL TRACTOR. J. F. Regier, Moundridge, Kan.

FOR SAW MILLS, STEAMERS, SEPARA- tors, Tractors, Graders, etc., also wrecking 18 separators and tractors. Write for list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE: NEW, REBUILT AND SEC- ond hand steam engines, threshers, tractors and saw mills. Write for catalog and prices. The Russell & Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

WE ARE MAKING BARGAINS IN NEW and used machinery to clean up before inventory. Two Whirlwind ensilage cutters, Four No. 4 Stover 8 inch grinders, four No. 31 Stover 6 inch grinders, one No. 8 Bowser, two No. 4 Bowser, one No. 40 twelve inch burr Letz, one 14-18 John Deere Dain tractor hay press, one 14-18 Emerson hay press with 7 HP engine, one 9-18 Case tractor, one 10-20 Titan tractor, two 12-20 Oil Pulls, one 12-25 Waterloo Boy, one 16-30 Oil Pull, one 25-45 Avery tractor, one 16 HP Reeves steamer, one 16 HP Advance steam engine, one 22x36 Rumely steel separator, one 18-38 Oil Pull, several 3 bottom used tractor plows, several used potato planters. A full and complete stock of new and used Waterloo Boy repairs. We handle the Aspinwall Potato Planters and repairs for Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. We have a full and complete stock. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BEST WHITE SWEET CLOVER CHEAP. John Lewis, Virgil, Kan.

FOR SALE: 2500 BUSHELS POP CORN. Queen's Golden Yellow. W. J. Worrell, Manhattan, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY: CANE SEED, snapped corn, carlots; get our prices. Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kan.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER SEED, RE- cleaned, First prize Colorado Seed Show. Registered No. 37 oats. Direct from grower. J. F. Meinzer, La Jara, Colo.

WANTED! WHITESWEET CLOVER SEED. We buy and sell. Also Alfalfa and other field seeds. Send us samples and quote lowest prices. F. & N. Seed Co., Garden City, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, \$6.75 BUSHEL, SCARI- fied Sweet Clover, \$4.50; also bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Etc. Bags free. Order samples. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA seed sold in sealed and tagged bags. Purity 99%. Germination over 90%. Write for names of growers. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

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

TRIAL OFFER: YOUR FIRST ROLL OF film developed, 6 High Gloss prints and an enlargement from the best negative, 25c (silver). Peerless Photo Co., Charles City, Iowa.

BUILDING MATERIALS

FOR SALE: HEDGE POSTS IN CARLOAD lots. Luther Elmquist, Lindsborg, Kan.

LUMBER: CARLOTS, WHOLESALE, DI- rect mill to consumer, low prices, first class stock, prompt shipments. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

RUG WEAVING

RUGS WOVEN FROM YOUR OLD CAR- pets. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES. SUN- nyside Kennels, Havenaville, Kan.

AIRDALES, BEST FARM DOGS, SATIS- faction guaranteed. Amos Turner, Wilber, Neb.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES, TEN dollars up. Western Kennels, LaVeta, Colo.

COLLIES, BLACK SHEPHERDS, BROWN English Shepherd puppies. E. A. Ricketts, Route 3, Kincaid, Kan.

PEDIGREED RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND pups, \$25.00. Russian and Grey cross, \$10. Idlehour Kennel Co., Guymon, Okla.

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN BANKING BY ACTUAL EXPERI- ence. Worland State Bank, Worland, Mo.

FERRETTES

FERRETTES, SPECIAL RATTERS, \$6.00 each. Hank Peck, 506 S.E. Fifth, Des Moines, Iowa.

CANARIES

CANARIES: IMPORTED GOLDEN OPERA singers. Males \$8, females \$3. Carol Fisher, Burlington, Kan.

MONEY

BEST GRADE WHITE EXTRACTED honey, \$14.00 per 2-60 pound cans. W. A. Cheek, Merino, Colo.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY; one 60 pound can, \$7.50, two \$14.50, here. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

OUR VERY BEST WHITE EXTRACTED Honey. Two sixty pound cans \$15.00; one, \$7.75. Other grades on application. Drexel's, Crawford, Colo.

THEREBTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

FOR THE TABLE

WONDER WORKING YEAST, POUND 35c. Lorena Wing, Marienthal, Kan.

PINTO BEANS, GOOD PINTO BEANS \$4.50 a hundred F. O. B. Seibert, double sacks included. Cash with order. Seibert Equity Exchange, Seibert, Colo.

POP CORN, 100 LBS. \$5.00. BLACK WAL- nuts, \$1.90 bushel. How to make Hot Tamales and Chile. Circular free. Write Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH FROM the fields, 100 pounds beautiful clean white table rice in double sacks, \$5.75. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 300, Katy, Texas.

CHOICE PINTO BEANS \$5.50; SPLIT Pinto \$2.25 100 pounds. Double sacked, 3 sacks 25c sack less. Freight rate to Topeka 85c, Springfield, Mo. \$1.22. J. A. Jackson, Woodward, Okla.

FARM PRODUCTS

FOR SALE: ABOUT 30 TONS OF GOOD prairie hay, baled, this year's crop. Otto Kettner, Olpe, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FAMILY TREE BLANKS, PEDIGREE your family. Posterity will thank you. 217, Caney, Kan.

AN ETHICAL HOSPITAL HOME FOR CON- finement. Perfect seclusion, reasonable. 2011 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at great bargain. Sam- ples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 gallon. Red Barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 5 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY CLARENCE GRAHAM OF Weir, Kan., on September 18, one black and one red heifer. J. A. Hawkins, County Clerk, Columbus, Kan.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

EXTRA WELL BRED, SHEPPARD strain, cockerels. They are vaccinated and tested. \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS; ROCKS REDS, ORPING- tons, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Large breeds 12c, small 11c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

CHICKS—BIG SAVING IF ORDERED now for spring delivery. 14 varieties. State Accredited. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 744, Clinton Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED. Fourteen Standard Bred varieties; best winter laying strains; free delivery, moderate prices. 64 page catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BUY SUPERIOR CHICKS THIS YEAR! We deliver on agreed date or refund money. 13 varieties, true heavy laying types. 7 years' reputation. Catalogue, Superior Poultry Co., Box 8-18, Windsor, Mo.

WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS FOR COL- umbine bred to lay Baby Chicks, all leading breeds hatched from pure bred stock. Live delivery guaranteed. Write for prices and book on chick raising. Columbine Baby Chick Co., 459 South Gaylord, Denver, Colo.

ROSS CHICKS, 141,000 CAPACITY, AMER- ica's leading egg strains. All varieties. Our flocks keep up to the highest standards for egg production and vigor. Prices exceptional. 100% live delivery prepaid. Instructive catalog free. Ross Hatchery, Dept. A, Junction City, Kan.

THOUSANDS OF WHITE LEGHORN PUL- lets, hens and cockerels at low prices. Shipped C. O. D. and guaranteed. Order spring chicks now. Egg bred 25 years. Winners everywhere. Write for special sale bulletin and free catalog. Geo. B. Ferris, 968 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STEINHOFF QUALITY CHICKS, ONE MIL- lion in 1926. Backed by thirty years experience. We breed for a yearly flock average of 200 eggs and higher. Fifteen breeds. Prices reasonable, quality best, live delivery. Catalogue free. Members International and Midwest Baby Chick Associations. Steinhoff Hatchery, Dept. C, Osage City, Kan.

BRAHMAS

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. John Kearney, Belpre, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, APRIL hatch, \$3.00. Ralph Wilson, Atlanta, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

PEKIN DUCKS \$1.50, DRAKES \$2.00; UN- related. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, DRAKES \$3.00, hens \$2.00. E. F. Shranner, Lewis, Kan.

TOULOUSE GEESE \$3.00, GANDER \$3.50; Pekin ducks \$1.50, drakes \$2.00. Ivan Spiker, Wetmore, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK- erels, \$1.50 up. Large pullets \$1.00 up. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

LEGHORNS

ENGLISH BARRON S. C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, dandies, \$1.50. Mrs. Clint Rouse, Covert, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1.25 each, \$12.00 dozen. E. H. Fulhage, Garfield, Kan.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Mail This to

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

Rate: 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words

Count initials or abbreviations as words and your name and address as part of advertisement

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Amount enclosed \$.....

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Route

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(State)

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

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25 each, \$12.00 dozen. Mrs. Geo. A. Heymann, Burns, Kan.
FOR SALE: HUNDRED FINE BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, pullets. Herb Wilson, Licensed Judge, Holton, Kan.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, American strain, from my St. Louis winners, \$5 cockerels for \$2. E. G. Koch, Alden, Kan.
TANCRED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, from pedigree sires, \$3 and \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ivan Spiker, Wetmore, Kan.
PURE BRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS. Extra good color and type. Reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Britain, Nickerson, Kan.
LARGE PURE BRED SINGLE COMB English Barron cockerels, hatched from eggs from state certified flock, \$2.50, \$21.00 dozen. Mrs. Ed Wilson, Grantville, Kan.
IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON, HIGHEST pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnest record 303 eggs. Fine cockerels, guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Trapnest bred fifteen years, past winners Kansas City, St. Joseph. 300 hens, 150 pullets, \$1.25 to \$2.00. Cockerels \$2.50 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. C. Ackerman, licensed poultry judge, Crete, Nebr.
ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS. MALES' line 272-314 eggs. Females flock average 192. Breeders selected by University experts. Large, unusually vigorous. Hatching begins February. Chicks 15c. Eggs \$7 a hundred. Frost-White Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. WHITE me. A. C. Mace, Beloit, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKS. ALICE Barnes, Rural Route 2, Cunningham, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FROM Class A certified stock. A Jansen, Ottawa, Kan.
GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, three and five dollars. Ray Farmer, Parsons, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, MARCH hatched, prize winners. Mrs. Viola Wendland, Winkler, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTONS. COCKERELS \$2.00, Pullets \$1.50. Mrs. Paul Segenhagen, Route 5, Holton, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$3.00 each, pullets \$1.50 each; by pedigree sires. P. F. Hansen, Tampa, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, HEAVY laying strain of superior type, color. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

MINORCAS

PURE BRED WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS \$2.00. Ira Hamilton, Newton, Kan.
100 BLACK MINORCA HENS, PULLETS and cockerels. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA cockerels, \$2.50. Harry Kline, Marion, Kan.
HOGANIZED SPECIAL SELECTED SINGLE Comb White Minorca cockerels, \$2.00. L. M. Yoder, Conway Springs, Kan.

