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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64 — November 6, 1926 — Number 45

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What I Saw on the Farms of Denmark

By Frank O. Lowden

LIKE everyone who is interested in agriculture, I had heard much of the Danish farmers, and I was curious to see what they had accomplished. For that purpose I recently spent some time in Denmark. I there visited small farms, middle sized farms, and large farms. I talked with farmers in their homes. I inspected co-operative creameries and co-operative packing houses. I visited the Royal Agricultural College at Copenhagen and the Dalum Agricultural School, one of the numerous agricultural schools scattered over the country. I also visited two of their famous "Folk High Schools." I motored over the Kingdom from one end to the other.

In this and two succeeding articles I shall attempt to give the impressions I received which seem to me to have a bearing on our own agricultural problems. Of course, I shall not attempt to give in detail the story of Denmark's agricultural progress. This has been done better by others than I can do it. My purpose is simply to tell those things which I have seen with my own eyes, from which we may profit.

In all ages and in all countries the agricultural problem has been an important one. The history of civilization seems to run something like this: an agriculture more or less primitive is developed, out of which towns and cities arise to serve the needs of the rural population; later the towns and cities grow. Commerce with other nations comes. Manufacturing follows. Finally urban life becomes so attractive and so profitable as to imperil agriculture. There usually has developed an unconscious struggle between the dwellers in the towns and cities on the one hand and those who live in the country on the other as to which shall survive. In the long story of agriculture, rural civilization usually has gone down before the growing strength of the urban forces.

Serfs Up to 1788

Denmark is chiefly interesting to me because it is the most notable exception to this general rule of which I know. As late as 1788, or about the time our Constitutional Convention was in session in Philadelphia, those who tilled the land were largely serfs. In that year serfdom was abolished. The majority of the farmers of Denmark today are descendants of those serfs. And yet they have reached a higher degree of economic independence and are better educated as a whole than any other farmers in the world. It is the most inspiring chapter of which I know in the history of agriculture. And that is why I am telling you of some of the things which I think have been responsible for bringing this about.

The soil in Denmark as compared with our own is very ordinary indeed. They have no lands naturally as rich as the great body of land now being farmed in the United States. This land has been cultivated for centuries. In 1864 Denmark lost the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein to Germany. Those provinces contained some of its best land. In addition, Germany, which had been Denmark's best market for her agricultural products, practically closed that market by high tariff duties and embargoes. It was a dark hour indeed for Denmark. Out of the despair of her people grew the determination to repair her losses by a united effort of her people to make the best use possible of her remaining acres. She could not act unitedly or effectively, she found, except thru organization of her producers.

Frank O. Lowden

This conviction was the real beginning of the co-operative movement in Denmark. It was not, however, until 1882 that the first co-operative creamery was there established. A few years before, the cream separator had been invented, following which creameries operated by private capital had been set up. Most of these however, had failed. It then occurred to the farmers about Hjedding to take into their own hands the manufacture and marketing of their butter. The Hjedding Co-operative Dairy at once realized a good price for its butter. It created a sensation; many farmers came to see it.

The organization of other co-operative creameries in Denmark rapidly followed. Before the establishment of the co-operatives farmers generally received for their butter 25 per cent less than the price obtained by the owners of the large estates. It was not long after the establishment of the first co-operative, however, until the butter made by the co-operatives brought even a better price than the large estates received. In other words, the co-operatives cancelled this difference of 25 per cent and added something besides. The lesson the small and middle sized farmers learned from this was that thru union they became more powerful than even the owners of princely estates. Indeed, so successful were the co-operative dairies that many of the owners of large estates closed their private dairies and became a part of the co-operative movement.

I had been told all this before my visit to Denmark, and I wanted to know just how this result had come about. And so I visited a typical co-operative creamery. It was a most interesting experience. Every member has one vote no matter how many cows he has. The members elect a committee and they appoint a manager. The manager in this case was A. Larsen, who had been such for 25 years. I found generally that changes in the management of co-operatives occur no more frequently than in private industry. This is significant, for it shows that the "one man one vote" principle is as efficient in securing competent management as the principle employed in corporate enterprises.

The dairy itself is a substantial brick building which has been paid for out of earnings and is now owned by the members. The equipment of the dairy is modern and complete, and everything about it is perfectly clean and in order. The milk is collected daily. It is first examined as to cleanliness, and a bacterial count is made, much the same as we do in this country, for certified milk. It also is tested for butterfat, and is paid for according to both butterfat and purity. After inspecting this plant it was easy to understand why the co-operatives had greatly increased the price of butter. For they had improved its quality. They have modern plants. They have efficient and expert management, and they make it to the interest of the farmer to produce clean, wholesome milk.

In the Danish co-operative creameries they determine from time to time the value of the skimmilk. Any member may take as much or as little of this as he pleases at the price determined upon, provided there is enough to supply all demands. This skimmilk is consumed largely in feeding their hogs. If all the skimmilk is not taken from any co-operative, the rest is made into cheese. There is thus no waste in the creamery. Skimmilk is an important item of feed in their pork production. Therefore, as the co-operatives grew in number and in volume of milk handled, the pork industry also grew.

Some of the co-operatives sell their butter directly to the dealer, some to private wholesalers, but an increasing number of the co-operatives are selling their butter thru what they call butter export associations, which are federations of co-operative creameries. These export associations are in turn federated into what is called the Federated Danish Co-operative Butter Export Association. This association now handles about 40 per cent of all the butter manufactured by the co-operatives. At this point it might be well to state that the co-operatives manufacture 90 per cent of all the butter made in Denmark, and well over 80 per cent of the pork products.

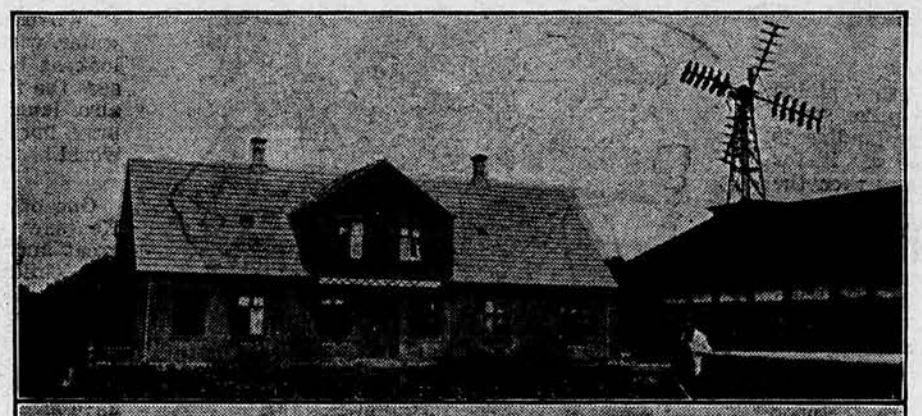
The method by which the price is reached is an interesting one. There is a committee of the producers and another of the merchants, who are appointed to determine a fair price for butter during the ensuing week. This is known as the Copenhagen Quotation. While the fair price is determined on the joint action of the producers and the merchants, it was difficult in practice to maintain this price until the federated export association was formed. Since then, however, the price thus determined upon has been maintained.

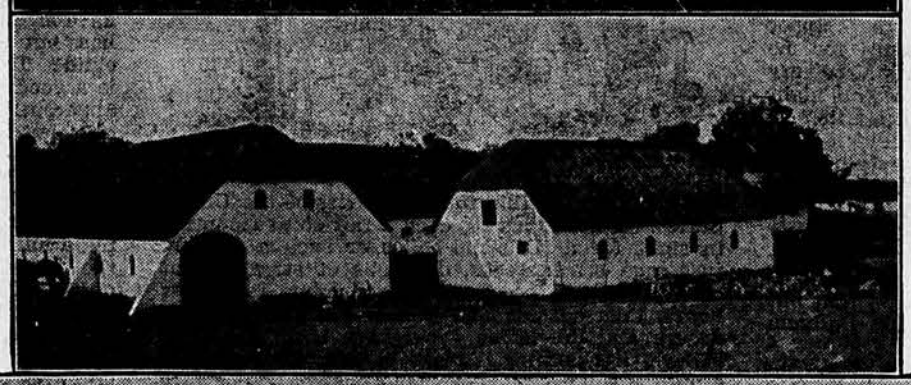
On Fixed Prices

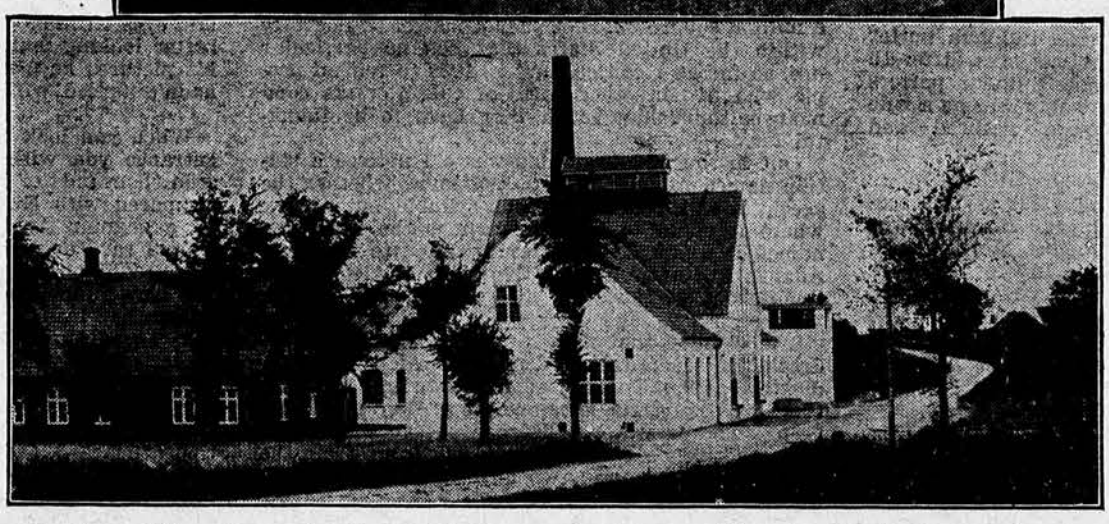
It seems to me that this is the correct method for determining the price of any farm product. If the farmers were generally organized, it would be possible for them to employ this method, and we would then have genuine collective bargaining in place of the method which obtains today. As it is, no one consults the producer about his idea as to price. Take the very item of butter which we have been discussing. A number of gentlemen in New York, as I am informed, meet daily and issue a proclamation which fixes the price of butter for the day. This is telegraphed all over the United States. Since the price of butter largely determines the price of other dairy products, the action of these gentlemen in New York practically determines what dairy farmers all over the United States shall receive for their product.

Of necessity, as commerce grows, organized and therefore centralized buying grows. Buyers naturally are interested in a low price. Now if the producers are unorganized they can have no voice as to what the price shall be. They are not

(Continued on Page 29)







The Lower Picture Shows a Typical Danish Co-operative Creamery; Above Are Two Kinds of Danish Homesteads, the Bottom One Being on a 30-Acre Farm

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Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

IN THE successful campaign of the United States Coast Guard against Atlantic coast rum runners, a new commander has been appointed in Capt. A. J. Henderson, for 42 years in the coast guard. This is a promising recommendation, in a job that covers an extended territory, from Delaware to Connecticut.

New York papers describe Captain Henderson as not given to talk, but what he stated to them on taking his new post is businesslike. "I believe," he says, "that Captain Carmine, my predecessor, has battened down the hatch tight. I don't think anything is getting thru at present." Asked if there were any ships out on rum row, Captain Henderson replied: "We don't believe in advertising whether there are ships there or not, but it's pretty safe to say that rum row is practically cleaned out."

Suppressing rum running on the Atlantic seaboard is one of the first class achievements of federal prohibition enforcement, and a promise of successful enforcement with any sort of state and local co-operation. The last is up to public sentiment in the localities and states. It cannot be charged that enforcement is impracticable with a reasonable public co-operation. In fact, the federal authorities had little help or support in Eastern states in the successful campaign against well organized and financed rum running, which two years ago was believed by many persons to have prohibition itself on the run.

A friendly attitude toward law enforcement in principle will give prohibition enforcement unquestionable advantage. The law is entitled to this attitude, but has not received it from a number of Eastern governors, legislatures and localities. Efforts for enforcement have shown that it is not rum runners or bootleggers that the Government has to contend against, but otherwise respectable citizens who oppose law enforcement and sympathize with law breakers.

On the Way

I HAVE for a number of years held the opinion that the Pullman Company is the prize swine among the corporations. My understanding is that the various railroad companies pay it for hauling its cars around the country, and then the Pullman Company proceeds to soak the traveling public. I have figured it out that this company charges about 10 times more for its space, even out in the wide-open desert spaces, than Mrs. Astor charges at her hotel in New York. The Pullman berths were not made for tall men. I am about an average sized man and when I stretch out in a berth my head very nearly hits the head board, and my feet just about hit the foot board. If I were as tall as the tallest man on the Capper Publications force it would be necessary for me to fold up like a carpenter's rule. It would be very unpleasant to have to smell of one's feet all night when they are folded up against his nostrils. It also is generally understood that the Pullman Company pays its porters scant wages, depending on the traveling public to make up the salary of these dark complected gentlemen in tips. The railroad sells a traveler a ticket and allows him almost any kind of lay-overs he wants, but the Pullman Company insists that he must make a continuous journey or dig up extra fare. Having gotten that out of my system, let me say a word for Pullman porters.

Of course, all Pullman porters are not alike. As was observed by Saint Paul, one Pullman porter differeth from another even as one star differeth from another star in glory. Some Pullman porters are lazy, some are more or less sulky, but as a rule they are polite, obliging, good natured and competent.

Travel seems to be exceedingly heavy this season. In our car every berth, upper and lower, was taken. Also I observed that many more women than men seem to be traveling. In our car there were, if my count was accurate, five men to 18 females. Age is no barrier to female travel. These ladies ranged from chipper little girls to ladies who have long since passed the heyday and frivolous period of youth. I, of course, did not ask them their ages, but I do not think any of them have passed the hundred mark. Still it is difficult to judge a woman's age. But this question has arisen in my mind: Why this disparity in the number of male and female travelers? Is it possible that the women are making the men stay at home and earn the dough while they, the women, squander it on Pullman cars and high priced hotels? Is the freedom and supposed mastery of man being gradually destroyed? Will he become in a few more brief years a mere bond slave, doomed to unceasing toil in order that he may provide the necessary mazuma to satisfy the craving of the female sex for pleasure? Will it come to the time when men will have no rights which women are bound to respect?

The Santa Fe is the best railroad in the world. All Topeka people, or nearly all, will agree on that. But I am compelled to say that the engineers who surveyed the route thru the desert were not looking for a scenic highway. After it leaves the Kansas line, with the exception of the ride thru the Raton Pass, it is about as monotonous a line of travel as

could be found within the boundaries of the United States. There is hardly even a fair-sized mountain in sight for a thousand miles or such a matter; just sage brush, rocks, dry beds of streams that once in a while become raging torrents for a few hours, then subside and become mere evidence of drouth and desolation. We have been taught to believe that nothing is made in vain, but there are a million square miles or such a matter of territory within the United States that has no particular use, so far as I can see, unless it is to remind people who live in other parts of this glorious commonwealth of how much they have to be thankful for.

Out in the middle of this waste I noticed a station named Adamana. I do not know whether the accent is on the first or second syllable, but I know where it ought to be. Or perhaps the man who named it was a Calvinist and wanted to illustrate Adam's fall after he and Eve were hustled out of the Garden of Eden.

The country that makes up this long stretch of desolation seems to be all fenced, which would indicate that it must be used for pasturing stock, altho I saw no cattle, sheep or hogs; they may have been gone for water. There are places out here where it takes a cow brute one day to go from the pasture to water, and two days to get back again to the pasture. Some of the cattle have worn their legs off up to their knees traveling back and forth. The only animal I saw for more than 500 miles, aside from some burros, was one lone horse; it was the most discouraged horse I ever saw. There were, I think, 14 ribs showing on the side I was looking at, and I suppose the same number on the other side. It appeared to be waiting for rain.

There are a good many burros, however. The burro seemed to me to be the real philosopher among the animals. As an animal he is a joke, and realizes it. He has enough ears to supply several animals of his size, and at the same time has nothing worth hearing to hear. He is not nervous, like his cousin the jackrabbit. So far as he can see, there is no occasion to hurry; why should he hurry? There is no place to go so far as he is concerned, and nothing to see after he gets there. I have wondered if the burro is really as wise as he looks. What I have said goes of course for the burro's wife as well as himself. I saw one baby burro out on the desert. If the father and mother burros are amusing, the baby is more so. This one was just about the size of a full grown jackrabbit, but had longer legs. A peculiarity about the infant burro is that he seems to be born with ears as long as the ears of his mature parents; this makes him if possible more of a joke than the old burros.

Where the burro is, there the Mexican is also. The only visible inhabitants of this God-forsaken country seem to be the Mexicans, barring, of course, the few white men who have to take care of the railroad stations, and their families. The Mexican seems to enjoy it, that is, if he enjoys anything; come to think of it I do not recall that I ever saw one of these desert Mexicans smile. I do not know any reason why they should, which somehow reminds me of the old story of the Irishman who was acting as a barker at a small wild animal show. When he came to the cage of the hyena he paused and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, you see before you the laughing hyena, tho what he finds to laugh about, God only knows." By a parity of reasoning I know of no reason why the Mexican who lives in a "doby" hut a hundred miles from water, with no green things in sight and nothing to look at but the desert, should smile. The burro sees the irony of it all and smiles in his way, and also laughs. The unobserving may call it his bray, but I am satisfied that he is laughing at the world.

One of the passengers on our train was Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis. Parents often do a great and almost irreparable wrong to their helpless children by loading them with outlandish names. For example, what was the sense in naming a boy Kenesaw Mountain? Suppose Abraham Lincoln's parents had named him Niagara Falls Lincoln. That would have been another heavy handicap for him to overcome. He probably would have made the grade, anyway, just as Judge Landis has, but why impose such a name on a helpless child? There is the case of Judge Ryan; the judge is a good fellow and is making good on the bench, apparently, just as he made a good record as a soldier, but his parents saw fit to name him Colonel. When he has to give his name to a stranger or register, he has to announce or sign his name as Colonel Ryan. A stranger is apt to get the erroneous impression that here is a man who is assuming a military title, and has to get acquainted with the judge to correct the unfavorable impression.

Judge Landis does not have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with me and did not recognize me when I met him. That is where I had the advantage of him. I knew him as soon as I laid eyes on him. I will say, however, that he is a better looking man than his pictures indicate. In his pictures he generally looks as if his breakfast hadn't agreed with him.

When you look at him face to face he does not entrance you with his beauty. But then I have seen thousands of homelier men. For example, as compared with Ewing Herbert, he would seem to be a regular Apollo. He has hair that women should rave over, if they are in the raving mood. I asked him the banal question: "Judge, are you out here running a ball game?" This word banal is one that I use very seldom. I have often thought that I would use it some time, but it never seemed to fit exactly, and then I have never had an entirely clear conception of what it meant anyway. My general impression is that it means semi-idiotic. At any rate, when I got to thinking over that question afterward, that was the way it seemed to me.

There were other pertinent questions I might have asked this eminent dictator of baseball; for example, I might have asked him why it was that when he soaked the Standard Oil Company with that fine of 29 million dollars he did not try to col-

lect, and whether he really supposed that John D. would dig up the money when he imposed the fine. Or I might have asked him what he really thought of the respective merits of the Yanks and the Cardinals and whether the series was won by the best team or was just the result of fortunate accidents. Probably he would have side-stepped by intimating that it was none of my business what he thought about the two teams, but even that would have been good news stuff. Instead, however, of asking some pertinent question, such as came to my mind after it was too late, all I asked him was the foolish question was he out here on the desert running a ball game.

He answered the question in the negative, and said that instead of running a ball game he was running away from it. That wasn't a particularly bright answer, but I felt that I ought to laugh a merry laugh just to show the judge that I appreciated a good thing when I heard it. Then he fired a question back at me. He asked if I had had my breakfast. As a matter of fact I was leaving the dining car right then, and had the evidence of having dined on my chin. So the judge's question was really no more pertinent than mine. I have wondered since, however, whether he really noticed that egg on my chin, and if he did not if he had it in mind to invite me to take breakfast with him in payment for complimenting his answer with a merry laugh. That is one of the things I will never know. At Albuquerque the Limited stops for 30 minutes, and there I had the opportunity of seeing the judge in action. He was accompanied by a sawed-off little man who may be his private secretary, and a lady, possibly his stenographer. The judge was doing a marathon, walking from one end of the long platform to the other and then repeating. During the half-hour I think he made about 20 laps, keeping the sawed-off man and the lady on a dog trot to keep up with him. When time was called the judge was going strong, but the tongue of the sawed-off little man was hanging out in the cool, pure mountain air.

You might naturally suppose that in view of the near approach of the election there would be a good deal of political talk among the men in the smoker, but I heard politics mentioned only once, and by one man, and he didn't indicate what his politics was. There was, however, some considerable talk as we neared California about Aimee McPherson. It was not nasty talk, either. The men were rather sympathetic as a rule. They were, however, pretty unanimous in the opinion that Aimee is a better preacher than she is story teller. In short, they believe her story is a romance, and not a very well constructed romance at that. I gathered that some of them believed they could have framed a more plausible alibi themselves. Probably, however, they would have fallen down if they had undertaken it. All of them paid tribute to her marvelous ability as a preacher. Her congregation seems to be standing by her defense and crowding the temple every day and every night. Aimee may or may not be guilty of what she is charged with, but no matter how it turns out in court, she will still have a powerful following.

A Los Angeles business man confided to me that there is a good deal of anxiety in the City of Angels about the water supply. He says that if the proposed development of the Colorado River materializes that will solve the water problem, but unless that is done the city will be up against it, and that without a greater water supply the further growth of the city would be checked. Well, Los Angeles has never been checked by any difficulty yet, and so my bet is that the water supply will be found. I never come to Los Angeles that I am not filled with amazement at the courage of the men who built it, for originally the ground it stands on was a desert. It was not near enough to the ocean to have a harbor, and then there was no harbor if the city had been at the water's edge. So the city reached out an arm 20 miles long or more and started to scoop out a harbor where there was none. It has accomplished what seemed to be the impossible, and as I write several great battleships lie off the shore and great liners dock with their loads of human and other freight, bearing the commerce of the world to the harbor built by the daring and enterprise and sacrifices of the men who have made a great city on the desert.

Farmers for Better Yields

WHEN many advisers of the farmer, who if advice were marketable would be the richest man in the country, are suggesting that crop areas ought to be cut down, and the president of the Minnesota Agricultural College says that what is needed is an exodus of farmers to the city from 100,000 more farms, it seems inconsistent to see thousands of farmers flocking to the meetings arranged by the Missouri Pacific soil special thru Southern Kansas, or Minnesota boasting that land that produced 14 bushels of wheat in 1925 raised 20 bushels in 1926 because of the application of 200 pounds of 44 per cent acid phosphate to the acre at a cost an acre of $4. If crops are a burden already and cannot be marketed, why try to increase the yield, at considerable expense?

Yet both sides are right no doubt. It would be fortunate for such farmers as stay on the job if 100,000 more farms were depopulated, and it also would be profitable to them if the land they cultivate doubled its yield. Farmers attended in crowds when the Santa Fe and Rock Island farm specials visited the western part of the state this summer, and they are giving close attention to the demonstrations of what soil analysis and treatment by soil chemists will do to increase yields, on the Missouri Pacific agricultural train. Farmers, in other words, are more interested than ever in increasing acre yields.

It does not necessarily follow that farmers are interested in increasing acreage or that they would not favor a program of increasing the acreage that lies fallow over a crop year. There is wheat land in Kansas that could profitably be turned to some other use or even no use at all for a year or so. But so long as land is sowed or planted and cultivated and expense is put on it, a true farmer will always want to see a good yield and not a poor one. Farming would be in a bad way if this were not the case. When farmers begin to lose interest in efficient methods, in seed and soil improvement and in better agriculture in general, it will be a darker day for agriculture than it has ever yet been in the American West.

Let's Clear the Streams

I HAVE studied and observed the drainage conditions along our creeks and rivers in Kansas for many years. And I believe that more effort should be given to clearing out the brush and drifts from streams. These hold back the water, and result in much flooding which could be avoided. Most of this brush and driftwood has a considerable value as fuel. Floods are certain to come every few years, and we should plan to handle them in the most effective way. N. W. Clark.

Mound Valley, Kan.

More Interest in Irrigation

THERE is more interest in pumping irrigation this fall than I have observed in all the years I have been in Kansas. This is a mighty fine indication of greater prosperity in years to come. Not only that, but the movement is on a safe and sane basis, perhaps due largely to the work of George S. Knapp, State House, Topeka, the State Irrigation Commissioner. Folks who are interested in installing a pumping plant would do well to get in touch with Mr. Knapp.

This Marriage Was Legal

My husband and I were married December 26, 1925, he being 19 years old, and I was 20. His mother is dead, and has been for more than five years. His father could not be found. The county atiorney and county judge appointed a guardian. Was it their right to do so? This boy had been self-supporting for five years before marriage. The guardian willingly consented to his getting married. Is this marriage legal according to the Colorado law? Who has a right to appoint guardians? Some folks have said that our marriage is not legal. How old must a man be in Colorado to be permitted to marry without the parents' or guardian's consent? A. R. O.

The marriage was legal. The county judge in Colorado has authority to appoint guardians. The young man would have a right to choose a guardian for himself if none had been appointed. The legal age for marriage for males without the consent of the parent or guardian in Colorado is 21.

How's the Milk Sold?

If you sell a cow for milk purposes is it necessary that you have her tested for tuberculosis? K. S. J.

If the cow is sold to be put in a dairy and her milk to be disposed of commercially it would be necessary that she be tested. If you are merely selling a milk cow to a neighbor and not for dairy purposes it would not be.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE NOV 5 1926 LIBRARY

Protect the Home Market

From Senator Capper's Speech at Junction City, Kansas, October 28, 1926

THE American market is the best market in the world for American farmers. Nothing should be done hastily which will destroy or weaken it. Our producers are interested in the foreign market as a place to dump the surplus, but they are concerned every day in the year with the market that exists at home. And the greater the home demand for food the smaller will be the surplus which must be sold abroad on markets governed by world levels.

Business must be active. Business must maintain its ability to pay high wages to the workers in the cities if our home markets are to absorb the largest quantity of farm products. It is an axiom in our economic life that when city workers are employed at high wages they buy a maximum amount of food of good quality. But when they lose their jobs, or are employed only part time, the consumption of food is reduced in quality and in quantity. It was that sort of situation, under a Democratic administration in the early 90's, which produced 10 and 13-cent corn, 35-cent wheat and 2-cent hogs. And this in turn brought an era of extreme hardship for American agriculture which still remains as a seared memory in the minds of the older generation of farmers.

Industrial life is prosperous today, and has the buying power to absorb huge quantities of farm products. I feel that our aim in working out national policies should be to maintain this status. It is true that agriculture has been in a subnormal economic condition. It would be a mistake to minimize this in any of our thinking. It seems to me it will be far better to work out methods which will bring agriculture up to the high level of the rest of the business life of the country, rather than to throw a monkey wrench into business, and cripple the whole economic structure, if not bring on an industrial smash.

And I believe this is what would occur if we were to accept the appeal which is being made for a "Democratic tariff," whatever that is, or a generally lower tariff. Shall we change the safe protection policy of today, with busy workers employed at high wages, for a policy which will put our people in direct competition with those of Europe? It seems to me that American economic policies should be based on the purpose to maintain the present high standards of living. I think this can be done only under the protective system championed by the Republican party. A country engaged in world commerce, without an adequately protective tariff, does not now exist.

More than this, I do not subscribe to the extraordinary statements which are being made to the effect that the tariff has been of no benefit to agriculture. It is difficult for me to harmonize such statements with the difference of from 15 to 25 cents a bushel in wheat prices which exists most of the time between Winnipeg and Chicago. It is quite evident that the duty of 12 cents a pound on butter is of tremendous service to dairymen. And I doubt if the sugar beet industry could exist, even for a season, without protection; certainly I am sure this is true of that part of it which is in Kansas. Nor can there be doubt that the cattle producers would not have suffered much greater hardship in the last few years if there had been no wall between our growers and those on the cheaper lands abroad.

Not only that, but as we look into the future, and consider our vast industrial life, which should grow into much larger proportions with the coming of the years, it is evident that adequate protection of American farmers from competition with peasant farmers in other lands with their lower standards of living, their relatively cheaper land, labor and transportation, will presently become of even greater importance. We have learned that whenever we rely on any outside source for any sort of product, sooner or later we have to pay a dear price for it.

Instead of tearing down what we have built, our thinking should be given to bringing agriculture up to the high average level of prosperity which exists in the nation. Tariff schedules need revision in the interest of agriculture, but to accept the siren song of the low tariff advocates would be to deliver a blow to American economic life from which we would be likely to suffer for years.

A large proportion of American farmers take that viewpoint. We have heard far more talk in the last year about "making the tariff effective for agriculture" than about destroying or weakening this essential aid in maintaining our economic life on a high plane. I believe an overwhelming proportion of the farmers of this country wish to continue our intelligent legislative policies of the last few years, under a Republican administration, until we build up the nation to the highest possible standard of universal prosperity for all of us.

There is no question but that the Coolidge economy program has a tremendous appeal to farmers. They understand the very real progress which has been made in that direction, and in getting efficiency into the Government all along the line. This has brought about material tax reductions, which have contributed much to placing business on a more prosperous basis. With this has come the most helpful consideration of agricultural matters ever shown in any epoch in the history of this nation, and the greatest amount of intelligent farm legislation. Such an agricultural policy will of course be continued. Certainly this is no time in our economic journey to change horses; there are too many dangers in the quicksands of political tariff tinkering in which we would become involved if such a change were made. But with a strong home market for farm products, supplied by a high buying power in the cities, which is made possible by the Republican policy of protection, we can continue to develop co-operative marketing and provide logical plans for handling the farm surplus.

This is the road which will take us to that brighter land, directly on the road ahead, where agriculture will be on an absolute equality with the rest of American business and rest at last on a permanent foundation of healthy prosperity, soil conservation and steady progress.

Will Next Spring Be Wet?

By E. C. Converse

WILL it be a cold winter?" "What kind of a summer will we have?" "Will next spring be wet?" These and others are a type of question one is constantly hearing. Nearly everyone wants to know the future weather. Well, what chance is there to find out? Can we answer these questions? Ever since the beginning of history man has been asking them. Many persons have attempted to supply the answers. Let us examine some of the answers and the methods of getting them.

The oldest method is perhaps the attempt to read weather from the heavenly bodies. There are still persons who believe in the wet and dry moon. We cannot now enter into the details, but can only say that careful checking by experts has shown no relation between phases of the moon and the weather. There still are some persons who try to foretell weather by the stars, for example. It is a well recognized fact that the evaporation from the oceans, which supplies most of our rain, is caused by the sun's heat. We have at hand, however, a rather recent paper which denies this fact, and says that the lining up of two or three planets "causes such severe disturbances in the bowels of the earth that much water evaporates." Modern investigations have shown that nothing of future weather can be shown by the stars.

Another attempt to supply a public want is the calendar forecasts. These are prepared by assigning certain weather to certain days. General weather facts are observed; for instance, a warm spell follows a cold snap, and calm weather usually follows windy weather. Any person knowing the general principles of the weather can prepare them. All one needs to do to prove that they are of no value is to carefully check a few weeks. Just recently a man called to ask me what the weather would be on a date two months ahead. He said he had consulted the calendar but wanted to check it with me.

And Corn Husks, Too

Many persons believe that the future weather may be foretold by the thickness of corn husks, thickness of fur of animals and the strength of bird bones. Now, these things are determined by growth conditions, or one might say by the past weather and not the future weather. A little checking again shows no basis for these ideas. Many animals seem to notice variations of air pressure and moisture sooner than people, and sometimes storms may be predicted from actions of animals. But our Government forecasts foretell just as far ahead and are more accurate. We have a letter at hand which denounces the Weather Bureau and says, "If I want to know the weather I have a house cat for winds, a dog for rains and two sensitive bunions and a corn. All are reliable guides for me."

The Weather Bureau is trying out forecasting a week ahead by the usual methods. The accuracy attained is only about six out of 10, and shows that this method is not feasible. We can rely on the Weather Bureau to make use of any method of proved value, but we notice that it does not attempt real long range forecasting. With the extension of the service over the oceans and in other countries, we can expect better results.

Just recently, by some accident, we received a card that said certain days of the following month would be cold, and listed nearly half of the days. The cause, it said, was irregularities of the earth's orbit, and the earth would be farther from the sun and therefore colder on those days. Careful checking showed no relation between the cooler days and the dates mentioned. In fact, the warmest day of the month fell on one of the days supposed to be cold. A bill for 50 cents accompanied the card.

Many of the long range forecasts are stated in such indefinite and general terms that they mean little more than ordinary weather knowledge. I will quote from a small sheet of paper, the price of which is $1. It gives the forecast for a year in advance. "January will be a cold month, with some blizzards and snow at times but no heavy rains north or west." "August will be hot with local showers in some places and drouth in other places." "October will be a continuation of September weather, only more so." It will be noticed that these are but statements of the average weather conditions for these months. The rest of the year is forecasted similarly.

Since our weather alternates between warm and cool spells once about every week or 10 days, nearly the whole ordinary range of weather will pass in a week, and one would be safe in making any ordinary forecast if allowed a week's variation in time. Often also one finds such statements as "Local conditions may modify the weather so that in places some of the storms may not develop." There are tricks in all trades, but long range weather forecasting is all tricks.

That the sun, thru its heat, affects our climate and weather is well known. The amount of heat received a square centimeter a minute at the outer edge of the earth's atmosphere is known as the solar constant. A square centimeter is a little less than ⅙ of a square inch. There has been considerable discussion the last few years as to whether the solar constant is changing. The Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C., has two stations in desert regions, one in California and one in South America, where it is trying to get accurate measurements. The results seem to indicate small daily, monthly and yearly changes. Our warm and cold snaps may be due to changes in the sun's heat, and if we can learn to foretell these changes, we can foretell the weather farther in advance. The Weather Bureau officials, however, say that these apparent variations are due to errors of determination, and they will not attempt to forecast on that basis. Whether there is anything in this or not we can only wait to find out.

The data put out by the Smithsonian Institute indicated that during the last few years the average value of the solar constant was below average. Certain so-called forecasters have seized upon that and say that since the stored up heat of the earth has been partly lost we will have some cold years, even if the sun "warms up again." Many papers have had stories of these long range forecasts. It was said that the winter of 1924-1925

would be unusually cold. Data for Kansas showed about 3 degrees warmer than the average for the three winter months. The summer of 1926 was supposed to be cold. If it was a cold summer, many of us will wish to move before a hot one arrives. The average at the college for the three summer months was nearly 2 degrees higher than usual. Next winter and summer, the forecasters say, will be unusually cold. Perhaps they will, but the repeated failures of this type of forecasters are sufficient to show us that neither they, nor anyone else, knows anything about it.

It is possible that in the future we may be able to tell something of what a season will be, but at present it seems impossible ever to foretell the weather for a particular date at a particular place, which is what most of us want.

European Diplomacy

WE HAVE heard so many things about the snares and pitfalls of European diplomacy that some of us have come to regard this as a joke. But there are occasions when the fact is brought home to us that it is not a joke.

One of these occasions was the recent jar we got from Geneva about a reservation having been tacked on to our fifth reservation to the World Court adherence of the United States. This reservation is so plain that any ordinary mind ought to be able to grasp it. It provides among other things that the court shall not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute in which the United States has or claims an interest.

These are almost the exact words used, and they certainly are open to but one interpretation. Yet the skilled and understanding diplomats at Geneva were unable to comprehend it. After carefully considering the situation they decided that what the United States really wanted was a veto power equal to that of the other powers, and they adopted a little reservation of their own to such effect. Under this arrangement if the question of submission is decided by a majority of the council Uncle Sam would have to take his chances in putting forth any objection to the submission of a question to the World Court.

Then, if a question involving immigration or the Monroe Doctrine came up, the United States could be taken into court against its will if a majority of the other nations so desired. And as all European nations would be on the other side of immigration and questions affecting the Monroe Doctrine, it would be easy to get a majority against us.

Of course the European diplomats said nothing about this phase of the question in their discussions, and passed their little reservations, so they declared, for the purpose of giving us "equal rights" with the members of the league council.

But if we accepted the reservation to the fifth reservation there is little doubt what would happen in case our interests clashed with the interests of Europe. It is gratifying, therefore, to know that the American government, in its executive and legislative branches, sees thru this wily little European game, and will not be drawn into the position of hanging on the end of a limb.

Smith and McAdoo Again

UNLESS all signs fail the nation within a very few months will witness the opening gun in a Democratic battle which promises to be fully as severe as the one in 1924. As was the case two years ago, the leading opponents are to be William Gibbs McAdoo of California and Governor Al Smith of New York.

In the East, Smith is strongly intrenched in the party councils, but in the West and South there is a different story. McAdoo's ambitions form one of the big issues in the present campaign in California, and President Wilson's son-in-law wants, according to the political students, to keep control of the dry and so-called progressive wing of the Democratic party. According to a staff correspondent of the New York Times, who has been in California, "Mr. McAdoo is in Los Angeles. He appears in stronger health than for many years. He is taking an interest in the fight here (California), and in other sections of the country by the wet and dry wings of his party, but he is determined to remain silent on the national issues involved, at least until the state senatorial campaigns are under full headway. Then it is his intention to get out and make some speeches which will be of national importance."

In certain states in the eastern part of the country there has been, apparently at least, a split in the Republican ranks this year on the wet and dry question. This news from California warrants the prediction that before 1928 rolls around the Democratic party will have its difficulties with the liquor question.

A battle between Smith and McAdoo might well shake the very foundations of the Democracy. The far-sighted leaders of the party will doubtless do what they can to avoid it. But their task will not be an easy one.

Too Many Banks

THE Middle West is the most "banked" section in the whole country, according to Prof. Eric Englund of the Kansas State Agricultural College. This is shown by the number of banks in relation to wealth and population. Overdilution of banking creates a competitive situation harmful both to the community and to the banks. Some of them cannot get enough business to survive, and failures multiply.

To encourage and even to permit the organization of small banks in communities already well supplied is to invite bank failures. Small banks are more likely to fail than large ones.

Of the 1,389 banks suspended in the United States in 1924 and 1925, 63 per cent had a capital stock of $25,000 and less. The average capital of all the suspended banks was $38,243, compared with $100,136 for all banks. The average deposits of the suspended ones were $281,000, compared with $1,463,000 for all banks. The average capital of suspended banks in the Middle Western states was $38,400, compared with $85,000 for all banks. In these states the average deposits of the suspended and of the active institutions were $322,000 and $1,050,000, respectively.

