

KANSAS FARMER

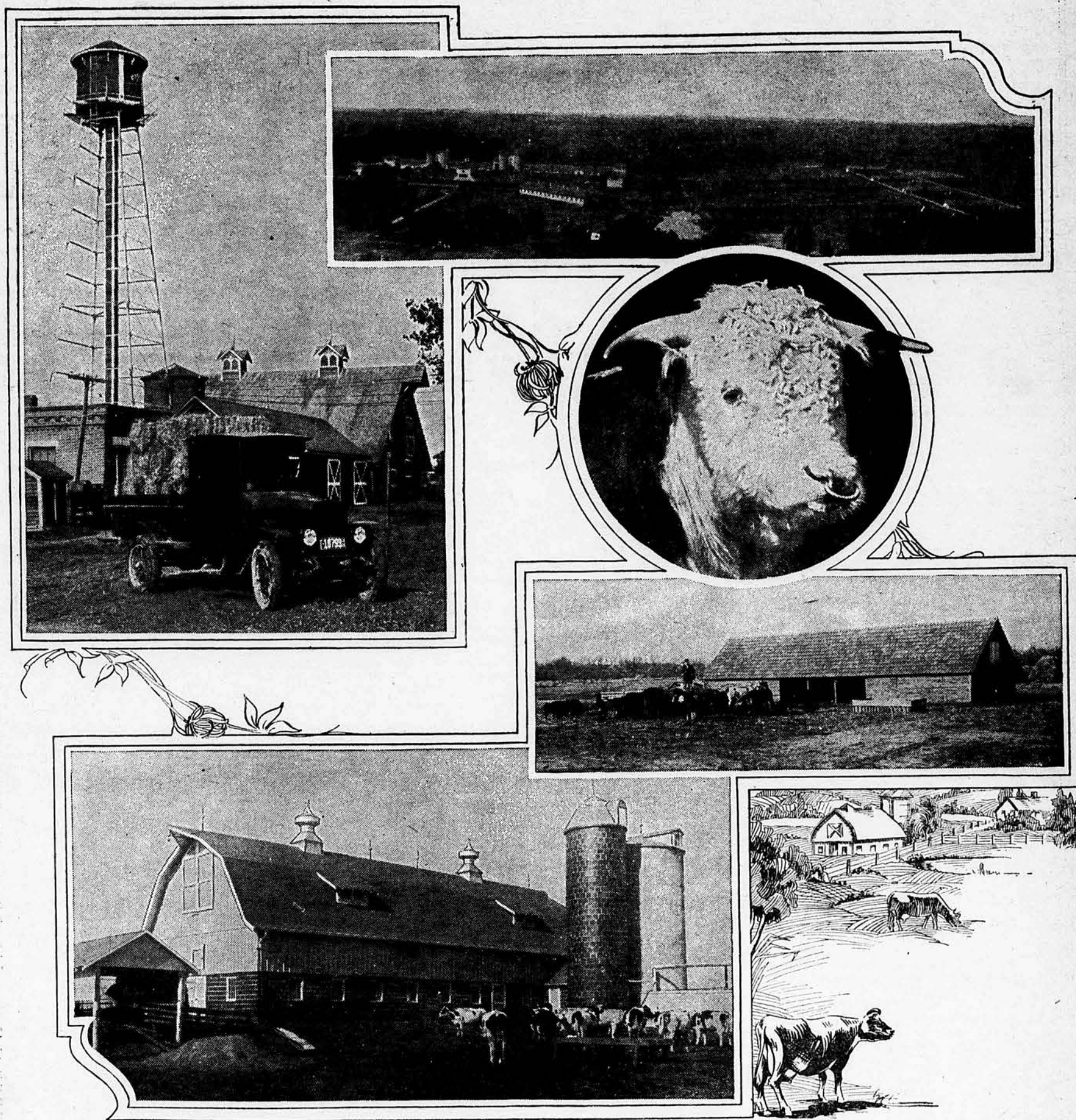
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 64

December 25, 1926

Number 52





This seal protects you against substitution

IF YOU have ever feared that you were getting a substitute for the well-known brand of oil you wanted, you will be glad to know that every can and barrel of Tagolene is *sealed* before it is shipped.

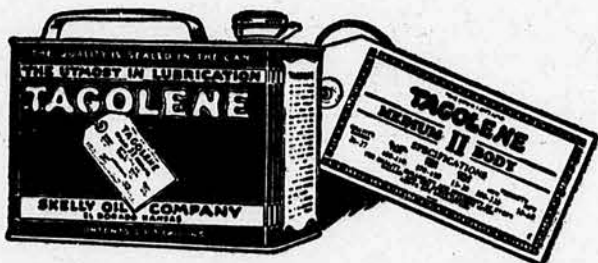
This seal supplies positive evidence that you got what you wanted. Should the seal be broken or tampered with, demand a new, perfectly sealed can.

Sealing is just one of the protections thrown around Tagolene. By printing the specifications on a tag appearing on the can and on the barrel, we protect you by telling you in advance just what Tagolene will

do. That is the purpose of specifications—to tell the facts about a product.

You know of tests which are made to prove the quality of milk, eggs, wheat, corn and practically all farm products. Oil men never guess at the quality of a lubricant—definite tests measure the value of the oil. Specifications are the results of these tests.

Printing specifications is the boldest, most advanced step made in the oil industry to inform the public regarding the true value of a lubricant. Demand to know specifications—demand Tagolene.



TAGOLENE

and TAGOLENE FORD OIL



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MADE BY THE REFINERS OF SKELLY GASOLINE

75 Cents a Bushel for Corn

But This Price is Paid Only by Feeders Who Have Nerve!

BY HARLEY HATCH

FEEDERS are making the corn market in this neighborhood; if the corn is hauled over to the Greenwood county feeders the haulers get 75 cents a bushel. If the corn is hauled east to the elevators at Burlington and Strawn the haulers get from 60 to 65 cents a bushel. Kafir seems to hang heavy on the market; 50 cents a bushel is the local price just now. The quality of kafir is like that of corn, it could be improved. The continued late rains made a second growth of heads in many fields, and this results in many green grains. The hog market seems to have touched bottom, and another year of profitable hog feeding seems ahead. Hog buyers here pay 60 cents less than the Kansas City price for good hogs; with hogs at yesterday's Kansas City price, \$11.60 a hundred, that would mean \$11 here for good hogs. The price of prairie hay sprung 50 cents a ton this week; virtually all the hay is now in the hands of dealers who are in no mood to cut prices; they all think hay is going higher. There is virtually no No. 1 prairie hay here this year, but there is much which would grade good No. 2; that is hay which was cut in July and stored in barns with a tight roof.

stance we had an overgrowth of straw which made the crop a hard one to handle, altho in every instance the yield was fairly good. In one instance we plowed a field up in the winter and planted it to corn the next spring; that was in 1924 when it ruined all summer. This saved the corn on the alfalfa ground; if a week passed without a good rain that corn commenced to curl, but the rains kept coming and the corn made good. That would not be likely to happen again once in 10 years, and we will not again plant corn on newly plowed alfalfa sod. Our Arkansas City friend suggests oats as a good crop for this alfalfa sod and I cannot think of a better one; I believe oats would stand the best show of any of our common farm crops. Corn is too long a shot and I would consider kafir rather than corn. If I had such a field I would chance oats.

12 Acres of Timber

While waiting for the fields to dry so we can get out the rest of our corn we have been getting up a small wood pile. We have wood in plenty down on the creek, some 12 acres of it, and it is increasing in volume every year; in other words, the wood and timber we use is much less than the normal growth of the trees. The timber belt along the creek has widened out a little in the last 25 years, largely of walnuts which keep "inching" out. We are glad to have these walnuts work in for grass grows under them as well as in the open; bluegrass perhaps better. I have counted 12 timber varieties on the creek, the main ones being walnut, elm, ash, locust, hackberry and red bud. There is not a cottonwood on the creek on this farm and but few willows. We have a 30-inch buzz saw which we run with the Fordson; this makes a good combination for our medium sized trees, most of which have grown in the last 35 years. I know of no better fuel combination for a cold day than seasoned Red elm and McAlester coal, half and half.

Back to Days of Old

I have, during the last week, been reading Hamlin Garland's "Trail Makers of the Middle Border." Altho the last to be written, it, in the matter of time, is the first of three volumes which give a complete and true picture of the settling and making of the Middle West. These volumes should be on the shelves of every library. First in order will come the "Trailmakers." Then follow "A Son of The Middle Border" and "A Daughter of The Middle Border." I have read nothing in years which appeals to me so strongly as these three volumes. While these three books are not fiction, they are of more interest and hold the attention of the reader better than any fiction written in this generation. For those who like fiction there is nothing better to be found than Herbert Quick's trilogy "Vandemark's Folly," "The Hawk-eye" and "The Invisible Woman." The time and action of these books may be placed with the "Border" books of Mr. Garland. While these books of Mr. Quick are classed as fiction, they are an exciting and true presentation of life as it was lived in our Middle West in the years dating from 1850 down to the present time. If you have never read any of these books I envy you the treat which you have coming.

Garland's "Trail Makers of the Middle Border" may be obtained from The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; the price is \$2.50.—Editor's Note.

What Sweet Clover Did

One year of Sweet clover doubled the wheat yield for James Huston, Dickinson county. At least wheat which followed Sweet clover made just twice as many bushels to the acre as that which grew on land that hadn't produced the legume. The clover was seeded in oats one spring. The next year he harvested 9 bushels of seed an acre, plowed the land and planted it to wheat.

Then Came the Sun

It seems good to see the sun again after almost a week of cloudy, gloomy weather during which more than an inch of rain fell in this locality. It was an inch too much for the cornfields, kafir topping and the roads. It stopped husking and topping, but it did not stop travel on the roads. Mud makes unpleasant going at times, but it does not stop travel; that goes at all times except when the roads are full of drifted snow. Our mail carrier has not used a horse on his route for almost five years; he says he can buck the mud any time but that snow puts him out. Much of the country alongside our roads is either in meadow, pasture or has grown small grain on the plowed fields. That means nothing to hold the snow and it piles up in the roads and stops travel. I have seen a 3-inch snow here put the roads out of commission, all that fell on 160 acres being piled in a 4-rod road.

Many Public Sales

Public sales are plentiful in this 10-day period just before Christmas. There will be a lull at holiday time and then they will get going again. Some are leaving the farm, some are going to other locations, some are selling off surplus stuff and are cutting down farm operations and a few are just taking an inventory. As a rule, however, all these sales are on the square and the stuff goes to the highest bidder. Attending farm sales is the favorite recreation of many folks; it is a good place to visit and find out what farm property is worth in the estimation of the other fellow. They tell me that all classes of farm property are selling well except horses. Some sales are on time payments and the seller figures that the discount on the note is more than made up by the larger price the stuff brings. But more and more are coming to the cash sale basis, which probably is best for both buyer and seller in the long run. Dinner at these sales usually is served by some church organization, the ladies providing the food at about actual cost and throwing in their cooking and serving free. I note that up in Nebraska they are still holding to the old "free lunch," as the folks think that method saves much time at the noon hour, and time is money during these short days.

He Should Plant Oats?

I have a letter from Arkansas City in which the writer states that he has an alfalfa field which he is to plow soon and he would like to know what is the best crop to plant on it next spring. We have at times plowed up alfalfa in the summer and sowed the field to wheat that fall; in every in-

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

December 25, 1926

Number 52

Jerseys and Leghorns Help Vanderlip Stick Thru Wheat Failures

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

FIVE wheat crop failures in succession! That would be enough to wipe the smile from a person's face as effectively as it cleaned the bank account. But there are some folks who simply refuse to throw up their hands and "holler nuff," regardless of how hard they are hit. Kansas is blessed with a good many of that kind, and among them Oscar Vanderlip and his wife, Rooks county, are numbered.

They moved to the farm they now occupy five years ago and put out 600 acres of wheat. Harvest time showed up with nothing to return for seed, time, labor or the use of the land. Mr. Vanderlip came back the second year with another 600 acres of wheat and again registered a failure. Destiny and the elements co-operated in such effective manner the next three years that Vanderlip's wheat farming hit bottom. It plastered a mortgage on the half section he owns.

Then what? That is the logical question. Mr. Vanderlip told a visitor that he drilled 900 acres to wheat this last fall. He has been renting several quarters all along for wheat ground, and in face of the five failures he has experienced he has raised the ante for another year by 300 acres. "Why do you do it?" he was asked. "Because I cannot do otherwise," he smiled. "I know now that I would have been a great deal better off financially if I had left wheat alone five years ago. Chances are that I would have had money in the bank instead of being in debt. But every year, like other folks, I've expected to make a crop. If my 900 acres make a crop this year it certainly will help, but even if they fail I'll keep on. I've got to try to make back what I have lost on wheat with wheat, so I'll have to play the same game every year. Wheat can't always fail."

"But how are you going to keep on at the rate you've been going?" queried the visitor. Mr. Vanderlip led the way out the back door of their very comfortable home. "There is part of the answer," he said, indicating a bunch of White Leghorns that were busily engaged in scratching a living out of a litter of wheat straw. "And there is the rest of it." This time his arm waved in the direction of a herd of contented looking Jerseys. "We had to live these five years, so when the wheat situation began to pinch harder and harder we turned to the cows and poultry."

Income of \$200 a Month

Now, even if the wheat does blow up entirely the Vanderlips have a steady income. The Jerseys and White Leghorns have stopped the piling up of debts and are paying for clothes, groceries and other running expenses. More than that, they are carrying the burden of the wheat end of the deal. They buy the necessary seed wheat and pay for all the work in connection with trying to make a crop, including pay for one or two hired hands in the summer months. Right now the cows and hens are making a clear profit of \$200 a month. "They will keep it up all winter, too," Mr. Vanderlip said. "My 30 cows along with 1,000 hens will do that the year around. Of course, in my case that profit is gobbled up by the wheat. If it wasn't for the help the hens and cows have been giving me, I'd be in a pretty tight place."

"For the money invested the poultry make better returns than the cows. We always have had some poultry, but only during the last five years have we done very much in this line. Up to this year we haven't carried more than 500 layers, but this winter we will have about 800."

Possibly later on Mr. Vanderlip will boost the flock to a thousand layers, as he has equipment suf-

ficient to take care of that many. The poultry house is 120 feet long and is divided into three sections each 40 feet long. In the two end sections are the nests, self-feeders and other necessary equipment, while the center section is for a scratch shed. The entire poultry house has plenty of glass cloth windows, and the scratch shed has an extra section of glass cloth on the front slope of the roof. This provides plenty of sunshine and light and keeps the layers contented during bad weather. The Leghorns get their scratch grain in a wheat straw litter in the pen outside that runs the full length of the poultry house, in good weather.

Most of the feed the layers get must be bought, but they are paying for it and returning a good profit as well. In November, the February and May pullets were laying 120 to 140 eggs a day. Mr. Vanderlip says he doesn't want many old hens, and that he never intends to keep more than 80. He sold off all but that number this year. What he does want is good, big pullets that are vigorous and capable of production.

The layers get a ration made up of 200 pounds of corn, 100 pounds of wheat middlings, 50 pounds of meat meal, 25 pounds of charcoal, 1 pound of salt and 50 pounds of alfalfa meal. This is fed in self-feeders. For scratch feed they get cracked corn, and it always is fed in a good, deep litter of wheat straw, whether outdoors in the pen or in the scratch shed, to keep the birds busy and thrifty. They get the scratch feed in the morning and eve-



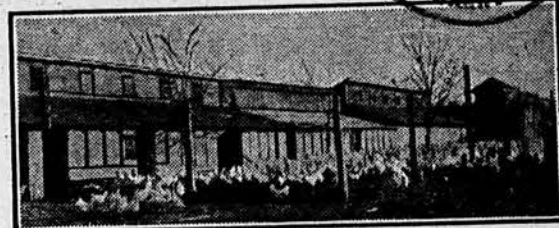
The Vanderlips Built This Modern Home Five Years Ago. It Has 10 Rooms, Two Baths, Electric Lights and Running Water. A Radio and Electrical Appliances are Highly Valued by the Family

ning. Aside from this the layers get sour milk twice a day. There is where the cows lend a hand in making the poultry project profitable. Mr. Vanderlip thinks there isn't anything that will take the place of the milk for layers. He figures it increases production and at the same time cuts the feed bill in half.

The Vanderlips are well fixed to keep their flock up to the desired strength. They have two 450-egg incubators that are started in January and February with eggs produced on the farm. Out back of the laying house are four substantial brooder houses to keep the chicks warm in cold weather. Each one will accommodate 500 chicks, so there is room for 2,000. If more space is needed one room in the basement of the home can be used for that purpose. The brooders are heated with oil stoves. The chicks are started on clabber milk and a commercial grain ration. The large area back of the laying house and between the brooder coops is fenced, and this the Vanderlips term "chick park." Numerous fruit trees provide plenty of shade during hot weather, so the chicks have an ideal place to run.

There is room for 40 cows in the well-constructed barn, and stanchions for 20. When the barn is completed the number of stanchions will be doubled. Mr. Vanderlip is milking 30 cows now, some of them purebreds and the others good grades. A purebred Jersey bull heads the herd. Eventually the herd will be increased to 50 head.

Corn silage, wheat pasture and cottonseed meal are depended upon to a great extent for dairy feed, with bran, Sudan and prairie pasture for the summer. "You see, Sudan grows out here where other pasture crops fail," Mr. Vanderlip said. "As my wheat crops have failed I've followed right in with corn. So far as a grain crop is concerned the corn has been a failure, too. But with my two silos I



Laying House and Scratch Shed That Will Shelter 800 White Leghorns Thru the Winter. For the Money Invested the Poultry Make the Best Returns on the Farm

made something of the corn. The silos saved it, and the silage saves my dairy herd. I start feeding silage in September and stop in May. The pasture takes its place then. This fall I have been getting 7 gallons of cream a day. I deliver it to town once a week, and have all the skim milk for the chickens, calves and hogs. We don't go in for hogs to any extent as we don't have the corn for them."

Mr. Vanderlip believes in good equipment. Out in the double garage a truck will be found, if it isn't busy, along with the family car. And the combine harvester-thresher, tractor, plows and double disk are in condition when they are needed. "It costs me about \$3 or \$4 to get in an acre of wheat where the ground is plowed," Mr. Vanderlip said. "Where the ground is disked it will cost about \$2.50 an acre. I couldn't have put out my wheat this year if I'd had to plow for it, as the ground was too dry."

The home is as comfortable and convenient as any to be found in the city. There are 10 rooms and two bath rooms, one on the first and one on the second floor. The basement is divided into several rooms, one for furnace and fuel, another for cold storage purposes, room for cream separator and washing machine and a place for a shower bath that comes in mighty handy during hot weather. Mr. Vanderlip and the hired hands can slip down there and clean up after a hard day's work in the fields without disturbing the rest of the household. A power system supplies water wherever it is needed in the house, and also carries it to the poultry houses and to the dairy barn. A home light plant supplies electricity for lights in the home, poultry house and barn. The lights are turned on at 5 o'clock every morning in the poultry house to make the layers get on the job early. Power also operates the milking machine, separator, washing machine, sweeper and electric iron.

The radio is the family pet. Evenings never drag for father and mother or the four children, two boys and two girls. "We have had the radio two years," Mrs. Vanderlip said, "and we wouldn't want to have to get along without it. There is so much on the air of an educational nature all the time that we profit by. We tune in on station KSAO quite regularly. Then the entertainment features are excellent." "Radio is one of the greatest things on the farm," Mr. Vanderlip put in. "It brings us the world's news, markets and weather reports. And those are things we need every day on the farm. Reception here is excellent, too."

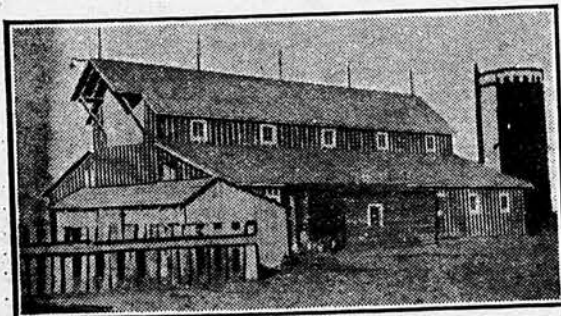
"There is a lot of work for us to do all the time and it keeps us right on the job, but the poultry and cows are making it possible for us to stick it out until we can come back with wheat. Why, they could even pay off the mortgage."

Welborn Believes in Sheep

SHEEP are more profitable, considering the amount of money and labor invested, than anything else on the farm of Frank Welborn, who lives 5 miles north of Emporia. Mr. Welborn has 16 ewes, not counting two which belong to his son Leonard, a 4-H club member.

The ewes gave an average of 10 pounds of wool last spring. This more than paid for the feed of both the lambs and the ewes. Fifteen lambs were raised from 10 ewes. When sold to a butcher this fall these lambs weighed from 100 to 114 pounds each. They brought 12 cents a pound.

Less than 500 pounds of hay was fed to the ewes last winter by Mr. Welborn. The sheep run on alfalfa pasture, and so long as there is any green vegetation they rustle for themselves. When the sheep start to stray from the field two Collie dogs merely have to bark and the sheep will return.



Thirty Jerseys Are Housed in This Dairy Barn. Vanderlip Has Two Silos That Salvaged Some of His Corn, and the Silage Has Saved His Dairy Herd, He Says

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Entered as second-class matter February 18, 1908,
at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of
Congress of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATE

80c an agate line. Circulation 120,000
Advertising orders, changes in copy, or orders to
discontinue advertisements must reach us not later
than Saturday preceding date of publication when
all advertising forms close.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor

RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor

ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

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

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advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

SO FAR as I can learn the pineapple is not a native of the Hawaiian Islands; it was first planted by a Spaniard, Don Francisco Paula Marin, in 1813, but for 90 years little advancement was made in the industry. In June, 1903, some advance agents of capitalists, looking for investments, came over to investigate, and in October the Haiku Fruit and Packing Company was organized and arrangements made to organize a canning factory on the island of Maui. From that time on, the development of the industry has been rapid. The first shipments, amounting to a few hundred cases, were made in 1904, while in 1926 the number of cases exported in addition to the amount consumed on the islands was 432,434,885, valued at \$34,528,291, ranking next to sugar in the value of products of the island. There are 12 cans in a case.

The greatest pineapple cannery in the world is in Honolulu, known as the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd. In 1886 a man by the name of Kidwell introduced a new variety of pineapple called the Smooth Cayenne, and organized a cannery in a small way. He exported a few thousand cans to San Francisco. But it remained for a Harvard graduate by the name of Dole to really develop the industry. In 1900 he came to the islands and decided that there was a big future for the pineapple business. He had no money but a lot of energy, which he brought with him; so far as I can see about all the energy there is on these islands has been imported. Dole raised what money he could on his own credit, and induced some of his friends who had faith in him to put in a little more, so that the young college graduate managed to scrape together about \$15,000, and this was the beginning of a great industry, the largest of its kind in the world. From this small beginning, the investment has grown until the average number of pineapples canned a day is more than 1,300,000. At times a force of more than 3,500 men, women and children are employed in the factory.

While the wages seem rather small as compared with wages in the states, they are big as compared with what these workers, nearly all Japanese or Chinese, with a small percentage of native Hawaiians, received in the lands from which they came. I understand that the women and children cannery receive from 10 to 20 cents an hour, with an increase for overtime, and some of the skilled workers get more. The company seems to take good care of the workers. They provide a playground with attendants for the children of the workers and also supply very cheap and apparently wholesome meals at luncheon time; these meals vary in price from 5 to 15, or possibly 20 cents for the most elaborate. Dressing rooms with showers, lavatories and lockers are provided for both men and women, and music is furnished by the company at every meal. The factory is clean and sanitary, and I came out of it with a feeling that I would not be afraid to eat canned pineapple turned out by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company.

The pineapple seems to grow anywhere it is planted and without irrigation, while sugar cane requires a vast amount of water and expensive irrigation plants. Here is a most peculiar thing about these islands. Naturally you would suppose that on an island as big as an average sized Kansas county, the rainfall would be just about the same all over the island, but the fact is that one part of this comparatively small island may be dry as a bone while another has an annual rainfall of hundreds of inches. In some cases the rainfall, I am told, has reached the almost unbelievable total of more than 600 inches. The explanation of this phenomenon is that there is a considerable range of mountains running thru the islands, and this checks the trade winds, carrying their load of moisture from the Pacific. As they rise to get over the mountain range, they strike the cooler atmosphere, and the moisture in the clouds is precipitated on the windward side of the mountain, while the lands on the other side get practically none. The pineapple, however, seems to get along with the natural rainfall on either side. Neither does it require as rich a soil as the sugar cane, and therefore the expense of fertilization is small.

Citrus fruits of any kind can be grown on the islands, but they are infected by a fly which the scientists have not been able to overcome, and as a consequence there is a ban on their shipment to the mainland. In fact, if the returning traveler

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

is caught with island-grown oranges or lemons in his possession he is liable to a fine of \$500. Coffee grows wild on all of the islands, and the Kona coffee is beginning to be grown commercially on the island of Hawaii. The real estate boomers insist it is the best coffee in the world. Personally I disagree with that statement, but I have no doubt that in time the coffee industry will grow greatly. Bananas also are to be seen growing wild in considerable abundance, but for some reason the banana industry has not developed a great deal.

When the Chinese came to the islands, they undertook to grow rice, and still grow some of it, but the industry is carried on in the old primitive way, the rice cultivated with water buffalo, and



then tramped out on hard floors and winnowed by hand. This may be all right in China where Chinese labor is worth about 3 or 4 cents a day, but it is too slow for any part of America, and as a result the younger Chinese will not work at it. The old Chinese rice raisers are dying off, and the rice industry is on the decline.

Nearly everybody has heard of the Hawaiian dish, "poi." It is made out of the taro root, which grows abundantly on the islands. It appears, smells and tastes a good deal like ripe printers' paste. If you can enjoy a nourishing meal of ripe printers' paste you will enjoy "poi." The proper way to eat it is to stick your fingers in the "poi" and then lick your fingers. This simple fare seems to be a favorite with the natives, and so far as I am concerned they can have all of it they want. I have heard white people say that a taste for it can be cultivated, but I do not propose to spend any of the years of life remaining to me in trying to learn to like "poi." Possibly one could learn to relish sour paste as a regular diet, but so long as there are so many better things to eat I do not look for printers' paste to become a popular kind of food except for roaches. And, by the way, there are more roaches to the acre in the Hawaiian Islands than there are perhaps anywhere else on American soil. They thrive on "poi."

The Hawaiian Islands are called the Crossroads of the Pacific. Take your map and turn to the great ocean that washes our western shore and also the shores of the Orient. If you draw a line from any important port on either side with one terminus on our Pacific coast you will discover that it crosses

at or near these beautiful islands. This necessarily makes the islands the most important strategic point in the Pacific.

If it were true, as a great many persons seem to imagine, that Japan has long been cherishing designs against the United States, these islands would before now have belonged to Japan. Before it occurred to the Government of the United States that we had any need or desire to own these islands, one of the Hawaiian kings approached the emperor of Japan with the idea of making an alliance with him which would have meant that the islands would become a dependency of Japan. The proposition was not accepted; then came the development of the sugar industry with Spreckles as the master mind and the master builder. Spreckles saw the tremendous commercial advantage to the sugar industry in the islands of becoming a part of the United States. The establishment of the Hawaiian republic with Sanford B. Dole as president was merely a move in that direction. Liliuokalani, last of the Hawaiian dynasty, took herself seriously. She liked her job as queen and had a strong distaste for being swallowed up by the great republic on the east. It was necessary in order to carry out the plans of Spreckles, and the financial interests he represented, that Lil should go, and go she did, but she never got reconciled to her fate. If it had not been for the World War the great strategic importance of the islands might not have attracted much attention, but with the growth of Oriental trade, their vital importance both commercially and from a military standpoint is apparent enough even to the most casual observer.

Pearl Harbor, if not already the most important naval base owned by the United States, will certainly become so in the near future.