PIGEONS

COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK, BRADLEY strain, cockerels, \$1.50. Emma Darrin, Basal, Kan.
MAMMOTH WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, Poorman strain, \$2.00. Helen Petracek, Oberlin, Kan.
PURE PARKS LAYING STRAIN BARRED Rock cockerels, \$2.50 each. C. E. Warthen, Lakin, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS; BRED TO LAY, BRADLEY strain. Hens, Cockerels, Eggs. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, THOMPSON Ringlet (direct). Satisfaction guaranteed. Joe Meyer, Leavenworth, Kan. R. 2.
LARGE BONED, YELLOW LEGGED, heavy laying Bradley strain Barred Rock hens, \$1.50. Mrs. Ira Emlig, Abilene, Kan.
STATE CERTIFIED BARRED ROCK Cockerels Grade B+. Also few good pullets. Mrs. Ralph McClirath, Kingman, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS: WINNERS, HUTCHINSON Fair and American Royal. Choice birds for sale. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM heavy laying prize winners, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kan.
CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, from 200 egg strain hens and over 200 egg cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.
PARK'S OVER 200 STRAIN BARRED Rock cockerels, \$4.00 up. Fine fellows, from highest producing pens. Pullets for mating. Mrs. F. Hargrave, Richmond, Kan.
PURE THOMPSON RINGLET COCKERELS. Darks, from 1, 2, 3 cock birds Wichita National Show. Lights brothers to 1st prize pullet Wichita. From trapnested stock. \$5, \$8. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS

SINGLE COMB REDS, PULLETS, COCKERELS, bargain. Emery Small, Wilson, Kan.
S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, TOMPKINS strain, \$5.00 each. L. R. Rose, Isabel, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, Alphonse Strain. Mrs. Minnie Fridley, Wamego, Kan.
LARGE DARK S. C. RED COCKS and cockerels from heavy laying strain. James Sifers, Olathe, Kan.
GOOD RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. Write me. Mrs. Chas. Volok, Sylvan Grove, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island White cockerels, two, three and five dollars each. J. W. Edwards, Meade, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS

ROSE COMB REDS, DARK RED, HAROLD Tompkins strain direct. Cockerels \$2, \$3, \$5. Allen Lard, Bala, 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.
SIXTEEN YEARS UNDER TRAP ALL registered, all from three hundred egg hens, excellent type and color, Rose Comb Reds. Write me. Albert Requa, Caney, Kan.
DARK SINGLE COMB REDS FROM Tompkins Madison Square winners. Cullied for laying and vigor. Off standard cockerels \$2.50. Others \$5 and \$10. Cock \$5. Second American Royal cock \$25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Rosa Henderson, Munden, 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 express if not satisfactory. Mrs. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE BOURBON RED TOMS \$7.00 EACH, hens \$5.00 each. Mildred Lonner, Dighton, Kan.
FINE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8.00 to \$10; Hens \$6.00. George Lerew, Portia, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK TOMS \$10-\$12; hens \$8.00. Graydell Stock Farm, Kirwin, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE, GOLD BANK strain; toms \$12, hens \$8. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
STRICTLY PURE BRED MAMMOTH White Holland Toms \$10.00, Hens \$8.00. Big bone, pink shanks, healthy and vigorous. R. O. Hanneman, Lincoln, Kan.

TURKEYS

BRONZE TURKEYS FROM CHICAGO winners. R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kan.
PURE BRED NARRAGANSETTS, FROM first winners, early hatched. Mrs. Fred Fletcher, Kinsley, Kan.
MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TURKEYS, 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 EXHIBITION stock. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Buck, Tescott, Kan.

WYANDOTES

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. L. E. Webb, Jetmore, Kan.
WELL MARKED SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, pullets and hens. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan. Route 5.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, State certified, prize winners, Martin direct, \$3.00-\$6.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.
REGAL DORCEAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels. Exhibition and utility. Free circular. J. Marcus Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan.
PARTRIDGE WYANDOTES! PRIZE winners. Cockerels \$2.00, Pullets \$1.25. Good laying strain. H. F. Bryant, Haviland, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

WANTED: TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GESE. 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.

POULTRY PRODUCTS

WANTED: MAMMOTH INCUBATOR IN good condition. Archie Anderson, Loveland Colo.

Afraid of the Dark!

BY S. E. KISER

Come, little boy, who's afraid of the dark? The birds are asleep, and the bees are at rest; The firefly's lighting his gay little spark, And the crickets are chirping that all's for the best.
No swallows are twittering under the eaves, The flowers are nodding, the squirrels are still, And the night winds are whispering things to the leaves, Whispering tales you may hear if you will.
Come, little boy, it is time for your prayers; Gather your playthings and put them aside; Come ride a horse that is willing upstairs; Mine are the shoulders that you shall bestride; Up, little boy—steady, ho, and hold fast— Step after step, never stumbling, and strong; Here at the top we are landed, at last, And the night breezes murmur that nothing is wrong.
Back with the coverlet now, little boy; Into your soft little, safe little bed; Here is your newest, most dear little toy; Morning will come, and there's nothing to dread! The wind's crooning softly, and what does it say? "Sleep, little boy, with a conscience that's clear; The clocks on the mantels are ticking away, And they always declare that tomorrow is near.
Little brown fists on the coverlet lie; All of your fear of the darkness is gone; Dream, little boy, with no sob, and no sigh, While the fairies pitch gossamer tents on the lawn. You have no reason for terror or tears, Tremble no more at the coming of night, And God give you guidance and grace thru the years, That you never may learn to be dreading the light.

A Good Wheat Crop in 1926?

Plants Are Well Established on Most Fields, Which Should Reduce Winter Killing

WHILE wheat has made a rather slow growth in the last few weeks, it has gone into the winter in good condition most places. This is not true in every community; perhaps this would be too much to expect. In some places in North Central Kansas, for example, the soil is a little too dry for the crop to do well. But over most of the state it is well established, and if we have any luck with conditions from now until April 1 it is likely that there will be less winter killing than usual.

Most of the corn is harvested. Kafir threshing is well along. There is a considerable tendency to hold both crops on the farm until prices get on more attractive levels. An excellent demand for brood sows, stock hogs and stocker cattle has developed recently.

Anderson—There has been a good deal of unfavorable weather this fall, and some kafir, though not much, will not be harvested. Some farmers are still topping the crop by hand; it is selling for 50 cents a bushel. Corn is bringing 60 cents, and it is being sold freely.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—We are having excellent weather, which has given farmers a chance to catch up with their fall work. Most of the corn is in the cribs, and the kafir is ready to thresh. The yield of both crops was considerably better than was expected. A few public sales are being held, and the prices are good. Wheat has made a rather short growth, but the stand is satisfactory. Corn 65c; hogs, \$11; eggs, 35c to 45c.—J. M. Brubaker.

Barber—The weather has been warm and very favorable; roads are in fine condition. Some fall plowing is being done. Kafir threshing has started; yields are rather light. Wheat is making a slow growth, but some of it is being pastured. Stock is in good condition.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—We had three weeks of mighty fine weather up until last week, when a storm arrived. Corn is making a good yield; it is about half husked. Wheat is small, and it was damaged on sandy land somewhat by the wind; it is not likely there will be much wheat pasture this winter. Corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.55; butterfat, 46c; eggs, 35c; hogs, \$10; cows, \$50 to \$100.—E. H. Gore.

Brown—The weather was very favorable here up until recently. Most farmers are done husking corn, and many are busy plowing stalk land. Wheat is in good condition, but it has made but a small growth, and there was no fall pasture. Corn 65c; wheat, \$1.50; cream, 45c; eggs, 40c; hogs, \$10.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cherokee—We have had but little rain or snow here recently. Much of the fall plowing is done, and most of the corn is in the crib. Corn, 65c; wheat, \$1.65; butter, 50c; butterfat, 46c; hens, 17c; eggs, 46c.—L. Smyres.

Cloud—After several days of favorable weather, in which excellent progress was made with farm work, it turned stormy last week with some snow and sleet. Corn husking is practically done, but there is some feed in the shock yet. Corn, 65c; eggs, 40c.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—The weather was very fine for a considerable period up until last week, and corn husking is almost finished. Kafir threshing has started, and the yield is fairly large. A good many public sales are being held, and fairly high prices are being paid. Corn, 60c; hens, 19c; eggs, 38c; butterfat, 44c; potatoes, \$3 a bushel.—M. L. Griffin.

Cowley—The weather here was very favorable up to the middle of December, but it has not been so good since. Corn is all gathered; yields were rather light. Kafir threshing is in progress; both the yields and the quality are good. Livestock is in excellent condition. There is a good stand of wheat but the crop is small; apparently it contains no fly. Fat hogs sell for \$10.15, but there are not many to ship. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; eggs, 35c; butter, 40c.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—We have been having some cold weather the last few days. The ground is covered with a coating of ice and snow. But the month of good weather which came before this storm put the wheat in fine condition for the winter. Farmers are about caught up with their work, and considerable road work is being done. Some fat cattle and hogs are being shipped; there is a big demand for stock cattle and hogs.—F. M. Larson.