Of the 90 state banking institutions that failed in Nebraska from 1920 to 1925, 40 per cent had a capital of $15,000 and less. Only 31 per cent of all the active banks in that state had such a low capitalization.

In comparing the failures of large and of small banks in recent years, it should be borne in mind that the smaller banks were, in all probability, more directly connected with the farming business than the larger ones. Of the 1,389 bank suspensions in the last two years, 61 per cent were in towns of less than 1,000 population. The slump in farm prices and the weight of land mortgages probably had a more direct effect on these banks. They suffered more than others from a specialization of depositors and borrowers in one or a few crops and in one main industry or occupation.

Now a Wheat Queen

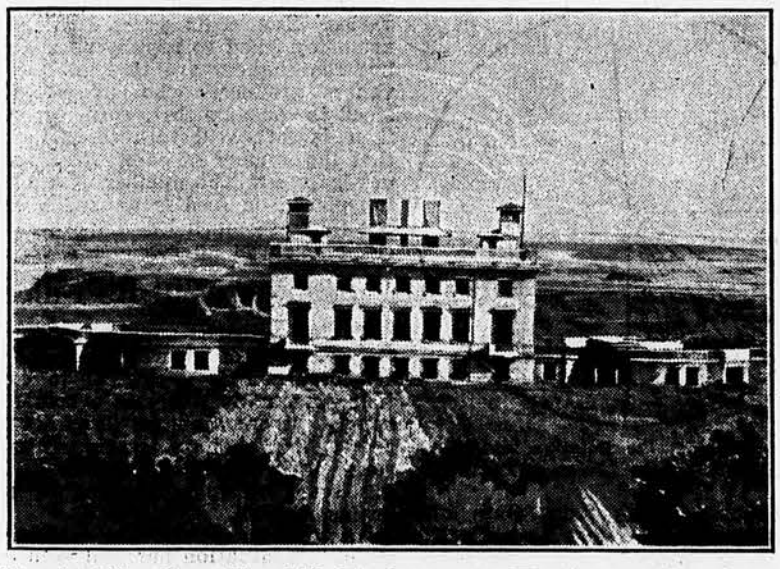
A DECADE ago Mrs. Ida Watkins was the "cattle queen" of the Southwest, with a ranch of 2,500 acres in the Oklahoma Panhandle. Today she is the "wheat queen" of Kansas, her crop in Haskell county this year having amounted to more than 50,000 bushels, worth at least $60,000. Four combines were used to harvest the crop. Mrs. Watkins managed the cattle ranch following the death of her husband until 1910, when she began buying land in Southwestern Kansas. Her first venture in wheat was several years ago, when she put out 200 acres, which made a crop worth $9,000. Since that time she has been buying more land every year.

World Events in Pictures

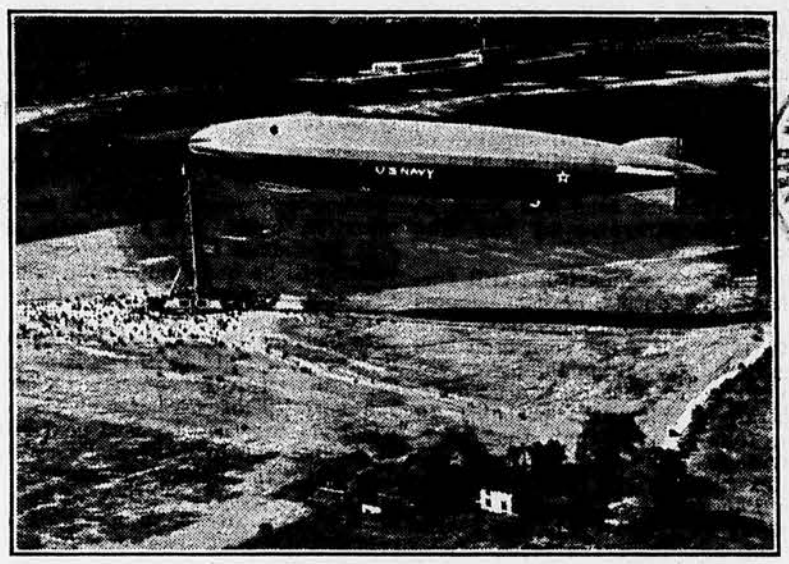
New and Old National Commanders of American Legion. Left, Howard P. Savage, Chicago, Former Army Lieutenant, Now Commander, and His Predecessor, John R. Quigg

An Especially Posed Portrait of the President and Mrs. Coolidge With Members of the Royal Rumanian Family Now Visiting This Country, Made at the Rumanian Legation by Request of Queen Marie. Left to Right, Seated, Mrs. Coolidge, President Coolidge and Queen Marie. Standing, Prince Nicholas and Princess Ileana

"Smoke" is Mascot of the Nutley, N. J., Fire Department. He Goes With the Apparatus to All Fires and Insists on Being the Last Living Thing in a Burning Building



Twenty Miles from Maryhill, Wash., on the Washington Side of the Columbia River, on November 3, Queen Marie Will Dedicate as an International Shrine of Art, This Castle Built by Samuel Hill, Originally for Entertainment of King Albert of Belgium. One Room Will Be Set Apart for Exhibits from Rumania



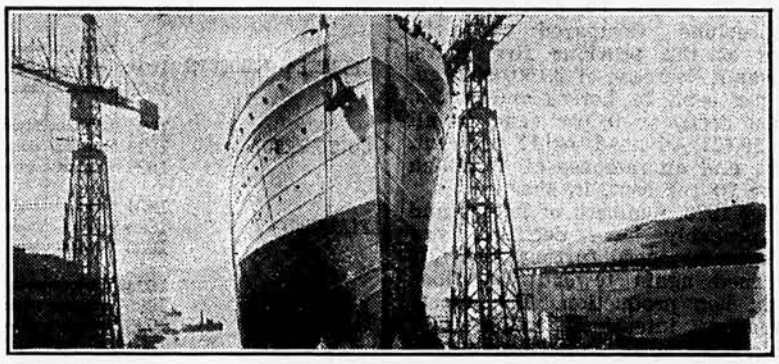
The Navy Dirigible, Los Angeles, After Its Longest Trip to the West, Tied Up to the New Ford Mooring Mast at Dearborn, Mich. This Airplane Photo Shows the Huge Ship Moored to the Mast

Mrs. C. M. Schoemmel, New York, Mother of Two Children, Swam the 160 Miles from Albany to the Battery in 57 Hours, 11 Minutes. The Best Previous Record Held by Mrs. Corson, English Channel Swimmer, Was Lowered 6 Hours, 24 Minutes

Miss Ishbel Macdonald, Daughter of Ramsay Macdonald, Former British Premier, Has Been Mentioned as Woman Candidate for Election to Parliament

Since the Robbing of a U. S. Mail Truck at Elizabeth, N. J., Recently, U. S. Marines Have Been Detailed to Guard Valuable Shipments With Orders to Shoot and Argue Afterwards. Photo Shows Marines Standing Guard at General Post Office, New York

A Hurricane of 130 Miles Velocity Hit Havana, Cuba, Inundating the Lower Portion, Blowing Over Houses Like Stacked Cards. Business Houses Were Closed and Martial Law Declared. Photo Shows Debris and Uprooted Trees in the Central Park



The S. S. Francesco Crispi, Gliding Down the Ways at the Shipyards, Spezia, Italy, With Ease and the Grace of a Swan. She is the Latest Italian Liner That Will be Placed in Trans-Atlantic Service When Commissioned

Photographs Copyright 1926 and From Underwood & Underwood.

NOV 5

No Feed Surplus This Year!

But the Production Should be Large Enough to Take Farm Animals Thru to Grass

BY GILBERT GUSLER

THE harvest of feed grains and hay in 1926 was less bountiful than in 1925. The depressing surpluses of a year ago are no longer in evidence, altho their market effects have not been entirely obliterated. While the feed bunks will not be so well filled this year, and the "standard of eating" of our livestock population will have to drop a notch or two, the situation is a long way from disaster. If properly distributed, there will be enough to go around.

That is saying a good deal. Our livestock population, horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, numbers about 200 million head. To get enough feed stored in bin and crib and mow and stack to furnish this host with its three squares a day until grass comes again is no mean undertaking. When nature does not co-operate fully, it is hard for the husbandman to make the grade.

While the feed-gathering operation is not yet complete, the indicated production of the principal concentrates is approximately 116 million tons. Last year, the same crops yielded 125 million tons. This difference of 9 million tons is bridged nearly half way over by the large carryover of old corn. It has not been estimated officially, but probably totals 4 million tons more than last year, leaving a net decrease of 5 million tons in total supplies of concentrates. About 93 million tons of tame and wild hay have been put up, against 100 million tons last year. In addition, the carryover of hay was unusually small.

Extending the comparisons still further back, the output of concentrates this year is about 8 million tons more than in 1924, when the corn crop was unusually short. Taking the difference in the carryover of corn into account, concentrate supplies are probably 10 million tons greater than that year. The average production of these concentrates in the last five years was 119 million tons. This year's output falls short of the average by 3 million tons, but when the large carryover of corn is considered, the total available supply is only about 1 million tons under the five-year average. The hay situation is not so comfortable. This year's make is 20 million tons less than in 1924 and 14 million tons below average.

Feed requirements are not so easy to summarize. The livestock population has changed since the last official figures were compiled nearly a year ago, and further changes will occur while 1926 crops are being consumed. Then, the different groups do not depend upon concentrate and hay in like degree. Hogs, for example, use mostly concentrates, while sheep live principally on pasture, range and hay. In addition, demand is influenced by the relation between feed prices and prices of finished meat animals and dairy products.

Some Livestock Losses

The estimate of numbers of livestock on farms January 1, 1926, showed reductions of 5.7 per cent in horses and colts, 3.7 per cent in all cattle and calves, 8.2 per cent in hogs, and an increase of 3.4 per cent in sheep and .4 per cent in mules, compared with a year previous. Compared with the average of the previous five years, there was a decrease of 2,100,000 head, or 12 per cent, in horses and mules, 5,623,000 head, or 9 per cent, in all cattle, 10,421,000 head, or 17 per cent, in hogs, and an increase of 3 million head, or 10 per cent, in sheep.

During 1926, numbers of horses and cattle probably have declined, and sheep have increased further. The tide has turned again toward the flood stage in hog production. The report on breeding intentions indicated a probable increase of 25 per cent in the 1926 fall pig crop. This means 3 to 3½ million more pigs. The total number of hogs to be fattened from the 1926 corn crop probably will be 10 per cent greater than that fed out on the 1925 crop.

All told, it seems the feeding demand will be much the same as in the last year. Demand for concentrate will increase, if there is any material change, while the hay requirement may be somewhat reduced. Fortunately, these variations are in the right direction, for, as we have already seen, there is a greater shortage of hay than of concentrate.

Comparison of the livestock population and of feed supplies with their five-year averages shows that there will not be much need for livestock going to bed hungry this winter. This year's hay crop is 12 per cent below average, and concentrate supplies are only 1 or 2 per ecnt under the average, against which can be reckoned decreases of 10 or 12 per cent in horses and cattle, the principal hay consumers, an increase of 10 or 12 per cent in sheep and a hog population about the same as the five-year average. The fact that the principal decreases in cattle have been in the West, South and Southwest, where winter feeding of hay and grain is less extensive than in other parts of the country, may be interpreted to mean that feed requirements for cattle have not actually diminished so much as the reduction in the cattle population would suggest. This bears particularly on the concentrate situation.

Unfavorable Weather

There are other factors in the feed situation which are still more difficult to reduce to concrete terms, but which will be quite important in establishing price levels for grain and hay. First of all is the amount of corn and oats lost, or that may yet be lost, thru unfavorable fall weather. How early the fall pasture season will terminate, the severity of winter and the date when pastures can be used next spring are important influences. Every week added to the winter feeding period means a virtual addition of 2 or 3 million tons to the amount of both concentrate and hay required. The ratio between feed prices and prices of hogs, fat cattle and lambs and dairy products during the winter and spring will greatly influence actual consumption of grain. Then, the geographical distribution of the feed supply will affect consumption, since the sections which are short will not draw to the full extent of their deficiency on the sections with a surplus, because of the high cost of shipped in feed.

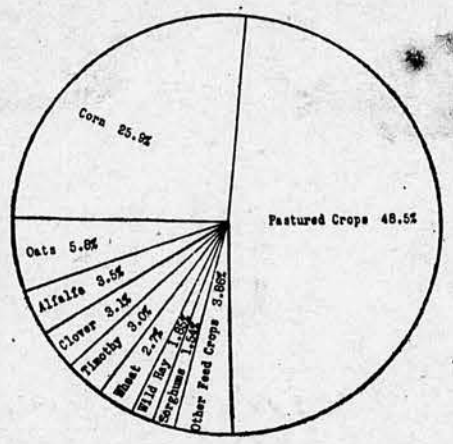
In connection with the distribution of supplies, it is worth noting that the entire Cotton Belt is blessed with big feed crops this year. In addition, the South is relatively short on livestock compared with its usual standards. It probably will buy less feed and hay from Northern markets than in many years. Practically all other sections from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast produced less feed than in 1925.

No phase of the feed supply situation is so important as the size of the corn crop. Counting stover, it furnishes as much feed as all other harvested crops combined. The variations from year to year in the tonnage of concentrate produced are due largely to fluctuations in the yield of corn.

This year's crop plus the carryover will be within 3 or 4 per cent of last year. But, the high percentage of soft corn means substantial losses thru wasteful feeding and thru mold and rot, especially if wet weather continues. Some has been totally destroyed thru flooding of low lands.

Light Yields Some Places

While the South will not be much of a buyer of corn this year, and may even have some for sale, there are feeding sections in Kansas and Nebraska where the crop was very short which will be obliged to buy. New England and the Middle Atlantic states will need more than last season, and they will not find it so easy to supply their wants from Ohio and Indiana as they did last year. Pacific Coast demand probably will be greater than in the last year. Exports can hardly become of less importance than in the last year, and there is no reason to look for a decrease in the amount corn industries will take. Altogether, it seems quite sure that there will be more of a commercial demand for corn than in the last 12 months. Production plus carryover in the states furnishing most of the corn entering the channels of commerce make a smaller total than last year, the poor quality of this crop means high consumption on farms and a reduction in the supply available for commerce.



The Circle Shows the Relative Importance of Different Crops in Livestock Production

Most important of all in the corn market outlook is the tendency to expand hog production. As already indicated, growers' plans last spring pointed to an increase of 25 per cent in the number of fall pigs. If this correctly reveals the tendency, there probably will be a big increase in the pig crop raised next spring, which must be partially grown on the 1926 corn crop. Of course, recent reports suggest that this tendency to expand production may be counteracted by an outbreak of hog cholera. Besides trying to raise more pigs, it is probable that growers will continue to carry hogs to heavy weights before selling. In the first seven months of 1926, the hogs slaughtered averaged 17 pounds more a head than in the same period of 1925, and 16 pounds more than the average of the three preceding years. This means that every hog had consumed about 2 bushels more corn than those marketed in previous years.

Variations in the hog population cause the largest fluctuations in the demand for corn from year to year. In 1921, 46 million pigs were raised in the Corn Belt, the number rising to 59 million in 1923 and falling to 43 to 45 million in 1925. Since every hog uses 15 to 20 bushels of corn, the amount required may vary 200 to 300 million bushels.

The number of cattle placed on feed varies, also. This year, feedlots are not being filled so rapidly as last year, but the chances are that, as fall advances, producers who lack other livestock to consume their corn, especially if it is soft, will turn to cattle, and that the number of empty feedlots will not be great. The number of lambs being placed on feed is unusually large, but they are much less important than cattle or hogs as consumers of corn.

Feedlots Will Be Filled

Taking both the supply of corn and the evidence of growing demand into consideration, it is logical to expect that demand is likely to overtake the supply before another crop can be grown, and that an irregularly rising corn market is to be expected. This has some bearing on prices of other grains as well.

Another straw showing which way the wind is blowing in the corn market is the rapid disappearance in the last seven or eight months. Private estimates recently issued of the carryover of corn on November 1 indicate a disappearance from farms thru feeding or sale from March 1 to November 1 of 1,116 million bushels, compared with 702 million bushels in the same period of 1925 and a five-year average of 1,034 million bushels. With the livestock population well below the average, its is evident that feeding has been extremely liberal. This tendency can be expected to continue in to the new crop year.

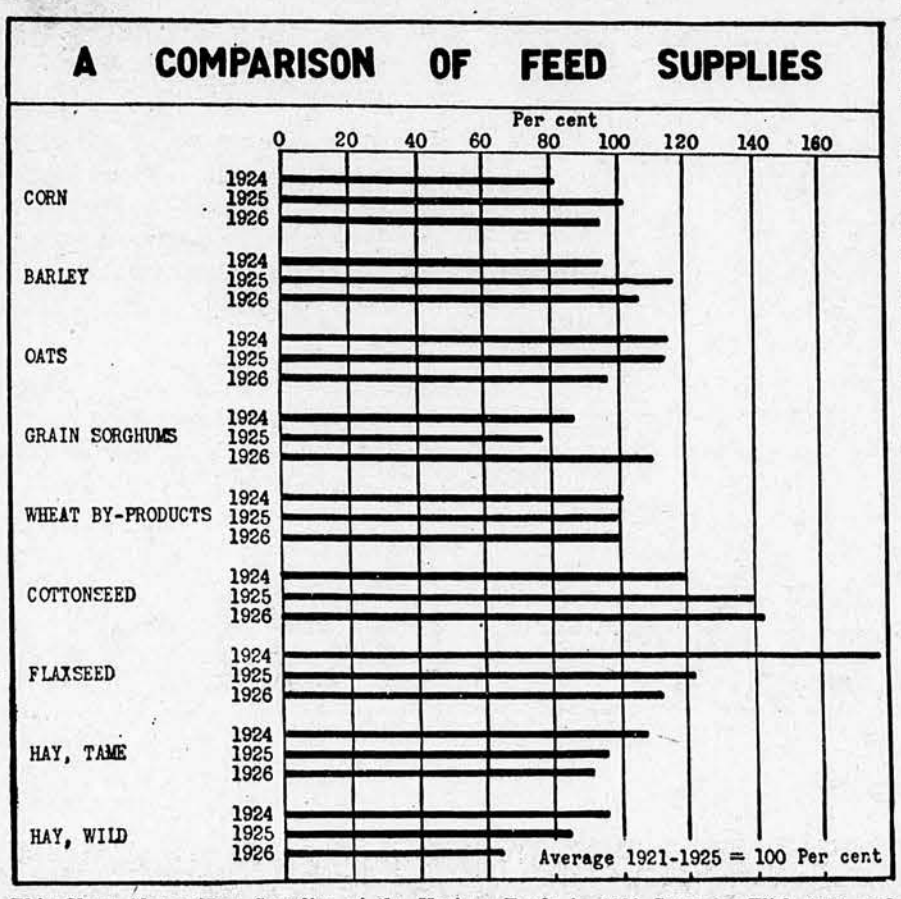
This year's oats crop is about 15 per cent smaller than in either of the two preceding years, and is about 200 million bushels less than the average amount consumed in those years. Compared with the five-year average yield, the crop shows a reduction of only about 5 per cent. But, the crop is unusually light in weight this year. More than the usual percentage of the acreage was too short to harvest as grain and was cut for hay. Finally, at this writing, there is a substantial area still standing in the fields unthreshed, a good percentage of which will be lost from weathering. Commercial demand for oats is slow, and there is still a good deal of old oats piled up at terminals, but supplies may become rather scanty before next harvest.

More Cottonseed

Corn and oats combined account for about 90 per cent of the total supply of concentrate feed. Of the others, the only one to show a change of any consequence from last year is grain sorghums, the yield of which is 44 per cent larger.

The cottonseed crop will be somewhat larger than in 1925, and the abundance of other feeds in the South indicates that supplies of meal available for Northern dairymen and feeders, or for export, will be larger than

(Continued on Page 29)



This Chart Shows How Supplies of the Various Feeds in 1926 Compare With 1925 and 1924 and the Five-Year Average

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Most farm families know now, from what their neighbors have told them, that a radio set changes the character of home life, making the evenings more cheerful, and the *business* of farming more profitable. Families in the agricultural sections have known all about radio for some time.

Where they have experimented with radio, they have been pleased with it, but wondered when it would be available in a form that would live up to the specifications "tried, tested and perfected."

Radiola 20 is an established and spectacular sales success because it represents radio in the form the public expected when the laboratories of RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse cleared away the underbrush of pioneering research. It is the highest expression of the new art and reasonably priced so as to be within reach of any farm home.

Many farmers have learned to raise bigger, better paying crops by listening to broadcasting lectures. And the dairy farmer learns more about herding, breeding, feeding. Every word of the lecture is as clear and natural with a Radiola 20 as though the expert were sitting right in the room talking it over with you. Radiola 20 is the set that you thought would be coming along some day.

Music from the cities—song and jazz for the boys and girls—when the chores are done. Fashion talks for mother and daughter. And sermons Sunday morning—great sermons by famous preachers. Distant stations brought in clearly. Radiola 20 is operated on dry batteries and has only a single control, so that anybody can tune in.

Be sure that you are getting this particular set—Radiola 20—designed especially for the farm. Listen to other sets first, then listen to Radiola 20, and you will say at once: "Here is real radio at last."

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RCA

RCA Radiola

MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · THE · RADIOTRON

Authorized Dealer RCA

Buy with confidence where you see this sign.

In the Wake of the News

WILL the recent marked drop in the price of cotton in the South result in a more enthusiastic support from that section for the Haugen plan for an export corporation for farm products? Many of the politicians and near politicians from the Middle West who are backing this plan believe this will be the case. Certainly the economic situation with which the Cotton Belt is confronted is serious enough. With a crop of more than 16 million bales, following a high production last season, prices have gone down much below the cost of production. The cotton producers evidently are going to have some experience with low farm prices which is likely to stimulate their interest in agricultural economics.

Canada's National Feeling

Premier Mackenzie King of Canada, arriving in London to attend the British imperial conference, says that talk about annexation of the Dominion to the United States is only a political bugbear resurrected during election campaigns. Canada's attitude toward the United States is characterized by a determination to be independent—or, at least, as independent as its position within the empire permits it to be—and by a desire to be both neighborly and businesslike. This exactly corresponds to the attitude of the United States toward Canada.

Certain events of the year have unexpectedly confirmed both Canada's autonomy within the empire and its good will toward the United States. The influences at work have been both direct and indirect, political and social. Viscount Byng's refusal to accede to Premier King's request for a dissolution of Parliament last spring, only to grant a similar request a few days later to the new Conservative premier, raised the question whether Canada was really mistress in her own house or whether the operation of her governmental machinery was still dependent on a representative of the British crown. Viscount Byng was not blamed personally for the act, but it is regarded thruout the Dominion as an error. It probably is an error that will not happen again. Whether it entered into Viscount Byng's subsequent resignation of his office is not known.

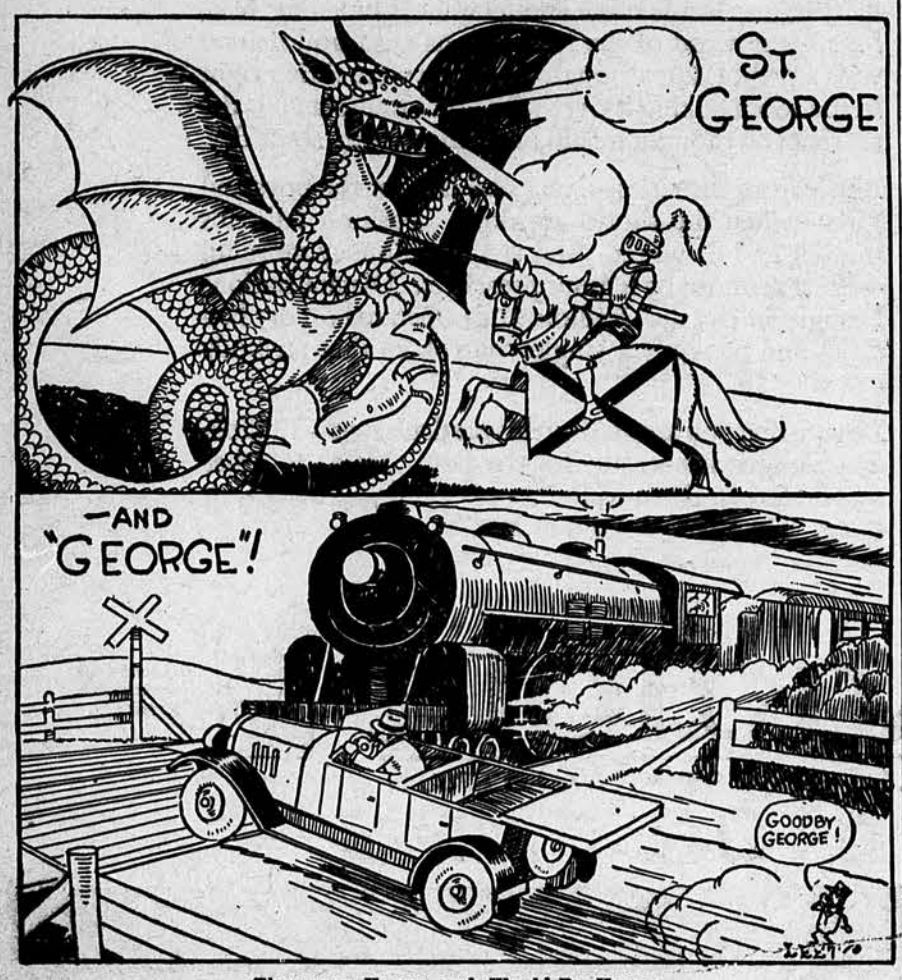
Along with the direct stimulation of nationalistic feeling resulting from this official false step may be set the recent speech of Lord Darling, the English judge noted for "wit," at a Toronto luncheon club. For some reason not apparent Lord Darling seized the occasion to make gibes at the United States. Now Canada prefers to do its own thinking about the United States as about other things. And it does not relish the attempt of any Englishman at any time to lead its thought. So, when Lord Darling filled his speech with sarcastic flings at the United States, the effect on public opinion was precisely the opposite of what he had hoped. It was against England that resentment was aroused, not against the United States. A professor of the University of Toronto went so far as to recall a sarcasm of Erasmus's at the expense of Lord Darling's race: "The Englishman is quite willing to treat you as an equal if you recognize his superiority."

Canada, no doubt, is unduly sensitive about "patronizing" comments from Englishmen, just as Americans are sensitive about similar criticism, even when coming from a man of violently personal views like Rudyard Kipling. But Lord Darling chose a wrong time and manner to put Canada's sensitiveness to the test. Moreover, he did not content himself with jibing the United States, but on another occasion characterized as "unthinking persons" those who might dissent from his conviction that appeals from the Canadian law courts should continue to be taken to the imperial privy council. And even the bishop of London has given offense—no doubt unintentionally—by uttering remarks in praise of British immigrants which were regarded as casting disparagement on immigrants of other races than British.

The irritation produced by these episodes leads one Toronto paper to suggest that English persons about to travel in Canada should take courses in tact. In commenting on the imperial conference the London Morning Post, the leading imperialistic organ, admits that constitutional questions affecting the units of the empire "can be rightly solved only by the gradual process of evolution." It will hardly be denied that the processes of political and social evolution during the present year have strengthened Canada's feeling of independence—and in the present status of the British empire a feeling of independence is as good as an accomplished fact.

Eugene V. Debs

It was said of Eugene V. Debs that he was dominated by two fine forces of character—"he loved his fellow men and remained steadfast in his convictions, suffering the consequences, but still upholding the principles for which he fought." This is a good deal to be said of any man, and an epitaph of which Eugene Debs was entirely deserving. In federal prison at Atlanta, accused of obstructing the draft during



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1—Fill up the tank the first time with Skelly Gasoline. Quickly you will notice a difference, but do not judge fully yet. Remember you have dilution of Skelly with the gasoline you were using.

2—When the tank is low, fill up again. Still there is some dilution.

3—Fill up for the third consecutive time. You now have practically no dilution.

Skelly Gasoline is there with all its mighty power, all its flying speed, all its instant response. Now compare!

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the World War by his fulminations against war, he was quoted as saying:

"I have discovered that love is omnipotent. All the forces on earth cannot prevail against it. Hatred, war, cruelty, greed and lust must all give way before it. It will overthrow all tyrannies. It will empty all prisons. It will not only emancipate the human race eventually but to a great extent it lifts us individually above the struggle while we are in the thick of the fight for human brotherhood."

Eugene Debs retained the love of great masses of men to the end, altho many regarded him as visionary and impractical. He belonged, in fact, to the small minority that in all ages have suffered persecutions because of their inability to conform to their times. Society has its own standards and its own morals, and for its protection enforces them, sometimes with harsh severity. It probably was unnecessary to deprive Debs of liberty during the war. His single voice could not have much power in a time of intense and universal war psychology. But in wartime conformity becomes an essential. England imprisoned one of its greatest philosophers, Bertrand Russell, as the United States imprisoned Eugene Debs. Such men, extreme non-conformists, cannot be accepted as leaders at any time, but in time of war are regarded as dangerous.

For his character nevertheless and his idealism Debs will be remembered, and labor especially will pay him tributes of love and remembrance. Notwithstanding his sensibility for human distress and suffering, he first came into prominence as the leader of the A. R. U. railroad strike that centered at Chicago and that caused great suffering as well as violence 32 years ago. This was a clear example of a lack of practical judgment that was characteristic of Eugene Debs. He was the champion thruout his life of the "under dog," but his methods accomplished little. He was an extreme example of the futility of sheer idealism that takes little account of the hard facts of life. The fine principles to which he was devoted and by which he was actuated are an ideal to which humanity is moving, but its movement is slow. They cannot be instantly set up and established, nor can they be greatly forced, for humanity is not yet equal to them. It was the mistake of Debs to imagine that the vision he had of righteousness and love is immediately feasible, instead of a goal of slow and painful attainment.

Attacks on the Primary

In his speech advocating abolishment of direct primaries, Vice President Dawes estimated that in "off years" the primary vote averages about 25 per cent of the qualified voting population. In primaries where the vote is closely divided between the two great parties General Dawes calculated that a nomination may be made by as few as 7 per cent of the qualified voting population.

"Seven per cent Americanism," an opponent of the primary, the Indianapolis News styles it.

As against this assault on the primary the fact may be cited that under the caucus nomination system, which it succeeded, as many as 7 per cent of the voters were never known to participate, not to mention an average of 25 per cent in off years, which General Dawes seems to think damns the primary.

Nobody can defend non-voting, but it may be said at least for the primary that it offers the opportunity to vote to every eligible citizen. The caucus never encouraged voting and was not intended for that purpose. Nothing that politics has ever invented was better calculated to discourage voting for nominations—and it is nominations that determine the government—than the caucus and convention. It was made to order for professional machine politicians and the interests they serve and by which they are paid for making political manipulations a profession.

If the primary is to be termed "7 per cent Americanism" because in certain special cases, where the opposing parties are closely matched and a few votes determine results, as few as 7 per cent of the voting population settle a nomination in one party or the other, what sort of Americanism is a plan in which not as many as 7 per cent ever attend the caucus? In more than one Presidential election, and in fact in a great majority of all Presidential elections, less than 7 per cent of the vote determines the choice of President. In many elections for President less than 1 per cent determines the final choice. In some elections the defeated nominee for President polled more votes than the elected President. The proportion of the total vote or voting population that settles an election means nothing. But the proportion of the eligible population that votes means a good deal.

Some other ground for abolishing the primary will have to be brought forward than that the primary brings out a light vote, since at all events it is the only plan that brings out a considerable proportion of voters. Non-voters may oppose the primary, but voters value it as giving every individual an equal power in the nominations.

Compulsory Insurance

We note a renewed agitation for compulsory insurance of automobiles. From time to time somebody gives an interview thru the press on this proposition, and every so often somebody on the streets having a grievance advocates such laws.

The states of Connecticut and Massachusetts have them, and in other states including Kansas the matter is being agitated. As we understand it, before a registration plate is issued in these states, the owner is required to present a certificate showing that he carries sufficient liability insurance on the vehicle for which he asks the plate, Or in lieu of insurance he is permitted to deposit a sum of money equal to the value of the required policy.

Opinions vary as to the actual effect on drivers of such a law. It is argued that in Connecticut particularly the increase in the number of accidents has been pronounced since the law went into effect, because it is claimed that this tends to permit individual recklessness and carelessness in driving, due to the feeling that with the insurance policy covering any possible accident, there is no real risk or liability for any further payments on the part of the driver.

The argument on the other hand is that such insurance guarantees compensation if not protection of other people, and that with such insurance they are reasonably certain to be reimbursed for the damages which they may sustain from reckless drivers.

It does not yet appear to what extent this compulsory insurance is beneficial and whether the compensation more than offsets the possible lack of protection and the increased carelessness.

The handling of traffic and the protection of pedestrians and other drivers, has become the biggest single job of law enforcement officers. What will afford ample protection with the least possible amount of undue interference is the thing to be reached and toward such a solution of it all efforts ought to tend.

The Fall of Man

"Where," asked the female-suffrage orator, "would man be today were it not for woman?"

She paused a moment and looked around the hall.

"I repeat," she said, "where would man be today if not for woman?"

"He'd be in the Garden of Eden eating strawberries," answered a voice from the gallery.

Progress and Approval

For Dodge Brothers, Inc. 1926 already stands out on the calendar as a year of unprecedented progress and success.

From January to date sales have exceeded any previous year's total by a margin at once impressive and significant.

New engineering records have been established by a succession of major improvements extending back to the first of the year.

Never has Dodge Brothers Motor Car ranked so high in public favor. Never before has it so richly deserved the world's good will.

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Farm Price Trend is Upward

Co-operative Marketing Will be of Increasing Service to Agriculture in the Next Few Years

BY WILLIAM M. JARDINE

This interview was written by Theodore M. Knappen, and is from The Magazine of Wall Street.

"IT REQUIRES a war to make farmers prosperous," said the professor of economic history, at the end of an address in which he declared that the Revolution was brought on by bankrupt colonial farmers, told of their prosperity after that war, during the Napoleonic wars, during the Civil War, during the World War and contrasted it with agricultural misery in all the intervening periods.

It was with this pessimistic address in mind that I asked the Secretary of Agriculture whether it was the doom of the farmer to be the perpetual underdog in the commercial conflict, emphasizing the concern of industry lest the relative distress of 36 million peeople on the farms shall ultimately slow down the wheels of general prosperity.

"It must be admitted," was the answer, "that the farmer has serious disadvantages as compared with industry. It is comparatively easy for the latter to adjust its production to demands of the trade. In agriculture such adjustment is most difficult. Peculiarly true of farming is it that man proposes and God disposes.

"The farm turnover is slow, the period of production long and the risks of the unforeseeable correspondingly great. You cannot shut down a farm, or slow up production by dictating a few lines to your stenographer. What you start at the beginning of the year —maybe of a period of several years— you must go thru with if weather and other natural factors permit. Moreover, industry is so closely knit together that it can act in harmony. Judicious control of production by a few or thousands of farmers among 6½ million is as unimportant as an electric fan in a hurricane. Moreover, the farmer is an individualist because he is a farmer. He stays there on the farm because he loves to be his own boss. His whole habit of life is to rely upon himself and go it alone.

A Way of Life

"Another thing that enters into the problem is the fact that the farm is also the home. Farming is not merely a way of making a living, it is a way of life. The farmer must farm. He has certain compensations, not to be measured in dollars, nor in comforts and luxuries, for his smaller income. After all, he enjoys more real personal liberty than anybody else. City people pay dearly for their superior material prosperity with other things than money."

"Then there is nothing to do to improve the farmer's commercial position —what he is he must always be?"

"By no meeans. I have mentioned the difficulties, but they are not wholly unconquerable.

"New factors are changing conditions on the farm.

"As time goes on the farmers are knit closer together by communication and transportation, and they begin to have different objectives in life, multiplied desires and a demand for a better standard of living. They begin to be ready to trade some of their independence for more substantial things. The farmer perceives that his individualism is purchased at the expense of his group, that his excessive independence is the dependence of his estate. He may be the master of his little kingdom of earth, but the whole farming area is subject to the city. E pluribus unum begins to mean something to him besides a political slogan.

Machinery on Farms

"Moreover, time now fights actively on his side. Population tends to overtake production. Our chief surplus products now are cotton, pork products, wheat and tobacco. It is probable that we shall long have a surplus of cotton and of tobacco, and, probably, of hogs. The time is not many years distant when we shall have no wheat for export, except lower grades that we do not consume in this country. Already, in the case of many products, like beef cattle, sheep, dairy products and potatoes, we consume all that we produce. In the case of other important products, such as sugar, wool and flaxseed, we have such a deficit that we must import. Our population grows at the rate of 1½ million a year, and our crop area has been reduced 19 million acres since 1919. Certain marginal lands now under cultivation might be better given over to timber growing. They were brought under cultivation before they were needed. The present migration from the country to the city is a natural part of the process of restoring economic equilibrium. It is, however, an extremely harsh way to correct an economic maladjustment, and if it goes too far, as it easily may, the country will pay dearly in a severe period of high living costs; but there will always be a free movement of people back and forth from farm to city, and it is well that it should be."

"But on the producing side, have the farmers even there kept up with the times; have they used power and machinery to the same extent as urban industry?"

"Farmers as a class are not laggards in the use of machinery and power. Between 1910 and 1920 alone the equipment and machinery used on an average crop acre increased 46.7 per cent; I do not mean in numbers of implements and machines, but partly in number and partly in their efficiency. Such changes as the motorization of the farms and such innovations as the combine harvester have been spectacularly rapid. During the last decade farm labor gained almost one-fifth in productiveness. During the last 50 years the number of persons engaged in farming has increased 80 per cent. while the output has increased 300 per cent. I wonder if the manufacturing community can show more rapid progress.

More Radicalism

"Nevertheless, the economic position of the farmer since 1920 has been infinitely depressing. It is doubtful if ever in our history, with one possible exception, there has been such a period of economic hardship among our farmers. Statistics of low income and low purchasing power do not exaggerate the severity of the depression in the slightest. There has been a slow improvement since 1921, but the farmers have been thru five long years of fire. Misery has resulted in what is termed radicalism, in certain regions. I am free to say that the same spirit would be in evidence in industrial regions if they had gone thru such trials.

"This nation cannot afford not to take thought and action to relieve this situation and make its return unlikely. We dare not confess that in this age of understanding and intelligence we can do nothing to remedy the slow torture and decline of our fundamental industry. We must have fair exchange between city and country and stabilization of the prices of farm products. The farmer is always the victim of commercial instability, and his prices have little relation in these fantastic variations to those the ultimate consumer pays."