We maintain on the island of Oahu, the largest single unit of our regular army, and will sooner or later have there the largest naval force. In addition to the American Gibraltar of Diamond Head, the island is protected by a large number of the longest range guns. These are around the shore of the island and have sufficient range so that from any location they can sweep the entire island and several miles out to sea. This island has a circumference of 100 miles and an average diameter of 30 miles. These big guns will have a range of 34 miles, I was told.

I have heretofore spoken of the rule that forbids the Japanese residents of the island to visit the naval base, even tho the military authorities themselves will admit that these Japs, if they so desired, could not obtain any information that is not in all probability already known to the military authorities of Japan. Individually the officers of our regular army and navy are nearly all quite charming gentlemen, well educated and polished in their manners, but collectively the military mind seems to me to be decidedly stupid, and nowhere is this stupidity more apparent than in this treatment of Japanese citizens. If it kept from the Japanese military authorities any information that might be used to our detriment, this rule might be justified, but it does not. It merely insults a proud and sensitive race and makes the citizen of Japanese ancestry feel that he is an alien in the land of his birth and discriminated against by a Government, which, in case of war, will claim the right to call him in its service and demand that he risk his life in defense of its flag.

There may be an impression that the private soldier in the regular army will find the Hawaiian Islands a particularly pleasant place in which to spend his time while in the service. The fact is that the islands are not popular with the rank and file of the army, whatever the officers may think about them. The reason for this state of mind, so far as the private soldiers are concerned, seems to be that greater restrictions are imposed on them and greater expenditures required than in a good many other places. They are subjected to stricter inspection. The uniforms issued to them are not of very good material and soon become soiled. If the soldier gets a new uniform before the Government issues one, he must pay for it out of his soldier wages of \$21 a month, and if he waits for the regular issue he is marked down by the inspecting officer and has to do kitchen duty or some other unpleasant task, while if he keeps up with regulations in the way of shaves, clothes, shined shoes and clean laundry he is apt to find that his monthly pay check is badly depleted if not entirely wiped out.

I was told by an officer that the soldiers frequently found themselves in debt on pay day beyond the amount of their wages.

The front door porter at the Moana hotel was an Irishman by the name of O'Neal, possibly a distant relative. He had served seven years in the regular army, part of the time in the World War, and three years in the islands. I have no doubt he was a good soldier, but he told me confidentially that rather than serve another term of enlistment in the regular army on the islands he would go out and jump into the ocean. His present great ambition is to save enough money to pay his way back to his native hearth.

When the regular army was reduced to 125,000, largely thru the efforts of our Congressman Anthony, the military authorities, that is, the regular officers, insisted that the very lowest regular army we could get along with in time of peace was 150,000. Well, notwithstanding the alluring pictures posted at recruiting stations showing the idyllic life of the soldier in the regular army, they have had great difficulty in filling the ranks, with the limit placed at 125,000. When I look at one of these attractive pictures and then come to know something of the truth about the life of the private soldier in the regular army in time of peace, I have the feeling that our Government is obtaining the services of these men under false pretenses, and if it were a private citizen instead of a great government, it would be subject to criminal prosecution.

I am quite aware that a stay of 18 days on the Hawaiian Islands affords an inadequate opportunity to study their resources or their peculiar political or social problems. While here can be produced every known tree or vegetable of the Torrid zone, and while the commerce of the islands from the production of the soil is already important and will steadily increase for a good many years to come, the greatest asset is the scenery and the climate. While there may be a greater variety of scenery in other parts of the world, it is hardly possible that there can be any place with more entrancing beauty, and certainly in no other place can be found a more equable and at the same time greater varieties of climate. In the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is located, winter and summer are the same. The shores of most of the islands are so protected by coral reefs that the waves of the ocean do not break with crashing, thunderous surge upon the shore, but lap it gently with warm murmuring waves. The average difference between the temperature of the water and of the air is only 1 degree, and the water is often warmer than the air. There is a temptation to linger for hours in this gentle, friendly surf. A bald-headed man who has not sense enough to cover his bald dome may suffer the consequences from the tropic sun afterward.

Sometimes the air along the shore, filled with moisture carried by the trade winds, becomes oppressive, but within half an hour by a beautiful winding road one can reach the coolness of the heights, and with a sense of restful comfort feast his eyes on a picture of marvelous beauty. During the time we were in the islands there was continued sunshine down in the main part of the city, but up on the hills every day there was rain, always gen-

tle, never a blustering storm. Then the winds blowing so softly across the green crests would carry the rain down in mists to the streets of the town, giving the curious effect of rain coming out of a clear sky. When this occurred, which was frequently, the most gorgeous rainbows would appear upon the hills; the great bow of promise, instead of standing up in the sky, seems to lie caressingly on the sides of the green mantled hills, giving, if possible, a more vivid coloring to the scarlet bloom of the Bougainvillea and vari-colored hibiscus. The cynic might say that the reason the rainbow lies down instead of standing up is because nothing stands up in that climate if it has a chance to lie down.

In a few years, I do not know how many, there will be regular air transportation from the mainland to the islands, and people can make the trip in comfort and safety in two days or less instead



of six and without the danger of seasickness. When that time comes these islands will become the playground of the Pacific. People with a reasonable amount of money can go there and enjoy themselves; the people with more money than sense will at that time seek other places just because the islands are accessible to people of moderate means. I would like to have stayed longer and made a more thorough study of the problems presented. I would have liked to visit three islands I did not see: Kauai, said to be one of the most fertile and most beautiful of all the islands; Maui, also a beautiful and fertile island, and Molokai, the island of the lepers. Perhaps the desire to visit this island is a mere morbid curiosity, but I would like to see just what is being done for these most unfortunate creatures. I have a feeling that a few months in the islands would amply satisfy me and that I

would begin to long for Kansas, but it may be that like the members of Xenophon's Ten Thousand, when they came to the land of the lotus eaters and ate of the fruit, they forgot the home land and were ready to live the rest of their lives in the land of forgetfulness, so the soft island climate might get into my blood and I might become content to live always within sight of the green mantled hills, lulled to slumber at night by the gentle lapping of the waves on the shore.

Ten Grounds for Divorce

Will you please explain the Kansas divorce laws? How long does it take to get a divorce? How soon can one marry after getting a divorce? M. S.

In Kansas there are 10 grounds for divorce. First, when either of the parties had a former husband or wife living at the time of the subsequent marriage; second, abandonment for one year; third, adultery; fourth, impotency; fifth, when the wife at the time of marriage was pregnant by another than her husband; sixth, extreme cruelty; seventh, fraudulent contract; eighth, habitual drunkenness; ninth, gross neglect of duty; tenth, conviction of a felony and imprisonment therefor subsequent to the marriage.

A divorce action is started by filing a petition setting up one or more of the grounds for divorce set out in the statute. Personal service on the defendant must be had whenever it can be, and in case the defendant is not in the state service may be had by publication. But if his whereabouts are known a copy of the advertisement of the plaintiff asking for a divorce must be sent to his place of residence.

After the divorce is granted neither party is permitted to remarry under the laws of Kansas for six months except where the parties to the divorce decide to remarry. They might by permission of the court remarry at any time. If either party in ordinary cases marries before the expiration of six months he or she may be prosecuted for bigamy. There are states where either party to the divorce is permitted to marry as soon as the decree is granted. Parties might go to such a state and obtain a divorce and might marry in that state, but if they return to Kansas and if the marriage was consummated within less than six months from time of divorce they might be prosecuted in Kansas for bigamy.

See the County Attorney

A, the husband, sent his wife and children to her mother's in September, 1925, he going to Kansas City to work, saying he would pay \$10 a week for their keep. He sent the money for seven weeks, and then stopped sending it. He never let his wife know where he was rooming until he got in jail. Now after almost a year he comes back to claim his wife and children, but he is trying to trace everything she has done while he was gone. He wants to know all her actions. Has he anything to say about her conduct while he was gone and not supporting them? How can she make him "come around" with that board money? E. M. B.

Of course, there is no way in which this husband can compel his wife to give a detailed account of her conduct during his absence. Having failed to support his wife and children and still failing to support them he might be arrested and prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary for failure to make any provision for his wife and children. You had better consult the county attorney.

Trust Promoters Being Watched

BIG business is crystallizing into bigger business the world over, particularly in the United States. Trusts, mergers, combinations, consolidations and super-trusts are going forward.

If you read your newspaper carefully, you will find news of this sort in it almost daily. Just now, all over the United States, there is a great linking together of power and light companies and of other utility concerns. And control concentrates while field of operation expands.

I have referred to one danger of such concentrations in a former article. When control of a great utility is remote from the place of operation the community service of the utility, like an absentee property owner, is likely to be less responsive to community progress and community needs.

Not less than 25 mergers of nationally known manufacturing concerns have been effected in the last few years thru buying their plants or physical assets, rather than their capital stock. This puts the transactions out of the reach of the Clayton Act or any other effective anti-trust legislation.

Unless it appears that the merger would result in restraint of trade, or unless the merger is brought about by acquisition of stock, resulting in elimination of competition between two companies, within the meaning of the Clayton Act, there is not now any legislation covering this situation. A. F. Myers, special assistant to the Attorney General recently informed a House Committee.

Just now the Government is opposing the taking over of corporations operating 16,000 chain stores by a recently-formed holding corporation called the National Food Products Corporation, on the ground it will create a monopoly in one or more lines of trade.

In many instances combinations are being effected lawfully. In other instances within the law, or by sharp practice. Sometimes the permission of state or of federal authority is asked and obtained.

Occasionally it is denied for cause, as in the case of the Nickel Plate merger and the baking trust.

The cause for disapproval may be that the rights of stockholders are infringed. There may be large issues of non-voting stock sold the public and small issues of voting stock kept by the promoters. Or profits from a large issue of so-called watered stock may have been the object of the promoters. Or the public interested may suffer in other ways.

The two prime movers in the Nickel Plate merger are estimated to have made about 80 million dollars out of the cash investment of half a million up to the time when the merger plan was submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission and disapproved.

The bread merger-promoters planned to combine three huge baking corporations, containing between them more than 200 million dollars in water, with smaller plants, and capitalize the whole for more than 1 billion dollars, enough for a load of fine melons. The United States Attorney General became interested and the promoters backed down.

Naturally the impelling motive behind all this organization of business, the grouping of many smaller businesses, or plants, into a holding company or larger corporate whole, is the desire for more profit. If the profit is to be gained by saving and economies thru large-scale operations and not merely thru stock-jobbing or promotion schemes, or in restraint of trade, or the breaking down of healthy competition, the motive is considered legitimate. But even here there must be some evidence that the public will to some extent share the benefits of the larger operations.

A resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Walsh directs the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into all corporations and important combinations, alleged during the last four years to have been organized and operated in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The commission also is to report what new form

of federal action is recommended to regulate and control such combinations effectively, including legislation to prevent the issue of securities not justified by the fair value of the property or earning power of the issuing corporation, to prevent speculative banking control, and to prevent excessive profits.

To protect the public interest—to prevent big business from over-topping the Government itself—we now have such federal supervision of corporations, trade and transportation as is vested in the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Department of Agriculture in its supervision of grain and livestock markets, the Clayton and Sherman Acts, and the Attorney General and Department of Justice.

This federal control of big business is increasing as the need for it grows. The man who would have it lessened or weakened does not speak with the welfare of the public at heart. In principle it stands for an economic square deal. The consumer must not be exploited, nor the producer oppressed. The benefits of large-scale operations must be shared with the public.

This last is big business's only excuse for being, and is proved by the benefits realized by the people thru a number of highly organized, highly and justly managed, enterprises; like Henry Ford's and others I might mention.

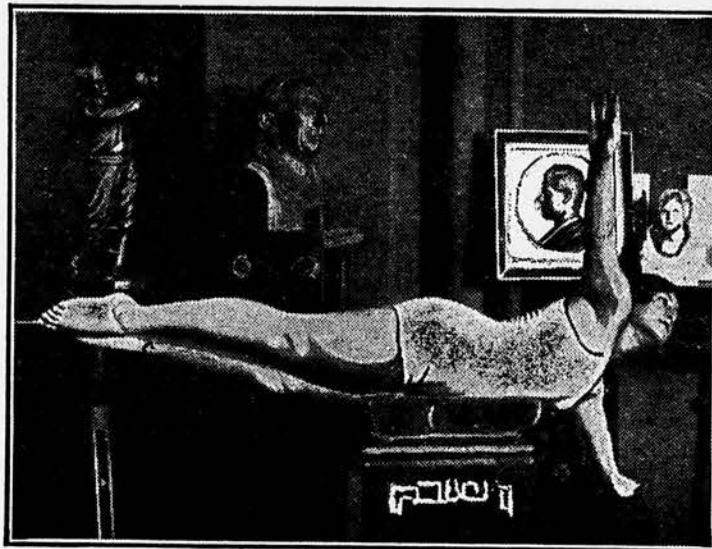
Until the great truth that only fair business is good business, is recognized for the unrelenting economic law that it is, Government oversight of large combinations of capital must be characterized by that same sort of eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

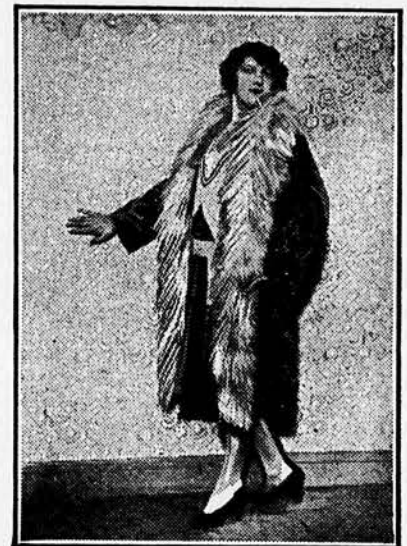
World Events in Pictures



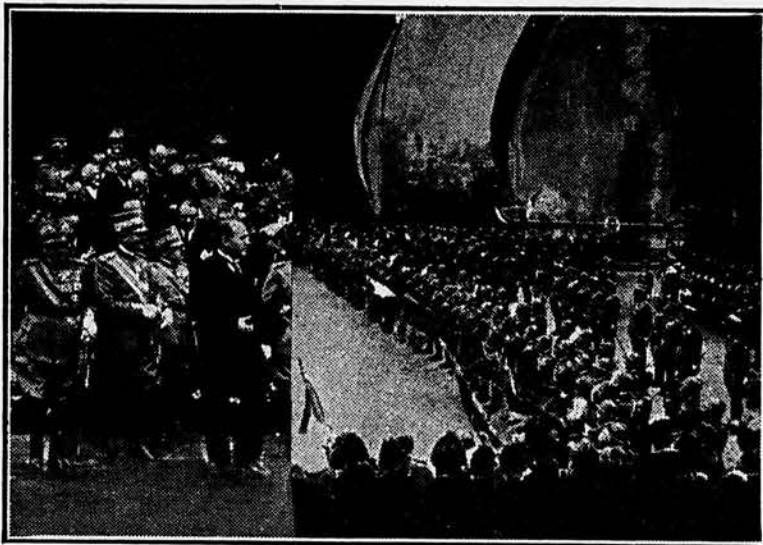
Picture Shows Gene Tunney, the Heavyweight Champion of the World, Posing for a Statue of Himself to be Done by the New Photo-Sculpture Process



Miss Helen Meany, the International Olympic Diving Champion, in a Rather Difficult Pose That Will be Reproduced in Bronze. If You Are Among Those Who Wish to Reduce, Perhaps Balancing on a Pedestal Similar to This Will Help Take off the Extra Pounds



An Attractive Design for Winter Wear. Gown is Pastel Blue with Velour Trimming. The Coat Also is Blue with a Wide Skunk Collar Reaching to the Hem



Premier Benito Mussolini Reviewing the Color Guards of the King's Regiment. At the Extreme Left is General Amando Diaz. Included in the Group Accompanying Mussolini Are High Dignitaries of the Army and Italian Government



Photo Shows Damage Caused to Dwellings of Roquebilliere, France, Which Was Partially Buried Under an Avalanche of Earth and Rocks. Twenty-Five Deaths Resulted and More Than a Dozen Buildings Were Entirely Covered. The Rising of the Vesuble River, Inundating the Area, Added to the Horror



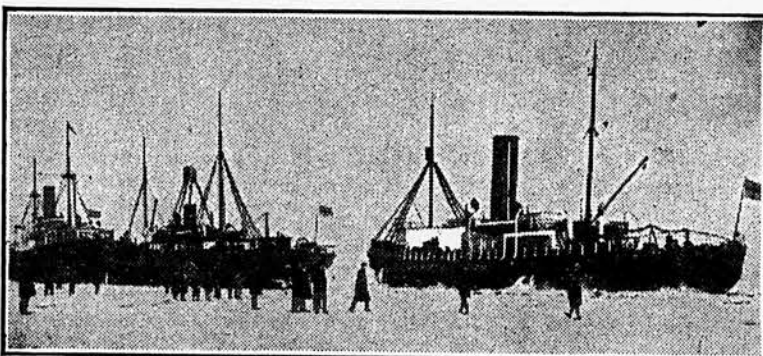
The Ever-Present Powder Puff. Here is Miss Gladys Sams of New Rochelle, N. Y., Powdering Her Face After a Disastrous Spill While Skiing. Society Has Turned Out in Full Force for the Winter Sports at Lake Placid



Count Ludwig Salm, Whose Marriage to Millicent Rogers, Daughter of Col. H. H. Rogers, Financier, Aroused the Latter's Ire, is Suing His Wife for Separation



Leaders of the American Legion, From Left, Chef de Chemin de Fer C. A. Mills, Mrs. A. W. Macauley, National President, American Legion Auxiliary, and Howard P. Savage, National Commander. They Met for First Time at Indianapolis Convention



The Steamer "Thor" Was Ice-Bound When a Cold Spell Froze the Baltic Sea. Passengers Were Placed in Lifeboats Which Were Dragged Ashore Near Helsingborg, Sweden. Photo Shows an Ice Breaker Ahead, Breaking the Way so the "Thor" Could Get Into Port



View in Tia Juana, the Mexican Town Made Famous by American Prohibition Laws. Note the Sign Over the Street, Announcing That Mexicali Beer May be Had for 15 Cents a Glass, American Money. Thousands of Visitors and Natives Pass Under This Sign to the Bars and Gaming Tables

Farming Progress in 1926

By W. E. Grimes

KANSAS agriculture has experienced widely varied degrees of prosperity during the last year. For a part of the state the year was one of prosperity. Southwestern Kansas had a record wheat crop. In Central and Eastern Kansas crops have been fairly good. North Central and Northwestern Kansas have experienced partial or complete crop failures, and as a consequence agricultural conditions are adverse.

Conditions thruout Kansas reflect in a large measure the crop yields. Good crop yields have made prosperous conditions, while crop failures have resulted in distress. These conditions have been modified or accentuated by the level of farm prices. The prices of grains, and for Kansas this means chiefly wheat, have been lower during 1926 than in 1925. The larger wheat crop was the chief reason for the decline in wheat prices. Hogs and cattle have, on the average, been higher in price in 1926 than in 1925, and higher than they have averaged during any year since 1920. Dairy and poultry product prices have remained at about the same levels that have prevailed in the last three or four years. In the aggregate, it is probable that the prices of farm products that are important to Kansas agriculture have averaged five to 10 points lower during 1926 than in 1925.

An Increase Since October

The prices of things that farmers buy declined from August, 1925, until in October of this year. This decline was paralleled by the decline in the prices of farm products. However, the prices of farm products declined somewhat more rapidly than the prices of non-agricultural products, so that the purchasing power of the farmer's products suffered, declining from 93 in August, 1925, to 81 in October of this year. Since the second week in October the all-commodity price level has risen slightly. This may indicate that somewhat higher general price levels are in prospect. In past years a downward trend in the general price level has rarely continued for more than 18 to 20 months, and oftentimes has not been of more than 12 or 14 months' duration. On this basis it probably is fair to assume that a slight upward tendency is in prospect.

The income of farmers thruout the United States increased slightly in the year ending July 1, 1926, as compared with the preceding year. In 1925-26 the average operator of a farm in the United States earned 3.5 per cent on his net capital investment after allowing him a wage. This compares with 3.2 per cent in the preceding year. These figures have been compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, and are published in the July, 1926, issue of the Monthly Supplement to Crops and Markets.

In some sections of Kansas, farmers' incomes were materially greater in 1926 than the average for the United States. This is true of Southwestern Kansas. In Central and Eastern Kansas, farmers' incomes probably have been as great, or perhaps greater, than the average of the United States. In North Central and Northwestern Kansas, crop failures have resulted in adverse conditions that would materially lower the average income of the farmers as compared with the average of the farmers of the United States.

In the Flint Hills region many of the cattlemen who purchased cattle last spring and carried them thru the grazing season found the year a disappointment. The trend of the market for heavy cattle was adverse to grass cattle.

General business conditions during the first 10 months of 1926 were exceptionally good. Production of industrial products has kept up in an outstanding way. Construction of new buildings, while somewhat less than in 1925, has continued at a high rate. The stock and bond market has been very active. The transactions in stocks and bonds frequently reflect the general trend of business. However, this year stock and bond prices and transactions in stocks and bonds have exceeded the most optimistic expectations on the basis of general business conditions.

The prices of farm products have trended lower during the year, losing much of the gain that was made during 1925. In contrast, the wages of factory workers have continued steadily upward since 1922. In 1922 the wages of factory workers were 107 per cent of the pre-war level. In August of 1926 they stood at 227 per cent of pre-war. This tendency for wages to rise has further accentuated the problem of the depression of farm prices. The labor forces present a united front to oppose any reduction in their wages. Oftentimes they are actively engaged

in a movement to increase their wages. Thoughtful students of business conditions are asking the question as to how long this can continue. Obviously, increases in wages of industrial workers should result in higher costs for non-agricultural commodities and further increase the disparity between agricultural and non-agricultural prices.

Our foreign trade has followed the same general trends that have been evident for a number of years. The value of our imports has increased more rapidly than the value of our exports since 1921. It is the result to be expected from the large loans made to foreign governments by the United States Government, and the loans, which probably



are equally as large, that are made on private account between citizens of this country and business enterprises of foreign countries. The foreign nations and the business enterprises of foreign nations are called on to make their interest payments every year. These interest payments, in the final analysis, must be made in goods and services. Many of them are made in services such as shipping and in services rendered tourists from the United States, but payments of interest in this form are insufficient, so that foreign nations must send greater imports of goods to the United States than the United States sends exports of goods to them.

The exports from the United States have been showing pronounced trends. Finished manufactures are steadily increasing in importance in our exports, while farm products and raw materials are constituting a relatively less important part of

these exports. The following paragraph is taken from Commerce Reports for November 15, 1926, page 402. Commerce Reports is a publication issued by the United States Department of Commerce. The statement follows:

"Finished manufactures, which amounted to 34.6 per cent of the total exports in 1913, 35.7 per cent in 1922, and 39.8 per cent in 1925, advanced to 44.8 per cent in 1926. In the course of these 13 years, there has been a decline in the relative importance of all other groups of exports—especially foodstuffs. As compared with the first three quarters of 1925, exports of finished manufactures increased 9 per cent in value in 1926, while declines were shown for all other groups of exports—14 per cent for manufactured foodstuffs, 13 per cent for crude materials, 9 per cent for crude foodstuffs, and 5 per cent for semi-manufactures."

The trend of our foreign trade indicates quite clearly that the United States is becoming more and more of an industrial nation so far as world trade is concerned. There are now many manufactured products of which the United States is the chief exporter. In addition to becoming an industrial nation, the United States also is a creditor nation. Before the World War we were a debtor nation, borrowing heavily from foreign countries. These changes in our relations to foreign nations and in our place in world affairs are bound to bring pronounced changes in the attitude of the American people. Much of the present dissatisfaction with the tariff may be a partial result of these shifting economic forces and the slowly changing trend of public opinion.

More Than 18 Million Bales

One of the outstanding agricultural problems of 1926 is the cotton situation. A record crop of 18,300,000 bales was produced this year. The crop is so large that it has very seriously demoralized cotton prices. Cotton for delivery in December was selling at 12½ cents a pound during the week of November 13 to 19. This compares with a price level of 20 cents or more that has prevailed since 1915—with the exception of a few months in 1921. High prices since the war have resulted in material expansion of the cotton acreage. In addition, the opening of new lands in Western Texas and Oklahoma and the adoption of improved production methods have resulted in lower production costs in the western edge of the cotton belt. The older cotton producing regions with their less fertile soils and higher production costs have been finding the competition of these western sections particularly severe. The high yields secured this year as a result of favorable conditions and the large acreage have accentuated the situation that has been developing for a number of years. The ultimate solution appears to be in either an expanded market for United States cotton, in a readjustment of the agriculture of the older regions so that cotton plays a less important part in their farming operations, or both of these things.

The expansion of the cotton acreage in Western Oklahoma and Texas has been at the expense of the range industry. At first thought, one might be inclined to assume that this would mean a reduction in the number of range cattle produced. However, definite figures are not available which would prove or disprove this statement, and

many competent observers of the situation are of the opinion that fully as many cattle are now being produced in the more diversified farming of these regions as formerly were produced under range conditions. This can be settled definitely only as the figures become available which will indicate what has actually taken place.

The wheat crop of 1926, both in Kansas and in the United States, was larger than in 1925. Within Kansas a crop of approximately 150 million bushels ranks among the largest crops the state has ever produced. This total yield was secured despite the fact that the crop was a partial or total failure in a number of the north central and northwestern counties. Kansas mills have had abundant supplies of high quality wheat available to them from nearby sources. In 1925 the local supplies of wheat were insufficient for local mill demand. As a consequence, the wheat grower enjoyed premiums in 1925 that have not existed in 1926. Millers purchased wheat in 1925 in many cases on the basis of Kansas City or some other market, plus transportation charges. This year these same millers have been in a position to buy on the basis of Kansas City, less transportation charges. In addition, the premium for high quality wheat has been small this year since there has been such an abundance of high quality wheat available.

Russia is exporting small quantities of wheat this year. During the three months ending with the last of October of this year, Russian exports of wheat thru the Bosphorus were slightly more than 8 million bushels. This is a small quantity when compared with pre-war Russian exports. The world

(Continued on Page 17)



A Living Monument to Poor Distribution

'Ras With the Corn Borer!

This Pest is the Gravest Menace Ever Aimed at the Wealth of the Middle West

BY TAGE U. H. ELLINGER

THE advance of the corn borer from the Canadian province of Ontario into Ohio, Michigan and Indiana constitutes the gravest menace ever aimed at the wealth of the Middle West. The endangered corn crop of this country is valued at about 2 billion dollars annually, more than half of which is credited to the Corn Belt proper. All but 15 per cent of this crop is fed to farm animals. Corn forms the basis for our livestock industry. The corn borer, therefore, threatens the grain farmer and livestock producer alike. It is an impending danger to every industry in the Mississippi Valley, the prosperity of which depends on its abundant corn crop.

The destructive faculties of the corn borer may best be studied in the Canadian counties of Essex and Kent across the river from Detroit. In this fertile agricultural region, corn up to a few years ago was the most profitable crop. In 1920, corn was grown on 127,000 acres, yielding 50 bushels an acre; in 1926 the acreage had been reduced 25 per cent, to 95,000 acres, with an average yield of probably not more than 10 bushels. In the worst affected sections one sees but a few scattered fields. Every one of these, moreover, appears as if it had been swept by a cyclone.

If one splits open the stalks with a knife, the cause of the trouble is readily seen. Dozens of inch-long caterpillars crawl in the tunnels they have made thruout the plant. They may be found from the cob to the underground part of the stalk. I made a count of the borers in seven stalks picked at random in one of the infested fields and found from 22 to 69, with an average of 45. That particular field contained 400,000 borers an acre.

For Silage Only

The farmers of Southern Ontario are abandoning the growing of corn and are raising small grains and sugar beets instead. Next year little corn will be planted except for silage purposes. As a result the sales value of farms in this region has suffered severely.