Douglas—A good many farmers are butchering their winter supply of meat, both pork and beef. The tuberculin test has been given the cattle in this county recently by Dr. J. A. Bogue. A good many inquiries are coming in to folks who have Sweet clover seed for sale, in regard to the quality and price, which probably indicates a brisk demand after the first of the year. Considerable corn is changing hands here, at from 60 to 65 cents a bushel. There is an excellent demand for wood for fuel.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Finney—The weather is cool and cloudy, and just now snow is falling. The wheat crop is making a fine growth. A few public sales are being held at which good prices are paid. Livestock is in fine condition. Sugar beets are still being harvested and hauled to the factory. Baled alfalfa, \$20; corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.60.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gove and Sheridan—Considerable snow fell here last week and there was a big drop in temperature. This was the first winter weather we had encountered since October 22. Stock is in good condition, but some losses are reported among cattle which were being pastured in corn stalks. A few public sales are being held; prices are very satisfactory. Egg production still is rather light.—John I. Aldrich.

Ford—The weather has cleared, since the recent storm, and it is now bright and fine. Wheat is at a standstill so far as growth goes, but it is being pastured by most farmers. There is plenty of feed for stock, even if bad storms come. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; butter, 50c; cream, 43c; eggs, 40c.—John Zurbuchen.

Grant—The weather has been warm and pleasant recently. Wheat is in good condition, and it is still being pastured. Corn is about all harvested. It has yielded from 20 to 50 bushels an acre. Wheat, \$1.55; corn, 65c; milk, \$1.20 a cwt.—E. A. Kepley.

Gray—We have had fine growing weather for the wheat recently, also a few fields have been injured a little by high winds. Corn husking is almost finished. Considerable grain has been marketed recently, farmers being encouraged to do this by the high prices. Wheat, \$1.65; corn, 65c; milk and kafir, \$1.15 a cwt.—Forrest Luther.

Jewell—The soil still is rather dry in this part of the state, except in a few spots, which makes the third fall all right in a row, that this has occurred. Many chinch bugs may be found, almost everywhere, and even in the feed. There is a good deal of interest in destroying the winter homes of this pest, especially in the grass, by burning. Certainly it will be better for us to "get" these bugs now, while we have a chance, than to allow them to "get" our crops next spring. The only effective good roads argument which would interest the folks here would be a three-months' rain.—Vernon Collier.

Johnson—After 10 days of very favorable weather, a storm came last week, which brought all outside work to a standstill. Some corn is still in the fields. Hens are laying better than they did. Eggs, 40c; butterfat, 41c; corn, 65c; white potatoes, \$3; sweet potatoes, \$1.50; hens, 21c; milk, \$1.65; shorts, \$1.95.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Corn husking has been practically finished, and a good deal of fall plowing has been done. Taxpayer leagues are being organized over the county. Wheat is in good condition, but it has not made a very large growth. Some farm butchering is being done. Pigs are scarce. The poultry business is making considerable growth in this county. Wheat, \$1.65; corn, 62c; apples, \$1.50.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—High winds recently have done a little damage to the wheat crop. And the weather has been rather cold in the last few days; this has been hard on stock, and more feed and bedding have been required. Most of the wheat has been sold; the price is now \$1.50 a bushel. Eggs, 35c; butter, 50c.—A. R. Bentley.

Ness—The soil is in fine condition for plowing, but not many of the folks have taken advantage of this. Wheat is in good condition, and stock is doing well. A good deal of the wheat crop of 1925 has been sold, and the rest of it is being moved to market quite rapidly. Wheat, \$1.58; corn, 90c; cream, 42c.—James McHill.

Osage—Bad weather and a considerable amount of farm building have delayed fall plowing. The high price of kafir seed indicates that little threshing has been done, as the crop is large and the cost usually is less than with corn. Hens are laying well for this season, and prices are good. Farmers are planting more nursery stock here than usual.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—A light, fine snow of about an inch covers the ground; the weather is cold, but the days are clear and fine. Very few public sales are being held. Hogs are selling a little lower, although perhaps that is to be expected at this season. The corn price also is low; it is around 60 cents.—J. B. Hicks.

Pottawatomie—We have had several weeks of good weather this fall, and farmers have most of the corn husked. It is selling at from 58 to 65 cents a bushel and some of it is being moved to market. There is a good demand for stock hogs and thin steers; they sell well at public sales, but there is not much of a call for horses.—W. E. Force.

Rawlins—We have been having some nice weather here the last 10 days. There is considerable moisture in the soil, but the wheat could use more. The crop has not made a very good growth. Corn is nearly all husked. Roads are good. Many improvements are being made here, both on the farms and in town. Wheat, \$1.55; corn, 60c; hogs, \$10.—J. A. Kelley.

Riley—Corn husking is about finished, and the cribs are full. Very little corn has been hauled to market, as the prices have not been on attractive levels. Wheat has made a slow growth, but the soil is in good condition, and the crop should go thru the winter without much injury. Some hogs are ready for the market. All livestock is doing well. Much interest is being taken in burning chinch bugs and in destroying gophers. Our new county agent is on the job, and is giving considerable help with farm problems. Eggs 42c; corn, 60c; wheat, \$1.60.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—Stormy weather came last week, after two weeks in which conditions had been very favorable. Corn husking is almost finished. Hogs are being sold off very closely. Eggs, 34c; hens, 12c; cream, 40c; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.80; corn, 65c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—The weather here had been very favorable for the two weeks which came before the cold wave of last week, and considerable progress had been made with corn husking and the threshing of grain sorghums. Wheat is doing well, but it is small for this season, and will supply little winter pasture. Livestock is doing well. There is plenty of farm help. The Rush County Livestock and Poultry Show which was held recently, was a great success, and should do much to encourage diversified farming here. Wheat, \$1.52; eggs, 36c; butterfat, 40c.—William Crotinger.

Editor—"Why, my dear sir, this confounded stuff is not poetry. It's just an escape of gas."

Young Poet—"Ah, something wrong with the meter."

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OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

EXCEPTIONAL Offer in the Sunny South 40 acre farms in new community, 20 A. cleared, new 4 rm. house—\$1,200. Low cash payment—easy terms. Fertile soil, mild climate. General farm crops, live stock and dairying pay well. Small fruits and truck crops pay big returns from early markets. Living conditions good. Information free. Write W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Rm. 673, Southern Ry. System, Washington, D. C.

Splendid Producer—80 Acres 12 Cows, 2 Teams, Hens

Harness, plows, vehicles, implements complete to carry you; in good section, markets at door, wood and timber should easily pay for all; warm loamy soil, spring and creek water for stock, fruit, 4-room cottage with 20 ft. porch, good water for house and barn; handy to school, all advantages. Low price \$2300 to close quickly, part cash. Details pg. 46 illus. Catalog farm bargains in many states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 831GP 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 \$20 ACRE, \$5 acre cash, balance crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE—Well located dairy farm. Neodesha five miles. Owner John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

480 ACRES new level black land, 250 acres sod, plowed in wheat, all wheat. Chas. Mitchell, Dighton, Kan.

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, Emporia, 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, bargain 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.

160 A. HIGH STATE FERTILITY. Improved. Splendid dairy or grain. On surfaced road. Price right. Write Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

IMPROVED 160 Acres, on Auto Bus and Electric light line. \$85.00 per acre. Real Bargain. Owner going west. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, 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.

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.

BOTTOM FARM—80 acres 4 mi. NE McLouth, 4 rm. frame house, small barn, other bldgs. Good well, creek, 60 A. cultivated, 20 A. pasture. Price \$5,600. Easy terms. J. P. Slaughter, 600 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

160 ACRES choice land, \$22.50 per acre, 20% cash. Balance payable at 10% per annum. 6% annual interest. Other choice farms \$10 to \$30 per acre. Advance in price certain. John Baughman, Owner, Liberal, Kan.

GOOD VALLEY FARM—160 acres 1 mi. NW Devon, small house, good barn, other bldgs. Watered by 2 wells, creek. Black lime stone soil, all valley land, 10 A. bluegrass, 150 A. cultivation. Price \$8,500, easy terms. Farm Mtg. Trust Co., Topeka, Kan.

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, Dighton, Kansas.

WHEAT—CATTLE RANCH
640 acres, 15 mi. S. Oakley, no improvements except fencing and wind-mill. 140 A. cultivation, all could be 500 A. very good pasture. Price \$6,400. Easy terms. Farm Mortgage Trust Co., Topeka, Kan.

Santa Fe Railroad Lands

Why rent worn out lands when you can buy the best wheat and grain lands in Southwest Kansas on terms of one eighth cash, balance, long time, six per cent interest. Close to new railroad towns, schools, etc. Now is the time to buy a farm and gain your own independence. Write for full particulars and circular.

Howell-Rhinehart & Co., Selling Agts.
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Pay No Advance Fee Don't give option for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

KANSAS

VALLEY COMBINATION FARM
160 acres, 1/2 mi. S. Thayer, 4 rm. house, new extra large barn, shed, plenty water and shade. 80 acres in cultivation, 40 A. meadow, 40 A. pasture, all could be cultivated. Price \$8000, easy terms. J. P. Slaughter, 600 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

HALF section, fine wheat land, 2 mi. good town, Haskell county, 230 A. wheat rent goes. Unusual terms. Poss. Aug. 1, '26, \$31.25 A. Half section level wheat land, well located, Haskell Co., Raw. Liberal terms, \$16 A. Other bargains Haskell, Grant, Stanton Co's. Moore & Franklin, Liberal, Kansas.

A MONEY MAKER
79 acres, 1 mi. SW Deerfield, Good 4 rm. house, good small barn. With farm goes a 1/2 interest in an 1800 gallon per minute pumping plant and own ditch rights. Plenty of water. All in cultivation. Fine alfalfa land. Dark sandy loam, close to school. Price \$4,500. Farm Mtg. Trust Co., Topeka, Kan.

ARKANSAS

WRITE QUICK for bargain list of farms. J. W. Doyel, Mountburg, Ark.

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

COLORADO

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

10 A. Irrig. Fruit, Garden Tracts, \$250 down, easy terms, productive soil, free booklet profits, climate, testimonials satisfied purchasers. F. R. Ross Inv. Co., Denver, Colo.