"And what is the way out of this in-

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MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

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One farmer writes: "Received the quarter yard sample of

SUPER EIGHT OUNCE DOUBLE DUTY DENIM

It's better than you claim it is. That's why I'm wearing

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The Smile of Satisfaction That Goes With Every Pair"

Send for your quarter yard sample and be convinced. It's FREE

REMARKABLE GUARANTEE

If, when this Overall is completely worn out, you do not think that Super Eight Ounce Double Duty Denim Headlight Overalls are better and will outwear any other overall made—I will give you back your money. Beware of imitations.

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LARNED, CARTER & CO.
Detroit, Michigan

Send me your name and address

stability of prices, this rough road to the consumer?" I asked.

"A corporation of co-operatives," was the prompt answer.

"A corporation of co-operatives?"

"Yes, in effect. Local or even regional co-operation is not enough in itself. Replacing a hundred thousand separately selling farmers by, say a thousand separately and competitively selling co-operatives gets agricultural commerce nowhere. That is co-operation at the beginning but not at the end. In national and world marketing we must have terminal co-operation. The terminus is as necessary as the start. We must take a lesson from the great industrial corporations. Do they content themselves with merging production, when many corporations are amalgamated into one? Most decidedly, they do not. They consolidate selling as well as production. They fortify themselves for bargaining. The products of the farm that have a national or international market must be handled by merchandising agencies of continental sweep; the co-operatives must be potent if not dominant in the terminal markets.

"The wheat pools of Western Canada are splendid exemplars of what I mean. A majority of the farmers are united from the field to Winnipeg and Liverpool in controlled selling groups. The farmers keep control of their grain right up to sales for consumption. At no stage are individuals or groups sellers against each other. The whole selling potency of a hundred thousand wheat farmers is in centralized control, equipped with terminal elevators and all the machinery of physical and trading marketing. This is big business in a big business age.

Puny Selling Machinery

"There is no business so great as agriculture, and yet none so far in this country has had such puny selling machinery.

"President Coolidge—the administration—has now a clear-cut, entirely practical plan for making the farmer a great merchandiser of a great industry. It rests on firm economic foundations; it does not proceed from a fallacious assumption that the tariff does not protect the farmer, and it does not involve an artificial stimulation of production under government subsidy or its equivalent. I believe it will turn out to be the most constructive thing, by far, that our Government has ever done for the farmer—and that is much.

"The plan meets the necessity of the individual farmers for an approximation of full market price of his grain, for example, when it passes from his possession; and yet keeps the final marketing control in his hands or that of his own agent.

"The stumbling block of all grain co-operatives and pools so far in this country has been the necessities of the farmer for full returns from his year's labor at its conclusion. If the local buyer is paying $1 for wheat at harvest and the co-operative pool is able to finance an advance to the farmer of only 50 cents when he delivers his wheat, necessity commands him to go it alone and take the $1, even tho $2 wheat may be plainly in sight. And when he parts with his wheat at this early stage he adds one more unit to innumerable selling forces that tend to drive the market down or make it inconstant.

"We cannot longer stand by and idly watch the annually recurring failures of the farmers to lift themselves out of their cruel dilemma. There are too many of them, and their necessities are too great to achieve success without some extra-commercial assistance. We purpose to put the farmers on a selling par with other industrial producers by:

"First:—Financing them in such a manner that they will not have to sacrifice selling power to momentary financial necessities.

"Second:—Assisting them to consolidate into terminal selling bodies that will wield all the advantage the seller may have.

Federal Financing?

"To accomplish the first end there is need of extensive auxiliary financing that is not obtainable, or desirable to obtain, from the commercial and Farm Loan Board Intermediate Credit Banks. We have no right to take good management out of our banks to get it into our farmers' organizations. That auxiliary financing must come from the Federal Government, but it may be only in the nature of priming the pump and it is not likely to involve any loss of public funds.

"Supplementing the banks we will have a revolving loan fund of a hundred million or more dollars provided by Congress. The banks will make their regular commercial loans to the co-operatives, as at present, up to 65 or 75 per cent, and the rest of the dollar will be provided from this federal fund. Thru his co-operatives the farmer will thus get the whole market price of his grain the day he hauls it to the country elevator, but its market potency is still in his hands, that is, in the hands of his central selling agency, his corporation or co-operation of co-operatives.

"This is no petty scheme to save a fraction of a cent on commissions, large in the aggregate but negligible to the average farmer on his individual marketings. The commissions will be saved, it is true, and will mount up to respectable sums, but the great objective is to stabilize the markets thru powerful orderly marketing.

"Unstable markets (and usually unstable without adequate justification) are the chief commercial curse of the farmer. Orderly marketing will stabilize prices; it will not make exorbitant prices; it will result in a true economic price, a free balance between demand and supply, unaffected by grain pit rumors or misleading information.

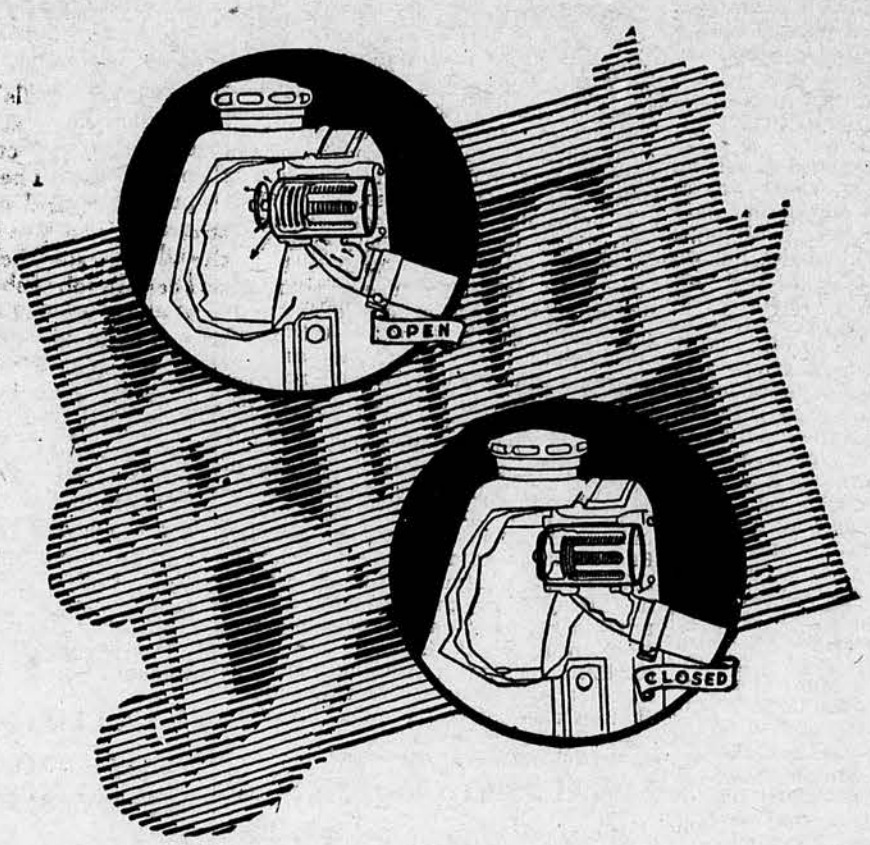
A Farm Board

"Now the machinery will be about like this: We will set up here in Washington an Agricultural Board, altho I hate to add another independent federal agency. This board will be a sort of Federal Reserve Board for the financial assistance of co-operating agriculture, which will borrow from the Government at 4 per cent. It will prudently advance lendable funds, at 6 per cent to the terminal agencies or co-operatives of co-operatives, according to their necessities, their capacities and their business acumen. These c. of c's, or pools, will pass the funds along to their local and regional units on the same basis of allocation. The 2 per cent profit will cover expenses and build up a reserve.

"This central board will be more than a financial agency; it will be a more influential distributor of commercial information the department collects than the latter can be itself. The board will take the splendid world-wide, weather, crop and markets service of the department, study, analyze and pass it on; not merely to 6 million commercially impotent units, but to these big business entities in the terminal markets, which will in turn pass it on, with their indorsement, to the local and regional co-operatives. The best market news service in the world will be united to a powerful agricultural selling organization. Thus we will get back to the beginning of successful marketing, which is adapted production. Advice regarding crop acreages from hard-headed business men who are the farmers' own hired men will be received with more respect than bulletins, releases and reviews directly from the department. The new plan obviously tends to prevent over-production, thru voluntary action. The various plans it supersedes, and that have never had the administration's approval, are essentially crop stimulation

(Continued on Page 32)

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



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Thermostatic Circulation Control is a new reason why the Buick engine is so easy to start and so pleasant to drive, in all kinds of weather.

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No water circulates through the Buick radiator until 120° Fahrenheit, the best operating temperature, is reached. Then a valve automatically opens and circulation starts.

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For this, and many other vital reasons, the new Buick is the Greatest Ever Built. The engine is *vibrationless beyond belief.* Drive it and see what that means.

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But Bluegrass Still Grows!

It Takes Much More Than an Ordinary Frost to Discourage This Pasture Crop

BY HARLEY HATCH

A RATHER heavy frost fell this week, and the growth of prairie grass in pastures probably has stopped, but bluegrass, which is more widespread this fall than ever before, will grow and make feed for some time yet. In the creek pasture on this farm there is a growth of bluegrass which probably will carry the stock there for another month. Adjoining this creek is 10 acres which up to this year had been included in the pasture. Last spring we fenced it out in order to let it recuperate and bring back the native grass. We had intended to cut it this fall and put it up for the cattle to pick at, but in going over it yesterday we found that bluegrass had made a great growth there and that it would make more feed as pasture than as hay. A 10-acre meadow beside it also has a heavy second growth, and we will pasture both lots. I do not like the idea of pasturing or cutting off the second growth, but in a year like this we have to do the best we can.

A Fight for Feed

We have not yet succeeded in getting any of the crab grass which we intended to cut on the wheat and oats stubble into the stack. Continuous rains have kept the ground wet, but we have managed to get 10 acres of it cut. We intended to put it in the stack yesterday, but just as we were ready to start a misty rain began to fall, and it kept up all the afternoon. If one gets any feed up this season he certainly has to fight for it, and even with the best fight he can make the results are not good. The roads dry much quicker than the fields; we have a 12-mile stretch of county road to Burlington which cannot be excelled by any dirt road in Eastern Kansas, and while waiting on the hay we have been hauling wheat to town and bringing back coal and cottoncake Wheat today is $1.27 in Burlington, and we pay $31.50 a ton for pea-sized cottoncake off the ear, and $11 a ton for McAlester coal. We have burned all kinds of soft coal, from Rock Springs, Wyo., and Canon City, Colo., down to Iowa coal, but have never found anything quite so good as McAlester, and at $11 a ton we consider it the best coal to buy, satisfaction considered.

1 Pound of Cottoncake

We hauled the feed bunks out to the pasture this morning and will begin the feeding of mixed cottoncake and oats to the cattle. This lot of cattle consists mostly of cows and calves, and by good rights the calves should be taken from the cows at once, but we must plan to make the pasture provide every bit of feed possible before it freezes, so the calves will have to stay with the cows for another 30 days. The cattle are beginning to get the new fall growth of grass pretty well picked down, but there is enough older summer growth to last for another month. This grass alone would scarcely be enough to hold the present weight on the cows, but by feeding 1 pound of cottoncake to every animal every day mixed with about an equal weight of oats we think there should be no loss in weight for the next 30 days. Over in Greenwood county, south of Madison to the county line, a large amount of kafir and cane fodder is being put up, but in Coffey county the fields have scarcely dried enough yet to carry a binder. This seems to be the year when kafir and cane are in the lead, as all corn fodder is more or less damaged by the heavy rains. I never have placed a very high value on kafir butts, but they should make better feed than spoiled corn fodder, at least.

Apples Did Well

The commercial apple orchards in Coffey county have produced one of the best crops in recent years, so far as size is considered. As to quality, that is cut down somewhat by the continuous rains in September and October, which produced a second growth on the fruit and caused many apples to crack open. Apple picking has been going on for some time, and probably will be over by the time this is read. Virtually all the apples were sold right at the orchards for $1 a bushel for the best hand picked. Apples which have fallen from the trees lately are sold for 50 cents a bushel, and are nearly as good for immediate use as the hand picked. Another fruit which was very plentiful this year was pears. Pear sales started at $1 a bushel, but the demand was soon supplied with a large number still on hand, and these were in most instances sold for 50 cents a bushel. It also was a very good grape year here, and it was very hard to find buyers for the crop at 3 cents a pound.

'Ras With the Tariff?

The great prosperity of the industrial sections of this country, which prosperity does not seem to sift down very fast among the farming population, is causing some debate among farmers everywhere. A few are mad clear thru at the way matters have been tending, and would be glad to tear down the tariff walls, saying that if the industrial East is not willing to share their prosperity their protection should be taken from them, and they should be left to compete with the world, as the farmer has to do. But the great majority do not wish to go to such lengths; they know they are not getting a square deal, but have no wish to bring hardship and calamity to the industrial workers. In this I think the West shows a much better spirit than the East; the West is willing to sacrifice much in order to give our industrial world an advantage over the industrial world of Europe, but the East seems in no mood to sacrifice anything; their attitude is the same as it has always been; they are willing to do anything to help out the farming sections, provided it does not cost them anything. This is a situation that cannot last much longer. In this connection let me quote from John Sherman's "Recollections."

What John Sherman Said

John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury and candidate for President, was one of the great builders of the protective system, but he foresaw possible evils that might arise from that system, and speaks of them as follows: "The real difficulty in our tariff laws is to avoid unequal and unjust discrimination in the objects of protection, made with a view to favor the productions of one state or section at the cost of another state or section. . . . The labor of man that tends to develop the resources buried in the earth is entitled to the same protection as skilled labor in the highest branch of industry, and if this is not granted impartially the doctrine of protection proclaimed by the founders of our Government, supported for more than 100 years of wonderful progress, will be sacrificed by the hungry greed of selfish corporations, that ask protection for great establishments and refuse to grant it to the miner, the laborer and the farmer." John Sherman was in his day a conservative of conservatives, but I am afraid that his views would be regarded by industrial representatives today as being "uneconomic and unsound."

A millhand charged with having set fire to a large hayrick, was defended on the ground that he was not altogether responsible for his actions. One of the witnesses declared that the prisoner was "wrong in his head."

"Can you mention any occasion on which the prisoner behaved in a manner to warrant your statement?" he was asked.

"Yes," answered the witness. "I recall once he got $2 too much in his wages and——"

"Well," said counsel, as the witness hesitated.

"He took it back to the manager!"

Ben Franklin Rated Fertility Above Money in the Bank

Back in the days when Benjamin Franklin trod the streets of Philadelphia, many gems of Franklin wisdom went out of that city and into the copy books of forthcoming generations. One of Franklin's best was, "*The best investment is a deposit of fertility in the soil bank—surest and pays the best.*" True in that day of virgin soils, and truer by far today!

Since Dr. Franklin made that far-sighted observation the boundaries of American agriculture have been pushed west, south, and north in our nation. New soils have been made old soils. The preservation of soil fertility has become a problem of vital importance to agriculture.

Thousands of experiments have been made. Many commercial fertilizers have been developed. But in most sections the old reliable barnyard manure remains the outstanding fertility restorer. Always considered a by-product of livestock production, in these days of highly intensive farming it assumes a role of first importance. No farmer can afford to waste its life-giving fertility.

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The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

BY EDISON MARSHALL

A MAN of his station, he argued, should scorn to be jealous of one so lowly; and should be mortified deeply to fear him. Yet this healthy self-scorn and mortification would not come. Only the beginnings of hatred came in its place. This was not self-hatred, an emotion which a gentleman can understand and know, but hatred of another, which is incompatible with nobility. It tended to put him on the same plane with Breed. He wondered whether this attitude reflected on his love for Grace: is it humanly possible to hate the man who has saved one's beloved? Somehow, he forgot Grace in such moments, and could remember only the clean-cut, aquiline face that had dwelt forever in his darkest dreams.

Yes, Breed's shadow was upon him, and he could not cast it off. Thru unhappy circumstances the man was to be with them on their trip. Paul had been unable to dissuade his companions from the idea of hiring him, simply because he could put forth no valid reasons for rejecting him.

"The man is going with us, and you may as well make the best of it," the old lawyer told him. "Grace won't hear of anything else, even if I had the nerve to argue the point. You know she is the real head of this expedition. Your mother put it virtually in her hands. You and I are just scenery, luggage-boys, and chaperones."

"If you would stand in with me, we'd talk her out of taking him."

"Yes, and she would soon suspect us both. She'd accuse me of sympathizing with you in your real attitude toward this expedition—an attitude she will get on to one of these days if you persist in taking such a stand as you took today concerning this half-breed." Carter was not referring to Paul's secret fear.

There was certain other understanding between the two men.

"I really think he'll be unpleasant to have along," Paul persisted.

"Undoubtedly, but what difference does that make? Grace is willing to endure almost anything to put this thing thru for your mother; and you must make at least a pretense of doing the same thing. She wants him along for the same reason that you want him left here—because his presence may make the expedition a success."

A Silly Idea?

"Can you blame me? It was a quixotic idea, all the way thru."

"Your mother's heart is in it, Paul. But of course your own attitude is perfectly natural. You don't want a half-brother thrust on you, one that none of your friends can accept, and that will be a problem the rest of your life. And Paul, I've got you sized up all the way. You can't fool your

If No Religion, Then What?

A TIMELY address is that of President Angell of Yale University on the occasion of the abolishment of compulsory Sunday chapel exercises. If this was taken as a backward step as concerns religious interest Dr. Angell, not himself a clergyman, disposes of the supposition. His address concerned the importance of religion today.

If no religion, then what? Is there any interest to fill its place, or is religion an inheritance from an age of superstition and ignorance to be sloughed off by an educated world?

President Angell in fact somewhat subtly indicated the substitute for religious interest. "It is said," he remarked to the Yale students, who filled the chapel at voluntary services, "that the real god of American life is Success, and that to his services all energies are bent. If we are not money-mad, we are, it is alleged, at least richer than any nation ever was before, and we accord more respect than other peoples do to mere wealth, and the kind of power which wealth commands." That is one substitute interest. Another was mentioned. "Pleasure," Dr. Angell said "is a major national interest, and the business of amusing people is one of the greatest of all our industries. Moreover, we are as a nation incorrigibly optimistic and self-confident. If there is a serious flaw in our program of life we decline to acknowledge it."

With religion outgrown and cast off and with pleasure-seeking and money-making or economic achievements to give meaning to human life and human beings, there might be a serious flaw in our program of life. It has never yet been found that any of these interests fully meets human requirements, and it is probable that as humanity grows and advances intellectually its requirements will not be less but rather greater.

As to religion at the present time Dr. Angell noted a marked "spiritual torpor, which has often in history appeared in connection with great material prosperity." This attitude regards religion as "pure superstition, a relic of the magic and priestcraft of an earlier age which no educated person can entertain seriously."

Yet this is not the special attitude of "educated people" nor of persons most highly informed as to religious history. "Modern science," Dr. Angell remarks in this address, "dreads mysticism as the youth of our day dreads being thought pious, and all logical-minded folk are suspicious of obscurantism in any form. Nor heed one magnify these elements in a religious attitude of mind. But the stubborn fact remains that our world presents us with crucial questions touching the meaning and end of life and universe, which cannot at present, anyhow, be answered save in terms of faith. Probably few men come to a living religious faith over the road of pure reason. It is rather in response to deep longings of the human spirit, to great revealing personal experiences, that such faith is born."

Certainly complete faith in reason is as much short of satisfying spiritual needs as sheer superstition. Even the greatest philosophers are testimony to the fact that reason is tricky and not to be too implicitly depended on. One school of philosophy gives place to another and entirely different school. Science is not even philosophy, but is no more than the results of observation of phenomena, or the appearances of physical things. Our most responsible scientists acknowledge that no scientific philosophy has the slightest standing today. It does not profess to know what matter or energy is, and its beliefs of 25 years ago have been completely discredited by later observations. Science is "up in the air" as it has not been in more than a century. It has nothing to offer humanity in its spiritual strivings and questionings.

Science moreover does not help a single human being to live and meet the problems of living. It cannot take the place of religion and does not profess to do so. If no religion, then what? is an unanswered question.

Religion is something having to do with what is spiritual in human makeup. In fact, denial of religion is always practically a denial that there is a spirit of, or in, humanity. What it makes of human beings is no more than a physical machine. But all human history discredits this idea—with its music, its poetry, its romance, its aspirings toward the ideal and the unknown, its fine arts, and with its religion.

The return of the native

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old lawyer. You don't want her spending any of those dollars on somebody else!"

"Naturally, I wouldn't. It's silly nonsense. This whole trip is a silly idea. You know how niggardly she is with me—she'll be even more so, if she thinks she has to educate and take care of an Aleut half-breed out of her income."

"And maybe you are worrying a little about the principal, too. You think a good slice of it may be left to your half-brother when you can find a handy use for every dollar of it."

"No, I'm not much worried about that. After a few months of his charming company, she'll be glad to ship him back to Alaska. She wouldn't dare disinherit me to the amount of a dollar for any oily breed."

"Don't you be too sure of it!"

Paul gave him a quick look. "What do you mean?"

"I mean just that—don't be too sure about your mother. She dares do anything she wants to do. You know she hasn't been any too pleased with you these last years. You've acted like a booby, and you know it—and two or three of your little streaks she doesn't care for at all. Look how she has opposed your engagement to Grace—not on your account, but on hers. Any mother who thinks her own son isn't good enough to marry her ward is likely to do queer things in her will."

Paul opened his eyes at this, but he managed a confident smile. "Oh, I know she opposed me. She thinks I'd be untrue to Grace—possibly following father's example. I haven't deserved such treatment, either—she has given me a rotten deal all the way thru."

"Nonsense! She has treated you a whole lot better than you deserved. I can understand you perfectly, Paul—and have always been willing to help you—but you've been a mighty poor excuse for a son. If you had any decent competition at all, she'd cut you off with a pittance. I admit there doesn't seem to be much danger from the illegitimate son of her husband, but just the same I'd watch my step. Throw a monkey-wrench into this expedition if you want to, but don't be brazen about it, and don't let either Grace or your mother suspect that you haven't done the very best you can to make it succeed."

But No Son

The law laid down to him in this way, Paul offered employment to Bert. His manner, however, was as repellent as he could make it. He resorted to every air of patronage and snobbery that cheap friends had taught him; his tone and expression were of obvious contempt. Bert answered his insults with a steady, disconcerting gaze, yet it was plain that he was entirely sensible to them.

"We want some one to guide us over to Pavlof village, and back again," Paul told him. "We understand you came from there."

Breed nodded. "I came from the Pavlof country."

"We are prepared to offer you the usual wages for head guide, you to be in charge of the packers and other camp help. Mr. Tylee says he will spare you, if you want to take the job. Just how long it will last I can't say. We are looking for a certain man whom we hope you'll help us find—the son of a squaw named Sindy."

"There's an old woman they call Sindy in the village, but she hasn't any son that I know of."

This shot evidently went straight home. Paul's manner showed distinct relief. "Do you know whether she ever had a son—perhaps one who died in infancy?"

"I've never heard of it; but it wouldn't be unusual. Our babies die like rabbits, up here."

"Pavlof isn't so big a place that you'd fail to know for certain whether Sindy has a grown-up son?"

Breed smiled. This was the first smile or echo of a smile the visitors had seen in him. Resentful and sullen tho it was, it offered infinite possibilities—actually like a beam of light across his stern lips. "I guess not. Pavlof is hardly a post, any more—only Mount Pavlof, back of the village, keeps its name alive. There was a strong tribe, once."

"In recent years? I mean, has there been any recent plague or disaster that might account for the disappearance of Sindy's son?"

"There are always plenty of things to account for the disappearance of any one—in Western Alaska. This is Hopeless Land. However, you may be looking for another Sindy. It is a common name. . . . The village itself has never had more than a handful of people. The tribe's day of greatness was when the people lived on the shore—before they sought refuge in the mountains. Naturally, this was before the white man came."

"You ought to be glad he did come. He brought you the Christian religion, guns, and all the advantages of civilization—if you had sense enough to use them."

"And they brought us death—to our bodies and to our souls." Breed Bert spoke with sudden deep feeling, in a tone so bitter and intense that Paul was impressed in spite of himself. "We won't speak about that," Breed went on. "The tribal history is very simple: nothing unusual for this country. The Russians landed at the tide-water settlement in the beginning of the last century: they came to convert and civilize the people. It happened that the tribe had several thousand sea-otter. The Russians acquired them in the approved fashion."

"Trading?"

"Too slow. Massacre. The handful of survivors went back into a remote valley at the edge of the mountains, and there they have lived ever since. Only the missionaries and an occasional trader were able to follow them, and even those don't come any more. There are comparatively few of us with the blessing of mixed blood!" His dark eyes flashed under his straight brows. "Like all the Western Alaska people, we have the benefits of the Russian Church."

"You must have thought that the whites weren't so bad after all, to have adopted their religion."

"On the contrary we thought that any religion which would save the souls of such men as those early Russian adventurers must be big medicine, so we clung to it. Frankly, I think it has helped us."

"I am glad you admit that, at least. Now for business. We want to start within the next day or two on this long trek to Pavlof. We are prepared to make every effort to find Sindy's son and we think you'll be able to help us."

Big Medicine, Maybe

Breed did not reply at once. His eyes were cloudy, his bitter mouth in repose, as he searched back thru the years. Somehow, this name Sindy had a familiar ring—he seemed to know it in some other connection than that of the name of the Pavlof woman he had first mentioned—yet the memory-threads would not weave themselves into a recognizable pattern. "I don't think I can be any help to you," he answered gruffly, at last.

"At least you can guide us to the village, where we can make our own investigations. We need you, as well as some other laborers. Will you take the job?"

It had been in Breed's mind to refuse the offer. He had not dreamed of any other course. The sight of this smug, contemptuous man recalled all that was hateful to him—the curse of his mixed blood, the ruthless dominance of the white man—and Paul's personal manner had been more than usually offensive from the first. He needed money to help in material ways his stricken, hopeless people, yet he felt it beyond hi mto take Paul's pay or to bow his head in Paul's service. This was an instinct with him. The

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very presence of these white people embittered him, simply because they represented all he had dreamed of in vain — beauty, refinement, the better things which he loved, but which were shut from him forever. This was true of Paul and Carter, but it was particularly true of Grace Crowell. He could not look at her without remembering with bitterness and hatred his own predestined environment. Her brightness cast a shadow over all he had, all he had ever known. The gayety in her face accentuated the hopeless, sunless, bitter mood of his Alaskan crags. Surely, the closer relations with them which such a contract entailed would only keep him from peace.

Yet the words of refusal would not come. They would not shape themselves on the hard line of his lips. His self-belief had always been his bulwark, until now; but he called on it in vain. It was as if some personal need —some inarticulate longing in his heart—carried everything before it. It overbore his judgment. It was stronger than his strength of pride on which he had come to rely. It was even mightier than his hatred. He was swept along like driftwod in a cataract.

"I'll go," he said. His eyes were lifted as if he were following a star.

Toward Bristol Bay

Three days after the Catherine had shoved in at the cannery, a morning dawned that seemed auspicious for the start of the expedition. This was the momentary pause between one storm and another; the wind, tho brisk, was right to blow them northeast up the Peninsula, and the seas were safe for a shallow-draught launch. In such a craft the trio from the "Outside," with Breed Bert and his crew of three native packers, pushed thru Isanotski Straits into Bering Sea. From thence they turned to the right, following the craggy coast in a northeasterly direction toward Bristol Bay.

In that first day's sailing Paul had got some idea of the land he had come to. He saw the wave-beaten reefs where many a good ship had died, the yellow barrens beyond brushed by a wind that was never still; he saw the bare gray hills, still touched with snow at their crests, rising at last to the lofty eminences of the Aleutian Range. Nowhere was there a place for a boat to land. The country seemed barricaded against all intrusion, as if its gods meant it ever to lie accursed, voiceless, and forsaken, wedded only to the storms sweeping its fastnesses. Where the hill sloped gently down to the beach, long shoals, washed by the tides, prevented even a dory from reaching the shore, or else outlying reefs forbade approach. Where the water was green and deep the land came down in abrupt cliffs, the mountains themselves dropping sharply off into the sea, and here the waves leaped and broke in deadly ferocity. . . . And tho Paul looked till his eyes were tired, not once did he see a tree.

He was not greatly surprised. In his dreams he had seen these gray hills, lying naked to the ravishment of the storm; yet the sight made him brooding and wistful, and the secret fear he had experienced on first coming to Hopeless Land was enhanced. . . . Even his fear was somehow confused with exultation. Strange tho his destiny would be in this most desolate of all countries, it was as if his heart leaped to meet it.

In the early evening the boat pushed into Izanback Bay, a long dent in the land offering the only shelter for hundreds of miles of rock-ribbed shore, and here the party disembarked. The launch turned back at this point, leaving a power dory to convey them the remainder of the water journey. The island where they had landed was a mere waste of sand and low moss-grown hills; yet the spirit of Hopeless Land was over it; and Paul was again swept by a mystery he could not trace.

When You Hear the Rattle It's Time to Jump

Calls of the Waterfowl

He felt it more and more with the passing days. It was in the wind that shrilled down over the hills; in the forlorn calls of the waterfowl, streaming in V-shaped flocks out of the South; and it whispered and rustled at night in the wastes outside the tent. He did not escape from it when, five days after leaving the cannery, the dory deposited the last of the outfit at the farthermost end of Izanback Bay, the start of a long trek across country to Pavlof village. Here at their first camp on the mainland his random thoughts in regard to it—the mystery of the land—began to group themselves in certain definite trains leading toward even more mysterious conclusions.

The first camp was on the yellow tundra facing the beach. Behind them rose the hills; in front were the long, gray reaches of Bering Sea. Sitting at the door of his tent with Grace, Paul saw the sun go down in red clouds — one of those ineffably gorgeous sunsets that so often cast a weird glare upon the waste places of the earth—and the peaks lit up like torches. Far away and behind them, on Unimak Island, Smoky Moses and his two tall brothers were wondrous and glowing, incarnadined all their length as they reared up out of the sea. The smoky trail that drifts ever from Moses' crater was a crimson wraith, hinting at the sleeping fires out of which the land was born. The wonder, the particular impressiveness of these Western Alaskan mountains lies in their setting. They do not spring from a lofty divide which breaks the sweep of the eye: they leap up full-grown with their roots in the sea. They are sharp and unworn, and, reckoned in geologic time, they were born but yesterday. The ruggedness and the glory of these unearthly mountains uplifted the girl's spirit, and because they imaged the beauty of her thoughts, her eyes filled with bright tears.

Soon the ruddy light died, leaving the whole range dead white and spotlessly pure. Grace still watched, unable to speak. In some ineffable way, the unsmirched loveliness of those heights found an answer in her own soul. She knew a magic to which Breed was blind, which to Paul was not even a dream.

Paul's thoughts turned inward rather than soaring aloft, and he was moody and remote as she had never seen him. In the enchantment of this hour he felt at the border of a profound discovery, more moving and portentous than any event of his life so far, yet ever elusive. He sensed the spirit of the land as never before; and it just missed having concrete meaning for him. . . . More and more this seemed the country of his destiny. As he meditated, he heard the waterfowl passing to their roosting islands at sea; the haunted Northern night crept in over the water.

The Forsaken Land

The sharp edges of the distant mountains grew soft, as if by centuries of erosion. The country lost its harsh, stern, formidable aspect. The greens and blues of the sea changed to grays; the foam thrown on the beach was wanly white, ghostly in the deepening shadows. Still the wind swept by like a river, unvarying in tone, desolate as all winds blowing over waste places; and it seemed to carry a man's soul with it, out of the warm confines of his body and into gray space intervening between one world and another. . . . It had very little sound, considering its power. It moaned a little as it swept down over the flat, and the sea's voice was doubtless louder on account of it; yet Paul was aware of a startling, almost a dreadful silence.

This was the forsaken land. Paul knew it now. Only a forsaken people, asleep with that curious lethargy to which all races come before they pass away, could fit in here—these and the wild creatures that were the country's natural denizens. And the dim herds of caribou—the only animals abroad now in any numbers—seemed hardly

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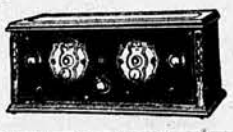

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animate but rather wandering spirits fitting to the place.

"Grace, I've been here before!" he exclaimed. The easy communion of ideas between himself and Grace had been denied him of late; but the boon had for the moment returned. He spoke softly, not to violate the night's rule of silence, but his tone had an intensity she had rarely heard in him.

"You've never told me that," she replied.

"I never knew it before. . . . Oh, of course I haven't really—unless you want to believe in the transmigration of souls. I have the queerest feeling of familiarity with this country. It all seems just right."

"You mean it exactly suits you?" she inquired.

"I can't say that. In fact, I hate the place—at least I'm afraid of it, some way or other. I suppose I mean that it has turned out just as I knew it would turn out—far down in some secret consciousness that knows more than I do. I feel as if I have been away a long, long time—but have come back at last."

"I have never given you credit for such an active imagination."

"I have always had one, just the same. It has always taken peculiar turns, particularly in the line of mysticism. I've always found myself looking for a mystical rather than a natural explanation for things I couldn't understand. But this feeling I have tonight seems stronger than mere imagination. I wish I could explain it better.....

"This country is getting to me, Grace—changing me, or rather running off a thin skin I've put on some place or other and leaving the real Paul Fieldmaster. I hope you are going to like him better. I hope he'll grow before your eyes."

Fullness of Love

Grace returned his rapt look, and the longing, the gracious tenderness in her eyes made them almost star-like in the growing dusk. No, she could not love Paul Fieldmaster more. She had given him the fullness of her love long before this. She wondered whether it ever could be less, whether any change in Paul, any growth or decay, even any change in his attitude toward her, could ever affect it. It was hard for her to believe that the walls of her heart would stand with her love gone out; it seemed part and parcel of her life.....Yet she feared what this land might do to him. She had already begun to notice the shedding of that outer skin he spoke of, the beginnings of a transformation which she could not understand.

She began to regret that she had urged Paul to come. It had been her own idea: Mrs. Fieldmaster had opposed it. She had assumed that the older woman's reluctance to have him go was due to disapproval of their engagement, and having the trip in charge, Grace had insisted on his presence; but now she began to wonder if there could have been a deeper reason.

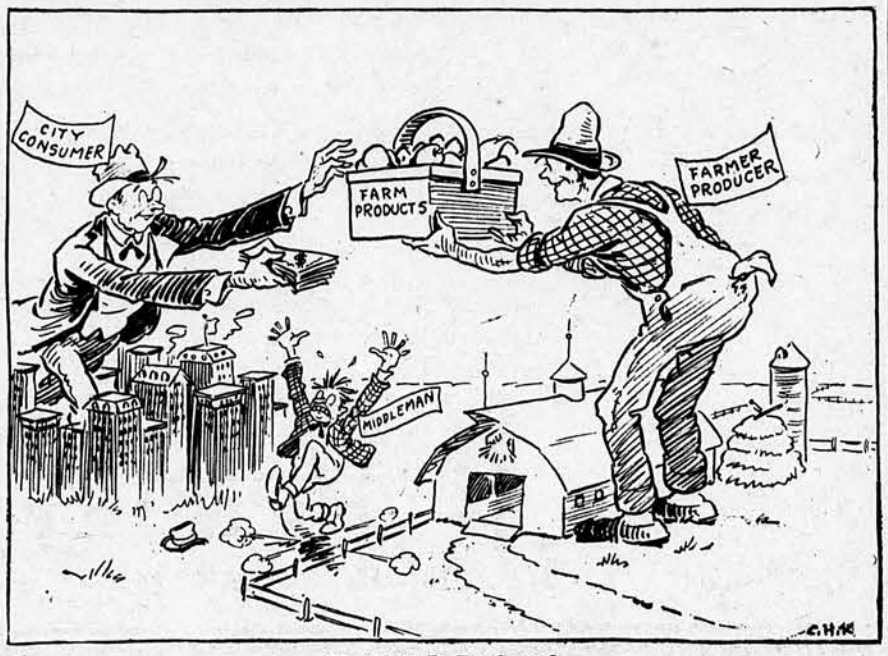
In the days of travel that followed Paul did not speak of the matter again, and whether it had been just a vagrant fancy, soon forgotten, or a reality so moving and extraordinary that he had actually begun to conceal it from her, Grace did not dare guess. However, there were certain pronounced changes in Paul Fieldmaster. In the first place, he was harder to reach; more difficult to talk to. She sensed an invisible barrier raised between them; and she could not ignore it as a foolish fancy. While in some ways he was a more ardent lover than ever, she seemed to feel a spiritual indifference to her, a falling-away of a fine comradeship that had been the dearest thing in her life. What was left, a purely physical desire like fire dancing in his eyes, estranged her.

It seemed to her there was even a retrogression in his once perfect manners. He appeared to forget many little things which were tenderly dear to her. He was less careful of his appearance, too, but this fact could perhaps be attributed to the difficulties of the trail. In the cold windy dawns or the tired-out twilights even the most simple toilet required a distinct effort. Often he seemed absorbed in his own musings to the exclusion of almost all other interests.

He failed to stand up well under the hardships of the journey. Altho he carried no pack, the labor of walking across the marshy flats and over the moss-grown hills proved highly distasteful to him, and cost him his usual good-nature and amiability. His temper turned out to be an uncertain thing. He was ill-at-ease with Grace, sullen and suspicious toward Carter, and insulting to Breed Bert. The latter, in fact, got the benefit of most of his employer's irascibility. Curiously enough, Paul got on fairly well with the other men. He became rather familiar with them; and their laughter at his jests, their flattery and obsequious service seemed to mean much to him.

Because of Paul's attitude, that which had promised Grace a lively, unique adventure became a real trial. She longed for the journey to end. The glittering spire of Pavlof Mountain, rearing up above a fair white range, could not approach too quickly. The long miles crept beneath her impatient feet.

In these same days of wilderness travel, certain less pronounced changes appeared in Breed. He was not now so openly antagonistic toward the whites. Reserved and unsociable he remained, coldly indifferent to Grace; yet sometimes she was startled and vaguely appalled to find his dark gaze fixed on her, and sometimes his harsh speech seemed to break and soften. He took Paul's insults in remarkably good part; and he seemed to be doing his utmost for the welfare of the party. His men grumbled under his harsh rule, talked mightily and carried tales to Paul, but it was noticeable that the outfit moved along. Camp-work was quickly and efficiently done. The journey was made in slow stages, the packers going ahead and establishing supply camps, breaking camp behind them when the party had moved forward. This was the only possible method of travel in this trackless country, and the immense amount of detail, planning, and supervision necessary for comfort rested entirely in Breed's hands: that he was equal to it both Grace and Carter were free to admit. His success was all the more notable because it was in spite of certain annoying interferences on the part of Paul.