It took the corn borer six years to complete the destruction of the Canadian corn fields. In 1920 a slight infestation was reported, probably originating from a shipment of broomcorn from Southeastern Europe to a Canadian factory. Permitted to propagate freely, the borers multiplied and finally destroyed the corn industry.

In 1921 the insect crossed the international border and was found scattered in small numbers on the southern and western shores of Lake Erie. In this first infested area of Ohio and Michigan the borer is now doing severe damage, the losses mounting as high as 30 per cent of the normal crop. Furthermore, the infestation has spread in all directions, covering a large part of New York state, Pennsylvania as far south as Pittsburgh, a corner of West Virginia, the northern half of Ohio, the northeastern corner of Indiana, and Michigan, and is only 50 miles from Chicago.

In the greater part of this area, the infestation is still light. Many farmers have never seen the borer and fail to realize that the presence of a few insects in a township constitutes a menace of the first order. If these few are not exterminated they will become millions next year. One of the greatest difficulties of the corn borer problem is the failure of the farmers and the public in general to realize the danger in its first stages, when it may still be controlled.

Plenty of Warning Now

Despite the seriousness of the situation, we may hope that the American Corn Belt will not share the fate of Southern Ontario. This will happen if we fail to battle with the intruders, and permit them to destroy the chief source of agricultural wealth in the Middle West. The Canadians have the alibi that they did not understand the danger before it was beyond their control. Americans have had the warn-

ing and the object lesson supplied by the devastated fields of Ontario.

The corn borer is the larva or caterpillar of a moth. The moth measures slightly more than an inch between the tips of the wings, the female being a little larger and heavier bodied than the male. The color of the front wings is a yellowish brown with lighter bands, the hind wings are paler. The male is the darker of the two sexes. The moth flies in midsummer, notably in July. During its life as adult, lasting about a month, the insect does not eat. It rests quietly during the day and flies at dusk and during the night. The moths are able to fly as far as 20 miles, and with strong winds they may drift even farther. The infestation along the southern coast of Lake Erie undoubtedly is caused by moths that were carried across the lake by the wind. The flight of the adult insect is the principal factor in the rapid advance of the borer.

Attack All Parts

After mating, the female moths deposit their eggs in small groups, generally on the under side of the leaves of growing corn plants. Every moth deposits several hundred eggs, measuring 1-25 inch in diameter. After about a week the eggs hatch, producing tiny larvae that start feeding on the surface of the leaf.

Soon the young larvae bore their way thru the surface of the leaves and prey on the living tissues in all parts of the plant. In the course of about five weeks they grow into full sized borers or "worms," measuring almost an inch long. Their heads are dark, the body flesh-colored, with darker pigment, fine spots and lengthwise lines on the back.

The borers will attack all parts of the corn plant. The young larvae frequently tunnel within the tassel stalk, causing it to break; they enter the ears and damage the grain. When full grown, most of the borers are found in the stalks and in the center of the cobs. When present in numbers, the borers undermine the stalks to the extent that these break down, a typical sight in heavily infested fields. Even in the underground part of the stalks the worms find an abode. The infested plants are recognized by the presence

of small round holes in the wall of the stalk, bored by the worms.

The damage done by the borers is partly direct, in that they prey on the ears and destroy the grain. More important, however, is the general weakening of the plants caused by the tunneling of their vital parts. As a result, the ears become undernourished and develop poorly, if at all. The breaking of the tassels, the stalks and frequently the shanks of the ears, complete the destruction in heavily infested fields.

In the fall the borers go to rest in their tunnels within the cornstalks and spend the winter without taking nourishment. In June the following year they become active again and soon after form pupae, within which the transformation to moths takes place. After 19 days the change from caterpillar to moth is completed. The pupae burst and the moths emerge and reach the open thru the holes in the wall of the old stalks.

In the New England states there is another and older infested area in which the borers, altho belonging to the same species, have somewhat different life habits. Two generations are produced every year, and the borers prey on a number of other plants besides corn. Rhubarb, beets, celery, beans, dahlias, asters and other vegetables and garden flowers are attacked. The Western borers so far have done little damage to plants other than corn.

The corn borer was brought to this country in 1900 and 1910 with broomcorn shipments from Italy and Hungary. In 1916, the first specimens were collected in Massachusetts, and the following year their identity was determined. At that time severe damage to sweet corn was already being done around Boston. In 1919 another infested area was found in New York state in the vicinity of Schenectady.

The summer of 1926 was especially favorable for the flight of the corn borer moth. The wind direction, temperature and precipitation all favored the spreading of the borer into new areas. Two new states, Indiana and West Virginia, became partly infested in 1926.

Arrived in 1909

Not only has the borer spread into new areas, it also has greatly increased in number in the previously infested region. In Western New York, the borers doubled their number, and in the coast region of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania five times as many worms are preying on the corn fields as in 1925.

If we stand aloof and do nothing about it, the insect will proceed further next year and recur in larger num-

bers in the region where the attack has been light. The moths will fly into new regions and strong winds may carry them far into the corn belt. Another danger is impending if infested stalks be carried by the Ohio River and other streams to Kentucky and further into the South.

It is admitted that so far no method has been devised whereby the borer may be speedily and completely eradicated. Even judicious application of the most drastic practices will permit some of the insects to escape. If these are left alone to propagate, a new attack will soon develop. It is not a one-year job to eliminate the corn borer.

The situation, however, is by no means hopeless. The farmers of the infested region have it within their power to prevent a further increase in the number of borers and also to improve the situation considerably in certain sections. It is entirely feasible to destroy so many insects that the natural increase will be nullified and a gain be scored. If that result is attained, the fight is won.

Attempts to catch the flying moths and to kill the eggs and young larvae by spraying have not been successful. The grown borers, wintering in the old corn stalks, must be killed. It is necessary, therefore, that all corn stalks, cobs and other remnants be destroyed or so handled that there is little chance for the borers to survive.

Feeding the stalks to livestock as silage or shredded fodder kills practically every borer. At the same time the crop is utilized to best advantage from an economical standpoint. Dry corn stover, together with alfalfa or clover hay is a satisfactory ration for mature beef cows. It is as good as, or better than, hay as roughage for horses and sheep.

Plowing Must be Clean

Plowing down the stalks in most cases will be the most practical way of disposing of the stalks in a safe way. Experiments show that from 75 to 97 per cent of the borers are killed in that manner. To be effective the plowing must be clean, leaving no plant remnants on the surface. When buried in the ground, the borers will leave the stalks and bore their way to the surface, and search for a hiding place. They may crawl as far as 25 feet on the ground. If they find no corn remnants, weeds or any other shelter, they will perish. If the stalks are cut for feeding, a low cutting device attached to the binder will prove helpful. When the corn is cut by hand, the stubble should be plowed down or destroyed with a "stubble pulverizer."

Burning the stalks will kill the borers if the job is thoroughly done and followed by a plowing down of the remaining debris. The common practice of disking corn land before sowing small grains permits the borers to survive.

The control of the corn borer is a matter of vital importance to the entire community. The United States Department of Agriculture, therefore, recommends state regulations authorizing state officials to do the cleanup work, not completed before May, and to have the cost charged to the owner of the land. The department and the states also have established quarantine lines to prevent the transportation of infested corn into borer-free communities.

Research work is being carried on at federal and state institutions to find new methods of eradication. One promising line of attack is the study of parasitic insects preying on the borer. Several species have been imported from Europe and are being reared in large numbers and released in the infested region.

The final solution of the corn borer problem is still an open question. The infestation can be kept in check and be prevented from spreading by the systematic co-operation of the farmers in the infested area. Whether the borers shall be completely eliminated as a menace to American agriculture depends on whether somebody can suggest additional methods of attack that will finish the job.

Seven Turkeys \$40.11

William Johnson, a farmer living north of Hays sold seven turkeys recently for \$40.11. The average weight was 17 pounds, and they brought 35 cents a pound.



It Was the Night Before Christmas

Wish You Merry Christmas

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Our greetings to you today are like the glowing embers in your fire. They are warm and bright and cheerful. And their purpose is to help make your Christmas joyful. These greetings are wishes that you will have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. That you will find pleasure and contentment as you work out your tasks in 1927 is our sincere wish. May the experiences of years gone by aid you to achieve greater successes in the new year.

Success in club work this year has made many folks happy. Gertrude Hartzell has a good record in Capper Pig Club work, and here is what she says about it: "The market was up when I sold four of my pigs, but fell 10 cents the following day. Father sold some hogs at the same time. We certainly were fortunate to get our pigs on the market when we did. We received \$11.80 in Kansas City. My pigs brought \$113.28. I think club work is fine! Daddy will buy one of my gilts. I also am keeping a gilt for my own club work next year."

Bernice Gould, Norton county, bought a violin with money she earned in the Capper Poultry Club. Some other girls who want to buy a violin might try the way that Bernice earned her money. They will enjoy raising the chickens, too.

A flock of hens owned by Mrs. R. E. Halley, who is enrolled in the mothers' division of the Capper Poultry Club, made an excellent record in the 12 months ending November 1, 1926. In those 12 months her hens made an average profit of \$7.48 to the hen. This is after all feed costs and miscellaneous expenses were deducted. They averaged 210 eggs to the hen for the year.

"Club work not only trains the youngster in a business-like way but also teaches him the value of clean, wholesome work and entertainment," writes Mrs. J. A. Howell, who has been a Capper club member two years. "I have enjoyed my work in the Capper clubs and I certainly respect the boys and girls for the excellent work they do in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. The father and son and mother and daughter partnerships in club work are very much worth while. When mother and daughter and father and son are interested in making the same projects successful, they achieve much in their work. My daughter, Ruby, and I find that we can accomplish more by working together, and we enjoy the work more."

The contests for 1926 were closed December 15, and soon the judges will finish their work of considering the reports made by club members about their work. Prizes then will be awarded and the names of the prize winners listed in the Kansas Farmer. Early in 1927 enrollment will open for the new contests. Coupons will appear with the club stories, and they may be used by farm boys and girls who apply for work in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs.

Not Guilty? Yes, No?

The acquittal of Fall and Doheny of the crime of conspiracy in the leasing of oil reserves by the Government thru Fall as Secretary of the Interior to Doheny was not unexpected, notwithstanding that the court thruout the trial gave the Government the full benefit of Doheny's testimony admitting the passing of \$100,000 between the two at the time the leases were under consideration.

What probably greatly influenced the jury in rendering this verdict was the testimony of the amiable former Secretary of the Navy, Denby, assuming full responsibility for the strange and irregular course the leases took. They concerned oil lands under control of the Department of the Navy, but before they were leased, they were transferred to the Department of the Interior, Fall's department. The leases were then made and \$100,000 in currency was conveyed in a satchel by Doheny to Fall, a bribe, said the Government, and merely a loan from one old crony to another, said Fall and Doheny.

A criminal action and particularly an action for conspiracy and a civil action are two quite different things, and so the contradiction happens of acquittal by a jury of Fall and Doheny

of a charge of criminal conspiracy, while in a civil action two federal courts, one being a court of appeal, without a jury, have declared the leases void on substantially the evidence which the Washington jury holds to be insufficient to convict of crime.

It cannot be said in this case that the Washington court in its rulings leaned toward the defendants' side. If anything the rulings leaned the other way. The Government had every chance to win its case. But its case was evidently prejudiced by the attitude of Denby and of the naval "high command." High naval officers wanted the leases made, and Denby wanted them made. It still remains for the Supreme Court to determine finally whether the leases were vitiated by the actions which the Government made the basis of its criminal prosecution of Fall and Doheny.

A cynical philosopher once described "the meshes of the law" as fabricated "to catch the little fish and let the big fish thru," and the Fall-Doheny case is another added to many that demonstrate how much more difficult it is for the law to convict millionaires than ordinary defendants. Fall and Doheny go free by the verdict of a jury after a fair trial, but if entirely innocent of wrong-doing, as the verdict makes them, they cannot claim in carrying thru their friendly business negotiations, with regard to the \$100,000 "loan," to have acted in a manner to "avoid the very appearance of evil."

A lesson of this case, tho it ended in acquittal, remains, and that is that innocent men should be intelligent enough, or if they are men of high intelligence as these men are, they should have respect enough for public decencies, not to mix their little friendly financial deals with the public business so that the two concur so closely as to arouse the suspicion of the Government as to their criminal intent. It is not enough to avoid banks and deliver the money in currency, or to deliver it at night and in a satchel, in the hope of escaping notice, or to lie about it as Fall lied in saying he received the \$100,000 from another "friend." The better course is to have no private deals of such a character pending along with important public negotiations with the same parties. The penitentiary may be avoided, but only after a strenuous battle.

About Generalizations

America is the greatest democracy in the world and the most successful nation in the world, yet has never been subject to so much traducing as now, when it is the outstanding success among governments and peoples. This country was abused a good deal in other countries before it became such an amazing success, but now it is most criticised at home, on the ground that democracy is a good deal of a failure. One of America's chronic critics is H. L. Mencken, who has now written what is announced as "his most important book," Notes on Democracy, in which this generalization is laid down:

"The essential objection to feudalism was that it imposed degrading acts and attitudes upon the vassal; the essential objection to democracy is that, with few exceptions, it imposes degrading acts and attitudes upon the men responsible for the welfare and dignity of the state."

The above seems a good example of the trickery of generalizations. There is nothing more tempting than generalizing, or more misleading and treacherous. At a time when it is so much indulged in, a good rule is to suspect all generalizations. Is it true that "the essential objection to feudalism" was that it imposed degrading acts on the vassal? A better generalization might be that the essential objection to feudalism, if there ever was any, was that it had served its time and was ready to give place to something else. But if the essential objection to democracy is that it imposes degrading acts and attitudes upon responsible officials, then what is the essential objection to monarchism, or absolutism or an aristocracy?

Hogs Weighed 219 Pounds

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in November was 219 pounds, as compared to 225 pounds in the month of November, 1925.

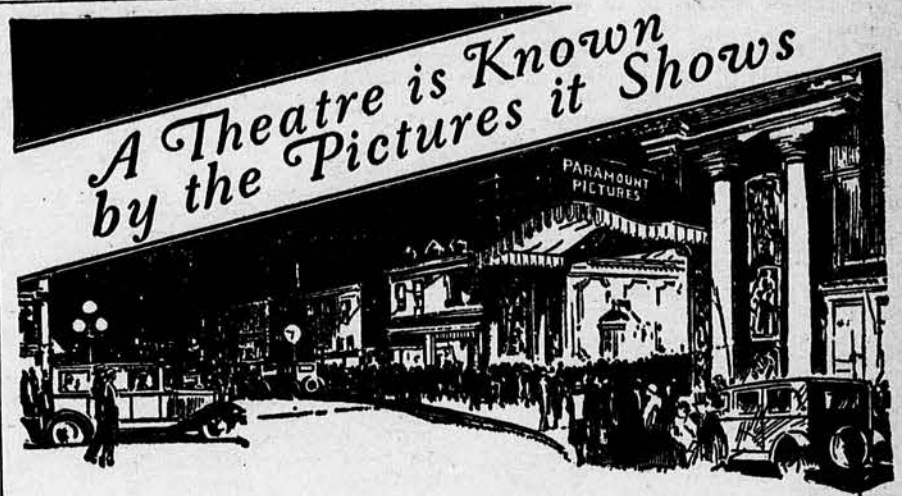
Not an Item of Expense

The starting point in business farming is crop rotation, or the establishment of systematic cropping systems to maintain soil productivity. The three farm practices which contribute most effectually to the production of such major crops as wheat, corn and oats, are cultivation, crop rotation and the use of fertilizers, both manure and commercial materials. These three operations rank almost equally in importance, but the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture points out that while the cultivation of the soil and the use of fertilizers are more or less expensive, rotation of crops does not appear as an item of expense in any farm cost-accounting system.

It is true that a farmer may spend time or energy in planning a rotation,

that is, in determining a sequence of crops which will enable each crop to derive the maximum benefit from preceding crops and give the greatest benefit to subsequent crops, and in getting the rotation established on his farm. This, however, is counted as an expression of his managerial ability, for which he receives reward in the form of managerial income, if thru good management he succeeds in realizing net profits. Thus, in rotation of crops, a farmer has at his command, without any monetary cost to him, a means whereby he can materially increase the output of his land and reduce crop-production costs.

Zinoviev and Trotsky have been forced to eat their slogans, reports Moscow, a cruel and unusual penalty which should cause ad men everywhere to tremble.



The Best Theatres Everywhere Show Paramount Pictures

In every large city in the United States the best theatres show Paramount Pictures regularly—many of them nothing else. The same thing is true in every small town where there's a live theatre and a manager who is alert to what his people want.

There may have been a time when motion pictures were so new that the mere announcement of a picture, regardless of who made it, was enough to bring out a crowd. Those days are gone forever.

Farm people today are moving picture wise and the crowds go where the best pictures are, as every live theatre manager knows. You can't keep people away from such Paramount Pictures as Harold Lloyd in "For Heaven's Sake," "The Vanishing American," "The Blind Goddess," "The Palm Beach Girl," "Born to the West," and many others.

Ask the theatre you patronize to let you know when they show Paramount Pictures, or call up before you go. If they don't show them, it's easy enough to find one that does, and it's certainly worth it because Paramount guarantees a good time.

You will enjoy these Paramount Pictures

Diplomacy	Volcano	Mantrap
Sea Horses	Padlocked	Fine Manners
The Runaway	Wet Paint	Forlorn River
The New Klondike	Desert Gold	Hold that Lion
Let's Get Married	That's My Baby	Behind the Front
A Social Celebrity	Good and Naughty	Fascinating Youth

Paramount Pictures



"If It's a Paramount Picture It's the Best Show in Town"

The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

By Edison Marshall

HE crept up the scarred faces of cliffs; he worked his way around crags and pinnacles; he climbed broken ledges, mounting from one lofty landing to another until the snow began to streak down to meet him. Once an eagle, nesting on a narrow ledge, flushed up with a shriek and thumping of wings, and once he stopped and pressed flat against the rock to hear an old she-bear, with cubs, grunting and rolling stones in the darkness above him. More than one wild thing wondered at this little yellow star that climbed steadily toward their lofty retreats. Sometimes the lantern cast pale beams into black caves; sometimes it played on strange forms, the cubist sculpture of the land's witless gods, in granite and lava; sometimes it lit gaping crevices; and occasionally instead of austerity, harshness, and desolation, it revealed vistas of actual beauty—running water, snow-filled ravines, mossy chambers, a mural painting of many-hued strata. Here were battlements, abutments, and ramparts, as tho the gods were at war.

In a half hour's steady climb Breed got into the snow, and now he could make better speed. The drifts which could not cling to the steep just passed, here indicated an easier grade, and their whiteness helped him to see his way. Soon it became too deep for easy progress, and he slipped on his snowshoes.

This high pass, bitter-cold and wind-swept, was nothing to him. He scarcely gave it a thought, but trotted among its little hills like one of the wild people of the snow. Only the stairways, leading up and down, he hated and feared; one was past, the other—less formidable in itself but actually more hazardous because his course ran down instead of up—awaited him just beyond. . . . Not once, in the short run over the plateau, did he see a living figure or an imprint where a living thing had passed. Only the tracks of the wind were here, and except for the wind's spirit, never resting, Breed Bert journeyed alone. On the wan drifts and in the faint light Breed looked like a spirit, too—not a man who could breathe and speak, but merely a lonely, voiceless phantom, symbol of the land.

Presently the snow was less in depth, and he removed his snowshoes. Soon afterward he crossed the brow of the cliffs of Otter Creek, and began to work down into the gorge below.

There had been few harder tests in his life.

How Breed Bert made his way down this unbending cliff with darkness over him and only a deeper darkness below—how he wriggled over the brink of ledges where the she-bear would hesitate to lead her cubs; how he dropped from crag to crag, sliding where he could not cling, crawling where he could not walk, springing from one slippery landing to another when rock-faces, bare and unseamed, forbade any other means of progress—clear to a narrow shelf that hung but twenty feet above the easier grade near the bottom of the mountain, became in time a legend among the Pavlof people, a tale to tell when the old men gathered and the young braves boasted of their feats. How he did it, Breed himself did not know. He only knew that he stood at last on the lowest table of the mountain looking down at what seemed an impassable barrier.

Along the Lc lge

Holding his lantern out he could see he was within twenty feet of the bottom of the cliff. Beyond that point the mountainside was steep, strewn with great boulders, yet permitting easy descent. From thence on he could walk upright, following the grade down to the bank of the stream and to Maria's barabara. Safety was near, and yet treacherously far. The twenty feet between, the upright side of the ledge or table of rock on which he stood, was a vertical wall of smooth, gray stone.

It was such a drop as no man can make without serious injury. He would strike the mountainside below with shattering force, and his momentum, impossible to check, would hurl him down the rocky slope to the bottom of the gorge. He sought in vain for any cracks in the rock that would give his fingers hold. The large block of strata appeared to extend a great distance on either side, and as far as he could tell the gap between its edge and the rock-strewn slope below was everywhere else even more formidable than at this point.

He moved a short distance along the ledge; and presently he was given his one chance. The gnomes who live in the grottoes of the cliffs must have laughed as they presented it. Such a fitting finish it was to his great achievement; such a grim joke to play on one who had so ventured and come thru! Halfway down on the abrupt wall there was a small break in the strata, and here the process of erosion had made a minute foothold. Here the rock was crushed and broken, and in the crack that had been formed grew a stunted alder bush.

It was only a branch. Except for the dauntless will to live which pervades the least of living things, it could not have hung on at all. Breed blessed the Spirit Who has let the earth bring forth grass, the herb-yielding seed; yet he feared the trial before him as he had feared few things in his life. This little branch must break the force of his fall. Catching it, he could drop down to safety.

Could he seize it as he fell? Would his hand go true? The fewer questions asked, the cooler his nerve for the test. For almost a minute he directed the light down, fixing in his mind's eye the exact position of the little shrub and the contour of the rock on which it grew. Groping, he found a firm hold for his fingers at the edge of the ledge above the bush. Slowly he let himself down.

He used both hands at first. Gripping hard the edge of the ledge with his right hand, he now lowered the left holding the lantern, and looking down, once more scrutinized the shrub beneath him. His last act of preparation was to drop the lantern.

Instantly the dark pressed in about him. Into it he dropped.

Breed did not miss. It was not in him to miss, this night of nights. He grasped with both hands, and both of them clutched the tough stalk of the shrub. As he fetched up, his muscles flexed to endure the shock, and they did endure it, and the puny, stunted shrub endured it too. It was a partner of his tonight. Unseen, unblest, a homely vessel of being in the midst of the desolation, it had played its part; it was its great brother's keeper. The stalk held, and the roots clung fast to the rock. The cliff that hated it and him could not break its hold.

Breed lowered himself as far as he could, then dropped on down to the base of the rock. He landed on his feet, and with considerable effort saved himself from pitching down the steep grade. The going was easy from now on. In the darkness he made his way to the foot of the mountain, and up the creek to the little, grass-grown mound that had for him such poignant memory.

There was no light under the door, no sound of voices from within. Old Maria was asleep, and Paul had not yet come.

"I Want to Come In"

For the second time tonight Breed knocked at the door of an unlit turf-house, and for the second time a voice called thru to know his mission. The words spoken now were Aleut, but except for a querulous note of age the tones behind them were not greatly different from those heard on the previous occasion. Their only quality, remotely resembling life, was a dull whine running thru them. The soul that might have vitalized them was dead.

"It's Bert," the visitor answered in the vernacular. "Sindy, I want to come in."

He heard her get up, light a seal-oil lamp, and come straightway to the door. No preparation was needed to greet her boy. Between the soiled bedrobes, she slept in the same clothes she wore all day except for her shawl, moccasins, and her cold-weather parka. The light revealed the amazing scroll on her leathery face; the gray hair, unkempt about her shoulders.

This was Veda in forty years. Sindy—or Maria as she was known—had also been active once, not greatly fat, sleek and smooth-skinned. She had possessed a certain animal attraction for not-too-fastidious white men. None of these things was true now. Breed never liked to think about her, and now he deplored to look at her; no possible sentiment between mother and son could beautify her in his eyes. She had gone to bed drunk with her home-made vodka, and tho she had slept off most of the effects, she was still unsteady, her eyes unwholesome, her mouth loose and shapeless.

"Mother" has always been a word to conjure with. It strikes to the root of the spirit. To Breed, seeing her, it was a travesty.

He looked at her unmoved; and the look she returned was poignant only with hate. The lingering sentiment that a spectator might have expected, the echo of the fierce, animal love she had once known, was not only wholly absent: an emotion even more terrible than love sometimes is, one that is spared the beasts but is all too well-known to beast-like people, dwelt in its place. Maria shared the sentiments of the rest of her tribe. Among other things he was cursed with, Breed be-

lieved firmly he lived under a more awful curse than that which a ruined king has in a strange tale hurled upon Goneril—mother-hate.

"What do you want?" the woman asked in her own tongue. "Why have you come here?"

"I want the truth—at last," Breed answered. His voice was deep and full, and tho not loud it boomed in the close, wretched room. "Sindy, I came to get it."

"I don't know what you mean—" The woman spread palsied hands.

His remorseless voice cut into her complaint. "Only the truth, Sindy, from now on. I know about the things that Sleepy Owl took from the white man and gave to you. They are hidden in this house. Sindy, you know me?"

"I know you." The woman's lip drew back, but not in scorn.

"Then you know I will have what I came for. Will you give it to me now, or shall I rip apart this house and sift its dirt thru my fingers until I find it?"

The vernacular of the Aleut lends itself to picturesque and extravagant expression, yet Sindy was not deceived. He would do nothing less than what he threatened, and perhaps he would leave her to the storm. . . . One spark in her gross frame glowed still. Now she thrust forward her evil, wrinkled face, and for a space looked him full in the eyes. Foul, hideous, and debauched, yet the depths of her cold hate could for the instant almost be mistaken for dignity.

"I give it to you now," she told him at last, and the whine was almost gone from her voice. "There was a time that I cared, but it is past. There was a time when I wanted to keep you away from your own mother. It was past long ago."

"You Know Why"

For the first time Breed seemed to break under the ordeal. He reached as if to touch the woman, but this was not vouchsafed him even in this instant of the greatest travail he had ever known. There was no help for him here, no remorse—only the barrier of race built high by hate and malice.

He looked at her, and he thought she symbolized Fate. Fate could do just this thing: play with a man's life as the wind plays with a cobweb. The wind of Hopeless Land cared no less for the flimsy thread it wafted than did Fate for the silver cord of a human life. She looked like Fate, too, perhaps less like the Jester than those images in which a wiser, older people picture the power over their lives, the idols that sit calmly in Oriental temples. She, too, was calm, ruthless, inscrutable. Her face was a mask like theirs. In his life he had known awe of many things—of mountains, wide snowfields, hard storms, and tempestuous seas, and sometimes of what dwelt in his own heart—but never such awe as he knew now of this half-human thing before him. He had not been his own master, after all. Here was his master, the pilot of his life. This woman's emotions—first, love and at last, hate—had made a plaything of his destiny. She, an interloper, had not only shaped his course, but for all he might do, for all the struggle he might make, she and the things she had brought about might still remain the greatest factors in his life.

Not only Paul's fate hung in the balance tonight, but his own! The truth had sunk home to him now; Veda had set him on the right track and now he had put two and two together. Details he did not know—very likely they would be found among the documentary proofs in Sindy's charge—but the main situation, the crux of his life and of Paul's, could no longer be questioned. He had taken long enough to learn. Even the young squaws knew what was hidden from him.

"Sindy—for that is your name—why didn't you tell me long ago?" he asked, as near pleading as she had ever heard him since his childhood. "When you quit caring, why didn't you care enough for the boy you had once loved to let him know the truth? Didn't you care

There Was a Fine Spirit of Harmony

A FINE spirit of harmony prevailed at the eighth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation recently in Chicago. It is evident that Sam H. Thompson, the president, has the loyal backing of the membership in the aggressive fight he is making for equality for agriculture. Perhaps the feature of the meeting was the address of Frank O. Lowden, who traced the recent business trends in the United States which have placed agriculture in a position of economic inferiority as compared to industrial life. He showed that the surplus production from the farms of America is causing undue influences on price levels, and expressed a belief that a major change must be made in our marketing organization before the farm income would be satisfactory.