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

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

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to buy on very favorable terms, improved irrigated farms owned by American Beet Sugar Company at Lamar, Colo. Only ten per cent cash and balance spread over 24 1/2 years at 5 1/2 per cent interest. Lands very productive averaging per acre 3 tons alfalfa, 10 tons beets, 50 bushels barley, 77 bushels oats and 47 bushels winter wheat. Ideal conditions for dairying and constant markets. Beet sugar factories contract with growers for beets at good prices. Feeding livestock profitable. Fine schools and churches. Good roads and wonderful climate. For detailed information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Bldg., 992 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

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 portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These Government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with sixteen years to pay. Full information from R. J. Wark, Dept. 143, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

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 Janes, Dept. 1187, San Joaquin, Fresno County, California.

FLORIDA

Florida Land Wanted
In Dade, Broward, Palm Beach County and lots in Delray and Lake Worth, give me cash net price and No. of property in first letter and I will give you quick action if price is right. J. L. Barnes, McGinley Bldg., West Palm Beach, Fla.

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, Rolland R. Otis, 825 City National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

MISSOURI

520 ACRES good uncleared land. Will make good hog, cattle or sheep ranch. \$5 per acre. Ed A. Knipper, Owner, Leeper, Mo.

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.

MICHIGAN

155 ACRES in Osceola Co., Mich. 100 cleared; good buildings; 1 mile from town; very cheap. W. Jefferson, Sultan, Wash.

NEW MEXICO

WARM, SUNSHINY WINTER DAYS make farming a pleasant as well as profitable occupation in U. S. Elephant Butte irrigated district. No blizzards. No zero days. Big returns from diversified farming, dairying, co-operative selling, splendid markets. For illustrated booklet, Dept. E, Farm Bureau, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

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

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, apartments above, good substantial property, well located, steady renter. Price \$30,000. Owner farmer wants farm move on. Mansfield Company, Realtors, 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE for clear Western land—a bakery and confectionery equipment in county seat town, value of \$6000 or a drug stock in county seat town, value of \$12,000. Address Box 135, Clay Center, Kan.

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

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Good well improved farm, 319 Acres, about 160 acres in cultivation in Linn Co., Kansas. L. L. Mobley, 603 S. McKinney, 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 Northern 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 Merchandise Stock, or Grain Elevator. J. W. Peck, 1028 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

REASONABLY priced farms wanted from owners. Describe imp. water, crops, and give best cash price. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Let Him Win His Spurs!

Tony was having his second son christened and, being very anxious to have his name recorded correctly on the birth certificate, remarked to the clergyman:

"Pleeze will ya nama my babe same like I giva ya?"

"Of course, Tony, why do you make such a request?" asked the clergyman.

"Wella, ya see—itsa lika dis. My firsta boy I tella ya I wanta heem chris'n'd 'Tom' and ya putta 'Tomass' on heesa paper. Now, I wanta dis boy nama 'Jack'. No wanta heem nama 'Jackass.'"

Fair Enough

The woman engaged to clean house had just arrived, and her employer had been giving her a few instructions.

"Now, Mrs. Bebb," she concluded, "please remember that I am a woman of few words. If I beckon with my hand, that means 'Come.'"

"That'll suit me fine," answered Mrs. Bebb, "for I am a woman of few words, too. If I shakes my head then you'll know it means 'Nothin' doin'.'"

One Last Fond Word

It happened last summer at Colorado Springs.

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor.

The young couple who had been standing a little apart, started.

"It'll sure be lonesome here without you!" he observed.

"And I'll miss you, too," she told him. "This has been the best vaca-

tion I ever had, and all because I met you yesterday."

"But just think of all the days we might have been together!" he wailed.

"All aboard," the conductor insisted.

"Oh, dear! I've got to go!" she exclaimed on the verge of tears.

He kissed her good-by, quite ignoring the persons who looked on with mild amusement.

"You'll write?" she called from the platform.

"Every day," he promised, as the train began to move.

And then he suddenly dashed after the train.

"Wait a minute!" he yelled despairingly. "What did you say your name was?"

Silencing the Bray

A well-known political leader in the Middle-West completed a full course of study in veterinary surgery, but never practiced. He branched out into politics. During a campaign his political enemies referred to him with mingled sarcasm and scorn as "the Vet," and one day at a heated debate one of them asked,

"Are you really a veterinary surgeon?"

"Why do you ask?" queried the quick-witted politician. "Are you ill?"

Off and On

"You give your clerks two weeks' vacation every year, don't you, Mr. Tintack?" asked a friend.

"A month," grunted the eminent hardware dealer.

"A month?"

"Yes. Two weeks when I go on my vacation and two weeks when they go on theirs."

Must Have a Kick

I was all broken down and wore out. I took one bottle of Aunt Lou Tonic and I fell like a new person.

Please send me six more bottles of Aunt Lou Tonic.

Yours very truly
Mrs. Ozie Crawford, Patter, Ark.

—From an ad in the Winnsboro (La.) Star-Reporter.

His Reward

"But," protested the new arrival, as St. Peter handed him a golden trumpet, "I can't play this instrument; I never practiced while on earth."

"Of course you didn't," chuckled the old saint. "That's why you are here."

A Colorado Antique

The ranch house on the Ralph McGlockin place between State Bridge and Wolcott was entirely destroyed by fire last week. For 25 days it has been one of the landmarks of the country.—News Item in the Craig (Colo.) Empire.

A Disastrous Meal

PLAN MEMORIAL SERVICES
Will Honor Industrial Veterans Who Died Last Year at Dinner, December 16.
—News Headlines in The Duluthian.

Page Mr. Barnum!

For years the sympathetic eyes above the dark fluffy hair of Irene have been used almost exclusively for registering sorrow at the neglect of some film husband or other.—Los Angeles Times.

Why Not Muzzle 'Em?

We read in an exchange that "if worms attack chairs they should be rubbed with paraffin," but for our part we'd want somebody else to hold the worms.

Ventilation

"Who invented the hole in the doughnut?"

"Oh, some fresh-air fiend, I suppose."

Isn't That the Truth?

One shudders to think what will be needed to constitute a radical 50 years from now!

Home Duty

The new navy rule seems to be three years afloat and three years on the witness stand.

Why We Are Prosperous

Progress the United States has made during the last five years in the elimination of industrial waste on a national scale has brought about "one of the most astonishing transformations in economic history," according to Secretary Hoover, whose annual report, made public recently, surveys American industry in support of this contention.

"What the country as a whole has accomplished during the last five years in increased national efficiency in these directions is impossible of measurement," says Secretary Hoover. "Nor does the Department of Commerce lay claim to credit for the great progress that has been made, save as we may have helped to organize a definite public movement. That movement is the result of a realization by every group—business men, industrial leaders, engineers and workers—of the importance of this business of waste elimination.

"In addition to elimination of waste we have had the benefit of notable advances in science, an improvement in methods of management, and prohibition. Thanks to elimination of waste and these other contributing factors, we can as a nation show one of the most astonishing transformations in economic history."

The Secretary then calls attention to figures from the Department of Labor indicating that whereas in 1920 the wage rate was 99 per cent above pre-war and the wholesale price level 126 per cent above pre-war, in 1924 the wage rate had risen to 128 per cent above pre-war, while the wholesale price level had dropped to 50 per cent above pre-war.

"While wages are higher than in 1920, wholesale prices are lower," he explains. "We thus have the highest real wage in our history and we have had three years of remarkable price stability."

Comparable British figures are quoted to prove that these results are peculiar to the United States. The British wage rate in 1920 was 130 per cent above pre-war and the wholesale price level 182 per cent above pre-war, while in 1924 wage rates and wholesale prices had dropped to 70 and 74 per cent, respectively, above pre-war.

Discussing the purposes of this campaign for waste elimination, Secretary Hoover says:

"The philosophy that underlies it has but one purpose, and that is to maintain American standards of living for both workers and farmers, and to place production on a more stable footing. The high standards of living enjoyed by the American people are the result of steadily mounting per capita productivity. There is only one way to further advance these standards, and that is by improved methods and processes, by the elimination of waste in materials and motion in our production and distribution system.

"Just as 20 years ago we undertook a nation-wide conservation of our natural resources, so we must today even more vigorously sustain this campaign of better nation-wide utilization of our industrial resources and effort. More especially is this the case in view of the many complex forces which have arisen from the war, and particularly the difficulty of maintaining our situation as against the competition of a world of lower standards overseas."

The activity of the Department of Commerce in this field of waste elimination is indicated by the fact that since the work was launched on a large scale in 1921 some 900 group conferences have been held under its auspices, practically all at the request of the industries themselves, while 200 committees are now at work in co-operation with the department on various phases of the program.

Uncle Sam a Shylock?

Some of our newspapers which habitually take the international rather than the American view of things are now protesting mildly because of the report that the National Administration will frown upon the idea of American bankers lending any more money to France or other European nations which refuse or fail to fund their debts to the United States Government.

Says the Springfield Republican: "Frankly the Republican does not like the application of that kind of pressure; it comes nearer the suggestion of Shylock than anything hitherto done or proposed. It is up to France to pay her debt according to her capacity to pay or to openly repudiate the debt if she prefers. Cancellation is not called for by the United States. Let the debt remain unpaid and unhonored, however, rather than engage in coercive measures in private banking circles designed to bring a reluctant debtor to her knees."

If France has the power to repudiate the debt owing to the United States, then surely the United States Government has the right to advise American bankers against lending money to a nation which fails to fund its honest obligations. If France has the power to refuse to pay, then it follows that Uncle Sam cannot coerce her, even if he so desired.