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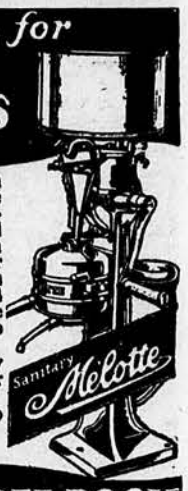

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One night, when Breed spoke sharply to a mutinous packer, Paul's meddling all but precipitated a crisis. His temper had been uncertain all day, and he seemed to take it out on Breed. "Who do you think you are, a white man?" Fieldmaster demanded angrily. "You've got no authority to boss those men around. You are no better than they are."

"Nonsense, Paul!" Grace interrupted, hoping to save the situation. "Bert is in charge of the outfit, and you know it."

"Not if I know myself." Paul turned to the girl with blanched face and trembling lips. "No half-breed is going to be in charge of me, and he's not going to take too much authority around here, either." As he turned back to Breed he was plainly in a reckless, almost a frenzied mood.

"Don't think you're any better than those other men because you're part white," Paul went on vindictively. "A drop of native blood makes a native, and you're a Siwash like the rest of 'em, for all you're a squaw-man's son. So don't put on any airs around me."

"Oh, Chuck It"

This was so utterly unjust—the imputation that he had tried to step out of his place—that Breed's first emotion was simple amazement. Then the words sunk home but still he looked calmly into Paul's face, rising above his insults in a way that amazed both white spectators. Just what restrained the tempest of his rage even he did not know—it was a new gift in him—but whatever it was, it made him master of the situation. Paul's strong words became the babbling of a child, not worth a man's time to answer.

"Oh, chuck it!" Carter exclaimed. "You are making a braying ass of yourself, Paul. You're showing off in a mighty bad light."

It was true. The country threw a sharp, bright, but certainly unfavorable light on this cosmopolite. The strange look of his heavy face shocked Grace, filling her with misgivings, as he turned into his tent.

His conduct the next few days showed he was somewhat ashamed of his outburst. He devoted more attention to Grace, and his manner toward Breed was not openly insulting as it had hitherto been. Indeed, as they camped in the hills two days' journey from Pavlof village, he came to Breed's tent for a conference.

When the two men began to talk in the guides' quarters, no visible signs indicated that this might develop into one of the memorable hours of Breed's life. The setting was wholly commonplace; the white canvas, shivering in the wind, the floor of cut grass, the glowing camp stove that had been borne by human muscle across the wilderness, and the wan, yellow beam of two candles. Paul came merely to ask for further information regarding the Pavlof woman whom Breed knew as Sindy.

"You say this Sindy has no son and never had a son so far as you know," Paul began. "Of course Sindy is a common name and this might not be the one we want, but I think she is worth looking up. Do you think you would recognize a picture of her?"

"I am sure I would. I've known her a long time."

"Well, I have a picture here of the woman we want—the mother of the boy we are looking for. The picture was taken over twenty-five years ago, but maybe you can see some resemblance if it is the same Sindy that you know."

From a leather case Paul produced the picture, carefully protected by a metal sheath. He put it in Breed's hands.

The latter glanced at it carelessly, noting first that it was an informal photograph of a group of people, probably taken with one of the earliest types of portable cameras. It was good photography, superior to much that is produced today, and the railing behind the group indicated that the picture had been taken on shipboard. As Breed's eye lighted on the figures, his gaze seemed to lock, and the ebbing color in his face left the weather-beaten skin like brown, dead leather.

No other change was visible in him. He did not perceptibly start. The hand, holding the picture, trembled not at all, but was steady as when—on the windy tundras—he had taken aim with his rifle at the caribou. There was not even a tremor on his lips. Yet Paul's voice seemed to reach him from a great distance, and the words were all but lost in the swirling storm in his brain.

"She's the one at the left—the native woman," Paul was saying. "Does she look like the Sindy that you know?"

But Paul did not need to point out the woman. The other's look had already fastened on the indicated figure, as if it could never be torn away. "It's not the Sindy that I know," was the dull reply.

"Sure, Are You?"

Something in his tone quickened Paul's interest and possibly aroused suspicions of his sincerity. "You're sure, are you?"

Breed nodded. "Entirely sure."

"All right. I'm afraid it's a goose-chase. We will probably never find the beggar."

He took the picture from Breed's steady hand and put it back in its case, then went out. Breed watched his departure with a smile so bitter, with eyes so glowing and strange as to change his whole outward aspect..... But Paul had been mistaken in one thing. The expedition was not a goose-chase, doomed to failure. The beggar had already been found.

The woman in the picture, the commonplace native woman squat and ugly like so many of the rest, had been known as Sindy to Mrs. Fieldmaster, but Breed knew her by another name. He knew her by an even more significant title than Maria, which she was called in the tribe. He knew her by the name of mother.

It was not so much to Breed Bert that he knew his father's name at last. The fact that it was Prentiss Fieldmaster, known as a gentleman, could not greatly affect the destiny of his outcast son. Indeed, Breed would have preferred that his father were proved an unlettered fisherman or trapper, so the evil of the adultery might be less. The tide of bitterness which now seemed to supplant the lifeblood in his veins came from the full realization, at last, of what might have been; of his own loss; of the irremediable wrong that had been done him. For the gratification of a momentary desire, Prentiss Fieldmaster had been false to his race, to his line, to his wife, and to himself; he had bartered away his son's birthright of white blood for a base lust.

Most of all, he had been false to the potentialities of fatherhood, the gift of giving life.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A New Kafir

There is something new under the sun. For there is a new kafir in Kansas, and Kansas is under the sun—part of the time. This kafir is called Kansas Wonder, and was developed in Wallace county by Charlie Bowers.

The new variety, according to Professor John H. Parker, of the agronomy department at the Kansas State Agricultural College, has possibilities as a producer of grain as well as fodder. Its habits of growth are such as to adapt it especially to Western Kansas. It sometimes makes as much as 60 to 70 bushels of grain an acre. The variety is perhaps a natural or field hybrid of Black Hull kafir and feterita.

It is not unusual for the kafir heads to weigh 1½ pounds, and extremely large heads sometimes measure 14 inches long and 4 inches in diameter, according to Professor Parker.

A Vote From Bucharest

The final count of votes at the November election in Emporia will not be complete until ballots marked in Bucharest, Rumania, the home of Queen Marie, arrive in Emporia, from William S. Culbertson, United States minister to Rumania. Culbertson asked for both state and county ballots, and they were mailed to him by the Lyon county clerk. Under the Kansas law, federal employes living outside the state are entitled to vote and mail their ballots to their home precinct.

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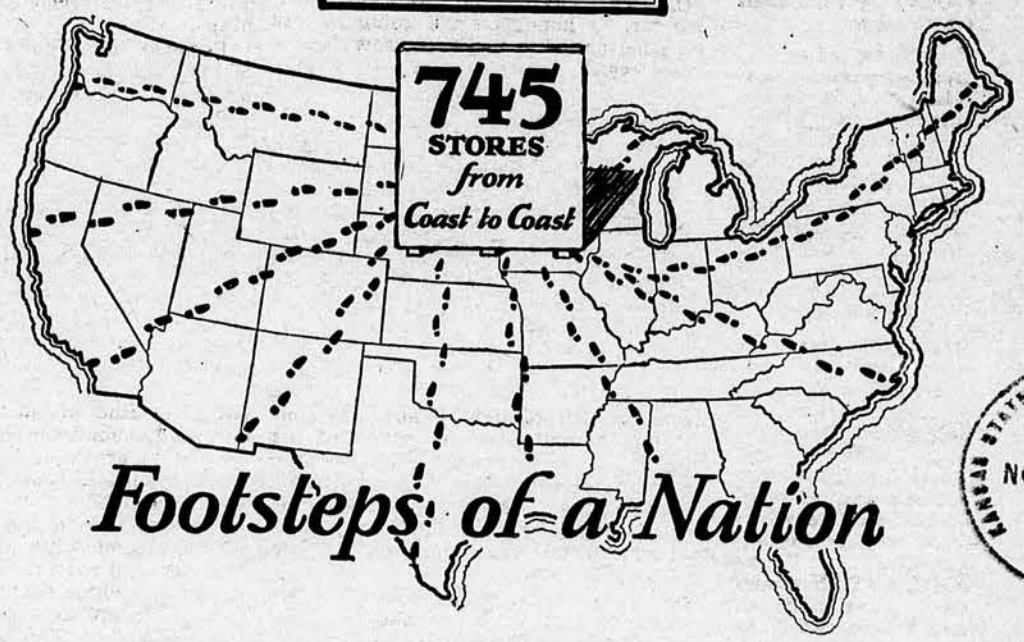

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Appetizing Autumn Dishes

By Mrs. L. H. Funk

I ALWAYS experience what I call a "cooking thrill" when the first cool days of autumn arrive. All thru the summer I prepare simple, easy meals that are wholesome and tempting but I select foods that can be prepared with just as little assistance from the cook stove and the cook book as possible.

But how the family and myself enjoy getting out of the summer rut. Before I have had an opportunity to try more than one or two new dishes they begin to call for their old cool weather favorites. Following are a few of them.

Chicken Patties

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
Few grains cayenne pepper
1 cup chicken stock
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup cold diced chicken

Melt butter in saucepan; stir in flour; add chicken stock; season and bring to a boil; add chicken and cook slowly 5 minutes. Fill patty shells and serve at once.

Beefsteak en Casserole

1½ pounds round or rump steak
Salt, pepper and a little flour
1 green pepper
1 small onion
1 cup tomato juice

Cut the steak into thin strips, sprinkle each strip with a little chopped parsley and bread crumbs, dot with butter, salt, pepper and flour. Then roll up and fasten with a toothpick. Roll the strips in flour and brown in drippings. Then remove the toothpicks and place the rolls in the casserole. Brown 2 tablespoons flour in the fat in which the steak was seared and add a half pint boiling water, the tomato juice, the pepper cut in strips and the onion chopped fine.

Cover the casserole and place in a moderate oven. Simmer for an hour and a half, adding a little more water from time to time, if necessary.

Scalloped Eggplant

Cut a large eggplant or two small ones into slices about half an inch thick. Pare them and place in salt water for half an hour. Then rinse and cut into cubes, cover with boiling salted water, cook until tender, and drain well. Chop 1 small onion fine and saute it in 2 tablespoons butter, add 1 tablespoon chopped parsley and 1 tablespoon flour, cook gently, stirring well.

When a smooth paste has been formed, pour in 1 cup milk. Simmer till thick. Add the eggplant, a half teaspoon salt with pepper and paprika to taste. Pour into a buttered baking dish and cover thickly with bread crumbs. Dot these with butter, pepper and salt. Bake until brown.

Creole Tomatoes

Creole tomatoes are always a favorite. Select large, meaty, firm tomatoes and cut them in half, crosswise. Allow 1 green pepper, 1 onion and a sprig of parsley to 3 tomatoes; chop these all fine, spread over the cut surface of the tomatoes, dot with bits of butter, season with salt and pepper and place in a greased pan. Bake in a hot oven about 20 minutes. Before removing from the oven place bits of bacon over the tomatoes and bake until crisp. Remove the tomatoes to a hot dish and add a cup of milk to the liquid in the pan. Stir over the fire till heated. then thicken with a teaspoon butter rubbed to a paste with a teaspoon flour. Season and pour over the tomatoes.

Fruit Roll

4 medium sized apples or other fruit
1½ cups sugar
2 cups water

Peel, core and chop apples fine. Cook sugar and water in baking pan over slow fire. While cooking make rich biscuit dough. Roll out about ½ inch thick, spread with apples and roll into a long roll. Cut into pieces about 2 inches long, place with cut side down in hot sirup, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar.

Peach Betty Supreme

Pare, cut up and lightly sugar enough peaches to make a quart, and crush a dozen macaroons. Butter a baking dish and arrange a thin layer of the crumbs in it. Cover with a layer of peaches, sprinkling them well with powdered sugar. Moisten with a few tablespoons cream. Repeat these layers until the dish is full, then scatter just a little cinnamon over the top of the dish and bake in a slow oven. Top with whipped cream.

Wash Knit Wear Carefully

UNLESS great care is taken in washing winter scarfs and sweaters they lose their shape easily. The article should first be laid on a heavy sheet of paper and the outline drawn with a pencil so that the original shape and measurements may be known.

Put the garment into lukewarm suds of soap flakes and squeeze, keeping under the water all the time. Do not rub. Keep the hands well under the sweater or scarf in order to prevent its stretching from the weight of the water.

Squeeze out the water with the hands. Place again on the table and stretch or pat into the original shape as shown by the pencil drawing on the paper. Some use thumb tacks to hold it on the paper while drying. Miss Marie Dueser.
Rice County.

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.

New Use for Teaball

TO SPICE vinegar for pickles, put the spices in the tea ball, and boil with the pickles. This is much less trouble than tying the spices in a cloth.
Douglas County. Mrs. R. R. Ulrich.

To Clean Coat Collars

RUB the soiled parts with a clean flannel dipped in aqua ammonia or a solution made by dissolving a piece of carbonate of ammonia the size of a walnut, in a cup of warm water. This is inexpensive and will not change the color.
Furnas Co., Nebraska. Mrs. S. L. Meyers.

When Ironing Tablecloths

DOES your best tablecloth refuse to lie smoothly when you are setting the table for company? Then try this plan.

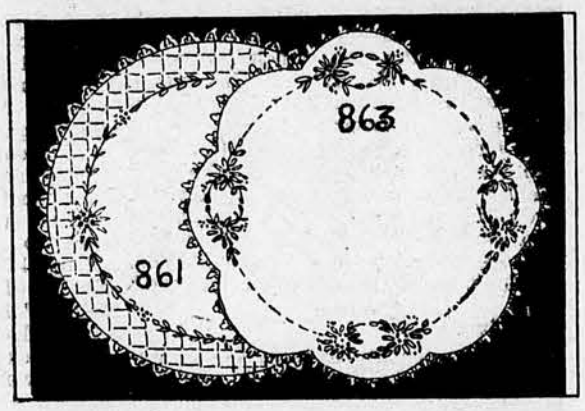
When you launder the cloth iron in only the center fold, fold once more, and then begin rolling the cloth loosely from the short side, using a rolled newspaper for a foundation. Other linens that are seldom in use, are best kept in this way as they are apt to break along the crease, if folded. The rolled linens are also much smoother when wanted for use. Mrs. Peryl Wade Parsons.
Kit Carson Co., Colorado.

PRINCESS AMERICA II crowned as the most beautiful Indian princess, at the second national Indian congress held at Spokane, Washington, is here shown in her native garb standing on top of one of Spokane's large buildings. She is Miss Jessie Jim, daughter of Chief Long Jim, of the Okanogan tribe and student in the high school at Monse, Washington.

Doilies are Suggested

MANY who were so delighted with these little doilies last spring have been asking if they can still be obtained. The answer is, "They can." Here they are, just in time to be completed for Christmas gifts, and very lovely gifts they will make, too.

No. 863 is stamped on tan material, to be em-



broidered in blue and shades of pink, with a touch of yellow and green. No. 861 is stamped on white, to be embroidered in pink, lavender, blue and green. The scroll work is to be done in black. A narrow lace edge which may be a crocheted edge makes an excellent finish. We are glad to offer these doilies with floss for completing at 35 cents each. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Home Notes

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

WHEN one listens to all the advice that is given for the storage of roots and root crops she wonders which is more work: to grow them or to keep them.

Dahlia roots, we are told, should be dug, some of the dirt shaken off, and then hung up, undivided, until spring. Even then the roots should be handled with care, as the tip of the root is the "eye" or point from which growth starts.

Canna and gladioli bulbs require similar treatment. If all dirt is removed, they dry out, if none, they may rot. The ideal temperature for storage is around 70 degrees or a little less.

Sweet potatoes that are kept in quantities are said to keep best when heated to 100 degrees for four or five days to remove excess moisture. Then an even temperature of 70 degrees in dry, well ventilated storage rooms gives best results. Our supply of two or three sacks keeps quite well when we spread them out on a bed of oats on the granary floor.

We have usually kept carrots by packing them in a box of sand. If we neglect to moisten the sand occasionally, the carrots dry out. Now we are told an old cream can makes an ideal storage room for carrots. The clean carrots are placed in the can and the lid shut down. One woman claims to succeed equally well by using a large jar—one used for meat packing, until it was cracked. She covers the top of the jar with a board.

LAST spring I wrote that we were trying the smoked salt for meat that was then being advertised over the radio. We used it in making sausage and in place of the regular salt in a dry cure. A book of directions for its use in brine and in dry cure comes in each can of the salt. We were delighted with the results in the meat treated—both sausage and pork. The mild, smoked flavor penetrated the meat as the cure did. The salt costs more than ordinary salt. Ten pounds, packed in tin, costs $1.25. There is another package of smoked salt, now on the market, that contains the proper proportions of sugar, saltpeter and pepper to be used in curing pork. I am going to make a test of that this winter.

FOR the lunch box, a good, snappy ginger snap is sometimes better than sweet cake. A recipe that I tried the other day is so much more easily made than the rolled variety, that I think it ought to be passed on. The ingredients are: 1 cup each of sugar, molasses and lard, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 teaspoon soda in ½ cup boiling water and flour enough to make a soft dough. Roll into balls, hickory nut size, and bake.

Styles for Home Sewing

2761—Attractive Cover-All Apron. One size only.

2390—Neatness, convenience and simplicity, the requirements of a house-dress, in this model take on the additional element of becomingness. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2751—Sonny's winter coat need not be a problem, for it can be easily made from a simple pattern such as this. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2636—This model will delight the fastidious young lady. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2831—Many of fashion's favorite features are combined in this model. There are the long blouse sleeves, gathers at shoulders and side with the plain back effect, and the delightful tied collar. Then too this model is especially suited to the popular bordered materials. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2840—The blouse silhouette and side plaits are fashion's favorites. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2822—Straight lines, bloused sleeves and jaunty collar combine to make this a desirable model for the sport costume. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. Give size and number of patterns desired.

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 housekeeping, 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.

For Soft Hands

Will you please send me the name of some preparation for keeping the hands from chapping? Mrs. J. M. S.

A lotion made of 1 part glycerin and 2 parts bay rum, is excellent for keeping the hands soft and white. There are also a number of commercial preparations which I will be very glad to recommend to you if you will write me enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address your letter to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer.

To Clean Kid Gloves

I have a pair of flesh colored kid gloves that are becoming soiled on the finger tips. Is there any way of cleaning them at home? H. L.

A simple and effective way to clean kid gloves is to put them on the hands and rub them with cornmeal that has been moistened with gasoline. Enough gasoline should be used so that the meal will not scratch the kid. Hang the gloves in the open air to dry. The meal will dust out when the gloves are dry and they will be soft and clean. It is better to clean the gloves when they are but slightly soiled as less vigorous rubbing will be required then and the gloves are less likely to be injured.

Apple Butter

We have so many culls now that apple picking time is over I should like to make them into apple butter. Mrs. C. A. H.

A great many women have asked me for this apple butter recipe so I am glad to give it space in this column.

4 bushels apples	7 tablespoons powdered cloves
10 gallons sweet cider	14 tablespoons powdered cinnamon
13 pounds brown sugar	1 teaspoon grated nutmeg
10 pounds granulated sugar	

Core and pare the apples, put them into a large pan with 2 quarts of water and begin to cook them. Add gradually the cider which has been boiled and skimmed. Boil, stirring constantly until it thickens, then stir in the sugar and spices. Keep in a closely covered receptacle, and set in a cool dark place.

Apple butter may be made of sweet apples or half sweet and half sour apples.

Oven Has Possibilities

By Mrs. Blanche Funk

OVEN cooked foods have a distinctly agreeable flavor all their own and that is only one of the advantages of oven cookery. Baked food requires less constant watching as there is less danger of burning, so is especially desirable in case one is away part of the time or doing some very painstaking work that cannot be interrupted.

Of course economical oven cooking like any other method of economizing requires forethought and planning ahead, and one cannot prepare an oven meal between 11 o'clock and noon. It is often both convenient and economical to prepare not only a whole meal but part of the next meal at the same time while using the oven.

If I am preparing a dinner with a roast, I usually bake a cake before putting the meat in the oven. Then I bake potatoes with the meat because they require about the same temperature for cooking. A fruit or vegetable salad will complete this dinner.

Here are some of my favorite oven combinations:

Swiss steak with carrots and onions, escalloped potatoes and Brown Betty.

Fish loaf, baked sweet potatoes, baked apples.

Halibut steak, baked potatoes and hot fruit cobbler.

These combinations require only the fresh vegetable touch to make them into a complete meal.

Women are strange creatures. The white girls are paying as high as $50 to have permanent waves put in their hair, while their more dusky sisters are willing to pay even more to have one removed.

Kansas farm people know the Economy of Quality

KANSAS farm people appreciate quality. They know that a pure bred dairy herd is a good investment that pays out. They know that a properly constructed barn, built of quality materials, is economical in the long run.

The same with coffee. Kansas farm people drink more Folger's Coffee than any other brand. They know that the high quality of Folger's Coffee makes it economical.

Folger's Coffee has become so popular in Kansas that it can be purchased from almost every grocer in Kansas. It is vacuum packed in these convenient sizes—1, 2, 2½ and 5 pound cans.

We can truthfully use many fine words in describing Folger's Coffee. Its cheering, satisfying flavor. Its appetizing, inviting aroma. The refreshing goodness in each steaming cup of this fine coffee.

But there is only one way to know if Folger's is the one coffee you like best. Simply make the Folger Coffee Test by which you compare Folger's Coffee with the brand you are now using. You are the judge.

The Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair isn't it?

FOLGER'S Coffee
Established 1850

See that the name Folger's is on the can. Make it your buying guide for coffee. It is the mark of distinction.

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For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

WHY is a child with a cold in its head like a February blizzard? It blows, it snows (it blows its nose.)

Why are coals like poor laboring men? Because they feed the great (grate.)

When is a man like a snake? When rattled.

Why is a young man visiting his sweetheart like the growth of a successful newspaper? His visits commenced on a weekly, grew to be triweekly, and then became daily, with a Sunday supplement.

What bird never flies without sufficient cause (caws?) The crow.

What things grow larger the more you contract them? Debts.

If you were invited out to dine, and found nothing on the table but a beet, what would you say? That beats (beet's) all.

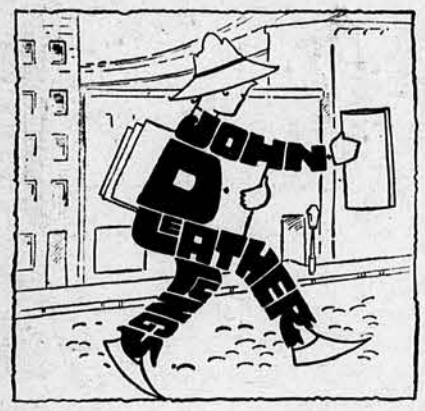
When a man complains of his coffee being cold, what does his wife do? She makes it hot for him.

How many eggs can a man eat on an empty stomach? None; when he begins to eat his stomach is no longer empty.

What meat suggests under the Rhine? Pork.

What is that which every one wishes, and yet wants to get rid of as soon as it is obtained? A good appetite.

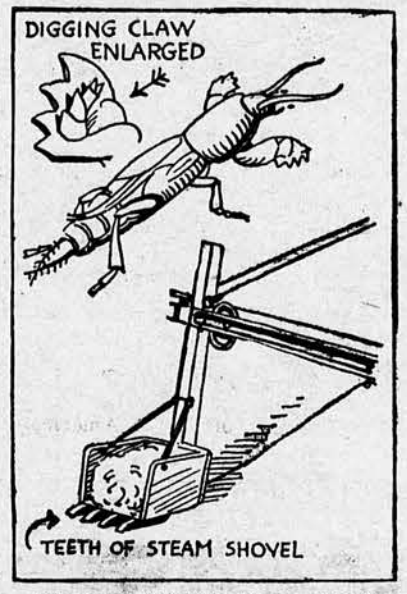
Why is an egg too lightly boiled like one boiled too much? Because it is hardly done.



The news-boy says "Pray do not think
Because I do not preen and prink,
That I'm not educated too.
Observe my name spelled out for you."

When you have found what the news-boy's name is send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The answer is concealed in the odd black letters. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Living Inventions
by Gaylord Johnson



The Mole Cricket's Steam Shovel

If you have ever spaded up a garden for planting in spring, you know how much easier this work is when done with a four-pronged "spading fork" than with an ordinary straight-bladed utensil. The strong, sharp points sink more readily into the soil, and also serve to break up the clod when it has been lifted. This superiority of a toothed or pronged shovel in excavating is also made use of in the digging part of the steam-shovel. So effective are the powerful teeth of this mechanical spade that it tears loose half a wagon load of earth and stones at a single "bite."

Man has made, thanks to the principle of the toothed edge, the most powerful digging implement ever known, yet Nature long ago invented the same device and conferred it upon every creature which must dig for its livelihood.

Every one knows how rapidly a mole can excavate a tunnel across a lawn. The reason is plain when you catch him and examine his fore feet, scooplike in form and armed with heavy claws. The fore-foot of the mole-cricket, shown in the picture, is an even more striking illustration of Nature's ingenuity in adapting her tools to the work to be done, for the hollow of the "palm," as well as the cutting edge, is provided with sharp, powerful digging teeth. Perhaps man might make the scoop of his steam shovel even more efficient after carefully studying the double row of teeth on the mole-cricket's spade, invented by Mother Nature.

Edith Writes to Us

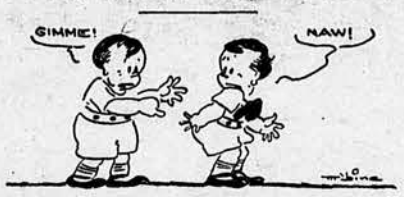
I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to the Enterprise school 1½ miles from home. We have a new Merry-go-round swing at our school. We enjoy it very much.

Covert, Kan. Edith Miller.

Hermine Has Three Dogs

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. The name of our school is Markley. I go 2 miles to school. I have two sisters and one brother. I am the youngest. We live on a 160-acre farm. I live 6 miles from town. For pets I have three dogs. Their names are Fido, Tippy and Jack. Jack is a little pup. I have four pet cats. Blacky, Tiger, Whitey and Pet are their names. I also have three ducks and a hen with 10 little chickens. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Herington, Kan. Hermine Seltin.



Whenever the Twiller twins have just one wad of gum between them, there's sure to be a squawk when it comes time to shift ownership.

Will You Write to Me?

For pets I have two dogs, one cat and some chickens. I am 15 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to school at La Salle. My teachers' names are Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Goss and Miss Sherk. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Evelyn, Marion and Billy. Evelyn and Marion are in the fifth grade and Billy is in the seventh. I have 3 miles to go to school but I do not walk all of the time. I am 5 feet 3½ inches tall, have light hair and blue eyes, not very dark complectioned and weigh 110 pounds. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Maude Webster.

La Salle, Colo.

Two of the pieces will make a picture of a cat, that is, if you can place them together correctly. The other four pieces will change the picture into a dog. Now, get busy and cut out the pieces and see what kind of luck you will have with this puzzle. Send the completed pictures to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls.

Word Square Puzzle

1. —O—A—
2. O—I—E
3. —I—E—
4. A—E——
5. —E———

1. A submarine plant; 2. A compound of oxygen and a base; 3. To mature; 4. Proficient; well skilled; 5. A fast day (plural.)

From the defined words fill in letters to complete the word square. If solved correctly the words will read the same horizontally and vertically. When you have solved this puzzle send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys and girls sending correct answers.

The Hoovers—'Tis to be a "Continued" Story

Salves for Eczema

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

To the uninformed eye almost every chronic breaking out on the surface of the skin is eczema. The universal impulse is to daub on some kind of ointment that will cover the eruption from sight and allay the itching if it happens to itch. For the last decade or so doctors have been preaching the doctrine that eczema is an exhibition of the effects upon the body of some irritant, something, perhaps, that poisons this particular person, altho quite acceptable to most people.

Most of such irritants have been found to be in the general class of proteins. White of egg is rather a common one. Others have been found to be in the emanations from horses and other animals, in furs used on clothing, and sometimes in pollens. Specialists in skin diseases when treating eczema make it their business to "find the irritating protein." This being done and removed the eczema is cured.

I can think of no better way to clinch this in your minds than to present the simple illustration given in the following letter from one of our own subscribers:

"When my baby was 1 week old he broke out with heat (or I thought it was) but he got worse every day. When he was 2 months old he was a solid scale, from head to feet, just watery pimples that would make scales. We took him to two good doctors. Neither one knew what was wrong with him but tried several remedies which did more harm than good. Finally the second doctor advised us to take him to the city to a skin specialist. We are just poor farmers, but we took him to a good doctor in the city, and the first thing he said was 'There is too much protein in the mother's milk. Stop drinking milk, eating butter and whatever you do don't eat an egg. Eat lots of fresh vegetables and greens and you will have a well baby in two weeks.

"The cost was the trip and $1, and the good thing I didn't have to dope myself or baby on medicine. Perhaps there are more babies like mine was and the parents can't take them to a specialist, but I am sure if the mother will do as I did her baby will do as well as mine did. He is 1 year old now and never breaks out at all."

A Serum is Needed?

Are there any precautions which a person who has had a bad attack of erysipelas should use against a second attack? A. K.

Yes. Erysipelas does not give immunity to the sufferer who has weathered one attack. He must be very careful against another. His skin must be kept scrupulously clean, and so must clothing and bedding. He should avoid work that may bring him in contact with vermin or with purulent diseases. The diet should be hearty so as to build up resistance. His doctor should consider the matter of a preventive serum.

Tests Are Inadequate

Would you kindly tell me if a child's male parent may be definitely told by blood test? E. P.

Blood tests are quite inadequate for this purpose. There is no personality record to be obtained by examining blood. Such tests have been made in an attempt to disclose the race of the male parent but even these have failed.

Aid for Deaf Folks

A few weeks ago you had a piece in the paper about a device to make deaf people hear better. I would like the name and address of manufacturers. W. M. C.

We cannot give such information in our columns, but if you will write me, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope, I will write you a personal letter about the device, for I think it is good.

Build up the Body

I am a seemingly healthy girl, 20 years old, but possess an ugly complexion. I have blackheads and pimples and my face is spotted with light brown spots. I think they are liver spots. I use nothing on my face but cold water, a vegetable soap and talcum powder. My diet consists of vegetables and fruits. I sleep in the open and work from 2 to 3 hours daily outside. Please tell me what to do for my complexion. Could it be impure blood, or does nature attribute to certain folks a dark unattractive complexion? Betty.

Nature does seem a little partial about complexions, but quite often she is willing to be corrected. Don't give all your attention to the skin of the face but improve the whole skin by taking a daily bath and brisk rub. You need not turn vegetarian, but should avoid fat meats, and limit starches and sugars. Be particularly careful to masticate thoroly. Avoid constipation. Drink water freely. The trouble does not indicate impure blood, but a sluggish, oily skin, and is susceptible to cure.

Second Battle of Paris

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

On or about December 1, 1918, it would have been hard to find anywhere in France "un soldat Americain" who yearned to see that country again. The A. E. F. yearned with a mighty yearning for the good old U. S. A. It was fed up with France. It had seen enough poplar trees, villages, kilometer-posts and mud to last for a lifetime. Paris, now Paris, was all right, but—

For the rest not so good. The doughboy craved home-grown fried chicken and green corn. He was tired of banqueting on "monkey meat" and the occasional stray and scrawny "poulet." The A. E. F. battlecry on Christmas Eve, 1918, was "Never Again!"

Said the doughboy to Liberty, where she stood staring seaward to meet and greet his return:

"Lady, take a good long look at me, for you are not, never no more, going to see me again."

The soldier was "off" the war and was "off of France." Further and more, he was "off Black Jack" Pershing. Hadn't "Black Jack" fed him "monkey meat," drilled the "dogs" off of him, given him weevily biscuit, held up his letter from home and, generally speaking, just about ruined the war for everybody?

For a fact, General Pershing would have been "busted" down to a corporal, anyway, had it been left to a majority vote of the A. E. F. when it started home. "This man's army" would have laughed its head off at the notion that by 1926 its ex-veterans would be considering him as the commander of their organization.

Queer what a difference a few years make. This after-war psychology has some weird quirks and strange turns.

For the "Second A. E. F." will mobilize next year and betake itself back to France. The boys are going to see the boulevards again. The tattered French phrase-books will be dug out of the attics and dusted off. There will be a Second Battle of Paris, with no hard-boiled "M-P" around to mess things up.

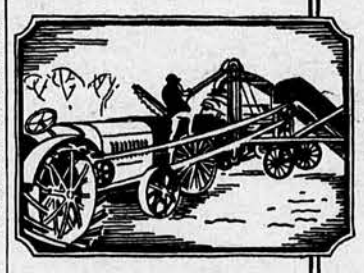
The "40-and-8" has put on some rather notable "wrecks," but the Grand Wreck in Paris next September will be the Grandest Grand Wreck in its brief history. Also, if General Pershing had not begged off, the American Legion might have found itself sailing for France next fall under its old commander-in-chief. The A. E. F. of 1926 has changed its collective mind about a good many things, including France, the war and John J. Pershing.

The American Legion's visit to Paris will be a notable occasion. A veterans' organization, representing more than 600,000 members, holding its annual convention in a foreign country is something new. It ought to make for a better understanding between men who have been allies and comrades and between the nations of these comrades and allies of eight years ago.

France will be delighted to see the veterans of America, and these veterans will be delighted to see France. Unforgotten friendships will be renewed, and some of the post-war misunderstandings between Frenchmen and Americans may melt away.

The statesmen and politicians of the two countries have not been as wise as they might have been. They have used bitter words and taken the wrong roads at times. Possibly, when the veterans sit them down to talk it all over in the light of other days and their mutual sacrifices, they will do better than the politicians and the statesmen.

The Second Battle of Paris should rub away some of the raw edges of Franco-American feeling. The "Second A. E. F." could have no wiser and better objective.



You wouldn't have old equipment and machinery on your farm

4 foot width—generous working space; *genuine* porceliron top, 25x48 inches; 72 inch height, *55 pound flour bin*, with handy shaker sifter that "fluffs" and measures out the flour as needed, keeping out dirt and mould; big sugar container, easily refilled; revolving spice caster with 7 crystal glass containers.

Why not modernize your kitchen, too, right now—at low cost?

Large shelf space above and below; 3 roomy drawers, one of them metal for bread and cake. Sliding shelf in base cupboard; cutting board of white wood; convenient rack for narrow extract bottles; menu and salad chart; cook book holder; food timer and handy want list; Golden Oak or Hoosier Grey Enamel finish.

No kitchen drudgery *this* Thanksgiving!

—*with the Farm Model, 4 ft.* HOOSIER

New Low Price

NOW you can prepare *any* meal more easily than ever before! The new Hoosier *Farm Model*—big, roomy, beautifully equipped—gives you the complete, ideal *working center* for your kitchen. The low price is extraordinary! You've never heard of such a remarkably fine value.

Go right today to your nearest Hoosier dealer (there's one in practically every town, or write to us direct.) See for yourself exactly how this cabinet will help you in your work and save your time.

Take advantage of this bargain value for this coming Thanksgiving holiday. Don't delay because you already have some sort of cabinet: most women have. In some cases they have cabinets that have been in use for 25 years. You know that no modern farmer would think of using equipment and machinery 25 years old! Is there any reason for his wife being less particular about her own work and equipment?

You'll want this efficient new cabinet with its many practical improvements—right away. You can use your old outfit for extra storage space. Visit your dealer now—today!

LIBERAL TERMS

You can have your Hoosier delivered immediately and be using it to prepare your Thanksgiving dinner—and *all* meals for the rest of your life. Your own dealer will give you the simple credit details. It's the fairest proposition you've ever heard of.

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Please send me without any obligation on my part your new book, *"Fewer Steps in Your Kitchen."*

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R. F. D. (or street address).....

Town.....*County*.....*State*.....

Better Coffee At Lower Cost

Seize This Special 10c Offer

NOW everybody can have coffee of finest flavor. The secret is to add a small portion of Franck Chicory.

The reason for the wonderful improvement is that chicory develops the fine aromatic oils in coffee and brings out all its richness. None of the goodness of coffee is left in the grounds to be thrown away. All of the rare flavor and aroma are developed in the cup when Franck Chicory is used.

Coffee made with Franck Chicory has a snap, flavor and body that ordinary coffee seldom possesses. Science has proved chicory's great worth as an addition to coffee and you can verify science's findings by trial at your own table.

Special Offer

A full-sized package of Franck Chicory, sufficient to last the average family a month, will be sent to anyone mailing the attached coupon and enclosing 10c.

Do not miss this opportunity of providing the family with a better, more luxurious table drink. Fill out the coupon now.

Heinr. Franck Sons, Inc.
Department A, Flushing, N. Y.

I am enclosing 10c for a full sized package of genuine Franck Chicory.

My grocer's name is.....

Address.....

My address is.....

.....

Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater

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

EMPIRE NON-FREEZABLE HOG WATERER

Heavy galvanized iron—70 gallon capacity. Oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm at a small cost. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.

FARMER AGENTS wanted in every locality. Special offer to farmers willing to show Heater and Waterer to prospective buyers. Write at once for price and special offer. Buy direct from factory.

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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

A and B are husband and wife. A's father dies, leaving property to be equally divided between his sons and daughters. Two sons were named as administrators. Can the court give one son the right to settle up and turn over the property to the others thru his and his wife's name? A is one of the administrators. A's wife will not sign the papers or deeds. Can the brothers and sisters sell their land and give a clear title without her signature? One lawyer says "yes," while another says "no." Which is right? W. A. S.

IF BOTH these sons were named as executors in the will, unless one of them was removed from his office as executor on account of incompetency, dishonesty or some other cause the court could not take from him his power as executor and give all of the power to one executor or adminstrator.

The administrators, whether it was a single administrator or joint administrators, in the settlement of the estate act under the authority of the probate court generally, but if the will provided that they should sell the property they might do so under our statute without the necessity of getting an order from the probate court. The wife of one of these administrators had no interest in this estate further than her interest in her husband's share in the estate, and in my opinion her signature to the administrator's deed would not be necessary to make it valid.

A Case of Divorce?

A and B are husband and wife, and the parents of five small children. B has a good farm in her own name, which she homesteaded several years ago. A has paid all the taxes and other expense on this farm since his marriage to B. He also put a mortgage on the same several years ago to buy another piece of land in his name adjoining hers. He has kept up all interest but has paid nothing on the principal. In case of separation or divorce who must pay the mortgage? If the debt is hers can she get a judgment against him for the mortgage? Can B in case of separation secure support for her children and how much for each child? If separation was settled out of court would it be legal and for how long? Can a divorce be granted for incompatibility in Colorado? M. E.

In case of divorce the court would determine how the property should be divided.

The court also would make the order concerning the custody and care of the children.

A contract might be made out of court for the division of property which would be perfectly legal. This, of course, would not dissolve the marriage relation.

Incompatibility is not a ground for divorce in Colorado.

Up to $65 a Month

Can you give me thru the columns of the Kansas Farmer the rates of pensions allowed able bodied veterans of the Civil War? I should like to know what a captain of the Civil War should have drawn up to and including 1924. He was not disabled in any way.—F. H. C.