The organization adopted 28 resolutions which indicated a fighting championship of the best interests of the rural population. This included a demand for a Government export corporation and for more co-operative marketing. The organization favors "the equitable revision of the entire freight rate structure of the country in accordance with the provisions of the Hoch-Smith resolution." It suggested that the farm loan system should maintain a more sympathetic attitude toward agriculture, and requested the president of the federation to appoint a committee to investigate the whole matter. The organization believes that local taxation methods frequently operate to the disadvantage of farmers, and a state tax program was suggested for the consideration of the members. And it declared against further delay in the problem of Muscle Shoals; the federation believes the plant should be privately operated, and placed in condition so it can produce a maximum of nitrates in war times and of fertilizer in days of peace.

that much for the memory of my lips on your breast? . . . Why couldn't you let me go among my own people?"

"You know why," she muttered. "Yes, I know why—because of hate. You hated me for what I was—because I could not be one with you—because even tho I drank of your milk and grew up in your house I was still white—white all the way thru. They all hate me—all the tribe, you with the rest—because I rose from among them instead of staying down with them. They hate me for my power over them. They center on me their hatred for their own brown skins—because they are brown, and I am white."

"A Sweeping Revenge"

"Yours was a sweeping revenge, Sindy. If I wouldn't be a native, at least you would keep me from being a white man. If I wouldn't stay on the level with you, at least you would hide from me the knowledge that would have let me go among my own people. I suppose the old men and women of the village have known the truth from the first."

She nodded, wholly unmoved by his fervor and eager now to go back to her bed. "A few of them," she told him.

A grim travesty of a smile touched his lips. The "flood of his bitter thoughts was for a moment checked as he pondered on a startling Indian trait, the gift of silence. Not one of the older Indians had ever hinted of Sindy's secret. Only a young squaw's love for a half-breed stranger had at last spilled the truth. She had not cared for Breed, nor was she interested in his part in the affair; she had simply been afraid of losing Paul. She had sent Breed here solely to prevent the destruction of evidence that might hold Paul in her arms.

The man rallied his scattered faculties. "I certainly must congratulate you all," he told her dully. "You cooked my goose—first with your love, Sindy, and then with your hate. You must have loved me when you sent Mrs. Fieldmaster's detectives off the trail. You couldn't have begun hating me until after that—until I began to be a man—a white man, not a native. You've all kept your secret mighty well. I've guessed the truth at last—but I'm afraid I guessed it too late to do me any good."

"Sindy, you can go to bed now—have a pleasant sleep—but tell me first where the things are that Sleepy Owl gave you—the evidence he stole from my mother's detectives. I'll look them over while I'm here."

The squaw hobbled to one corner of the cabin, then dug with a piece of alder-wood into the dirt floor. Soon she brought forth a tin can, one which had once contained some food product. This she put in Breed's hand.

"The stranger had many more things," she told him. "Pictures and papers. This was all Sleepy Owl was able to get." Her tone dropped to a senseless muttering as she turned away.

In the can was a single envelope of hard, strong paper, and this in turn held several close-written sheets. He had been at sea, and one glance told him that these were clippings from the log of a ship, doubtless obtained by Mrs. Fieldmaster as a matter of record and taken into the North country by one of her agents, of course for the purpose of establishing a parent's claim. The entries were isolated ones of the months of October and November, 1896, and had been cut out from

the original sheets to make a complete story.

THE LOG OF THE FLOYD J. COOK.

We sailed from Unga, on the Shumagins, at 6 p. m., bound for Seattle via Dutch Harbor. (So a valuable skipper had written.) At 11:10 a. m. in a dense fog, we struck an uncharted reef, approximately Latitude 54 degrees and 50 minutes North, Longitude 163 degrees East, south by east of Muscovia Bay.

After Chief Engineer McLane reported, all hands were ordered to the boats. In the meantime our passengers, mostly gold-seekers bound home from Skagway, had rushed from the dining saloon where they had been at table when the ship struck. Some were hurt in the jam in the after companionway, and several women fainted.

I regret that there was considerable confusion taking to the boats. A great many men essayed to lower boats without help from the crew, and our only known loss of life occurred during one of these attempts, boat No. 4 tipping over when it struck the water. Fortunately we had a fairly smooth sea or others would have perished. In the confusion the following five persons were drowned:

Mrs. A. Martin, Astoria, Oregon.
Olga Dimich, native woman from Unga.
Jim, Four-year-old son of Olga.
P. Larsen, Residence unknown.
Florence Jenkins, Seattle, aged 13.

As soon as it developed we would remain afloat, some of the people who were in life-boats asked to be taken aboard, but several boats had drifted into Muscovia Bay. . . . Undoubtedly the squaw Sindy and Mrs. Fieldmaster's baby were in one of these boats, altho in the excitement no one took the trouble to trace her movements carefully.

In all disasters there usually is a freak accident, and this was ours. As far as we can figure out, Sindy, a squaw we had picked up at Kadiak, bound for Unalaska to meet a white man named Oleson whom she claimed as her husband, was in the dining-room when we struck, seated with other natives at the table we had reserved for them. She forced her way thru the jam in the companionway, left the box which served as her baby's cradle. It appears that when she arrived on the scene she found the cradle tipped over and the baby gone.

What happened immediately afterward we can only guess. She, of course, supposed that her baby was lost, washed overboard in the seas which were at that moment rolling over the after deck, the bow of the ship being elevated on the reef. Being a squaw she made up for the loss in the only way she knew. Sindy had to have a baby, her own preferably, if not somebody else's. In judging her the women must remember she is not a white woman, but a native. Rushing forward, she must have caught sight of Mrs. Fieldmaster's baby, sleeping in its cradle in its mother's stateroom. The door of the room was open, and her instinctive act was to snatch up the infant, wrap her own infant's blanket around it, and rush for the nearest life-boat.

We now seem to have the whole matter fairly well straightened out, and have figured, from various clues, about what happened. She got away on one of the first boats which subsequently drifted into Muscovia Bay and landed on the beach, and immediately she vanished into the interior with her stolen baby. No doubt she will be easy to trace. We have tried to assure Mrs. Fieldmaster that the return of her child is only a matter of days and weeks, but naturally she fears the worst.

It has been the wonder of us all how well she has stood up under her great distress. She has not only held back from nervous collapse, which many of the women feared, but has mothered Sindy's native child, who showed up, safe and sound, after the confusion had begun to die down. It appears that Second Officer Kris Johansen saw that the infant's cradle had been rolled over by the wash on the after deck, and that the baby itself would be lost in another moment. He picked it up and put it in the hands of the first woman he came to.

It appears that Mrs. Fieldmaster was injured in the jam in the companionway and was not able to reach her stateroom for a half hour after the accident. At first she was hopeful that some one had taken her baby in view of rescuing it, but further investigation has established the real truth. The poor deserted wife of Sindy's owes its life to Mrs. Fieldmaster. She seemed to feel responsible for it, which is a strange thing. She was the only woman on board able to nurse the child, and she put it to her own breast. It seems to be a pretty fine specimen of native child, obviously a half-breed and so light it could almost be mistaken for a white child.

Mrs. Fieldmaster left us at Dutch Harbor, where she joined her ailing husband. She took Paul (so she calls the native child) off with her, with the idea of returning him to Sindy as soon as her own baby is recovered. This may take longer than we hoped for at first. Sindy seems to have covered up her tracks very well, from all we can learn, fearful that her fosterchild will be taken from her. The search will be further delayed, I fear, because of temporary lack of financial means on the part of the child's parents and by Mr. Fieldmaster's condition. Doubtless it will be successful in due time. The truth is bound to prevail in the end. . . .

The author of the Log of the Floyd J. Cook had been quite correct. The search was successful in due time. The truth had prevailed in the end.

Most of the few little questions lingering in Bert's mind almost answered themselves. Paul's true name, of course, remained unknown: who his white father was, was not cleared up in the document; and it mattered little.

Years Were Long

The wreck on the wave-swept rock south by east of Muscovia Bay had cast away two human lives, the white man among the natives, the Aleut among the whites. And surely, the intervening years were too many and long ever to bring them home again.

Bert folded up the sheets, put them back in their envelope, and placed them in an inner pocket. His manner was now indifferent, almost casual. The fires of his passion were burning low: only embers were left in his heart, and only a spark of the gleam that had lit

his eyes. He was not bewildered now—only deeply tired, humbled, and wistful as he had never been. His mind refused to shape any kind of course for him. He was a strong ship without a rudder. For once in his life he did not know which way to turn.

He walked to the door of the turf-house and opened it to the dawn. There had been a violent weather-change since the preceding day. The inshore wind had brought a snow storm, a counter-attack by the retreating winter loath to yield the land. This was not an uncommon occurrence in the Peninsula country in May, and often the parting shot was not fired until middle-June; but today Bert regarded it with a grim fatalism, as if it were a supernatural accompaniment of his

own mood. The fierce wind tried to cram itself into the narrow confines of the gorge; and the moderate snow it brought whirled in violent, futile circles and never rested on the ground. The flakes themselves were fine and dry as ground glass.

It might have been a typical spring storm except for the intense cold. The latter was unusual—the sharp darts hurled into his face told Bert of a close-to-zero temperature—but otherwise this was a common manifestation of the violent, hateful spirit that is the special god of Hopeless Land. As Breed stepped out, it pounced upon him in fury.

It was nothing to him. It shrieked about his head in vain. He was glad (Continued on Page 16)

Good old Reliable!



RANGE—When you shoot a Winchester Shell, you can be sure it won't fall short. It will go the distance you bought it to go—and finish strong!

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A Drink Out of the Wrong Bottle

What's Doing on Our Farm

By Dora L. Thompson

WE LEARNED two new uses for old inner tubes this week. One was especially suggestive of winter preparations. A strip of inner tube tacked on the bottom of a door that does not fit closely to the threshold makes an excellent weather strip. Similarly, a piece around windows in sheds, chicken houses and the like may save drafts and prevent chickens from having colds. It takes but a minute to apply this.

SOME of our hills are too steep for a Ford unless the tank is fairly well filled with gasoline. To make the most of a small amount of gas, one may use air pressure. Here again, the old discarded inner tube plays an important part. The valve stem may be set in the cap of the gasoline tank and the tire pump used to force air into the tank. This pumping appeals to me far more than the idea of backing down a steep hill.

IF I were manufacturing radio cabinets, I should make them a combination of desk and cabinet. The regular "fan" needs a place for the log book, note book, pencil and cards or stationery to use in writing to the artists or advertisers. One listener has a note book with pencil tied to it. When recipes or hints are given that she wishes to keep she writes them in her 10 cent note book. A recipe is more easily read if each ingredient is placed on a separate line.

A "RADIO FAN" gave me the following recipe she had heard, remarking that it was "good farm candy." It is called Nut Bar Candy: 3 cups sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon butter, 1 cup white corn sirup, 2 teaspoons soda dissolved in a little of the milk. Boil about 10 minutes. Then beat until cold. Before turning out add vanilla and a cup or cup and a half of nut meats. Pour into buttered pans and cut into bars.

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.

To Make Darning Easy

TO MAKE stocking darning easy, keep on hand a cheap grade of net. Cut a piece large enough to cover the hole to be darned. Baste the net on, being careful not to pucker. Darn with the basket weave in the usual way. You will use less darning cotton and your work will be smooth and neat. Darning will be a pleasure rather than a burden and you can work twice as fast.

El Paso Co., Colorado. Dorothy M. Achord.

A Moving Help

STRAW or excelsior that has been slightly dampened is best for packing glass or china. The moisture causes both of these filling materials to swell, thus wedging the packing in between the articles much tighter than it can be done by hand.

Rice County. Marie Dueser.

Little Folks' Holiday Party

By Loie E. Brandom

ONE of the most enjoyable times for a party is during the excitement of the Christmas holiday. In fact the party spirit at that time can hardly be denied and children as well as older folk should have their share of the joy of hospitality.

As most homes at this season are already decorated with the Christmas colors and all the pretty green wreaths and garlands suggestive of the holiday spirit, the planning of the party is much more simple.

Red and white crepe paper Santa Claus hats with tiny bells instead of tassels, may be easily made and each little guest should receive one as soon as coats and hats are removed.

Following this, Christmas Bells would be a good game to play. A cluster of tiny bells, attached to ribbon streamers, is suspended from an arch or double doorway, away from windows and mirrors. The guests are blindfolded one at a time, handed a light wand, and starting from the farthest side of the room from the bells they must see if they can ring the Christmas chimes in half a minute. Those who are fortunate enough to succeed must then contest against each other until all are eliminated except one, who is declared Official Ringer of the Chimes and crowned with a silver crown.

Christmas Gifts—All the players are seated except eight who stand in a line in front of the others. Each one in the line is then given the name of some gift such as doll, sled, desk or skates. After each one of the "gifts" has told the other players what he or she represents, the players hide their



eyes with their hands and the "gifts" change places in the line. The leader of the game then calls on each player separately to name the gifts as they are now arranged. The leader does not tell them whether they are right or wrong in their guesses but she checks their answers with her list and the ones who name them correctly can be the "gifts" the next time.

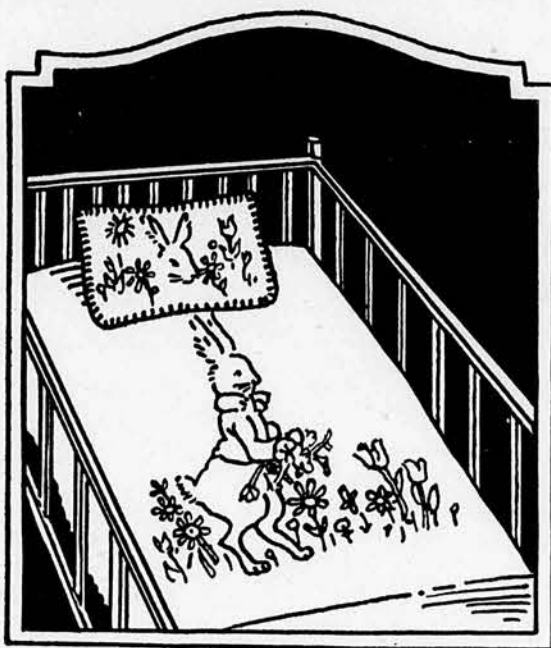
Star Fishing will prove a favorite form of entertainment for the young guests. From cardboard of different colors cut 2-inch stars. Thru the centers of these stars push common pins, bending the pins into hooks after they are in the stars. Place a pile of these stars in the center of a large table and provide the players with short fishing poles to which are attached lines with bent pins for hooks. At a given signal the fishing begins, the players keeping the stars they are able to hook on their lines. One golden star, larger than the rest and called the "Star of Bethlehem," counts the most of all, the others counting points according to their color. Thus the "Star of Bethlehem" may count 20, the red stars 15 each, blue 10, yellow 7,

Oh God, I ask no worldly gifts,
But give I pray, memories of happiness
That I have known;
And to this add forgetfulness
Of severed ties and darkened paths.
Let me atone
For any selfish grief, by joyfulness
And smiling see, this Christmas day,
The star that shone,
To guide the Wise Men on their way.
—Amy Barron Leonard.

white 5 and green 3. At the end of the game a score-keeper checks the number of points secured by each player and the one having the most points, wins.

For Baby's Own Bed

IT HAS long been decided that baby must sleep alone and one of the first things which he learns to prize as his own, is his bed. With a little encouragement he soon learns to take pride in keeping it neat and tidy so the wise mother will always take baby's bed into consideration in planning any household improvement. If she likes to embroider, a little crib spread and pillow such as No. 1436 will make a delightful addition to his bed



linens and one of which he will be very proud. Surely there is no design that would please him more than bunny gathering flowers in a garden. Beginning soon mother can have it finished easily by Easter time when rabbits are foremost in their importance with the younger set.

This little spread and pillow set is stamped on cream muslin and finished with lightning machine edge, in blue. The designs are to be worked in a variety of bright colors which are sure to please the eye of the little one.

I am very glad to be able to offer you this spread and pillow set at very reasonable prices. Price of spread with floss is \$1.40. Price of pillow with floss is 80 cents. Send all orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Delights From the Cooky Jar

By Nell B. Nichols

SUGAR and spice and everything nice" goes into the mixing bowl as the Christmas season approaches. Cookies make an unusual appeal. If the rolled dough is cut in various shapes, either with cutters or card-board patterns made by the family artist, the children are delighted.

Gingersnaps never go out of style. Here is one of my favorite recipes for making them.

2 cups molasses
1 cup shortening
1/2 cup sour milk
1 tablespoon ginger

2 eggs
3 1/2 teaspoons soda
Flour to make a soft dough

Mix the molasses and shortening and heat until the fat is melted. When cool, add the beaten eggs and 1 cup of flour in which the ginger and soda have been sifted. Stir in the sour milk. Then add enough flour to make a soft dough. Roll thin, sprinkle with sugar and cut.

Softer ginger cookies have a festive air that smacks of Christmas in England. Especially is this true when they are frosted. My choice recipe for these treats is as follows:

1 cup fat
1 cup molasses
1/2 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt

1 tablespoon ginger
3 tablespoons sour milk
1 teaspoon soda
4 1/2 cups flour

Cream fat, add sugar and molasses, then the salt, ginger and milk. Sift 2 cups of the flour with the soda and stir into the molasses mixture. Then gradually add enough flour to make a dough that may be rolled out. Roll very thin, cut any desired shape and bake in a quick oven about 10 minutes.

Cunning men and women may be cut from this dough. Bits of nut meats may be used for the features and pieces of raisin for buttons. Frosting these cookies with an icing made by mixing cream and powdered sugar together until a spreading consistency is obtained offers variety. Of course, the frosting must be flavored.

Since the last minute rush usually is quite strenuous at Christmas time, this recipe for fruit cookies, which improve if baked several days or weeks before being used, may be helpful.

3 cups sugar
1 1/2 cups shortening
5 egg yolks
4 egg whites
1 1/2 cups molasses
1 1/2 cups coffee
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon nutmeg

2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 1/2 teaspoons cloves
1/2 pound raisins
1/2 pound currants
1/2 pound citron
6 teaspoons baking powder
6 cups flour

Cream the sugar and shortening mixture until light. Add the well beaten eggs. Sift the dry ingredients together and add them alternately with the molasses and coffee. Then stir in the lightly floured raisins, chopped citron and currants. If desired, the currants may be omitted and the amount of raisins increased to 1 pound. Bake in tiny muffin tins or in thin layers in a dripping pan. When cool, cut the desired shape. These cookies must be baked in a slow oven. If covered with a white icing, they are especially fine.

When cookies fresh from the oven are enjoyed for breakfast or supper, they may be made hastily if the dough is made the night before and formed in rolls which have a cross-section of about 2 inches. The dough must be kept in a cool place, but should not be allowed to freeze. One of my recipes is this:

Sift 4 cups flour with 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, and 1 teaspoon cream of tartar. Measure 1 cup butter, 2 cups brown sugar, and 1 cup nut meats. Mix all the ingredients together including 1 teaspoon vanilla and 2 unbeaten eggs. Mold into rolls. Allow the rolls to stand in a cool place overnight. It is best to wrap them in oiled paper so they will not dry out. Before baking, slice off the cookies. Bake in a moderately hot oven.

Another cooky that most everyone enjoys is made with brown sugar. We call these sweets "Hermit's." To make them use this recipe:

3 eggs
1 1/2 cups brown sugar
3/4 cup butter
1 cup raisins
1 cup English walnuts

1 teaspoon soda
1 1/2 cups pastry flour
1 cup whole wheat flour
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg

Cream the butter and sugar. Add the eggs well beaten. Then stir in the soda sifted with part of the flour. Add the raisins and nuts well floured and the remainder of the flour. Roll medium thin and cut in desired shapes. Bake about 10 minutes in a hot oven.

Home-Made Dumb Waiter

IF THERE is a step and labor saver in the farm kitchen, it is a dumb waiter. Any Handy Andy on a rainy day can make one. If a more elaborate one is wanted, the services of a carpenter will not be expensive.

A dumb waiter is nothing but an elevator shelf. A square hole is made in the floor, preferably in the corner. Then a shaft or square enclosure is made from the floor up. In this is hung a two or three shelf square frame, like a cupboard. It is suspended from the top of the shaft with rope and pulleys and a counter weight can be used to make it easier to pull up. In the cellar, a square enclosure can also be made, to house the dumb waiter. The rope or ropes are put where it is easy to pull on them.

New Things for Mid-Winter



2633—This type of flared skirt is becoming to the medium and stout as well as the slender figure. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2694—A Delightful Shirred Model. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2644—Junior Frock. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2650—Attractive Flares for the Junior. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2059—Your little boy will be proud of this new suit. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2051—One-Piece Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

2804—A Delightful Model for Afternoons. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2807—Slim tailored lines make this model desirable for a general service dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our fashion catalog may be ordered for 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and catalog.

Peanut Butter For Variety

By Nelle Portrey Davis

HOW often during the winter months one finds that meals are acquiring a sameness. One tires of the same dishes and flavors every day and so does the family. A jar of peanut butter offers some delightful changes and

unless the family is wise to the secret they may have difficulty in guessing the new flavor.

A spoon of peanut butter added to the gravy gives a delicious nutty flavor. When using left-over mashed potatoes for croquettes or soufflé, try adding a little peanut butter. A spoon of it added to mayonnaise or salad dressing imparts a flavor of nuts to the salad. It is good mixed in with almost any cake frosting but is especially suited, I think, to caramel frostings.

Added to either light or dark cake

batter or to cream cookies it makes a welcome change. Cream fudge becomes peanut fudge with the addition of peanut butter. Chocolate or cocoa fudge tastes like nut fudge if the butter is used. Exceptionally good sandwiches for school lunches or for Sunday night supper are made from slices of bread—preferably brown—spread with a mixture of peanut butter and jam or jelly. I always keep a jar of it on my emergency shelf, as it is very useful in fixing "hurry-up" dishes of left-overs.

How to Serve Salsify

By Fern Berry

SALSIFY or vegetable oyster as it is more commonly called, deserves to be much better known. It ranks high as an early spring vegetable and like the parsnip, is at its best after a winter in the frozen ground. It should be scraped under water and it will not turn black or brown. They should be served directly from the stove as standing impairs the flavor. They are very good served as a vegetable and for this they should be split lengthwise and cooked until tender. Drain them and season with butter, pepper and salt as you would turnips, a bit of cream may be added if liked.

As a soup it should be made as follows:

About a dozen stalks salsify, a quart of boiling water, and a pint of rich milk, 1 very small sliced onion, 1 large tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour, salt, pepper and a sprig of parsley.

Salsify should be sliced very thin and thrown into a pan of cold water containing a tablespoon vinegar to prevent discoloring. Remove and put into stew pan with boiling water, onion and parsley. Cook for about 30 minutes. Put milk, butter and flour in double boiler and cook until smooth and beginning to thicken. Rub salsify thru colander and add to milk. Serve hot.

Keep Waste Baskets Around

A HALF dozen good looking waste baskets at points of vantage about the house save many steps. Pick up bits of paper, thread and whatever else is littering the floor, drop them into a waste paper basket and the room is made presentable with only a moment's work.

In the kitchen this same procedure will help to keep the kitchen tidy while cooking. In a basket at the foot of the stairs put all of the things that are to go up and many extra trips may be saved. A similar basket at the top gathers in the accumulation of things to go down. These two of course exchange places frequently.

L. M. Thornton.
Elmira, New York.

Using Stale Cake

By Nelle Portrey Davis

CAKE that has become dried out is often a problem, especially where the family is small, or where they are not exceedingly fond of cake, though liking it occasionally.

I have found several ways of using this stale cake. If steamed until soft, both dry cake and cookies may be served with lemon or other pudding sauce and make a delicious dessert. Lacking lemons, a good sauce may be

made by substituting orange juice, apricot juice or juice from plum sauce, in the recipe.

If cake or cake crumbs are allowed to become completely dried out they may be run thru the food grinder or rolled with a rolling pin till very fine (I prefer the latter method) and used in dark cakes or in cookies. This plan is followed in bakeries, to utilize what would otherwise be a loss.

Cake crumbs and cookie crumbs may both be used in baked custards to make a very good dessert. Very dry bread I roll fine with a rolling pin and use instead of cracker crumbs for macaroni and cheese, and for breading croquettes and the like. The crumbs may be kept in a jar with a close fitting lid. A fruit jar answers the purpose admirably.

Women's Service Corner

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

Clay and Mud Packs

The pores in my face are quite large and I have trouble with blackheads. I would like to try using a clay pack but do not know which is the most reliable brand to use.—Betty D.

Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., has a list of reliable clay packs and directions for using them which she would be glad to send to you on receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Daughter's Room

My little girl 10 years old is very anxious to have a room of her own which she can keep tidy by herself. The room which she wants is a northeast room and does not get much sunshine, her favorite color is blue so I wish to use it as the predominant color in decorating her room. I know that blue is considered a cool color and should be used in sunny rooms. I would like to know if I could not combine blue with one of the warm colors so that it would be suitable to use in this room. What color would be suitable to use with it?—Mrs. J. C.

Yellow would be very suitable to use with blue in decorating the room you speak about. Yellow is a warm color and combines beautifully with blue. I would suggest that you use a rather soft yellow. The wall paper might have a yellow base with blue figures in it. The window shades a corresponding yellow, a little lighter in value so there will be a distinction between the wall and window. The rug might have yellow as a predominant color, but the yellow here must be grayed down a great deal. The bedspread may be cream colored. The window curtains may contain some blue or if you care for drapes in the room blue ones would be very pretty. The articles on the dresser or dressing table might also be decorated with blue figures. Care must be taken not to use too much blue or its effect overbalances that of the yellow. Of course you must use your own personal judgment in decorating your room, for one who has not seen a room cannot tell just what would be best to put in it.

Removing Floor Blemishes

While I was away from home last summer my husband let the pan under the ice box run over. The water left a black stain on the oak floor. Is there any way to remove the stain?—Mrs. J. L.

Black, ink-like stains on oak floors are caused by iron in water reacting with gallic acid in the wood. They are very obstinate but may be dimmed and frequently are removed by dipping a cloth in weak oxalic acid and rubbing the spot with this. After it is dimmed or disappears, the surface is rinsed two or three times with clear water and wax or oil is applied to restore the finish. Care should be taken not to let the acid touch the hands.

Pickle Pork Scraps

Is there any way to pickle the back bones, ribs and scraps left from butchering? We get so tired of the fresh pork before we get the scraps used up that I thought I would like to try fixing them some way so that we would not have to use them right up this year.—Mrs. John H.

Yes, fresh pork can be kept for some time if it is pickled. Mix together 2 ounces saltpeter, 8 to 10 pounds salt and 4 gallons boiling water. Cool and pour over the meat which has been cut into pieces of equal size, thoroughly washed and packed in a clean barrel. This is sufficient pickle for 100 pounds.

Card Table Has Many Uses

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

MY FOLDING card table has proved to be an indispensable piece of household equipment. Aside from the purpose for which it was intended, it is used as a serving table when we have dinner guests, for my dining room table is small and doesn't allow for extensions. The card table is set up between my place at the foot of the table and the kitchen door, and foods to be passed are placed thereon, passed around and put back on the table. If my guests include one or two children and table space is crowded, I often set their plates at the card table. They much prefer this to eating in the kitchen or later, for they enjoy having a part in the dinner conversation even if only as listeners. On sewing day, my card table is

used to supplement the dining table for cutting out garments. Then it may be carried easily to the sewing machine where the various parts of my sewing are placed as finished. A paper sack, fastened to the side, catches lint and trimmings to be destroyed.

Whenever I have young visitors, the table is set up and my dominoes or the clothespin bag is brought out. The youngsters will then entertain themselves happily while their parents visit with us without being interrupted or worried for fear their children are catching cold from sitting on the floor.