But there is nothing of coercion in the reported action of President Coolidge. If France cannot pay what she owes the United States and cannot even pay the interest at 1 per cent for five years, then certainly a friendly warning to American investors would seem to be in order. If interest at 1 per cent cannot be paid, what assurance is there that in the future interest of 7, 8 or 9 per cent could be liquidated? The money which the American bankers lend to Europe is not made in the banks. It comes from the people of the United States, who would eventually hold the bag if there was any trouble about repayment, just as they

Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders

Ahem! That remark is by way of attracting the attention of obviously disinterested adherents of other breeds, before making the remark that this seems to have been another Dobby year at the International. Grand champion steer, grand champion load of yearlings, of 2 year olds and feeder calves and the champion carcass went to Angus this year. That ought to make a good argument for selling bulls and cows to the man who desires to produce market cattle.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

Twin Pine Stock Farm

devoted to the breeding of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Blackbirds and Prides. Bulls for sale. H. A. WRAMPE, YATES CENTER, KAN.

QUEEN MOTHERS AND MINAS

and individual excellence in Aberdeen Angus cattle. Cows for sale bred to grandson of Po, the \$9,000 bull. JACOB SCHWEIZER, TURON, KAN.

RIVER DALE HERD

Aberdeen Angus cattle. Established 40 years. 200 head in herd. 20 young bulls and females for sale. PARKER PARRISH & CO., Raymond, Ks.

DALE BANKS ANGUS

125 in herd. Black Birds, Trojan Ericas and Prides. Few choice young bulls for sale. E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KANSAS

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

220 REGISTERED BREEDING COWS. Bulls from six to 18 months old for sale. Herd bulls, sons of World's record price bull. We offer also some young cows and heifers. Johnson Workman, Russell, Russell Co., Ks.

Young Cows and Heifers

for sale. Either open or bred heifers. Also young bulls. Ranch eight miles northeast of Russell, Kan. Write for prices. NORMAN GROSS, Russell, Kan.

BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGES

Also females of all ages and bull calves and heifers. Let us tell you what we offer by letter right away. Wyckoff Bros., Luray, Russell County, Kan.

BULLS ALL AGES FOR SALE

Use a bull from the herd that sold the second highest priced load of feeder calves out of 54 loads at the 1925 Royal auction sale. Jas. B. Hollinger, Chapman, Kan.

BLACK CAP ITO 2nd

One of the best bred bulls in Kansas. Heads our herd. Result some splendid young stuff. Write for prices. JOHN COOLIDGE, GREENSBURG, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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 breeds 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.

Coleman's Holstein Dispersal

At the farm two miles west and four north of Meriden, Kansas,

Next Wednesday, Dec. 30

Because of recent illness I must sell my pure bred Holsteins, 17 are cows in milk or will freshen soon. 12 of them are by King Watson Segis Star, whose dam has a 1000 pound butter record. Also the herd bull is in the sale. 25 bred Poland China gilts and a registered herd boar. Remember the sale is next Wednesday, Dec. 30 at the farm.

Noel E. Coleman, Meriden, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

100 Immune Duroc Boars

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

DUROC BRED GILTS

Bred for March and April farrow. Sensation and Pathfinder blood lines. Priced for quick sale. G. W. Hagerman & Son, St. John, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O.L.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 akin. Best sows for spring farrow. bred to "Jr. Champion" boars, few spring boars. Papers furnished. ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb., Box C.



will hold the bag and pay France's war debt thru taxation, if France does not fund it and start paying on the principal and interest.

How can we know just how much money the French can safely borrow from American private investors until they get their financial situation clarified, and how can this be clarified until the war debt is funded? It would certainly seem that there is something besides tentative coercion in any intimation which may have gone out from the White House.

Here is a quotation from Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York, who certainly is not an isolationist, given as he re-

AUCTIONEERS

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

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

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

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

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

TYLER'S TIPTON
BRED HAMPSHIRE
Three spring boars, \$30.00 each. Bred gilts, 200 to 300 lbs. \$10.00 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.

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.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.



Kansas Hereford Breeders

A man with the appearance of knowing whereof he spoke stated that beef is considered a luxury in nearly every country except those of the American continents. Good beef is a luxury even in the United States and often it cannot be had at luxury prices. The stuff that is offered the average consumer is a crime and is having its effect on the producing industry. What are growers and breeders going to do about it?—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

COCHRAN'S CHOICE HEREFORDS

The largest herd in Kansas of choice, Royal bred Herefords. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Visitors welcome. Write C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan.

Hereford Home Farm

We offer for sale a few very choice young bulls from six months old up to yearlings. We offer size, quality and breeding. Harry Hitchcock, Bellairs, Smith Co., Kan.

HOWE'S BUSINESS HEREFORDS

For sale 40 head of good young reg. cows, bred to a Paragon-Domino bull. Reasonable prices. CARL L. HOWE, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

QUALITY HILL STOCK FARM

Reg. Herefords, 110 breeding cows. Beau Delaware bulls, descendants of Beau President in service, 20 top bull calves for sale. Mansfield & Jennings, Ottawa, Kansas.

Anxiety 4th Herefords

Bulls all sold, females of all ages, including this season's heifers. SCHLICKAU BROS., HAVEN, KAN.

TONN'S ANXIETY HEREFORDS

25 coming two year old heifers, 15 young bred cows, 40 bull and heifer calves. Sired by or bred to son of Bocaldo 6th. W. H. TONN, HAVEN, KANSAS.

20 Anxiety Bred Cows

For sale, and bred to Captain Domino, reasonable price for quick sale. We have more than we can winter. H. D. PLUMMER, LONGTON, KANSAS.

Whitney's Herefords

25 young bulls for sale, also females of different ages. 100 head in herd. Anxiety breeding. J. D. WHITNEY, ANTHONY, KAN.

Herd Founded in 1892

60 young bulls and heifers for sale, also cows. Anxiety foundation. Fairfax bulls in service. THOS. EVANS, HARTFORD, KAN.

Shady Lawn Herefords

A son of Prince Domino in service. Anxiety foundation. Quality our aim. CLARENCE HAMMAN, Hartford, Kan.

Dandy Andrew Blood

14 coming two year old bulls for sale; also bred and open heifers. 100 head in herd. E. S. JONES, EMPORIA, KANSAS

BEAU ONWARD HEREFORDS

We offer young bulls, good ones of serviceable ages. One and two year old heifers and cows bred or with calves. Write for prices at once. Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.

Grandview Stock Farm

Anxiety 4th Herefords. Bulls and heifers for sale, priced right. Mischief breeding. OSCAR H. VANDERLIP, Woodston, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORDS

THREE FIRST PRIZE BULLS In our herd. A cow herd as good as any, either Polled or Horned. Your next herd sire or females should come from such a herd. Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORDS

For sale 8 yearling bulls by Wilson. Have a nice bunch of young bulls by our show bull, Worthmore Jr., 20 bred cows and heifers. ISAAC RIFFEL & SONS, Address JESSE RIFFEL, NAVARRE, KANSAS.

WE CAN START YOU

In the Polled Hereford business with cows with calves and bred back. Also yearling and two year old heifers and young bulls. WM. C. MUELLER, Hanover, Washington Co., Ka.

TRUMBO POLLED HEREFORDS

Special prices—bull and heifer calves ready to wean. Registered. Delivered free of charge. Come look them over. W. W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kansas.

ZOOK'S POLLED HEREFORDS

Beau Perfection in service, Anxiety foundation. Herd culled close. Bulls and heifers for sale. WALTER A. ZOOK, LARNED, KANSAS

WEST BRANCH POLLED HEREFORDS

For sale: Bulls, cows and heifers. Bulls in service Polled Dexter, Plato 37th, Admiral Plato and Polled Echo. J. H. Goertzen, R. 3, Hillsboro, Kansas.

turned from a three-months trip to Europe:

"European nations, indebted to the United States should not look to this country for further financial assistance until they have set in order their international obligations. No country can get a proper balance to its budget until its requirement as to debt is settled. Until that is done it is at a commercial disadvantage internally and externally because it is quite impossible to measure the credit status of any country for the establishment of a debt with private investors of the United States."

It is really too bad that so many really excellent newspapers see American affairs thru European eye glasses.

The Rear Guard

Seven years ago there came the dawn of a sudden peace along the battle front that had long witnessed wild carnage and conflict. Above the command to "Cease Firing" there could be heard the crash of fallen empires and the hastened departing tread of defeated kings.

But as an aftermath of that war thousands of American soldiers were left maimed and wounded, shell-shocked and gassed. Big Bertha and her smaller relatives had spoken freely. Merciless mustard gas had fogged the sun too often on the fields of France. Men came back broken in body and spirit, unable to carry on their former work of civilian life.

A Government, mindful of its obligations to these men and to society, placed many of the wounded veterans in colleges and universities in hopes of training them in professions and vocations compatible with their physical handicaps.

In 1919, the first year after the Armistice, there came to the Kansas State Agricultural College 224 of these veterans. These men adjusted themselves to their disabilities and handicaps, and studied to master new lines of training.

Those who had learned to "parley voo" with saucy French mademoiselles now studied English phrases. Those who had plied trench spade and barbed wire cutters in No Man's Land now learned the intricacies of civil engineering. The knapsack was replaced by the brief case; the sword became the pen.

And on this new battle ground these wounded soldiers fought thru to their degrees and then took their new places in the America they had helped to save. With that large class of 1923 were many of the veterans. In the next year a few more finished, and with the class of 1925 diplomas were awarded to yet others. This year but 14 remain in the Kansas college, 210 of their buddies having won their objective and gone over the top of that seemingly insurmountable pile of textbooks, exam papers, and professors' grim logic. The 14 who are left must complete their course this year, and there will then come an end to a really remarkable experience in education. These 14 men are the rear guard of that troop of men whom the Kansas State Agricultural College was proud to serve as educator, mentor and friend.

Cheyenne's Best Varieties

The five best varieties of corn for Cheyenne county, according to the average results obtained from tests conducted by Henry Keller for the last five years, are Freed White, Dent, Cassel White, Colby Bloody Butcher and Blue Squaw. The average results were: Cassel, 40.7 bushels an acre; Freed, 36.9; Colby Bloody Butcher, 33.6; Blue Squaw, 30.7. The white corns averaged 33.7 bushels and the yellow corns 27.7.