Under the last pension bill able bodied veterans of the Civil War who served 60 days or more are entitled to pensions of $65 a month. There is no distinction between a captain and a private. For several years after the close of the war there was a distinction between the pensions allowed disabled soldiers. A captain received a pension of $20 a month, whereas if he had had the same disability and had been a private soldier he would have received perhaps anywhere from $2 to $12 a month. But for many years there has been no distinction between the pensions paid an officer, unless he was an officer of the regular army, and the private of the Civil War.

What the Law Says

A farmer puts out grasshopper poison. His neighbor's stock get to it and are poisoned and killed. Is he liable for damages? —G. S.

Our statute provides for the putting out of poison for grasshoppers under certain conditions. First, the mixture is provided by the county commissioners upon the written request of not less than five township trustees in any county or by a majority of the township trustees in counties having less than five townships. The law then provides the manner of distribution of this poison. The township trustee shall apply to the board of county commissioners for the ingredients provided for and shall distribute to the persons living upon or farming cultivated farms such ingredients mixed in a compound as they may need to carry out the provisions of the act in order to prevent the ravages of grasshoppers: provided, that the township trustee shall mix or superintend in person the mixing of all such ingredients before distributing the same.

The law further provides that it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to direct and require that the mixture distributed within the county shall be put out upon the same day and month of the year if possible, and that the boards of county commissioners in counties lying within the same district infested by grasshoppers shall co-operate in having the mixture put out in their several counties as nearly upon the same day and month of the year as practicable: provided further, that no person shall be required to put such mixture upon pasture land or in or about any farm dwelling or buildings.

If the person who put out this poison did so upon his own motion and without complying with the terms of the law he would be responsible for the damage done to his neighbor's stock.

May Marry in Kansas

Is there a law in any state that prohibits the marriage of a white person and a negro? Do not the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution put a negro on an equal footing legally with the white race?—R.

Yes, there are a number of states where the marriage of whites and blacks is prohibited. This is not true of Kansas, but it is of a great many states in the Union.

The states are permitted to fix their own marriage laws, and they vary greatly in different states. For example, in a good many states the marriage of first cousins is forbidden, while in others it is not forbidden. The states have very different laws in regard to the minimum age at which males and females may marry. The Amendments you mention were supposed to put blacks on an equality with whites so far as civil rights are concerned, but that would not mean they would interfere with the rights of states to make laws in regard to the marriage relation.

Must Pay Poll Tax

1—Does a discharged soldier of the World War have to pay poll tax in Kansas? 2—Are a school teacher's wages exempt from taxes? 3—If a man has been assessed in Missouri in the spring of 1926 and then becomes a resident of Kansas can he be assessed in Kansas in 1926?—C. W. H.

1—A soldier of the World War is not exempt from the payment of poll tax.

2—A teacher's wages as wages are not fixed unless subject to the income tax.

3—If a resident of Missouri should move over into Kansas after March 1 and should bring with him livestock, that livestock would be subject to assessment and taxation. If he had been assessed in Missouri and should move to Kansas prior to March 1 he would be subject to assessment and taxation regardless of what taxes he might have to pay in Missouri.

Account is Still Alive

How long after date can a man collect wages? I worked for a man in Nebraska in 1919. He never paid me. He is in Wyoming. I am in Kansas.—J. R. K.

An action for recovery of wages in Nebraska would outlaw in four years from the time the last labor was performed, provided the person for whom the labor was performed still resided in Nebraska. But where he absents himself from the state, as this man has done, the statute of limitations does not run. You should send your account to some reliable attorney in Wyoming and bring suit on it.

See the Probate Judge

Is there any way in which we can compel the executor to make a settlement of our father's estate without going to law? It is over two years already and he does not make settlement. They advise me to bring suit against him. Can the executor draw any salary?—J. W.

It should not be necessary to get into a lawsuit. The matter should be taken up with the probate judge, and he should in turn order the executor to make a settlement. An executor of an estate does not draw a salary. He is given an allowance which is fixed by the probate court.

Just a Life Estate

I would like to have some information in regard to an estate my husband inherited thru a will from his father. The will reads that he is to have this land during his life,

Heaves

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and at his death the land goes to the heirs of his body. As the wife of this man I want to know just where I stand in this case. If I have any claim on this land if I should survive him will I have a life lease in half of this estate, or can his children which he has at present claim all?—Wife No. 2.

Your husband simply has a life estate and at his death the estate goes to his children.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

It will help to get at the kernel of this lesson if we listen to what a modern traveler and explorer has to say about Jericho. Sir G. A. Smith, a Scotchman, is one of the great living authorities on the Old Testament. He says of Jericho, "That her walls fell down at the sound of Joshua's trumpets is no exaggeration, but the somberest summary of all her history. Judea could never keep her. She fell to Northern Israel. She fell to Bacchides and the Syrians. She fell without a blow to Pompey, and at the approach of Herod and again of Vespasian her people deserted her."

He says that Jericho's weakness was due to two causes—an open pass, in which a hostile army could cut off food and water, and to the weakness of her inhabitants. "Enervated by the great heat, which degrades all the inhabitants of the Ghor, and unable to endure on their bodies aught but linen, it was impossible that they could be warriors, or anything but irrigators, paddlers in water and soft earth. We forget how near neighbors they had been to Sodom and Gomorrah. No great man was born in Jericho; no heroic deed was ever done in her. She never stood a siege, and her inhabitants were always running away."

What an indictment! What a description of a city! "No heroic deed ever done in her! No great man born there! Inhabitants always running away." Would we like to dwell in such a place? It is like the final words concerning one of the kings of Judah, "and he reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being desired."

So Jericho fell, after this peculiar and dramatic siege. Note that it was a siege that seemed completely crazy. No city was ever attacked in like manner, of which we know. And yet it did the business. "God does many foolish things—in our sight. But then we do many foolish thing in His sight." It has been well said that "it is not our place to criticize the plans of God, but to execute them." A young missionary was going to the Orient-India, I think—and he fell into conversation with the Duke of Wellington, the hero of Waterloo. The poor young fellow, as the ship got farther and farther from home, began to have qualms as to whether his errand as missionary was worth while, after all. So many millions of people over there, and only a handful of missionaries! He expressed himself to the Iron Duke, and the old warrior replied, "What are your marching orders?" The men under Joshua's command had gotten their marching orders, and they proceeded to execute them.

Observe that there had to be a vast self-restraint. No one was to make any sound except the trumpeters. The men bearing arms went before, but they were not to use them. While the inhabitants of Jericho reviled them and ridiculed, they had to keep still, and not wield a spear or a war club. That was discipline! It is when we are disciplined that we grow mentally and spiritually.

When the City Boys Visit the Farm

Silence. How much we need to learn the value of it. Speech is silver, said Carlyle, but silence is golden. You will recollect that a few years ago, when King Oscar died, the two kingdoms of Sweden and Norway separated into separate countries. The Norwegian writer, Bjornsen, had long been a loud and vociferous advocate of separating the two countries. He did not like the idea of Norway being united with Sweden. When the negotiations were going on, he telegraphed his government, "What can I do to help the cause of separation?" The answer came back promptly, "Keep your mouth shut." Says some one, "Progress is kept back by shouting men. The whole kingdom of heaven is hindered in some instances because people will not hold their tongues. There are people who see a little part of a case and rush out into the war as if they were fully equipped soldiers; they are excitable, vehement, quick; they call themselves sensitive, but they are extremely disagreable and hindersome. Silence in the midst of great crises is invaluable."

They took six days to get ready. That is a long time. It requires time to get ready for big events. Moses was 40 years getting ready for his great work. Education is slow. Plato advocated that no man should hold office in a democracy until he had been trained to the age of 50, including the most severe and strict kind of discipline.

When they were ready—they were ready. "Every man went straight before him."

It is not a bad idea to remember that the Jerichos always fall. If we believe in God, and are sure our cause is right, no great reform is too difficult to be undertaken. We are sure to win, if we go straight before us.

Lesson for November 7—The Fall of Jericho. Joshua 6:1 to 27.
Golden Text, 1 John, 5:4.

"Fitter" Kansans

Fifty-four persons won medals offered by Senator Arthur Capper in the "fitter families" examination at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka, Dr. Florence Sherbon, of the University of Kansas, announced recently. Nearly 150 took the searching physical, mental and family history tests in September, Doctor Sherbon said. The winners of medals received grades of at least "B." Doctor Sherbon, who had charge of the examinations, said the percentages of high scores was the largest in any of the seven years in which Senator Capper has given awards.

Only the winners of individual recognition were announced today. The family groups, which ranked highest in the tests, will be announced in the near future by the American Eugenic Society of New Haven, Conn.

Following are the names of individuals who are qualified for the Capper medals this year:

Walter Cox, Topeka; Laura Adair Cox, Topeka; Leslie Demeritt, jr., Richland; Floyd Potter, Lawrence; Floyd Potter, jr., Lawrence; Don Westheffer, Eudora; Don Westheffer, jr., Eudora; Ethel Schoebel, Topeka; Lillian Gabriel, Eudora; Doris Dean Gabriel, Eudora; Betty Lee Payan, Topeka; Clayton Bryson, Burlingame; Mrs. Leah Babb, Paxico; Maurine Babb, Paxico; Lindsay V. Keller, Delia; Naomi Keller, Delia; Flora Kauffman, Topeka; Herbert Kauffman, Topeka; A. A. Stocker, Topeka; Robert W. Stocker, Topeka; Lettie Bradley, Lawrence; Frances Irene Bradley, Lawrence; Beulah Louise Easterday, Abilene; M. N. Beeler, Topeka; Robert Beeler, Topeka; Ruth Beeler, Topeka; Milton Davis, Topeka; B. G. Woolpert, Topeka; Barbara Woolpert, Topeka; Ruth Woolpert, Topeka; Daniel Woolpert, Topeka; Alice Lucy Sherry, Burlingame; Thomas W. Sherry, Burlingame; Edith V. Sherry, Burlingame; Uarda Sherry, Burlingame; Laurel Sherry, Burlingame; Woodrow Sherry, Burlingame; Patrick Sherry, Burlingame; Mrs. R. C. Stewart, Topeka; Eric Stewart, Topeka; Ruth Stewart, Topeka; Elizabeth Stewart, Topeka; Paul Stewart, Topeka; Robert Blackburn, Topeka; Virginia Blackburn, Topeka; Benjamin Blackburn, Topeka; Constance Indtse, Topeka; Herbert Collins, Westmoreland; Clarence Barnett, Denison; Louise E. Evans, Lawrence; Elizabeth M. Sherbon, Lawrence; Alice Isabelle Sherbon, Lawrence; W. H. Wheeler, Topeka.

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

Critics of the League of Nations point out that of more than 50 nations in the League only three have produced Channel swimmers.

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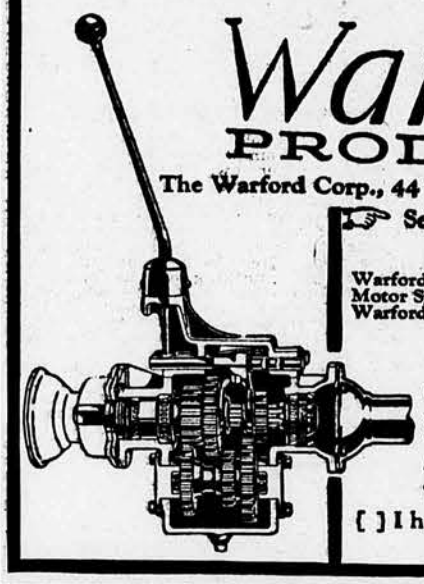

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Wheat Has Made Fine Start

Tudor J. Charles of Republic is Optimistic Over the Outlook for Yields in 1927

WHEAT has made a fine start over most—altho not quite all—of the main Hard Winter Wheat Belt. It should get well established by the time cold weather comes. In the meantime excessive rains have greatly reduced the acreage in the Soft Wheat Belt, beginning in Kansas and extending thru to Ohio. If Kansas should produce a good crop in 1927 it would be in luck to more than an ordinary degree, for some of the competition from growers in other states will be lacking. Tudor J. Charles of Republic calls attention to the fact that in his section, at least, where subnormal crops have been produced for three seasons, there is more than an ordinary amount of available fertility in the soil, which should result in yields well above the average next season if the moisture conditions are favorable.

Good progress has been made generally in the last two weeks in saving the feed crops. Some real records were made with the growth of truck crops since September 1. Ellen Lundstrom of McPherson produced a turnip which weighed 5 pounds and 2 ounces and which was 25 inches in circumference. Beet harvest in the Arkansas River Valley is in full swing; about 7,500 acres were grown this year, which will produce 15 million pounds of sugar.

A Smaller Millet Seed Crop

Millet seed production in the United States is expected to be somewhat smaller than that of last year. This is due mainly to the much smaller production in Kansas. In general, growers' reports indicate that the acreage harvested for seed was less, but that the average yield (18½ bushels) exceeds that of last year (16½ bushels). Drouth reduced yields in a number of sections, but this also was true last season.

Harvesting was one to three weeks later than last year in a number of districts. In Northeastern Kansas some growers began harvesting their crop of German millet on August 15, while others did not begin until October 1 or later. Weather conditions at harvest were favorable in some sections and unfavorable in others. Threshing was delayed by heavy rains. Similar conditions, but to a less extent, prevailed last year in a number of sections. The quality of the crop is expected to average somewhat better than that of last season.

Prices offered to growers in October were higher than last year. In principal producing districts they ranged for German millet mostly from $2 to $2.25 for 100 pounds, basis clean. The carryover of millet at country points probably was smaller than the average for recent years. Spring sales were reported by retail dealers to be larger than a year ago.

The production of German millet in Northeastern Kansas is expected to be fully 50 per cent less than last year, due to marked reductions both in acreage and yield. Chinch bugs did considerable damage. Prices in October ranged from $1.75 to $2.50, and averaged $2.15, compared with $2.05 last year and $1.85 two years ago.

Heavy losses of hogs from cholera have occured generally over the United States this fall, some of which have been in Kansas. No doubt the spread of the disease was aided by the floods, especially in Southeastern Kansas. But the losses in this state have not been so serious as elsewhere, and there has been no shortage of serum, thanks to the plant conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The history of hog cholera in this country indicates that if the natural trend is not interrupted by effectual preventive measures, it becomes unusually prevalent and destructive in certain periods. The first period of exceptional prevalence reached its climax in 1887, when it was estimated that 120 in 1,000 of our hog population died of hog cholera. The next extensive outbreak occurred in 1897, when the loss was approximately 130 in 1,000, and the third outbreak in 1912 and '13 resulted in a loss estimated at 106 a thousand. Following the severe experience of the 1912 outbreak, most hog growers began to immunize their herds quite regularly, with the result that the mortality from hog cholera was reduced gradually from year to year until the fiscal year 1925, when it was only 30.8 in 1,000.

Business Conditions

During the last five or six years there has been comparatively little hog cholera in this country. The outbreaks that did occur usually were checked promptly thru the use of the immunization treatment and the application of sanitation measures. From year to year more and more farmers ceased to immunize their herds, thinking there was no necessity for incurring this expense, and breeding stock that had been immunized or had acquired immunity thru an attack of the disease was replaced by susceptible animals. It is estimated that as a result of these conditions 80 per cent of the hogs in the country were suceptible when the present outbreak came.

The total volume of national business in October was larger than for the same period a year ago; full employment in manufacturing establishments clearly indicates a large volume of retail distribution for the rest of this year at fairly satisfactory prices. The production of steel, of coal, the consumption of cotton by mills, the amount of building contracts and volume of mail order sales all continue on a level of high production and consumption—all of these exceeding the amounts for the same period a year ago.

Wheat Higher; Corn Lower

Small advances in wheat and additional substantial declines in corn stand out in the price fluctuations in the grain market. Since mid-September, hard winters and dark hard wheat have advanced some, and the downward adjustment in corn went forward with little interruption.

The flow of wheat to market from the Southwest, and similarly from other sections, including the Northwest, is far below the seasonal volume, and much less than expected in view of the size of the stocks remaining in farmers' hands. In the Winter Wheat Belt, marketing has been held in check by the rush of field work incident to fall wheat planting and by the bad condition of roads resulting from persistent rains thruout the Southwest. Dissatisfaction over the prevailing prices for wheat, it averaging around $1.20 a bushel or a little more

Education and Superior Farming

BY L. E. CALL

IT HAS been said that farming is not only a business but also a mode of life. As a business it has become highly technical. There is no other business that requires for success the combination to a greater degree of proficiency in business methods, application of technical knowledge, and the use of mechanical skill. As a mode of life, it affords the opportunity for greater individual freedom, for the expression of a higher degree of individuality, and for the development of a more satisfactory type of home life than most other vocations.

To farm successfully or to lead a satisfactory rural life requires certain attributes of character as well as adequate training. Courage, faith, energy, abiding enthusiasm, good judgment, and natural ability are the characteristics that usually are present in the personality of the successful farmer. These characteristics without a knowledge of farming and training in the technical aspects of farm work and a thoro knowledge of the essentials of farm life will not produce a superior farmer. A superior farmer is one who combines the necessary personal attributes essential for farm life with a thoro training for his business and mode of life.

An education is as necessary for a superior type of farm life as for any other mode of living, and the opportunity to profit by an education in service to the community, in individual happiness, and in the fullness of life is unequaled on the farm.

While the desirability of an educated farm population usually is recognized, it is often said that an education for the farmer does not pay in dollars and cents. That this statement is not founded on facts has been shown by a careful study made by the Kansas State Agricultural College of the influence of an education on the income of 635 farmers with varying degrees of education, ranging from less than an eighth grade education up to a four-year college course. Of this group of farmers 498 had a common school education or less, 126 had a high school education or some college work, while 11 of the 635 had completed four years of work in college. A comparison of the labor income of these three groups revealed the astounding fact that the average labor income of the college trained farmer was nearly three times as great as the average labor income of the farmer with only a common school education, while the college trained man had an income twice as great as the farmer with only high school training.

Every careful study of the earning capacity of farmers based on education has revealed that on the average an education pays in farming just as it pays in other vocations. The future welfare of Kansas demands as large a proportion of educated people on the farm as are found in the towns and cities. A superior type of farming and the highest type of farm life can be secured only in this way.

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net to growers at country stations, also has served to retard the flow of grain to terminals. With most of the field seeding operations completed in Kansas, Oklahoma and surrounding states, freer selling from first hands is expected, altho improved road conditions are needed before any substantial gain in marketings will be witnessed. Estimates of grain and milling interests in the interior of the hard winter wheat belt indicate that 40 per cent of the crop remains to move from first hands, an unusually large percentage.

Wheat prices are being influenced not so much by the domestic demand and supply developments as by the course of buying of European importers. This is not surprising, of course, in view of the apparent surplus of wheat in the United States. On the basis of the Government's October forecasts, the country has a total of 840 million bushels of wheat, compared with the final outturn of 666 million bushels a year ago, and a five-year average harvest of 802 million bushels. With a gain of 176 million bushels over a year ago, there is naturally need for a substantial broadening in the export outlets for American breadstuffs. A reasonably active demand for wheat already has been experienced from Europe to date on this crop, but what is in prospect with the keen competition from Canada's large yield remains to be seen. Import requirements of the Old World are materially greater than either a year or two years ago, owing to smaller crops on the European Continent, but importers abroad have been unwilling to buy on a scale above their current requirements.

A new factor in the export wheat situation, aside from the complaints of poor quality of new Canadian wheat, is the acute shortage of ocean tonnage space for carrying grain to Europe, the result of the British coal strike. Vessel carriers are obtaining exceptionally high rates for hauling coal from the eastern seaboard to Europe, with the consequent sharp advance in ocean rates on wheat and flour, as well as difficulty in finding empty bottoms. The ocean situation is important in view of the approaching close of lake navigation and the resulting halt in the flow of Canadian wheat for export.

American wheat prices are at a slight premium over the Canadian basis, but new grain in the Dominion shows quite serious damage from rainy weather during the harvesting and threshing season. This is diverting more demand from abroad to hard winter wheat of the Southwest. Dominion wheat is dependent in a larger measure on a foreign outlet, adding to the possibility that the trade across the border may press its surplus on world's markets more actively than usual, owing to difficulty in handling lower grade grain. Whether Europeans absorb this wheat with any rapidity remains to be seen; this has not been true on the crop to date, and with more favorable prospects in the Southern Hemisphere countries, Argentina and Australia, the tendency toward conservative buying may become even more pronounced.

Heavy Buyers Earlier

Domestic mills are quite amply supplied with wheat for their current requirements, having been exceptionally heavy buyers in the earlier period of the crop. With small marketings from first hands, millers have been slow to lend support to cash premiums, particularly in view of the difficulty mills are experiencing in obtaining shipping instructions on cold contracts and the disappointing volume of new flour sales. With expectations of larger wheat marketings, the belief prevails that premiums over futures will not widen, some folks even anticipating a further slight narrowing of the differential.

Mills in the Southwest are operating around 80 to 90 per cent of capacity, many on full time, but buyers have been slow in ordering out flour on contracts made in July and August. Bakers already have bought enough flour to meet their needs beyond the turn of the calendar year. Foreign flour buying has been quite brisk, with Holland, Germany and other Continental European countries absorbing liberal quantities of straight and clear grades. Scarcity of ocean space has retarded the export flour business.

The world rye crop is about 15 per cent less in 1926 than in 1925, which may be a sufficient shortage to cause a slight rise in the price during the next few months.

Flax prices have reached new low levels and may continue somewhat lower before the large world surplus of the last six months is absorbed. Europe absorbed large quantities of the surplus from the Argentine, but at reduced prices, and while the United States crop is 2½ million bushels less than that of a year ago, prices follow the world level for this commodity. There will be a slight increase in the acreage of flax in the Argentine this winter.

Some advances from present prices of potatoes may be expected by May, since the present crop amounts to only about 3 bushels per capita, or 20 per cent less than the average. In every season where this condition has prevailed during the last 25 years this price trend has occurred. This year's crop is 24 million bushels larger than last year, but 45 million bushels less than the five-year average.

Present indications are that Sweet clover will be sold to the farmers next spring at around 14 or 15 cents a pound. Farmers are being offered from 10 to 11 cents a pound for their Sweet clover seed, f. o. b. country points. This is much more than the price offered last year. This price increase is due to shortage in production in North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota and Canada.

They Needn't Be Sour Grapes

Cattle prices should remain steady over the fall and winter with probable advances over the present level. In view of the strength evidenced by the market any material decrease in supplies may be expected to be followed by sharp advances in prices.

Prices for western grass cattle have been somewhat disappointing to range cattlemen, of late. Light weight steers have been more profitable than heavy ones. If feeders respond to this situation as they usually have done in the past, there will be a better demand for light-weight than for heavy-weight feeders this fall, and the present unfavorable position of heavy fed steers may be reversed next summer.

The usual seasonal decline in hog prices probably will be delayed, and indications are that it is not likely to be so great as usual. The low point usually is reached in December. Fewer hogs were farrowed in the spring of 1926 than a year earlier, and it is probable that fewer hogs will be available for marketing this fall than last year. Ample corn supplies will tend to delay winter marketings somewhat.

Prices for sheep during the next 12 months probably will be slightly lower than during the last year. A 10 per cent increase in the 1926 lamb crop, equivalent to about 2 million animals, is indicated for the United States. Expansion in the sheep business is now the rule thruout the world.

A Glance at the Markets

With the farm markets there is little news of importance, which means good news as the markets have been going lately! Heavy export shipments of wheat tend to raise the price considerably at times. Livestock, hay, dairy butter, cheese, eggs and poultry and most of the fruits and vegetables are holding their own with some gains here and there. Mill feeds tend slightly lower.

Export trade in wheat has started well, and seems likely to continue a strong feature. Buying for overseas shipment helped the market greatly all thru the last half of October. This movement was especially active from Pacific Coast ports, altho freight charges to Europe have been raised more than $10 a ton.

Old corn is moving fast. The first car of new corn, very moist, sold at 67 cents a bushel in Omaha. Both corn and oats have held price levels fairly well. The barley market has sagged down a little, but many farmers were reported holding for higher prices. Regular rye and flax show a rising tendency, because of the lighter production, but low-priced Argentine flax continues a depressing feature.

The farmers of Europe, except in Russia, are almost back to old-time production. They are raising even more corn, barley, oats, sugar beets and tobacco this year than before the war. They are not planting so many acres of farm crops now, but they are raising more stuff on the land used. Business conditions are reported improving lately for the leading commercial nations. Even British industries picked up a little in September.

Livestock has pursued a rather steady course. Top price of choice, fat hogs at Chicago last month did not stray far from the 14-cent level. Best steers were selling mostly at $12 or a little higher and veal calves around $12. Fresh meats showed a rather weak and declining tendency.

Poultry markets have been steady without much general change in price for a month past. Supplies have been somewhat larger than last season, with a larger surplus for cold storage.

Egg markets continue the firm tone noted early in October, and have continued to work higher, with a net advance of about 5 cents during the month on the best grades. Inferior grades did not share the rise in price. Eggs from cold storage are not coming out very fast. Production seems to be at about the same rate as last year, with feed costing less and current market supplies of eggs about the same in quantity. The net result of these conditions is that the situation seems to be as favorable as last season or possibly a little more so from the producers' point of view.

Butter production kept up well late in the season because of the ample fall rains, yet the usual seasonal shrinkage in production was not entirely without its effect on 4the price situation, and a slowly advancing tendency was the general rule in October. Movement out of cold storage has been fairly active and demand moderate. An unusual feature toward the end of October was the arrival of several hundred casks of butter from Sweden and Siberia. Foreign dairy markets are depressed, permitting light import movement despite the tariff handicap.

Potato prices are still going up, gains of 5 to 30 cents for 100 pounds being reported in most of the great producing regions toward the end of October, and prices in city markets rose an average of about 25 cents. Shipments continue heavy, amounting to 1,500 cars daily at the height of activity which was during the last half of October. The heavy supply and gradually rising prices suggested some buying for future use as well as for dealers' storage. Shipments usually tend to decrease during November. The general crop situation remains much the same with rather less complaint than usual of damage by freezing and decay.

Weekly shipments of apples lately have far exceeded the carlot movement of any other fruit or vegetable, and arrivals in city markets have been extremely heavy, but without causing much change in the low price level already prevailing.

The grape situation looks a little better because of decreasing shipments from California. About 50 per cent more California grapes are being dried this year.

Allen—We have been having fine weather. Most of the kafir and cane has been cut, and corn husking has started; the crop is yielding from 20 to 40 bushels an acre. The wheat acreage was reduced greatly on account of the wet fall. High prices are being paid at public sales. Prairie hay, $12; corn, 65c; potatoes, $2.—T. E. Whitlaw.

Atchison—The weather has been fine, and roads are in good condition. Corn husking has begun, but it will not last long; most of the crop is of poor quality. Pastures are in excellent condition; stalk fields, however, will not supply much feed, as it was largely destroyed by the wet weather. Corn, 72c; wheat, $1.32; eggs, 37c; cream, 46c; potatoes, $1.75; apples, $1.25 to $2.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—Wheat is going into the winter in good condition, and there is ample moisture in the soil. Livestock is now on wheat pasture. Corn is being shucked; the yield is rather light. Wheat, $1.25; eggs, 38c; butter, 40c.—J. W. Bibb.

Brown—About 20 inches of rain have fallen here in the last 60 days; the soil is well soaked, and pastures are in fine condition. The corn yield will be light. Wheat, $1.28; corn, 67; cream, 41c; eggs, 30c; hogs, $12.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Clay—The acreage of wheat is larger than last year; it is making a good growth, and is supplying considerable pasture. A good

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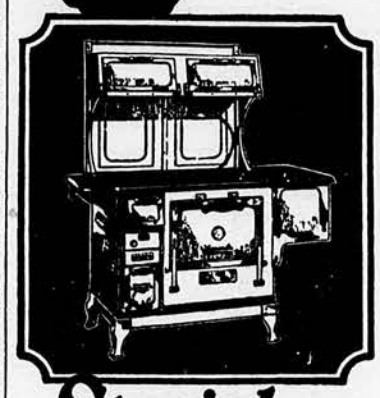

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deal of road work is being done. The last cutting of alfalfa was the largest one of the season. Wheat, $1.30; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 34c.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—Feed crops made a fine fall growth, and farmers have been busy stacking them. Cattle are coming off the pastures in good condition. Hogs are doing well and bring high prices, but corn also is expensive, and a good many feeders are buying this grain to aid in finishing the animals. Some public sales are being held; especially high prices are being paid for livestock.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—We have been having fine fall weather. Wheat is in good condition, but the surface of the fields is hard, this having been caused by heavy rains some time ago, and a good shower would be welcome. Kafir made a fairly good crop, but some of the corn is not worth husking. Considerable building and repairing are being done. Quite a good deal of wheat is moving to market at $1.27 a bushel.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Cane has been cut, and the mills are busy making sorghum, which sells for $1 a gallon. Much of the corn has been shocked. Wheat is making a fine growth. Many farmers are sowing rye for chickens. —Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—The weather has been warm and dry, for this season, and the wheat needs more moisture. A few public sales are being held, at which good prices prevail, especially for livestock and farm implements. Corn, 85c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 33c; hens, 18c;—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—The acreage of wheat has been reduced somewhat, because of the wet weather earlier in the fall, which delayed seeding. Corn husking has started. Livestock is in good condition. Public sales are well attended, and the prices range about normal. —D. W. Lockhart.

Finney—The weather has been cold and dry, with some frost; wheat is on a standstill, and it is being damaged somewhat by grasshoppers and worms. Some farmers are pasturing wheat. Corn husking has started, and row crop threshing is in progress. Beet harvest has begun. Wheat, $1.26; corn, 65c. —Dan A. Ohmes.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been dry and dusty; the wheat prospect is poor. Considerable livestock is being sold; prices on horses are very low. Feed and pasture are scarce. A few public sales are being held, and prices are good, considering conditions. This season will go down in history as the driest year here since 1890.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—The weather is more or less normal, and some folks have been busy with the late wheat planting. Wheat, $1.27; corn, 90c; butter, 40c; eggs, 36c; potatoes, $1.90; sweet potatoes, $1; flour, $1.70.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Everyone is busy, for farm work had been delayed by the wet fields. Cattle and hogs are doing well. The farm bureau will pay special attention to club work in the coming season. Eggs, 36c; hogs, $13; sweet potatoes, $1.—W. H. Smurr.

Johnson—The weather has been seasonable, and the roads are getting in good condition. The fall sowing of alfalfa has not done very well, altho some fields are in fairly good condition. Corn, 80c; shorts, $1.55; eggs, 38c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lyon—The soil has been very wet; this delayed wheat seeding and alfalfa haying somewhat. Pastures are in good condition, and livestock has been doing well. Roads are fine. Butter, 40c; corn, 75c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We have been having some fine fall weather; grass has been tall and green, and stock has done well on pasture. Some hog cholera is reported. Corn husking has started. Wheat, $1.27; corn, 80c; eggs, 36c; cream, 42c.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—Folks have been very busy recently, for farm work was delayed greatly in the first part of last month by the wet fields. There likely will be plenty of feed. Fall pastures made an excellent growth. Numerous public sales are being held, at which satisfactory prices are being paid. Eggs, 37c.—J. R. Henry.

Osage—Kafir harvest has been in full swing; some of the fields were rather soft. Old corn is all out of the county, and farmers have been husking new corn on which to finish hogs. Cream, 47c; eggs, 34c.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—The weather is fine, except that the soil is getting dry, and the wheat needs more moisture. Eggs, 35c; butterfat, 45c; bran, $1.30; shorts, $1.50; corn chop, $2.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt and Kiowa—Wheat is making a fine growth, and most of the fields would supply an abundance of pasture. Corn husking has started. Livestock is doing well. A few public sales are being held; livestock, especially, brings high prices. Wheat, $1.24; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 44c.—Art McAnarny.

Reno—Wheat is making a fine growth. Rough feed will be scarce next winter. The corn crop is light. A good deal of wheat is being hauled to market; it is selling for $1.25.—D. Engelhart.

Republic—The prospect for wheat is excellent, and many farmers are obtaining considerable pasture from the crop. Alfalfa hay is selling at from $14 to $18 a ton, and not much is being offered even at that price. Not many fall pigs were farrowed here.—Alex E. Davis.

Riley—We have been having some very fine fall weather. The soil has dried out, and most of the field work has been done. Wheat and rye have made a fine fall growth, and these crops are supplying considerable pasture. Many cattle are still in the pastures. A good deal of corn is being shipped into the county by feeders. Corn, 78c; wheat, $1.25c; eggs, 32c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Sedgwick—The weather has been cool, with a trace of frost. Farmers have finished sowing wheat, except on a few wet fields, and livestock have been turned on the earlier sown fields. Feed will be scarce during the coming winter; very few cattle are on full feed. A few fields of wheat have turned yellow, for some reason or other. Wheat, $1.26; butterfat, 46c; eggs, 38c.—W. J. Roof.

Wilson—Wheat sowing has been rushed since the rains stopped. Kafir is being put in the shock; the heads filled quite well. Livestock is in good condition; quite a lot of hogs, cattle and sheep are being shipped to market. Hens are not laying very well, and cream production is short. Eggs, 35c; hens, 20c; butterfat, 43c.—A. E. Burgess.

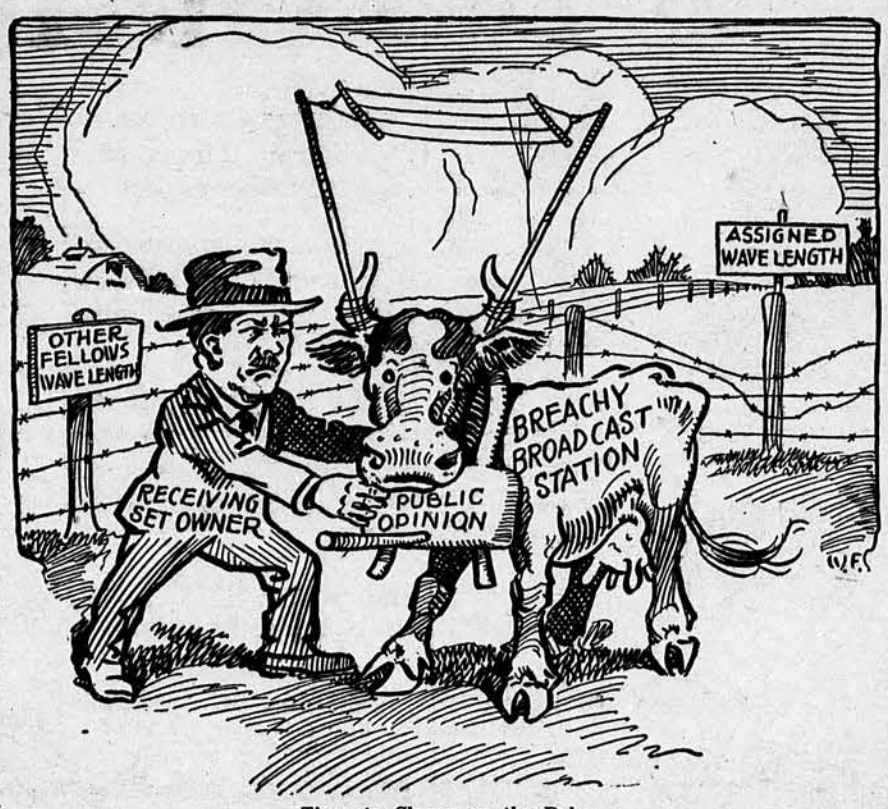
Higher Prices at Winnipeg

From the St. Paul Dispatch:

Less than a month ago farm papers were asking why Northern spring wheat was bringing $1.42½ in Winnipeg while No. 1 hard winter wheat was bringing from 5¾ to 12 cents less in Kansas City, and No. 1 red winter was bringing 6¾ cents (cash price) less in Chicago. The answer in most cases has been the singular effectiveness of the Canadian pool.

The same question undoubtedly will reappear as a result of Friday's quotations, when October wheat closed in Winnipeg at $1.50¼, the December option in Minneapolis at $1.47⅝ and $1.45½ in Chicago. Such figures provide the basis for many gibes at the tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat in this country. As a protective agency such a tariff only operates when our wheat surplus has fallen off. This year, we have, combining winter and spring wheat crops, 860 million bushels, as against 670 million bushels in 1925—an added surplus of close to 200 million bushels. Of this we have exported close to 100 million bushels, or double the amount so exported at this time last year. On the other hand, the Canadian crop now appears certain to be less than in 1925, possibly 50 million bushels and perhaps even more. Thus the American wheat grower is at a disadvantage, just as is the American cotton grower. He has produced only too well.

No tariff operating as it now does can overcome those odds. It is only by some plan whereby the surplus is cared for and some guarantee secured against increased acreage and planting next year that the tariff can be made to function effectively for agriculture as it does for other industries. This is the lesson from Winnipeg.



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On the Farms of Denmark

(Continued from Page 3)

permitted even to suggest a price which they think is fair. A price is arrived at in some mysterious way in the commercial centers, and that price is flashed over the country. The producer, of course, has the option of refusing the price. But of what avail is this? What he needs is power somewhere to be exercised in his interest to at least suggest a price as a basis for negotiations, and this power cannot come into being until the producers are organized.

It is interesting to note how one form of farm organization in Denmark has led to another. Before the co-operative creamery was established, every farmer was inclined to be satisfied with his own cows. He had no means of comparing their production with that of other cows. He inherited them from his father and was quite content. When, however, the farmers of a neighborhood joined together and established a co-operative creamery it was unavoidable that everyone should know what his neighbors' cows were doing. He soon learned that some of them whose cows did not appear to be any better than his own were receiving much larger milk checks than he received. This naturally stimulated his interest in improving the quality of his herd. Better herds increased the volume of business of the co-operative, and therefore the management of the co-operative was likewise interested. Out of this grew what they call their control associations, which are similar to our cow test associations.

And now for the first time was the Danish farmer able to distinguish between his profitable and his unprofitable cows. He may have found that his unprofitable cows were due to the use of an unsatisfactory bull. If he were a small farmer, of course, he could not afford to own a high-priced bull himself. And so another form of organization arose, working along side by side with these two others. That organization was composed of small farmers living in the same vicinity who joined together to purchase and own in common a first-class bull. In this way the smallest farmer was put in terms of equality with the largest farmer so far as the use of a bull was concerned. Thru the cow test associations unprofitable cows were eliminated. Thru the bull clubs, the quality of the cows remaining was greatly improved.

Butterfat, 240 Pounds

The result of all these co-operative efforts is instructive. The annual yield of milk a cow in 1881 was 3,306 pounds, and the yield of butterfat was 106 pounds. These figures have been increased, until in 1923, the last year for which there are any figures available, the average production of milk a cow was 6,590 pounds and of butterfat 240 pounds. It will thus be seen that thru the methods described there has not only been an increase of about 100 per cent in the production of milk a cow but also a still larger percentage of butterfat content in the milk.