In fact, there is scarcely a day goes by that I do not find some use for this small accessory and I feel that it is worth many times the \$3.50 which it cost originally.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



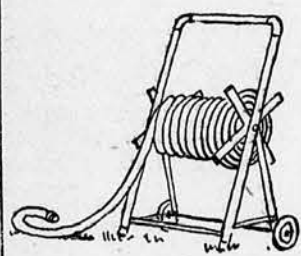
I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Briney. The name of our school is North Star. For pets I have a black and white pony, a dog and a cat. My pony's name is Billy, my dog's name is Tige and my cat's name is Trix. Trix will play hide-and-seek. Billy will shake hands and do other tricks, too. Tige is just a pup. I have three sisters but no brothers. My sisters' names are Vivian, Eudora and Velma. I read the children's page every week and enjoy it very much.

Lavere Freeland.
McDonald, Kan.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



BUTTERFLY'S
HEAD, WITH
HOSE PARTLY
COILED UP



The Butterfly's Reel of Hose

As soon as man began to make use of long, flexible tubes to convey water or other liquids, he was forced at once to invent a means of rolling them up when not in use. Hence the hose-reel. But Mother Nature had already met

and solved a similar problem for the benefit of the butterflies and moths. The picture shows the hummingbird moth, with the long sucking tube which it uses to reach the nectar hidden deep down in the hearts of long-belled flowers. Like a reel of garden hose, this slender hollow tube can be rolled up into a tight spiral, or extended to reach deep into a blossom's heart.

If you are interested in Nature's cleverness in inventing devices to aid her creatures, you will miss half of the wonder if you do not learn how she always modifies something already existing to make something new. The sucking tube of the hummingbird moth, for instance, is made by gradually lengthening one pair of the moth's jaws and joining them together to produce a long, flexible, hollow hose.

Progressive Santa

Long years ago old Santa came
With reindeer, in a sleigh,
Slid down the chimney, left some toys,
And then he drove away.

In later years he rode a wheel
And came in thru the door.
'Twas out of date for him to use
The chimney any more.

A motorcycle next he bought—
How his fat sides did shake!
He had behind him, firmly tied,
His pack—all he could take.

And after that his auto car
Stopped way out by the gate.
He told his chauffeur he'd be back
Before so very late.

This year I'm sure we shall not hear
Him chugging up the lane.
He'll swoop down on us from above!
He'll come by airplane!

And after that? Oh, goodness knows
Just how he'll come! I know
Perhaps some time he'll send his gifts
To us by radio.

Ted is Our Pony's Name

I am 10 years old and have light brown curly hair and gray eyes. I have a twin brother. His name is Leonard. We are in the fifth grade. We go to Rising Sun school. There are 19 pupils in our school. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Colby. We like her fine. There are four in our class. For pets we have one dog, three cats and a pony. The dog's name is Shep, the

cats' names are Snow Flake, Blue Belle and Gray Snapper. Our pony's name is Ted. I enjoy the young folks' page very much. I would like to have some boys and girls my age write to me.

Louise Brown.
Smith Center, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

1. Stands for 1,000; 2. A flying mammal; 3. A saying; 4. A whitish metal; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

A Test For Your Guesser

What is it that is lower with a head than without one? A pillow.

Why is a pig in the parlor like a house on fire? The sooner it's put out the better.

Why is a bad pin like a broken lead pencil? Because it has no point.

Why is not your nose 12 inches long? It would then be a foot.

What will make pies inquisitive? S will make spies of them.

Why is a farmer guiding a plow like a steamship in mid-ocean? Because one sees the plow while the other plows the sea.

What does man love more than life, Hate more than death or mortal strife; That which contented men desire, The poor have, and the rich require; The miser spends, the spendthrift saves, And all men carry to their graves?

Nothing.

What is the cheapest feature of the face? Nostrils, two for a scent (cent).

Why are policemen like the days of man? Because they are numbered.

What does a yawning policeman resemble? An open-faced watch.

Why are the Western prairies flat? Because the sun sets on them every night.

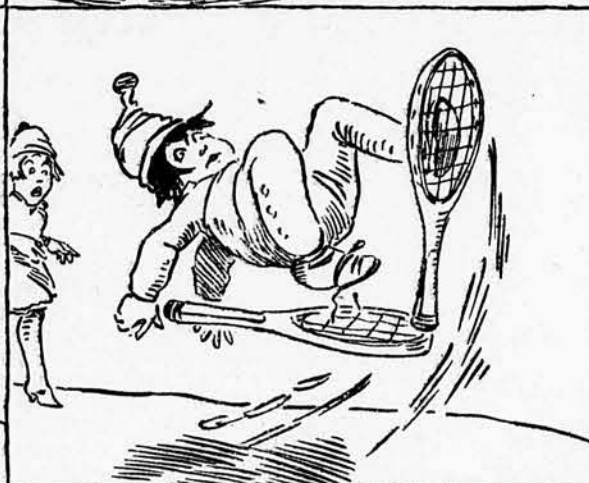
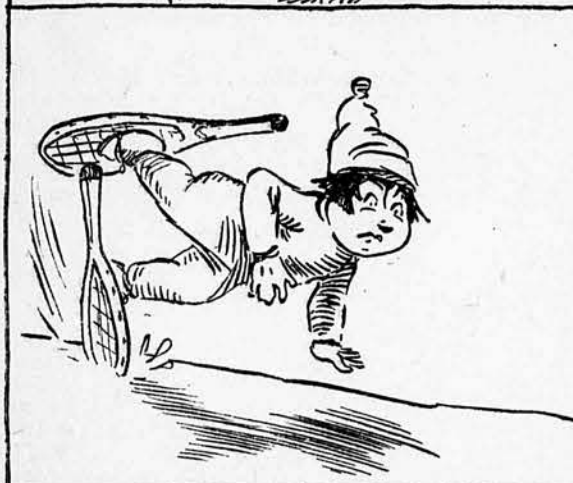
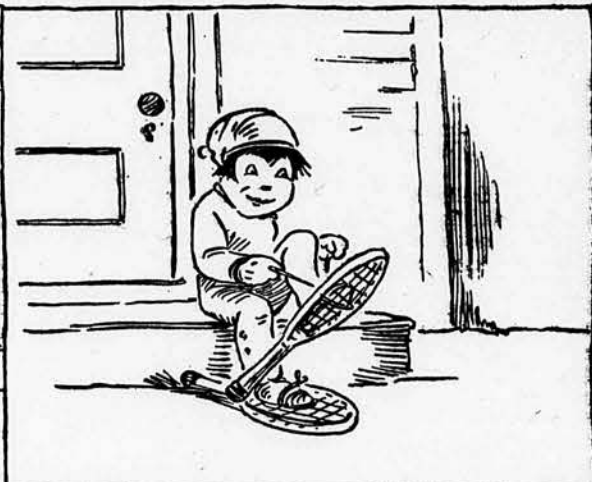
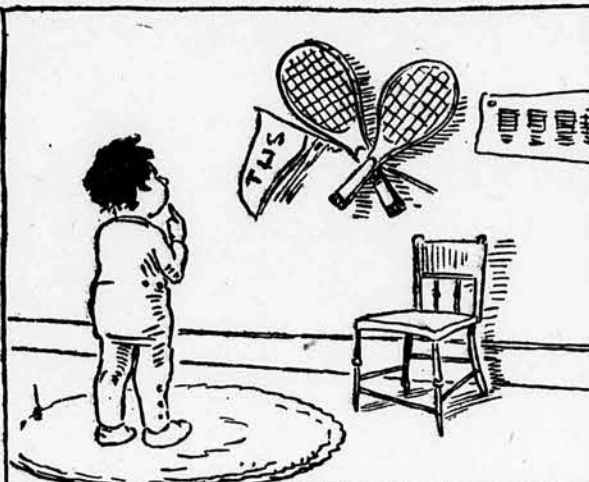
When is the worst weather for rats and mice? When it rains cats and dogs.

Why is a quarrel like a bargain? Takes two to make it.



To read the answer: hold the paper level with your eyes and turn slowly to the left.

When you have found where the coolest place in a theater is, send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—New Sports for Dotty

What's It Worth to Know?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

1926 is about all in as I write this piece, and perhaps it will be only a memory when you read it. You are getting older as the years go by, but are you aging or keeping young? I'm not joking about this. It is true enough that a certain degree of wear and tear is recorded in the tissues of every living human being day after day, no matter what may be done to conserve life. But all too many of us are going at such a rate that every year puts its stamp of age upon us in a way that is quite unnecessary.

The Bible asks, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" A friend of mine took a health examination recently to settle the same question in reference to losing his body. Then he wondered if it was worth \$5.

Summing it up I find that the doctor discovered nothing serious. There was a heart murmur that came only under violent exercise. The doctor warned that his exercise should be regular and steady rather than violent. There was a tendency to sugar in the urine. He was warned to cut sugar foods out of his diet as far as possible. There was a little tendency to pyorrhea, for which a special tooth-paste was urged. And that was all.

But don't you see that the whole value of the examination, for a man or woman of middle age, lies in that very possibility of detecting early faults? Supposing that he had no warning. He waits a year, two years, three years. Then he begins to discover that his "pep" has disappeared. He finds himself all tired out at night and not rested in the morning. His appetite is ravenous for some things and no good at all for others. He goes to the doctor, who says: "Well, I find that you have a heart leak—not very bad but enough to give some trouble. You have enough pyorrhea so that most of your teeth must come out. But the alarming thing in your condition is diabetes. You must begin insulin treatment at once."

Something is gained by an examination of that kind, you will agree. If the doctor wants to charge \$25 for it there is no demur, because matters are serious. And, of course, there will be big bills for treatment, but that must be expected. Very well, but it is more worth while to know your symptoms early. I prefer to know about them when I can handle them so easily that no such serious results will ever come. The most sensible time for an examination is before there is anything to attract attention. So I persist in recommending to each one of you a thorough physical examination once every year.

X-Ray Examination Needed

I have been examined by several doctors with the following results: (1), poor circulation; (2), bad teeth; (3), constipation; (4), poor teeth. All said my heart, lungs and kidneys were all right. My home dentist says my teeth are all right. I am nearly 50.

Since two out of four were inclined to charge your teeth with the responsibility I think you would better go so far as to have an X-Ray examination of the teeth. Your home dentist's word is only good when backed by the X-Ray. It is well known that conditions such as yours may come from a hidden focus of infection, and teeth, tonsils, and nasal sinuses are the most likely sources of origin.

Get Medical Help

Please tell me about dementia precox in a 16-year old girl. Do you think it possible for a girl to be developing dementia precox whose school record is the very best and at the top of all her classes? S. D. M.

Giving symptoms in this column might mislead someone. I prefer not to attempt it in such limited space. A girl so affected might have a high record in school. Such a case is entirely out of the domain of home treatment. If you have the slightest suspicion you should get the most expert medical attention.

But Eat Less!

I am 5 feet 2 inches tall and I weigh 156 pounds. I'm sure that is too much and I get real fat around the stomach, too, and it looks bad. Please tell me something to do.

The only way to reduce your weight is to reduce your food. You must make out a list of the amount of food you are now eating and cut the amount

down 20 per cent. If you can stand that reduction comfortably cut another 10 per cent after a week or so. Get down to the lowest diet you can work on.

To reduce the abdomen take abdominal massage and practice exercises that make the abdominal muscles work. Such exercises as bending over to the floor, raising the body from the lying position without using the hands, and going thru the motions of rowing a boat are helpful. You can reduce the size of the stomach considerably, but it will take persistent, hard work and persistent dieting.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

"Review, review, evermore review," is an axiom of teachers. President Wilson, when he was a college professor, said that the longer he lived the more he realized the infinite capacity of the human mind to resist the introduction of knowledge. Today we are following the method of the pedagogue. We are reviewing.

Moses, commanding his vast and strange army of immigrants, leaves Mount Sinai, and the long procession starts for the land of Heart's Desire, Canaan. Do you suppose that their anticipation was any stronger than the anticipation of some immigrants who come to America? Not all, but some. The religious motive was stronger in the Hebrews than it is in modern immigrants, and yet some of these latter-day ones have highly religious ideals locked up in their breasts. Were the Hebrews disappointed, when they got to Canaan? Many were, and many moderns who have "pilgrimed" to America are disappointed. Dr. E. A. Steiner records how he walked 10 miles to secure the coveted citizenship papers. The Government office was a dingy, ill-smelling place, full of tobacco smoke and idlers, while an ignorant, whisky-smelling politician administered the sacred oath of American citizenship.

When the huge caravan gets to Canaan, there is a pause. The great commander urges that they enter at once, but the people ask that a committee be appointed to investigate. These people were fairly modern. They knew how to kill a good proposition in committee! The inscription on many a splendid measure should be, "Killed in Committee." The 10 report ill tidings, and the two report good tidings, and that is the end of it, for a long, long time. It takes them 40 years to recover. They must wait until enough first-class funerals have taken place to remove the objectors. In fact, all the objectors kindly died off. If that would take place in some communities—! Still, it is not a good plan to wait for funerals, because others of the same kind may move in, or be born, in the meantime. Patience and education usually will do it.

When Moses dies, the load of leadership falls on Joshua, a most worthy successor. He is not like Moses, for that would be impossible. He must exercise his leadership in his own way. He issues his first general orders to proceed, and into the land of promise the people come. Now, it is to be noted that altho the land had been promised these people, still they had to win it. The promise of life is ours, but effort must be put forth to attain it. God makes us promises of life, of strength of character. But before these are ours they must be won by the most painstaking effort. Says a Scotch preacher, "You will not stroll into Christlikeness with your hands in your pockets, shoving the door open with a careless shoulder." "You will not yawn yourself into heaven with an idle wish," said Richard Cecil.

At this point the series of lessons touches again on the temperance question. One very vital mistake has been made, with respect to national prohibition. When it became a law, we gave up education. We thought it was all over. J. Barleycorn had been buried, and the mourners might as well go home and be as cheerful as they could. But J. B. proved to be an exasperatingly lively corpse, and the mourners were turned into merry makers. We now see that the one thing we should never have done was to give up education. The effects on alcohol used to be taught in the schools, and lectures were given on the price that the drinker paid for his fun. We must go back to that. Alcohol is as deadly now as it was then—and varnish, liquid shoe

polish and hair dye are deadly, too. We don't want to go back to "good old" whisky, "pure" whisky, impure whisky, or any kind of whisky. That verse in the Bible still tells the truth, and it is still there. "At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." And we don't want light wines, heavy wines, feather-weight wines, or any other kind of wines, or beer, either. Let us get rid of the whole liquid mess. We will live longer, do more, have more money and more happiness, and we won't curse our unborn children.

They get to Jericho, these immigrants, and are put thru a course of strict discipline. They march around the walls of the city and are not allowed to make any noise, aside from the buglers. After going thru this seemingly silly process the last grand crash comes on the seventh day. What is it Ecclesiastes says? "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven: a time to be born and a time to die; a time to plant and a time to pluck up that which is planted. A time to kill and a time to heal, a time to break down, and a time to build up." Much of the tragedy of life lies in the fact that we do not do things in their time. The Israelites had that lesson well rubbed in, at Jericho. They did as they were told at the time they were told, and in the manner they were told. Gideon and Samuel are two strong characters. Big men in a little country. But big men often come from little countries. Read the history of Greece, of Holland and

of England. After all, it is quality that counts. The religion of the Bible creates men and women of quality. Lesson for Dec. 26—Moses to Samuel. Golden Text: Surely his salvation is nigh them that fear him, that glory may dwell in our land. Ps. 85:9.

A Home for the Birds

A new Federal bird reservation, consisting of two small islands in the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Walla Walla River, Wash., has been created by President Coolidge. The reservation will be known as the Columbia River Bird Refuge. It is about 8 1/4 acres in area. The rocky islets have been found especially desirable as breeding grounds and safe retreats for wild fowl, according to the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, under whose jurisdiction the new refuge is placed.

The islands have been for years the favorite daytime resting places for hundreds of wild ducks and wild geese, and smaller numbers of gulls, blue herons, and other species, from early winter until the northward migration in the spring. The new reservation is not easily accessible to man, and Washington state law already protects all waterfowl on the Columbia River.

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The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

(Continued from Page 11)

of a chance to pit his might against it, thinking that for a little time it would free him from the darker storm of his thoughts. . . . The Sleeper of the moonlit ranges did not dream so peacefully now. Perhaps all this—the wind and the scudding clouds and the eddying snow—was a storm in his thoughts creeping thru his dream. . . . He would ride it thru with ease, tramping back to Pavlof village. He did, however, find himself conjecturing about Paul.

Both Were Lost

Paul should have been here, long since. Had he given up the expedition, going back with Joe? Bert's desperate race over the mountain had not been necessary, after all; but he did not regret the test it had given. Perhaps Paul had not even started at the time Veda had said, but had waited for daylight. In such case he would likely not start at all, because he would be unwilling to brave the storm. There was no cause for worry or for hope. A dark hope rose in Bert he hated, yet could not fight off—but nothing remained except to return to the village. Once there he could decide what to do.

He took the long way home. He need not risk his life again on the snow-wet crags of the divide, now even more treacherous than at the time of his crossing. He tramped up the creek, full into the teeth of the storm.

It strove in vain to beat him back. The wind exerted its full force, complaining at him as he pushed thru and sweeping the fine snow into his eyes, but he scorned it; and he scorned the cold that would have fastened on him if it dared. A formidable storm to a tenderfoot, to this man it was virtually powerless. It could quicken his fancy and waken a sleeping ardor of emotion in his heart, but physically he rode it down as he had ridden many obstacles before. He followed up the stream until the abrupt cliffs gave way to easy rolling hills, then started across toward Pavlof River.

He climbed the low divide between, and for a brief space stood on its highest point, a target for the full onslaught of the elements, looking out over his familiar fastnesses. He could not see far; the mountains he knew

were hidden by clouds, and the snow, tho fine and in not great abundance, dimmed the atmosphere after a certain distance. In this treeless land vision is usually almost unlimited—on the bare hills a porcupine shows as a moving dot even at a range of several miles—but today he could not see the dunes at the river-mouth. He did, however, see a minute, moving figure clear at the farther limits of his vista.

He peered intently, trying to dispel the mists that dimmed it. Perhaps it was a bear, ranging down to the lower waterways to be on hand for the first rush of running salmon; perhaps a caribou, separated from its band; these were one's usual neighbors on the Peninsula. Still the dark speck against the white hill puzzled him, kept him watching after bodily comfort had urged him on. His curiosity got the better of him at last; and he turned from his course.

He crossed more than half the intervening distance before he was able to make a positive identification; and now he understood why he had been puzzled so long. This was neither a caribou nor a bear, nor any of the wild folk that Bert knew—yet it moved on all fours. It was Paul, and he was climbing along the hill on his hands and knees.

They had both become lost tonight; one in the labyrinth of events, the other in the maze of hills of Hopeless Land.

Near the End?

The fact was plain that Paul was near the end of his rope; but as yet he had likely sustained no great damage. Saving him would be a simple problem. Simple, that is, provided one was not tempted to walk away and let him die.

For it would be even simpler not to save him. Paul had not gone to sleep yet, but was counting on doing so without delay. Even now he had pushed into an alder thicket, out of the wind and the storm. Tho he watched close, Bert could see no rustle of branches to show him carrying on.

And now, in the storm and the wilderness, Bert was visited by one of the darkest, most enthralling thoughts he had ever known. It was something his heart whispered to him, and the wind, whistling over him as he hurried on, caught up and echoed in his ears. The raw wild, hating him since he first rose to master it, had turned friend at last. It was doing his work. It was solving the problem of Paul in its own

way. Unless he interfered, all trouble would right itself. His rival would not return to the village to stand between him and his happiness. Only a shadow might lift itself out of the bed of snow, and this, falling between him and his bright dreams, would soon pale and die. This is a world of the living, and as far as it is concerned, the dead cease to be. Human beings take the world as they find it, making the best of those who live upon it; and those that are gone are but shadows, impotent and fading. Paul would never get to the village by his own efforts. Except for Bert's interference his doom was already sealed.

Why should Bert interfere, when all self-interest was against it? No one need ever know that he had seen this crawling thing in the snow. Paul would fail to come home, and after a time Grace would forget her sorrow. . . . All Bert had wished for might come true. Until now, Paul's end could have affected his destiny but little, but now it meant the whole world. He did not forget that he was Bert Fieldmaster, the white man, and Paul the outcast. No gate except that to Grace's heart was closed to him now, and with Paul gone, even this might open! Stranger things had happened.

On the other hand, Paul's life meant his own death. It meant just that; the death of the soul and the mind which is more than the death of the body. In one flash of insight, vivid as lightning, Bert saw where he stood. As long as Paul lived and the girl's love lived too, Paul must remain the white man, Bert the native. Last night's wondrous revelations must come to nothing.

Why Need Paul Live?

He could not thrust himself between Grace and her happiness. He could not ruin the man she loved, thus ruining her. But why need Paul live? Had he not shown himself unworthy? Was he not now engaged in an infamous affair with a woman of his own race, a fact that pointed to ultimate heart-break for Grace? Finally, Paul had been proved a half-caste, and to save Grace from the certain disaster of an interracial marriage was a providence.

A providence! The whirling engine of Bert's thoughts paused at the word. He could not go on. He was not Providence; he was only Bert, a man, merely a pawn of Providence, a subject of Law and Power he could not even understand! He could dream and wish for Paul's death to the end of the chapter; but it was not in his power to take one step to make that dream and wish come true. He could not be the arbiter of Grace's destiny. Nor could he forget the promise he had made.

"I will bless you if you succeed," she had told him, in reply to his prayer to help her. Every tone, every pause, every moving note of the woman's voice lived in his memory still: the image blotted out all else. Could he forget the mist thru which her eyes had pleaded? "Bert, I believe in you . . . that strength of yours is born of your love for me, and it has saved you, but can it save my love? Can it save my Paul for me?"

Again the strange, mystic moment lived. In the storm and the whirling snow-dust he saw the fire's sullen glow, the moonlit peaks beyond, the girl's clasped hands, and the wonder of her tears. . . . "I'm losing him, Bert . . . I want him back in my arms . . . I don't care how: I just want him back. . . . Maybe you can save him for me, with that strength of yours, and save him from himself. . . ."

What else remained? He was deaf to all the rest. The words cut thru all other threads of thought. Bert could be ten times the man he was, with the strength of ten, yet he would not be the one who must be returned to Grace's arms! He would have liked to look at this thing from his own viewpoint, but he kept seeing it from hers, and hers must rule his conduct in the end. She wanted Paul back, and she did not care how. He was her love, not Bert; and as long as he remained so, Bert must carry on. This was his law, his life, his dream, and his destiny. It could not be otherwise.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Query in a newspaper health column is, "Can a girl do anything about an unattractive knee?" Not a thing but grin and bare it.



Nature left that air space

Do you know why there is a hollow space at one end of an egg? Nature has provided that air space so that the baby chick may have air to breathe from the time it comes to life within the egg until it is strong enough to break through the shell.

Eggs hatched in an incubator absorb the air from the incubator. If fumes from poor oil are present they will penetrate the egg shell, which is porous, and the little chick dies in the process of incubation.

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—From the New York Tribune

Farming Progress in 1926

(Continued from Page 7)

crop of wheat for 1926 gives promise of being approximately as large as in 1925, and larger than in 1924. There is nothing in the world situation in wheat production that would indicate material changes in the wheat industry during 1927.

Adverse weather conditions resulted in a small corn crop for Kansas. The crop for the United States is forecast 200 million bushels or more less than in 1925. Stocks of old corn that were carried over from the 1925 crop have been particularly abundant. This situation, combined with relatively few cattle and hogs to feed, has tended to keep the price of corn at relatively low levels.

The year 1926 has undoubtedly seen the peak in the prices for hogs and the low point in the numbers produced in the present hog cycle. The number of hogs produced in the United States has declined since 1922. The improvement in prices has encouraged greater production, and larger market supplies are in prospect for 1927. If past experience is repeated, materially lower prices are to be expected late in 1927.

Heavy Losses From Cholera

The cholera situation developing in the fall of 1926 has added an element of uncertainty to the hog situation, but it seems probable that the losses have not been sufficient to materially affect the trend of hog production and hog prices. The trend of beef cattle prices has been somewhat upward during recent months. Heavy cattle carrying finish were relatively low in price during most of 1926. The abundant corn crop and the low price of corn encouraged the finishing of a large number of cattle. As a consequence, well-finished cattle enjoyed smaller premiums over thinner cattle than under usual conditions. The prospects for 1927 indicate that well-finished cattle will enjoy larger premiums than have prevailed during recent months. Beef cattle production has been declining for several years. The production of calves usually declines for two or three or more years before the reduction is evident in market supplies. This is due to the fact that many cattle do not reach market until they are 2 years old or older. The reduction that has been going on for several years is making itself felt, and probably will be more in evidence during 1927. This should result in an improving cattle market which should continue for one to two years at least.

Dairy production has remained on approximately the same level as that which has prevailed the last three or four years. The consumption of dairy products has been materially increased during the last five to 10 years. This has developed a satisfactory outlet for increased production. Further material increases in per capita consumption do not seem probable. However, the rate of expansion of the dairy industry has been retarded, and present indications are that lessened production is probable. The number of dairy heifers being kept for milk is considerably less than in any of the recent years. This probably will result in fewer cows for milk production one to two or more years from now. This makes the outlook for the dairy industry relatively bright.

12-Cent Duty on Butter

Abundant fall rains and open weather this fall have resulted in good pasture, relatively cheap feeds and consequent high dairy production during the fall months of 1926. This has tended to keep the prices of dairy products down more than in usual years.

Butter now enjoys tariff protection to the extent of 12 cents a pound. During recent weeks prices in the United States as compared with foreign countries have been very nearly high enough to permit importation of butter over the 12-cent tariff wall. However, it is doubtful if much importation of butter will occur, due to the ability of the United States dairy industry to expand its production under the stimulus of good prices.

A review of the major factors in the present agricultural situation in Kansas indicates spotted conditions. The problem of no one commodity and of no one section is identified with the prob-

lems of other commodities and of other sections. Every problem calls for careful diagnosis and for constructive thought and action that will result in its solution.

Due to the fact that these problems differ for different sections and for different commodities, it is difficult to get all farmers to unite on any one program. Taking an illustration from the existing situation, the immediate personal interests of many Kansas farmers are in low cotton prices, since they are purchasers of cotton rather than sellers of it. On the other hand, the producers of cotton are immediately interested in a low price for wheat, since they are purchasers of wheat or wheat products. As a consequence of these diverse interests, there are more farmers who are purchasers of cotton than are sellers of cotton. There are more farmers who are purchasers of wheat than sellers of wheat, and the same thing is true of fruits, vegetables, and many other farm products. This indicates that the solutions for these problems must be worked out primarily by those who are most interested in them. They will be worked out for groups, commodities, and sections having similar problems. General programs of improvement which involve issues on which most farmers are agreed, or can agree, have their place and are important, but major emphasis must and should be placed on improvement along commodity, group and sectional lines.

No Amount Too Small

"I am more than gratified," said the Administrator of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children, "at the response in answer to the story of Esther and my call for dimes. Hundreds and thousands have come, but I need a dime from every Kansas Farmer reader—125,000 of them. My mail is heavy, but letters carrying dimes would have to reach me at the rate of more than 4,000 a day for each of the 31 days of the month to



This Picture Vividly Illustrates What Dimes Helped to Do for This Little Kansas Boy

bring this about inside the time limit. We are far behind this figure, but I'm hoping by the night of December 31 there will have been received such an avalanche of letters the like of which has never been seen in the Capper Building—and for Crippled Children. Have you sent yours?—if not, please won't you do so at once?

Many folks have sent dimes and dollars "for children we do not have." One man sent \$5. "This does not mean that I have 50 children," he wrote, "just that I want to send a dime each for 50." Address Con Van Natta, 20 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

State Grange Met

The Kansas State Grange met last week in Topeka for the 55th annual session. The meetings were well attended, by folks from all over the state, from the sections which have local organizations, and much time was given to a discussion of the problems confronting Kansas agriculture. All of the leaders were returned to their positions for another two-year term. They are: Caldwell Davis, Bronson, worthy master; Don James, Emporia, overseer; C. C. Cogswell, Kingman, lecturer; William Cook, Bonner Springs, Steward; C. C. Shotwell, Gridley, assistant stew-

ard; Mrs. Lily B. Allen, Gridley, chaplain; Roy Nicholson, Moline, gate keeper; S. B. Haskins, Olathe, treasurer; A. E. Wedd, Lenexa, secretary; Mrs. Lulu Minor, Selma, Ceres; Mrs. Cora Reed, Gridley, Pomona; Mrs. Maude Timmons, Fredonia, Flora; Mrs. Doris York, Meriden, lady assistant steward.

Wedd, secretary, in his report, said the state organization is in a prosperous condition. There are more than 300 active granges in 43 counties. Johnson county, with 1,262, has the largest membership. Coffey county is next with 1,054, and Shawnee third with 1,003.

More Oil in Kansas

Twenty new oil wells were discovered in Kansas during the last two weeks. They had an initial production of 2,105 barrels daily. Twelve failures and 42

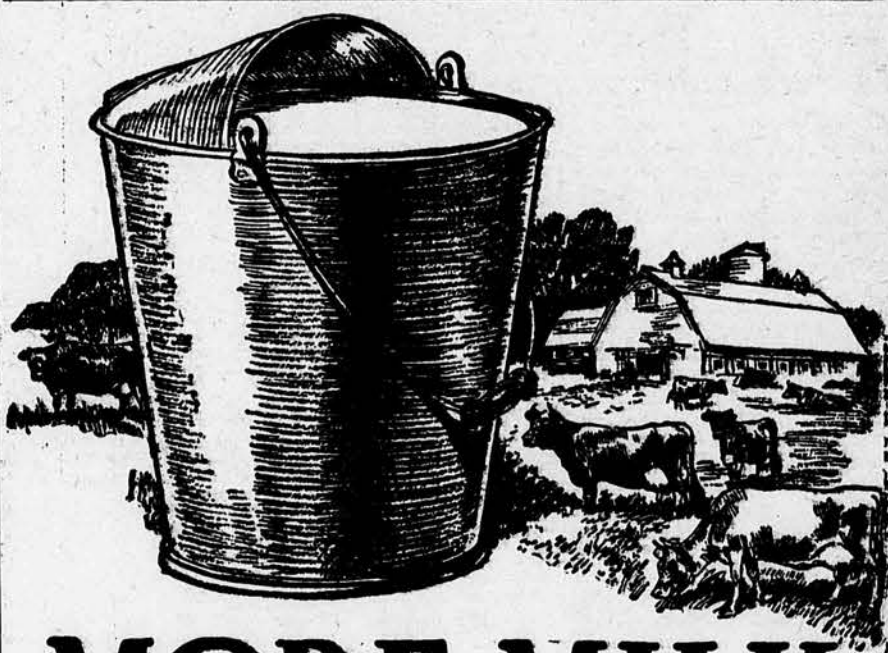
new locations were reported. Greenwood county had four failures, nine new locations, and nine new wells which had an initial production of 1,180 barrels.

Lyon county reported two new wells, for 375 barrels. Three new wells good for 270 barrels, one failure, and seven new locations, was the report from Butler county.

Cowley county had two wells for 125 barrels, two failures and 10 new locations. Russell county reported one well of 90 barrels.

Chautauqua county had one well, producing 40 barrels. One 15-barrel well was brought in in Elk county. Woodson county had a 10-barrel well.

If Chicago would like to raise the lake levels, she might seize and dump into the lake her privately owned artillery.



MORE MILK —Less trouble

ARE you fair to your cows? You drive them to the barn in the Fall, feed them heavy, hard-to-digest concentrated rations. No natural, tender, green pasturage, little exercise—no wonder the milk pail disappoints you, right when milk prices are highest.

Right now—of all times—your cows need help. They need something to help them digest their feed better—turn more of it into milk. Without such an aid, the more you feed the greater the strain on their overworked vitality.

Kow-Kare gives the needed help, in a simple, natural, definite way. It gives needed support to the digestion and assimilation—helps carry the burden of heavy winter feeding. By toning up these vital organs your feed dollars become milk dollars. The cow has summer pep and vitality. No more "off feed"; no more profit threat from disease and disorders. Kow-Kare builds health while it is bringing back to you via the milk pail several times what it costs you. It is a real money-maker in any dairy. A single can will ration a cow for one to two months. Just follow the simple directions on the can.

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Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, \$6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

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From C. R. STODDARD, East Rodman, N. Y.—"I have owned a large dairy of cows for twenty-five years, and I find nothing that will equal Kow-Kare for giving cows an appetite and therefore increasing the milk flow."

From HARLOW M. KASTNER, Hammond, N. Y.—"Have used a great many cans of Kow-Kare in my herd for improving the milk yield and toning up the digestive organs. It is a wonderful medicine in the treatment of retained afterbirth, as Kow-Kare has not failed me in a single instance."



Then Came the Cold Wave

Farm Work Has Been Slowed up in Kansas Recently by Unfavorable Weather

FARM operations in Kansas have been more or less slowed up recently by unfavorable weather, which included rain, snow and a cold wave. The additional moisture was especially welcome in some of the western counties where the supply has been somewhat deficient for the wheat. In general, however, the great bread crop is in good condition most places—thru much of Central Kansas the outlook is unusually favorable. Livestock is taking considerable feed these days. Hay prices are high, and according to Harley Hatch the prairie hay men in Coffey and Woodson counties are expecting still further advances.

The general business situation remains favorable, although there is a good deal of talk in regard to whether the relatively high state of industrial activity in 1926 can be continued indefinitely. A recent issue of The Bache Review suggests that several recent occurrences have thrown the automobile more into the limelight than usual in this connection. One of these is the optimistic forecast for General Motors business, put forth in an interview with the president of the Company by Dow, Jones & Co. Another is the uncertainty as to what moves Ford will make to meet the fierce competition which has developed in 1926 for his product. A third is the novel dissertation in the World's Work by Messrs. William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings, economists, who attribute the present material prosperity of the United States chiefly to the automobile, claiming that if it had not been for the quick-rising development of that industry during the last 15 years, it is probable that business in this country would now be jogging along at a pre-war level.

They claim that expanding developments in building operations, railroad and highway construction, would have been impossible without the great expansion of the automotive industry—an industry in which the United States produces seven-eighths of the world's output of motor cars. They startle us with the theory that this growth cannot continue and that unless the United States develops some other industry or combination of industries as rapidly in the near future as the automobile industry has developed in the recent past, the present prosperity of the United States cannot be sustained. Automobile manufacturers, however, or at least the larger ones, do not appear to share this rather murky view as to further growth.

In its rapid-fire progress in the last few years, the automobile industry has divided itself into three parts—Ford producing one-third of the total, General Motors producing one-third, and the field producing one-third.

General Motors and Ford, the two biggest units of the industry, sold, in the first nine months of 1926, 49 per cent of the dollar volume of passenger cars produced by American manufacturers. In unit sales, however, they accounted for 62 per cent of total production, but back in 1921 Ford alone built nearly that great a proportion of the total output for the year.

The fate of the smaller companies is a matter of interest, but the reports for the first nine months of 1926, showing that retail sales were 16 per cent over the same period of 1925, also reveal that all of the increase did not go to the few big producers. Three or four comparatively small companies were among the leaders in sales gains, and two or three large ones were well under their last year's figures. Automotive Industries does not subscribe to the

common impression that automobile production is progressively concentrating in the hands of a few companies. This, it says, is not supported by the facts.

"In 1914 the 10 cars with the largest production constituted about 84 per cent of the total output for the year. And this year, strangely enough, after a full dozen years of concentration talk, the 10 best sellers accounted for about 88 per cent of the total sales. In other words, the wholesale elimination of weak companies has served to strengthen the comparatively small companies rather than the biggest ones."

"General Motors has shown huge gains, but not at the expense of the small volume companies."

Crop Yields in 1926

While crop yields in Kansas for this year have been somewhat spotted, especially for corn, which gave an unusually low yield, they have been about average for the country, according to one William M. Jardine, late of Kansas, in his report as Secretary of Agriculture to the President. Cotton and fruit, especially, produced yields well above the average. There was a good crop of wheat, a relatively short crop of corn, a production below the average of oats, rye, hay and potatoes, and a production slightly above the average of barley, flaxseed and beans. Crop yields an acre, despite early frosts in the Northwest and excessive rains in the central states, approximated the average of the last 10 years.

Following a year of heavy abandonment, the area of winter wheat abandoned in 1926 was small, and the acreage harvested nearly one-fifth greater than in 1925. Acre yields were above average and production was over one-tenth greater than the five-year average. Spring wheat, on the other hand, was adversely affected by drought in the Dakotas, yield was below average, and production was only four-fifths of the five-year average.

The total crop of all wheat was 840 million bushels, which was 174 million bushels greater than in 1925 and 38 million greater than the five-year average.

The 1926 corn crop of 2,980 million bushels was 6 per cent below average, and was reduced in quality by relatively early frosts and by excessive rains in the north central states. Frost damage covered a smaller area and was less severe than in either 1924 or 1917, when the corn crop was severely damaged by killing frosts. The Southwest and Eastern states had relatively good crops of corn this year.

An oats crop slightly below average was produced on a slightly increased acreage in 1926. The production is estimated at 1,282 million bushels. Extensive field damage at the time of harvest or after harvest affected a considerable portion of the crop, and the quality of it was materially below average. The barley crop is estimated at 197 million bushels, which is slightly above the five-year average crop. Yields were cut by drought and quality was lowered by rain after harvest.

The hay crop of 93 million tons was 3 million below the relatively short crop of 1925 and considerably below the average crop of 101 million tons. Yields of clover and timothy and alfalfa were below average, particularly in the Great Plains from North Dakota to Kansas.

The 1926 cotton crop was the largest on record, with more than 18 million bales. Acreage planted was the greatest ever known, and abandonment was only about average. The yield was fair to good in practically every state. Eight states this year each had a production in excess of a million bales. In 1914 and 1925, when 16, 135,000 and 16,104,000, respectively, were produced, seven states each produced an excess of a million bales. In no other year

have more than five states each produced more than a million bales. A late season was nearly made up by unusually warm, dry weather in September.

Flaxseed production was reduced by dry weather in the Dakotas. The crop was estimated at 19.5 million bushels, which was smaller than in 1925, but still above the five-year average.

The rye crop was less than two-thirds of average, owing largely to progressive reduction in acreage, but partly also to below average yields.

Potato acreage was increased only moderately over the relatively small acreage of 1925. Yields were slightly above average, and total production was 351 million bushels. On the whole, the crop was well distributed, most surplus-producing areas having about an average quantity for shipment.

Production of sweet potatoes was 79 million bushels, one-fourth greater than last year, but still slightly below an average crop.

The apple crop was estimated at 234,252,000 bushels. In only a few states was the crop exceptionally heavy, but production was above average in nearly all sections, and the total crop was the largest in a dozen years.

The peach crop was large in all important states except Oklahoma. The crop of 67,242,000 bushels was about 40 per cent above the average, and 5 per cent larger than the crop of 1915, which has been the record year.

The pear crop of 25 million bushels was the largest on record. Grape production again exceeded slightly all previous crops.

Production of commercial truck crops in the aggregate was considerably below 1925, which was a year of generally good yields of these crops. Tomatoes and green peas for canning were particularly short crops. On the other hand, lettuce and spinach crops were large. Commercial truck crops, including early potatoes, made a total of about 7,300,000 tons, compared to 7,600,000 tons in 1925.

The Wheat Situation

The world market outlook for wheat this year is better than it was last year, although domestic markets are not paying as much for some classes of wheat. Prospects are for a world wheat crop about the same as last year. Fortunately the increase in this crop in the United States is largely offset by a reduction in the European wheat crops. Whereas the wheat crop of the United States is 174 million bushels greater than last year, European countries reporting to date indicate a production of nearly 130 million bushels less than last year. Recent reports indicate that the estimates of several European countries are likely to be reduced as the final outcome of the crops becomes better known. Reductions in other countries have amounted to about 40 million bushels.

Estimates received to date from 32 countries in the Northern Hemisphere indicate a total wheat crop of 2,944 million bushels, as compared with 2,939 million bushels produced in the same countries last year. Reports from Russia indicate a crop about the same as last year and exports probably no larger than last year.

Altho reports to date indicate a world crop, outside of Russia and China, about the same as last year, the market demand for wheat from these countries is likely to be stronger than last year. An increase in the demand from the Orient may be expected on account of poor crops in parts of Manchuria and China proper. The European demand is likely to be greater on account of a considerable reduction in the production of rye and some reduction in the potato crop. The estimates for rye in 24 countries in the Northern Hemisphere reporting to date total 838 million bushels, a reduction of 143 million from the estimated production of these same countries last year. The extent of the reduction in the potato crops of Northern Europe has not yet been estimated, but it probably will be sufficient to increase the demand for wheat.

On An Export Basis

Increased production has placed all classes of wheat in the United States this year upon an export basis. Considering the several different classes of wheat separately, it seems probable that the market for durum wheat will be better than last year. The North African wheat crop, a considerable percentage of which is of hard wheat competing directly with durum in the Mediterranean markets, is smaller than last year. Altho it cannot be ascertained from statistics to what extent hard-wheat production has been reduced, it may be assumed that the production of that class of wheat is at least no greater than last year. There has been a considerable reduction in the production of hard wheat in Italy, which will increase the demand for hard wheats from other countries. With no greater competition to be expected from Russia and some reduction in our own durum crop, the demand for this wheat should be stronger than last year.

The estimated production of hard red spring wheat appears to be just about equal to the amounts consumed annually in the United States. The market for this class of wheat, however, is on an export basis, with the price at Minneapolis about the same as Winnipeg. As long as supplies seem sufficient for domestic requirements our markets for this wheat will remain close to an export basis.

The effect of a shift from an import basis last year to an export basis this year is shown by the change in relation of price at Minneapolis to price at Winnipeg. The second week of September of last year, for example, the average cash close price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis was \$1.59, as compared with \$1.37 for No. 1 Northern Spring at Winnipeg, whereas, in the corresponding week of this year the price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis was only \$1.46 as compared with \$1.45 for No. 1 Northern Spring at Winnipeg.

Aids Kansas Growers?

From the 1925 wheat crop and carryover of old wheat on hand July 1, 1925, the United States exported 63 million bushels of wheat, and flour equivalent to 45 million bushels of wheat. For the manufacture of the flour exported, we imported in bond from Canada 13 million bushels of wheat, and 2 million bushels for domestic consumption on which duty was paid. Thus our net exports in the form of wheat, grain and flour amounted to the equivalent of approximately 93 million bushels of wheat. In doing this, however, the accounted-for stocks of wheat were reduced by approximately 22 million bushels between the beginning of the year, July 1, 1925, and the end of the

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year, June 30, 1926, thus reducing the exports from the 1925 production to 71 million bushels of wheat and flour manufactured from domestic production. In the export statistics no distinction can be made between the new wheat and the old wheat, nor can the exports of flour be distributed by classes of wheat used in its manufacture. The 63 million bushels of wheat exported as grain may be classed about as follows:

	Millions of bushels
Hard Red Spring.....	10
Durum	21
Hard Red Winter.....	11
Soft Red Winter.....	3
White	18

A large part but not all of the exports of all classes except durum was from the Pacific Coast states.

If we did not have a tariff, Canadian wheat would come over the line in greater quantities than it is now coming over, with prices as they are now. In other words, our hard spring wheat is now receiving some degree of tariff protection. Winter wheat growers likewise benefit from the tariff. This is true even when the domestic price of wheat is not above the export level. But for the tariff, much wheat from Kansas would be displaced at Buffalo by wheat from Canada.

Atchison—The weather has been changeable, with some cold days, and more sleet than snow. Roads are rough. Early sown wheat is in good condition, but this is not true with much of that sown later. Live stock is doing well. Potatoes are scarce and high priced. Cream, 44c; eggs, 36c; corn, 68c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—The temperatures went down to zero last week, following a warm period. Roads are rough. Livestock is wintering well. No grain is going to market. Wheat is doing well. Much poultry is being shipped. Prices are good. Turkeys, 34c; wheat, \$1.17; corn, 70c; kafir, 60c.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Considerable rain has fallen here recently, with some snow. The weather has been rather cold in the last few days. Corn husking is mostly done; a good deal of rotten corn was found. There is not much of a market for corn yet on account of the high moisture content. Corn, 60c; hay, \$10; hogs, \$10; eggs, 40c; milk, \$2.40 a cwt.—Robert Creamer.

Brown—Farmers are about done husking corn; the yield and the quality were both poor. Wheat isn't doing very well. Feed will be scarce this winter; most of the hay must be shipped into the county. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 57c; cream, 45c; eggs, 40c; hogs, \$10.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Clay—Rain, sleet and snow have put roads in bad condition; farmers have taken livestock off the wheat fields. Merchants report a good holiday trade. Wheat, \$1.26; corn, 77c; bran \$1.30; shorts, \$1.60; hogs, \$10.50; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 42c.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—We had a heavy sleet last week, followed by a light snow, which left about a half inch of ice over the ground. This soon melted, however, and did no damage to the wheat; it provided some needed moisture, and the crop is doing fairly well. Livestock requires considerable feed, which is not of very good quality—feed will be scarce before spring. A good many public sales are being held, and some renters are moving. Cows are coming fresh, and are bringing good prices when sold. Corn, 80c; eggs, 40c; cream, 40c.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—"A chill, no coat, however stout, of homespun stuff, could quite shut out" has made the first day in country homes a good place to stay these cold December nights. Many farmers here are hoping to finish corn husking by Christmas. The Christmas spirit is in the air, and school children are looking forward eagerly to vacations.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—We had 2 inches of wet snow last week which was of great help to the wheat. This was followed by zero weather. Some of the livestock is getting thin on account of a feed shortage; considerable feed must be shipped into the county before spring. Not much of the wheat is being sold; about 70 per cent of the crop has been marketed. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 90c; shorts, \$1.65; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 45c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—The weather is cold and unsettled, and there was a fine snow last week. Roads are rough, but some grain is being hauled to market. Livestock is standing the cold weather well. Rabbits are doing some damage to the small trees. Egg production is decreasing. Wheat, \$1.18; kafir and milo, \$1 a cwt.; eggs, 38c; butter, 40c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—The weather is bright and cold. We had a 4-inch snow last week; the wheat crop is well supplied with moisture. Farm work is at a standstill. Roads are rough. No wheat is being hauled to market. Merry Christmas to the readers.—John Zurbuchen.

Gray—The county had ½ inch of moisture last week, which was fine on the growing wheat. Temperatures went down to zero, which stopped most farm work. Corn is yielding well. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 66c; turkeys, 32c; hens, 18c.—Forrest Luther.

Greenwood—Farm work has been at a standstill because of the wet and cold weather. There is not a very good sale for corn, as not many folks are feeding cattle this winter. Some kafir has been headed, but none of it has been threshed. Farm labor is scarce; the men apparently prefer to work in the oil fields.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—There is 6 inches of snow all over the county; the temperature went to 4 below last week. Everyone is busy preparing for Christmas.—H. M. Hutchinson.

Phillips—We have been having winter weather for a change. This included some snow, which is a fine protection for the wheat. This is, however, good weather in which to burn coal.—J. B. Hicks.

Rawlins—We had some moisture last week in the form of snow and also considerable cold weather. The moisture was of course of help to the wheat, but the crop did not make a good start, because of the dry weather along in the fall, and the outlook is not very good. Feed is scarce.—J. A. Kelley.

Republic—We had our first zero weather last week and the soil is frozen. Roads are rough; those which carry a considerable amount of travel have been protected with snow guards. Livestock is doing well. But few public sales are being held.—Alex E. Davis.

Riley—The weather has been rather cold recently, and roads and fields are frozen. Cutting wood and farm chores are the main jobs. A few public sales have been held recently; cows and pigs bring good prices.

There is plenty of rough feed in the country, but some corn is being shipped in for hogs. Roads were muddy before they were frozen. Corn, 81c to 85c; wheat, \$1.22; eggs, 39c; hens, 18c; turkeys, 26c to 32c; hogs, \$11; flour, \$2.25.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—We had some zero weather last week; but little farm work is being done. Most of the livestock which will be sold has been shipped out of the county. Some of the wheat is coming up, but other fields are only sprouted. Hogs are scarce. Cream, 42c; eggs, 36c; bran, \$1.35; corn, 95c; shorts, \$1.60.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—The soil here is in excellent condition; a 4-inch snow covered the fields last week without drifting, and this gave good protection to the wheat from the zero temperatures which prevailed for two or three days. There is a fine outlook for the crop in this county. Wheat, \$1.22; eggs, 38c; butterfat, 41c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—We have had a good deal of rain here recently, which later froze into a heavy covering over the ground. Farmers were glad to see the additional moisture, as this is what we always need. Wheat is doing well, and is in the best condition in years. The weather is fine. Many public sales are being held, with good prices. Cream, 42c; eggs, 35c.—Harry Saunders.

Trego—We had a fine 5-inch snow last week which was of great help to the wheat. But little grain is going to market; roads are rough. Stock is rather thin. Wheat, \$1.21; corn, 85c; barley, 70c; eggs, 40c; cream, 39c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wallace—Most of the wheat is doing well, and it was aided greatly by a snow which fell recently. Stock is in good condition. Butterfat, 40c; eggs, 45c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler.

A Glance at the Markets

One week follows another with most of the price gains centered in dairy products and poultry, while other lines show no strong trend either way. Grain and feeds act rather stronger than the rest. Cotton markets continue weak and livestock irregular. Potatoes are a little lower.

The active demand for grain feeds reflects the cold weather and the busy stock and dairy winter season. Most kinds of feeds tend slightly upward in price. Cottonseed meal is in great demand at comparatively low figures, likewise gluten feed. Hay is in active request. Prices of timothy and prairie advanced in some markets in mid-December.

Hog prices hold better than most others in the livestock class, and the undertone is reported strong, with offerings decreasing whenever top price goes below \$12. Fat lambs have trouble in holding prices lately, owing perhaps to reports of increased production. Light steers have been in very moderate supply and selling much better than heavyweights.

The tendency of the butter market has continued upward. Receipts are moderate, production is reported lighter than a year ago and cold storage butter has been moving out fast. But a continued high level of prices may stimulate winter production, tending to limit the rising tendency of the market. On the other hand, foreign butter markets have advanced enough to check the import movement for the present. Cheese prices still show a slightly rising trend with further fractional gains at country markets and considerable buying interest in current receipts and in storage stock.

For months past wheat has been moving up or down in response to Canadian, Argentine and Australian crop news, more than any other influence. Reports of increased production in both the southern countries weakened the market toward the middle of December. Market receipts of all the feeding grains continued moderate. Corn, oats and barley held their prices fairly well, but rye and flax seemed inclined to go down with wheat.

Onions showed an advancing tendency throughout most of December, exceeding \$2 a hundred pounds in most city markets. The quantity available of good yellow stock seems to be limited. Prices are still a little below last year's level.

Cabbage has tended generally upward for fully a month. Prices have reached a wholesale range of \$30 to \$40, which was about the same as at the corresponding time last year. Receipts of new cabbage from Texas and Florida are becoming fairly liberal. Sweet potatoes after advancing in November fell back again in December, selling at \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel the middle of the month. Quality is becoming irregular. Celery and lettuce markets have been unsettled. Spinach is abundant and selling much lower than last year. Heavy supplies of oranges and grapefruit are at hand, and prices tended lower than in November or December, 1925. Florida appears to have about the same quantity available for shipment as last season.

Apple markets have been dragging along without much change in price. Cold storage reports for December show rapid filling of available space. The combined total is fully a million barrels greater than a year ago. There was 7 per cent more barreled apples, 16 per cent more in boxes and 12 per cent more in baskets than for the corresponding time last season. December features were the heavy barreled stocks in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic regions, and the

increased boxed storage in the North and Northwest. From now on, the apple holdings in cold storage may be expected to decrease steadily. Christmas apple trade was reported brisk in English markets, and prices have been holding well, considering the heavy supply of American and Canadian fruit.

The live poultry market is firm. New York City prices are higher, due principally to temporarily light receipts. It was hardly expected that the increase in prices could be maintained. Dressed poultry receipts also are heavier, and in excess of current demand, with the result that considerable storing occurred. Prices, however, show little change. Interest is shown in the forthcoming holiday demand for turkeys. Prices now prevailing are considerably higher than they were before Thanksgiving. Dealers, however, appear confident regarding the outcome of Christmas trading.

Sow Locally Adapted Seed

Since clover and alfalfa are two legume crops of great value in maintaining soil fertility and in supplying a high protein roughage, every effort should be made to grow these crops successfully.

One of the most important factors in clover growing is the use of locally adapted seed. The clover problem in the northern section of the country centers around seed that is "winter hardy," according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, whereas in the Southern clover region the problem is one of disease. A strain of Red clover resistant to the anthracnose disease has been developed by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. The use of such disease-resistant seed instead of the imported seed so often sown would go a long way toward insuring a clover crop from the middle of Ohio southward. Similarly, such varieties of alfalfa as Grimm and Dakota Common are superior to the African seed in the Northern states. Turkistan alfalfa is especially undesirable in the humid regions, being much inferior to domestic varieties and strains.

All imported clover and alfalfa seed not adapted to general agricultural uses must, according to a recent act of Congress, be stained red when it enters the United States. Seed from Canada that is well adapted for use in our Northern states will be stained violet, and seed from all other foreign countries, if adapted to agricultural uses, will be colored green to indicate its foreign origin.

Two Years of Wheat

Two years of wheat is the maximum for F. L. Blaes's Dickinson county land. He is maintaining a crop rotation to conserve soil fertility. Alfalfa stands only three to four years. That way he gets over the farm more quickly with the soil improvement crop. Now he is growing more Sweet clover because it works better than alfalfa in a rotation.

Geary Land Not For Sale

It is impossible to buy Geary county bottom farm land, according to realtors. Two men from other counties have been there in the last week to buy land of this description for cash, offering up to \$175 an acre, but the real estate men were unable to find anything for them.

Make Room for Dobbin

While most Kansas towns are tearing out the old fashioned hitching racks, Newton city officials are placing a series of new racks in the downtown district for the convenience of farmers who drive horses to town.

Cash Prizes for Poultry Letters

THE annual Poultry Edition of the Kansas Farmer will be published January 29. 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 four contests. The prizes in each will be: first, \$5; second, \$3; 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?

Closing Date for Contest—All letters should reach Topeka before January 15, and the sooner the better. Please address Poultry Edition Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Raise Strong, Healthy Chicks with SURE HATCH INCUBATORS

When you hatch your own chicks you get all the profit from poultry raising. Sure Hatch Chicks are healthy, grow fast and always bring top prices.



Sizes—100 to 900 Eggs

Sure Hatch Quality Incubators have been on the market 28 years; are making money for thousands of farm folks. Easy to operate. No experience necessary. All fixtures guaranteed one year. Moisture Gauge and "Uncle Sam Poultry Book" FREE with each machine.

Before you buy an incubator SEND FOR FREE CATALOG and learn all about Sure Hatch. Then call on your Dealer and see the machine itself. If your Dealer does not have Sure Hatch you can buy direct from the factory. Also coal and oil brooders.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 14 Fremont, Nebr.

Per Chick Hatched "SUCCESSFUL" is Cheapest to Buy

Mail a postal—Get our offer. Poultry lessons free to every buyer. Eastern customers will be served quickly from our Eastern Warehouse. Catalog FREE. Make your egg-making feed in "SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouters.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 346 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES.....\$1.00
8 APPLE TREES, 4 VARIETIES.....1.00
4 CURRANTS AND 4 GOOSEBERRY...1.00
All postpaid. Send for FREE Catalog.
Fairbury Nurseries, Box J, Fairbury, Nebr.