Husked 100 Bushels a Day

Two Haddam school boys, Johnnie Snare and Steven Church, recently husked 100 bushels of corn each in a day. That seems to have some possibilities of being a junior husking record.

Sneeze Broke a Rib

How strong is a sneeze? For the answer to that question we refer you to R. M. Crum, superintendent of schools in Sedgwick county. He is nursing a broken rib that he insists was caused by a powerful sneeze.

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



Albert Haag, Holton, is a breeder of registered Red Polls and his Pleasant View stock farm is located on the Capital Highway between Topeka and Holton.

I have a letter from M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, in which he says he is all sold out of Chester White boars and that his sows and gilts are bred for March and April farrow and doing nicely. He sells bred sows and gilts Feb. 25.

D. J. Mumaw, Holton, who raised a fine lot of Spotted Poland China boars and gilts this year is not going to hold a bred sow sale but offers a fine lot of big growthy spring gilts sired by Evolution and bred to Chancellors Masterpiece. All are bred for March and April farrow.

Stants Bros., Abilene, are breeders of Durocs who are regular advertisers in the Mail and Breeze the year round and sell their boars and bred gilts at private sale. This fall they sold 48 boars and are breeding right now sows and gilts for their winter trade. About 40 sows and the rest spring gilts.

Mr. A. G. Banks, Lawrence, will sell his big herd of Holstein dairy cows at the farm near Lawrence, Jan. 20 and 140 head will be in the sale. 100 of them are young cows and about half of them now in milk and the other 50 to freshen soon. There are 40 yearling heifers that will be mighty fine for calf club work.

N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, are running a card in the Duroc section of the Kansas Farmer and I have just received a letter from them saying they never saw a better demand for boars than they have had this fall. They are practically thru breeding and their sows have settled nicely. Their bred sow sale is Feb. 2.

Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, in asking for a change of copy in the Shorthorn section in the Kansas Farmer report the sale of three cows to W. Hegle & Son, Lost Springs, Kan., recently. They are well pleased with the results of their advertising in this section. They are Polled Shorthorn breeders and were exhibitors at several of the fairs this fall and have sold one of their herd bulls and a bull 10 months old and still have three young bulls and some young cows to sell.

G. E. Schlessner, Hope, was the leading exhibitor of Poland China hogs in the Dickinson county stock show at Abilene in November and cleaned up with about all the ribbons. He is going to hold a public sale of bred sows and gilts at his farm Feb. 17 and will sell about 40 head. The sows are largely by two former herd boars Smooth Paul and Schlessner's Giant. The gilts are largely by Perfect Prince, a grandson of The Outpost. The breeding is good and individually the herd is one of real merit.

Most every winter for several years there has been a combination sale of Spotted Poland Chinas held at Chapman in which several breeders in that vicinity were consignors. E. B. Acker was always a consignor. This winter many of them have sold out but Mr. Acker has a nice lot of spring gilts and proved sows he wants to sell at private sale. In a letter I have just received from him he says: "Enclosed find check for advertising. The boar demand was keen and mine are all sold." Mr. Acker is changing his copy in the Poland China section to bred sows and gilts.

One of the strongest herds of registered Holsteins ever owned in northeast Kansas was the David Coleman & Son herd at Denison and which was dispersed a few year ago at Topeka. Noel E. Coleman, Meriden, continued in the business with a few choice heifers and because of recent sickness is compelled to close his herd out. There are 19 pure bred in the sale and 17 are in milk or will freshen soon. Also the herd bull is to be sold. The herd will be found in not very good condition but it is a federal accredited herd and a nice lot of them are out of King Watson Segis Star whose dam has a 1,000 pound butter record. This is a good place to be next Wednesday.

The J. A. Engle sale of pure bred Holsteins at Talmage, Kan., last Wednesday was handicapped somewhat by threatening weather the night before and early the morning of the sale. The offering was good and it has been a long time since a better offering than Mr. Engle's has been offered in that part of the state. 37 head brought \$4,551.00. The average price of the two and three year old cows was \$162.50. Most of them were in milk or were going to freshen before long. The highest price was paid by W. S. Sheard of Junction City which was \$327.50 and in fact Mr. Sheard bought both of the highest priced cows in the sale and both of them were the high cows in the Dickinson county cow testing.

Display Livestock Advertising Rates

For Sale and Display Card advertising 40 cents per agate line space or \$5.00 per single column inch for each insertion. Minimum number of lines accepted for cards five.

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

Kansas Spotted Poland Breeders

No Spotted Poland breeder would jeopardize his chances for profit by skimping brood sow feed, but he might overlook a chance to explain to a neighbor pork producer that protein in plentiful quantities is necessary for big litters. In that respect he can be his brother's keeper to advantage. Protein for brood sows might form the basis of a selling talk for Spotted Poland boars to head the commercial herd.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

SERGEANT SPOTTED POLANDS

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

Advance Lad's Giant

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

ELLENDALE BREEDING FARMS

We are booking orders for gilts and sows bred to a good son of the World's Grand Champion boar, Jack O'Diamonds. Also fall pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. WATSON & SONS, Altoona, Kan.

GREEN VALLEY STOCK FARM

is now offering at private sale Spotted Poland hogs, Spring Boars and Gilts. Sired by Eldorado Giant. Also weaning pigs from 8 to 10 weeks old. Write for price and description. Lloyd Shea, Larned, Kan.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU

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

Ackervue Stock Farm

We are offering bred sows and gilts at private sale. Bred for March and April farrow. Write for prices. L. E. ACKER, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

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

BIG GROWTHY SPRING GILTS

sired by Evolution and bred to Chancellors Masterpiece. Also Chancellors Masterpiece gilts bred to Evolution, March and April litters. D. J. Mumaw, Holton, Kan.

KANEE STOCK FARM SPOTS

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

CLOVER CREST FARM SPOTS

Watch for our bred sow sale to be held later. Some choice bred sows and gilts to offer. Address HARLAN DEEVER, SABBETHA, KANSAS

KANSAS WILDFIRE

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

"THE MILLIONAIRE" Sire of Champions

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

LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KAN.

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

CHOICE TOP GILTS and tried sows:

sired by Western Leopard, The Limit and my Gates Improver boar; bred for March farrow to a son of The Model Ranger. Priced reasonable; everything guaranteed. Robert Freemyer, Rexford, Kansas.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorn Trios

bull and two heifers not related, yearling past. Reds, Boars, 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, Pratt, Kansas.



SHEEP AND GOATS

Quakertown Goat Farm

60 milk goats, pedigreed purebreds and grades. Milk records, all ages for sale. F. R. BRADLEY, HAVILAND, KANSAS

DUROC BREEDER GETS RESULTS FROM KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please change my advertisement. I am still getting orders for boars and I have no more for sale. Have had a remarkable good boar trade. W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. Breeder of Duroc hogs. Dec. 12, 1925.

Kansas Duroc Breeders

South Americans like Durocs from the Mississippi Valley. An Illinois breeder is reported to have sold three breeding animals to the government of Colombia and another order is in prospect for 30 head to go to Brazil. If those folks can afford to buy Durocs and ship them that distance, why can't the average Corn Belt pork producer see the light? Maybe it's because we are not doing a good enough job of selling at home.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS
For sale, sired by Daddy Longlegs and Stilt's Consul. This is the blood that wins, size and finish.
P. F. McATEE, ARLINGTON, KANSAS.

Schaffer's Big Durocs
Pathfinder and Sensation blood. 20 sows bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow. Few boars.
F. J. SCHAFFER, PRATT, KANSAS

ORION RAINBOW WON
3rd in a strong class at Kansas state fair this year. Boars by Orion Sensation 1st. Sale Feb. 10.
LEO BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

ALL ORION SENSATION FIRST
heads our Durocs. Few spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale Feb. 10, farm 3 miles east on Santa Fe trail. J. G. AXTELL & SON, GREAT BEND, KS.

50 FALL PIGS
ready to ship, sired by Stilt's Major and Unique Top Col. Pairs not related.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

Goldmaster-Orchard Sissors Boars
A most outstanding line of individuals of size and quality. Priced right.
E. G. HOOPER, R. F. D. 9, WICHITA, KANSAS.

The Kansas Grand Champ.
TOP SISSORS has his home on our farm, bred sow sale Feb. 16th.
W. A. GLADFELTER, EMPORIA, KAN.

ANNOUNCING
The Colonel and Gold Sissors. My sale offering for Feb. 8 is bred to these outstanding boars.
INNIS DUROC FARM, MEADE, KAN.

Spring Boars For Sale
sired by sons of Originator and Unique Top Col. Just the tops go out on orders.
A. F. KISER, GENESOO, KANSAS

GIANT CONSTRUCTOR
Grandson of the World's Champion Constructor heads herd. Have spring boars and gilts for sale sired by this Mammoth Jr. yearling out of Sensation, Pathfinder dams. A. M. Carlton and Son, Genesee, Kan.

Creek Valley Durocs
choice gilts for sale, bred to sons of the state grand champion King of All Pathmasters. Priced to sell quickly. Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Ks.

Spring Boars For Sale
out of litters by Smooth Col. Giant Sensation and Wallace's Top Col. Nothing better.
H. E. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS, big boars, smaller boars, summer boars, baby boars and baby gilts for sale by the two great boars of World's most famous blood lines. Walmeyer's Giant and Major Stilt's. Satisfaction or money back. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas.

Edgemore Farm's Durocs
200 head in herd. Plenty of big strong boars for sale, by son of Walmeyer's Giant, also gilts.
IVY ALLEN, BURLINGTON, KAN.

RAINBOW SPECIAL
a March son of the grand champion The Rainbow. Priced reasonable.
Henry C. Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Kansas

CHOICE DUROC BOARS
for sale, sired by FRED'S RADIO, out of big mature sows of best breeding.
FRED L. STUNKEL, Belle Plaine, Kansas

Zimmerman Type Durocs
Choice spring boars and gilts for sale, sired by Gold Master and other great boars.
W. J. ZIMMERMAN & Sons, South Haven, Ks.