There are no better individual cows in Denmark than in the United States. In fact, I saw no cows while there that I think are the equal of our best cows here. In Denmark, tho, there are very few poor cows, while in America they predominate. And so our average production a cow in America is about 4,000 pounds—almost 40 per cent less than in Denmark. They attribute this vast improvement in production almost altogether to the organized efforts of the farmers of Denmark in the ways I have pointed out.

In the early stages of the co-operative creamery, it was difficult to get the farmers to take the skimmilk for fear that some of the milk at the creamery was from tubercular cows. The use of this milk would, of course, injure the hogs. To meet this objection, a law was enacted by which it was made compulsory upon all of the creameries of the country to heat the skimmilk to a temperature which would destroy all tuberculosis germs.

After the co-operatives had improved the quality of their butter so that they were receiving the highest prices in the London market, they adopted a trademark called "Lur." "Lur" is the name of a kind of horn which the primitive Danes had used in assembling their people to battle. This trademark had become of great value. In 1906 Parliament enacted a law by which no exports of butter could be made that did not bear this brand. Government inspection was established, and the brand could not be used unless the product was of the high quality that the co-operatives had established. The use of the "Lur" brand, however, was not limited to the co-operatives. Anyone whose product met the requirements as to quality could employ it. In view of the fact, tho that the brand and its value had been created by the co-operatives, this legislation gave the co-operatives a preferential position in the foreign markets.

If New York City should pass an ordinance requiring that all butter offered for sale in the New York market should have the qualities of "Land O' Lakes" butter and that butter complying with these requirements should be stamped "Land O' Lakes," there can be no question but that the genuine "Land O' Lakes" butter now called by that name would have a decided advantage in the New York market.

Editor's Note: In his next article, Mr. Lowden will discuss the organization and history of the co-operative packing plants in Denmark. It will appear next week.

Two Sows Left Home

Pork making wasn't profitable for Henry Hatersohl. He didn't know why until two old sows broke out one day and brought their families into the world in the barn. They couldn't be moved right away and so had to be cared for in the quarters of their own selection.

Twelve other sows stayed by the home farrowing house and presented Mr. Hatersohl with 90 pigs. John V. Hepler, Washington county agent, records that in the spring of this year there were 11 runty pigs left of the 90. The two lots farrowed in the barn on clean litter developed normally and were sold at 6 to 7 months old.

Mr. Hatersohl is a good dairyman, keeps his cows in good shape, tests them for tuberculosis, feeds a balanced ration, and otherwise follows approved practices. He also belongs to the co-operative creamery at Linn and is a member of the Washington County Cow Testing Association. But he wasn't doing as good a job at pork making as he was at butterfat production. His experience of last fall indicated something was wrong with the permanent farrowing quarters. What was it? Worms! The sows which farrowed in the barn were on "clean ground."

Mr. Hatersohl built three double, movable farrowing houses last spring and the six sows assigned to them weaned 49 pigs in clean quarters. They were moved to alfalfa fields and developed into healthy, thrifty porkers, not a runt in the bunch. Mr. Hatersohl estimates that if he had followed the worm free practice last fall he would have been $1,500 better off as a consequence.

Englishmen are beginning to travel again, a news item says. They probably want to get a look at the Prince of Wales.

No Feed Surplus This Year

(Continued from Page 8)

last year. Oil meal may be a little less abundant. Wheat feed supplies will be slightly larger. Gluten and hominy feed output is not likely to show much variation.

The hay situation is aggravated by the fact that the carryover was small as a result of the small crop produced in 1925 and the late cold spring which prolonged the hay feeding period, and by the poor pastures of late summer which necessitated summer feeding in some sections. Fortunately August and September rains revived pastures and added the supply of rough feed available for fall use. The condition of pastures and ranges on October 1 was reported 83.7 per cent of normal, compared with a 10-year average on that date of 80. Rains also added to the hay crop, altho they were too late to give much help.

Shortage in the hay crop probably is less serious than a lack of concentrates, as it is possible to supplement by utilizing straw, corn stover and other rough feeds more completely than is the common practice in years when the hay crop is ample. After making due allowance for all such adjustments, hay prices seem likely to average substantially higher than in the last year. Owing to the high cost of transporting hay, however, changes in price in any given locality are greatly affected by variations in the local deficit or surplus of this very bulky material.

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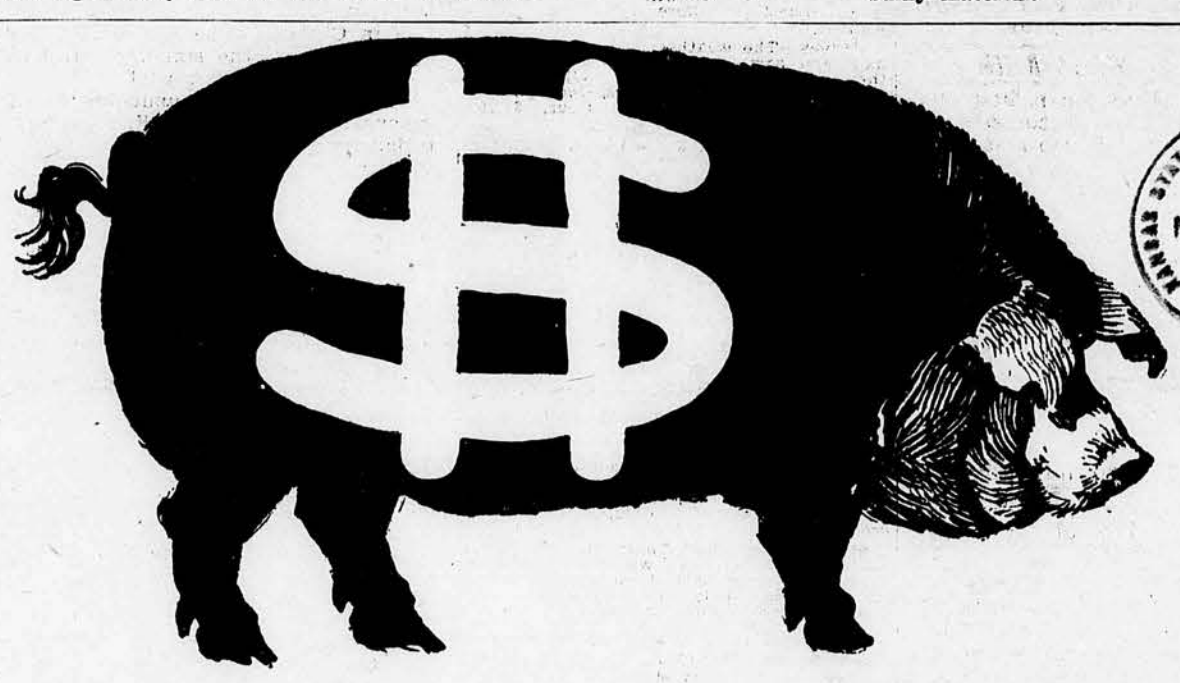

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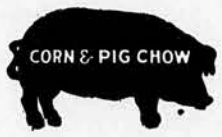

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Upward Trend in Turkeys?

Prices for the Thanksgiving Birds Probably Will Average Higher Than a Year Ago

THE open season for turkeys is underway. Thanksgiving and Christmas are the next holidays on the calendar, bringing the usual demand for the big feast bird. For many weeks, buyers have been scouting thru the country, sizing up the prospective crop and making tentative offers for shipments. On November 1, however, the season officially opened. Turkeys already are arriving at warehouses, feathers are flying in dressing plants or on farms where shipments are made direct, and railroads have commandeered freight cars so that shipments can be rushed to the large distributing markets where wholesalers and retailers will complete the job of supplying the holiday tables with turkey.

A census of the turkey population is not easily taken, so that an accurate idea of how liberally the market will be supplied is scarcely possible. Turkey flocks are too small on the average and scattered over too wide a territory to permit any very comprehensive count being made. The turkey crop raised a year ago was short and prices were high, so it was generally believed that flocks would be increased this year. A survey of the situation, however, seems to indicate that the crop is not so large as last year or two years ago. In Texas, which is the big early state, the crop is believed to exceed last year, when many of the young poults were lost during the hot, dry summer. Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Ohio are expected to have fewer turkeys for market this season, and the other states report flocks of about the same size as last year.

Favorable Weather

The cool weather this fall has been favorable "turkey weather." So long as the days and nights are comparatively warm, turkeys continue to roam the country and fail to put on flesh. When the temperature falls, they are content to cease wandering off, and settle down to grain feeding, which rapidly adds pounds of turkey meat. The crop generally is further advanced than at this time in several years, and reports from the country consistently tell of the high quality of the turkeys. Dealers believe that the turkeys available for the Thanksgiving trade will be better even than those marketed for the later holiday last year, when the high prices which prevailed early in the season brought the best of the young turkeys in before Thanksgiving, and the late offerings, in many cases, were not up to the usual standard of excellence.

In addition to the turkeys being ready for market earlier than usual, farmers, particularly in the South, are anxious to sell their flocks early. With cotton prices the lowest in five years, the turkey money will be welcome, and a larger percentage than usual of the crop will be disposed of early.

Another year of high turkey prices seems highly probable. Prices at the opening of the turkey deal are approximately the same as a year ago. Country prices for live birds advanced rapidly last November, until the upward trend was checked by the failure of offers for the finished product to keep along. Average prices received by producers on November 15, 1925, were estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 28.3 cents, the highest on record with two exceptions. On December 15, prices had advanced to 31.1 cents a pound. Dealers in the Chicago wholesale market are predicting 45 to 48 cents a pound for this year's Thanksgiving turkey, which includes the cost of picking, dressing, express and commissions, but still leaves a relatively high return to the producer.

Hold the Small Birds

Altho prices for turkeys sold for Thanksgiving are expected to average as high as a year ago, outside prices will be paid only for good quality birds of fairly heavy weight. Producers should hold back small, thin-fleshed birds for the Christmas market. On the average, December prices are higher than a month earlier, and with a short crop this year, and producers inclined to cash in on their turkeys, it is highly probable that offerings for Christmas will not be large, and that prices will show an advance over a month previous.

Stocks of turkeys in storage are less than half as large as at this time a year ago, and 40 per cent below the five-year average. Reserves of frozen turkeys, therefore, will be less of a market factor this season than last. Holdings of chickens and fowls are 5 million pounds larger than a year ago, and 10 million pounds larger than the five-year average, however, offsetting to some degree the decline in turkeys.

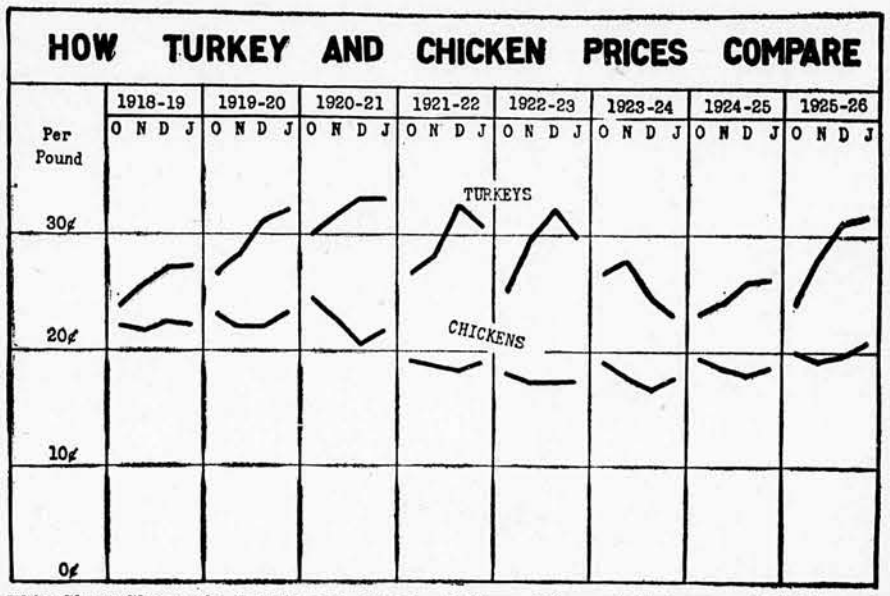
Aside from turkeys, there seems to have been a big crop of poultry raised thruout the country. Receipts of dressed poultry at the four leading markets since June 1 have been by far the largest on record, but the supply yet back on farms is believed to fully equal, if not exceed a year ago. The plenitude of other poultry may affect the demand for turkey, altho chickens do not usually take the place of turkey to any great extent.

Second Annual Road Show

The Second Annual Southwest Road Show and School will be held February 22 to 25 at Wichita, under the auspices of the Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club. It will be under the direct supervision of the Kansas State Highway Commission and the Kansas State Agricultural College. Further information may be obtained from F. G. Wieland, manager.

Old Gotrox—"Think of all the luxuries a rich husband like me could give you."

The Girl—"Oh, a rich father would do just as well. Marry mother."



This Chart Shows the Levels and Trends of Farm Prices of Turkeys and Chickens in the Four Months, October to January

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The birds must eat liberally. They must assimilate what they eat and keep in the pink of condition.

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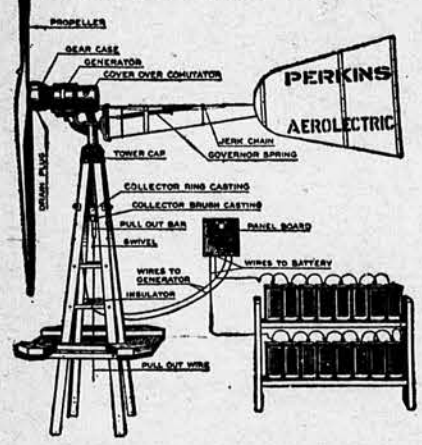

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"Late in October, our fifteen hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung, and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day they laid thirteen eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 211 Allen St., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

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More Light for Biddy

BY LOYAL F. PAYNE

A hen is most productive during the spring and early summer months when the days and nights are about equal in length. This division of the day into two equal parts of 12 hours each corresponds to the condition found in the tropical zone where the domestic fowl originated.

The poultryman attempts to reproduce these conditions when he puts lights in the hen house to lengthen the short days of late autumn and winter. The hen does not object to this by striking for shorter hours and "more pay," but she is happy and sings when given more time to lay. She appears to be most contented when scratching in a deep litter of clean straw with a flood of light breaking over her back as she searches for the last grain to pack into her crop before ascending to the roost.

Even then it is impossible to store away enough grain to keep the digestive organs busy long after midnight. The rapidity with which these organs work makes it necessary to shorten the time between the last feed in the evening and the first feed in the morning if the hen's body is to function most efficiently. That is the main object in using artificial illumination—it enables the hen to consume more feed, and gives a better distribution of assimilation; therefore a greater egg production during the season of high prices.

Agricultural experiment stations have found that best results are had in this region when lights are used from November 1 to March 1. When started the use of lights should be increased gradually, at the rate of 15 minutes daily, until the days and nights are of equal length. They should be discontinued in like manner at the close of the lighting season.

While a large variety of bright lights can be used, 40-watt Mazda electric lights are most satisfactory. They should be covered with large reflectors, placed 6 feet from the floor and 10 feet apart in the room for best distribution and utilization of light.

Artificial illumination is most satisfactory when used on March and April hatched pullets. It is important to feed grain liberally and to take steps to prevent the drinking water from freezing in cold weather. When morning lights are used, and they are the simplest to operate, the hens want both grain and water soon after the lights go on. There are various types of simple switches which, when attached to an alarm clock, will pull the lights on at the proper time.

The use of artificial illumination has been discontinued in many places, due to faulty use of lights by operators. Failure with lights is easy when the day is lengthened too much; when they are used irregularly; when applied to hens or pullets not in condition to lay and when feed is supplied too sparingly. Slight variations in these or other methods of management will bring on an untimely molt, and the result will be a loss rather than a profit from the use of lights.

And Ulm's Hens Lay

BY L. R. COMBS

W. M. Ulm, who lives 9 miles southwest of Emporia, decided to start a poultry farm in February, 1924. Having a 40-acre farm but no stock he bought 3,000 White Leghorn eggs, 800 of these from trapnested stock at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Out of this number about 2,500 were hatched and 2,200 raised. From these, 800 pullets were kept, but soon after the start of the laying season the number was reduced to 600 by culling, and by the latter part of October all but 300 had been culled.

During the nine months from November to July, 78,428 eggs were laid, which brought a gross return of $2,069.62.

Mr. Ulm is an ex-service man, and has had 2½ years' training at the Kansas State Agricultural College in poultry husbandry under the provisions of the Government for vocational training for disabled veterans. American Strain Single Comb White Leghorns are the only breed kept on the farm. The first year three colony houses and a laying house were built.

Cockerels from the trapnested eggs were kept the first fall, and mated with pullets from other strains. This year these pullets supplied the mature stock for hatching eggs. Five hundred pullets are now in the laying pen, and probably will be culled to 400. With 300 of the old hens which will be kept the total number of laying hens on the farm this winter will be about 700. Mr. Ulm will have the flock certified this fall, as he had planned to do last year had not unforeseen difficulties hindered.

One bunch of about 100 March hatched pullets started laying in July. Sixteen hundred chicks were hatched this year, and out of this number less than 100 were lost. Out of the 600 chickens hatched March 1, 450 broilers were sold May 1 to May 10, bringing from 35 to 38 cents a pound. The main bunch, numbering 1,000, was taken from the incubator about March 27.

Egg production for this year has not been totaled. On January 1, 630 hens were producing only 229 eggs a day, but by the end of the month were laying 273 eggs. The highest production for this flock was reached March 9, with 476 eggs. Then 123 hens were sold. On April 27 the remaining 507 hens laid 462 eggs. On only three days did they go below 400 in April, while the month's average was higher than 400. During August this summer a flock of 500 hens was laying 240 to 270 eggs a day, or over 50 per cent egg production.

A laying mash consisting of 25 parts by weight of bran, shorts, cornmeal, 20 parts of meat and bone meal and 5 parts oats is being fed. In the winter 5 parts of buttermilk is included. The laying house is 100 feet by 20 feet, built on the Cornell plan. Brooder houses are 10 by 12 feet and are heated by coal burners, which give the most even heat, Mr. Ulm believes.

Cleanliness around the poultry house is one of this poultryman's golden rules. He dips his hens in the fall in a solution of sodium fluoride to prevent lice. Roost poles are painted with a mixture of old crank case oil, kerosene, and carbolic acid. Kerosene emulsion is made by boiling 2 bars of laundry soap in 2 gallons of rain water. Then take the mixture away from the fire and mix with 2 gallons of kerosene while hot. This will make about 40 gallons of spray.

Price Trend is Upward

(Continued from Page 13)

methods, with no possibilities of control of production outside of dictatorial governmental regulation, which is absolutely chimerical in this country.

"When this plan gets into full operation the farmers, greatest of producers, will become the greatest of merchandisers insofar as their products are those that go to the great terminal markets. They will measure sales by requirements, oppose selling resistance to buying resistance, balance supply against demand and get a fair and steady market.

"It will wrong no one, cost the Government nothing, and will not violate our economic principles. If millions of farmers, producing the stable necessaries of life for all, can be advanced in commercial security and confidence, the consequence will be universally beneficial, not only in enhanced stability of prosperity but in general social harmony and contentment."

After spending 2 hours tramping around a department store with a woman, we are not the least surprised they can swim channels.

How to Get More Eggs

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. C. Hagar, Whose Hens, Once Sickly Idlers, Now Lay 5 Dozen Eggs Daily

Poultry raisers, whose hens do not lay, will read the following letter with greatest interest:

"Gentlemen: I read many complaints about hens not laying. With the present low prices of feed and splendid prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep hens that are not working. For a time my hens were not doing well; feathers were rough; combs pale and only a few laying. I tried different remedies and finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 50c packages of Walko Egg Maker. I could see a change right away. Their feathers became smooth and glossy; combs red, and they began laying fine. I had been getting only a few eggs a day. I now get five dozen. My pullets hatched in March are laying fine."—Mrs. C. C. Hagar, Huntsville, Mo.

Why Hens Don't Lay

When hens stop laying, become listless, rough of feather, pale of comb, etc.—you know they are "run down" and need a tonic. Readers are warned to take the "stitch in time." Don't wait until your hens develop liver trouble and indigestion, with consequent leg weakness, lameness, rheumatism, bowel trouble, etc. Give Walko Egg Maker in all feed. It will promote digestion; tone up liver and other functions; build rich, red blood; restore vim, vigor and vitality; make smooth glossy feathers and healthy red combs. You'll get dozens of eggs where you got only a few before—and a bigger percentage of fertile eggs. All without injury to the sensitive organs of your birds. The above letter proves it.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Egg Maker entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working tonic it is, for keeping hens in pink of condition, free from disease, and working overtime. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will eliminate losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a regular size or $1.00 for economical large size package of Walko Egg Maker—give in all feed and watch results. You'll find the cost less than one cent a day for 30 hens, and you'll get dozens of eggs where you got only a few before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest egg producer and general tonic you ever used, your money will be promptly refunded. Address Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa.

How to Prevent Roup

"Dear Sir: We raise several hundred chickens every year and have lost a good many dollars worth from Roup. I used many remedies, none of them successful, so took to using the hatchet, but found that treatment costly. Then I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 45, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko tablets for roup, and out of 96 hens that had the Roup bad, I saved all but three. I can't speak too strongly of the treatment, for it certainly does the work, and just can't be beat. If more people knew about it, they would not lose so many of their hens with Roup."—Mrs. Nellie Heron, Eagleville, Mo.

Don't Wait

Don't wait till Roup gets half or two-thirds of your flock. Don't let it get started. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko tablets will prevent Roup. Send 50c today for a regular size or $1.00 for economical large size box on our guarantee. Money back if not satisfied.

Walker Remedy Co., Dpt. 45, Waterloo, Ia.

Away With Non-Producers

Care in the Selection of Pullets Now Will Reduce Feeding Costs Later in the Season

BY JAMES P. HOEKZEMA

CAN you pick out your profitable producers before or about the time the pullets start laying? We used to think it couldn't be done, but now we have come to the conclusion that it is possible. In one case, a poultryman had 400 pullets, out of which 80 were selected as being unprofitable. He wanted to be convinced, so kept them separate, but the next July when they were culled, 75 out of the 80 culls came from the 80 that had been culled out as pullets.

However, one will ask, "How do you select pullets? You cannot tell anything about the number of eggs they will lay before they start, can you?"

The interesting part of it all is that you can tell. In the first place, the birds should reach physical maturity before they start to lay, and the best time to select the pullets is just when they are coming into production. By physical maturity is meant their size. Leghorn pullets should weigh 3½ pounds; Rocks, 6 pounds; R. I. Reds and Wyandottes, 5½ pounds; Orpingtons, 7 pounds. In other words, if your Plymouth Rocks start to lay when they weigh about 4 pounds, they haven't reached their physical maturity—due to forcing too much with high protein foods. Such birds will seldom reach standard weights, and may break down under high production.

At 3 Months 12 Days

Next to consider is sexual maturity, in other words, when the pullet starts to lay. We hear numerous instances of Leghorns beginning to lay from 4 months old up, and one Plymouth Rock at the Michigan State College started to lay at 3 months and 12 days, but she didn't have the size to stand up under production, and died before she was a year old. Ordinarily, pullets should start to lay between the ages of 5 and 6 months. It is not advisable to keep birds that do not lay until after they are 7 months old. If Leghorns, or any breed in the American class, do not lay by the time they are 210 days old, they seldom will pay for themselves.

The third thing to consider is constitutional vigor. Birds must be strong and healthy, have lots of vitality, must be free from disease or parasites, and should be very active. At the present time, when we are confining our birds so closely, when we force them with high protein feeds, and many times with lights, when we often breed from the pullets, the birds need a lot of constitutional vigor to stand up under a year's production, and in some flocks one often sees many birds that either die, break down, or become diseased from too much egg production—due to lack of constitutional vigor.

Heads Are Important

Closely associated with constitutional vigor is body conformation. The back should be broad, because this is correlated with a large heart. The width should be carried well back, and the quarters should be long and wide, as this means more capacity. The back should be free from a layer of fat. The ribs should be long, deep and open. They should not be rounding, as then the bird is likely to be beefy, but they should be carried back more like the ribs of a good dairy cow—which is very different from the ribs of a good beef animal. The breast bone, or keel bone, should be long and slightly arched upward. The pelvic bones should not be covered with fat—neither should they be too thin, as paper-thick pelvic bones are often associated with lack of vigor or strength. A good thing to remember about body conformation is that the broader the back and the deeper the body, the quicker the hen can produce an egg.

Another important factor in selecting pullets is the head classification. There are six kinds of heads, namely, crowheaded, overly refined, refined, beefy, lacking character, and masculine. The crowheaded bird is rather shallow thru the head, with a long and narrow skull and a sunken eye. All crowheaded birds are not equally poor producers, but usually they have low vitality and are among the first to become diseased, are slow maturing, have a low winter egg production, and a low annual production, and often have deformed wings or feathers that are long and narrow.

The next type is the overly-refined. These birds usually have rather small heads, and also small bodies. The head is well formed, with an outstanding eye, but it is too small. These birds usually are the first to develop sexually, but have small eggs and a low hatchability. They may have a partial molt during the fall or winter.

The third type is the refined, and this is the best of all. They usually are between the overly-refined and the beefy. They should have a good, outstanding, expressive eye. The widest part of the skull should be back of the eye, and the face should be free from wrinkles—in other words, they should have a lean, smooth face. These birds are up to standard weight, have good-sized eggs, good hatchability, and they hold up on their production, and make the best records.

The fourth type is the beefy. These birds have a short, heavy beak, a thick, round skull, heavy, thick skin, wrinkled around the eyes, and usually a throaty condition. They go broody often, and make rather poor layers. They also are slow developing.

The fifth class is lacking character. They have a dull, expressionless eye, are mentally deficient, slow developing, and low production.

The sixth type is masculine—which is seldom found—especially in pullets, but caused by diseased ovaries, and comb and wattles enlarge and become fiery red. They seldom lay.

Another factor that enters into pullet selection is quality. The shanks should be clean and flat thru the center, and have a waxy feeling. The feathers should be laid close to the body, for nearly always the heavy layers are closely feathered. One should be careful to select birds that are heavy in proportion to their size.

In summing up pullet selection, one should select pullets that are physically mature; constitutionally vigorous, that have good body conformation, a refined head, good quality, closely feathered, heavy in proportion to size, and free from disease.

Up to 180 Eggs

BY L. R. COMBS

Selecting both hens and roosters for egg production has paid J. H. Cowan, who lives 6 miles north of Emporia. In six years he has developed a flock of Leghorn hens from an 80-egg laying strain to a 180-egg laying strain. After Mr. Cowan had selected hens for egg production he decided that the same principle applied to the male bird would work.

Last year Mr. Cowan kept 250 laying hens which brought him a gross income of $995, or a net profit of $2.50 a hen. This year Mr. Cowan's records are not complete. He has 210 hens on the farm and nearly 100 pullets which were culled over a month ago and will be culled again.

"I know of no other branch of farming which will pay so well if properly handled," says Mr. Cowan. "The poultry business is confining, however. Chickens must be fed and cared for with the regularity of clockwork. And one must understand his business or he 'will come out at the little end of the horn'."

A certain percentage of Mr. Cowan's profits goes for repairs and improvements designed to increase the comfort and efficiency of the flock. The laying house, which is 80 by 12 feet, is built so it may be divided and the pullets kept separate from the hens. This gives the pullets a better chance to grow and develop during the first year.

DO HENS PAY?

to know the correct answer
Give **Pilot Brand** to some

and not to others

then count the eggs in both pens.
Hens fed **Pilot Brand**
PAY

OYSTER SHELL
PRODUCTS
CORPORATION

Shell Building
St. Louis, Mo.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE

FOR POULTRY

Used Machinery

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

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.

Shetland Pony for You

Can You Solve This Puzzle?

	1	8
	5	
2	9	

It's Lots of Fun—Try It. All that you need to do is to fill in the numbers 3, 4, 6 and 7 in the blank spaces, so the total up and down and across will be 15. As the puzzle now stands 1, 5 and 9 total 15, and 2, 5 and 8 total 15. Take a pencil and fill in the numbers in the blank squares and send in your answer today.

Five Ponies and Other Prizes Will Be Given

We are the largest publishers in the West and are conducting this Test Puzzle in connection with a big introductory campaign whereby we will give away ten Grand Prizes, and we want to send you a sample copy and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this club and win a pony, or one of the other prizes. When you have solved the puzzle, write your name and address on the coupon and mail it in with puzzle, and I will immediately send you full information explaining about the ponies and other prizes which will be given away. Solve this puzzle and mail coupon today.

Billy Pitt, 203 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
Here is my answer to the Test Puzzle. Send me free full information regarding your wonderful offer on which you are giving away ten Grand Prizes.

Name.....

St. or Box.....

Postoffice.....State.....

NOTICE!

Every new club member this month will receive 25,000 votes toward Grand Prizes and beautiful **Black Onyx Ring** with your own initial on it mailed **free** and **postpaid** for promptness in joining the club. **Every Club Member will be rewarded.** Duplicate prizes will be sent in case of a tie. Answers to this puzzle must be sent in not later than December 18th. **Remember it pays to be prompt.**

Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, $1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	$1.00	$3.20	26	$2.60	$ 8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is $1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

WE PAY $48 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO and expenses to introduce our Soap and Washing Powder. Buss-Beach Company, Dept. A89, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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

OUR SALESMEN ARE MAKING BIG money. Join our forces and work in your home county selling our products. For particulars write The S. P. S. Co., Inc., Desk 7C, Canton, Kan.

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

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGing Super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries they become charged without aid of line. All garages prospective customers. Ford Batteries $6.20. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

RADIOS AND SUPPLIES

NEW RADIO WITHOUT BATTERIES. Why waste several hundred dollars when you can get all the radio you want on a Lambert costing only $2.95 postpaid. Big stations 600 miles away come in loud. Needs no tubes or batteries. 250,000 homes already have them. Order direct from this adv. Crystal Radio Company, Wichita, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

4 HOLE INTERNATIONAL SHELLER, good shape, $125.00. R. P. Mercer, Matfield Green, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS IN FEED GRINDERS nearly all sizes and makes new or used; also tractors, separators, plows, steamers, sawmills, boilers and road machinery phone 373. Whl Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

ATTENTION FARMERS: WE HAVE FOR sale almost any make of used wheel type tractors at bargain prices. Also 5 and 10 ton Holts at from $500 to $1,500. 15 to 20 ton Holts at from $250 to $500. H. W. Cardwell Company, Distributors "Caterpillar" Tractors, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

PAINT

"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, $1.75 gallon. Red barn paint $1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 10 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for $1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

BUILDING MATERIAL

FOR SALE: TIE AND SAW TIMBER. Wm. Foote, Spearville, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED: A MAN TO RUN A FILLING station. Good pay to the right party. Address, W. W. Shardware, Oswego, Kan.

TOBACCO

HOME SPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing, five pounds $1.50; 10-$2.50. Smoking, 10-$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: SMOKING OR Chewing; 4 lbs., $1.00, 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing or smoking, 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00. Cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free. Pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

TOBACCO, HAND PICKED CHEWING 10 pounds $2.50. Select smoking 10 pounds $1.75. Mild good smoking 10 pounds $1.50. Guaranteed to please. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Kentucky.

CIGAR SMOKERS—BUY DIRECT. POSTpaid. "No Names," long filler; $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," long filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded: $4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double value or money refunded. Carney-Graham Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

PIGEONS

EXTRA HOMERS AND YOUNGSTERS. Marten Johnson, Russell, Kan.

FERRETS

FERRETS, $5.50 EACH UNTIL DECEMber. Hank Peck, 506 SE Fifth, Des Moines, Iowa.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

APPLE AND PEACH LOW AS 10c. GRAPEvines 5c. Best varieties. Postpaid. Catalog free. Benton County Nursery, Dept. 6, Rogers, Ark.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD DOGS AND PUPpies. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, BLACKS AND Browns. E. A. Ricketts, Kincaid, Kan.

RAT TERRIERS—FOX TERRIERS. LISTS 10c. Peter Slater, Box KF, Pana, Ill.

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES. Sunnyside Kennels, Onaga or Havensville, Kan.

POLICE DOGS, REGISTERED, PROVEN farm dogs. Westerwald Kennels, Salina, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, NATURAL heelers, $5.00. Alfred Petermann, Bushton, Kan.

POLICE DOGS, EXTRA GOOD BREEDING, both sex $20.00,-$35.00. Lloyd Rogler, Bazaar, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACKS and browns. Guaranteed to heel. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE: FIVE HIGH-CLASS HOUNDS trained on coon, skunk and opossum. Trial. Reasonable. A. F. Sampey, Springfield, Mo.

COON AND COMBINATION TREE Hounds; also Fox, Wolf and Rabbit hounds. Trial. Moccasin Kennels, Moccasin, Ills.

HONEY

STRAINED HONEY, 120 LBS., $10.00; EXtract $11.00; 60 lbs., $6.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

COMB HONEY, VERY FINE, TWO 5 GAL. cans $16.00. Extracted $12.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

DREXEL'S HIGH GRADE HONEY NOW ready. Single Sixties $6.25; two $12.00; thirties $3.25; fives and tens 12½c per pound. Drexels, Crawford, Colorado.

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

FOR THE TABLE

SWEET POTATOES, $1.00 PER BUSHEL. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE OREGON PRUNES, $6.50 PER hundred. 25 lbs. express paid $3.20. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

PINTO BEANS SPLIT, NEW CROP. 100 pounds freight paid in Kansas, $3.15. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

FRESH HICKORY NUTS AND BLACK Walnuts, $4.50 100 lbs. bag, F. O. B. Washburn. Eidson Nut Farm, Washburn, Mo.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE. FRESH AND sweet. From the fields. 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice, double sacked, $4.50. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITERS ON PAYMENTS. CATAlogue free. Yotz Typewriter Co., Shawnee, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS IN CAR LOTS, NICE sizes. Phone, wire or write, Bideau & Tye, Chanute, Kan.

Learn to Fly!

In your spare time. Only $50—5 hours instruction. New ships. Expert instructors. Write today for details. Alexander Aircraft Co., Room 411 Manufacturers-Eagle-rock, Denver, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS

CATALPA POSTS: CARLOTS; VERY CHEAP to farmers, ranchers. H. B. Oldfather, 412 West 2nd, Wichita, Kan.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE FROM manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

WOLF, COYOTE, RAT AND MICE EXTERminator, got 9 coyotes one night, brought $121.50. Free circular. George Edwards, Livingston, Mont.

HAVE YOU A CAMERA? WRITE FOR free sample of our magazine, showing how to make better pictures and earn money. American Photography, 140 Camera House, Boston 17, Mass.

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS. BIG SAVING IF ORDERED NOW for spring delivery. State Accredited. All leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 535, Clinton, Mo.

DUCKS AND GEESE

GENUINE ENGLISH CALL DUCKS FOR decoys. H. H. Humphrey, Larkinburg, Kan.

FOR SALE: GIANT WHITE EMBDEN Geese, from show stock. Winona Arey, Solomon, Kan.

PURE WHITE EMBDEN GEESE, YEARLing stock; $4.00 pair, $5.00 trio. All choice matings. Ivan Whitcraft, Whiting, Kan.

LEGHORNS

CHOICE BUFF LEGHORN PULLETS. RED Wing Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, COCKerels $1.00 each. W. Greving, Prairie View, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn cockerels, $1.00 each. Dorothy Cooley, Goff, Kan.

PURE TANCRED COCKERELS FROM certified hens with records of 200 to 250 eggs, $2.00 each. E. W. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ENGLISH BARRON WHITE Leghorn cockerels, hatched from our state certified flock, $1.50. Mrs. Ed Wilson, Grantville, Kan.

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

MINORCAS

25 YOUNG BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, $1.75 each. Hannah Shipley, Eskridge, Kan.

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MINorca pullets, February-June hatch. Lucretia Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, PRIZE WINning strain, $2.00 each, before November 15. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, LAYING strain, 28 years selective breeding. Cockerels $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

COCKERELS; IMMEDIATE SALES NOTED "Ringlet" strain, range raised, big boned, lusty, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

The Activities of Al Acres—More Than One Cylinder is Missing on Slim's Car

ORPINGTONS

COCKERELS; KANSAS STATE CERTIfied Buff Orpingtons, March hatch, $3.00 each. Mrs. James Stevenson, Waterville, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

LARGE ROSE COMB DARK RED COCKerels, $1.50 and $2.00. A. Campbell, Rago, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

SINGLE COMB R. I. WHITE COCKERELS and pullets for sale. Excellent type. Louis Webring, Zenith, Kan.

CHOICE YOUNG ROSE COMB WHITE hens, excellent layers, reduced prices. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, double comb, $1.50 each. Mrs. Geo. Piper, Mahaska, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE BRED MAMMOTH GOLD BANK Bronze Turkeys. Toms $8.00; hens $5.00. Rosa Spurgeon, Holcomb, Kan.

ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE FARM will sell my pure white Holland Turkeys. Year old tom, 40 lbs. $12.00, young toms $10.00, hens $5.00. F. D. Tolle, Burlington, Ks.

WYANDOTTES

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, pullets $2.00 each. Mrs. Bert Ireland, Holton, Kan.

BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, priced one third off until December 10th. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

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 quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

PARKS WORLD'S BEST LAYING BARRED Rocks, Tancred Leghorns, 336 egg foundation; Hamburgs, prettiest of all. Hens, cockerels sale. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONIES. D. B. Grutzmacher, Westmoreland, Kansas.

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

CATTLE

FOR SALE, REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, cows and heifers. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.

WANTED DAIRY CATTLE WITH COW Testing Association Records. Box 2, Rt. 2, Greenleaf, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED GUERNSEYS, three bulls, twelve cows and heifers. George Fincham, Pratt, Kan.

GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, practically pure $25.00 each. Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

TEN YOUNG POLLED SHORTHORN cows and heifers for sale, also serviceable bulls. Joseph Seal, Wakefield, 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.

FOR SALE—DAIRY CATTLE WITH COW Testing Association Records. Box 2, Rt. 2, Greenleaf, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION—ITS CAUSE and how to successfully prevent this dangerous disease in cattle. Free guide. Address, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebr.

HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE. WE ARE offering 30 head of large milking and springer cows, and 50 head of 1 and 2 year old heifers. Cows $80.00 per head, heifers $50.00 per head in carload lots. These Holsteins are all registered or high grade and all bred to registered bulls. They are priced to sell. Drive here in your car and see them. Miller Brothers 101 Ranch, Marland, Oklahoma.

HOGS

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

CHOICE CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND gilts, big and medium type. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

DUROC BOARS, CRITIC, SENSATION breeding. Guy Cooper, Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE, SERVICEABLE BOARS, $35. Gilts bred $60. Guaranteed satisfaction. Fred M. Luttrell, Paris, Mo.