More Poultry Profits

OUR FREE 1927 CATALOG points the way to success. "WICHITA CHICKS" are "Producers of Profit for You." Marcy Farm Jersey Black Giants, Barron, Beal and Tanager Leghorns, Owens, Fisher, Thompson, Parke and other strains. All popular breeds. Kansas State Accredited. Reasonable prices. 450,000 chicks this season. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Send for catalog now.

WICHITA HATCHERY
Department A-1 Wichita, Kansas

New Radio Perfected

Distant Stations Heard Without Expensive Equipment

Recent rumors hinting at a new and amazing development in radio have finally been confirmed.

The new radio takes the place of the expensive equipment usually sold for farms and towns from 25 to 600 miles away from broadcasting stations. It works without any batteries at all, and gives regular long distance reception night after night even in bad weather.

Aided by nothing but a covered wire and a pair of head phones, this wonderful instrument is bringing the finest entertainments in the world into thousands of homes. You, too, can get one of these wonderful radios by writing the Radio Club, 13 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

A Postcard Will Do

Write the names of the magazines you are wanting to subscribe for on a postcard. Mail card to address below and we will quote you a special price that will save you money. Address, Kansas Farmer—Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

6 Magazines for \$1.50

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Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS FROM HIGH PRODUCING flocks, leading varieties. Order now for future delivery. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. 100% live delivery. Concordia Hatchery, Sta. A., Concordia, Kan.

LEGHORN BABY CHICKS. STATE AC-CREDITED English S. C. White Leghorn Grade B high producing flock. Chicks \$12.50-100. Post paid if ordered soon for spring delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Olson, Ottawa, Kan., Route 6.

ROSS' GUARANTEED CHICKS. OURS ARE not the usual grade of hatchery chicks. Our AA grade chicks from flocks certified by Kansas State Agricultural College on egg-production and vigor. A grade from flocks culled by culling expert registered with the college. This year both grades developed to higher egg-production standards than ever. All varieties of leading egg strains. 1,000,000 chicks will be hatched this season. Early booked orders guaranteed delivery when wanted. Our new 1927 catalog and exceptional low prices will be a pleasant surprise. Write Ross Hatchery, Box 271, Junction City, Kan.

TRAIN'S "GOLD BOND" CHICKS. SPECIAL money-saving discount on orders booked now and delivered any time you prefer. Chicks shipped with our 100% "Gold Bond" guarantee of satisfaction. Catalog now ready. Contains complete facts on our Missouri Accredited Breeding Flocks—bred early maturing and to high egg-production standards. Popular breeds. Write for catalog. Learn the facts on our unusual offer before placing your chick orders anywhere. This exceptional offer for a limited time only. Train's Poultry Farm Hatchery, Inc., Box 201, Independence, Mo.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON CHICKS GUAR-anteed to live. Early booked orders for Peters-Certified Chicks for delivery early or late are allowed special discount and are assured delivery when wanted. These unusual chicks from Peters-Certified flocks having established egg-production records are sent with a real guarantee to live covering first two weeks and are backed by Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders' Association. Most popular breeds perfected in egg-laying and health. Get our new 1927 catalog. It is a revelation—written largely by our customers who give the facts on their success with Peters-Certified Chicks. Upon request we will send a complimentary copy of our valuable poultry book "A Money-Making System of Poultry Breeding," written by our poultry specialist. Just address Peters-Poultry Farm, Box 451, Newton, Iowa.

A. C. HATCHERY

A Hatchery owned by flock owners. Our chicks all come from graded and culled flocks of highest type. When better chicks are hatched we will hatch them. A. C. Hatchery, Arkansas City, Kan.

WICHITA CHICKS

PRODUCERS OF PROFIT FOR YOU. Big, husky, pure bred chicks of unusual quality. Now ready for delivery. All popular breeds from Kansas State Accredited flocks. 450,000 chicks this season. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Reasonable prices. Breeders of Marcy Farm Jersey Black Giants. Orders booked now insure early delivery. Our free 1927 catalog points the way to success. Write for your copy today. Wichita Hatchery, Dept. A, Wichita, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS \$1.50. Drakes \$2.00. John Maine, Lebo, Kan.

WHITE EMBDEN GEESE \$2.25. MRS. Will Church, Augusta, Kan., Rt. 4.

PRIZE STOCK. MAMMOTH WHITE EMBDEN Geese. Violet Price, Baldwin, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. BLUE RIBBON winners. Hens, \$2.25. Drakes \$2.50. One White Embden gander, \$3.50. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

GAME FOWL

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIG-geons. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

HOPKINSON WAR HORSE. BLACK breasted red, Silver Duckwing games. Stags \$3, trios \$7.50. J. C. Hollingshead, Whitesboro, Texas.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, LARGE, SPLEN-did egg strain. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SELECTED BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. W. F. Bayer, Lorraine, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEG-horn cockerels, \$1.00. Orin Jones, Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.25 each. Rolla R. Thompson, Seandia, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels for sale, price \$1.75. Martin Waerner, Linn, Kan.

SELECTED BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. William Stackley, Burns, Kan.

PEDIGREED EGG-BRED EXHIBITION quality Buff Leghorn cockerels, pullets, eggs, baby chicks. Herb D. Wilson, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels from heavy layers, \$2.00. Satis-faction guaranteed. Mrs. E. E. Grizzell, Clarlin, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKS and cockerels, all state accredited, Class "A", \$3.00 up. Ruff Poultry Farms, Ottawa, Kan. Box 8-D.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$2.00. Write for prices in dozen lots. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. H. Fulhage, Garfield, Kan.

BARRON-TANCRED STRAIN. LARGE, Vigorous, March-April hatched, Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Lewis Janssen, Lorraine, Kan.

THOUSANDS OF CHICKS OF REAL merit. \$12.50 hundred. Eggs. Pedigreed males head flocks. Ancestry to 312. Exceptionally big, rugged, docile, trapnested females. Circular. Gamble White Leghorn Farm, Coffeyville, Kan.

LEGHORNS

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnested record 303 eggs, extra choice cockerels, eggs, chicks. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS. 272-314 EGG strain. Direct from importers. Broilers profit-able. Order now. Chicks, 100-\$15. Eggs, 100 \$7.00. Frost White Egg Farm, Box 123C, Weaubleau, Mo.

MINORCAS

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCK-erels. Alvin Richter, Peabody, Kan.

LARGE TYPE PURE BRED MINORCA cockerels. Herman Katz, Offerle, Kan.

LARGE TYPE PURE BRED MINORCA cockerels. Will Mellecker, Spearville, Kan.

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MIN-orca cockerels, \$3.00. Dr. Amphlett, Garden City, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

SELECTED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPING-ton cockerels, \$2.50. W. F. Bayers, Lor-raine, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. KANSAS STATE Fair winners. Hatching eggs, 100 for \$9.00; 200-\$16.00. Mrs. Handy, Milton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS OF superior type, color, from winter layers, Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. SIREs from 200 egg trap-nested hens. \$2.00 up. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. PARKS 200 egg strain, \$3.00-\$5.00. Eggs in season. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. THOMPSON Ringlet (direct). Satisfaction guaranteed. Joe Meyer, Leavenworth, Kan. Rt. 2.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00. HENS Bred-to-lay, dark even barring, yellow legs, \$3.00. Eggs. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

MUELLER'S BARRED ROCKS. COCKER-els from Grade A flock for five year, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

PURE THOMPSON RINGLET COCKERELS. Winners American Royal, Kansas State, Wichita National, color-shape specials. Both matings. Hens 225, 280 egg record, \$3-\$5. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCK-erels. March and April hatched, range raised. Laying and exhibition strain, \$2.00, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guar-anteed. A. F. Rittenhouse, Troy, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK COCK-erels, \$3.00-\$5.00. Carl Keesling, Neode-sha, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. SELECT March hatch, \$3.00 each. John Lutes, Byers, Kan.

TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED FLOCK. Cockerels—Pullets, \$3.00, \$5.00. Eggs \$5.00, \$10.00 setting. E. D. King, 812 Lindenwood, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. TEN GOOD COCKERELS, twenty five pullets. Bred for production, also show stock. Sunflower Poultry Show first, farm flock; second, pen, eight exhibi-tors. Second single pullet, twelve exhibitors. Selling out account death of wife. R. H. Stover Rt. 1, Kansas City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

S. C. RED COCKERELS, STATE AC-CREDITED flock, \$1.50 to \$3.00 at farm. Earl Mayor, Oak Hill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. COCKS AND COCK-erels for breeding and exhibition. Write for prices and show record. The James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.

ROSECOMB RED, UTILITY AND EX-hibition cockerels. Highest production and exhibition qualities combined. Certified Class A past five years. Trapnested, ped-igreed non-sitting stock. Mrs. James Gam-mell, Council Grove, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS. PORT Tompkins blood, none better. \$15 values \$10; \$10 values \$7.50; \$7.50 values \$5.00; \$5.00 values \$3.50; \$3.50 values \$2.50. Money refunded and return express paid if not sat-isfactory. Mrs. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

COCKERELS, R. C. R. I. WHITES, AND eggs in season. W. Pifer, Washington, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. WHITES. COCKERELS \$2.50 to 3.00 each. Mrs. W. E. Middleton, Kanorado, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS; TOMS \$8, hens \$6. Mildred Lonner, Dighton, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. TOMS \$7.00, Hens \$5.00. Geo. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

LARGE HUSKY BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms \$10, Hens \$7. Mrs. I. N. Compton, Bureka, Kan., Rt. 1.

PURE NARRAGANSETT TOMS, 22 to 24 pounds, \$10.00 each. Mrs. Fred Hisey, Garden City, Kan.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, large type. Toms \$8, Hens \$6. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Toms \$7.00, Hens \$5.00. E. H. W. Hart-man, Valley Center, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND MAY turkeys. Toms \$10.00, Hens \$8.00. Mrs. Anna Huddle, Selden, Kan.

PURE GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE Toms, \$12.50; Hens, \$7.00. Unrelated. Ina Huckstadt, Garden City, Kan., Rt. 1.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. LARGE boned, well marked. Hens \$10, Toms \$15, each. Mrs. Riley Hood, Attica, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TUR-keys, large boned, fine marking. Show and utility birds. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLANDS. BLUE ribbon winners. No blackhead. Young toms 22 lbs. \$10.00; Pullets \$7.00. Dot Wheatcroft, Pendennis, Kan.

TURKEYS

STRICTLY PURE BRED MAMMOTH White Holland Toms \$10.00, Hens \$8.00. Big bone, pink shanks, healthy and vigorous. R. O. Hanneman, Lincoln, Kan.

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED BOUREBON Red and Mammoth Bronze 2-year old Toms \$12.00, 1 year \$10.00, hens unrelated \$7.00. Anna Fick, McAllester, Kan.

VACCINATED, LARGE, VIGOROUS Bronze Turkeys, Colorado State champion; toms \$10-\$25, hens and pullets \$8-\$12. Guar-anteed. Earl Brubaker, Lamar, Colo.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin strain, \$2.50. Joe Engle, Abilene, Kan.

MARTIN REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BIG boned, heavy laying strain, \$3.00. E. J. Roark, Shallow Water, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, state certified flock, Martin strain, \$3.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels from high producing, prize win-ning, accredited flock, \$2.00 to \$5.00. J. Marcus Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

FLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM. Clay Center, Kan. Yearling hens \$2.00, cocks and cockerels \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00. From my breeding pens and show winners.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, CHICKENS, wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quo-tations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

WE WANT TURKEYS, CAPONS AND Guineaes alive or dressed and will pay top market quotations day of arrival, no com-mission deducted. We pay a premium for extra fancy poultry, shipping coops loaned free. Topeka Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

EGGS WANTED

HATCHING EGGS WANTED: LIGHT Brahma, Black Minorca and Black Lang-shan eggs in case lots. Johnson's Hatchery, 109 Buchanan St., Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR SALE RED POLLED BULLS. WHITE T. A. Hawkins, Holcomb, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, cows, heifers. Correct type with heavy production. Priced reasonable. C. E. Norrie, Sabetha, Kan.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calf" or money refunded. Remedy, \$2. Booklet free. Breed-O Remedy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK FOR SALE: AC-count of reorganization of our farm, we are offering at private sale some unusual values if taken at once. One carload Pure Bred Hereford cows for spring calving; one carload yearling Hereford range bulls; one carload six months old range bulls. Eighty head pure bred Holstein cows in full milk or heavy springers, thirty-five head pure bred Holsteins and heavy springer heifers; five head pure bred Holstein bulls, from six months to six years old. The above stock is located on The Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS. Paul Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5.00. PAY when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

FOR SALE. PERCHERON STALLIONS from weanlings to four year olds. H. H. Glenn, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE: REG. PERCHERON STALLION 2 1/2 years old, weight 1800, color black. Chas. Kallivoda, Agenda, Kan.

FOR SALE. REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion and mammoth jack, four years old. Delbert Wilson, Wamego, Kan.

TWO REAL JACKS AND A REGISTERED Percheron stallion at Conway Springs. Must sell. Will show real offspring. Write, call or wire. Cecil Brown, Kingsdown, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY serves an agricultural empire in Minne-sota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wash-ington and Oregon. Low round trip rates. Send for Free Books describing opportuni-ties. Improved Farms for Rent. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

ARKANSAS

DAIRY, Stock, Fruit, Poultry. Arkansas farms, Box 218, Leslie, Arkansas.

WRITE quick for bargain list of farms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

RICH 60 acres, \$600. Healthful Ozarks. Well located. Terms. Other bargains. Free folder. Wilks, Mountain Home, Ark.

CANADA

160 ACRES improved. Cash payment \$1,500. Balance terms. Wheat crop 1925 sold for \$4,000. Sale includes summer fallow done 1927. Write owner. Mr. Selby, 2243 Albert Street, Regina, Sask., Canada.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS. Write for printed list. Jess Kiser, Garden City, Kan.

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snaps. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

160 AND 474 A. here; \$35 per A. Terms right. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kansas.

80 A., 65 tillable. Fair improvements. On Coun-ty road, 9 mi. Lawrence. All of crop goes. \$6,000. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

200 A. good improvements, good road, one mile school, 4 town. \$3,000. Terms. Must sell quick. Gas field. E. M. McGee, Blue Mound, Kansas.

ONE THOUSAND ACRE farm and ranch 1/2 mile from town. Running water, wells, etc. Can handle 100 cows and farm 500 acres to wheat if desired. Geo. D. Royer, Gove, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—153 A., 6 1/2 miles from Topeka, Kan., very highly improved. Will sell at a bargain. For particulars write F. H. Myer, Tecumseh, Kan., R. F. D. 15.

WELL improved 240 A. farm part bottom. One half mi. of railroad town. 10 mi. from Topeka. \$22,000. For Kansas farms and ranches write Buchheim Land Co., Topeka, Ka.

IMPROVED 120 acre farm, 4 miles Ottawa. 40 bluegrass pasture; 40 wheat; fruit; well watered. Want cheaper farm. Write for list and description. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partner-ship; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mans-field Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Excellent Scully lease, 3 miles from Oketo in Marshall County, Kansas. Choice soil and community. Close to school and good markets. Terms to responsible party. Offered for immediate sale only. Write or see J. H. Moore, Oketo, Kansas.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL OR BUY A FARM? Did you know you could reach over 123,000 farm families in Kansas and Colorado each week, by running an ad in Kansas Farmer (Mail & Breeze). An ad of this size type costs 50c a line an issue.

Kansas Farmer (Mail & Breeze) 8th & Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

COLORADO

FOR SALE—253 acres, irrigated, \$4100, rents \$1,000. Box 36, Florence, Colo.

640 A. improved Colorado ranch, \$2.75 per A.; other ranches 40 A. up, \$4 to \$5 per A. All bargains. R. Brown, Florence, Colo.

COLO. Mt. Valley ranch—2240 A. irrigated, meadow, good imp., fenced, \$15,000, \$2,000, bal. to suit. Smith & Kness, Wheatland, Wyo.

KIT CARSON CO., Colorado. Whole section \$8,650. Daily mail delivery. Half mile to school. 20% down, balance 8 annual pay-ments. Prairie Farms Co., 532 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

MISSOURI

LISTEN—80 A. equipped farm, house, barn, fruit, price \$1,850. Terms; other farms; list free. Ward, Ava, Missouri.

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 month-ly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI rich alluvial land. Large and small tracts. Improved farms, sacrifice prices, 10% cash, balance like rent. Bumper crops being harvested. Discount for cash. Cut-over land, no cash down, no in-terest 4 years, then 33 years 6%. Free map. Full information. C. Himmelberger-Harrison, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Irrigated 120 acres in San Luis Valley, Colo. H. R. Gingrich, Wellsville, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

Chinese Mistrust U. S.

America is swayed by her interests rather than by her ideals in the opin-ion of the average Chinaman, accord-ing to George H. Lerrigo, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Canton, China, now home on a furlough.

The Chinese people believe America listens to Wall street rather than to missionaries and Y. M. C. A. secre-taries. They feel that America's in-terest in China is one of colonist ex-ploitation.

Lerrigo said China had no fear of allying with Russia. He quoted one man prominent in Chinese affairs say-ing that "Russia comes with no claims and no demands." Lerrigo said that Russian influence is strong in parts of China. Labor unions are very strong, every form of labor being organized, even to the house servants.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new sub-scriber, 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 subscrip-tion, \$2.—Advertisement.

Registered Shropshire Sheep

At Public Auction—Sale in Harper Bros. Barn, Across From Union Pacific Station
North Lawrence, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1927

100 HEAD—65 bred ewes, 15 ewe lambs, 15 spring rams, 5 yearling rams.

This herd was founded 25 years ago with two imported ewes, and no females have been sold out for breeding purposes since. Only the best registered rams that the breed afforded have been used. The herd has produced over a 100 per cent lamb crop annually, and has been a consistent source of profit throughout the quarter of a century it has been in existence.

The ewes are in excellent condition, and are bred for early lambing. The spring lambs both ewes and rams are very attractive, and taking the offering as a whole it is a desirable one in every respect. For catalog address

Geo. W. Markley & Son, R. F. D. 8, Lawrence, Kansas
Auctioneers—H. T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan., Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan.



Poland China Section

Big Poland Boars

for sale, sired by Black Seal. Also choice gilts bred to Villager 2nd. O. G. SMITH, Colony, Kan., Anderson Co.

IMMUNED GILTS

Bred to farrow in March and April. Sired by Sharpnel, the undefeated boar of Dickinson county 1925-26. Write your wants. G. E. Schiesener, Hope, Kansas

Big Boars and Gilts

40 good ones, sired by Utility King, out of Buster, Wonder and Big Bob bred dams. J. G. KRAUSS, SEDGWICK, KANSAS

BRED GILTS FOR SALE

sired by a 1,000 lb. grandson of Cooks Liberty Bond, and bred to Kansas Monarch 3d. Grandson of the world's Champ. Monarch. M. F. Rickert, Seward, Kansas

The Financier

First prize senior yearling boar of Kansas 1926 heads my herd. Boars and gilts by this sire for sale. Chas. J. Holtwick, Valencia, Kan.

My Boar Sale Called Off
30 big, very choice boars for sale at private treaty. Best in breeding and in individuals. John D. Henry, Leocompton, Kas., Douglas Co.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

at private sale bred to two of the best boars of the breed. Immunized and guaranteed to please you. Write for descriptions and prices. C. B. Rowe, Scranton, Kansas

Tried Sows and Gilts
A few open gilts and tried sows. Will book orders for fall pigs at weaning time, either sex, sired by Mc's Big Orange. GEO. MORTON, OXFORD, KANSAS

Big Poland Boars

the blood of DUNDAL GIGANT, the greatest sire of the breed. Many by REGULATOR, son of Liberator. Good enough to head any herd. S. U. Peace, Olathe, Ka.

Jr. Champion Boar

We can spare the boar that won Jr. Championship at Wichita this fall. King Kole and Iowa Tamm breeding. Bred sow sale Feb. 9th. I. E. Knox & Son, South Haven, Ka.

Choice Spring Boars

size and feeding quality, sired by a son of Latch-nite. Out of richly bred correct type sows. G. S. McCallen, Oatville, Sedgwick Co., Ka.

CHOICE FALL PIGS

sired by the 1000 lb. Golden Rain-bow and Standard Giant. Out of tried sows. Immunized and guaranteed to please. C. E. Hoglund & Sons, McPherson, Kan.

Greater Armistice

mated with sows of Liberator, Sunbeam, and Latch-nite breeding is proving his greatness as a sire. Stock for sale. E. E. HALL, BAYARD, KANSAS.

20 Big Spring Boars

for sale, sired by Paymaster Chief. Out of Big Timm and Clansman sows. Inspection invited. J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KAN.

SHANK'S FARM POLANDS

Spring boars by Jack Tar and other boars. 40 to select from. Write for prices and descriptions. J. DEE SHANK, SUPERIOR, NEB. Jewell Co., Kan.

Spring Boars and Gilts

Mostly by New Era Jr. Others by Flashlight Leader and Light Rainbow. Splendid sow herd. Immunized and guaranteed. J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, Kansas.

200 SEPTEMBER PIGS

for sale. Sired by SUNDIAL grand champ. Kansas National this year. Immunized. Recorded and transferred to owner. No culls shipped. Out of big sows. F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kansas

Jersey Section

FOR SALE

One extra fine son of Gamboges Kings Emily No. 472485, who made over 100 lbs. fat in thirty days and milked 60 lbs. of milk a day in C. T. A., sired by Financial Interest Boy No. 180770. W. S. SHEARD, Junction City, Kan., Geary Co.

B. C. Settles **JERSEY SALE MANAGER**
"If I manage your sale we both make money."
404 HALL BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Bulls of Serviceable Ages
and bull calves. Grandsons Fern's Wexford Noble and out of R. of M. and prize winning cows. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

BULL 12 MONTHS OLD

From a state champion cow. And from a son of Fern's Wexford Noble. Here is a real herd builder. Several others for sale, all from R. of M. and class champion cows. CHAS. H. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Ka.

Bull 12 Months Old

Register of Merit dam. Splendid individual. Financial breeding. Priced right for quick sale. ED C. LATT, Holton, Kan., Jackson Co.

ECHO FARM JERSEYS

For sale, Stockwell's Blue Owl, dropped June 10, 1924, grandson of Mary from Sibley's Choice, 833 fat AA. R. M. dam of Stockwell, Flying Fox and Blue Belle breeding. E. H. TAYLOR & SONS, KEATS, KAN.

J. B. Porter & Sons

Our herd sire Coquette Coomassie, son of a double gold medal cow. Two of his sons, soon ready for service, for sale. J. B. Porter & Sons, Mayetta, Kan., Jackson Co.

Bull Calves For Sale

sired by Cuning Mouse's Masterman, whose sire and dam both were first prize winners over the Island and whose full aunt was Grand Champion at the 1926 National Dairy Show. price \$50.00 to \$100.00. C. E. SOUDERS, 710 Schwelter Building, Wichita, Kansas

Register of Merit Jerseys
Maidens Burnside Flora, The Silver Medal and Class Champion of Kansas was tested by us. We have her yr. bull for sale. Others from high record cows. Also some females. Frank L. Young, Cheney, Ka.

High Producing Jerseys

Golden Fern Lads breeding. Visitors welcome. Stock for sale. L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KANSAS.

FINANCIAL COUNTRY BLOOD

Bull calves for sale sired by a son of Maiden Ferns Prince, first prize aged bull National Dairy Show 1926. Granddaughters both sides hold Kansas state records butterfat. I. W. NEWTON, Winfield, Kan.

LILL'S JERSEY FARM

is still headquarters for the best in Jerseys. Sophies' Tormentor and Sunflower Lad in service. Hood farm blood. PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

Maplelawn Farm Jerseys

Four bull calves, one to seven months old. Out of our best cows. For information regarding them address, W. R. LINTON, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

Nebraska Jersey Cattle

Line bred Sultanas Jersey Lad breeding. Foundation cows direct from Island. Stock for sale. H. E. WYATT, FALLS CITY, NEB.

MAIDEN FERN'S GOLDEN NOBLE

A son of the 1st prize aged bull at the National Dairy Show 1926 heads our Jerseys. A line bred Oxford You'll Do bull calf for sale. Frank Van Buskirk, Kincaid, Kan.

Hood Farm Island Blood
Grandson of Financial Kate's King in service. Some R. M. cows. Young bulls for sale. ALEX LEROUX & SON, Preston, Kansas

TWO BULL CALVES

Grandsons of Xenia Sultan, July and Aug. Calves. Priced for quick delivery. Other stock for sale. Let me have your wants. Also Shetland Ponies. J. B. HUNTER, DENTON, KANSAS

QUEENS VELVET RALEIGH

heads our Jerseys. His dam is the highest tested Gold Medal daughter of Flora's Queens Raleigh. Young bulls for sale from tested dams. A. H. Knoppell, Colony, Kansas

Yes, He Is Mary's Brother

Dropped Sept. 14, 1925. Dam made 402.2 lbs. fat; C. T. A. as Junior 3 yr. old. Price \$100 F. O. B. BEAL BROS., Colony, Kan.

FINANCIAL KINGS AND NOBLE OF OAKLANDS

Yearling bulls and under for sale. W. E. KING, Rt. 3, WASHINGTON, KAN.

Reno County Jerseys

This is the big Jersey center of Kansas. The breeders listed below invite inspection of their herds.

VINDALE JERSEY FARM

23 cows half of them first and second calf heifers, averaged over 300 lbs. fat last year. Bulls for sale by grandson of You'll Do Oxford. Geo. Vincent, Hutchinson, Kansas

Mercury's Admiral of Coleman

heads our Jerseys. Cows of Raleigh breeding. Keeping all of our females and building up a strong herd. H. G. WRIGHT, SYLVIA, KANSAS

Hood Farm Bred Jerseys

20 cows and heifers for sale. Most of them have records made by county Cow Testing Assn. Also young bulls. Everything registered. Inspection invited. J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

The stockholders of the Clay County Fair association held their annual meeting in Clay Center recently and the officers of last year were re-elected.

The C. H. Brunner Percheron and Short-horn sale at his farm one mile east of Stockdale and about 10 miles north of Manhattan, Dec. 15 was postponed until Jan. 13 because of stormy weather and bad roads.

Dr. W. R. Barnard, Belleville, says there are but few cases of hog cholera in that section of the state but that Swine plague is showing up in some places and that it is much harder to eradicate than cholera.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, a well known breeder of Poland Chinas out in Dickinson county is still breeding Poland Chinas and I have just received a letter from him with an advertisement for the Mall and Breeze offering some fall boars.

Sherwood Bros., Concordia, breeders of Durocs, who have been advertising in the Mail and Breeze all fall, write me they have been having a good demand for boars and only have a few left for sale. They are going to advertise bred gilts a little later in the season.

C. F. Ott, Morrill, a Brown county cattle feeder, shipped the first week in December the fattest cattle that ever went on the market from Brown county. There were three carloads and they were shipped to Chicago. They were mostly Herefords and the average weight was 1,800 pounds.

D. S. Sheard, Esbon, is selling out his surplus Polled Shorthorns at private sale. He has recently decided to sell Prince Commander, the three year old herd bull, and at what I think is a very low price. He is offering some females as well, and another young bull, Master Galahad.

W. H. Hilbert, Corning, has asked me to say that he is not going to hold a bred sow sale but will sell his bred gilts and some sows at private sale. They will be bred to two good boars, one a son of Revelation and the other a son of Super Col. Mr. Hilbert's herd of Durocs is one of the strong herds of Northeast Kansas.

Al M. Knopp, Chapman, breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas changes his card in the January 1 Spotted Poland China section and is offering bred sows and gilts bred to The Paragon, a son of Monogram, the 1926 Missouri state fair champion. Mr. Knopp has a nice lot of gilts for sale at private sale.

One hundred Shropshire ewes and rams will be sold at auction in Harper Bros. barn, Lawrence, Jan. 4. The entire offering is registered and sold by Geo. W. Markley & Son, breeders of registered Shropshire sheep for more than 25 years. For the sale catalog write immediately to Geo. W. Markley & Son, Lawrence, Kan.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, has written me to change his copy in the Poland China section to bred sows and gilts. He reports splendid luck selling boars this fall and is keeping a splendid young boar of his own raising for his own herd. The Rowe herd of Poland Chinas is one of the good herds of Eastern Kansas.

I have a letter from Sherwood Bros., Concordia, saying they have had a good demand for Duroc boars all fall and asking me to change their card in the Duroc section and offering a few very choice spring boars weighing from 200 to 250 each and good breeding and good individuals. They say they will change the card soon to bred sows and gilts and that they will not hold a bred sow sale.

D. S. Sheard, Esbon, a Jewell county breeder of Polled Shorthorns, is featuring Master Galahad, a splendid young Polled Shorthorn bull as the head of his herd of Polled Shorthorns from now on and is offering his herd bull, Prince Commander, three years old, for sale fully guaranteed. He is a great bull and easily worth double the amount Mr. Sheard has decided to take for him. He is also selling some young cows and heifers and a few young bulls. There is a scarcity of feed in Jewell county and that accounts for his offering some of the young cows and heifers.

The demand for purebred breeding animals of all kinds is indicated by the large number of inquiries the Kansas Farmer is getting from all over the country from farmers wanting to know where they can buy breeding stock of all kinds. Under date of Dec. 13 C. W. Taylor, Abilene, a well known Shorthorn breeder, writes me as follows: "Where can I get a well bred Scotch, dark roan bull calf or yearling? It might be I could use an aged bull of the right type." Dec. 17 C. H. Kayser, Bushong, writes me as follows: "I am in the market for a carload of real well bred Shorthorn heifers that are springers. Not registered but well bred. Dec. 13 Carlyle Nelson, Flagler, Colo., writes as follows: "I have quite a lot of inquiry as to where one might get registered males of different breeds so wish you would send me a sample copy of Kansas Farmer of the next issue as I understand you have a lot of advertisers along that line. The demand for breeding stock is good and it is hard to locate."

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

E. E. Innis announces February 28 as the date of his annual bred sow sale of registered Durocs.

Arthur Watts, Shorthorn breeder of Yates Center, writes that he is keeping a fine lot of heifers sired by the herd bull Albertas Sultan.

W. R. Huston, Duroc breeder of Americus, writes that he has the top boar bred by Jake Waltmeyer this year. He is a colonel

in breeding and a lot of his near relatives are State and National prize winners. Mr. Huston is breeding him with a lot of his best fall and spring gilts.

M. F. Rickert, Seward, Kansas breeder of 1000 pound Polands writes that he has had a great sale on young boars and that he is entirely sold out but has a lot of choice bred gilts.

Maiden Ferns Prince, mature Jersey bull, won first in the aged bull class at the National Dairy show this year; he also won Senior championship and first as aged bull at Kansas City Royal, 1926. I. W. Newton of Winfield has a son of this bull heading his herd.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Heaton, breeders of milking Shorthorns write that big inquiry continues for all kinds of breeding stock. The Heaton's are located at Kinsley and have more heavy production blood in the herd than can be found in any other Kansas herd.

M. L. Robbins, county agent of McPherson county, has recently purchased a carload of pure bred Hereford and Aberdeen Angus calves for the 4-H club boys and girls of his community. The calves were purchased in Western Kansas. The McPherson Rotary club is sponsoring these clubs. Each individual member financing one member of the club.

The farmers and dairymen of Garfield county, Oklahoma have formed a county cow testing association. The new association has a membership of 20 with a total ownership of 300 cows. W. E. Harshberger was elected president and C. C. Horner secretary. Ollie Hulse, graduate of the Oklahoma A. & M. is to have charge of the testing.

I have received a letter from Beal Bros., Jersey breeders of Colony, advising that they have leased from Longview Farms the bull Manoras Fairy Lad. Missouri University and Kansas Agricultural College have daughters of this bull that show considerable production over their dams. One of his sons was second in class at Kansas City Royal this year. Manoras Fairy Lad is a son of the Gold and Silver Medal bull Floras Queens Raleigh.

At a recent meeting of the Reno County Dairy and Agricultural Improvement association a review of the year record was made and which shows that organization to be in the best financial condition it has ever been. Fred Williams, Darlow, was re-elected president. A. M. Davis, Hutchinson, was re-elected vice president, also A. Pennington for another term as secretary-treasurer. T. Hobart McVew was chosen as a delegate to the State Board of Agriculture meeting to be held in Topeka early in January.

Dr. Branch of Marion and G. Regier & Sons of Whitewater drew one of the worst days of the season for their Holstein sale. December 6th the roads were a glare of ice in many places and muddy in others. The weather was cold and raw. Buyers from a distance were kept away and those who did attend were chilly and indifferent. The Branch cattle lacked fitting and, although valuable from a production standpoint, the weather made them look rougher than they were and they sold much below their value. The top cow in the Regier consignment sold for \$235.00; heifers fresh and near calving sold from \$75.00 to \$125.00.

I have just received a very interesting page type written letter from G. M. Shepherd, the veteran Duroc breeder of Kansas. A good many men breed Durocs as a side line but Mr. Shepherd makes it a business and all of his other farm and business operations are secondary to the production of

JERSEY CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEYS

10 cows, six bulls three months to five years. Chief Raleigh's Sultan 2nd. (5 years). Fine individual. Will trade for bull. Must be good. Sam Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS

Thirty lb. sire, high producing dams, serviceable age, federal accredited. Photos on request. E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Seven Reg. Guernseys

cows and three heifers. \$1,900.00 Two pure bred bulls, grandsons of NePlus Ultra, \$85.00 each. Also a carload of grade cows and heifers. Phone 168. On State Highway 13.

W. W. CLARK, VESPER, WIS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Top Spotted Polands

March boars and gilts for sale, the best of breeding. Priced right if taken soon. ROBT. FREEMER, SELDEN, KANSAS.

Meyer's Spotted Polands

Handsome Spotted boars, various sizes, good gilts, bred to sons of Giant Sunbeam and Big Munn. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Elmo Valley Polands

Fall boars, sired by a 900 pound boar and out of a 700 pound dam. All immunized. J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson Co.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Riverside Stock Farm

Choice Hampshire boars for sale. Also Short-horn bulls, Percheron stud colts and fillies. C. H. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

Boars Ready for Service

Reg., immune, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS.

Big Fall and Spring Gilts

by Waltmeyer's Giant and Major Stills, being bred to the grand champion bred Giant, W. R.'s Leader Col. for March and April farrow. Registered, immunized. Satisfaction or money back. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Ayrshire Section



Henderson's Dairy King
the greatest sire in the West heads our herd. Our mature cows have records. Some A. R. records. Stock for sale. Federal accredited.
R. E. BANKS, Larned, Kansas

TO REDUCE MY HERD

I offer cows with Shawnee County Cow Testing Association records, freshening about Oct. 1. Also bred and open heifers and heifer calves.
G. J. BAHNMAIER, Leecompton, Kan., Douglas Co.

Woodhull Ayrshire Farm

We are offering fifteen cows for sale and will make a very attractive price on the entire lot or on any number.
A. B. WILLIAMS & SONS,
Darlow, Kan., Rice Co.



Big Kate's Dairy King

heads our Ayrshire herd. Cows of equal breeding and individuality. Bull calves for sale.
JONES BROS., PENALOSA, KANSAS

Nordaryr Dairy Farm

Reg. Ayrshires headed by Dairy Finlason Armour in service. Young bulls for sale.
O. M. NORBY, PRATT, KANSAS

Our Ayrshires

their sisters, dams and granddams have 35 records that average 15898 milk and 625 fat. Our bull's granddam and great granddam have an average production of 24175 milk and 1066 butter. Our foundation cattle came from John Linn & Sons, K. S. A. C. and University of West Virginia.
J. F. WOLZ & SONS, HAYS, KANSAS

We Offer For Sale

Young bulls, heifers, calves and cows and heifers bred. For prices and descriptions address.
T. J. CHARLES, Republic, Kan., Republic Co.

AYRSHIRE COWS

Herd sire, Pennhurst Prince Albert No. 31223. Breeding for production. Cows to freshen soon for sale. A. G. BAHNMAIER, St. I., Topeka, Kan.

Blue Ribbon Winners

coupled with outstanding, economical milk records. Females bred to great milk record bulls. Bull calves with record production and type.
DAVID G. PAGE, Fairfield Farm, Topeka

Auctioneer Section

J. B. Heinen, Cawker City, Kan.

Livestock and big farm sales. Write me about selling your real estate.

Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.

solicits the pure bred livestock and real estate sales of Northwest Kansas. Write or phone for dates.

E. E. Hall, Bayard, Kansas

Pure bred live stock and farm sales auctioneer

Floyd W. Gift

Wellington, Kan., Rural Tel.-60
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Frank C. Mills

AUCTIONEER
Alden (Rice Co.), Kansas.

ART McANARNEY

Pratt, Kansas.
Live stock and farm sales auctioneer.
313 North Main St.

BILL GAUSE

Live stock and general farm sales auctioneer. Haviland, Kansas.

B.W. Stewart, Talmage, Ks.

Livestock Auctioneer
Address as above or phone 68, Talmage.

Chester White Section

Coonse Blue Grass Herd

I have reserved an exceptionally choice lot of gilts and sows for the Goodpasture-Coonse combination bred sow sale at Horton, Feb. 23.
CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KAN., BROWN CO

Western Blue Grass Herd

Bred gilts, a few fall boars, fall pigs, both sexes, at farmers' prices. Everything immune and guaranteed breeders. RAY GOULD, Rexford, Kan., Thomas Co.

Bred Sow Sale, Feb. 23

Sows doing nicely. Will have a few bred sows to offer at private sale. Boars all sold but two. Send your name for sale catalogs. M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Kan.

Blue Grass Herd

This herd has won more grand championships, firsts and seconds for four consecutive years than any Chester White herd in the world. Bred sow sale Jan. 25, Earl Lugenbeel, Owner, Padonia, Kan., Brown Co.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS
175 lbs., \$40; 200 lbs. \$50. Bred gilts \$50 and up. Fall pigs. Prize winning blood lines. Write for circular, will ship on approval.
C. O. D. Located at Kansas line. Alpha Womers, Diller, Neb.



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

high class Durocs. In the letter Mr. Shepherd calls attention to his new boar which he has given the very appropriate name of Architect. This boar was a heavy winner at all of the leading middle west state fairs the past season, and Mr. Shepherd talks like he is about the most promising young boar he has ever owned. About all of the sows and gilts are now bred to the above boar, and Stills Major, first prize senior yearling at both Kansas fairs this year, and some to Revelations Honor, Junior Champion, Hutchinson, this year. Mr. Shepherd announces a bred sow sale to be held Feb. 15th.

Chas. Stephens and some of his neighbors held a Holstein sale down at Columbus last week. The sale was really for the purpose of closing out a partnership between Mr. Stephens and the party who has had charge of the herd for sometime. The sale was well attended, although the weather and roads were not favorable. Due to shortage of feed caused by heavy fall rains the cattle were very thin. The blood lines were of the best and prices received were quite satisfactory, cows selling up to \$225.00. To Mr. Stephens belongs the credit of having introduced Holsteins in his part of the state. The free use of herd bulls and bulls put out at little cost has encouraged farmers to breed better cattle, and so in Mr. Stephens's home county where formerly the cattle were mostly yellow and red there are now hundreds of black and white cattle. The weekly cream check pays the grocery bill and conditions are better than formerly. Col. Boyd Newcom, who conducted the sale, says it in many ways the most pleasant sale he ever conducted. Dr. W. H. Mott managed the sale.

Public Sales of Livestock

Duroc Hogs

Jan. 20—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Jan. 25—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 2—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 3—Consignment Sale, South Haven, Kan.
Feb. 11—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 16—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 22—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 26—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 24—F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 25—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Feb. 28—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Jan. 25—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets

Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.
April 5—Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

Shropshire Sheep

Jan. 4—Geo. W. Markley & Son, Lawrence, Kan.

Safety First

EVERY HOUSEWIFE SHOULD
HAVE TWO SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
One At a Reliable Bank
And One at This Savings Institution
—Ad in the New York World.

Earnest Worker

Field-worker in Sociology 103—"But have you no religious convictions, my good man?"
Convict—"Yes, mum; I wuz caught breaking into a church collection box."

Caught With the Goods

"Hello, my dear fellow, how different you look without a beard or mustache. I wouldn't have recognized you if you hadn't had my umbrella."

Pre-War Stuff

"The modern girl's hair looks like a mop," says a critic. But that doesn't worry her. She doesn't know what a mop looks like.

Mr. Nobody of Nowhere

"I have not been in the State of California or elsewhere since June 24." Letter from Kenneth G. O., in the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

Back to Eve

"No, daddy, I won't need any clothes this winter."
Father: "Ye gods! I was afraid it would come to that!"

Takes No Chances

Sharp—"Do you play the piano by ear or by note?"
Flat—"I get it down and play it by brute strength."

Down Again, Up Again

MAN WHO DIED ON STREET
IS REPORTED RECOVERING
—Headlines in an Ohio paper.

Razzing an Optimist

"I can see good in everything."
"Can ya see good in the dark?"

Sere and Yellow

Tip: "Never holler Hey to a grass window."

Shorthorn Section

HUMBOLDT VALLEY STOCK FARM
Two bulls, 17 months old. Pure Scotch, Thomson breeding and extra good. Priced reasonable. 12 bull calves, Scotch and Scotch Topped.
A. E. BROWN, Dwight, Kan., Morris Co.

Choice Lot Young Bulls
from calves to serviceable ages. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Also cows and heifers. Write, C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KAN.

W. A. BLOOMER & SONS
A herd of largely Scotch cattle. We offer bulls of serviceable ages, cows and heifers bred or open. Write for prices. Address as above.
Bellaire, Kansas, Smith Co.

DALE'S SHORTHORN FARM

Mating our great sire Orange Cumberland with daughters of Emblem Jr. Annual sale May 4th next.
E. S. Dale & Sons, Protection, Kan.

CANNON BALL SHORTHORNS
British Villager 982194, son of Imp. British Emblem in service. Cows of Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Visitors welcome.
Asendorf Bros., Garden Plain, Kansas

Homer Creek Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS. Headed by SCOTTISH GLOSTER. Stock for sale.
Claude Lovett, Neal, Kan., Greenwood Co.

Spring Creek Shorthorns
10 cows and heifers for sale, some bred. Also young bulls. Good individuals and richly bred.
H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

Bapton Marauder

is our herd bull. We have a small herd of nicely bred Scotch cows. Young Scotch bulls and a few heifers are for sale at reasonable prices.
J. C. SEYE, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS

WHITEWATER FALLS SHORTHORNS

We offer beginners herds, consisting of a bull and a few females, mated for blood lines and type, but not related. Also bred cows, heifers and young bulls. Best of Scotch breeding. Our herd wins its share at the shows. Buy now, don't wait until the price peak is reached.
J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns

herd established thirty years. DIVIDE MAGNET the 1924 Denver Jr. Champion in service. Stock always for sale.
JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KANSAS

LOVELY'S MARSHALL
the great bull a grandson of Rubertus Goods and Village Marshall has left his impress in our herd. Young bulls and females for sale. Ours are the dual purpose sort.
H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KANSAS

EASTLAWN SHORTHORNS
All Scotch herd. Two good roan, 14 moe, old bulls for sale. One Orange Blossom by Marshall's Crown. One Secret by Scottish Sultan by Sultan Supreme.
H. O. PECK & SON, WELLINGTON, KANSAS

HILLCREST SHORTHORNS
headed by Looky Acres Sultan, great son of Fair Acres Sultan. Assisted by son of Radium. Cows of best Scotch breeding. Stock for sale.
Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kansas

Calvary Creek Shorthorns
Golden Crown 2nd, son of Marshall's Crown in service. Cows mostly Scotch heavy milking families. Annual sale May 4th next.
BEN H. BIRD, PROTECTION, KAN.

Young Shorthorn Bulls

Bred for both beef and milk. Herd established fifteen years. Reasonable prices.
W. J. HALLORAN, CASTLETON, KAN.

Blocky Bull Calves

sired by Bapton Sultan, the great son of Imp. Bapton Dramatist, out of Scotch dams.
L. R. ANDREWS & SON, Harper, Kansas

Winchester Stock Farm
Shorthorns that produce beef and milk. Grandson of Marshall's Crown in service. Bulls for sale.
B. E. WINCHESTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Knox Knoll Stock Farm
Scotch Shorthorns. Shropshire sheep, Poland China hogs. Stock for sale at all times.
S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS

2 Outstanding Young Bulls
Best of Scotch breeding, a Lavender and a Clara. Dams are real dual purpose cows. Priced reasonable.
FRED ABILDGAARD, Rt. 6, Winfield, Ks.

Supreme Gold

is our Junior herd sire. His dam, Supreme Clipper by Village Supreme, was bred by Bellows Bros. and was first prize calf at Hutchinson. McIlrath Bros., Kingman, Kan.

IMPORTED BAPTON DRAMATIST
heads our Scotch Shorthorns. Choice young bull and females of different ages for sale.
D. Wolschlegel, Harper, Kan.

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS
Two bulls, year old in August. Three that are yearlings in December. Nice lot of bulls around 8 to 10 months old. Scotch and Scotch Topped.
J. H. Taylor & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Scotch Shorthorns

Bulls and heifers. Herd sire Silver Marshal 946863 by Village Marshal, 427572. Herd federal accredited. Give us your order. We can sure fill it at moderate prices. Write A. H. Taylor & Son, Rt. 4, Sedgwick, Kan.

SPRING CREEK SHORTHORNS
We breed for milk as well as beef. Herd headed by a Prince Collynie and a Flintstone bull. Young Map cows deep milkers and regular breeders.
Thos. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, (Swager Co.), Kansas.

Retnuh Farm Shorthorns
Bulls—Red, white or roan, 2 weeks to 10 moe. \$50 to \$100. Sired by grandson of Villager. From dual purpose Bates and English foundation. Plenty of milk with beef conformation.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KANSAS

DeGeer's Utility Shorthorns
Herd headed by the Bellows bred bull, Marshall Jealousy 1110723. A good Scotch bull calf by the above bull for sale. Also good two year old son of Emblem Jr. V. E. DEGEER, LAKE CITY, KAN.

HERD BULLS

Best of blood. See our cattle before buying your next herd sire. Federally accredited. Prices reasonable.
Elmdale Stock Farm
A. E. JOHNSON, Owner
Greensburg, Kansas

CREEKSIDE SHORTHORN FARM
Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Sired by Village Guard, son of Village Marshall. Also some bred cows and heifers.
E. H. ABRAHAM & SON, EMPORIA, KANSAS

MATURE HERD BULL
Albertus Sultan, splendid breeder frame for a ton. Scotch breeding. Keeping his heifers. Priced reasonable. ARTHUR WATTS, Yates Center, Kansas.

BULLS—BULLS—BULLS
by the bull that sired the champion car calves Kansas International this year. See them.
G. D. HAMMOND, ST. JOHNS, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORNS
SCOTCH MILKING SHORTHORNS
Headed by WHITE GOODS, the bull that has sired more Register of Merit cows than any other Scotch bull in America. Stock for sale.
W. C. WILLIAMS, PROTECTION, KANSAS

BONNYGLEN FARM HERD
Headed by Pine Valley Viscount whose dam has official record of 14,764 milk, 630 butter one year. Breeding stock for sale. Write.
Bonnyglen Farm, Rt. 4, Fairbury, Neb.

Milking Shorthorns
Herd sires! Kansas Duke, Dam Fanny B 10,000 lb. milk and Knowsley Batchelder 7th Dam (Imp) Portbury Margaret 9th 9,000 lb. milk. We are offering some nice bull and heifer calves. Duallyn Farm, Eudora, Kan.

DOSSER'S MILKING SHORTHORNS
Bonvue Oxford in service, assisted by a double great grandson of General Clay. Young bulls for sale.
J. B. DOSSER, Jetmore, Kan.

HEATON'S MILKING SHORTHORNS
Strong in Glenside Blood. Heavy milking ancestry. Bull calves to ten months, sired by Glen Oxford and Treby Emperor. Females all ages. MR. and MRS. W. K. HEATON, Kinsley, Kan., Nettleton Route.

POLLED SHORTHORNS
NEBRASKA POLLED SHORTHORNS
bulls and females. Sultan breeding. 2 extra yearling roan bulls. One or a car load for sale.
A. J. RUSSELL & CO., (Johnson Co.), Neb.
Crab Orchard, (Johnson Co.), Neb.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
of excellent breeding, having size and quality. A few females also.
The Miller Stock Farms, Mahaska, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
for sale; also 40 bred Shropshire and Hampshire ewes; Spotted Polands either sex.
A. S. ALEXANDER, Burlington, Kansas

2 Splendid Polled Bulls
12 months old and rich in Sultan breeding. Also bull calves and females.
Wm. M. Kelly & Son, Lebanon, Kan., Smith Co.

Choice Polled Shorthorn Bulls
By Villager Sultan, a great son of Ceremonious Sultan. We can please you. Write for descriptions and prices. B. L. TAYLOR & SON, Smith Center, Kan.

Prince Commander
We offer this great bull, just past three years old at a low price. Master Galahad takes his place in our herd. We also offer some young cows and heifers and four choice young bulls. Address,
D. S. SHEARD, Ebon, Kan., Jewell Co.

Cedar Wild Polled Shorthorns
Cows that are making a profit in butter fat as well as calves. Prices from \$75 to \$100. Three good bulls, ages 18, 11 and 8 months. Priced low. Accredited herd.
Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kansas
R. R. Station and Phone Broughton.

Cedar Knoll Stock Farm
Polled Shorthorn breeding stock for sale, either sex. Some choice young bulls.
R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

SULTAN BRED POLLS
for beef and milk. Young bulls for sale sired by grandson of True Sultan. Jr. sire son of Dales Special.
ROSENBERGER & COOK, GREENSBURG, KAN.

Quality Polled Shorthorns Established 1907
Grandsons of Imported \$5000 and \$6000 bulls. Blood, quality, Beef, Milk and Butter. A nice pair of calves \$125, yearlings \$160. Three delivered within the state. 1/2 price for first calf. Nearly 200 in herd. Reds, whites and roans. Bulls \$60 to \$200.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

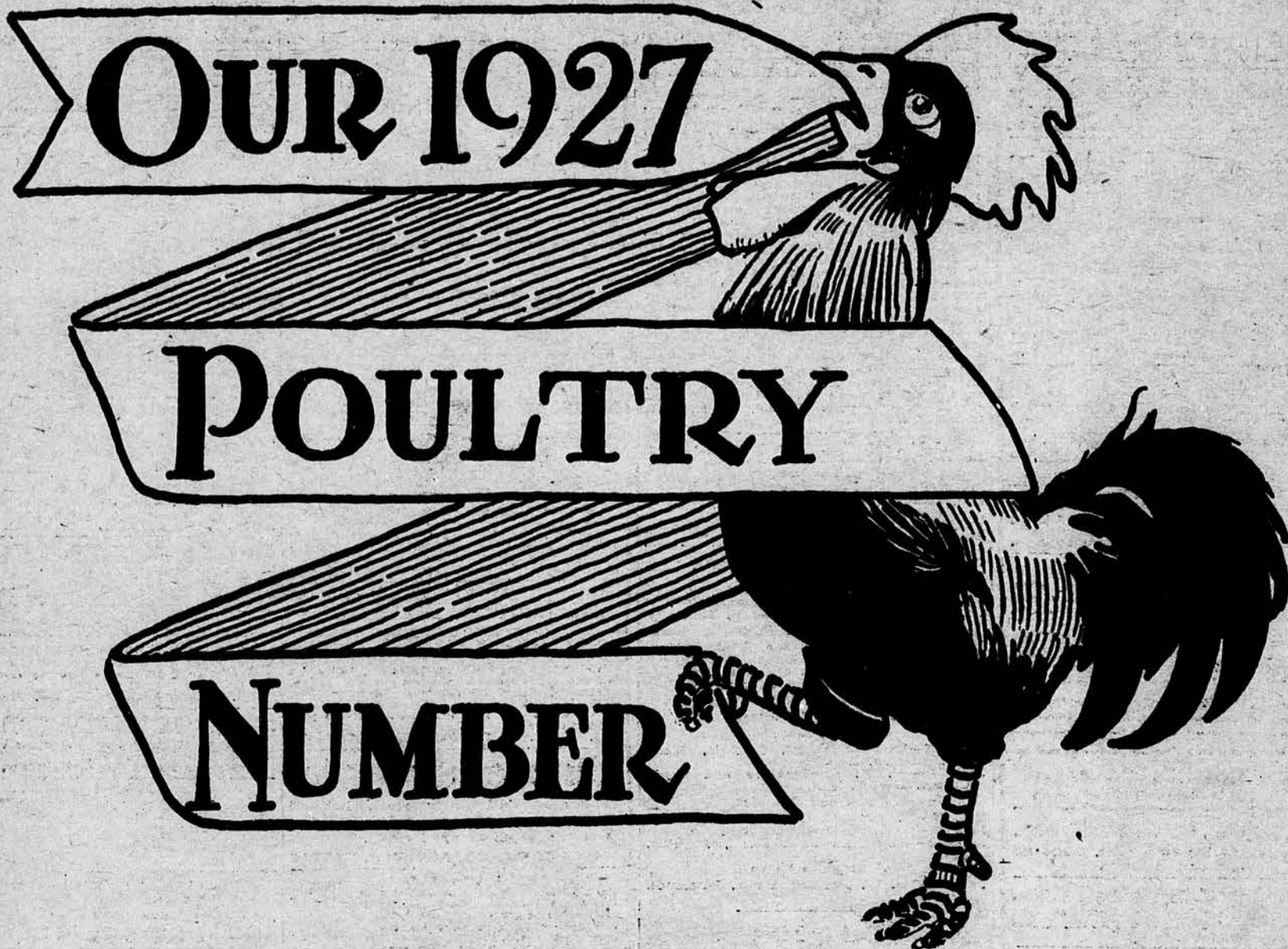
Wife—"I got the recipe for this pudding over the radio, today."
Hub (tasting it)—"Ugh! Doggone that static!"

Raucous Dessert
Wife—"I got the recipe for this pudding over the radio, today."

He'll Need His Legs
"Don't Deliver a Used Car to a Purchaser That Is Not in Good Running Condition."—Ad in an Oregon paper.

We are getting inquiries from all parts of Kansas and Colorado for our Rumpless fowls, eggs and breeding stock, but are all sold out for this year.—A. N. Tyler & Son, Emporia, Kansas.

We used twelve different papers this year to advertise our Baby Chicks and in checking up find that Kansas Farmer is the best on the list.—Ross Hatchery, Junction City, Kansas.



Will Be Issued on January 29

[Forms Close January 22]

THE POULTRY EDITION is the only issue devoted to any one phase of farming that is on the regular schedule of Kansas Farmer. It is full of interest to the farmer or farm wife who raises poultry, and it is a mighty good issue for the advertisers. Your ad in the Poultry Edition has an exceptionally good opportunity to get results for the paper is read more thoroughly and kept longer by folks interested in poultry. It is almost a directory of Kansas poultry breeders. Be sure your ad is ordered so that it will appear in the Poultry Edition. The date is January 29th. The rate in the Classified Poultry Section is 10c per word each insertion for one, two or three times, but when same copy is run four or more times consecutively we make a special rate of 8c per word each insertion. Minimum charge is for 10 words. Order your copy run for at least four times and give it a chance to make good. For the hatchery, the poultry farm, or the breeder who produces on a large scale, a display ad in the Poultry Edition is recommended. The display ad attracts attention and creates prospects. A small illustration makes the ad more attractive. The cost of display space is \$11.20 a single column inch.

I am running an ad in your paper. Will you please stop it until I can catch up with the orders I am getting? Your paper is wonderful.—Dena Ott, Madison, Kansas.

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Please find enclosed \$2.60 for my ad two issues. I had such wonderful results last year I don't hesitate to use Mail & Breeze again this year.—Mrs. Dora McKay, Cimarron, Kansas.

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