CHOICE MARCH DUROC BOARS
Sired by a strongly bred Sensation boar out of dams by Pathmaster. Reasonable prices.
OLIVER GAINES, LONGTON, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorns
5 April heifers, for sale, sired by our big bull Pine Valley Viscount whose dam has official record of 14,790 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, WYDEMEERE FARMS, Littleton, Colo.

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

THE WOODBURY FARM
Home of Golden Sensation, world's Junior champion 1923. 150 spring pigs. Litters by SULL'S Type, Stilt's Master etc. The best boars at moderate prices.
Woodbury Farm, Sabetha, Kan.

KANSAS TOP SCISSORS
First at Belleville, second at Topeka and first in class and reserve grand champion, Kansas state fair, Hutchinson. Some choice spring boars by him for sale. Also gilts. Burt C. Fisher, (Clay Co.) Morganville, Kansas

GOLDMASTER SOWS
15 in herd. Son of Radio in service. 25 immune spring boars for sale.
T. M. STEINBERGER, KINGMAN, KAN.

PETERSON'S DUROC SALE
40 boars, open gilts and bred sows and parvillon. Bendena, Kan., November 18. Sows bred to Sensation Climax and Jack Sissors. Write for sale catalog now. M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KANSAS.

BOAR AND GILT SALE
Sired by our herd boars, Col. Joe and The Cardinal, Bendena, Kan., Oct. 28. Also litters by Red Sissors and High Col. Jr. For catalog address
Foley Bros., Bendena, Kansas

Hill Crest Farm Durocs
Will sell a few sows at private sale, good individuals, good blood lines. Write for description and prices. W. H. HILBERT, CORNING, KANSAS.

GOLDEN RAINBOW 538353
was first in Junior yearling class and senior and grand champion at the free fair Topeka 1925. Fall sale off but some great boars for sale.
J. C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, Kan.

Kansas Super Col.
A top son of the renowned sire, Super Col., now assists Cherry Pathfinder in our herd. Bred sow sale March 10. Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

FEBRUARY AND MARCH LITTERS
We offer at very reasonable prices an extra fine lot of gilts, the kind that have made our past sales popular. Write now for full information.
Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kansas.

GRANDSONS OF SENSATION KING
A few very choice spring boars grandsons of the above great sire and out of big sows for sale. Gilts reserved for my bred sow sale, Feb. 18.
E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kansas.

SUPREME ORION SENSATION
Also Long Sensation and Supreme Originator. These are boars in service in our herd. Spring boars and gilts shipped on approval.
M. Stensaa & Sons, Concordia, Kan.

Choice Boars For Sale
We offer spring boars out of outstanding sows and sired by Super-Six and other real boars. Write at once. N. H. ANGLE & SON, COURTLAND, KAN.

Home of Stilt's Liddle
boars and gilts. Tops of 80 pigs by him for sale. Watch this space for our boar sale announcement.
EARL MEANS, EVEREST, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS
Ready for service. Immuned. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Write for photographs.
STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KAN.

TOP BOARS FROM TWO HERDS
Also open gilts. Write for full particulars about size, breeding, show records, prices and we will answer by return mail. Address, either
G. C. Clark or Theo. Garrett, Overbrook, Ks.

Perreault's Duroc Farm
19 boars and 26 gilts by Kansas Top Scissors, Reserve grand champion, Kansas state fair 1925. Address,
OMER PERREAULT, (Clay Co.), Morganville, Kan.

Spring Dale Duroc Farm
Choice Sept. gilts sired by a son of Uniques Top Col. Few boars. Bred sow sale March 12th.
GEORGE ANSPAUGH, NESS CITY, KAN.

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

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

FOR SALE—35 HEAD
of purebred Holstein-Friesian heifers, 1 and 2 years old. Four purebred bulls 1 year old.
J. E. BISHOP, HERINGTON, KANSAS

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

association. The yearling heifers averaged \$68.50 and heifer calves \$37.50. Bulls, including bull calves averaged \$102. The heaviest buyers were from Junction City. Besides Mr. Sheard, E. P. Miller, P. Maduros and one or two others were in attendance. Harvey Bros. of Ogden, Kan., were good buyers. Because he wanted a calf from a few of the choice cows in the sale, Mr. Engle offered \$100 for the calf the cow was carrying the day of the sale, but in the evening after the sale only one buyer wanted to sign up to take \$100 for the calf. It was a good offering and a very satisfactory sale.

The Smith & Kiesath dispersal sale of pure bred and high grade Holsteins at Dornwood farm near Topeka, Monday Dec. 28, will prove to be one of the real opportunities of the season to buy profitable dairy cattle. It is absolute dispersal because of the expiration of the lease on the farm and 70 head of Holsteins will be sold. Walter A. Smith is well known as a breeder of Holsteins and a dairyman. He has always been prominent in Holstein affairs in the state and those who know him and what he has done for the breed in Kansas because of his official connection with the big Kansas association will be sure the offering is all that is claimed for it and that it will be a profitable lot of cattle they are selling. The sale will be held at the farm, which is a short distance from Topeka. For the sale catalog address either the firm or W. H. Mott, sale manager.

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

On their thousand acre farm just north of Halstead, Brown Bros. are doing their part toward conserving the Morgan horse. They have fifteen registered mares of breeding age. At the head of the herd is the Gov-

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

CATTLE

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

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

TWENTY HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN heifer calves from heavy producing cows \$16.75 each. Two Jersey heifers \$19 each. Bulls \$12. Send \$4 ship on approval. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Nebr.

TWO REGISTERED JERSEY COWS, 5 and 7 years old. Fresh soon \$140 each. Bred heifer \$100. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Nebr.

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

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

WANTED—TO GO FIFTY-FIFTY WITH some man who owns a dairy. J. W. Meyers, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

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

GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES \$20.00 each. 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 JACKS
WILL TRADE PERCHERON STALLION 5, and Jack for 80. Will assume. W. S. Barr, Hartford, Kan.

ernment owned stallion Linsley. A coming two year old has just arrived from the Government farm in Vermont to use on the Linsley fillies. A colt show is held every fall at Halstead, last fall's show was the best so far held. The American Remount Association gave \$225 in premiums. Brown Bros. have bred Morgan horses for 25 years.

H. G. Eshelman, Percheron breeder of Sedgwick, has all of his mares of breeding age bred to his stallion Carino, Grand Champion of the Kansas National Live Stock show this year.

A. H. Taylor & Son, Percheron breeders of Sedgwick, have twelve mares to foal next spring, most of them to the service of their herd stallion Carleux, grand champion Kansas State Fair this year.

The Heaton-Lowe Jersey sale held at Partridge Dec. 12th went off very well but prices were rather low considering the quality of the offering, most everything was young and but few of the cows were in calf. The top was \$131.00. Frank Young and Everett White, both of Cheney were heavy buyers.

W. K. Rusk, Wellington, has been breeding registered Percherons for several years. He has at this time a herd of about thirty headed by a grandson of Bowman's great stallion Hovleux, the sire of the Rusk horse weighed 2,400, and his dam was a 2,200 pound mare. The mares do the farm work and raise colts every year.

Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington, probably have the largest herd of registered Percherons to be found in Kansas at this time. They have over sixty head, about thirty of which are mares bred to foal next spring. Their herd stallion is a grandson of Hovleuk and the mares are largely sons of Carino.

Clarence Hamman, Hereford breeder of Hartford writes as follows: "Inclosed please find check to pay for card on Hereford section; well pleased with results, would like to change my advertisement a little." Mr. Hamman is a progressive young breeder and is building up one of the good herds of the state.

P. F. McAtee, Duroc breeder of Arlington, owns the big boar, Daddy Longlegs. This boar has achieved quite a reputation due to the heavy winnings of pigs sired by him in the best shows. Mr. McAtee has assisting this boar a boar of Stilt's Consul breeding. No sale will be held this year, the surplus sows and gilts are being sold privately.

C. C. Coleman, Jersey breeder of Sylvia, says the demand for serviceable bulls is the best it has ever been. Mr. Coleman showed the senior and grand champion cow at the Reno county dairy show this fall. The same cow also won second in the production class, her sire Pogis of Sylvia is now heading the Fred Stadler herd at Meade.

H. H. Glenn of Newton, purchased one registered Percheron mare eight years ago and from the produce of this mare has sold three stallions and still has the mare left and a three year old stallion that won first in class at Wichita stock show and coming yearling that won first in its class at the same show was also first at Kansas State Fair.

A. E. Johnson, banker of Greensburg, out in Kiowa county, is building up a good herd of registered Shorthorns. He owns a very desirable ranch consisting of 800 acres, with running water on every eighty, and water piped to buildings and feed lots from a spring with natural elevation. The herd now numbers over one hundred head, half of them have been bred by their present owner. A brother to Marshall Crown has been doing service in the herd for some time. He is now being assisted by Oakdale Baron from one of the best herds in Missouri. This calf weighs 1,325 pounds in his fifteen months old form. Registered Polanders are also kept on the farm.

Public Sales of Livestock
Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep
Jan. 17-23—F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
Jan. 19—Western National, Denver, Colo.
W. A. Cochel, Sale Manager, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 3—O. A. McKenzie, Wayne, Kan.
March 23—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Manhattan, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan.
March 24—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Wichita, Kan., C. E. Aubel, Sale Manager, Manhattan.
April 21—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders, Concordia, Kan. E. A. Cory, Sale manager.

Holstein Cattle
Dec. 28—Walter A. Smith, Topeka, Kan.
Dec. 30—Noel E. Coleman, Meriden, Kan.
Jan. 20—A. G. Banks, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 15—B. L. Bean, Atchison, Kan.
Feb. 22—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Feb. 2—Jos. H. Deleye, Emmett, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. A. McKenzie, Wayne, Kan.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, So. Haven and F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 9—H. E. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 18—E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.
Chester White Hogs
Jan. 26—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan. at Hiawatha, Kan.
Feb. 25—M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Jan. 15—Herb. J. Barr, Larned, Kan.
Feb. 6, 1926—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 24—H. E. Mueller, St. John, Kan.
Jan. 22—Woodbury Farm, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 2—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Feb. 6—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 8—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kan.
Feb. 9—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 10—Breeders & Axtell, Great Bend, Ks.
Feb. 11—Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, Kan.
Feb. 12—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 16—W. T. McBridge, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 18—Fred and Henry Stunkel, Belle Plaine, Kan.

Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
March 10—A. F. Kiser, Genesee, Kan.
March 10—Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.
March 12—George Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
March 17—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

A Real Road School

Plans are about completed for the Road School, which will be held in connection with the big Southwest Road Show at Wichita the first week of next March. The Kansas State Highway Commission will have general charge of the Road School, but it will not be a "commission school" at all. W. V. Buck, State Highway Engineer, is planning to bring some of the very best road talent in the Midwest to Wichita. He will bring men from other states whose work in their own particular kind of road construction or maintenance has stamped them as authorities. In addition to such men, the school will have the services of the engineering department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, state highway officials from other states, and of federal highway engineers.

The Road School, as well as the exhibits in the Road Show, will be of much interest to all farmers as well as to county and township officials. It is all free, and the school program promises to be mighty good. Construction and maintenance of all kinds of roads will be presented by exceptionally competent men.

"When you mention a road school," said Mr. Buck, "some persons immediately get the idea that we are advocating hard surfaced roads. We are not. Good roads mean the kind of roads best suited to give real service to the community all the time. Sometimes this means hard surfaced roads, sometimes it means properly graveled and maintained roads, and again it may mean simply the proper grading and maintenance of roads with nothing but the materials which nature placed there."

Some measure of the importance of the Southwest Road Show and Road School, which will be held at Wichita March 2 to 5, is reflected in the action of the Federal Bureau of Roads at Washington, which has notified the management of the show that it will send an exhibit containing a carload of material.

The display is said to be very artistic as well as educational. It will show all kinds of road materials and tests. It will be in charge of the bureau's men who will accompany the exhibit, now being constructed at Alexandria, Va.

The Government exhibit will be placed on the second floor of the big forum building near the theater where the Road School will be held. A state exhibit and some private exhibits of the same nature also will be on this floor, while the entire lower floor of the big building will be given over to the road show.

The Road Show and School is being put on by the Wichita Tractor and Thresher Club, which is a non-profit organization and is throwing the doors open to the public for both show and school. This club has put on an annual Power Farming and Machinery Show on "tractor row" for many years. Thousands of farmers and dealers attend these shows every year, and the same show will be held on "tractor row" again this year at the same time as the road show.

For Stallion Owners

Blank forms to be used in applying for stallion licenses for 1926 were mailed to horsemen of Kansas recently by the State Board of Agriculture. Up to this year, stallion licensing has been done by the State Live Stock Registry Board, which had offices at the agricultural college at Manhattan, but an act of the last legislature abolished that board and transferred its duties to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Other than the change in administrative offices there was no alteration in the Kansas stallion law. All records and office equipment were moved from Manhattan to Topeka last July, and licenses will now be issued from the Topeka office.

For the information of those who may be new owners one requirement of the law is pointed out—all advertisements, bills or posters printed must give the license number and breeding of every horse standing for service. With the breeding season of 1926 near at hand, owners will wish to have bills or posters printed and begin advertising their horses. By filing applications now licenses can be issued promptly, and with these at

hand the printing of bills and posters can be done at once. There generally is a rush of applications about March 1, and often at that time some delay results. Owners are urged to send in their applications now, to avoid any congestion and thus be sure of having their license before the season actually begins.

Blanks have been sent to all owners of record. New owners may secure these forms by writing the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

Hold a "Hort" Show

Kansas won the state apple display contest at the recent Central States Horticultural Exposition in Kansas City. Six other states competed and were placed in the following order: Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, Iowa, Idaho and Minnesota.

The apple display attracted in addition 600 plate exhibits, 500 trays, 200 boxes and baskets and 50 barrels. F. J. McNair and A. W. Travis, both of Manhattan, won sweepstakes on Yellow Jersey and Nancy Hall Sweet potatoes.

Other features of the horticultural exposition were Irish potato exhibits, a honey show, and machinery and equipment displays. The Kansas State Horticultural Society trophy offered in the apple judging contest was won by a team from the University of Missouri. The Kansas State Agricultural College team placed second and Oklahoma third.

Albert Dickens, Kansas State Agricultural College was elected president of the Central States Horticultural Exposition; E. P. Sandsten, Fort Collins, Colo., vice-president, and George W. Catts, Kansas City, secretary-treasurer.

A Big Farmers' Week

One of the first acts of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, after its name had been changed from "The Kansas Agricultural Society" in 1872, was to call a state-wide convention of farmers to meet in Topeka. Ever since that time this convention has been an annual event by means of which many of the difficulties incident to farming have been solved, and the state placed fourth in agricultural production in America.

The next annual session of the Kansas Agricultural Convention will be held at Topeka, January 13 to 15 and in fact the entire week, beginning Monday, will be devoted to meetings for the advancement of the state's farming industry. The State Farm Bureau will begin its sessions on Mon-

day, January 11; the Kansas Association of Fairs and Expositions will hold its convention on Tuesday, and the creamerymen and field superintendents will hold their meetings in the same week.

As the Kansas Agricultural Convention starts into its second half-century, it is confronted by conditions and problems in the economic world such as never existed before, and these will require the best thought of the best minds for their solution. Successful men of large experience have been selected to lead in the discussions, and a high-class program is promised. The farmers of the whole state are invited to attend. The greater the attendance the better the convention will be, and the railroads are co-operating to that end by having granted an open rate, of 1½ fare, available to everybody, for the round trip.

The Universal Laugh

"There are three things," says Charlie Chaplin, "at which the world will always laugh. A man or woman slipping on a banana peel is a tragic spectacle, but it never fails to arouse a smile on the face of the spectators—and then a quick feeling of sympathy."

"A custard pie thrown into your face will arouse the loudest guffaws of the world-at-large. It amuses everybody—but you."

"And the historic kick (or slapstick) in the seat of the pants—when administered by a subordinate to his superior. When reversed it arouses immediate indignation, because of our tendency always to help the under-dog in a moment of trouble."

"These three things are sure-fire. They are universal. Whether they occur in Hindoustan or in Afghanistan, or Bulgaria—in Paris or London or New York—in high or low society, they never fail to arouse the risibilities."

"It is the love of the human race in leveling pride—in seeing pride topple over in chagrin. We are all rogues enough at heart to love to watch the other fellow in his moments of embarrassment."

To Develop "Ark Valley"

Possibilities of the Arkansas Valley are to be considered at the first meeting of the Ark. Valley Development Association in Hutchinson January 7. The organization is an outgrowth of the irrigation conference held there last October.

Everybody interested in the develop-

ment of the valley is invited to the convention. The chambers of commerce and various business and agricultural organizations in the valley are sponsoring the association. Its purpose is primarily irrigation development, but water conservation, selective production, standardized marketing, fostering local fruit and vegetable growing and marketing units are mentioned by the organization committee, composed of E. E. Frizzell, Larned; Frank Dunn, Wichita; D. J. Fair, Sterling; E. E. Yaggy, Hutchinson, and P. H. Wheeler, Garden City.

Women and Athletics

Her feet beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice, stole in and out.

When Suckling, Britain's Seventeenth Century poet, paid that delicate compliment to woman, he could have had no thought in his mind of the advance she was to make in the matter of physique, alert as he may have been to her capacity for intellectual progress. Yet the years which he did not live to see have brought wonders. A note of congratulation, rather than alarm, is now being sounded by shoe dealers, who agree in stating that feminine footwear needs to be more "roomy" than ever, that women's feet are getting "larger and larger," and that the change can be ascribed only to the increasing participation of fair sex in such games as hockey a tennis, in basketball, even in running and jumping exercises.

Turn also to the elaborate investigations which Prof. A. V. Hill has just brought to a close in collaboration with a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. His aim was to discover what he calls "the relative horsepower of men and women athletes," and his first care was to analyze the records. The figures came out in this wise: "Swimming, women's capacity, 84 to 85 per cent that of men; running, 79 per cent for all but the very shortest times; long jump, 81.5 per cent; high jump, 87 per cent." Then the professor turned to the athletic associations for help, and after extended competitive tests of the numerous candidates provided he is enabled to satisfy public curiosity. He is of opinion that "even the most athletic women cannot exert the same amount of 'horsepower' as comparatively ordinary men." And he assures the ladies that they will become accomplished athletes "not by trying to become like their brothers in muscular development, not by employing brute force, but by learning the art of carrying out their movements with skill and speed, economy and grace."

In a conclusion of this kind there is common sense as well as science. The legendary Amazons are said to have been a race of war-like women, each armed with lance, battle-axe and shield. In the World War some women are known to have taken part in battles on the side of the Allies. Yet there is no likelihood that feminine participation in games is going to involve woman's participation in the military operations of the future. Prof. A. J. Todd recently called it the silliest of arguments to deny suffrage to women on the ground that they were too weak to bear arms. "As well," he said, "tell us that a man cannot be President of the United States, or an inventor of wireless telegraphy, or maker of war munitions, because he does not measure 84 feet from tip to tip, like the Diplodocus Carnegii, or carry a house on his back like an elephant." Women are showing their competency in fields other than those of muscle, and in athletics they can well afford to rest on their laurels.

Snake Bites Didn't Bother

One John Smith, a farmer living out near Hays, gave some of his friends a good scare the other day. It all happened when they came upon a "rattler." Smith volunteered to kill the reptile, and the next instant thrust one foot toward the snake. Like a flash the "rattler" buried its fangs in the man's leg, and all he did was laugh. The response from Smith was the same when the snake bit his foot. The friends decided Smith had lost his mind and that they would rush him to a doctor before he died of poisoning, but the patient only laughed again, and displayed an artificial leg.