ENTIRE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE herd. Bred sows, gilts, sows with pigs, and boar of the best breeding. Priced reasonable. Lloyd Rogler, Bazaar, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

HAMPSHIRE RAMS $20-$25. GEO. H. Cook, Rt. 4, Larned, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

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

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

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

FACTS prove progressive farmers can make more money farming in the South than they can in the North or West. Mild climate, long growing season, good soils, fast growing high priced markets all tend to make this possible. Good roads, schools and churches and pleasant neighbors make life inviting. Farmers with small amount of cash can get a start toward independence. Southern farmer makes $2,000 from one acre tomatoes; tobacco brought over $200 an acre in new section as money crop; another farmer offered to loan county enough cash to build two miles of road. Do you want reliable information about the south free? Of course you do! No matter what kind of farming in the South you want to do write to me for your free copy of Southern Field and reliable information. W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 607, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS

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

FOR SALE, N.E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan., Rt. 1.

FINE CROP LAND $29 A. $5 A. cash, bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

120 A. Good improvements. Fine for chickens and dairy. Price $4,500 for quick sale. Oliver Gaines, Longton, Kan.

CHOICE IMP. farms on Victory highway and Kaw Valley from 10 A. up. Priced to sell. Write us. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Ks.

80 ACRES Woodson Co., Kan. Well improved; near oil; good water. Owner, N. Steele, 2643 Gaylord St., Denver, Colorado.

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

FOR SALE—60 acres, improved chicken and dairy ranch. Will sell at a bargain. Gustave Weide, Owner, Yates Center, Kansas.

IMPROVED 80 acres, 1½ miles Ottawa. All tillable. Nice home. Must be sold to close estate. Priced right. Ask for list. Mansfields, Ottawa, Kan.

960 ACRES—Smooth, level, unimproved wheat land. $15 an acre, easy terms; $1.25 an acre down, $1.25 an acre each year; 6½%. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kansas.

GOOD LANE COUNTY LAND—1280 ACRE improved farm, level wheat land, ½ in wheat, 1-3 of wheat goes with sale. $22.00 per acre, terms, no trade, a snap. R. S. Hall, Dighton, Kansas.

YOU can sell your central and western Kansas land thru my aggressive methods. Send description—and best price and learn how. H. D. Paul, Real Estate and Exchanges, 117 W. 7th, Topeka, Kan.

ELK COUNTY,—320 ACRE
Stock and grain farm. 1½ mile from good town, mail and gas district. A bargain price for cash. Would consider a smaller, well improved farm. Address George Love, Marysville, Kansas.

FARM—160 acre fruit, poultry and dairy; some timber; 10 kinds fruit; running stream of soft water flows 60 gallons per minute; makes irrigation possible on part; 4-room house, and other improvements. For quick sale, $20 per acre. Address owner, H. F. Stalder, Englewood, Kansas.

1600 ACRES FOR SALE
That portion of the McFadden farms belonging to B. H. McFadden & Son is for the first time being offered for sale at very attractive prices. These farms will be sub-divided to suit purchasers ranging in price from $40 up. These farms are finely located, none being more than 2½ miles from town on good roads. Four sets of improvements.

480	A. in	Section 30-19-16	$45
160	A. in	Section 30	40
160	A. in	Section 32	45
160	A. in	Section 26	45
154	A. in	Section 18	40

Terms, one-half cash, bal. 5 yrs. at 5%. Lathrom & Patrick, Agt., Waverly, Kan.

6% Let your money earn you 6% in our Tax-free Stock, secured by First Mortgages. Write for booklet. The Mansfield Finance Corporation, Topeka, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

$1400 BUYS well located imp. 120, including all stock, household goods, implements, poultry. Abundance timber and water. Grows good alfalfa, vegetables, fruits, grains, pasture grasses, etc. Healthful climate. Other bargains, part down. Wilks, Mtn. Home, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

FARMING UNDER THE MOST favorable conditions, where winter never comes, where life is worth living, with fruits, sunshine and flowers only found in California, making every day a joy. Vegetables of some kind grown every month in the year. No cold or excessive heat to interfere with the growth of your stock in fattening season. Fair buildings, plenty of water for irrigation at all seasons; pure, soft domestic water; near good town with schools, churches and all modern conveniences. Part in alfalfa, fruits, etc., balance for double crop cultivation. 40 acres at a sacrifice—money maker from start. On terms that you can handle if you can land on ranch with $3,000. Address Herman Janss, 219 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO

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.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME to buy choice irrigated farms in the fertile Arkansas Valley of Colorado. Farming conditions are improving. We are offering a wonderful opportunity for young farmers and others of moderate means to get their own farms at fair prices and on easy terms. Only ten per cent cash with the balance at 5½ per cent interest divided into 69 equal semi-annual payments. Easier than paying rent. Ordinary yields are: sugar beets 12 tons, alfalfa 3½ tons, barley 50 bushels, oats 70 bushels, spring wheat 35 bushels, winter wheat 40 bushels. Many produce more. Farmers here are becoming independent by combining these with dairy, poultry and livestock operations. Good markets, modern schools and churches, improved roads, dependable water rights and ideal climate. Occupy your own farm while paying for it. For full particulars write to American Beet Sugar Company, 26 Land Bldg., Lamar, Colo.

REAL ESTATE

GEORGIA

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS. Write for book on opportunities. Truck, Corn, Fruit, Hogs, Cattle, Dairying. Chamber of Commerce, Thomasville, Georgia.

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 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price $200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

160 ACRE BARGAIN, 2 good sets improvements, 50 acres rich valley and slope farm land; spring-watered pasture, timber, fruit; team, wagon, harness, 2 cows, 50 hens, $2,500, good terms. List free. Hart Farm Agency, Norwood, Missouri.

OREGON

2000 Middle West farmers moved to Oregon in last two years, after thoro investigation. They like our mild winters, cool summers, with no severe storms to ruin a season's work and destroy property. Fine roads and schools, productive soil, good markets for your products. Write for official bulletins and illustrated booklet of facts, free. Land Settlement Department, Portland Chamber of Commerce, 226 Oregon Building, Portland Oregon.

TEXAS

RIO GRANDE VALLEY, irrigated tracts. Bargains. Where crops grow 12 months of year. Owner, Albert Snow, San Benito, Tex.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS wanted: from owners priced right for cash, immediate or spring delivery. Describe. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

Characteristic

Altho she has an assortment of hats, she wants a new one.

(That's the woman of it.)

He says he thinks she can get along without it.

(That's the man of it.)

She insists that she can't, and she's going to get it.

(That's the woman of it.)

He says "not if he knows it."

(That's the man of it.)

She breaks down and weeps.

(That's the woman of it.)

He gives in.

(That's the end of it.)

Ouch!

A lady whose husband was a traveling salesman decided to raise chickens. When her husband returned from a trip, he asked how the chickens were doing.

"Fine," she answered, "I have five hens and two roosters."

Her husband was puzzled. "But why," he asked, "do you have two roosters and only five hens?"

"Well," she explained, "One of them may take a notion to go on the road."

Deferred Sine Die

A woman lay very ill. Having brought up a clever orphan girl, the sick woman called the orphan to her and said: "I shall soon leave my little children motherless. They know you, and love you, and after I am gone I want you and my husband to marry."

The young woman, bursting into tears said: "We were just talking about that."

The wife recovered.

It All Depends

"What are you doing there?" asked a policeman of a woman who had stopped her automobile near a street corner and was preparing to alight.

"Parking my car," she replied. "I thought this would be a good place. The sign there reads, "Safety Zone!"

Not So Good

For years Bill Brown and Ben Williams had seen St. Louis grow in bigness and in wickedness. Then almost on the same day, they died and departed for the great beyond. They happened to meet there sometime later, and were discussing the surroundings. One said, "Say, Bill, heaven is all right but I can't see that it's so much better than St. Louis."

"Sh-sh," whispered Ben, you're not in heaven."

Totally Blind

Boss—"Mike, how did the accident happen?"

Mike—"Well, boss, ye see, 'twas like this, I was drivin' me truck up State street, when I had to stop suddenly, and a fellow in a big Packard crashed into the rear end of me truck. Shure it didn't hurt his machine very much, but he jumped off and ran up to me and shakin' his fhist said, 'Hey you little Harp, why didn't you put out your hand?' Put out me hand, says I? Ye dang fool, if ye couldn't see the truck how the devil could ye see me hand?"

Out Where Babes are Men

Murdo, South Dakota—A 1-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hathaway, living near White River, had his jawbone broken, when a tractor he was cranking back-fired and threw the crank against his jaw.—Aberdeen (S. D.) paper.

Abandon Him to Fate

"Does my practicing make you nervous?" asked the man who was learning to play a saxophone.

"It did when I first heard the neighbors discussing it," replied the man next door, "but I'm getting so now that I don't care what happens to you."

Counted Out

Little Hans came home with two black eyes and a battered face. "Fighting again," said his mother. "Didn't I tell you that when you were angry you should count to a hundred before you do anything?" "Yes, mother, but the other boy's mother had told him only to count up to fifty."

Not Worth It

Notice in a Kansas paper: "Positively no more baptizing in my pasture. Twice in the last two months my gate has been left open and I can't afford to chase cattle all over the country just to save a few sinners."

Wiping 'Em Out

Harry L——, resident here off and on for a number of years, writes he has left town to accept a job elsewhere, but will return in the fall, at which time he will repudiate his just debts, dollar for dollar.—Alaska paper.

Right

Teacher—Johnny, what are the two genders?

Johnny—Masculine and feminine. The masculines are divided into temperate and intemperate, and the feminine into frigid and torrid.

All Gone

Laconic Tourist: "Information given out here?"

Tired Clerk: "It has."

The Age!

While waiting for two ladies to get hair cuts and a third to get a neck shave this week a Missouri man took a punctured tire to the garage and found the garage man busy vulcanizing a rubber reducing corset.

Who's Who in Port Jervis

The skirt is doomed, says Booth Tarkington, the violinist.—Editorial in a Port Jervis (N. Y.) paper.

Fair Warning

The first large floor, which is elevated, will seat 600 persons, then there is a double gallery that will seat an additional number of people fitted with upholstered seats.—Webster (W. Va.) Record.

Some Chow

"Look at that girl on the beach. She's pretty enough to eat."

"She stimulates the action of my heart. She's a regular sand-witch."

Collects Trifles

Teacher—"Johnny, name a collective noun."

Johnny—"A vacuum-cleaner."

Hereford Section

Shady Lawn Herefords
Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Sired by Grassland Domino.
CLARENCE HAMMAN, Hartford, Kan.

40 HEREFORD CALVES
bulls and heifers. Sired by Regulator 12th out of Anxiety and Fairfax cows.
C. C. SANDERS, PROTECTION, KAN.

ANXIETY BRED HEREFORDS
son of DON PALADIN in service. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.
G. W. CALVERT, LEBO, KANSAS

25 Bull Calves
also 25 heifers, sired by Beau Caldo and Woolford bulls. Out of Beau Brummel cows.
IRA McSHERRY, MEADE, KANSAS

Wooddall's Herefords
Intensely bred Anxiety cattle. Young bulls. Also the largest and best herd of Kentucky bred saddle horses in the west. Stock for sale.
T. I. Wooddall, Howard, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORDS

MODERN POLLED HEREFORDS
"Anxiety" and "Polled Echo" blood lines. Stock of all ages for sale. Special prices on bull and heifer calves.
W. W. Trumbo, Rt. 3, Peabody, Kan.

BULLS BY WORTHMORE JR.
Others by Wilson. Some by Perfect Bonnie. Bred cows and heifers and open heifers. Tell us your wants, let us make prices.
Jess Riffel, Navarre, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Sons of Worthmore
of serviceable ages and females. Can ship over Santa Fe, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Burlington.
Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan., Cloud Co.

Bar H H Hereford Ranch
300 head in herd both horned and Polled. Anxiety 4th and Polled Plato blood. All ages from calves up. One or a car load for sale.
HERB J. BARR, Larned, Kan.

Red Polled Section

Olive Branch Farm Herd
Bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. Also a few bred cows and heifers. Bred to ton bull.
J. R. HENRY, Delavan, Kan., Morris Co.

Ross & Son's Red Polls
Breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Calves of either sex and a few cows for sale.
W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kan.

REAL DUAL PURPOSE
Bulls and heifers from world record ancestry. Two prize winning two year old bulls.
JACKSON & WOOD, MAPLE HILL, KAN.

Morrison's Red Polls
Bulls and heifers for sale. Write for prices and descriptions or come and see them.
W. T. Morrison, Adm., Phillipsburg, Ks., Phillips Co.

3 Nice Yearling Bulls
of serviceable ages. The last chance to secure Springdale sires. Have sold my entire herd of matrons. T. G. McKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

Hill Crest Stock Farm
I offer for sale bulls, from 10 to 12 months old, and a nice lot of cows and heifers. Address,
C. Walter Sander, Stockton, Ks., Rooks Co.

PLEASANT VIEW RED POLLS
Herd larger and stronger than ever. Never before have had so many high producing cows. Stock of all ages for sale. Visit us.
Halloren & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

Locke's Red Polled Cattle
Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Heavy milkers. Herd bull sired by a ton sire.
G. W. LOCKE, ELDORADO, KANSAS

Big Kind Red Polls
60 head in herd, profitable for both milk and beef. Bulls and females of different ages for sale.
W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Ks.

TAMWORTH HOGS

Tamworths on Approval
Spring boars and gilts, open and bred gilts and baby pigs. Priced reasonable. Greatest prize winning herd in the Middle West. Paul A. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., Nemaha, Co.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

GENERAL PERSHING 12th
heads our Hampshires. 75 spring boars and gilts by above boar and out of mature sows.
WM. STINEBURG, Turon, Kan.

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval
Boars and gilts by prize winning boars. Write for descriptions and prices.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS
175 lbs., $37.50; 200 lbs., $45; 225 lbs., $50; gilts from 150 to 225 lbs; fall pigs 10 weeks old $15 each; trios not akin $42.50. Order from this ad.
ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb.

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

Electric Power the Aim

BY H. B. WALKER

Urban dwellers have become so accustomed to electric service that to be deprived of its advantages now would be considered a serious handicap to convenient and enjoyable living. Yet, in Kansas, all about our cities, only a very small percentage of our rural folks are enjoying this desirable service. For farm people, electrical devices are still classed as luxuries, while in our cities these same devices are rapidly becoming everyday necessities. Are we developing a double standard of living with the handicap placed against rural folks?

Two factors of importance must be considered if rural electrical service is to be quickly provided. The first relates to the attitude of the farmer toward the uses of electrical energy in his business, and the other relates to the attitude of the urban dweller toward the welfare of his rural neighbor.

The first of these two problems is being studied in a practical way at Larned, where the Agricultural and Engineering Experiment Stations of the Kansas State Agricultural College, working in co-operation with the Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, are endeavoring to discover a maximum of practical applications of electrical energy to farming operations. Already these studies indicate that electrical energy for milking cows, grinding feed, elevating grain, pumping water, washing bottles, laundry work, cooking, refrigeration and cleaning may be entirely practicable if electrical service can be brought to the farm at reasonable rates.

A single farmstead can profitably use several times as much electrical energy as an urban consumer, and this is essential for rural service, as volume of energy consumption must offset, to some extent at least, the wide distribution of rural consumers. The farmer must recognize this fact, and he should endeavor to make electrical applications as rapidly as it is economically feasible. It takes time, however, to develop this volume of energy consumption on the farm, and during the development period the rural rate must be reasonable enough to encourage a liberal expansion of uses.

The regulation of utilities responsible for furnishing electric service to the public is such that they cannot be expected to assume great losses by providing low rates during the period when volume of energy consumption on the farm is being developed. Thus the question naturally arises, should the farmer pay his own way with high initial rates, or is it reasonable to assume that urban and rural communities merge into one great community and, if electrical service is necessary for the city, is it equally as essential for the welfare of those about the city?

If the latter idea should prevail, and if cost of extensions could be spread with reasonable equity over one great community, then utility companies would be justified in favoring more rural extensions. Such a procedure might delay rate reductions in some cities, but if logically expanded, very few urban increases in rates would seem to be necessary. We must introduce the farmer into the luxuries of electrical service to help him appreciate it as a farm necessity. Once this is done he will gradually build up a volume of energy consumption which will eventually pay its own way. Is such a procedure justifiable?

Europe Lags Behind

Gains in the foreign trade of the United States in every continent of the globe except Europe are disclosed in an analysis of "Our World Trade," for the first half of 1926, issued by the Department of Foreign Commerce of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The gains in exports to all other continents have not been sufficient to offset the loss in exports to Europe.

"Our exports to every continent except Europe," the Department of Foreign Commerce finds, "were larger during the first half of 1926 than in the same half of 1925. Asia led with a gain of $50,998,000 or 23 per cent; North America's gain was 28,885,000, or 5 per cent; South America's, $17,568,000, or 9 per cent; Oceania's, $11,721,000, or 13 per cent and Africa's, $4,826,000, or 11 per cent. However, these combined gains failed to offset Europe's decline of $269,873,000, or 21 per cent."

Some of the striking decreases in exports to European countries were: United Kingdom, $63,074,000, or 13 per cent; Italy, $40,102,000, or 34 per cent; Germany, $97,304,000, or 43 per cent; Netherlands, $20,276,000, or 27 per cent; Belgium, $11,850,000, or 20 per cent. Exports to Soviet Russia in Europe declined $14,572,000, or 39 per cent.

Combine Wheat's All Right

BY R. M. GREEN

The combine harvester, properly used in sections to which it is adapted, is not an enemy of good quality wheat. The combine harvester now most used in Kansas is not so well adapted to sections where rainfall during harvest is frequent or fairly heavy.

West of a Republic, McPherson and Sumner county line, much of the trouble in using the combine harvester is in the first year or two of its use. The farmers who have used the combine several years have much less trouble with wheat heating and spoiling. The beginner in using the combine is tempted to get into the field a day or more too early.

In field studies carried on in the vicinity of Stafford for three summers by the Kansas State Agricultural College, wheat was found heating on some farms, while on neighboring farms there was no trouble with the stored wheat. Frequently there were only two to three days' difference in time of beginning harvest. Furthermore, on the farms where heating was found, it was the first two or three bins filled that gave the trouble.

If combine wheat is stored with less than about 14 to 14½ per cent of moisture in good farm bins and kept free from insect infestation, it will keep as well as any wheat.

On one farm near Stafford in 1925 combine wheat containing 13.5 per cent moisture was placed in an ordinary wooden bin in a farm granary. This wheat heated up to around 106 degrees F. for about three months.

At the end of the three months this wheat gave a baking test as follows:

Oven Rise	Loaf Volume	Color	Texture
cm	cc		
8.1	1980	98	98

This compared with a baking test at the end of less than one month as follows:

Oven Rise	Loaf Volume	Color	Texture
cm	cc		
7.3	1930	97	97

This test showed no damage from heating, and if anything the wheat improved in quality.

Combine wheat, if stored properly, without too high a moisture content, really improves in quality after going thru a "sweat."

What is Pleasure?

There is a vast mystery about the way some words get into our language. Pleasure, for example, is a word of such strange import that it is almost impossible to trace it to any root origin; and that is because it expresses an emotion or feeling or thought that defies definition. Pain is a simpler word, because it expresses a more definite emotion. It is traceable and has location that is bluntly physical and only vaguely moral and spiritual. But pleasure is of many kinds and so intricately interwoven with both physical and mental states and so diffused and subtly elusive, while at the same time all-pervasive, that no psychology so far has been able to account for it or even to describe it.

For causation it is wholly miraculous. Every sense feeds it. The eye, resting upon some simple thing or sublime, as the case may be; the petal of a rose, the deep blue of a lake hidden among the hills, the bars of many-colored clouds that lay at the gate of dawn—any one of a thousand simple sights by day or night will bring its full flood of rapture pouring thru nerve and pulse and thrilling body and mind with sensations no language can describe. But the ear also is its servitor. What a mystery is this of the happy elevations of feeling, the sheer delight and joy which spring instantly at the appeal of sounds conveyed thru the air to such a simple physical contrivance as the ear!

And so of touch and taste and smell. By what magic is it that a whiff of cool air upon the cheek can lift the whole spirit and purify it with some haunting, nameless sense of relish and relief? Where is the science that can explain why a bit of toast and egg and bacon produce not only nourishment but pleasure? And see what power resides in the blossom and the wheat and corn and the more ravishing odors of attar and rose to fill the whole being with a rare and happy sense of charm and delight.

But the sources of pleasure seem to be yet more numerous and mysterious than these. What a multitude of thoughts and feelings, fancies and reveries, dreams and hopes, vague musings of the night and ordered reflections of the day, sensations that do not seem to travel along any route of sense and yet come charged with the swift dynamics of ecstacy or the milder and gentler rapture of mere healthy contentment and good cheer! Of course, for every such strangely tuned capacity for pleasure there is a weird capacity for pain to match; but the wonder of it is that the pleasure seems, on the whole, to so far outweigh the pain, to be rather the normal experience, while pain is the occasional interruption. But, altogether, it is a part of the great mystery of life and being.

Will Register Prize Pigs

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A letter from Maurice Hall, Capper Pig Club boy at Selden, Kan., tells us he will register prize pigs in his contest litter. But here is the letter: "Please send me blanks for registering my pigs, I want to register nine, six in the contest litter, and three in the fall litter. They are Chester Whites. I exhibited two boars and three sows at the Decatur County Stock Show last week, and here are my winnings:

DUROC HOGS

Boars—Boars
Our herd boar was first aged boar, first Junior Yearling, senior and grand champion, Topeka, 1926. Boar priced reasonable.
VAVROCH BROS., OBERLIN, KAN.

Durocs on Approval
One hundred and fifty immune Duroc fall yearlings and spring males sired by State Fair prize winning boars. Shipped on approval. No money down.
F. C. CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

Duroc Boars and Gilts
Spring boars and gilts, premium winners. Have size with quality.
A. M. MARKLEY, MOUND CITY, KANSAS

Spotted Poland Section

ENGLISH AND BIG TYPE
Spotted breeding combined. Putting sows in the R. M. class. Best of breeding with type to match. Stock for sale at all times.
W. F. Phillips, Iuka, Kansas

BROWN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Spring boars and gilts sired by Frank's Choice, out of big mature sows. Priced reasonable.
D. W. Brown, Valley Center, (Sedgwick Co.), Kan.

English and Big Type Spots
Headed by Eldorado Giant. For sale bred gilts and pigs, either sex. Reasonable prices.
LLOYD SHEA, LARNED, KANSAS

BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLANDS
For sale Spring Gilts of leading families including Singletons and Pickets Giant Wildfire, Spotted Ranger, Big Munn, Decision and Aristocrats.
Frank Beyerle, Maize, Kan., Sedgwick Co.

BOARS FOR QUICK SALE
Just the tops and popular breeding. Also gilts. Write for breeding and prices.
Wilkinson & Anderson, Chapman, Kan. Dickinson Co.

Kawnee Farm Spotted Polands
Boars and gilts by Kawnee Arch Back and Good Timber. Out of large sows and well grown.
Dr. Henry B. Miller, Rossville, Kan., Shawnee Co.

ANSWER PICKET RANGER BLOOD
Utility Spotted Polands, with size and feeding quality. All leading families represented, including Singleton's Giant. Visit our herd.
Dale Konkel, Cullison, Kansas

GROWTHY SPRING BOARS
Ready to ship. Size combined with quality and breeding. A number of popular blood lines for old customers. We please.
Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., Cloud Co.

THE FAIRFIELD RANCH
offers boars and gilts sired by VICTOR-RAINBOW, a brother to the 1925 junior grand champion. Out of sows of his equal.
Al. M. Knopp, Chapman, Ks., Dickinson, Co.

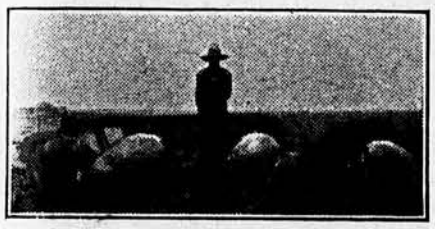
Ackervue Stock Farm
Spring boars by Kansas Col., Corrector breeding. Also boars by Royal Wildfire. Well grown and good individuals. L. E. Acker, Chapman, Ks., Dickinson Co.

Choice Spotted Gilts
sired by Imperial Knight and bred to my new Spotlight boar. We have never offered better ones.
GROVER WICKHAM, Arlington, Kansas

Junior Championship, first and second on boars, first and second on sows, first on young herd, first on produce of dam, first on get of sire. I had professional breeders to compete with in the free-for-all. According to the catalog, I will get $38.50 in premiums. On account of total crop failure I had to sell all my pigs. They averaged 250 pounds apiece. I received $40 apiece for those that won firsts and seconds, and $30 for the other two. I almost forgot to tell you my sow has nine fine white pigs in her fall litter. I want to keep one of them to get the Grand Champion next fall."

The list of prize winning chicken breeders is growing, too. Edgar Woodson, Chapman, took his chickens to the county fair at Abilene, Kan., and won first on pen, first on cockerel and first and second on pullet. Loren Law, Clyde, Kan., who is a member in the small pen division of the Capper Poultry Club, plans to join the farm flock contest in 1927. Loren has been a Capper club member for three years now. Pullets that were hatched by him this spring are laying, and one of his pullets laid six eggs in one week.

Another energetic Chester White breeder is Merle Crispin, Webber, Kan., whose picture accompanies this story. One of Merle's gilts is so tame he scratched it on the side and it laid over on the platform of a scales so he could weigh it. Now that is a very



Merle Crispin and His Chester Whites

easy way of handling a pig and is a novel way of getting weights. Have any of the other pig club members tried it? Merle has shown his Whites at the Nelson, Neb., show, the Smith County Fair, and the Webber 4-H Show where he won firsts and seconds. He won $16 in premium money.

Capper Club folks have been studying farmers' bulletins this year, and are getting the latest on how to care for pigs and chickens. Club members were allowed credit for 38 reviews of farm bulletins, and here is a list of the folks who have completed 38: Mrs. George Hellmer, Martha Hellmer, Mrs. Joe P. Sterbenz, Martha Sterbenz, Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Mrs. D. C. Guffey, Hazel Guffey, Cecile Knight and Virgil Clark. Many others have nearly that many reviews written, and perhaps the actual list will be larger before this story reaches our readers.

We have favorable comments on bulletin study and club members say they study useful bulletins to get information for their club work that they would not study otherwise. Mrs. George Hellmer said, "I enjoy writing them and I learned a lot, too."

The few cold days we have had in the last two or three weeks should be a warning to folks over the state to prepare their poultry houses and pig sheds for the wintry winds and snows that are to come. Some of these mornings the porkers are going to think it is pretty cold sleeping in the open air without any covers. It is not only a matter of comfort for the pigs and chickens to have them well housed, but it is a matter of more cash in the pocket book. Here is why warmth in the poultry house and the pig shed cuts costs, and makes better profits. A certain per cent of the feeds consumed go to heat the body of the fowl or porker. It takes a larger part of the feed to keep them warm when they are not well sheltered. This leaves less for them to use in growth and production. So don't you think it is a fine thing to have a warm home for every pig and chicken on the place, so they won't have to shiver even thru the first cold spell?

To Make Radio Useful

Former Senator James Hamilton Lewis has suggested a new use for the radio—to broadcast the decisions or opinions of the United States Supreme Court for the benefit of judges of lower courts and lawyers. That would be service. The judges and lawyers would have time to listen between 8 and 11 p. m., but the discourses would have to be made interesting, if possible, for others. The reading might be given to the accompaniment of soft music and the strain of listening relieved now and then by having the clerk of the court sing "I Never Knew," or the marshal play "Valencia." The Chief Justice could tell a dialect story between paragraphs with regard to the divisons of joint rates of common carriers in interstate commerce. The economy of the thing also is appealing. Lawyers and judges with good memories would not have to buy any books.

Case of Moon Blindess

I have a good young horse which has a case of moon blindness. Is there any cure? Is it contagious?

Peabody, Kan. H. W. Epp.

Moon blindness is known as periodic or recurrent ophthalmia. So far veterinary scientists have been unable to determine the cause of this ailment. Apparently it is in the nature of a contagious condition, because as a rule several animals on a farm are affected simultaneously, tho not necessarily all animals. French veterinarians claim that the disease is more prevalent when animals are kept in low, swampy places. In France, animals affected in this way are not permitted to be used for breeding purposes.

As a general rule, the disease appears suddenly, sometimes affecting one eye and at other times both. In most cases the symptoms gradually subside, so that the eye becomes apparently normal, but in the course of a few weeks a second attack sets in, and finally, after several attacks, the animal becomes totally blind. The final cause of blindness is cataract.

Not knowing the cause of the condition, we cannot prescribe for it intelligently. Practically all animals that once contract the disease go totally blind. The best that you can do during an attack of the disease is to place the animal in a cool, dark stall and place over its head a hood made out of muslin, sewing to it a piece of absorbent cotton and keeping the latter directly over the diseased eye and saturated with a 2 per cent water solution of boric acid. If there is pus in the eye, it should be washed out with boric acid solution. In the way of preventive treatment, the animals should be pastured on high, dry places, and it is recommended that diseased and healthy animals be kept in separate stalls. We do not know if this latter step is of any value, because the contagiousness of the disease has never been demonstrated, but it is a good precaution to take. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

K. S. A. C.

Higher Gasoline Taxes

BY MILLARD PECK

The contribution which farmers in Kansas make toward the construction and maintenance of the public roads is one of the largest items of expense in the farm budget. In Bulletin 235 of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, "The Trend of Real Estate Taxation in Kansas from 1910 to 1923," it was shown that from 20 to 30 per cent of farm real estate taxes were levied for building and improving the highway system.

In addition to the real estate tax which land owners pay, tenants and land owners both contribute toward highway upkeep thru the automobile license fee and the gasoline tax. The Kansas State Agricultural College made a study recently of the trend of the gasoline tax and the automobile license fee in the United States.

The trend of the tax rate on gasoline sales is unmistakably upward. All but four states, New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Massachusetts, have enacted laws providing for the levying of a tax on the sale of gasoline. It seems evident that the gasoline tax is universally satisfactory, for in none of the 44 states has the law been repealed once it has been put into effect. In 32 states the rate has been raised at least once, in five states twice, and in South Carolina it has been increased three times.

Colorado and New Mexico were the pioneers in the use of the gasoline tax. Both enacted modest rates of 1 cent a gallon. In 1921, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Washington enacted gasoline tax laws; and all, following the example of Colorado and New Mexico, established a rate of 1 cent a gallon. Oregon in the same year, however, set a new precedent by enacting a law establishing a rate of 2 cents. In 1922, another group of states passed laws providing for rates of 1 cent a gallon. In the same year South Carolina, following the precedent of Oregon, provided in its new law for a rate of 2 cents a gallon.

By 1923, it seems to have become pretty generally accepted that a 2-cent rate was both justifiable and would be remunerative, for in that year there was a general exodus from the no-tax and the 1-cent tax groups into the 2-cent group. In all, 15 states enacted the 2-cent rate during 1923.

In 1925 there was another general upheaval in the field of gasoline tax legislation, so that on January 1, 1926, all but four states had adopted the tax in some form. Only three continued the low rate of 1 cent a gallon. Twenty states and the District of Columbia were collecting 2 cents on every gallon sold, Wyoming had raised the rate to 2½ cents, 12 states were collecting 3 cents, Utah, West Virginia and Georgia were collecting 3½ cents, and Nevada, North Carolina, and Florida had joined company with Arkansas in her rate of 4 cents, while South Carolina had raised the rate to the hitherto unheard of figure of 5 cents. Since January 1, 1926, Virginia has been collecting 4½ cents a gallon, and Kentucky has raised her rate from 3 to 5 cents.

For the United States as a whole, the revenue from the gasoline tax is now just about equal to the revenue from the license fee.

Duroc Section

50 Top Boars and Gilts
Sired by BUSTER FLORODORA. Our Durocs win wherever shown. Just the tops selling for breeders. Visit us.
H. F. Hodges & Son, Ottawa, Kan.

Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stilts
Sired the good boars we have to offer. This breeding won the heaviest at big fairs last 18 years and made farmer most money. Registered. Double immuned. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

CARLTON'S CONSTRUCTOR DUROCS
Spring boars for sale by Giant Constructor and Stilts Major. Farmers prices.
A. M. CARLTON & SON, Geneseo, Kansas

Big Jacks and Durocs
make up my Feb. 21st sale. Write any time now for catalog.
H. MARSHALL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

20 Spring Boars
most of them by the boar Daddy Long Legs. Sire of State Fair winners. Some by Stilts Consul. Priced reasonable.
F. F. McATEE, Arlington, Kan.

Fairview STOCK FARM
Home of
TOP SCISSORS, the 1925 Kansas Grand Champion.
STILTS ORION first Junior boar Kansas Free Fair 1925.
SUPER TYPE, son of Super Col. Boars, Gilts and fall pigs for sale.
W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kan.

Purple K. Farm Durocs
My fall sale called off. Boars at private sale sired by Red Stilts, Junior Champion, Topeka, 1925. Good ones priced right. Earl Means, Everest, Ks., Brown Co.

25 Duroc Boars, 25 Gilts
Big typy kind. Sired by RAINBOW JR. and CRIMSON STILTS. Just tops go for breeding purposes. Visitors welcome.
GEO. ANSPAUGH, NESS CITY, KANSAS

Jack Scissors
Spring boars out of Sensation Climax dams. Also some very choice open gilts of the same breeding. Also fall pigs either sex. Write me your wants and let me give you breeding and full descriptions and prices.
M. R. PETERSON
Troy, Kansas

G. M. Shepherd's Boar Offering
Twenty spring boars. Big, rugged fellows. These are well grown, ready for service. Sired by 1st prize State Fair winners and from State Fair prize winning dams. Have real herd boars for the breeder herds or herd headers for high class feeding herds. Also baby boars. These are sired by the following: Stilts Major, Uniques Top Col. Revelation, Golden Rainbow, The Jayhawk. If you need a boar it will pay you to write me or better still come and see these before you buy. Priced so you can own them. Herd immuned. Guaranteed as represented.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Boars, Tops of Two Herds
Our usual number of boars reserved for our old and new customers. Write for prices.
Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln Co.

Very Choice Spring Boars
sired by Uneeda's Top Scissors and Critic's Pal. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 22. Write.
E. E. Norman & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Boars Ready for Service
Registered, immune, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kansas.

Sunflower Herd
Boars and gilts of best breeding by Correct Col. by Great Col. Bargains in baby pigs. Write for descriptions and prices.
Charles Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., Phillips Co.

MARCH DUROC BOARS
Extra good backs, bone and length. Sired by Golden Sensation Lad. Fed and handled properly. Priced reasonable. G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

RADIO SCISSORS HEADS
our Durocs. Size and feeding quality our aim. We cull close. Good breeding stock always for sale.
L. E. McCULLEY, POMONA, KANSAS

New Duroc Blood
spring boars sired by Great Cols Lad, Pathmaster, etc. Out of High Pilot, Stilts Type, and Great Orion sows. Good individuals priced right.
BRICE L. NEWKIRK, HARTFORD, KAN.

Bloom's Big Durocs
Choice last spring boars for sale. Related to pigs shown at Hutchinson. Also July gilts sired by Rainbow's Giant. Inspection invited.
J. V. BLOOM, MEDICINE LODGE, KAN.

Hillcrest Stock Farm
March boars by Stilts Col. Others by Great Col. 1st, by Great Col. Some Revelation, (the Briggs Boar) Others by Super Col. (the Wettens Farms Boar). All at private sale. Write me.
WM. HILBERT, Corning, Kan., Nemaha Co.

E. G. Hoover Offers Gilts
Your selection from two hundred spring gilts is now ready for you. We will sell her to you open or will breed her for you and ship later. Gilts of best blood in the Duroc; such boars as Goldmaster, The Rainbow, Advancer, Stilts Type, Harvester and other great boars' breeding are in this offering.
Spring boars of the easy feeding type and the showman's type as well are now ready for service and are priced according to quality.
Pleased to hear from you and we can fill your wants.
E. G. HOOVER, R. 9, Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS TOP SCISSORS
My choice spring boars and gilts sired by this first prize Junior yearling, Hutchinson, 1925 for sale at private treaty. Write.
Omer Perreault, Morganville, Kan., Clay Co.

FISHER'S DUROCS
All gilts sold, just four choice boars left. Yours for better livestock.
BERT C. FISHER, MORGANVILLE, KS.

Creek Valley Pathmaster
the best son of King of all Pathmasters heads our Durocs. 40 spring boars and gilts for sale.
Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Ks.

60 BOARS RAISED
We selected the best for our fall trade. They are good ones. Sired by Cherry Pathfinder and Super Special. Priced right.
Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan., Cloud Co.

FALL SALE OFF
All the boars at private sale. For prices on real boars write to G. C. Clark, Overbrook, Kan., or Richard Kaff, Carbondale, Kan.

Innis Duroc Farm
Meade, Kansas

Devoted exclusively to breeding pure bred Durocs. Herd sires THE COLONEL and GREAT STILTS.

STENSAAS & SONS' DUROCS
Twelve big husky March boars by Supreme Orion Sensation and Supreme Originator. May pigs by Long Col. Farmers' prices.
Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kansas

DR. C. H. BURDETTE'S DUROCS
Just reserved a few good boars for my old customers and new ones. They are by Long High Col. and Dominator. Out of good big sows. Prices right.
Dr. C. H. BURDETTE, Centralia, Kan., Nemaha Co.

Foley's Durocs
Breeding stock for sale at all times. Best blood lines and individuals. Write your wants to
FOLEY BROS.
Bendena, Kansas

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Complete Dispersal Reynolds & Sons'

Herd of Holsteins

In the Sale Pavilion, Fair Grounds

Ottawa, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 15

One of the oldest and best known herds in the state. **60 head selling,** 40 cows fresh or heavy springers, 25 of them registered and 15 very choice high grades, all fresh or springing heavy. 15 heifer calves pure bred and registered. Five choice young bulls, ready for service, from high producing dams and from high record sire. Herd fully accredited and sold with the usual retest privileges.

Sale begins at 10:30. Lunch on grounds.

Write today to **W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.** for sale catalog.

Reynolds & Sons, Owners, Lawrence, Kan.

Auctioneers, Homer Rule, Jas. T. McCulloch

Montgomery County Holstein Breeders' Sale

Wednesday, November 10

Sale starts at 10:30 a. m. Will be held on the T. M. Ewing farm 6 miles south and one mile west of Independence. One mile east of stop 23 on interurban. Cars every one and half hour. Cars to this stop can be taken at Nowatta, Okla., Coffeyville, Dearing, Independence, Cherryvale or Parsons, Kansas. Auto will meet cars at stop 23 between 8 a. m. and noon, day of sale.

75 HEAD—50 head of registered cattle and 25 high grades of all ages. Daughters and graddaughters of such bulls as King Korndyke, Daisy Sadie Vale, King Segis Pontiac, Repeater, King Ona Matador. A few sons of King Ona Matador. Many cows have good records, others are daughters of cows with records.

H. J. McGugin and S. S. Winchell are dispersing their herds. C. S. Stewart and T. M. Ewing are selling about half their herds and others consign a few head of good cattle. This is a great opportunity to buy cattle as a beginner or to build up the herd you already have. Usual T. B. test guarantee. For catalog or other information address, T. M. EWING, Independence, Kansas.

Auctioneers, Fred Ball, Boyd Newcom, C. A. Burk
O. B. Tonison, Sale Manager and Pedigree Interperter.

Dispersal Holstein Sale!

sale in the old Neale barn, adjoining Manhattan,

Manhattan, Kan.
Friday, Nov. 12

40 registered Holstein cattle. 13 daughters of **Duke Colantha Artist Dutchland** all fresh or heavy springers. Six 10 months old heifers, eight heifer calves, all daughters of the above bull. Five daughters' of Sunflower De Kol Walker, all in milk now. One yearling bull ready for service. Herd fully accredited. Sale begins at 12:30 sharp.

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.
Harvey Cooper, Owner, Manhattan, Kan.
Aucts.: Jas. T. McCullough
Vernon Noble

Winona Dairy Sale

Wednesday, Nov. 10

75 head high grade Holsteins and Jerseys at the farm, 2 miles north of Hutchinson, Kan.

24 Holsteins, 19 Jerseys giving milk or soon to freshen. 15 2 yr. old heifers, some bred. 15 heifer calves and yearlings.

1 Jersey Bull, 1 Holstein Bull registered, whose dam has a record of 28.55 lbs. butter in 7 days at 2 yrs. old.

This is one of the best grade herds in state, is sold to be replaced with reg. stuff.

9 grade Duroc sows, bred, 50 fall pigs.

T. I. Brown, Owner, Hutchinson, Ks.

Reg. Holstein Sale

At the farm 2 miles north and 2 miles east of Rose Hill, Kansas, 20 miles southeast of Wichita on

Thursday, Nov. 11

I am leaving the farm and will close out everything, featuring twenty-six head of extra well bred registered Holstein cattle, consisting of sixteen cows and heifers to freshen this fall and winter, nine yearling heifers and three year old herd bull.

This is a splendid, Federally accredited herd and will be sold at regular farm sale without any high powered tactics.

L. C. Dunlap, Owner, Rose Hill, Ks.
Auctioneers, Boyd Newcom, Jesse Richardson.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Three Bulls Serviceable Ages

Sired by a son of the 32 pound Sir Tidy Glista. One of them out of a dam with 413 pounds of fat as a two year old. J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Cummins' Ayrshires

Cows, heifers and bulls.
R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

Reg. Ayrshire Heifers

Out of splendid dams. Popular breeding. 2 yr. bred $80, open $75, one-yr. $50. Write for photo and particulars. WM. BANTA, OVERBROOK, KANSAS.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Cool's Brown Swiss Cattle

We have bred them for twenty years and know their good qualities. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
J. W. COOL, COLUMBUS, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

Groenmiller's Red Polls

Twenty young bulls and fifty young cows and heifers. Must be sold at once. Oldest herd in the state. Mahlon Groenmiler, Pomona, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Dispersal Sale Polled Shorthorns

Sale at the farm, two miles south of Talmage, seven miles northwest of Abilene, Abilene, Kan., Wed. Nov. 10, 23 young cows and heifers. Seven spring bulls. Including herd sire Sultan Imperial X 1252704. For catalog address, either.
Clarence Meier, Adm., Abilene, Kansas
or B. W. Stewart, Auct., Talmage, Kansas

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AUCTIONEER
All breeds of Livestock. Lincoln, Nebraska.

BOYD NEWCOM

Live Stock Auctioneer,
221 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

BLACK POLAND CHINAS

Luft's popular Polands offering March and April farrowed boars. Cholera immune, of the most popular blood lines, Liberator, Yankee, Designer, Rainbow, Buster, sired by Light Rainbow, the 1000 lb. 2 yr. old and The Prophet, an Armistice bred boar.
EARL LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS

SHEEP AND GOATS

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

at the farm, $15.00. Good Polled Shorthorn bulls, also one horned bull. Yearlings this fall. Red and Roans. Sired by Dale's Renown.
Ira M. Swihart & Sons, Lovewell, Kan., Jewel Co.

'Twas a Superior Plan?

The Farmers' Livestock Shipping Association of Superior, Neb., on the basis of the records available, is entitled to the distinction of being the first organization of its kind in this country. This association was formed in 1883, and has been in continuous operation since. For many years following the organization of this association it was a common practice for several farmers in a community to consolidate their livestock offerings to make a carload shipment to market, but so far as the records show the second co-operative association for shipping livestock, formed in Iowa, was not organized until 1904. The growth of the movement was very slow during the next 10 years, and was limited almost wholly to Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. Beginning with 1917, the interest in this method of marketing livestock developed rapidly. At present it is estimated that from 4,000 to 5,000 organizations of producers in the various states are shipping livestock in a co-operative way. The movement has made the most headway in the Corn Belt and Middle Western states.

The first associations for the co-operative shipping of livestock were, as a rule, organized to take care of the livestock in territory tributary to a local shipping station, and a majority of the associations in existence to-day were organized for that purpose. Such associations usually confine their operations entirely to the marketing of livestock; but there are some which also handle feed, salt, coal, and other supplies used by farmers. In many of the states there also are co-operative organizations of producers, such as co-operative grain elevators, co-operative stores, and creameries which, in addition to their principal activities receive and market the livestock of a community on a co-operative basis.

In recent years in some of the states, particularly Ohio, what is known as the county-wide type of association has been organized. Such associations, organized on the county unit basis, provide for shipping livestock from practically every railroad loading point in the county where the necessary facilities are available. A county manager is employed, who is responsible for listing, receiving, marketing, grading, weighing, and consigning the stock and receiving and prorating the returns. He usually has an assistant at each shipping point, who attends to all the details incident to receiving and loading the stock for shipment.

A few associations are trying out new methods of marketing in an effort to reduce costs and obtain the greatest net income for their shippers. These methods involve selling direct to packers, guaranteeing yield, and selling thru concentration points and by auctions.

Several advantages are to be gained by farmers in marketing their cattle, hogs, and sheep co-operatively. Foremost among them is the possibility of a greater net return to the farmer if the association is efficiently managed. He receives the prevailing market price for his livestock, less the actual cost of shipping and marketing. Another important factor is that in most instances the existence of the shipping association has compelled local buyers to operate on a much narrower margin. Returns received for thin stock, calves, and lambs shipped co-operatively often are larger than expected, for it is on these classes of animals that local buyers ordinarily make their largest profits.

If an association is properly organized and operated, the members are reimbersed for animals killed or injured in transit from a protection fund provided by an assessment on all livestock shipped thru the association. Some associations take out an insurance policy covering each shipment. Co-operative marketing of livestock enables producers to obtain a fair price for injured stock.

The most important advantage of the co-operative livestock shipping association to the producer, however, is the knowledge he gains thru the opportunity to compare market prices of finished and unfinished stock of different grades, weights, and types, and to profit by the knowledge that such comparison brings. The information thus obtained regarding market values enables him to select proper feeding and breeding types and to market his stock to the best advantage. Prior to the organization of the co-operative shipping association many producers were unable to determine the actual difference between the market value of inferior types and grades of livestock and those commanding the best prices. The lack of this knowledge often caused them to produce heavier or lighter weights than the market desired and to feed undesirable types.

The producer who formerly may have held his stock until he had a carload to ship, and who frequently made but one or two shipments a year, is enabled, thru the association, to top out his holdings as their condition and other considerations seem to warrant. This often enables him to market a more merchantable product than would be the case otherwise. This method also gives the producer the advantage of marketing his livestock when it is in proper condition thru different seasons of the year and on different market days, thus insuring him against the possible misfortune of having to sell all or the greater part of his offerings at a time when the market has suffered a serious decline.

Fur Laws for 1926-27

Fur Laws for 1926-27, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1515, which gives the laws for all states, may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Here is the summary of these laws for Kansas:

Open seasons: **Dates Inclusive**

Muskrat, skunk, mink, opossum, civet cat	Dec. 2-Feb. 28.
Racoon	Nov. 2-Jan. 31
Beaver, otter	No open season

Prohibited methods: Ferrets, poisons, or use of smoke guns or other devices for forcing smoke, gas, or liquids into holes, dens, or runways, prohibited. Unlawful to destroy houses, dens or runways of fur animals. Unlawful to set or maintain more than 30 traps, which must be visited daily.

Licenses: Resident, $1; issued by county clerk. Resident landowner and members of his family may hunt or trap on own land during open season without license. Trapping license not issued to nonresident or alien. Consent of owner or lessee required to hunt or kill wild animals on land of another.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Propagation: Quadrupeds raised in wholly inclosed preserve under license (fee, $2) may be sold at any time for breeding or stocking purposes. Shipments must be tagged to show number and kind of animals, number of breeder's license, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and be accompanied by permits from state warden. Licensee required to make annual report of number of animals in possession. Wild animals may be captured during open season and thereafter had in possession for breeding purposes, under rules and regulations of state warden.

Bounties: Coyote, $1; wolf, $5; crow, pocket gopher, 10 cents each; jack rabbit, 5 cents each; crow eggs, 1 cent each; paid by county.

Kansas laws also provide that the owner or legal occupant of land may kill muskrat, skunk, mink, opossum and civet cat at any time when they are destroying poultry or damaging other property.

Bullets From Space

Mere air is seldom thought of as an effective armor against rifle bullets. Nevertheless, that is one of the most important duties of our atmosphere. Were it not for the thick shield of air which surrounds our earth thousands of men and women would be shot to death every year by celestial projectiles. So Dr. G. M. B. Dobson, of Oxford University, reminds us in his interesting Halley lecture on the upper air, recently published in England. The missiles which endanger us are, of course, the meteors, bodies which cause the sudden light streaks in the sky which we call "shooting stars."

That we merely see these meteors instead of feeling them is due, Dr. Dobson says, to our enveloping shield of air. Most of the meteors are small metallic projectiles not unlike wartime bullets. They move incomparably faster—some of them as rapidly as 50 miles a second. Many thousands hit the earth every day. The air stops them, burns them up by friction, keeps them away from man.

Were our planet airless, not even a habit of carrying steel umbrellas would save us from death. The speeds of the meteoric bullets are so enormous that many of them would penetrate the steel plates of an armored battleship almost as tho nothing were there. Without the gaseous ocean at the bottom of which we live, the only possible habitat of animal life on earth would be in burrows deep underground. The moon actually is airless.

Doubtless there is no life on that satellite anyway, life being prevented there by other obstacles. But if creatures did live there they could not live safely on the outer surface. The great

dead craters and lava-scarred plains which we see in our telescopes must be as perilous as the No Man's Land of war. Meteoric bullets must be peppering those vast deserted landscapes almost as vigorously as hailstones sometimes pepper the earth. If our telescopes were but a little more powerful we might even see the dust puffs which these moon meteors raise as they strike.

The meteors which bombard the earth have led, Dr. Dobson says, to greatly increased knowledge of our upper air, a region 50 or 100 miles above the earth where no man or airplane or balloon has ever penetrated. There is ozone in those upper layers of air, Dr. Dobson thinks, and a little volcanic dust and small amounts of such gases as helium and hydrogen. The gases there are very thin, but warm—almost as warm, probably, as the air close to the earth. Studies of the light flashes of meteors are being continued all over the world both by professional astronomers and by amateurs. Gradually they are telling us still more about the air armor that protects us.

Boy Friend—"I swear to you, darling, that these lips of mine have never uttered a lie."

Girl Friend—"That may be true. You know, you talk thru your nose."

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

M. R. Peterson, Troy, sells Duroc boars and gilts Saturday, Nov. 6; that is today.

N. J. Gruber, Overbrook, Shawnee county, sells Chester White boars and gilts at auction in the sale pavilion at Overbrook, Saturday, Nov. 6. That is this week.

The railroads have granted a special reduced open passenger rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip to Kansas City for the week of the American Royal, Nov. 13-20.

Remember the Ira Romig & Sons Holstein dispersal will be held in the pavilion at the Topeka fair grounds next Monday, Nov. 8, instead of at the farm as advertised last week.

Jos. H. DeLeye, Emmett, will not hold his usual Poland China bred sow sale this winter but will sell his spring gilts after he has bred them at private sale. He has some dandy spring boars.

Next Friday, Nov. 12, Harvey Cooper, Manhattan, is dispersing his herd of registered Holsteins at auction. The sale will be held in the old Neale barn near town and 40 head of real Holsteins are cataloged for the sale.

Clarence Meier, Abilene, as administrator for his brother's estate, is selling a fine lot of Polled Shorthorn cattle at the farm north of Abilene, Wednesday, Nov. 10. Ben Stewart, Talmage, is the auctioneer and is assisting with the sale.

Mansfield & Jennings, Ottawa and Princeton, sold 72 registered Herefords at the farm near Princeton, recently, at auction, at good prices. The sale was very satisfactory. The top yearling bull went to John Burnham, Le Loup, for $145.00 and George Fisher of the same place paid $130.00 for the second highest priced yearling bull.

The Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders association sale will be held in the big livestock sale pavilion at Concordia, Nov. 24. E. A. Cory, Concordia is the sale manager. There will be several nice consignments of Polled Shorthorns in the sale, one from the good herd of D. S. Sheard, Esbon. The catalogs will soon be ready to mail and you can ask Mr. Cory for one any time.

Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, will hold their big Holstein dispersal sale in the pavilion at the Topeka fair grounds next Monday, Nov. 8 instead of at the farm as stated in their advertising last week. They are selling 100 head and 90 of them are females and 30 of that number are by the great bull Count College Cornucopia, first in the aged bull class at both Topeka and Hutchinson this year. It is a clean cut dispersal with no reservations and likely the most valuable herd ever dispersed in the west.

The dates of the purebred stock sales at the American Royal this year are as follows: Shorthorns, Nov. 17; Herefords, Nov. 18; Angus, Nov. 16; carlots of fat hogs, Nov. 17; carlots of fat cattle, Nov. 18; carlots of feeder cattle Nov. 18; fat barrows and sheep, Nov. 19 and individual fat steers the same day. It is said that exhibitors at the Royal this year will total more than 500 and they are coming from practically every state in the Union. More than $75,000 is offered in premiums. The dates of the American Royal this year are Nov. 13 to 20.

Decatur county's 1926 crop failure is the first severe failure that county has had for several years. Decatur county has become well known as a purebred livestock county and the stock show there this year was as good as it ever was and a credit to the county. There are some outstanding herds in the county. Vavroch Bros. showed Durocs at Topeka and Hutchinson this year and their boar won first on aged boar, first on junior yearling and senior and grand champion. At Hutchinson they won first on aged sow. They are going to hold a bred sow sale February 26.

Seven Hereford sales in Nebraska in October were well attended and the prices received were very encouraging to Hereford breeders everywhere. In the Ed Belsky sale at Merriman, Neb., 23 bulls averaged $182.00 and 25 females averaged $102.00 with a general average on 48 head of $140.00. In the Clyde Buffington sale at Crawford, Neb., 20 bulls averaged $167.00 and 20 females averaged $87.00 and the general average was $127.00 on 40 head. Herefords have been selling well in Kansas and the Roger Williams sale at Lawrence was a good sale resulting in an average of $132.00 of the bulls and a general average of $117.00 on 97 head. The Cochran sale of over 1,800 head at Hays Kansas was a highly satisfactory sale and prices were good and the cattle were distributed over a wide territory.

H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, was fortunate in a fair day for his Ayrshire sale and a good crowd of buyers was present. The 45 head sold for almost $3,700 and the 20 mature cattle in the sale averaged around $125.00. There was a lot of calves, both bulls and heifers in the sale and some of them were not in very good condition because of the fact that Mr. Hoffman has but recently moved onto the farm he bought near Abilene and he has not the facilities for caring for dairy cattle on this farm. Among the prominent Ayrshire breeders who attended the sale was Frank Walz & Son, Hays, J. L. Griffiths and wife, Riley, David Page, Fairfield farms, Topeka, Prof. Fitch, head of the dairy animal husbandry department, the Agricultural college and James Linn of the dairy extension department, and a number of other breeders from over the state.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

O. G. Smith, Poland China breeder of Colony reports the recent purchase of Villager 2nd, junior champion and first in class at Kansas State Fair this year. He has also purchased a granddaughter of The Highwayman and a daughter of Kansas Monarch by Monarch.

Thos. M. Steinberger, owner and manager of the Bonnyglen Milking Shorthorn Farm located at Fairbury, Nebraska, writes me that he will consign four young bulls to the C. B. Callaway sale to be held at Fairbury, November 18. All of them are sons of the 2,500 pound Bonnyglen herd bull, Pine Valley Viscount, whose dam has official record of 14,734 pounds of milk and 630 pounds butter in one year.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Heaton, breeders of Glenside Milking Shorthorns, located at Kinsley, write that they are having big inquiry for breeding stock. A large number of their best producing cows are daughters and granddaughters of their bull, Glen Oxford, a son of Bradford Prince by Lord Briton, and on his dam's side a grandson of Glenside Butter King, whose three nearest dams have official record of having produced 15,272 pounds of milk each in one year.

Three hundred farmers gathered at the L. A. Poe farm near Hunneywell last week in response to a Jersey cattle sale advertised for that date. Mr. Poe called the sale to sell off his grade Jerseys and a few registered bull calves. Grade cows bred to richly bred registered bulls sold up to $160.00 with a general average of over $100.00; the bull calves sold up to $105.00 per head. Boyd Newcom who conducted the sale says the good prices received were made possible by the fact that the cows were in calf to a bull of great value.

For several years the Mulvane locality has been famous as the home of more good registered herds of Holsteins than can be found in any part of the state. An organization was formed known as the Mulvane Holstein Club, which was kept alive and active all thru the price deflation. It is now stronger and bigger than ever. The members of the club have for the past few years been selling their surplus stock at Wichita with other breeders of the state but this year they make their own sale at home. The date is November 17th and the sale is to be held on the B. R. Gosney farm four miles out from town. A big crowd is desired and the club extends an invitation to the breeders of the state to attend whether they want to buy or not.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

Nov. 12—Chas. Fritzemeier, Stafford, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Nov. 9—Board of Managers, State Eleemosynary Institutions of Missouri. Sale at Springfield, Mo.
Nov. 10—Montgomery County Breeders, Independence, Kan.
Nov. 11—L. C. Dunlap, Rose Hill, Kan.
Nov. 12—Harvey Cooper, Manhattan, Kan.
Nov. 15—Reynolds & Son, Lawrence, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 17—Mulvane Holstein Club, Mulvane, Kan.
Dec. 8—H. C. Van Horn & Co., Sabetha, Kan.
Dec. 6—C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 9—E. J. Haury estate, Halstead, Kan.
Nov. 11—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Omaha Neb.
Nov. 24—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' Association, Concordia, Kan.
Dec. 15—C. H. Brunker, Manhattan, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 18—C. B. Callaway, Fairbury, Neb.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 10—Clarence Meier, Abilene, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Nov. 13—W. I. Bowman, Council Grove, Kan.

Dairy Cattle

Nov. 22—C. R. Whitmore, Manhattan, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Jan. 20—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 2—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 22—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 26—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Dec. 7—Ross McMurry, Burrton, Kansas.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kansas.
Feb. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, 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

Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.

Percheron Horses

Dec. 15—C. H. Brunker, Manhattan, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Sale!

Fairbury, Nebr.
Thursday, November 18

50 head of the best bred Milking Shorthorns ever sold in a Nebraska sale. 12 bulls, from calves up to breeding age including the herd bull **Blackwood Hero.** Several sired by **Pine Valley Viscount** the 2500 lb. sire heading Bonnyglen farm herd. Some from the T. P. Moren herd at Johnson, Neb., and a few from the Koheler herd at Geneva. A lot of the blood of **Bell Boy** and **Oxford King. 40 females,** cows in milk, bred and open heifers, **Clays, Oxfords.** The best blood known to the Milking Shorthorn world. Most of the offering from the **Meadowvue Farm Herd.** For catalog address

C. B. CALLAWAY, Box 72, Fairbury, Nebr.
Col. A. W. Thompson, Auct.

Shorthorn Dispersal Sale

on farm 3 miles North of Halstead and 9 miles due West of Newton, Kan.

Tuesday, Nov. 9

50 HEAD, more than half of them straight Scotch cattle.

6 bulls ready for service including the herd bull **PROUD MARSHALL,** son of Village Marshall. 11 bull calves about six mos. old.

25 **COWS** and **HEIFERS** sired by or bred to **PROUD MARSHALL.** Some daughters of the former bull son of **ROSEWOOD DALE.** A good useful offering of richly bred cattle. Herd Federal accredited. For catalog address

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

The E. J. Haury Estate, Halstead, Kan.

Holstein Section

A. R. O. HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by SIR BESS INKA ORMSBY, whose two nearest dams average over 1,000 lbs. butter and 25,000 lbs. milk in one year. From officially tested dams. Priced right.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

EQUITY FARM HOLSTEINS
Located 1½ m. north, 1½ m. east of Lewis. Registered, fully accredited, association records. Personal inspection invited.
Clarence E. Cross, Lewis, Kansas

MEADVIEW HOLSTEIN FARM
bulls for sale. Sired by Prospects Imperial Korndyke, whose 5 nearest dams aver. 34.71 lbs. butter and 640 lbs. milk in 7 days. Out of daughters of our former bull whose dam had 30 lbs. record as a heifer. Now heading the Agri. College of Oklahoma. We ship on approval.
E. A. Brown, Pratt, Kansas

Just Back From the Fairs

Ona and nine of his sons and daughters were shown at the Kansas State Fair, The Kansas Free Fair and four of the best county fairs in Kansas this season and are back with eighty-five ribbons; six grand-champions, ten champions, thirty-five firsts, sixteen seconds and eight thirds.

How about a son of Ona for your future herd sire. A number of breeders are buying them. Herd Federal Accredited.

Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Kan.
Farm 17 miles west of Kansas City

COMING HOLSTEIN SALE
Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan., will sell at auction on his farm, ½ mile east of Aulne, on Dec. 6, about 35 head of fresh and heavy springer two-year-old registered heifers, together with about 6 nice bulls of serviceable age. Write for catalog and further information to **C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KANSAS.**

Young Holstein Bulls
for sale. Sired by King Genesta Homestead, first prize aged bull Kansas State Fair 1926. Inspection invited. **R. W. DEWELL, FOWLER, KANSAS.**

Our Cows Have Records
made by Reno County Cow Testing Asso., up to 450 lbs. fat. Headed by 29-lb. bull. Bulls for sale.
A. F. MILLER, HAVEN, KANSAS

If you own pure bred Holsteins and are interested in advancing the interests of the breed, if you believe in co-operation and organization as a mutual benefit to both old and new breeders, send your name to the Sec. of the Kansas State Asso. He will put you on mailing list, whereby you will receive all literature, bulletins, etc. **SEC. C. A. BRANCH, Marion, Kan.**

Reg. and High Grade Holstein Calves
for sale, either sex, from high producing dams, sired by our bull whose two nearest dams average 904 pounds butter. Herd fully accredited.
The Taylor Dairy, Rt. 4, Osborne, Kansas

Marathon Bess Burke 3rd

our senior herd sire is from a cow that holds four Wisconsin state records for year production.
Four of his oldest daughters have made seven day records that average 500 pounds milk and over 24 pounds butter at two and three years old.
We offer bred cows and heifers in numbers to suit up to a car load. Two to six years old.
Also a few desirable young bulls.
All our own breeding and from exceptional sires.
COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KAN.

Regier's Holstein Farm
Bulls for sale sired by a 911 lb. sire, and out of dams with records from 21 lbs. two year olds to 29 for cows. **G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KS.**

YOUR REQUEST
on a postal card will bring you official pedigrees of the bulls making up the blood of my Holstein herds and other valuable information. Great bulls at farmers' prices. **CHAS. STEPHENS, Columbus, Kansas.**

Herd Bull For Sale
Choice individual, dams record 35 lbs. butter seven days. One year 1034 lbs. butter. 4 years old fully guaranteed. **H. E. HOSTETLER, Harper, Kansas.**

Maplewood Holsteins
25 head of very choice grade cows, all heavy springers.
MAPLEWOOD FARM, Herington, Kansas

NEVER FAIL DAIRY FARM
Home of Sir Vandercamp Pontiac, (a Collins bred bull), and our great foundation cow and her daughters, Segis Superior Pauline.
Geo. A. Wooley, Osborne, Kan., Osborne, Co.

Backed by Official Record
Cows and heifers bred to a son of a 1000 pound bull and out of the 1925 grand champion cow at Topeka.
J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

BULL CALF, 1000 POUND SIRE
Born June 15, 1926. Out of one of our best cows and nicely marked. Will price him very reasonable. Write to
J. F. LAMAN & SON, Portis, Kan., Osborne Co.

Ash Valley Holstein Farm

cows with records made by Cow Testing Association. Herd bull grandson of Canary Butter Boy King. Young bulls for sale.
CLYDE E. GLAZE, Larned, Kansas

LYMAN VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM
Herd headed by Collins Farm Vanderkamp, whose dam has 365 day record of 1008.38 butter as 3 yr. old. Federal accredited. C. T. A. records.
R. S. Lyman, Burrton, Kansas

Mulvane Holstein Club Sale

at Gosney Dairy, four miles west and one mile north of Mulvane. 12 miles south of Wichita. One mile east of pavement.

Wednesday, November 17, 1926

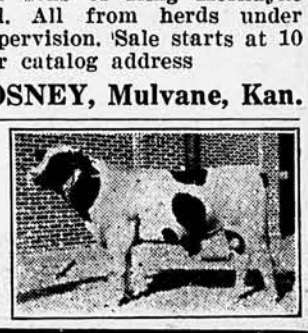
40 head of reg. Holsteins, 10 bulls and 30 females. Sons and daughters of dams up to 33 lbs. 15 high grade cows. About half of females cows in milk. Lots of **Homestead** blood. Last chance for sons of **King Korndyke** Homestead. All from herds under federal supervision. Sale starts at 10 A. M. For catalog address

B. R. GOSNEY, Mulvane, Kan.

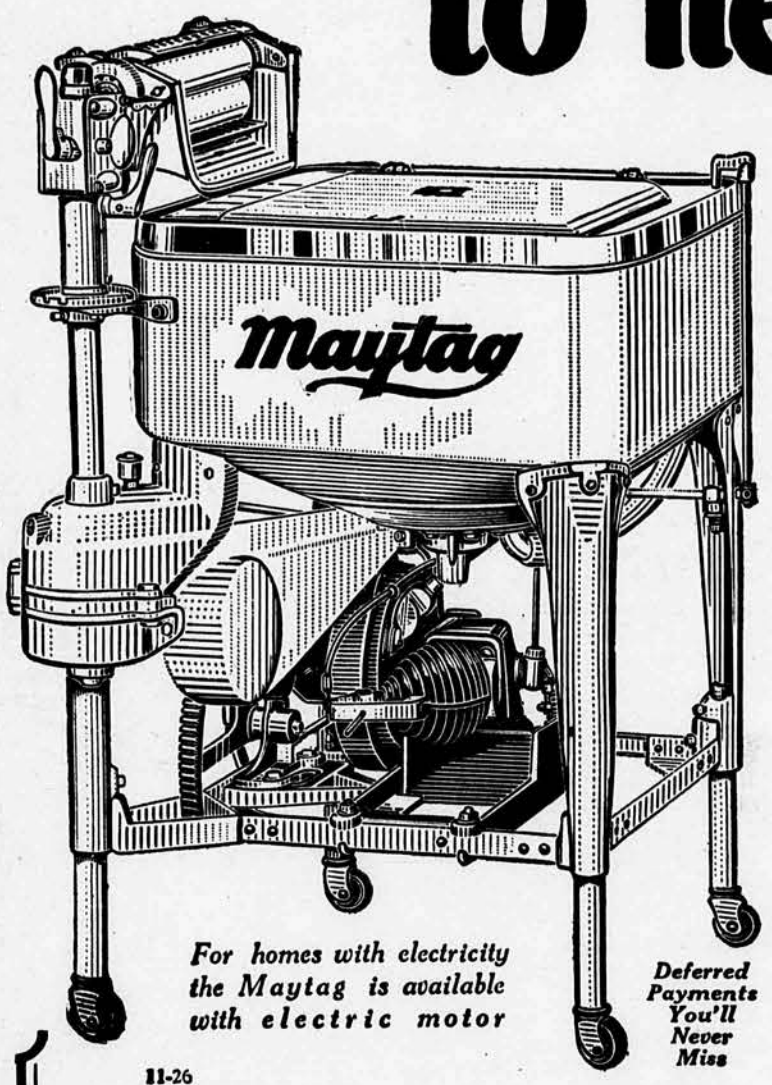
Union Pontiac Homestead

Junior Champion Topeka Free Fair and Kansas State Fair 1926 heads our Holstein herd. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.

Clover Cliff Ranch Corporation
C. W. McCoy, Herdsman, Elmdale, Kan.



Menfolks don't need to help with the MAYTAG



For homes with electricity the Maytag is available with electric motor

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

THE Maytag is a woman's washer through and through. No belts to line up, no cumbersome engine to adjust and start. The in-built Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor is as compact and simple as an electric motor. It is a part of the washer and makes the Maytag suitable for homes without electricity.

A turn of the foot lever starts the Multi-Motor and but a few cents worth of gasoline is required to do a big farm washing. For homes with electricity, the Maytag is supplied with an electric motor.

The Maytag is built to suit a woman's ideas. It cleans collars, cuffs and wristbands, even grimy work-clothes and overalls, without hand-rubbing—does it quickly—a big tubful in three to seven minutes. It washes twice as fast as ordinary washers, yet carefully as by hand.

The Cast-Aluminum Tub is roomy—machinery free and it keeps the water hot throughout a big washing. Holds four gallons more than other washer tubs and cleans itself in thirty seconds after the washing is done; empties itself when you simply lower the drain hose.

FREE TRIAL for a Whole Week's Wash

The Maytag has sold itself into world leadership—the fastest selling washer. Simply *write* or *phone* a Maytag dealer and he will gladly set a Maytag in your home for a free trial washing. No obligation whatever. All by yourself, test it on your biggest washing. Experience for yourself the convenience of its many exclusive features. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, *Newton, Iowa*

Southwestern Branch: 1304 W. 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

11-26

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

Abilene.....Abilene Maytag Store
Agra....H. M. Underwood & Son
Alma....Alma Light & Power Co.
Almena.....Wolf & Kingham
Alta Vista..Wolgast Hardware Co.
Altoona.....E. A. DeBolt
Andover.....E. J. Van Biber
Anthony.....O. K. Pr. & Lt. Co.
Arcadia.....Pittsburg Maytag Co.
Arma.....Pittsburg Maytag Co.
Atchison.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Attica.....E. Keith
Atwood.....Kirchner & Roshong
Aurora.....Cables Hardware Co.
Axtell.....T. M. Keegan

Baldwin City....Minnis & Larner
Barnes.....Wolverton & Marlar
Baxter Springs..Joplin Maytag Co.
Beloit.....N. E. Blood Hdw. Co.
Belleville.....Howard Anderson
Bennington....Ostrander Imp. Co.
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Bison.....Humburg Lumber Co.
Bonner Springs
.....Owl Maytag Sales Agency
Brewster..Knudson Bros. Hdw. Co.
Bucklin.....Goff & Bunning
Bunker Hill.....Clarence Peck
Burlington
....Pioneer Hdw. & Music Co.

Caldwell.....Detrick Bros.
Campus.....A. L. Miller
Caney.....Mahon Furniture Co.
Cedarvale.L. C. Adams Merc. Co.
Chanute..Chanute Maytag Shoppe
Chetopa.....Lyon Brothers
Cimarron..Farley Maytag Sales Co.
Claflin..Watson Hdw. & Furn. Co.
Clay Center..W. W. Smith & Sons
Clyde.....J. A. Hawkinson
Coffeyville.....Liebert Bros.
Colby.....Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.
Concordia..Baker-Ossman Hdw.Co.
Conway Springs...W-S Supply Co.
Corning.....J. W. Hybskmann
Cottonwood Falls
.....Inter-County Electric Co.
Council Grove
....Durland & White Hdw. Co.
Cummings.....Cummings Garage

Densmore.....George Stepper
Dighton.....Dighton Lbr. Co.
Dodge City.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Dorrance.....A. C. Reiff
Downs.....George P. Nixon

Easton..Smith & Hennesy Hdw.Co.
Edgerton.....Edgerton Hdw. Co.
Edna.Henry F.Rich Hdw.&Furn.Co.
Eldorado....The Wilson Hdw. Co.
Elkhart...Farley Maytag Sales Co.
Ellis.....Waldo & Branham
Ellsworth.....T. G. O'Donnell
Elmo.....Guthal Brothers
Emporia..The McCarthy Hdw. Co.

Englewood, T.C.Murdock Hdw. Co.
Eskridge.....W. Trusler Hdw. Co.
Eureka.....Guy C. Teegardin
Everest.....Miller Hdw. Co.

Farlington.....Wood Hdw. Co.
Formoso.....A. W. Miller
Ft. Scott....Ft. Scott Maytag Co.

Garden City....Burns & Goulding
Gardner.....H. M. Terrell
Garnett.....Wilson Hdw. Co.
Goodland....Goodland Equity Ex.
Great Bend..Gibson Farm Sup. Co.
Greenleaf...M. Thinnes Hdw. Co.
Greensburg.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Grenola
..Marshall & Marshall Hdw. Co.
Gypsum.....C. B. Manning

Halstead.....Rich Mercantile Co.
Hanover.....Stanley Habr
Hardtner.....Allen Bros.
Harper..O. K. Light & Power Co.
Hays.....Schlyer & Arnold
Herington
.....Philip Behrend Hdw Co.
Herndon, Herndon Light & PowerCo.
Hiawatha....Swenson Maytag Co.
Hill City.....Webster Hdw. Co.
Hillsboro.....J. V. Friesen
Hoisington.....Ed. Childs
Holton.....Owl Hdw. Co.
Horton.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Howard.....F. L. Dobyns & Co.
Hoxie.....C. E. Montgomery
Hugoton..Farley Maytag Sales Co.
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Hutchinson.....L. R. Wagler

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.....The Maytag Sales Agency

Iola.....Iola Maytag Co.
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Jewell.....The Perfect Hdw. Co.
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Junction City....Waters Hdw. Co.
Kansas City..Swenson Maytag Co.
Kensington.....Kensington Hdw.
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..The Western Hdw. & Sup. Co.
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....Hodgson Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Logan.....E. I. King
Lorraine.....George Heitman
Lucas.....Roderick Hdw. Co.
Luray.....Mack-Welling Lbr. Co.
Lyndon.....George L. Adams
Lyons.....Taylor & Sons

McDonald.....Ritter Bros.
Madison.....Carey Sowder
Mahaska....C. H. Coonrod & Sons
Manhattan....Kipp's Music Store
Mankato.....R. Hanna & Son
Maple Hill.....H. G. McPherson
Marysville.....Edward F. Pralle

Meade...Farley Maytag Sales Co.
Medicine Lodge.Marshall Hdw. Co.
Minneapolis....Thompson Brothers
Minneola.....H. A. Morain
Morland.....Ludlow & Co.
Mound Valley.....Hess Hdw. Co.
Mount Hope.....Larsen Hdw. Co.

Natoma.....Badger Lbr. Co.
Neodesha....Maytag Sales Agency
Ness City.....Miners Cash Store
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Newton.....Rich Merc. Co.
Norton.....James W. Gleason

Oakley
..The Oakley Marble & G. Co.
Oberlin.....Maddox & Maddox
Oketo.....DeLair & Shafer
Olathe.....Temple Elec. Shop
Osage City.....J. G. Lundholm
Osawatomie.....John W. Slawson
Osborne.....Woolley Imp. Co.
Oswego.....Elmer Warbinton
Otis.....H. A. Brack & Co.
Ottawa.....Peoples Furn. Co.
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Overland Park, Kraft Bros.Hdw.Co.

Palco.....B. D. Brown
Parsons.....Hood Imp. Co.
Paola.....Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.
Phillipsburg...Theo. Smith & Son
Pittsburg....Pittsburg Maytag Co.
Pleasanton.....C. T. Potter
Prairie View..A. Boland Hdw. Co.
Pratt...O. K. Light & Power Co.

Quinter..Quinter Merc. & Sup. Co.

Ransom.....Charley Thomas
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Rexford..Knudson Bros. Hdw. Co.
Richmond...McCandless Hdw. Co.
Russell.....S. S. Miller & Sons
Sabetha.....Moser Bros.
Satanta...Farley Maytag Sales Co.
St. Francis.Deroy Danielson & Sons
Salina.....Salina Maytag Store
Scott City.....I. S. Ruth & Son
Sedan.Sedan Elec. Light & Pwr.Co.
Selden.....M. Zimmerman Hdw.
Selma.....W. G. Smethers
Seneca.....John H. Kongs Hdw.
Sharon Springs.....C. E. Koons
Simpson.....Farmers Hdw. Co.
Smith Center.....J. N. Smith
Solomon.....Meagher Bros.
Stafford..O. K. Light & Power Co.
Sterling.....Hanlon Mach. Co.
Stockton.....B. R. Allen
Studley.....Harry Pratt
Summerfield....Webster & Young
Syracuse.....D. A. Scranton

Tescott.....H. McLaren & Son
Timken.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
Tipton.....Moritz & Sons
Tonganoxie.....Zellner Merc. Co.
Topeka.....The Austin Co.
Toronto.....Toronto Hdw. Co.

Valley Falls....The Owl Hdw. Co.
Vernon.....Farmers Co-Op. Union
Victor.....Victor Merc. Co.

Wakeeney....Wakeeney Hdw. Co.
Washington.M. J. Holloway & Son
Wellington.....Rich Merc. Co.
Westphalia.....W. S. Mann
Wichita.....Rorabaugh D. G. Co.
Wilson.....Weber & Co.
Winfield.....Rich Merc. Co.
Woodston.....Swank Bros.

Yates Center.....J. C. Schnell

Zenda.....Whitmer & Son

COLORADO

Arriba.....Chas. G. Carlbom
Boulder.....The Maytag Shop
Canon City.....Maytag Shop
Colorado Springs The Maytag Shop
Denver.....The Maytag Shop
Fort Collins....The Maytag Shop
Fort Morgan...The Maytag Shop
Greeley.....The Maytag Shop
Hugo.....J. S. McLennan
Julesburg..Geo. A. Reed Hdw. Co
LaJunta.....The Maytag Shop
Otis.....Willis & Rank Hdw. Co.
Pueblo.....The Maytag Shop
Springfield...Jett Hdw. & Lbr. Co.
Sterling.....The Maytag Shop
Trinidad.....The Maytag Shop
Yuma..Western Hdw. & Imp. Co.

Maytag Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT