

# KANSAS FARMER

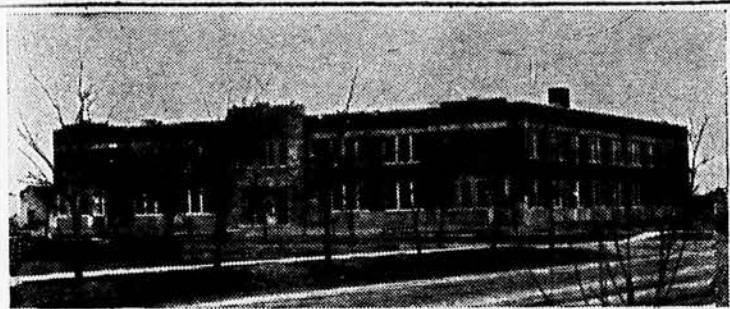
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

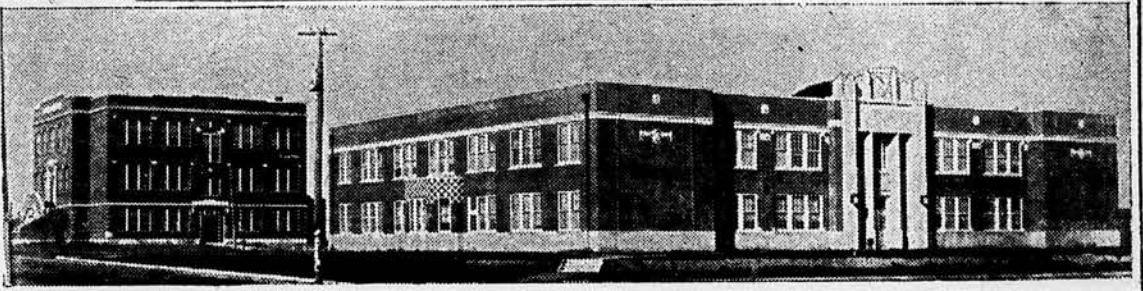
November 20, 1926

Number 47

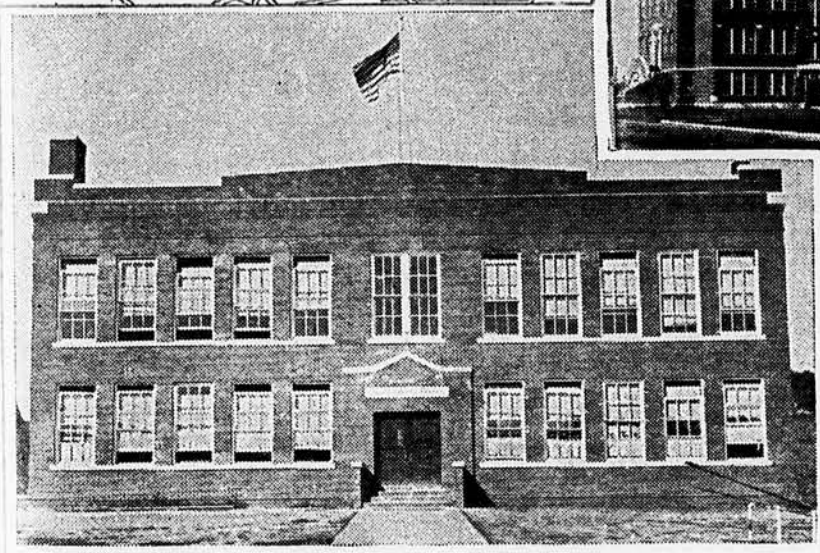
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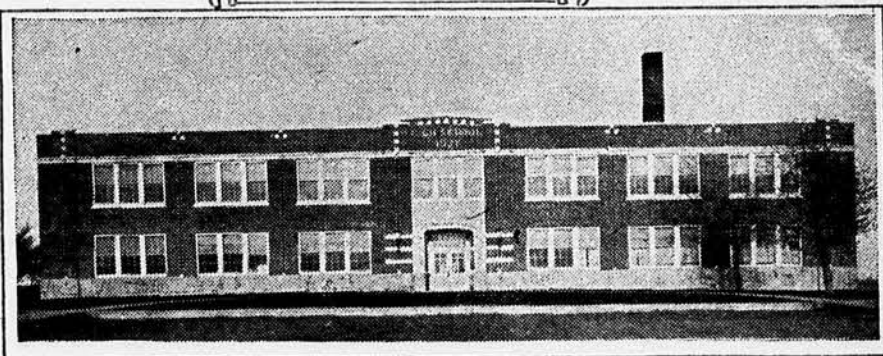
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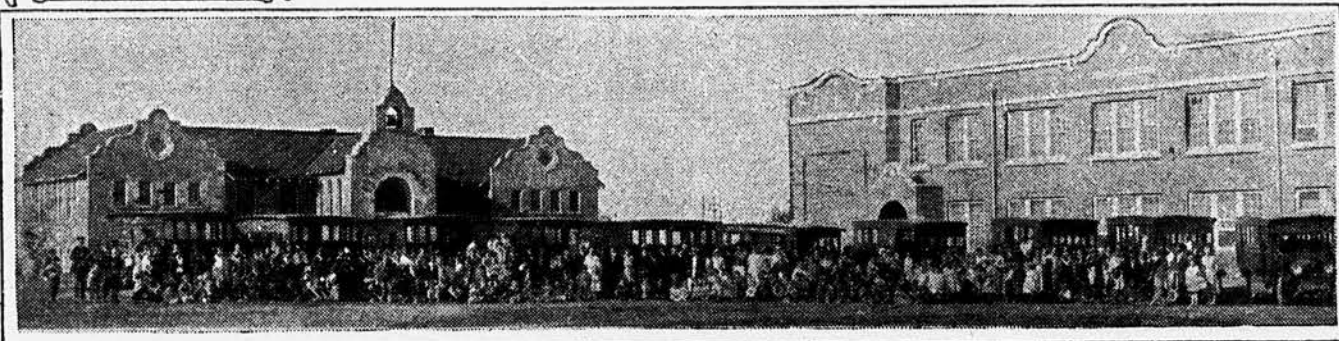
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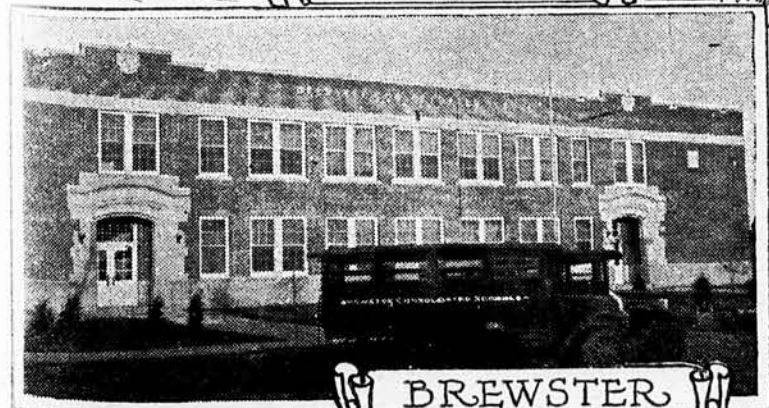
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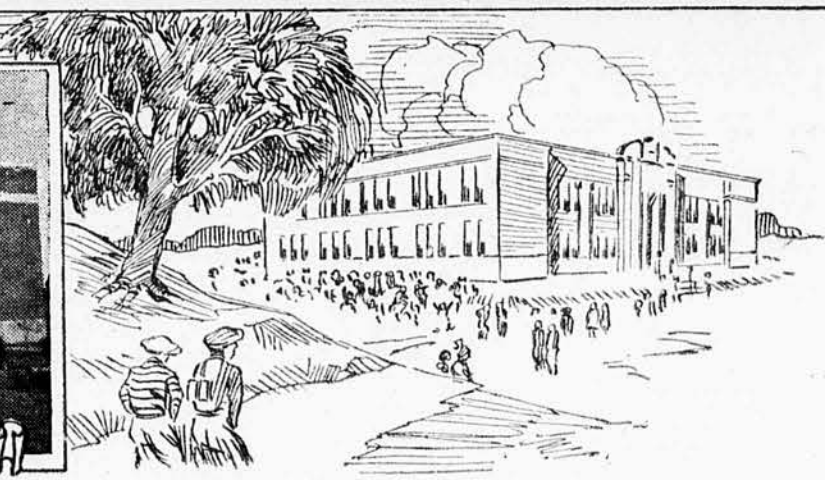
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# The Work of the World

Approximately 2,842,000,000 gallons of gasoline were produced from heavier oils by the use of cracking processes in 1925, according to an information circular issued by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Assuming that 400 gallons of gasoline represents the fuel requirements of the average car per year, the Bureau of Mines' statement means that the development of cracking processes, in which the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is a leader, was responsible in 1925 for adding to the world's output, a year's supply of gasoline for 7,060,000 automobiles.

Measured thus in terms of automobile transportation, the relation of the cracking process to modern life is readily understood. Its importance can be better appreciated by some knowledge of the problem it has helped to solve.

During the ten year period, 1916 to 1925, the production of crude oil increased 152% while the number of cars and trucks registered increased 472%.

A tremendous increase in demand for gasoline, the finished product, without a corresponding increase in the supply of crude, the raw material, presented a real problem.

Experts predicted there would not be enough gasoline to go around and that prices would soar prohibitively.

Today with approximately 21,000,000 registered automobiles in the country, it is obvious that their predictions would have materialized but for a revolutionary discovery.

Scientists in the laboratories of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) discovered and developed processes for producing gasoline by cracking which more than doubled the yield from crude oil.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) leased the processes which belonged to it exclusively, to competitors.

That the 21,000,000 motorists in the United States today are able to buy all the gasoline they need at a low price is due in large measure to the scientific work of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and its integrity of purpose in passing on the benefits of that work.

This important scientific service of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is but one incident in its long record of unwavering loyalty to the motoring public.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is proud of the work it has done, for it believes that *any* contribution to the work of the world—large or small—justifies a legitimate pride when it represents the utmost ability of an individual or an organization.

The extent of the service which the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) wishes to render to the thirty million people of the Middle West is limited only by its ability.

## Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

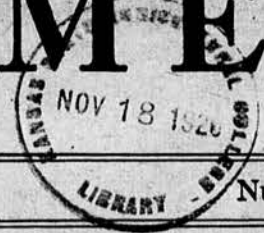
General Office: Standard Oil Building  
910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

November 20, 1926



Number 47

## Strawberries Pay Lee \$500 an Acre

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

EVERY time J. H. Lee made a trip to Fort Scott with one of his trucks this fall, he drove around by the cane mills before returning home and got a load of pummies. Unless hard, freezing weather puts a stop to it he will continue hauling until he gets about 200 tons out on his farm. You might not attach much importance to pummies. That is a term applied to the sorry looking bulk left after a load of cane goes thru the mill, having all the life cooked and ground and crushed out of it.

But Lee isn't wasting his time hauling this mill refuse. Worthless as it may be to the mills and to other folks, it is valuable to Lee, serving him in three different ways. It protects his most profitable crop thru the winter, helps him regulate the time of marketing to some extent, and aids in getting a clean, desirable product on the market.

"Better ride out with me and have a look at my strawberries," Mr. Lee invited. "They are at their best at this time of year." He has been growing them for a number of years, and clears from \$100 to \$500 an acre on them. And he was right about their looking fine. Row after row of sturdy plants held up their heads in proud array. "They are ready now to go into winter quarters," Lee said. "I'll spread a thin mulch of pummies over these 18 acres, and that will keep them safe thru the cold days just ahead. I use the pummies because I get them for the hauling, and they work very well. Of course, everyone wouldn't be handy to a cane mill, but wheat straw, rotten silage or prairie hay will serve just as well. I have used all of them. I don't like wheat or oats straw, however, because there is likely to be grain and weed seed mixed in that will grow, and there is plenty of work in keeping the strawberries clean without inviting more trouble."

The mulch is put on in November or December, or whenever it begins to freeze. In the spring Mr. Lee watches conditions that will affect the strawberry market, and this helps determine just when the mulch will be taken off. If it comes off early the berries will be ready for an early market. On the other hand, if it is desirable the mulch can be left on, and it will hold the crop back about a week. Mulched berries are later than those left uncovered by about a week, Mr. Lee says, and he is able to get his crop on the market when it isn't flooded if he works it right.

### Mulch Keeps Berries Clean

"Whatever is used as a covering should come off the last part of March," Mr. Lee explained, "or just before the leaves start to turn white. I have the mulch pulled into the center between the rows, and this keeps the berries clean for picking time. When it rains, you see, the mulch keeps the dirt from spattering the berries."

Manure is the only fertilizer Lee uses. Before new ground is broken for strawberry plants, 12 to 15 loads to the acre are hauled out on it, and thereafter the land gets a good top dressing of it every fall. Mr. Lee set out 11 acres of plants last spring. He uses a plant setter that will handle as many as 12,000 plants a day, and as each one is placed the machine automatically waters it. Rows are 4 feet apart, and there are 2 feet between plants in the row. Mr. Lee used to plant closer than this, but found that it wasn't quite so satisfactory for plant growth. And, too, a little more room makes better cultivation possible. Plants are set along in the first part of March, and, of course, don't bear until the second year.

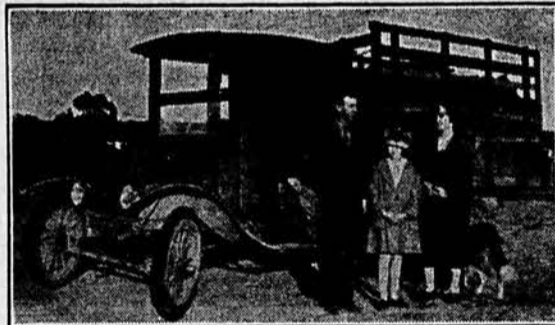
"I used a tobacco cultivator and hoe this year," Mr. Lee said. "We went over the new patch 10 times. We always aim to get over the plants after every rain, to keep the ground loose. The main thing with strawberries is to keep them clean. The worst time we have for weeds is in July and Au-

gust. More folks lose their patches than than at any other time."

As soon as a crop of berries is off of an old patch, which is from the middle of May to the middle of June, the mowing machine goes in and lays everything low. Then weeds, vines and all are raked off, and the patch is left just as clean as a garden. This done, the rows are cut out to about 6 inches wide with a cultivator or diamond plow. That is, enough plants are left in the rows to make them 6 inches wide. The harrow follows next, going over the patch cross-wise two or three times to get out all the grass and cultivate the vines. Naturally this tears out some of the plants, but as Mr. Lee says, "We have to get rough sometimes to keep the patches as clean as we want them, and then there are plenty of plants to spare. After all this we go over these old patches just as thoroly and as often as we do the new ones; like the 11 acres I told you about planting this spring."

During planting, weeding and hoeing it requires six to eight hands to handle the work, especially during July and August when the weeds get in their best licks. But it takes picking time to turn the Lee farm into a beehive of industry. Ads are put in local papers for experienced help, and regulars who are on the job from year to year join with new hands to swell the crew to 100 strong.

Of course, the three Lees are head over heels in work. Mrs. Lee is row boss. She assigns the workers to their respective places and inspects their work to see that all the berries are picked and carefully handled, and that 1/2 inch stems are left on them. Each picker has a carrier that will hold six boxes, and as soon as these are filled he takes

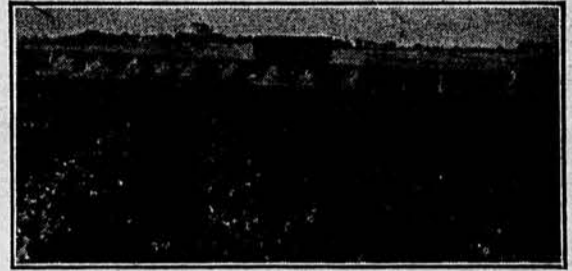


Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lee, and Daughter. They Had Just Driven Into the Yard With a Truck Load of Cane Pummies Brought From Fort Scott

them to the packing shed in the particular field where he is working, and gets his tickets for the number of boxes turned in. Here little Miss Lee and some other trustworthy person examines each box of berries and checks up any poor work that may have escaped the row boss. This double checking system tends to make the pickers more conscientious about their work, thus aiding in getting a perishable product on the market in first class condition. Berry picking is in progress every day until the crop is off. The workers get 3 cents a box for picking, and each person can handle from two to four crates a day.

Aside from being general manager of the whole affair, Mr. Lee keeps pretty busy with the marketing end of the game. His three trucks are kept busy hauling to Fort Scott, Pittsburg and other short-haul markets. Shipments are made by rail to Wichita, Kansas City, down in Texas and numerous more distant points where Lee's berries are becoming quite well known for their quality. "I try out my markets," Mr. Lee said. "For example, I sent a man who knows that end of the game to Tulsa this year to get things lined up. The crop didn't pan out as well as I had anticipated, so we didn't get to try the Oklahoma market, but we will another year."

"We have only two varieties of berries, the Dunlap, which is a mid-season crop, and the Aroma for a late crop. The Dunlap is fine for the home market, but will not do to ship, as it will not hold up. All the berries we ship are of the Aroma variety. Any person in the strawberry business must select the varieties he can handle on the various markets. Over a period of years we will average a little better than \$3 a crate for the berries on the home market, and \$5 for those we ship. It will cost about \$1 a crate to pick and get the berries on the market. If we get \$3 for them, you see we will have \$2 profit. That is for the home and



An Old Field of Strawberries as It Appeared in Early November This Year. Note the Packing Shed in the Background Where All Berries Are Inspected Before Going to Market

short-haul markets. Where we ship we have to pay freight and in some cases commission extra, so the profit on shipped berries will not be very much more than those sold at home. I have been making from \$100 to \$500 an acre clear of all expenses.

"Dry weather or too much rain affects the berry crop. Then frost gives us a pretty healthy dig sometimes. When conditions are right we will average 800 crates of berries to the acre, but last year I got only 500 crates from 8 acres. I certainly would have given a lot for water when I needed it this last season. It would have been the making of the crop." "How about irrigation?" Mr. Lee was asked. "Fine. Good idea," he replied. "I don't see why it wouldn't work where irrigation is practicable. In my particular case it wouldn't be. There are a lot of things to consider," Mr. Lee continued, "and marketing is one of the biggest items. Get your crop on the right market at the right time in No. 1 condition and you are all right. One thing here, we haven't been bothered with disease or insects."

Mr. Lee is of the opinion that strawberries will do well in most sections of Kansas. On his farm he has a sandy soil in part of his patches and black soil in others, and the berries seem to do equally well on both. Lee prefers the sandy patches, tho, as they work up nicer all thru. When he started in the berry business he put out only 3 acres and gave them a trial for three years. Since then he has been adding more acreage each year. He has had his hand in at other farm work. Before the berries won him over he had a poultry plant, but after all is said and done, he has records to show that the berries have made him far more money than any other crop. There is a secondary crop that nets quite a nice sum, and that is strawberry plants. Lee has thousands of them to sell every year.

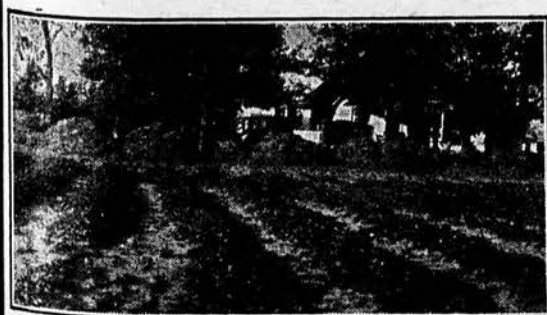
The strawberries are not the only money makers on the farm. Two and a half acres of blackberries produced 150 crates this year, which brought a good market price. Then the flock of 200 White Leghorns, having been selected and fed for production, don't hurt the bank account at all. Twelve cows help pay for hired help in the berry patches and provide fertilizer for the soil. A 140-ton silo filled with cane silage helps answer the question of feeding the cows economically.

### Why Condra Likes Poultry

WHEN P. L. Condra, Montgomery county, put \$500 into a new poultry house, more than one person joshed him about how many years he would have to haul eggs to town to pay for it. Mr. Condra just smiled. Then two months and 25 days later he smiled again as he showed those same folks that his hens had paid for their new home. In a few days less than three months his 600 pullets had produced eggs that sold on the local market for a little more than \$500.

"I took up with poultry because I thought they were doing a little better than anything else on the farm," said Mr. Condra. "I wanted to make sure, however, that I was right. What I did was to pen up 100 White Leghorns and 10 Plymouth Rocks to see whether I would be justified in building a good house so I could get into the business right. I kept these layers in the pen and scratch house from November until the following April. My records show that of the money for the eggs sold on the local market, one-third was for labor, one-third for feed and a third for profit."

The house was built in October, 1924, and by January 1 the Condra flock had been increased to 600. By March 25, the \$500 for egg money had been received. Of course, this didn't allow for feed or labor, but it did prove Mr. Condra's contention that a good poultry house will pay.



Along the Fence are Piles of Cane Pummies That Will Serve as a Mulch to Protect the Strawberry Plants Thru the Winter. This Will Be Put On in a Thin Layer by Hand and With the Aid of the Manure Spreader

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**L**OS ANGELES may be a fine health resort; its inhabitants vociferously claim that it is. They delight to tell of cases where men and women who were just about ready to pass into the sweet bye and bye came to Los Angeles and recovered their health so that they had neither the desire nor the necessity of passing away from this vain world. They will tell you that there are thousands of well authenticated cases where persons who were just about all in renewed their youth like the eagle, lost all their aches and pains and began to skip like lambskins on the green. I will not deny the virtues of this climate nor its health giving powers, but this I must say: I have seen more infirm, bent, crippled, nearly blind and generally decrepit people around the hotel in Los Angeles than I ever saw anywhere else in proportion to the size of the crowd except in a hospital. This fact does not necessarily detract anything from the claims made for this locality as a health resort. These people probably were just about on their last legs when they came here. Maybe in six months they will be skipping about filled with ozone and energy.

It used to be the fashion to deride the prune. It was supposed to be not only a cheap and inferior food, but also one with a deteriorating effect on the human intellect. Every cheap vaudeville performer, who was not capable of getting up an original joke took a crack at the prune. If an individual was a crank on general principles, or if he acquired some half-baked ideas he was described as one who was full of prunes. Why this impression so generally prevailed I never was able to understand. To say that you were fond of prunes was to confess to low and vulgar origin with a deprived or at any rate uncultivated taste. Now California is the home of the prune. No doubt prunes are produced in other states, but here the prune flourishes in its glory. Coming up from Los Angeles to San Francisco we passed for miles thru prune groves. The prune growers have an effective and powerful organization. The leaders of the Prune Growers' Association realized that there was need of propaganda to overcome the general prejudice against their product. They are putting this propaganda across.

They have brought science and medical profession to their aid. They have had the prune analyzed, and have proved that it is about the most nutritious and healthful food that can be taken into the human digestive tract. They got the domestic science teachers to invent new ways of cooking the prune; they made fancy dishes out of it. They not only proved that it was one of the most nutritious of the fruits, but also that as a brain developer it had few if any equals. No longer is it a disgrace, or a cause for ribald laughter, to say that a man is full of prunes, but on the contrary it marks him as a man of genius. Of course there are those who still deride the prune, but they are getting scarcer and their voices feeble. It is the purpose of the Prune Growers' Association to increase the prestige of the prune until the supposed intelligentsia will write essays to be read at meetings of the women's clubs on the nature and virtues of the prune, and the prune rampant will be blazoned on their family escutcheons.

It is remarkable what propaganda will do for or to a food or medicine. There are people who may remember a breakfast food called "Force." On walls and sides of buildings and every place where a poster could be stuck up there was a picture of a mythical being called "Sunny Jim" vaulting lightly over a high-board fence, and underneath the picture was the poetic legend:  
 "High o'er the fence leaps Sunny Jim.  
 "Force is the power that raises him."

The sale of the cereal was immense. There were millions of people who imbibed the impression that if they would only eat regularly this particular kind of breakfast food they would be able to jump fences like "Sunny Jim." Maybe this particular kind of breakfast food is still manufactured, but it is no longer in general use under that name. The right kind of advertising will sell anything. The prune growers have sense enough to know that, and so the lowly prune will come into its own. It will have its place on the tables of the high and mighty as well as on the table of the poor. It came near falling into disgrace again, however, by being used by the bootleggers in making illegal hooch, but there are other things that are cheaper and more effective which the bootlegger can use, so the prune is likely to escape that disgrace.

## Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

My daughter and I took a 30-mile ride thru San Francisco and surrounding places of interest. The big sightseeing bus was comfortable, and the young fellow who acted as ballahooer was above the average of his profession. He did not try to crack more than three or four inane jokes during the entire ride. San Francisco has intensely interesting history; that is where it holds the edge on Los Angeles. As the name indicates it was founded by the Spanish monks who established a mission here before the American colonists started making things uncomfortable for King George III. We visited the Mission Dolores, which was founded in 1776, five days before the Declaration of Independence was promulgated. The old church is in a very fair state of preservation.

I think there must have been considerable patching done on it. As was the custom in those days, there is a burying ground in connection with the church, and right here I got a surprise. Naturally one would suppose that you would find almost all Spanish names on the tombstones, but the fact is that all the inscriptions I read were sacred to the memory of Irishmen. Among the saints resting in this church are James P. Casey and James (Yankee) Sullivan. The two Jims were men of prominence before the Vigilantes took a hand in running San Francisco. The Vigilantes decided that it would be good for the morals of the community to hang the two Jims, who were granted absolution just before their demise and then passed on to their heavenly abode. The reign of the Vigilantes was the most unique chapter in Western history. It might seem that it was a mob, but that was not the case. As a matter of fact, the law had broken down entirely. There were courts, but the judges were the creatures of gangs of murderers and thieves. The supposed peace officers were leading criminals. The decent people who did not relish being robbed and murdered had to do something, and so they organized a government and established courts of their own. The men who were hanged were given prompt but just trials. They had the opportunity to show their innocence, if they were innocent. Probably there wasn't a single innocent man executed. Order was established and property became safe. Then the Vigilantes disbanded and regular courts were established. The Vigilantes saved California from anarchy.

There is one street in San Francisco that is 40 feet wider than Kansas avenue. That street 24 years ago saved half the city of San Francisco. First there was the earthquake which broke all electric light and water connections, and then came the fire which swept over half the city and destroyed property to the value of more than 400 million dollars. It came to this street and didn't quite jump over it. That saved a good share of San Francisco.

In the days of the gold rush, and afterward during the marvelous production of silver, a crowd of new millionaires was created in California. They were the aristocrats of the town, and built their palatial residences on what was known as "Nob Hill." When the earthquake of 1902 came along it cleaned up Nob Hill, and practically destroyed every house in the place. What the earthquake didn't destroy the fire that followed did. The residences were never rebuilt. Where Nob Hill was then is now a place of hotels and business houses, and most of the old millionaires have long been dead and forgotten.

This is my third visit to San Francisco. Both the other times I nearly froze to death, but this time the weather is ideal. So I like San Francisco a lot better this time than I supposed I would.

The people of San Francisco are said to be desperately jealous of Los Angeles because it has outgrown San Francisco in population. Los Angeles claims to have nearly 1 1/2 million people. It probably has a million or more, while San Francisco proper has perhaps, 700,000 but if you count in Oakland, which is really part of San Francisco,

or at any rate right up against it, and Berkeley which also joins San Francisco, the aggregate population is more than a million, not far from the total of Los Angeles.

I have spoken of the marvelous oil development in Long Beach, and here is a curious result of the boom. The city of Long Beach compelled the oil companies to pay royalties to the city. As a consequence Long Beach derives an income of more than a million dollars a year, more than enough to pay all the expenses of running the city government. That accounts in part for the rapid growth of Long Beach.

Returning for a moment to San Francisco, I presume that nearly all the people who may take the time to read this know that San Francisco has one of the finest natural harbors in the world completely land locked. It is big enough to hold all the navies of all the countries and a good share of the ships of commerce that sail the sea. The entrance, known all over the world as the "Golden Gate" is wide enough to admit several great ships abreast, and has a depth of near 150 feet—no trouble about the ships of the greatest draft coming in here. And yet more shipping is coming into the harbor of Los Angeles, thru a channel dredged thru the mud, than comes thru the Golden Gate. Somehow the Los Angeles crowd are better go-getters than the San Francisco crowd. I suppose that statement, if it were to come to the ears of the San Francisco crowd, would make them more or less sore, but it is the fact just the same. However, San Francisco has accomplished some rather remarkable things, too. For example it took a tract of more than a thousand acres of sand dunes, where no vegetation grew, and changed it to a fertile park in which every plant, tree, shrub and vine was planted by the hand of man. It has grown dense forests where there was complete desolation, beautiful shrubbery and fragrant flowers where not a single green thing existed and what is almost as wonderful as this transformation, it has made this great park appear as if nature had done the planting. San Francisco has a good many things to be proud of as well as Los Angeles. As we returned from our long drive, the Western sun was already beginning to gild the waters between the headlands with its wondrous sheen of gold. John C. Fremont noted that remarkable beauty as he with his weary followers reached the end of the trail and named it the Golden Gate. It was well named. If I had been there I probably would not have thought of that name till after John. It was rather a tough looking country when he struck it more than 80 years ago—now it is wondrously beautiful.

### Seeking Mars' Secrets

**W**ITH the red planet Mars in opposition to the sun and nearer to the earth than at any time since 1924, astronomers are hopeful with new apparatus, of obtaining some of its secrets, particularly as it is in a better position for observation than two years ago, when important facts about the planet were obtained. Mars now rises about sunset, crosses the meridian about midnight, and sets about sunrise. Its distance from the earth is about 42,600,000 miles, which a 40-inch telescope is near enough for a good deal to be learned.

To the public the interesting question about Mars is whether it is inhabited. This is a question that naturally appeals to the imagination. We have heard so much talk about Mars and Martians, books having even been written about the "march from Mars," and this fictitious character being so commonly invoked to comment on conditions on the earth, that to learn that no life exists on the friendly red planet would be an actual let-down. It would be almost as if the near-scientists and occasional astronomers of a highly fanciful turn of mind, such as the late Professor Flammarion and Professor Lowell, who have written a good deal about the probabilities of life on Mars, had played a hoax on earth-born men.

Nevertheless, the most trustworthy astronomers have never believed that any high order of life exists on that planet or any other except the earth, and their opinion was strengthened by reports two years ago from Mt. Wilson observatory, Lowell observatory and elsewhere, that Mars was last in opposition, concerning atmospheric conditions. For one thing it seemed that while temperatures on the surface of Mars a midday might be about 32 degrees Fahrenheit, the range of temperatures between day and night

ould discourage any sort of life with which we familiar, the difference between day and night temperatures often being as great as 200 degrees. Astronomers concluded that even lichens and moss could have a hard time surviving on Mars, while anything resembling human life would be impossible.

There are even astronomers, however, who think improbable that life as we know it exists anywhere in the universe outside of the earth. A professor of the Harvard observatory some years ago calculated by higher mathematics that the chances were practically negligible that precisely the same range of temperatures and composition of atmosphere indispensable for human life would be found to exist anywhere else in space. This probability is an extreme view, since the combination of conditions exist on the earth. Yet on the doctrine of probabilities or chances it appears that it will not occur on one chance in millions. There are not billions but billions of stars, however, and how many planets any one of them may have cannot be known. On the other hand, to have planets resembling those of our sun a star must comply with similar conditions to those of the sun.

It is not impossible that the earth is the only planet that possesses life, or human life, or a higher order of spiritual life and intelligence in the known universe. The old Hebrew and other early prophets who seem to have regarded the earth as the only occupied spot in the universe may have made a good guess, so far as modern astronomy knows.

### Regulation of Dress

WHILE Mussolini is at last reported to have abandoned his campaign to regulate women's dress in Italy, Kansas and Nebraska have been taken into the news with reports of attempts by school boards to rush in where dictators fear to tread. In two instances in this state school boards undertook to tell parents for morality's sake that their children should wear, tho they have no obligation to back down from this presumptuous dictation.

At Grand Island in Nebraska the strangest situation of all developed, where a pupil was disciplined not for refusing to wear enough clothing, but for insisting on wearing more. The school committee required bloomers in gymnasium, but a young woman dissented. Whether her revolt was spontaneous or she was in fact the victim of parental morbid modesty may be a question, in either case she may be an object more of sympathy than censure. Her father, a clergyman, anyhow, objected to bloomers on the ground that they are taboo in the religious cult of which he is a member. This raised the dispute to one of constitutional interpretation, and the Attorney General

of Nebraska has sustained the pupil, declaring that school boards cannot compel persons to wear clothing that is contrary to religious beliefs.

Interference by school boards with the matter of dress, except where the law permits of school uniforms, for which there is some sentiment on the ground of democracy or equality in the schools, has not been very successful, whether it is a question of religion, morality, law or the constitution. But as dress is a matter of taste rather than of morality or anything else, futile efforts to regulate it can disturb nobody but ambitious school boards.

### What the Law Says

Will you please publish the latest law in regard to townships providing for the killing of prairie dogs? Some few years ago I received a pamphlet stating that townships were no longer required to kill prairie dogs



without first holding an election and a majority voted in favor of it. But I have lost the pamphlet, and some folks are contending that it is not the law. T. T.

Section 1201 of Chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

The township auditing board of any township in this state, at any regular or special meeting, is hereby authorized to purchase material and to employ one or more suitable persons to destroy prairie dogs and gophers within the limits of such township, any material so

purchased and compensation for such services to be paid out of the general fund of such township; but no township shall expend for such purpose more than \$100 in any one year, nor shall such compensation to any one person exceed \$1.50 for every day of actual work performed: Provided, that no such employment shall be made until a petition signed by a majority of the legal electors of such township shall be presented to such board asking that such action be taken. Provided further, that in any township a larger sum than \$100 may be expended in one year if a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the electors of such township be presented to the township auditing board of such township making such request.

The following section provides that in addition to the duties now prescribed by law for township trustees, in counties infested by prairie dogs, they shall do and perform the following services: That the township trustees of the several townships in this state infested by prairie dogs shall enter upon the lands so infested in their respective townships at least three times every year and make diligent efforts to exterminate all prairie dogs thereon. For the purpose of enabling them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the trustees are authorized and empowered to employ all such assistance and to purchase the poison recommended and furnished by the state agricultural experiment station, or such appliances and materials as they may deem necessary to exterminate such dogs.

Section 1203 further provides: That the trustees of the several townships infested by prairie dogs shall appear before the board of county commissioners of their respective counties at their annual meeting in August of each year, when they convene to make the annual tax levy, and make a report of the probable expense to exterminate the prairie dogs in their respective townships. And the commissioners of the respective counties, after receiving said reports, shall cause to be levied on real estate assessed for taxation in every township thus infested by prairie dogs the approximate amount estimated by the several trustees as herein provided.

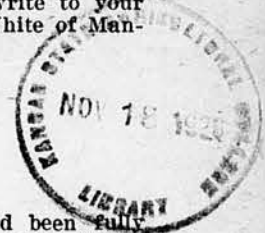
Section 1204 provides that the trustees and assistants shall receive as compensation for their services a reasonable sum for the time actually and necessarily employed.

It will be seen from this that there is considerable confusion in the law. The first section quoted was enacted by the Legislature of 1901; the second section was enacted in 1909, and therefore by implication would seem to supplant the first section quoted. Section 1203 was enacted in 1909, and Section 1204 was enacted in 1919. The law, therefore, as it now stands, leaves it up to the county commissioners to provide for the extermination of prairie dogs, and the first section quoted becomes, therefore, practically a dead-letter, altho it has never been repealed.

### Entitled to Compensation?

I am an ex-service man. I served two years in the army, 18 months of the time in Europe. Was wounded and gassed. I have a family of six children. My crop is a failure, and I am not able to work out at hard labor. Am I entitled to a pension? E. S.

From your statement of the facts you certainly are entitled to adjusted compensation. Take this matter up with C. E. Mulhearn, Assistant Director of Claims and Insurance Service, 2726 Arlington Building, Washington, D. C. Also write to your member of Congress, Hon. Hays B. White of Mankato.



## What the Election Means

WHETHER President Coolidge is as strong with the people as he has been is questioned. Little has happened in the election to indicate he is not. President Coolidge has not lost Congress by a complete reversal, as not infrequently happens in a mid-term election. There has been no "rebuik," no political mover. It was in the prosperous East and not the relatively unprosperous West that the President's party met most of its reverses, and the East the liquor question had more to do with the result than anything else.

There are also indications that the country has forgotten the ideals and peace-time policies of Roosevelt, nor the Square Deal for which he so ably stood. That is and must be the typical American yardstick by which the people sooner or later measure every law and every American policy whether foreign or domestic.

Among other things, the recent election shows that the liquor question is coming to the front and more. Possibly two years hence the densely populated but small minority of wet states again have to be shown that the American people have adopted prohibition as the permanent and only solution of the drink evil and mean to stick to it for the best of reasons. All over the land, what formerly was spent for liquor now goes into better homes, better living, better health for young and old; and better schooling, better homes and better mental faculties for children. The statistician, declares that prohibition has increased earning power have given America buying power "that has become the marvel of the world." Then there is the acknowledged increased efficiency of workers due to prohibition. A French engineer tells his countrymen that an American workman produces in 1 hour as much as a Frenchman does in 4 or 5. This is only partly due to our greater use of machinery.

Who believes that the political party which takes the liquor side in 1928 will be hopelessly divided in the November election the liquor question is the paramount factor in Massachusetts, Maryland and New York, and it beat Senator Williams in Missouri.

In those states the Democratic candidates were opposing wet, and the Republican candidates, in some instances, would have done better had they stood out squarely for the traditional policy of

their party on the liquor question and have faced the music "bone dry," instead of taking the ground that liquor was not an issue.

In Massachusetts the Republican organization sidestepped the liquor question, as did Senator Butler. Against the advice of his party, Governor Fuller took a decided dry stand. His Democratic opponent was strongly wet. Governor Fuller led all candidates and won with more than 185,000 plurality. Senator Butler was defeated.

In New York Senator Wadsworth should have come out squarely on the dry side, altho in a state as wet as New York it is a question whether he would have gained or lost by it. And yet the wets' referendum won by a margin of less than 10 per cent. Senator Wadsworth declared himself for law enforcement, but was known to be opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment. An out-and-out wet beat him.

In the Republican state of Ohio, Senator Willis, dry Republican, was re-elected by 90,000 over a wet Democrat. Governor Donahey, a dry Democrat, was re-elected at the same time that a Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, a wet, was defeated by Bloom, dry Democrat. Congressman Davey, dry Democrat, was elected in a Republican district over a wet Republican. Congressman Roy Fitzgerald won against a wet opponent in the Democratic district of Dayton, and Congressman W. T. Fitzgerald was elected in another normally Democratic district, defeating an opponent formerly a wet but who declared himself dry in this campaign.

Wherever the liquor question is raised in an election the candidate who attempts to straddle it goes down to defeat. It is not an issue which may be juggled with.

The Senate remains unchanged on the liquor issue, as the result of the election. It is as overwhelmingly dry as ever. In the equally dry House a gain of two dries is reported. Delaware, Ohio, California, Colorado and Montana showed substantial majorities for the Volstead Act. The country at heart is dry to stay dry.

In the 70th Congress the President will have a working majority of 20 or more in the House. His party still controls the Senate, but not by sufficient margin to prevent partisan interference.

After the tax cutting of last winter, the President declared no further reductions in federal taxes would be considered until the revenue-raising

powers of the new tax law had been tested. Now that there is a surplus of 1/4 billion dollars above expectations, and probably more to come, the President promptly announces a further step in his economy program—another and an early reduction in taxes to apply next year.

There is promise of obstructive tactics by the opposition, which had planned to forestall the President in this move, but legislative horseplay doesn't make good political medicine these times.

The President is not as strong in the Agricultural West as he might be. Still there is no great ill-feeling against him. The West has always been with him in his crusade for economy. Many farmers think the President has not done for the farming industry what he might well do and what so urgently needs doing and will have to be done. But the November elections in the Middle West or Southwest can hardly be construed as a protest against the Administration. The defeats in Missouri and Oklahoma were due to local causes; in Missouri, to the liquor question; in Oklahoma, to factional differences among Republicans.

And yet the plain fact is that the salvation of the Coolidge administration and its best hope depend absolutely on the Agricultural West; on the working out of a "farm relief" program which shall be acceptable to this large group of producing states.

The condition of the farmers is not improving. For the last three months all reports of the United States Department of Agriculture have shown the buying power of the farmer's dollar to be less than a year ago, and have shown farm prices on the decline.

The farm problem exists. It is tremendously real. And it is a national problem; for American prosperity cannot be maintained without a well-to-do farming industry. Something has been done toward relieving it, but the situation of the industry is more acute than ever.

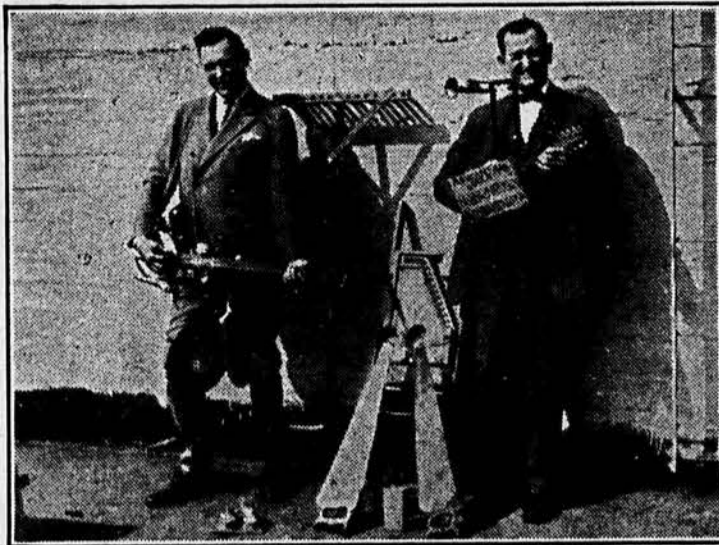
This is the problem of the Coolidge Administration. If the Administration can meet the emergency the country will rise and call it blessed. But this will be the test.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



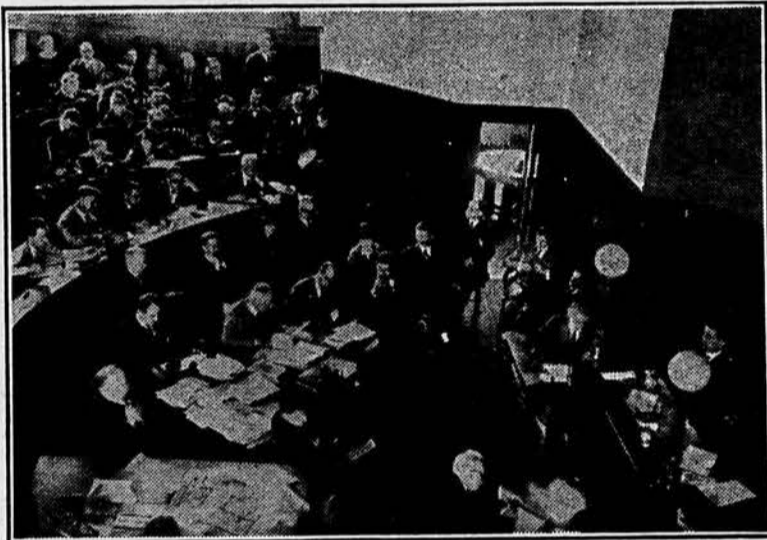
Queen Victoria of Spain, Photographed at Kensington Palace, When She Arrived in London Recently to Pay a Private Visit to Her Mother, Princess Beatrice



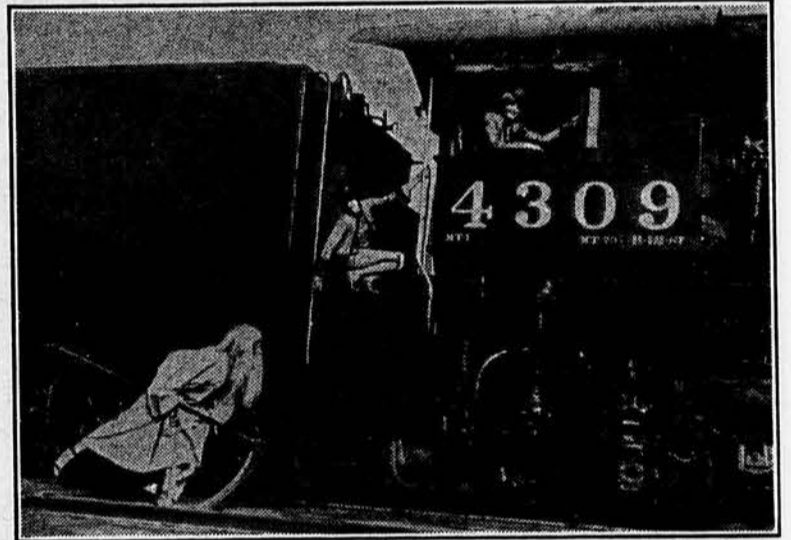
Abner and Cicero Weaver, Los Angeles, Make up the Unique "Arkansas Jazz Band." The 20 Instruments They Play Never Have Been Seen in an Orchestra or Band Before as They Are of Their Invention. The Device That Cicero Weaver, Left, Operates Consists of 16 Separate Instruments



Meet Mrs. Helen Lieurance, Who Was Adjudged Champion Housekeeper, Winning from More Than 100 Entrants in a Contest Held at the Annual Los Angeles Food Show



A Court Room Scene at the Opening of the Hall-Mills Trial, Somerville, N. J., Showing the Principal Characters Involved in the Dramatic Incident. On the Right is Judge Cleary, While on the Left Are Mrs. Carpenter, Commander Carpenter, Mrs. Hall, Willie Stevens and Henry Stevens



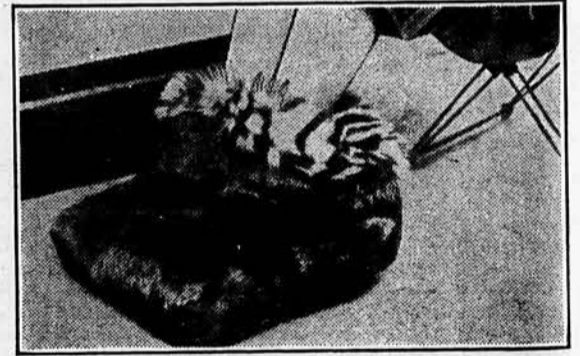
Father Time Officiated When the Southern Pacific Placed a New Giant Engine in Service Which Will Cut 5 Hours from Usual Time, Making the Run from Chicago to Los Angeles in 63 Hours, a New Record for the Golden State Limited. Photo Shows Father Time Hurrying to Keep up with Railroad Time



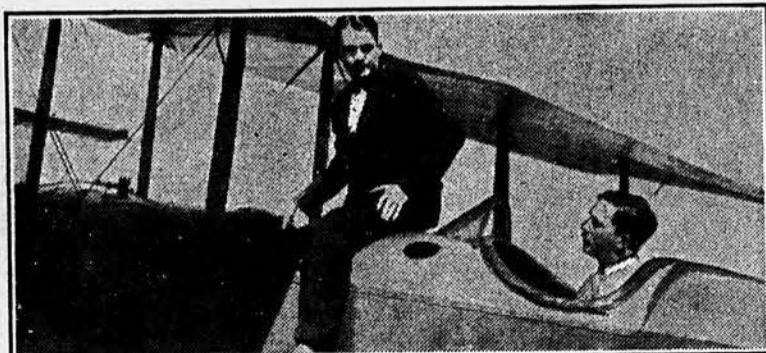
The Duchess of York, Daughter-in-Law of Great Britain's Rulers, with the Teddy Bear That Was Given to Her for Her Baby Daughter, Princess Elizabeth, During Charter Day Celebration Recently Held at Ilford, England



Miss Enid Taylor, One of the Most Famous Actresses on English Stage, Still Has Her Long Tresses Which She Refuses to Sacrifice to the Demands of Fashion



At an Automobile Show, Olympia, England, These Comfortable Foot-Muffs Were Displayed. They Are to be Worn by Milady When Taking an Auto Ride During the Winter in an Open Car, This Insuring Comfort and Enjoyment



Roy Williams, Deaf for Years, Recently Accompanied Ed Bond on an Airplane Flight at Houston, Texas. Bond Indulged in a Few Loops and Tailspins and When the Pair Alighted, Williams Was Astounded to Find He Could Hear an Ordinary Conversation Without Difficulty. Photo Shows Williams Entering Forward Cock-pit



The Prince of Wales is Shown "at Attention" When He Visited the French Military Academy, Saint-Cyr, and Reviewed the Cadets. He Was Greeted by General Colin, Commandant of the Academy, Shown to the Right of the Prince. Immediately Behind the Prince is General Gouraud

# What About the Hog Trend?

By Gilbert Gusler

IN THE last year and a half, the hog has been living up to his reputation as a rent-payer and mortgage-lifter. He has transmuted cheap grain into high-priced pork and produced more dollar come than in any period since 1919 and 1920. How long will good prices last? Should an extra brood sow, or an extra dozen in the case of a large producer, be bred for spring farrow? Or, should the breeding herd be reduced and corn allowed to accumulate in the crib? Should the pigs raised this fall be pushed for market as rapidly as possible or held back a little? Will farmers reproduce again to the extent that they did in 1923 and 1924?

Naturally, it is easier to raise such questions than to settle them. It can be said at the start, however, that the records of the last few years offer no suggestion that breeding herds should be increased, if growers wish to receive, in the aggregate, the largest possible income from hog production. Of what use to farmers is an increase in the number of hogs raised, fattened and marketed if there is not an increase in the number of dollars shown by the "account sales?" It is unnecessary to increase the supply of hams, bacon, chops, sausage or lard for humanitarian reasons.

The United States Department of Agriculture publishes for every month the number of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection, their average live weight and the average price paid by packers. The inspected slaughter includes about 90 per cent of all the hogs dressed in packing houses and abattoirs, so the department's records afford a reliable barometer of the money paid to farmers for hogs. At this writing, the record is complete only for the first nine months of the year which started in November, 1925. The following table shows the federal inspected slaughter in those nine months and the total cost to packers, together with comparisons covering the corresponding period in the three preceding hog years:

	Inspected Slaughter	Paid by Packers
1923	40,509,000	\$720,000,000
1924	43,446,000	691,000,000
1925	37,735,000	901,000,000
1926	32,382,000	947,000,000

While total income has gone up as the number of hogs slaughtered has gone down, suggesting that there is no justification for expanding production on the part of farmers in the mass, such considerations are not the controlling motive with the individual producer. The high price that has prevailed for hogs in the last year, and, particularly, the favorable feeding ratio between hogs and corn, will lead again into some degree of overproduction. At least, such conditions in the past have always brought such a result, and human nature has not changed much in the last year or two.

## Changes are Six Months Late

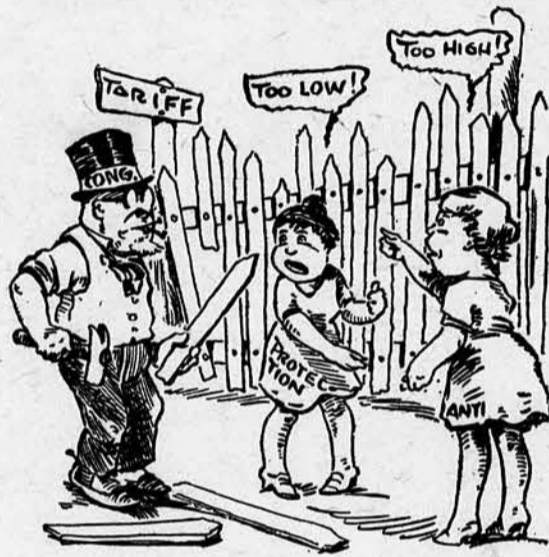
In discussing hog market probabilities a year ago, we suggested that it was logical to expect an increase in the pig crop raised in the spring of 1926 and further increases in the 1926 fall pig crop and the 1927 spring pig crop; that 1926 spring pigs which would be sold in the fall and winter of 1926-1927 probably would move at lower prices than in the last winter, but high enough to be attractive to growers; and that before 1927 was over unfavorable prices could be expected again. The changes are developing about six months later than that forecast indicated. Instead of an increase of 15 to 20 per cent in the number of hogs bred for farrow in the spring of 1926, which was expected because of the way farmers had responded to a similar corn-hog ratio in the past, the pig crop actually raised was estimated to be 1.2 per cent smaller than in 1925. Apparently, the long period of low prices for hogs in 1923 and 1924 made farmers wary about starting in when the market became favorable again. At the same time, the tendency to increase production was decidedly evident in the report made last July on the number of sows bred or to be bred for fall farrow. For the country as a whole, an increase of 39 per cent over the number that farrowed in the fall of 1925 was reported. In the Corn Belt states, the increase was 36.4 per cent.

Besides the failure to increase the pig crop of last spring, hog cholera has depleted the hog population enough to affect prospective fall and winter market receipts appreciably, so that prices will be much better than expected a year ago. However, the report on breedings for fall litters shows that the machinery has responded, that expansion rather than curtailment of hog production is now the order of the day, and that market receipts when the 1926 fall pig crop is sold next spring and summer will be larger than they were in the corresponding period this year. Here, too,

of course, the loss of fall pigs from cholera will cut down the increase considerably.

Last winter, in the four months November to February, inclusive, hog prices at Chicago averaged \$11.65. As previously pointed out, receipts this winter probably will be smaller than last year, because of the slight reduction in the pig crop raised last spring and the recent losses from cholera. In addition, holding back sows to raise spring litters will reduce winter receipts still further. Owing to the smaller corn crop, the chances are that hogs will not be fed to such heavy weights as last year, another sign pointing to some decline in the commercial supply of pork.

On the basis of supply alone, it would be logical to expect higher prices this winter than last winter, but demand also is likely to decline. Domestic consumption should be fully maintained, but the volume of exports has been small thruout 1926, and foreign pork production and trade conditions suggest that the export movement in the



four winter packing months will be less than a year ago, when 173 million pounds of hog meats and 251 million pounds of lard were sent abroad. In addition, storing demand probably will be smaller than last year, when 117 million pounds of hog meats and 39 million pounds of lard accumulated in storage in the four winter months.

The comparative extent of these changes in supply and demand cannot be fathomed with enough certainty to justify confident assertions as to the probable shift in the winter price level. The distribution of supplies will have something to do with it, but, as this writer balances the factors, the scale beam tips in favor of slightly lower prices than last year.

Reduced storing demand is the principal basis for this conclusion. Packers are fully aware of the symptoms of increasing production thru the next year or two, and of the probability that market receipts next summer will be larger than they were this year. Obviously, they will not care to accumulate the product of high-priced hogs in the winter, carry it until late in the summer of 1927 and then find that receipts at that time are about

all that consumers require, giving the holders of storage products no market except at sacrifice prices. Besides such considerations, a rather heavy stock of lard was carried over on November 1. The huge cotton crop means a burdensome supply of lard substitutes available at low prices, which will tend to undermine the market for lard.

With prospects of somewhat smaller winter receipts but larger summer receipts than a year previous, prices may show quite a difference in trend thru the year. In the last 12 months, prices at Chicago reached the winter low point in December, with a monthly average of \$10.95, advanced to \$14.05 in June, dropped to \$11.55 in August and finished the hog year on a rally which placed the October average at approximately \$12.50. In the coming year, instead of the usual spring and summer rise, we might find that summer prices would be no higher, if as high as the average for the winter preceding. Such behavior has occurred in the past at times when the hog price cycle had passed the peak and values were on the way down under the pressure of increasing production and larger market receipts. How supplies will be distributed always is highly uncertain, but the situation suggests the advisability of pushing fall pigs along rapidly, as well as getting the 1927 spring pig crop to market as soon as possible next fall.

So much for the next 12 months. Market supplies in the 1927-1928 winter packing season are likely to show a very substantial increase over the coming winter. Prices are likely to be on a rather unprofitable level thru 1928, demonstrating that the overproduction stage has been reached. Then, finally will come curtailment of production, which will bring favorable prices once more as the smaller number of hogs raised is reflected in a reduction of the number marketed.

## A Good Year Ahead?

A possible complication may develop thru reduced industrial activity which would cause a shrinkage in employment and payrolls, and smaller purchasing power in the hands of domestic consumers. Nothing severe is on the horizon at the present time, but it is doubtful if 1927 will be as big a year industrially as 1925 or 1926. It is to be hoped that 1928, when hog supplies are likely to be excessive, will be a good year in business in order to provide large consumptive capacity.

The ratio between prices of hogs and of corn is the principal yardstick by which profits in hog production are measured, and the chief factor in causing shifts in production. The accompanying chart shows the corn-hog ratio, based on farm prices, thru the last major cycle and thru the present cycle as far as August, 1926. No one need doubt that, as hog production expands, the changed balance between hogs and corn will lift prices of the latter and force down prices of the former, until 100 pounds of live hogs will pay for only 7 or 8 bushels of corn instead of 15 to 18 bushels as thus far in 1926. The only question is how soon this shift will come about. Once it gets down there, the next question will be how long it will drag bottom before starting up again.

It is obvious that the farmer who wishes to play his cards shrewdly will not begin to expand production after hogs have been on a high level and the corn-hog ratio has been above the average line for over a year, as in the present instance. Instead, he will start expanding after prices have been low, brood sows have been cheap, and the corn-hog ratio has been under the average for a year or more, as was the case two years ago.

## Cost of Poor Roads

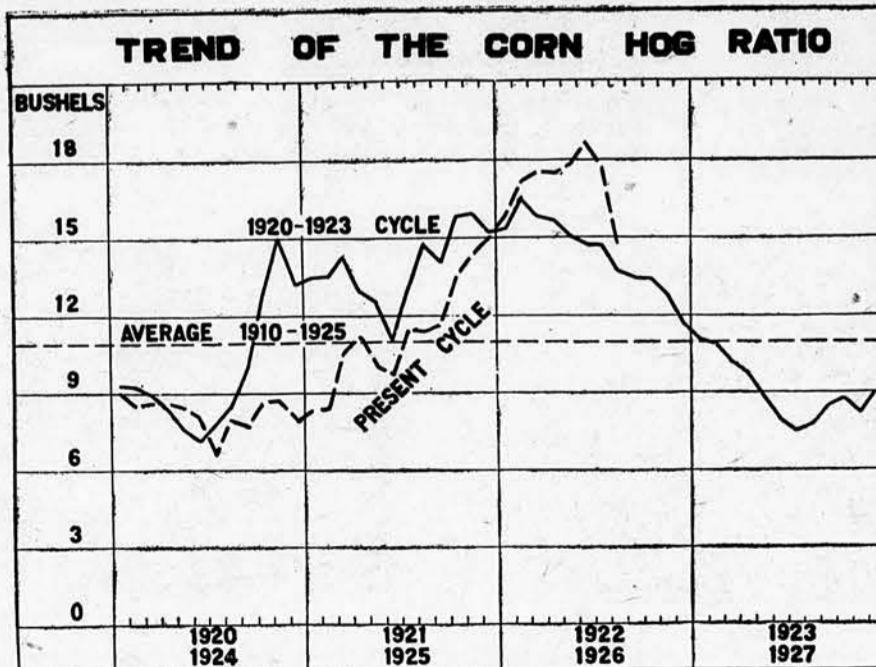
KANSAS lags in state highway building at constant cost to traffic and business, but it is not the only state to halt a necessary road program.

In a statement from Washington the American Road Builders' Association reports that traffic congestion in the country as a whole "is costing the United States about 10 1/2 million dollars a day. The total loss in time, accidents and property damage is estimated at \$3,832,500,000 for the year, exclusive of the loss in insurance as the result of 20,000 fatalities."

A loss of nearly 4 billion dollars a year is felt even in a rich country in which everything is calculated in billions. "The enormous loss," the statement says, "is the result of inadequate facilities in and near the thickly settled communities."

Bad roads, however, involve losses every day in all sections, rural as well as urban. They put off business to a more favorable time in road conditions, which may never come.

Lack of appreciation of the good roads question as affecting every interest a great part of the year is due to failure to realize fundamental changes that have occurred in modern life. Opponents of a sound state highway system, for instance, have not taken into their consciousness many new facts that are nevertheless visible all around them. They are living in an age that is past and looking at this subject from the point of view and in the "local color" of the past.



This Chart Shows the Number of Bushels of Corn That Would Equal 100 Pounds of Live Hogs in Value, Using Average Farm Prices, Evidently the Ratio is Past the Peak for the Present Cycle, and, Within the Next 12 Months, is Likely to Drop Below the Average, and Thus to Unprofitable Levels for Most Farmers

# The Corn Borer Moves Westward

**T**HE European corn borer is moving steadily westward toward Kansas. It is now within 50 miles of Lake Michigan, at a point not far from Grand Rapids. Even worse than this, it is on the headwaters of the Ohio River in Pennsylvania, and will no doubt be carried down that stream in the next year or two, on corn stalks, and thus spread the infestation thru the southern parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

So far as entomologists can see, there is no hope that this pest can be kept out of the main Corn Belt. They do hope, by establishing a quarantine belt 50 miles deep, to delay its progress somewhat. This will be expensive; Congress will be asked to provide 2½ million dollars and the states ½ million this winter to get the work started.

L. E. Call, dean of agriculture; George A. Dean, professor of entomology; and other men at the Kansas State Agricultural College are keeping in touch with the westward progress of this pest. Professor Dean has spent considerable time in field studies, especially some time ago, when he was on a leave of absence from the college and directly connected with the United States Department of Agriculture on this work.

Nothing much can be done by Kansas folks about the corn borer until it arrives in this state—

except to give three rousing cheers for the forces which are trying to delay its progress—and probably not much then! Most of the men who have made a real study of the insect are inclined to the belief that in the infested regions the government will presently require farmers who grow corn to put it in the silo or else burn every scrap of stalks above the surface before December 1. It is presumed that such a system would require quite extensive police control. Obviously it will increase the cost of growing corn tremendously. No doubt the much-discussed corn surplus, about which the people in Iowa have been so much concerned in the last year, will presently disappear, never to return. It is quite evident that if the corn borer should take several years in getting to Kansas the producers here might gain a little something from it in the meantime, for corn will sell on higher levels, which obviously would supply a larger profit to producers who were free from the pest.

But when it arrives!

It is going to give Kansas corn growers plenty to think about—and we don't mean maybe!

Field tests, more or less inconclusive as yet, indicate that it may not attack the grain sorghums. If this should continue to be the case,

after the pest gets here, it would help some. But the borer gets new ideas from time to time. For example, in the last year it has been found in the tops of sugar beets grown in the badly infested districts of Canada, much to the wrath and alarm of the growers. If it can change its ideas about one crop it might change with others. Or we may discover that there are certain varieties which it will attack, while "laying off" of some. It does attack sorghum—from which molasses is made.

Many effects on American agriculture doubtless will be produced. Certainly this pest could greatly reduce the production of hogs, and perhaps cause farmers to shift largely to the bacon type. Then if the acreage of corn were reduced greatly, and we find after the borer arrives in Kansas that it will cause little damage to the sorghums, there likely would be a tremendous increase here in the acreage of these crops. Of course, if we wish to be optimistic, we might believe that much better control methods will be worked out, even if the entomologists are frankly pessimistic about it. Certainly it has been found that the time of planting of corn has a considerable influence on the average number of borers to the stalk. It seems likely that there will be a decided increase in the proportion of the corn crop which is put in silos,



1. European Corn Borers on an Ear of Sweet Corn; 2, 10 Borers in 6 Inches of Stalk, From a Field Near Ontario, Canada; 3. Borers in Surface Debris on a Field Near Toledo, Ohio After It Had Been Disked and Sown to Oats; 4, a Ruined Field of Corn Near Ontario, Canada; 5, a Field of Corn Near Tilbury, Canada, Showing Total Damage (Infestation, Stalks 100 Per Cent; Average Number of Borers to the Stalk, 39)—F. B. Nichols of the Staff of the Kansas Farmer, Visited This Field a Few Weeks Ago; 6, a Corn Harvester With a Low Cutting Attachment—Note Height of Stubble; 7, Surface Debris on a Corn Field Near Bono, Canada, After it Had Been Disked and Sown to Oats—Most of These Stalks Contain Borers; 8, an Inspector Stopping a Motor Car at a Quarantine Line; 9, an Oil Burning Outfit Used in the Destruction of Surface Debris—These Machines Are Used in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan; 10, a Stubble Pulverizer, Used in Tearing Stalks Apart, Working Over Ice and Snow; 11, Burning Over a Heavily Infested Corn Field With High Stubble; 12, a Highway Quarantine Station for Corn Borer Control in Ohio



### Congress and Coolidge

Politicians who have analyzed the mid-term Congressional election returns perceive that President Coolidge has not lost Congress, nor even the Senate completely. The House will still be Republican in the 70th Congress by a good working majority of 20 or more, insuring the re-election of the Speaker and organization. In the Senate President Coolidge has not had strong control at any time. Even the smashing majorities he received in 1924 did not do that for him. And in the next Congress the Senate will be close. The Democrats do not control it, but the group of doubtfuls will exercise a greater influence than in the 69th Congress, in which they have been a power to be reckoned with.

It is already intimated from Washington that more consideration will be paid to the irregulars by the regulars, and the Administration can get along with the next Senate probably by a considerate policy toward them. It was prompt to take away from the opposition party what credit it may have intended to seize for itself, as to the Coolidge economy program, by the President's announcement that he would favor early tax reductions.

The actual public questions before Congress, however, contain few party issues at this time. Economy and tax reduction cannot be made a party issue by Democrats, after the Coolidge record in this matter. Prohibition enforcement and the Volstead act are not party issues. The World Court and agriculture's claim to special consideration are not party issues.

On all the major questions in which the Administration is specially interested, the President may fairly ask co-operation from Congress for the next two years, and the country will hope for co-operation for the best interest of the people. In the absence of important real issues dividing parties it will be quick to discern mere manoeuvring "to beat Coolidge" or to put the Administration "in a hole" or to thwart any constructive legislative work, for partisan purposes, and it will not go well for leadership that resorts to such tactics.

At the meeting of Congress next month the President's annual message is due, and he will propose the program that the Administration favors. The country will wait for that to get the Administration's interpretation of the election and its statement of policies for the next two years. It certainly will not be a partisan program. The Administration will be on trial, but still more will Congress be, which has the full responsibility for legislation—and with party strength so nearly equal it is especially called on to show a spirit of co-operation for the accomplishment of results to its credit.

### From Station KSAC

Until July 29, 1927, five radio programs a day will be broadcast from station KSAC. Since the first of September these programs have been broadcast daily. The agricultural college station uses a 341 meter wave length.

From 12 to 50 persons participate in the "sending" of these daily performances. The programs are the earnest effort of the faculty and students of the institution. Numerous letters from those who regularly "listen in" show that the programs are enjoyed both by Kansas people and folks in other states.

Friends of the agricultural institution expect the educational programs to receive the most attention. With that purpose in view, four evenings a week are devoted to courses of study. Monday is agricultural night; Tuesday, subjects related to agriculture; Wednesday, engineering subjects, and Friday general science. On Thursday evenings music, debates, dramatics, sports and contest events are broadcast.

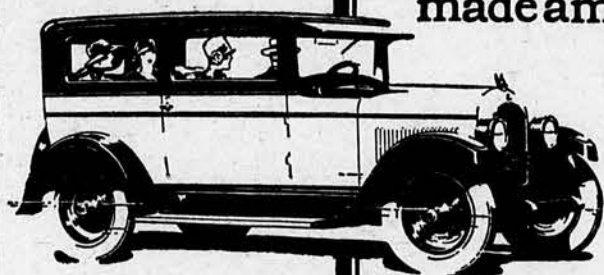
At 9 o'clock every school morning is "sent out" a program planned for boys and girls of school age. The program beginning at 9:55 in the morning is most commonly known as the "Housewives' Half Hour." The noon-day program of entertainment and timely talks lasts from 12:35 to 1:05. At 4:30 in the afternoon a half-hour program of special interest to boy and girl and women club leaders is broadcast. From 6:30 to 7:30 every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, the college of the air program is broadcast.

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You will be rushed to a decision by the startling character of the contrast. The mere appearance and dimensions of the Chrysler "50" alone will startle you by comparison—its family seating proportions, its size, and its marked beauty of design, finish and fittings.

But the vital thing is the contrast in performance—the power and speed of 50 miles and more per hour; the acceleration of the Chrysler "50"—5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds; and above all, the ease with which it travels.

Never, it seems to us, was it so easy for the buyer to make sure that his money is buying the utmost as in contrast between the "50" and all others.

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CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONT.

**FINEST of FOURS**  
**\$750**  
F.O.B. DETROIT  
FOR COUPE

The Chrysler plan of Quality Standardization differs from, and is superior to, ordinary manufacturing practice and methods, because it demands fixed and inflexible quality standards which enforce the same scrupulously close limits—the same rigid rule of engineering exactness—the same absolute accuracy and precision of alignment and assembly—in the measurement, the machining and the manufacturing of every part, practice and process in four lines of Chrysler cars—"50", "60", "70", and Imperial "80"—so that each individual car shall be the Supreme Value in its own class.

Coupe	• • •	\$750
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For the man who believes his own ears

WHEN the day's work is done, tune in with an A-C DAYTON. Get the news of the world. Make Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Pittsburgh tell you what is happening in grain, in hogs, in cotton, in beef. Check the prices of your local buyers with the quotations from the centers of trade that really control prices.

You can keep abreast of the times—daily—with a doubly dependable A-C DAYTON. Under the touch of your fingers come the clear announcements of the world's markets, the speeches that discuss the issues of the day, music by the greatest international artists, sermons by famous divines, weather reports, bulletins and news of every important world event.

Let the A-C DAYTON, with its Second Stage Tuning (the outstanding development of modern radio), push back the boundaries of your farm until you are neighbor with every important, interesting and entertaining place in America.

Note: For six years the dependable A-C DAYTON has been the radio "for the man who believes his own ears." That is the true test, and the only one. We have arranged, through exclusive dealers, for you to make that test of what your own ears tell you. Let us send full information and name of nearest dealer. Mail coupon direct to Dept. KF-4

The A-C Electrical Mfg. Co., Dayton, O.

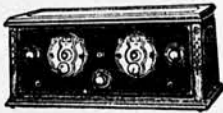
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## A-C DAYTON RADIO

Below is illustrated the TYPE XL-25 STANDARD—with 2 Stages of Tuning, improved 5 tube circuit, 2-Dial Control and many refinements including Air-Spaced Coils. Price \$79. (All Western and Canadian prices slightly more)

Six Models (5 and 6 Tube)

Priced from \$56 to \$255



# Kafir Made a Good Showing

## Fodder Cured Well and Will Go a Long Way Toward Making Up for the Corn Deficiency

BY HARLEY HATCH

ANOTHER good week has just gone; it was clear, sunny and a little cool but no moisture fell and farm work moved right along. The kafir is in the shock on most farms; it is a good crop, both of grain and fodder. The fodder will go a long way toward making up for the deficiency of corn fodder as it has been ideal weather to cure it out. Frost fell on it before cutting just hard enough to put it in condition for the shock; there will be no molding or blackening of the feed this fall. On this farm the temporary fencing to allow the cattle to have the run of most of the place has been done and one lot of cattle is out in an 11-acre field of volunteer oats which are knee high; they certainly stretched their hides the first day they were in the field. Manure hauling is moving right along with two spreaders going and that job will be cornered if we are given another week of good weather. Then will come corn husking, some 65 acres of which 50 acres will make good 20 bushels and the other 15 acres at least 5 bushels less.

### 85 Cents for Corn

We got the old corn all hauled this week. It went to a cattle feeder who lives 8 miles away and who paid 85 cents a bushel for it, delivered in his crib. He told us that he stood ready to pay that amount for as much more as might be delivered by anyone, the corn to be of equal quality. This is not a bad price for corn, 85 cents a bushel. With our cheap land even a 20-bushel yield will return some profit at that price. The cribs are now ready for the new crop which is of fair quality but which will not compare with that we raised last year. By the way, I have received a good many letters in the last 10 days asking whether we are going to have any of that Coal Creek corn for sale which will make good seed. We are going to pick our seed out of this corn but I do not care to sell any outside as it will take much more work picking it out than we can afford to give the job. The corn was virtually mature when the September rains began; then in six weeks some 30 inches of rain fell and the stalks in our fields look as if they had stood for more than a year. Under those conditions we do not feel safe in selling this corn for seed.

### Wheat Sown a Month Late

Considerable wheat has been sown in Coffey county during the last week, altho it is a full month later than the average date for sowing. Much of this has been sown on the river bottoms where it is safer to sow late than it is on the uplands. We sold one lot of 60 bushels of Blackhull wheat this week to a man who had his river bottom field plowed early in the season. Then came the flood, with the water standing on the land for three days and following that a month of continuous rains. He has just gotten that field ready to sow. He says that on such land he would prefer very late seeding to very early as the late sowing nearly always proves better. Some of the early sown fields of wheat in this county have made a heavy growth and it looks to me as if pasturing might be a help. On this farm we gave up all hopes of sowing wheat this year when November 1 found us with our plowed field still too wet to work. Of the acreage which was planned to be sown to wheat in this county early in the season, I do not think more than 40 per cent has been sown. This will result in an increased acreage next spring of corn, oats and kafir, with, I am glad to say, considerable alfalfa and Sweet clover.

### Shouldn't Abuse Meadows

Cutting and baling of the second crop of hay on prairie meadows continued here until well up into November. This late cut hay is of low grade

and has a poor color, being very brown. It has been put on the market of late in sufficient quantity to keep the price of good hay down and very few hay dealers have yet moved any of their early cut prairie hay out of their barns. Taking this second crop off a meadow results in a decreased crop next year and, as a rule, it results in decreasing the vitality of the grass. Our meadows are too valuable to be abused, especially as I noticed one good meadow being abused this week. Not only had the second crop been baled and taken off but after that was done enough horses had been turned in to gnaw the remaining stubble clear into the roots. In many farm leases this removing of a second crop or even pasturing it is forbidden, as it should be in every instance except that of extreme necessity. And with some it appears that necessity always is present.

### Tax Cut This Year

Now that election is over it is safe to mention taxes without being suspected of playing politics. This week we paid the first half of ours for 1926. As compared with last year we found the valuation of one piece of land raised \$200, the rest being left as it has been for the last four years. The tax rate was lower than it was one year ago. Then the total levy was \$1.72 on the \$100; this year the levy is \$1.62 on the \$100. Last year the state and county levy was .86; this year .81. Last year the township tax was .27; this year it is the same. Last year our school district levy was .59; this year it is .54. The state and county levy, as I said, was this year .81 and this is divided as follows: state, .36; county, .55. None of the increases or decreases of the last 10 years have been large, but up to this year the increase had been continual and in many localities the taxes are a real burden, in some instances taking the larger part of the revenues of the rented farms. This year, for the first time in years, we have a decrease in taxes and it is welcome.

### Cottonseed Meal Popular

A large amount of cottonseed meal and cake is coming into this part of Kansas now. The price asked for ton lots runs around \$32 in most towns, altho some clip a little off that when the feed is taken right from the car. The great drop in cotton prices, which has put such a crimp in business in the South, has helped this state considerably in the form of low priced feed. Old feeders say that at present there is no cattle feed which can be bought, whether in the form of grain or roughness, as cheaply as cotton cake or meal. Most feeders buy the cake as it is largely fed out on pasture grass at this time of the year. We have 47 head of young cows and calves still out in the pasture; they get a feed each day composed of 45 pounds of cotton cake, pea size, and 2 bushels of oats. On this ration they are doing well; had they to subsist on grass alone they would be losing weight rapidly. At first we had to drive them to the feed bunks but about the third time of feeding they were right there. We take the feed to the pasture in the car and if the cattle are not right on hand all we have to do is to honk the horn and, as the old saying has it, "they come a-runnin'."

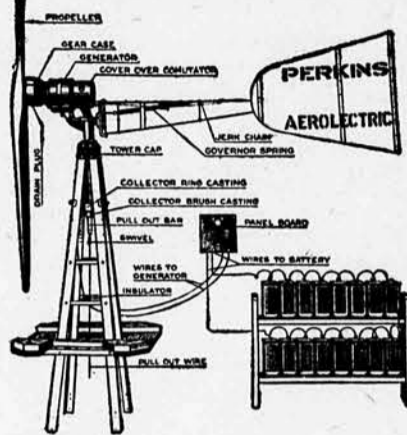
### "From Canada, Eh?"

A. W. Long, of the Long Oil Company of Topeka, and his family, motored over to Atlantic City recently. While his car was parked in front of a hotel a New Jersey man glanced at the tag "Kan" and said to the driver, "And so you are from Canada, eh?"

More than 20 million pounds of explosives are used every year by farmers in blasting out stumps and boulders, making ditches, and for other purposes.

# power-light

## from the wind



## ELECTRICITY from the wind without cost

IF YOU are interested write for illustrated literature and details. The Perkins Aeroelectric was the feature display at the Kansas State Fair.

PERKINS CORPORATION  
1502 S. Olive St., South Bend, Ind.

Let the WIND do your work

## NEW RADIO WITHOUT BATTERIES

The Crystal Radio Co., of Wichita, Kan., are putting out a new 600-mile radio requiring no tubes or batteries and sells for only \$2.95. 250,000 satisfied homes already have them. They will send descriptive folder and picture of this wonderful set free. Write them.

want More Money from your farm

W. O. Morgan, Richland, Ia., Wm. Luscombe, Fairmont, Minn., A. C. Hanson, Inwood, Ia., Carl Schultz, Russell, N. D., J. M. Hiner, Reed Point, Mich., S. A. Wyrock, Lewistown, Mont., and other practical farmers give some interesting experiences with good fences and show how to turn losses into profits. Let us send you their stories.

## RED STRAND "Galvannealed" FENCE

Know why we use more copper in our steel and cover the wire with a heavier zinc coating to make Red Strand "Galvannealed" last many years longer. Thousands of farmers have used Square Deal fence for many years. Now, with more copper and a heavier zinc coating, they like the new Red Strand "Galvannealed" better than ever, especially when they know that this longer lasting, finer fence costs no more per rod than any other standard make and that it costs less per year because it lasts so much longer.



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2180 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

# The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

BY EDISON MARSHALL

PRESENTLY she saw a curious grayness floating toward her in frowzy strands down the gorge. She looked at it hard, wondering if it were a trick of her tired eyes; but it increased in quantity and depth. Her first fancy was that this might be twilight, miraculously taking substance. But the day lived yet, and it was immediately plain that they were being over-swept by the vapor-clouds that abide in the hills.

The mist poured down around them—nothing less than a cloud of cold steam—and thickened like gruel over fire. It changed the landscape. The curves of the stream no longer beckoned; only a few feet of water were visible, flowing from nothingness. The divide above them was obscured: Breed's landmarks faded more swiftly than by the shaking-down of the land he had complained of earlier in the day. The little, struggling alder-bush, that ever tries to be a tree and never can lift its branches from the ground, looked misty and almost beautiful against the infinity of fog behind, as if it were the last growing thing at the edge of the world. Even these two people were dimmed to each other, the gray vapor drifted so thick between.

"We've got to work out of this," Breed said. He spoke flatly as ever, and how this sudden blinding had affected him she could not tell. His dark face was in repose: the glowing in his eyes alone reached her clear and undimmed thru the mist. "I guess it'll be clear on top the hill. I'll try the first place that offers any chance to cross."

## Across the Water

They pushed on again, and two hundred yards up the stream Breed found a possible ford. The water poured down in a smooth sheet, evidently not of great depth but with startling momentum. He belted tight the top of his hip-length wading-stockings, hoping thus to keep any quantity of water from running in, then plunged into the flood.

Grace saw at once that this was to be no little test of his strength. The demons that lived under the water did not mean he should cross in peace. Breed knew them of old, and many times he had fought them, but he had never met them in such a mood of fury. They sprang at him like wolves; they tore at his thighs with a ferocity and violence that almost overbore him at the start. His loose-hung shoulders lurched as he braced himself to meet the onslaught of the waters; his smooth brown neck became an irregular column as the veins leaped and

twitched from the sudden pressure, counterbalancing that of the flood, of the red river of his veins; and the hard little muscles rippled like ropes. He plunged on full to the center of the stream.

It was just above his waist at this point and for a moment he paused as if to test his strength. He seemed to revel in the fury of this attack: for the first time since they had met, Grace saw his somber eyes light up in what was almost a smile. This was a startling phenomenon, changing the entire aspect of his face, revealing a new side of his nature, and, for the instant that it endured, lifting from her fear of him. For the moment she forgot this crisis, her position, and the clamoring frenzy of their foe, the river.

He took two steps upstream to prove his mastery, then waded across and left his heavy pack and rifle on the opposite bank. Presently he stood at the girl's side again. "I'll have to carry you," he told her simply.

She could discern not even a slight change in his tone, nor did any quickening of breath indicate the effort he had just made. He seemed wholly indifferent to it, and, for that matter, to her. She was about to suggest that he let her wade, helping her with his hand, but his inscrutable face seemed to silence her, despite herself, despite the rebellious fire that burned thru her. . . . Yet she could not quite hate this man. When she tried to do so, she kept remembering a red trickle down his hands, that far-off day at the cannery. Now it seemed he would do the same again—play the sporting chance in a manner that would have honored the best in the land—in her heart was the certain knowledge that he could be counted on for just that thing. . . .

He stepped to her side and lifted her in his arms, this in a matter-of-fact manner that dispelled embarrassment. He did it without show of effort, and calmly. Holding her against his breast, he stepped into the flood.

Until now she had not realized the full might of the stream. Like a current of electricity of which he was a perfect conductor, it carried thru the man's frame into her own body. Altho no drop of water touched her the fight became, in a sense, her own: it was as if she, too, were struggling against the water-devils that tried to sweep them down. For an instant, facing this danger together, she and the man in whose arms she lay were brought strangely, wonderfully close. She forgot the barrier between them; they were not Indian and white, but two mortal beings, facing a common enemy.



—From the Detroit News

The Spokesman Said the President Disapproved

# That Margin of Extra Service puts money back into your pocket



**W**ARMTH and comfort in generous measure, but long service above all!

That extra wear which Goodrich skill and experience have built into Goodrich Hi-Press Rubber Footwear means that many a dollar stays right in your pocket that otherwise would be paid out on your year's footwear bills.

You are comfort ahead and you are money ahead when you insist upon Hi-Press, as tough and wear resisting as a Goodrich Silvertown Tire.

Ask Your Shoe Dealer

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.  
Established 1870 AKRON, OHIO  
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# Goodrich HI-PRESS

For the time she had established a certain comradeship, almost a oneness with him.

She felt the thrilling play of his back and shoulders. Thru his sleeves she knew muscles like steel bands. Suddenly she found a deep sense of security, one of the most poignant and telling emotions of her life; a surety that this man would bring her thru. The river-demons clutched at him in vain. The waters clamored and roared, but they could not tear him down.

Yet she must help him all she could. She must not hang dead weight in his arms. Her own arms went about his neck, sustaining her to the limit of her strength. And here, in the middle of the stream, she heard him utter a queer, whispered sound, like a deep gasp that had been wrenched out of his heart. It was such a sound as an oak might make when it is cleft asunder.

"Too Fast?"

The instant he set her down, Grace's fear returned: fear of the North and of Breed. The comradeship she had felt for him was instantly dispelled, and the remembrance of it was all but incredible to her. The image of her arms about his neck, so natural before, now filled her with dismay. She realized that she had done a reckless thing. This man could not be expected to make a true interpretation of her act, and would probably try to take advantage of what he would deem a familiarity. She would be fortunate if he went no further: the act might easily waken the wild beast in him, and she could not dismiss the thought that she was at his mercy.

This danger made her position here—lost in the fog in this lonely glen—all the more formidable. Breed did not pause. He started climbing up the mountainside, evidently expecting her to follow him.

No other course appeared to be open. Her eye told her at once that the steep walls of the gorge would not permit her to go back the way she had come to the point where her friends had crossed the river. Her safety depended still on the guide. And now another menace was added. Plainly the day was dying, and twilight was crowding in just behind the fog.

Like most women—and most men, if they would but confess it—Grace

had a primitive fear of the dark. She was far from the friendly camp-fire, the haven of the tents, and she did not know the way to find them. She had lost all sense of direction in the fog, and besides, she doubted if she could pick her way over the cliffs and hills. Her only help lay in this sullen savage whom she feared as much as she feared the night itself. She could not forget that darkness blinds a man's conscience as surely as it blinds his eyes, and all that is wild and terrible in the natural man comes creeping forth like a beast from its lair. She was not merely uneasy now; she was close to the edge of terror.

The night came on with startling rapidity. The heavy clouds as well as the thick fog cut off any afterglow, and the light languished and faded. Now, for the first time, Breed himself seemed to be uncertain of the course. He had a troubled look she had never seen in his impassive face, and now and then he paused as if in doubt where to go. Just once he turned and asked:

"Am I going too fast?"

He spoke rather gently, for Breed; yet the girl was not reassured.

Not Lost

"No." She tried hard to speak with calmness. She had an instinct against letting this man know her fear. "I wish you'd try to hurry. I want to get to camp before it's pitch-dark."

She thought she saw a trace of a sardonic smile curling his lips. "We don't want to go too fast," he cautioned gravely. "The night won't hurt us, but a bad fall might." His voice dropped a tone, as if he were ashamed of the pity he felt for her. "I'll see that you come to no harm."

Yet it was plain that the growing dusk had discomfited him. He knew the feel of the land, but the fog had concealed his landmarks and now the twilight shortened his vista to a few yards. The much-vaunted sense of direction with which wilderness men are blessed usually is a matter of keen observation, retentive memory and knowledge of the general layout of mountain regions; and only one of these three tonight was in Breed's favor. He had never been in this immediate canyon before; the fog and the twilight limited his view; and fin-

Reaching Into the Land of Silence

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

TO WHOM It May Concern: Rev. E. C. Sibberson, pastor of the First English Lutheran Church, Topeka, Kan., is engaged in a great educational work among the deaf mutes of Kansas, preaching to them and teaching parents how to talk to their children. He also is instrumental in obtaining work for them.

Neither the state nor church have any provisions for this activity and I am glad to recommend both Rev. Sibberson and his labors and efforts in aiding the afflicted. Any consideration shown him will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

BEN S. PAULEN, Governor.

The Rev. Sibberson started his work in this "land of silence" more than three years ago. The challenge came when three strangers walked into his church and handed him a note which read: "We have been to every church in town but cannot find a class or service for us. We cannot learn your language, why don't you learn ours?" Since that time Rev. Sibberson has learned their language, and has conducted services in Topeka, Abilene, Salina, Concordia, Scandia, McPherson, Marquette, Lindsborg, Osage City, Emporia, Wichita, Lawrence, Hutchinson and Wellington, and always he hears the same plea, "Come again, come over and help us."

"I recall with pleasure the first service I held in one Western Kansas town," the Rev. Sibberson said. "Folks came from a radius of 40 miles to see me preach. It was the first time in the history of the community that they ever had had services for these folks. I was surprised to find such a large number of deaf mutes in a farming community. Two brothers, 68 and 72 years old, who had migrated from Sweden with their parents years ago, told me that was the first time the Gospel of Christ had been preached to them in signs."

Can you imagine what it meant to those men? The sign sermons are feeding many a hungry heart, reaching men and women who feel that God has almost forgotten them. In those lives a great faith is being renewed.

Not only does the Rev. Sibberson preach. He is conducting classes so the adult deaf mutes may learn to sign to their children, and so that all may communicate with one another. Not so long ago in a Topeka church, 20 deaf mutes gave a song recital. They sang in the sign language with the same rhythm that denotes other music. The Rev. Sibberson is teaching deaf mutes in Kansas the joy of being able to express themselves in song and in religious worship.

For the most part the Rev. Sibberson has been paying the expenses incidental to his great work. Friends who hear about it help some. A few folks have been giving \$1 a month regularly. Lack of money is the only thing that holds the work back. If you wish to aid, any amount of money you give will be appreciated. All communications should be addressed to Rev. E. C. Sibberson, 1105 Western Avenue, Topeka, Kan. Perhaps you will grasp this as an opportunity to express your thankfulness at this season for the fact that you are a strong, hale, healthy, seeing, hearing, speaking man or woman.

This is something your men-folks often neglect

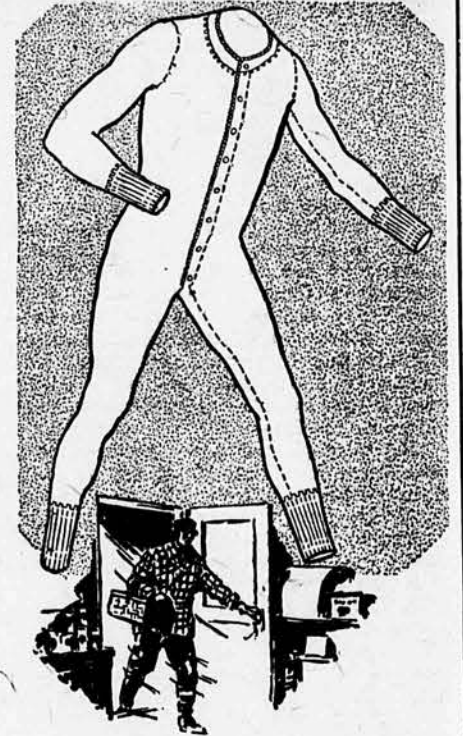
You simply can't depend upon men to take care of their health. You have to do it for them. . . make them dress warm enough. . . and especially make them wear warm underwear.

Wright's Health Underwear is made of wool, which is highly absorbent, and knitted with a patented loop-stitch to increase its absorbency. You know how hot a man gets working, even in winter. Then he stops and begins to cool off. He would chill with ordinary underwear. But when he wears Wright's Health Underwear the body moisture is absorbed. His skin is warm and dry. And he isn't so liable to take cold.

This underwear has plenty of chest room. It doesn't bunch or bind. It is soft at the neck and doesn't chafe.

Wright's Health Underwear means less work for you. You won't have to spend your evenings sewing and patching it, because it is made strong and lasts well.

Go to your store today and lay in the family's winter supply. Moderately priced. All-wool or wool-and-cotton. Three weights, medium, heavy and light. Union suits or separate garments. Ask for Wright's Health Underwear. Wright's Underwear Co., Inc., 74 Leonard Street, New York City.



FREE—Write for booklet, "Comfort," which gives you many interesting facts about Wright's Health Underwear. Please mention your dealer's name.

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR for Men and Boys

For Over Forty Years, The Finest of Underwear

(Copyright 1926, Wright's Underwear Co., Inc.)

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

"Less trouble, time + labor - No risk of Fire, and Better Meat!"



"Our meat cured with Old Hickory Smoked Salt is the best we ever tasted. Smoke-house cured meat is not to be compared with it in any way. From now on we'll use the old smoke-house for something else and have better meat, less trouble and save time and labor and run no risk of fire from the smoke-house." — C. B. Riggs, Lawrence, Kansas.

That is what they all say after once using Old Hickory Smoked Salt to cure and smoke their meat at the same time. Old Hickory is pure salt with genuine hickory smoke put on it by the exclusive Edwards process. As fast as the salt draws the water out of the meat the smoke goes into the meat, evenly, uniformly, from rind to bone. When the meat comes out of the cure it is thoroughly smoked and ready to be used at once or to be hung away for later use. Old Hickory

Smoked Salt does away with the work and worry, dirt and discomfort, shrinkage, and fire risk that are inseparable from the old-fashioned smoke-house. It is as good for table use as for curing meat. Smell it. Taste it. You can tell at once that it is pure table salt and hickory wood smoke, with nothing added.

At your dealers in air-tight, trade-marked, ten pound drums. Write for free sample and book.

THE SMOKED SALT COMPANY, INC., Cincinnati, Ohio



Free Sample Coupon

The Smoked Salt Co., Inc., 444-464 Culvert St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Gentlemen: Please send me free sample of Old Hickory Smoked Salt and booklet No. 464-C of suggestions for better methods of curing and cooking.
Name
City
R. F. D. No. State
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ally, the adjacent country had undergone such changes that he felt himself almost a stranger in it.

He was not lost. In one sense, a true wilderness man never can be lost, altho he may occasionally lose his sense of location. Breed was sure of getting the girl to shelter as soon as certain difficulties were surmounted. He had already realized the impossibility of following the creek down to the mouth of the valley leading to the tent—in other words, of back-tracking. The gorge was too steep, to attempt after dark. His plan now was to work up over the top and down, the most direct path to the camp.

He mounted slowly, choosing his way with care. Considering the fog and twilight, he found excellent walking for the girl who tolled behind him. Because she had nothing to do but follow, she thought that his gait was unnecessarily slow; and near as she was to panic, she grew suspicious of his motives. Was he trying to detain her here on this desolate mountain? She was yet to learn that this careful advance was the proof of his long wilderness training, the index of his cool, unflinching self-control.

He reached the crest in the lingering gloom of late twilight; and to the girl's dismay, stopped a full minute to look about him. Her nerves twitched and heaped; and the pressure of tears tormented her eyes. For all that her heart raced from the long climb, that her muscles ached and every breath was drawn in pain, she was wild to go on in search of the camp.

"Oh, won't you try to hurry?" she begged at last.

**"Are You Tired?"**

He glanced at her quickly, evidently startled by her tone; then stepped close, so absorbed in her as to remain unconscious of her look of terror. He seemed to be lost in speculations regarding her; and what these were she did not dare think.

"Are you very tired?" he asked sharply.

"No—no! Can't you hear me begging you to go on? I'm not tired at all."

"We'll go on—as soon as we can. Not a minute sooner. I'm afraid we've been going too fast." As he spoke he reached a long arm and touched his fingers to the warm flesh of her throat.

She flung back, ready to scream, forgetful of the gorge behind her. Except that he caught her hand she might have lost her balance and pitched down the steep descent.

"Don't be a fool!" Breed reproved her, gruffly but not unkindly. "You're all right yet a while, and you'll break your neck down that canyon if you're not careful. I only wanted to feel that artery."

Whether this was a subterfuge Grace did not know. Certainly his manner seemed sincere. She submitted to his touch, and for a moment he seemed to be listening to her sharp, quick breathing. "I guess you are all right," he told her. "I was afraid I had let you overdo. That was a steep climb."

"Then if you're satisfied—about my condition—why can't we go on? We're not getting anywhere, here on this mountain."

The look on his face was almost humorous, and despite her alarm, she could not help being reassured. The mood which she feared was across the world from humor.

"Where would you suggest that we go?" he asked. "I surely don't have to tell you that we're not going down that cliff."

Breed pointed ahead, and for the first time she saw that their forward advance was cut off. They were standing at the brink of a sheer precipice, falling away in darkness far below them. Compared to this, the mountain-side behind them was an easy grade.

"Don't—don't you know the way?" "Sure, but sometimes the way is impassable, especially after dark. Don't be alarmed, Miss Crowell. I'll do the best I can for you."

He headed slowly along the ridge. Heart-sick, Grace tried to hasten him by walking close behind. Presently he found a spring at the head of a draw, and altho the sound of falling water showed that the creek-bed dropped sharply off, he followed down it a short distance. He soon came to a small patch of alders, growing almost at the brink of an abrupt wall.

Here, where once a stream had

played, he paused before what seemed to be a black shadow hovering under overhanging rocks. He bent down, groping with his hand. Presently his voice rang like a deep bell in the twilight hush.

"Miss Crowell, you're in luck after all!"

**A Black Shadow**

She had never heard him speak in this tone before. She had not known that his voice possessed the range and timbre that it displayed now; in some momentary enthusiasm, which as yet she did not comprehend, his dead tones had come to life. Grace was lifted up by the ringing notes.

"Are we close to camp?" she asked.

"A long way, I'm afraid. Just the same, you're not going to have to sleep under the sky. I was worried for a while, because I haven't tarpaulins in my pack, and a brush camp is mighty uncomfortable without them. We just ran into this by a chance in a hundred."

Hopeful yet of some other interpretation of his words, she searched his face. She swallowed painfully when she tried to speak. "You don't mean—you don't mean to stay here?"

"Of course stay here." He relapsed again into the flat, guttural tones she knew. "We can't go on, Miss Crowell—it's out of the question. This is a big dry cave—and I can make you as comfortable as in your own tent."

As yet, Breed had no conception of

the extremity of terror that possessed Grace. She believed she read his wicked purpose and she struggled to rally her faculties, thinking her only hope lay in a bold front—in the basic superiority of the white over the red man. She blessed the darkness that hid the pallor of her face.

Paul had been right about him, after all. Her instincts had deceived her; and now she was at his mercy.

"It's an absurd idea," she answered with coldness. Her tone of authority sounded entirely genuine. "I wouldn't dream of camping out here. Take me to camp as quick as you can."

The gloom did not let her see the quick decline of his spirits. "I can't take you into camp," he told her.

"You don't know the way?"

"I know the way, but we can't make it. Camp is on the other side of this precipice. We can't possibly get down it in the darkness, and we can't find our way around it until daylight. I've been looking for a descent place for you to pass the night ever since we got on top of the ridge."

"Then please point out the direction camp is in, as near as you can. I'm going on alone."

He shook his head. "It won't do, Miss Crowell."

"You mean—you'd try to restrain me?"

"I would—if I had to. Maybe you don't understand. If you tried to climb down that cliff tonight, you'd

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**Dolph White's Experience**

HERE is what the FARMALL did (up to June 18) for Dolph T. White, Glenwood, Ind., who for several years had operated a 187-ACRE FARM with an 8-16 TRACTOR and 6 HORSES and a HIRED MAN.

Last spring he bought a FARMALL with cultivating and mowing attachments, sold 4 horses and the 8-16, and went to work. He plowed 80 acres of corn ground 7½ inches deep, disked, culti-packed, and dragged thoroughly, making a seed bed impossible to make with any 5-horse team. He planted the 80 acres of corn in a few days with the FARMALL. With the mower attachment on the FARMALL he cut his hay crop. He did his own chores and was feeding 65 head of hogs and a herd of cattle. Just before his corn came up he put a culti-packer and rotary hoe behind the FARMALL and went over 30 to 40 acres a day, perfecting the surface. When the corn was 4 inches tall he went over it twice again with rotary hoe only. When the corn was 9 to 12 inches high he began cultivating over 20 acres a day with the FARMALL and cultivating attachment.

In the meantime Dolph White had used his 2 remaining horses 6 days only, and used a hired man 3 days only. HE ESTIMATED HIS SAVING IN CROP PRODUCTION, IN HORSE FEED AND IN HIRED HELP, THIS YEAR ALONE, TO BE OVER \$500. All because of the FARMALL!

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be killed—every bone in your body broken to bits in the gorge below. You are tired out now, so nervous you couldn't even make a start. You're safe here—nothing in the world to harm you." His tone softened, as if he were trying to persuade her against folly. "I'll make you comfortable, never fear. I'll have a fine fire for you in a minute."

"Please point out the way," she ordered. "You seem to forget you were hired as a guide."

**"You're Safe"**

"That's just it. I'm the guide. I might let you go and break your neck except for that. I might—but even then I'd be a fool and try to save you. As the head-guide of this party I can't do it, and I won't do it. The first duty of a guide in this North country is to look out for the lives of the tenderfeet he's got in charge. You might as well make yourself as comfortable as you can."

"You mean—you'll hold me here by force?"

"Sooner than let you break your neck on the mountain."

His casual tones did not in the least conceal their sincerity. He meant quite what he said. And now her terror was giving way to rage.

"You tricked me here!" she told him. "You led me out of the way on purpose. Breed, you're taking a dangerous chance."

This was the first time she had called him Breed; and he did not miss the scorn in her voice. He recoiled, but

at first he made no reply. He leaned his rifle against the rock, apparently oblivious to the fact that it was in easy reach of her hand; then unslung his pack. Presently he straightened, looking directly into her eyes.

"I hadn't ought to answer that charge, but let you go ahead and think what you say is true," he told her with deep feeling. "I guess it would be turn about, fair play—the whites have never cared what their hours of pleasure have cost us, and maybe we ought to pay 'em back in kind. They've gone their way in spite of God and the devil. Just the same, you've sized the thing up wrong. I couldn't play the game that way, even in revenge. I'm keeping you here because you can't go on—and I tell you—I give you my oath that is as sacred to me as any man's could be, that you're as safe here as in your mother's arms."

He turned from her then, and made a bed on the floor of the cave. She did not touch his rifle.

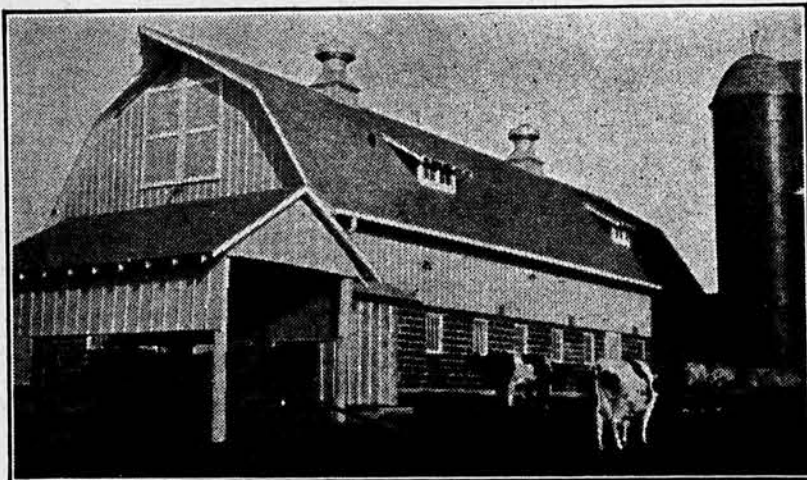
**A Comfortable Bed**

Breed was as good as his word in one particular at least. He made her just as comfortable physically as she could have been in her own tent. His pack turned out to be a treasure-trove, with a bit of everything for her convenience. She found herself wondering how he had carried it all; and she would have been surprised to know it was the usual outfit carried by packers plus a few extras of which long experience had taught him the value.

He had sent on his own bed-roll

**Need Farm Buildings be Ugly?**

BY WALTER G. WARD



This Attractive and Well-Designed Dairy Barn is Located on the Farm of H. J. Meierkord Near Linn in Washington County

**UTILITY** is properly one of the first considerations in planning farm buildings. Excepting the residence, there is no justification for the erection of farm buildings other than to directly or indirectly pay a fair return on the investment. It would, therefore, be poor business management to expend large sums on ornate or monumental structures, if a fraction of the amount would erect less pretentious, but equally durable and efficient buildings. It is not necessary, however, that these less expensive structures should be ugly or unattractive.

Unlimited expense alone does not insure an attractive building. It must be pleasantly situated, well-proportioned in general mass and details, and must harmonize in materials and in color. These factors may all be taken advantage of in any farm building. Two men may purchase identical bills of building material, and expend the same amount of labor on each. One building may become an ugly blot on the landscape, and the other a well-proportioned, attractive improvement which will enhance the value of the farm more than its cost.

Any group of buildings should for best appearance harmonize in respect to design, material and color. Structures which viewed alone might be pleasing may be unattractive as a group. The different purposes the buildings serve will of course require different sizes and types, but this does not prevent the use of many features in common. The foundations may all show the same material, and so far as practicable the walls and roofs may show similar construction and shape. Details such as doors, cornice and trim may be given similar treatment on all buildings in the group. Last, but not least, the entire group, including the farm home, may well be given the same color treatment. Good taste should, of course, be exercised in selecting the color or colors to be used. Red paint on the barn does serve to preserve it, but some other color would be far more pleasing in appearance. Some of the most attractive farmsteads have buildings which considered separately would be very commonplace, but as a group all painted alike, and with well-kept grounds and plantings, the result is a very pleasing farmstead. The farm home should be placed close to the public road and the other buildings subordinated to it.

The Kansas State Agricultural College is assisting the farmers of Kansas in the planning of more efficient, more durable and more attractive farm buildings. Standardized plans have been prepared to meet the climatic conditions of Kansas and these are available to anyone interested at the cost of printing, this ranging from 10 cents to \$1. A sample file of these plans may be seen in every county farm bureau office. By taking advantage of this and other agencies offering help along this line, and giving careful thought to the location, proportion, details and color, even the simpler farm buildings may be a source of pride rather than something to be apologized for.

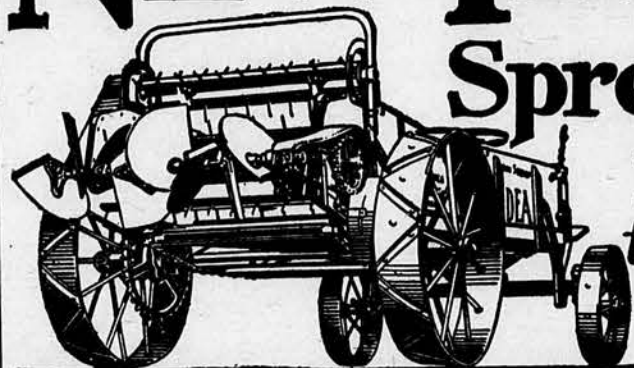
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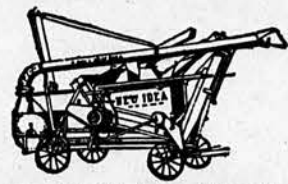


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New Idea Transplanter

with one of the packers, and he carried instead the expensive eiderdowns used by Rufus Carter. The duffel included not only canvas-lined quilts, but also a pneumatic mattress weighing only a pound or two and the first friend of those who go abroad in rough country. When the mattress was inflated just to the point where it would hold a reclining body off the ground, and when the quilts were spread and tucked under, and Carter's small feather pillow placed in the inviting opening, Grace had a bed that could not have been surpassed in a metropolitan hotel. While she rested here, Breed went on with the labor of making camp.

In addition to his rifle and knife, a small axe was a part of his regular equipment; and Breed could tell of a night, were he the telling kind, when this little wedge of steel on a hickory handle had saved his life. With this he went into the snarl of alders, clinging to the shoulders of the cliff, and in a short time he emerged with an armful of hard, heavy red sticks which, with driftwood, is the western Alaskan's only supply of fuel. In a remarkably short time thereafter the hilltop was dimly lit with the friendliest, cheeriest, warmest glow that a tired traveler might wish to see. Its bold little dashings struck away the darkness, its gay crackle took the edge off the enfolding silence, and its companionship relieved in some degree a girl's bitter and terrible loneliness.

It cheered her a great deal, for she felt that if he had decoyed her here, he would hardly risk pursuit by lighting a beacon fire. Premeditated evil has no use for light. It also was true that the blaze would ward off the prowling folk of the mountain, a childish fear of which she had not yet overcome. Breed could tell her as often as he wished that these rustling, whispering people meant her no harm, but she remembered nursery-tales much more convincing, and was glad of the yellow haven. And she thought it possible that her friends would see the fire from their camp and make an investigation.

**Food Was Good**

In the skillet which was Breed's single cooking utensil he put a quantity of rice grains, a piece of dried caribou-flesh, and water from the spring. This was allowed to stew over red coals, and in a short time he filled a tin plate with the hot, savory, nutritious mixture and brought it to the girl's side. A moment before she had been convinced that no food of any kind could tempt her. She had planned to refuse his proffer. No doubt it was the suppressed eagerness in his face, combined with a desire not to hurt his feelings and possibly waken his anger, that caused her to change her mind. He went out immediately, and

she could have thrown the mess away if she had so desired, but somehow, it tasted better than she had anticipated. The entire portion disappeared before she got thru tasting it.

After Grace had eaten, he furnished her with soap from his kit and a folded towel that looked fresh, and she made a hasty but satisfying toilet in the cold waters of the spring. This completed the night's business: once more she entered her dark cavern. Thru its maw she watched Breed eat his meager repast, after which he cut and piled fuel for the night. For a time she had almost forgotten the alarming and unusual character of her predicament, but now, as the deep night closed down, she recalled it with painful vividness. A ribbon of light still traced the western hills: how long before she could watch for it in the east? Her fear grew upon her, crawling over her body, clutching her breath and burdening her heart. She had escaped from it during the supper hour; but now the creeping minutes had brought it back. Surely, the crisis of the adventure was close at hand.

She saw Breed stoop and enter her cavern, carrying his rifle in his hand. In the low light of the camp-fire his face looked dark and drawn: she was conscious of the lithe, catlike movements, once giving her pleasure but now terrible to her. She met his strange, somber gaze.

"What is it?" she asked.

Once more he turned that quick, startled look he had given her on the hilltop; but the shadows on his face concealed his mood. "I'm going to turn in for the night, and I thought—I wondered if I could do anything more for you."

"No. Nothing. I want to go to sleep."

"That's best for you, quick as you can. I'm going to leave my rifle in here, if you don't mind. We might get some dew before morning, and I don't want it to get rusty."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

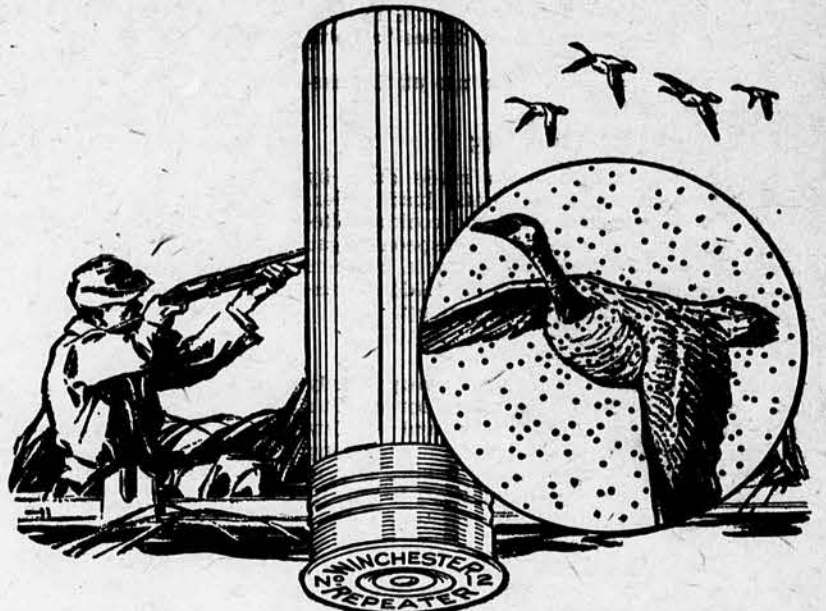
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At this rate the revenue from the average acre devoted to wheat in Manitoba was \$26.10, in Saskatchewan \$26.80 and in Alberta, \$29.

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Modifying the Fourth Commandment

# Thanksgiving Calls For Recipes

By Nell B. Nichols

ORDINARILY one doesn't think of using a recipe for preparing potatoes, beets, carrots and the like. Most of us have cooked, seasoned and served them for years without the assistance of the cook book. But for that day of all days when the table must look just a little more tempting and the eats taste a little better, one likes to hunt up a recipe and make the principal dishes "according to Hoyle."

Three tested recipes suitable for use at Thanksgiving times are these.

## Savory Carrots

Slice carrots, which have been made crisp by soaking in cold water, and boil until just tender. The water will be evaporated in the cooking. Reheat in a little butter, adding 1 teaspoon sugar and a dash of paprika. Add salt to taste. Simmer until the butter is almost absorbed. Add 3 teaspoons minced parsley just before serving.

## Cole Slaw

Prepare the required amount of very finely shredded cabbage. To 2 cupfuls, which serves four persons, add 1 finely diced apple and a few shreds of sweet red pepper. Just before serving mix lightly with salad dressing to which a few spoons chili sauce have been added. Serve in boats made of cabbage leaves.

## Baked Pudding

Soak 1½ cups broken crackers overnight in 1 quart milk. Add 4 eggs beaten slightly. Cook 1½ cups raisins in a little hot water until plump. Add the raisins to the crackers and milk and stir in ½ cup maple sugar or molasses, 1 teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Pour into a well greased baking dish and bake slowly 2½ hours, stirring two times during the first hour. Serve with a sweet, hot pudding sauce.

## Rainy Days Children Enjoy

By Mrs. Winnie Thompson

WHAT can I buy those children for Christmas that will give them real pleasure? And what quiet game can the children play on stormy days? are two questions frequently asked. A proper solution of the first will automatically solve the second.

A few years ago, a friend gave our children a few celluloid animals—the beginning of a fine collection, which has been added to at Christmas, Easter, birthdays and for rewards, until it now includes cows, horses, bears, lions, elephants, buffaloes, camels, pigs, frogs, turtles, fish, ducks, swans, chickens, rabbits, dogs and a bird that is so balanced that it will perch on a branch.

Then there are Tinker Toys, tractor, gang-plow, truck, dump cart, flivver, wood saw, grindstone and engine, these last three are mounted and a belt made of narrow tape can connect the engine with the saw or grindstone. None of these except the Tinker Toys cost more than 50 cents.

Now, a stormy morning instead of calling forth walls of lament, is greeted with whoops of joy. "Oh, boy! It's storming, let's play farm!" and the above mentioned toys are brought forth.

The fields are laid off on the living room rug and fenced with Tinker Toys, the spools for posts, connected by the spindles which of course are the wires. Perchance a zoo springs up across the way. Pasteboard boxes are converted into a complete set of model farm buildings. Oblong spaces are cut out for windows, with white paper panes pasted in. The doors are cut thru on three sides with the fourth bent for hinges, so they can be opened or closed at pleasure.

One of mother's sturdy geraniums, with the celluloid bird perched on a branch, makes a beautiful tree for the lawn and a basin of water a delightful pond in which the frogs, fish, ducks and swan can swim, while the turtles bask on the bank. The chickens crow and cackle in the barnyard, the stock are kept in the barns or pasture according to the season, and of course, the machinery when not in use, is carefully housed in the sheds.

Sand and gravel are hauled, fields are plowed, disked, harrowed and sown. Crops are cultivated and harvested. Wood is "buzzed", axes, blades and sickles sharpened. The flivver is brought from the garage for the family to make a trip to town and all other farm activities engaged in until all too soon another happy,

stormy day has passed into childhood's history, and mother has gone about her work undisturbed by the usual stormy day wails of "What can we do?" and "I do wish it would stop storming."

## 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.

## Reinforce New Oilcloth

WHEN covering tables with oil cloth, paste a square of old oil cloth on the underside of the new cloth, at each corner. This makes your oil

## Meat Canning Chart is Ready

AS SO many have asked for directions for canning fresh meat we have prepared a meat canning chart in which are the directions for canning meat plain and also special recipes for the different parts, cuts and kinds of meat. This chart will be sent you free of charge on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

cloth double where the most wear comes, so that it will last much longer.  
Graham County. Mrs. F. Huntington.

## Paint Mats on Floor

MY KITCHEN and dining room floors are covered with linoleum. Altho I varnish the linoleum each year the color near the doors wears off. To cover these spots I tried painting mats. Around each worn spot I drew a rectangle 30 inches by 15 inches extending from the sill. To the rectangle I applied three coats of gray floor paint. I



## Thanksgiving

Here is a truth the autumn teaches;

Here are the tidings good harvests tell:  
"Who grows from day to day in love and beauty  
And understanding, thanks his Maker well!"

God asks no sudden pausing from our duties  
To shout abroad His name and praise,  
For He would rather hear the homely clatter  
Of household things on busy, useful days.

These trees that stand here, ready for the winter,  
Had not one voice to cry, "We love you, God!"  
And yet, who else has proved affection better  
Than they who drew rich splendor from dull sod?

These leafless vines could sing no allelujahs,  
Nor fill the vineyard with smooth hymns of love,  
But luscious grapes they dangled from frail tendrils  
Were proof enough to Him who watched above.

So thru this year, if we have not lived gladly,  
Brave as the winter, gentle as the spring,  
Calm as the summer, keen for fall's fulfilment,  
Now chaff and husks are all the thanks we bring!

Here is a truth the flaming autumn teaches;  
Here the tidings all good harvests tell:  
"Who grows from day to day in love and beauty  
And understanding, thanks his Maker well!"

—Violet Alleyn Storey.

did this on three successive nights to avoid tracking. As a finishing touch I painted a half inch band of black around the edge and stenciled a small figure in each corner. These painted mats are most satisfactory for they are never out of place and dirt cannot get under them.  
Lyon County. Mrs. Gus Trainer.

## Last Year's Frock Is This Year's Too

By Florence Miller Johnson

THE last year's frock we have always with us, and to most of us, it needs must occupy an important place in this year's wardrobe. Pocketbooks somehow just won't stretch enough to allow for the purchase of even the things we feel we must have. So the ingenious home dress-maker puts nimble fingers to work and disguises the garment so that often the eyes of her nearest and dearest friends won't recognize it. This year it seems Dame Fashion has been especially kind to the make-over.

To begin with, there's the length. You'll probably want the dress shorter. If it's a circular skirt, this is quite a proposition or would be if fashion didn't favor the bloused waist. So try tacking an inner lining to the waist to blouse it slightly and at the same time raise the skirt. A belt, either wide or narrow, will hide the stitching and be "quite the thing."

If the one-piece dress is narrow around the bottom, try slitting the skirt at the sides and inserting an inverted plait or a group of three or more plaits or box plaits. These may be of contrasting material if one has no more of the same. A chic little collar and cuff trimming of the new material will make the plaits fit into the rest of the costume. Tucks and plaits as well as flounces abound in this season's new styles.

Then there's the neckline—an all-important feature. If it is a silk dress that is being made over, the trimming and accessory counters of the dry goods stores are running over with laces and dainty collars and jabots that will give just the touch you crave. Perhaps you have a full, short neck and prefer the collarless neckline. If so, your dress needn't be plain at the top. A jaunty, bright little flower placed on one shoulder will touch up the costume, adding a bit of color and doing away with the bareness of a plain neckline. These flowers also are used with a neck trimming. You will have no difficulty in selecting just what you want

from the many gay posies for sale in the stores now for dress ornaments.

The model shown here may give you an idea for remodeling your old dress. If you wish this pattern No. 2928 you can order it from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents.



## Cold Morning Pepsters

By Cressie Zirkle

NOTHING is so delicious for breakfast on a cold winter morning as hot griddle cakes that are delicious. There is an art to having the griddle just the right temperature. "Never put your batter on the griddle until it smokes" is an old rule my mother taught me. "Some time you may have to keep turning the griddle to keep the cakes from burning," she would explain, and let me have a hand in their making rather than just to look on.

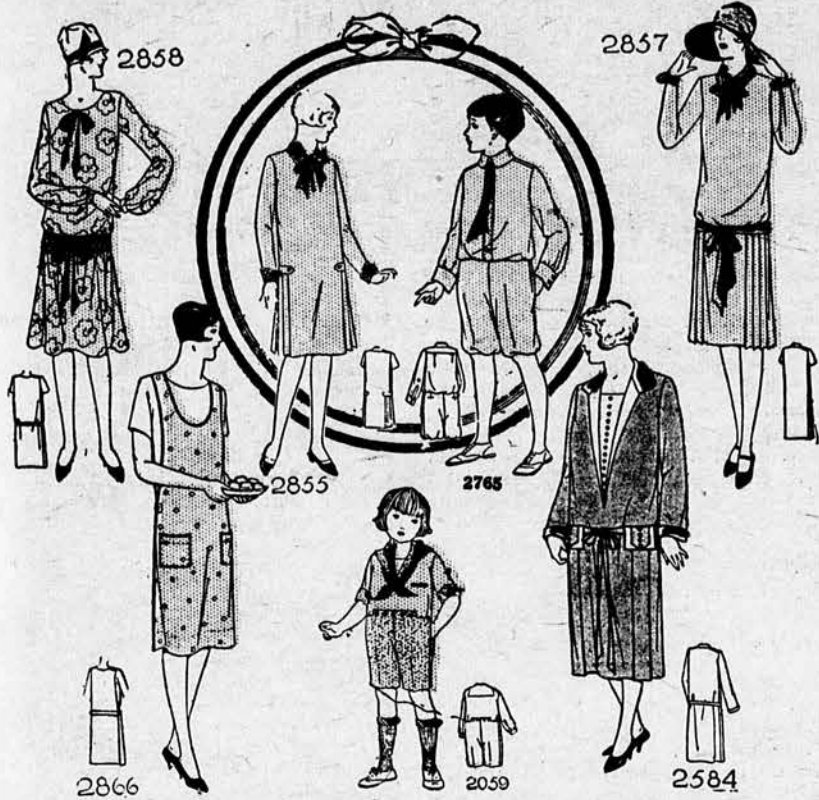
It took so many cakes to satisfy dad and the boys that I got so I could flop cakes with a professional years before I took up team work in my own home.

Genuine old fashioned buckwheat cake batter is a delight to use since it is so easy to stir up at night. Dissolve ½ cake yeast in lukewarm water, add 2 pints lukewarm water and stir in 1 cup cornmeal. Let set 2 hours.—Then add 1 teaspoon salt and enough buckwheat flour to make a soft batter that will pour from the spoon. Set in a warm place over night, covering with an aluminum lid. Next morning dissolve ½ teaspoon soda with a little water and stir evenly thru the batter. Extra beating of the batter makes much lighter cakes.

When you bake leave 1 cup of the batter for leavening. Then to make another batch add a quart of warm water at night to the leavening, a handful of meal, salt and enough buckwheat flour to make a soft batter again.



# The Season's Favorites



**2858**—Afternoon Frock. The gathered skirt and slight blouse effect reflect Paris' latest decree. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

**2855**—Charming Model which will be very popular with the young girl for her dresses of winter materials. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

**2765**—Boy's Suit. Sure to be popular with the younger set as well as with Mother who will not find making it a disagreeable task. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

**2857**—Again the Popular Blouse Silhouette, this time with trim side plaits in the skirt. This model will be especially popular for soft woolen materials.

**2866**—Delightful Cover-All Apron. Sizes medium and large.

**2059**—Cunning Suit for the particular young chap. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

**2584**—It is not often that fashion's favorites favor the stout figure. Even tho the sylph-like figure is in vogue the lady of ample proportions can easily adjust the popular long slim lines to her needs. This design avoids unbroken expanses which give the impression of width and emphasizes straight lines.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

Gardens" which will take care of your problem very nicely. This bulletin will be of interest to anyone who is interested in any form of gardening as it gives instructions for making all types of insecticides. It may be obtained for the asking from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

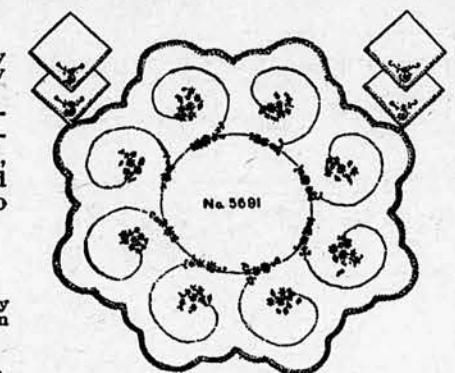
## Enter—Holiday Season

**A**FTER Thanksgiving is over we usually feel that Christmas is almost upon us, indeed we could almost say that the holiday season begins with Thanksgiving and by this time we are at the point of wondering what gifts we can prepare with the least time. Here

are two suggestions that in my mind fulfill this requirement in addition to being attractive and inexpensive.

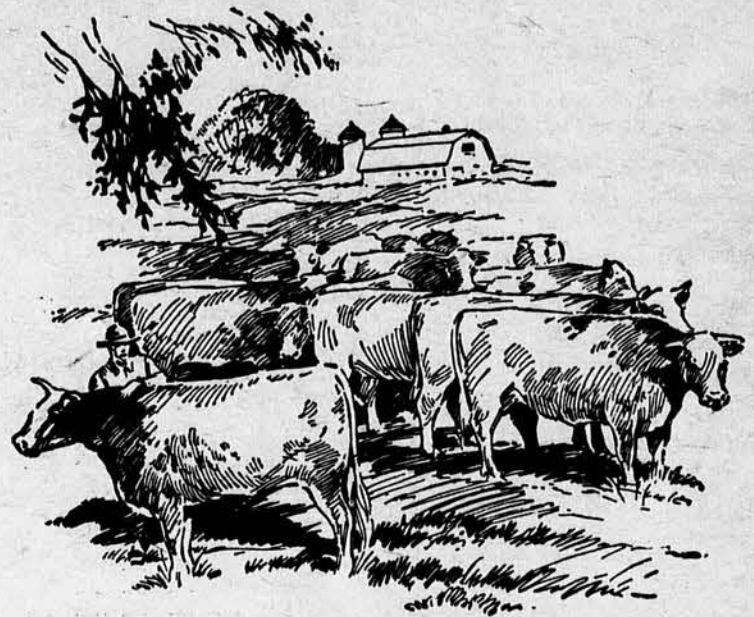
No. 1346 is a five-piece luncheon set. The center is 36 inches square and there are four napkins. The set is stamped on creamy oyster linen. Edges are to be finished with a narrow lace edge. The embroidery work consists of simple sprays of lazy daisies in three corners and a china teapot design in the other. The predominant colors for working it are lavender, pink and blue. Price of the set with floss for working is \$1.60. Price of the lace for the edge is 10 cents a yard.

Because it takes so little work to finish it, this round center with four



napkins 15 inches square will make a delightful last minute Christmas gift. It comes stamped on white Indian head, hemstitched for crocheting. The embroidery consists of lazy daisy and running stitches and French knots. Price of this set No. 5691 is \$1.50, floss for working it is included in the package. A three piece buffet set of the same pattern may also be obtained, price 75 cents. Order either by the same number.

These may be ordered from Fancy-work Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



# Topping the Market and worth it

**A** CARLOAD of pure bred, well-finished Shorthorns were sold at a price considerably above the market when shipped by farmer this Fall. They topped the market and they were worth it.

The same holds true about Folger's Coffee. It tops the market because of its uniform high quality. And it is this high quality that makes it economical.

If we could take you through our modern roasting plant you would see why each pound of Folger's is the source of dozens of cups of rich, full-flavored, delicious coffee. It is vacuum packed in 1, 2, 2½ and 5 pound cans.

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.

## Women's Service Corner

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

### Developing the Bust

My body is normally developed every where except thru the bust. Is there any way one can develop the bust? Miss J. S.

If you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., she will be very glad to send you the directions for exercising to develop the bust.

### To Clean White Fur

I have a white fur which is quite badly soiled. Is there any way that I can clean it without sending it to the cleaners? Helen H.

Plaster of Paris, Fuller's earth, cornstarch, flour, cornmeal or powdered magnesia and salt are good for cleaning white furs. Rub the powder selected well into the fur, applying it with the hands; then gently beat the material on the skin side.

### See Bulletin No. 1495

Just as my chrysanthemums were about to bloom there was a caterpillar started working on the leaves and has almost stripped them. What can I do to guard against this pest next year? Mrs. L. S.

There is a new bulletin put out by the United States Department of Agriculture entitled "Insect Enemies of Flower

# Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Dragon Fly's Extension Tongs

The extension bracket is an invention of which man makes use in a variety of ways. The most familiar example is the common telephone bracket. The principle is also used to some extent in the design of a pair of air of extensible tongs, which are used in a wheel chair for the invalid in a wheel chair to pick up objects that would be difficult to reach without this instrument.

The dragon fly developed this method without Mother Nature's aid. It might have been discovered by the endless old experimenters who have tried its advantages ages ago. One of the first to use it was the larva, or grub, of the dragon fly. This creature lives, during this stage of its life, in the shallow water of ponds, where its pair of extension tongs is of great help in catching the small creatures upon which it feeds. When at rest, the implement is folded up over the face, concealing the cruel jaws, as shown in picture A. It is therefore called "the mask." But when a toothsome aquatic grub or worm comes within reach, the mask is extended like lightning, and the luckless

little living morsel is seized and swiftly drawn into the waiting mouth, as shown in illustration B. Here is still another example of the way in which Nature, like man, sometimes turns inventive genius to cruel purposes.

### Likes to Go to School

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I live 1 1/2 miles from school. My school's name is Indian Rock. I enjoy going to school very much. My teacher's name is Miss Rice. I have no brothers or sisters. For pets I have three dogs named Jack, Joe and Rover, a pony named Prince, a pig named Grunts and six kittens. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

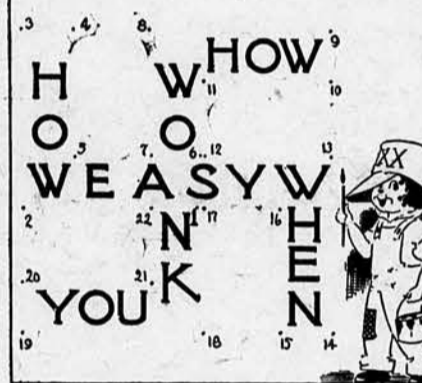
Caddoa, Colo.

### Diamond Puzzle

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. - - - - -
3. - - - - -
4. - - - - -
5. - - - - -

1. Stands for 1,000; 2. A flying mammal; 3. A saying; 4. A whitish metal; 5. A consonant. From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Can You Read the Hidden Message in the Cipher?



This puzzle will seem difficult to read, unless you study it for a minute or two. You should, however, be able to master it. If you fail, take your

pencil and draw from dot one to dot two and so on to dot 22. When you have these lines completed you will find it very easy to read. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

### My Pet Pony's Name is Ted

The name of our school is Pleasant Ridge. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have one sister. Her name is Arlene Esta. She is 7 years old. We go 1 mile to school. Our teacher's name is Miss Harris. We like her fine. We live on a 320-acre farm with our Grandpa. For pets I have a spotted pony, a dog, two cats and two geese. The pony's name is Ted, the dog's name is Penny, the cats' names are Pony Sam and Polly Ann. I wish some of the young folks would write to me.

Natoma, Kan.

### To Keep You Guessing

Why is a man who makes pens a wicked man? Because he makes men steel (steal) pens and then says they do write (right).

Why do pianos bear the noblest characters? Because they are grand, upright and square.

Old Mother Twitchhead had but one eye,

And a long tail, which she let fly;  
Every time she went over a gap  
She left a bit of her tail in a trap.

A needle and thread.  
What pen should never be used in writing? A sheep pen.

What is the definition of a quill? Something taken from the pinion of a goose to spread the pinions of another.

Why are hogs like trees? Because they root for a living.

Why is a pig the most provident of all animals? Because he always carries a spare-rib about him.

What is the difference between a person late for the train and a school-mistress? One misses the train; the other trains the misses.

Why is a very discontented man easily satisfied? Because nothing satisfies him.

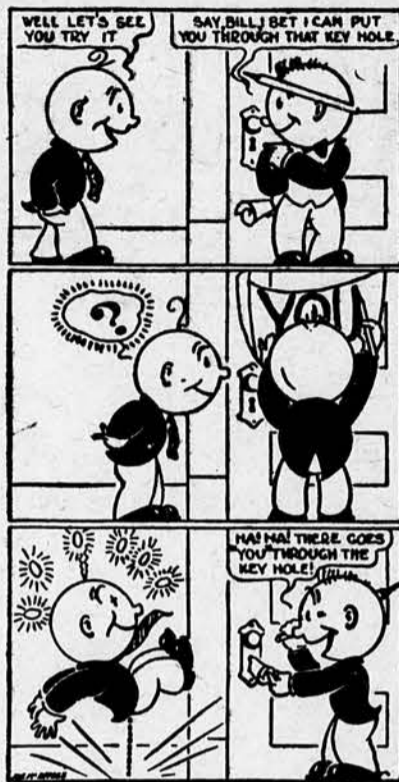
Why is a school boy being flogged like your eye? Because he's a pupil under the lash.

When is a Scotchman like a donkey? When he strolls along his banks and braes.

Why is a naughty school boy like a

postage-stamp? Because you lick him with a stick and stand him in the corner.

How many foreigners make a man uncivil? Forty Poles make one rude (rood).



### Has Plenty of Pets

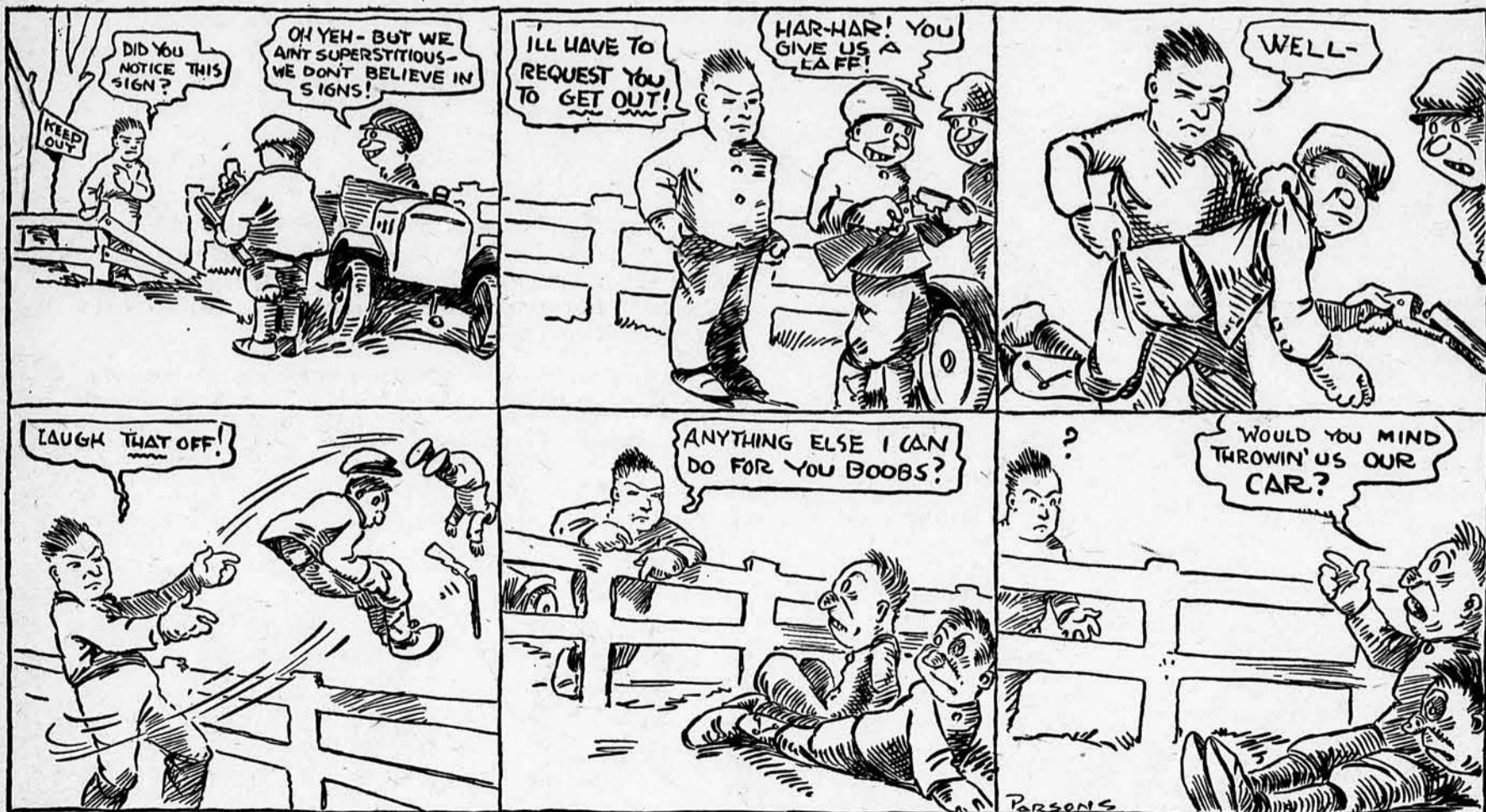
I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have five brothers and one sister. My oldest brother is 22 years old. He is in Canada now. For pets I have a cat, two squirrels, a calf and two dogs. My dogs' names are Spike and Curly. I live on a 240-acre farm. I live 2 1/2 miles from school. I enjoy reading the young folks' page.

Hoxie, Kan. Fred Cass.

### There Are Twelve of Us

I am 7 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Donigen. I have eight brothers and three sisters. Their names are Matt, Philip, Joseph, Vincent, Pat, Wilbur, Brian, Leo, Elizabeth, Bridie and Agnes.

Mary Vivian Martin. Greenleaf, Kan.



The Hoovers—More About Hardboiled Henry, Hoover's Hired Man

### The Rabbit Spits Back

BY DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

The defenseless rabbit seems to be having his innings nowadays by inaugurating a disease that may lay people up anywhere from three weeks to as many months, and cause such serious constitutional symptoms as to make a very real illness. The disease is known as Tularemia and gets its name from the fact that the rodents putting on its initial appearance were found in Tulare county, California. I have had so many letters asking where the danger lay that I think it best to write a special piece about it, especially as the season of year is coming when dogs and small boys bring home rabbits that are very handy for feeding chickens and other purposes, even if you are not tempted to use the meat for home consumption. So far as has been discovered, cooking the meat puts an end to the danger and people who enjoy rabbit pie may eat it just as formerly, provided that they are sure about their cooking and handling.

All of the cases so far investigated seem to have come from personal contact, generally while skinning the rabbits or cutting them up before cooking. In every case it has been found that the person contracting the disease had a broken surface somewhere on the skin which allowed the infection to take place. From this it would seem quite safe to handle rabbits, if you feel sure that you are not carrying a scratch or cut that would allow of infection. The trouble is, however, that one is quite likely to overlook or disregard some apparently unimportant lesion that proves to be plenty large enough for infection to occur. It must be borne in mind that it is a bacterial disease and that bacterium is a microscopic organism that is quite invisible to unaided vision. The blood or serum of the infected rabbit coming in contact with the skin is not safe at any time, and anyone handling rabbits while this disease is going around certainly should wear rubber gloves.

When infection occurs the symptoms of the disease generally follow within a short time, perhaps within the next 24 hours. There is much inflammation about the site of the infection and the glands draining that area soon become enlarged and painful. Fever usually accompanies the inflammation and after a short time the glands may suppurate and sloughing occurs. The fever has been known to last as long as four to six weeks and after that a long time is necessary for the infection to clear up. I never have known a case to terminate fatally, but I am advised that death from this disease has occurred in a few cases.

### Should Have Tests Made

Does a person ever have hardening of arteries at age of 29? If so, what are symptoms and cause? Mrs. F. J. J.

It is quite possible for a young person to have hardening of the arteries. Usually the symptoms are so much more pronounced than in older persons that it is not difficult for a doctor to make a diagnosis. If the trouble arises from poisoning by lead or other minerals, the arteries stand out prominently from the skin and their hardness actually can be felt, with the examining finger, in severe cases. If there is any question as to hardening of arteries at 29, you certainly should have blood pressure and other tests made without delay.

### But Give Special Care

What about kidney disease in a young child? Is it always sure to run into Bright's disease? Mrs. T.

By no means. Children may have acute kidney inflammation from many different causes, and if the child is kept in bed on a light diet she should make a complete recovery. Especial care is needed to guard against chronic disease of the kidneys when it develops in the course of an attack of diphtheria or scarlet fever.

### A Hereditary Misfortune

I should like your opinion in regard to deaf and dumb children in a family. Is this terrible misfortune hereditary? If a young man who is very bright and educated, and has two brothers and two sisters, one brother and one sister being deaf and dumb, is there any danger of his offspring being afflicted like this brother and sister? T.

Yes. Altho the family trait is not

dominant in this young man it exists, and there is grave danger that it will appear in some of the children generated by him. If there is only one child that one might or might not be the afflicted child. If he married a normal wife it would be likely that a majority of the children would be normal, but one or two deaf and dumb. If he married a woman herself afflicted, all of the children might be mutes.

### Co-operation Pays, Too

The Washington County Co-operative Creamery Company of Linn was organized early in 1920, succeeding a privately owned creamery. Its business has grown steadily, and it now has 676 active patrons. The company is incorporated for \$25,000, of which \$21,200 has been paid in. Shares are \$50 each, and no person owns more than four. Many patrons are paying for shares by deductions of 2 cents a pound on butterfat delivered. Cream is gathered twice a week by trucks. Only first and second grade cream is taken, the latter bringing 3 cents less than first grade. This has resulted in very little second grade cream being delivered.

In 1921 this creamery made 148,000 pounds of butter; in 1921, 168,000 pounds; in 1922, 230,000; in 1923, 303,000; in 1924, 360,000; and in 1925, 442,000, an increase of 25 per cent over 1924.

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Millions all over the United States are employing this method of Personal Selection at our 745 Department Stores scattered through 44 States. There is one within easy driving distance of you. It has a wide assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings and Notions. You select your goods, inspect them at close range and judge for yourself of their merits.

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**J.C. Penney Co.**  
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION - INC. DEPARTMENT STORES



# And Co-operation Has Paid

## More Than 80 Per Cent of the Butter in Sweden is Made by United Efforts

BY FRANK O. LOWDEN

AFTER leaving Denmark last summer I traveled into Sweden, where I visited the Government Agricultural Station near Stockholm, the Swedish College of Forestry at the same place, and the Seed Experiment Station at Svalov, in Southern Sweden. Too much cannot be said in praise of the scientists at these various institutions for their patient and unselfish devotion to the agriculture and forestry of Sweden.

Like the farmers of Denmark the farmers of Sweden also are well educated and alive to their problems. Co-operation among the farmers has progressed rapidly during the present century, tho they have not reached the same degree of co-operation as that attained by the Danish farmers. As in Denmark, butter and bacon are their chief agricultural exports. They have made much more rapid progress with the co-operative method in dairying, however, than with the products of the pig. More than 80 per cent of all the butter manufactured in Sweden is made by co-operative creameries. They are in competition in the English market with Denmark on both of these products. They insist that the quality of their butter and of their bacon is quite equal to that of the Danish butter and bacon, tho they admit that the Danish producers secure better prices. While we were there they were receiving for their bacon about 2½ cents less a pound than their Danish competitors. The only explanation of this difference was that the Danish producers were better organized.

In both Sweden and Denmark co-operative purchasing societies play an important part. Thru these societies the farmers largely are supplied with fertilizers, which are an important part of the cost of production to the farmers, with the concentrates for their hogs and cattle, with farm implements, and indeed with everything which is regularly employed in farm production there.

Svalov is the oldest experiment station in the world for seed breeding. Their researches and experiments in breeding wheat extend well back into the last century. During that time they have vastly increased the acre yield for all of Sweden. The farmers believe they have practically reached the limit so far as yield is concerned. For sometime past they have been at

work to develop a variety which should be as prolific as the wheat they now produce and of a better quality for milling purposes. At present the grain is soft and must be mixed with considerable quantities of harder wheat such as is raised in the northwest of this country and in Canada, to get the best results at the mill. They have full confidence that they are on the road to success in this respect.

They also are endeavoring to breed a quality of alfalfa which will be better suited to Sweden than any now known. So far no hardier variety has been developed than our own variety of alfalfa, known as Grimm. And this they think can be improved greatly and made more suitable for their far Northern climate. They do not predict just when this will come about. With the infinite patience which characterizes the true scientist they are experimenting with full faith that some day they will achieve the desired result.

The Swedish College of Forestry is the oldest in Northern Europe, and has been of immense service to Sweden. The lumber industry is the chief industry of Sweden, and it has been made possible largely thru the scientific work which has been done by this college. An interesting feature in connection with it was the nursery of seedlings which the state was growing or the small farmers who wished to reforest those parts of their farms better suited to the growth of trees than anything else. For in many parts of Sweden the farmer derives much benefit from his forest products. He considers trees as a crop like anything else.

### Planted the Trees, Too

We were told by the superintendent of the nursery that farmers who have for a number of years been getting their supply of seedlings from the State gradually require fewer, until finally they produce their own supply of seed and seedlings. I spent an interesting day at a forest about a hundred miles north of Stockholm, owned by what is said to be the oldest corporation in the world. I was fortunate enough to have O. Eneroth as a guide, who is one of the chief authorities on forestry in Sweden. This forest was a very large property, and timber had been harvested from it for several centuries. We were informed that this acreage



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Don't go through this winter without Jamesway Drinking Cups—they'll more than pay for themselves in 90 days. Put them in your barn and

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Tests recently made on 28 herds proved that Jamesway Drinking Cups increased the profits more than \$20 a year on each cow. Every 90 days you put off ordering Jamesway Drinking Cups you are paying for them in lost profits and not getting them.

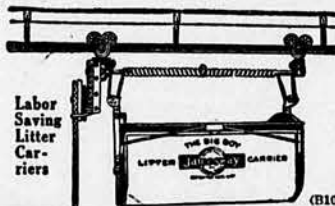
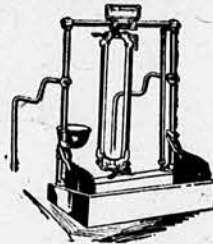
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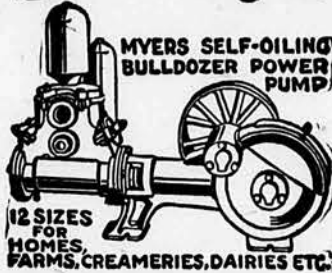
### Jamesway Equipment

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(C-11)

contained today more millions of feet of lumber than it did a century ago. I saw trees in every stage of growth, from the tiny seedling to the matured tree ready to be cut. I saw lumber being manufactured at the mill which had grown from trees which this company had planted.

The most interesting thing, however, I learned was the Swedish method of replanting their forests. I had visited before the great forests of Germany where they have been practicing rational forestry for many years. In Germany the method usually employed, so far as I have observed, is to cut a portion of the forest clean and then replant that portion with seedlings by hand. This means an immense labor cost, and it can be practiced successfully only where labor is cheap and lumber dear.

Sweden has not been producing timber chiefly for her own use, but for export abroad to be sold in competition with the lumber of the world. It was necessary for her to discover some cheaper method of reforestation. This she has done. When they harvest a stand of matured pine they do not cut it clean. They leave scattered all over the space the best trees, which they call parent trees, and these reseed that area. When the young stand has thriftily started they go in again and cut these larger trees for lumber. This is the method by which a large part of the forests of Sweden are maintained. This not only saves labor, but by the process of selecting the best and healthiest trees for parent trees, they also improve the quality of succeeding growths.

**But Now a Loss**

Suppose now the owners of our pine forests of the lake states had had this pre-vision. Of course at that time it seemed to us that our forests were illimitable, and therefore perhaps it is not strange that this should not have occurred to them. Besides, our taxing laws have never been suited for the growth of timber as a crop. Suppose, however, that in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, 75 years ago, the Swedish method had been employed and parent trees scattered all over these matchless forests had been left to perpetuate their kind. Today these forests would have been an immense asset to the states in which they lie. Instead of that, what do we find? The lands forfeited to the state for non-payment of taxes; no adequate provision taken by the state against fires; with the result that these vast forests with a capacity of perpetuating themselves for all time have become barren wastes and are a burden to the state.

I inquired into the soil upon which all this was being so effectively done in Sweden. Dr. Eneroth gave me the analysis of a typical bit of this soil. It showed that it was 98 per cent gravel and sand and but 2 per cent silt and clay. It was soil, so far as I could see, exactly like some sections of the lake states upon which our own great pine forests once grew.

I am sure that we never will have an adequate forestry policy in this country until we radically change our taxing laws. In Sweden they have realized this, and the taxes they impose on their forests are negligible. If we should adopt the policy which I have been advocating for a number of years, of exempting our forest lands from taxation as real estate and in lieu thereof provide for an excise tax on the product when it is marketed, we would accomplish two things. In the first place, men and lumber corporations would be encouraged to replant. In the next place, the state would some day get a substantial revenue from sources which yield practically nothing now, or are a source of expenditure rather than revenue. Until we come to look on timber as a crop, we shall never have private reforestation. For no man plants a crop which does not mature for a half century or more with the taxes increasing on the crop every year. That is what is happening now. There are great lumber companies in our country which I believe would be glad to follow the practice of that oldest corporation in Sweden of which I have spoken if taxes were either altogether exempted or made very low, not adding to them year by year as the timber grows and becomes more valuable as we do now.

Altho the United States contains the largest corn producing region in the

world, the human population uses only about one-tenth of the crop directly as food. The public prefers corn in the form of juicy steaks and savory hams. Cattle, sheep and hogs are refiners of the raw materials.

**Show Sets a Record**

With the closing of the entry books for the individual livestock classes, Secretary-Manager B. H. Heide announces that the greatest array of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs ever brought together will take part in the contests of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, November 27 to December 4. With the entries in the Horse Show and in the carload classes the number is expected to exceed 11,500 animals.

Cattle lead in the individual classes, with 1,959 head out of a total of 4,345 entries, with sheep ranking next with 1,275, swine 1,163 and horses 448. This is an increase of around 500 over last year's total.

In the cattle division Herefords list 557, Shorthorns 406, Aberdeen-Angus 376, Milk- ing Shorthorns 150, Red Polls 125, Polled Shorthorns 115, Galloways 40, and grade and cross-bred steers 190.

Among the sheep, Shropshires stand at the head with 192 entries. The list includes 162 Southdowns, 159 Hampshires, 159 Rambouillets, 144 Dorsets, 78 Oxford, 71 Cotswolds, 66 Lincolns, 56 Cheviots, 37 Leicesters, and 151 grades and cross-breeds.

Chester Whites top the swine breeds with 248 entries, followed by Berkshires with 192. The entry books show 177 Duroc Jerseys, 150 Hampshires, 149 Poland Chinas, 148 Yorkshires, 81 Spotted Poland Chinas, and 18 Tamworths.

The draft horse entries include 125 Percherons, 107 Belgians, 105 Clydesdales, 35 Shires, 14 Suffolks and 62 draft horses in harness.

Among the many interesting entries is the world's champion litter of 17 hogs, which weighed 5,117 pounds at 6 months old. Another is a mutton improvement demonstration flock from the University of Wisconsin, which will show the astonishing results obtained from mating purebred rams with common grade range ewes. An exhibit of pedigreed cattle and grade steers from a famous Missouri breeding establishment will in like manner visualize the improvement which can be made by the use of registered bulls on ordinary farm grade cows. The Exposition will be packed thruout with many similar educational attractions.

A Collegiate Meats Judging Contest sponsored by the National Live Stock and Meat Board will be held for the first time. The Meat Shoppe on the grounds will contain carcasses produced in feeding experiments at the state agricultural stations and later will house the champion carcasses of the show and a general meats exhibit.

**Our Best Three Offers**

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

**At Downs December 14**

The annual poultry show at Downs will be held December 14 to 18.

Constant improvement of the automobile can't furnish it with horse sense.

**SEEING IS BELIEVING**



I want to send you FREE a quarter yard sample of the **SUPER EIGHT OUNCE DOUBLE DUTY DENIM** used in my **HEADLIGHT OVERALLS**

Compare it with the cloth in the overalls you are wearing. Give it every test, then you will know why thousands of new HEADLIGHT wearers—who tested before they bought—wear

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*Alvin E. Larned*

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Send me your name and address

**How to Raise Sorghums and make more money**

The growing of sorghums will often change a farm that is losing money to one that is profitable. "Sorghums—Sure Money Crops" is an instructive book written by T. A. Borman, formerly editor of Kansas Farmer. The way to grow sorghum crops at a profit is made clear. We will send this book postpaid upon receipt of 50c, or will give it with a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze for \$1.25. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

You have not read the paper thoroughly until you have read all the classified advertisements. You'll find some bargains listed there, too.

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OF COPPER-BEARING STEEL

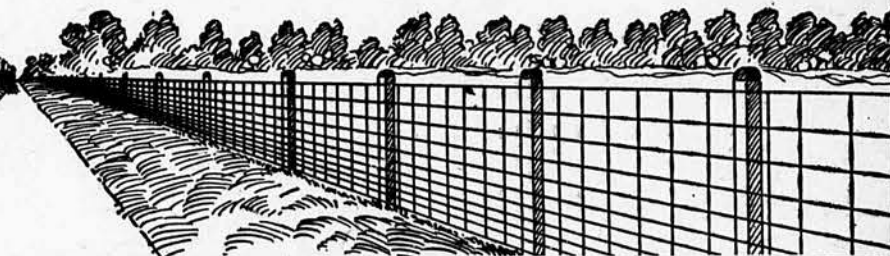
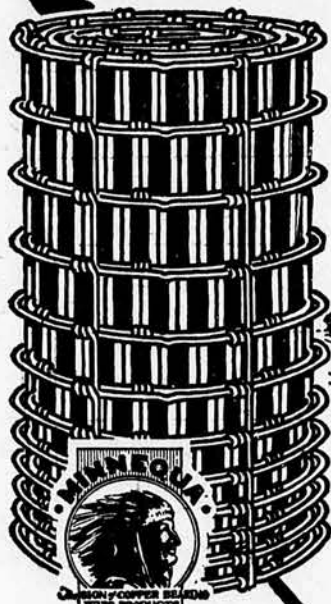
**THEY USE IT IN IDAHO**

The illustration below is from a photograph of COLORADO FENCE on the ranch of Mr. Jack Adams, near Idaho Falls, Idaho.

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Amazing low cost. Yet the benefits are large. Study the chart carefully. You can't get better protection. Pays liberally every day you are laid up. Every claim paid promptly. Saves you a lot of money and worry when the injury comes. Send for full details.

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Olde Tan Harness Models— at New Low Prices!

Write today for our catalog showing new models at new low prices. Olde Tan is the famous harness with the "Buckleless Buckle" and Metal-to-Metal at every point of greatest friction—making it the strongest, longest-lived, most economical harness to be had. Don't buy any harness until you find out about Olde Tan.

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**BIG FENCE SALE 13¢ a rod**  
Low prices, now on all styles OTTAWA fence, gates, roofing paint, Satisfactory Guarantee or money back. Write for FREE Book and cut prices. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1014 Chicago Heights, Ill. 1014 Ottawa, Kans.

# Wheat Crop is Doing Better

## The Moisture Which Fell Last Week Was of Great Help to the Plants

FALL work is going ahead in Kansas in a normal sort of a way. In general the wheat crop is doing fairly well, altho there are many places in Western Kansas which could use more rain; however, a good deal of moisture, in the form of either rain or snow, fell there last week. Good progress is being made with the beet harvest in the Garden City district; the first load of beets to be delivered to the factory came from the farm of P. H. Zuercher near Radium. The cotton crop in Montgomery county was damaged greatly by the floods and rains of October, according to L. T. Willmon, manager of the Coffeyville Cottin Gin. Livestock in general is in a healthy condition, and is taking full advantage of the wheat pasture.

The production of cane seed has been somewhat less than last year, probably by about 15 per cent, which should indicate higher prices in the spring. In Kansas the acreage was slightly less, and the average yield evidently has been about 570 pounds an acre, as compared to 750 pounds in 1925.

### Agriculture Has "Fair" Year

The gross financial returns to agriculture probably will not be far from last year's figures, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, in a report issued last week. "Spring wheat and cotton are the dark spots in the picture this fall, and the apple industry may also be noted as sharply depressed by low prices," the report says.

"Except for some depression in the territory of those crops, however, the season winds up with about average crop yields, and a probability of gross financial returns not far from last year's figures."

Discussing the cotton situation, the department says: "The fall in cotton prices now fills the headlines. Predictions of the same last spring were given scant notice. For four years the growers of cotton have been doing just what other producers do when business is profitable—increasing production."

"In the last four years the South has turned out approximately 50 million bales of cotton. During 40 consecutive months beginning July, 1922, the average farm price of cotton never went below 20 cents a pound, and much of that time it exceeded 25 cents. Four good cotton crops sold well enough so that growers increased their acreage from 30 million in 1921 to 47 million acres this year.

"The South is not without resources for meeting the present situation, and rarely have the farm and business leaders of any large region met an emergency in so united and comprehensive a fashion. Cotton is good property. The consuming world can and will use a lot of it this year."

Up in the spring wheat country there is a strip of territory extending from Central North Dakota thru South Dakota to Central Nebraska, the report says, where drouth and bad weather cut the crops and for which a lean winter looms ahead. South Dakota showed the lowest general crop condition in the country last month, only 55 per cent of average. Other local areas of flood, drouth or frost damage claim some attention, but they are less extensive.

Hog cholera, which "is showing up with rather serious losses in some counties of Illinois and Iowa," is giving producers considerable concern, altho, it is pointed out, "general underlying conditions in the Corn Belt are better than last year."

"Corn prices are slightly higher but still low enough to encourage feeders. Hog prices stay relatively high, and reports indicate a materially larger crop of pigs in prospect this fall. The small 1925 crop of hogs, now in pack, cost the packers nearly 1,200 million dollars. It brought producers more money than in any year excepting the wartime inflation years, and measured in terms of corn prices during the marketing season probably was the most profitable ever marketed."

There is considerable interest over the country in the westward progress of the corn borer. Farm leaders feel that a real effort should be made to slow up the invasion of the pest—which is discussed on page 8 of this issue. In an address last week before the annual session of the National

Grange at Portland, Maine, Louis J. Tabor, national master, said:

"The European corn borer is today one of the dangers threatening American agriculture and national prosperity. Corn and corn products, meat and meat products reach every section of the nation and are vital factors in our national life and well being. This threat is not against the Corn Belt alone, or against corn, because this insect pest damages many other farm crops, but the dislocation of the agriculture of the Corn Belt will mean dislocation and economic loss to the agriculture of the entire nation.

"The seriousness of the situation has not been fully appreciated. The National Corn Borer Committee and all of our farm organizations are co-operating to arouse public opinion and secure needful legislative appropriations. The Grange should advocate energetic and drastic action. We should favor the creation of a corn borer war zone, and spare no efforts in administration, equipment or appropriation to seek to hold the corn borer in check, and if possible create a Hindenburg Line beyond which they shall not pass. This will require liberal federal appropriation; it will require enabling legislation by many states. In addition, all Corn Belt states should make liberal appropriations for this purpose.

"The Grange, especially from a state and national standpoint, should aid in awakening public opinion and creating sentiment that realizes the seriousness of the situation and demands energetic control. In this campaign, and especially if a war zone is created, farmers must not be expected to go to any unusual expense for the protection of areas hundreds of miles away, and we must see to it that unnecessary burdens are not placed on farmers in control territory."

### Business Conditions Are Sound

"Present business conditions are sound, and indications are that industrial and commercial activity on the whole will continue at a satisfactory momentum, as far as the immediate future is concerned." That is the composite judgment of leading industrial and financial executives of the country, as obtained by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Increasing stability is the outstanding characteristic of business development during the last five years, according to the board's analysis of conditions, and the achievement of this condition is ascribed in large measure to the improved technique of distribution, the better organization of our credit and transportation systems, the steady influence of the Federal Reserve system, and to better informed and hence more alert industrial and business management.

"Ignorance of general business trends, misinformation and decisions based on unsubstantiated opinions and the lack of a proper national banking system, such as we now have in the Federal Reserve banks, have been mostly responsible for the severity of the depressions of the past," is the comment of Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board. "The widely diffused, better and more prompt factual information regarding industrial and commercial conditions at the present and improved credit facilities," he declared, "are proving a powerful factor in leveling peaks and depressions and in forestalling panics."

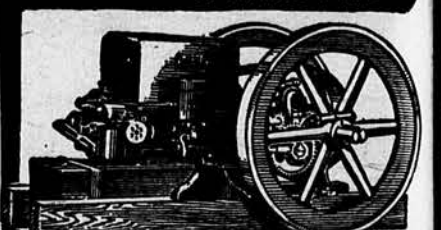
"Present day knowledge is such that there should be no further business panics," a widely known industrialist says in corroboration of this view. "If we have any more business panics, they will be man-made rather than unavoidable events."

That, however, Mr. Alexander cautions, does not mean that American business has discovered a fool-proof formula for permanent prosperity, but only that by rationalizing production and trade, the disturbing phenomena of over-expansion and resulting depressions may be minimized so as to remain reasonably within control.

Characteristic of the new orientation of business is the emphasis placed by the board on the importance of a prosperous working class. The generally accepted view, that good labor conditions depend on good business conditions, is characterized by one member of the board as superficial. "The reverse is true," according to this industrialist; "it is the experience of myself and of my associates in our industry that good business conditions are based upon good labor conditions."

It is pointed out as significant by the board that business activity has not diminished but rather increased with the tendency of declining prices underway during

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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 fuel—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.

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Wanted in every locality. Special offer to farmers willing to show Heater and Waterer to prospective buyers. Write at once for prices and special offer. Buy direct from factory.  
Empire Tank Heater Co., 103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

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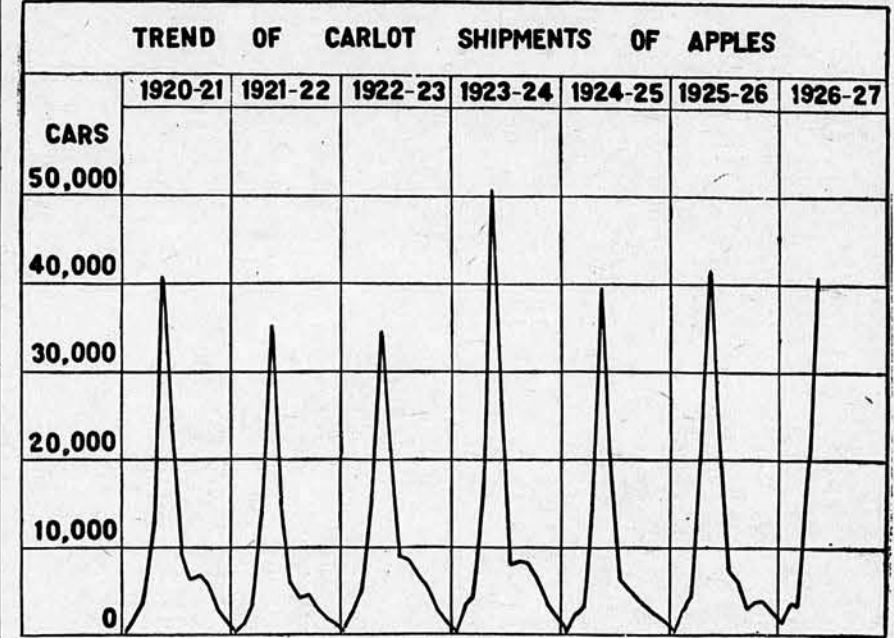
You have the hides. COWNIE, the old reliable tanner, will convert these into beautiful fur coats, fur robes or harness leather for you. In this way you retain for yourself the full value and many profits that are otherwise made out of your hides.

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This Chart Shows the Monthly Movement of Apples by Crop Years Beginning With June—October is the Peak Month



Dependable and good—it will make every hen do her best



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10 Hens Lay 10 Eggs a Day

Winter doesn't stop Mr. Henry's hens

Readers whose hens are not laying well during these days of high egg prices will find much of interest in the following letter from C. D. Henry, Averton, Pa. He says: "I placed 10 pullets by themselves, and led them Don Sung. The third day my eggs increased from 3 to 9 a day. They have had Don Sung ever since and have laid continuously. Yesterday I got 10 eggs from them and am willing to make affidavit to it. Don Sung certainly gets the eggs. It has paid for itself many times over." Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Mr. Henry used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 212 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.

DON SUNG Chinese for Egg-Laying

Butter Must Look Good—Be Appetizing

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives Winter Butter that Golden June Shade

Just add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE. Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

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the current year. The lower prices, according to Mr. Alexander, are a symptom of greater economy in production and distribution and of credit economies and, together with the prevailing high wage levels, have resulted in the United States in the highest purchasing power of wage earnings ever known. "Real weekly earnings" are now about 29 per cent higher than in 1914, 9 per cent higher than in 1920, and nearly 1 per cent higher than a year ago."

Rising Level of Activity

While there has been an obvious continued increase in business activity and production during the last few years, and an apparent increase in consumption power closely paralleling that of production, the board cautions that it must not be forgotten that new records of total production, transportation and sales do not necessarily reflect increased business activity per capita, but are due in large measure to the natural growth of our industries and commerce resulting from population increase. This natural increase in the total volume of business is estimated by the board as amounting to from 3 to 4 per cent annually at the present time.

No major signs of decline were found in the volume of production, which is higher than last year. Consumption of electrical power, which closely parallels the movement of production volume, is greater than a year ago.

That this volume of production is being distributed at a fairly even flow is reflected in the increasing volume of railroad traffic, total ton mileage of all railroads for the first seven months of the current year showing a 7 1/2 per cent increase over the corresponding period in 1925. Railroad earnings for the first half of the year show an 11 per cent increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. Goods apparently went into the consumers' hands at approximately the same pace, retail trade as measured by the turnover in department stores, chain stores and other retail establishments having increased from 8 to 10 per cent since last year.

The Apple Market Outlook

The year has been favorable to fruit crops in every section of the country. The pear crop, of more than 25 million bushels, exceeded all previous records. The peach crop of 67 million bushels was 40 per cent larger than the average during the last five years, and 5 per cent larger than the crop of 1915, which heretofore was the record year. Even grapes were more plentiful than ever before, with 2,360,000 tons.

The total apple crop is estimated at 234,252,000 bushels, the largest in a dozen years and at least a third larger than the crop harvested last year. Last year's production was 171 million bushels, and the average production during the last five years has been 170 million bushels. The commercial apple crop of 38 1/2 million bushels compares with a crop of 33 million bushels produced last year and an average production during the last five years of 30 million bushels.

Practically the entire increase of 5,500,000 barrels in the commercial crop as compared with a year ago has been produced in the principal barrel states of the East. Severe freezes late in September injured much un-picked fruit in the Northwest, and 4 to 5 million boxes are believed to have been lost. In the Eastern barrel states, Virginia, with an increase of 1,632,000 barrels over last year, West Virginia with 753,000 more, New York with 569,000 more and Pennsylvania with 614,000 more show the largest increases.

The season was late in the East, and apples matured later than a year ago, so that there is a possibility that the final harvest may not be as large as indicated. Carlot shipments from these states to October 19 totaled only 25,852 cars, compared with 32,680 cars in the corresponding period last year. From the Western states, on the other hand, where the season has been more normal, shipments to October 19 of 21,803 cars are slightly larger than last season. Total shipments are not as heavy as might be expected in view of the large crop. Supplies in practically every part of the country are abundant, however, and prices have not been so low that heavy shipments have not been attracted. The total carlot movement to date has been only 47,655 cars, compared with 53,192 cars last season.

Prices have been depressed by the large crop. Early apples sold as low as 50 cents a bushel in many cases. Altho prices for the main crop apples marketed so far this season have been a little more favorable, low grade apples are not bringing enough to pay for sending them to market. Baldwins are selling for around \$3 a barrel, Greenings, \$3.50, and Jonathans, \$4, at Chicago for A grade fruit, the lowest in several years. It is believed that the market has already felt the full force of the large crop, and that prices may strengthen from these levels, but values are likely to stay on a relatively low basis thruout the season.

A concerted effort is being made to keep low grade stock off the markets in order to increase the opportunity for marketing high class fruit at a profitable price. It is highly probable that the supply coming to market will not be so much larger than last year. A nationwide organization has just been created among growers, shippers and dealers to give apples great publicity as a health food in order to widen the consumptive outlets. The prevailing low price probably will result in free purchases for domestic use which will keep up thruout the season.

The export demand for apples this summer, chiefly from England, where a short crop has been harvested, was excellent. Due to scarcity of good fruit in British markets, prices averaged fairly high until September, when supplies of American fruit became over generous and the market started downward. The unemployment situation is still serious in England, and the buying power low, so that there is little prospect of any large demand for American apples there except at relatively low prices. Germany may take more of our apples than a year ago, due to the improvement in purchasing power and the fact that there are generally decreased supplies of good apples in adjacent countries which usually compete with the United States in the German apple market.

The matter of spray residue on domestic apples is again unsettling the English market for our apples, and some exporters are reported to be curtailing their shipments until the agitation dies down.

A study made by the Massachusetts Bureau of Markets of apple production and prices since 1889 reveals a regular 14-year cycle in both production and price. The length of the cycle corresponds roughly to the time necessary to bring new plantings into full production. We are now in the first part of the overproduction phase of the cycle, according to the survey, and so must expect the apple crop during the next five years to average a little higher than normal. Then we should find a gradual decrease in production due to the fact that during the overproduction phase of the previous cycle the low prices discouraged plantings, and as the old trees lose their produc-

tivity, there will not be enough young trees coming on to fully replace them.

Atchison—We had several days of cold, rainy weather last week. Corn husking is in progress. Cattle are in good condition, and the animals are obtaining considerable feed from the pastures. There is some hog cholera over the county. New corn, 62c; wheat, \$1.27; hens, 18c; eggs, 40c; cream, 45c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Cloud—Cold and stormy weather here last week stopped all farm work. Livestock is on dry feed; the animals are in good condition, but the cows have failed greatly in their milk flow. The calf crop here will be above average. There is not much wheat pasture here yet, and the corn stalk fields will not supply much feed. Hogs, \$11.75; cream, 40c; eggs, 40c; hens, 18c.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—Kafir is nearly all out. Corn has been damaged somewhat by the wet weather. Feed likely will be scarce here on many farms. Eggs, 44c; hens, 18c; wheat, \$1.18; oats, 35c.—M. L. Griffin.

Douglas—"The frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock." Root crops, such as beets, turnips and carrots, are being stored in caves and cellars. Sweet potatoes are retailing at from \$1 to \$1.50 a bushel. There is an excellent demand for turnips. Buds are being dug up and stored. Eggs, 45c; butterfat, 45c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We had a nice rain here last week which turned to snow and wound up in a young blizzard. But we were glad to get this moisture. The sky now is clear again. Wheat, \$1.24; corn, 85c; kafir, 80c; butterfat, 44c; hens 17c; turkeys, 27c. Corn husking is in progress now.—W. E. Fravel.

Greenwood—Farmers are getting their work pretty well finished. Cattle are in good condition to start the winter. Plenty of labor available. A few public sales in the county. Corn, 80c; kafir, \$1; bran \$1.35; Shorts \$2.15; eggs, 43c; cream 40c; butter, 55c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—We had considerable rain and snow here last week. This was quite a handicap on the curing of hay and feed crops. Wheat, \$1.23; oats, 45c; corn, 85c; eggs, 40c; butter, 40c; potatoes, \$1.90; apples, 70c to \$1.25.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—Corn and kafir in this county are nearly all gathered. It is said that the corn crop is more nearly a failure than for many years. Weather has been ideal for about three weeks, but a 24-hour rain came on November 7. Farm auctions are numerous. Volunteer oats have made a good growth this fall. In some instances heads have appeared.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelow.

Lane—We had a light snow with a high wind November 8. The wheat which is up is not growing well; part of the crop has never sprouted. Stock is doing well; grass is scarce and feed is not plentiful.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—Much of the wheat was sown late; that part of the crop which was planted early in supplying excellent pasture. Bottom pastures also are doing well, and livestock is in fine condition. Corn husking has started.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Corn husking is turning out better than had been expected; yields are running from 20 to 35 bushels an acre. The weather has been very favorable for this work. Corn, 62c; wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 36c; cream, 42c.—J. D. Stosz.

McPherson—Wheat is in excellent condition. We never saw it look better for this time of year. More than 2 inches of rain fell in this county last week. Some farmers are pasturing their wheat. Standing corn is being husked, but the yield will be small. Livestock is in good condition, and there will be plenty of feed for the winter. Wheat, \$1.24; corn, 88c; eggs, 38c; butter 40c. Not much demand for labor. A few public sales are being held, and everything is selling well.—F. M. Shields.

Phillips—The weather is cold. A light rain and snow fell on November 7. We were in need of moisture, as the soil was getting dry. This rain and snow will help the wheat that is sprouting. Feed will be scarce next spring. Eggs, 35c; butterfat, 43c; hogs, \$10; cows \$40 to \$50.—J. B. Hicks.

Renov—Corn husking is well underway. Some fields are yielding as much as 20 bushels an acre. Wheat is in good condition; not much stored wheat is moving. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 64c; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 42c; hens, 18c; turkeys, 28c; ducks, 13c; geese, 10c.—T. C. Faris.

Rice—About 2 1/2 inches of moisture fell here last week in the form of rain and snow, and this put the soil in excellent condition for the winter. Wheat is doing well, and it is supplying a great deal of pasture. A good many farm sales are being held; prices are about normal. Wheat, \$1.24; hens, 17c; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 40c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—We have had two freezes; the mercury went down to 22 degrees above zero. Feed is scarce. The soil is dry, and the wheat is in bad condition. Most of the cattle have been shipped to market. Eggs, 34c; butterfat, 41c.—C. O. Thomas.

Sherman—The soil has been very dry here, and the early sown wheat has not been doing well. It was planted in the dry ground, and it has been damaged greatly by the wheat worm, especially in certain spots; where more moisture was available the crop has done better, and has been able to overcome the handicap of the pest. Wheat sown later is doing much better, and this is especially true with that on fallowed land. Feed is scarce; the corn crop was almost a failure. Cows at the public sales have averaged about \$60 a head. Stock cattle sell well. This also is true with hogs, which are scarce. Machinery has been a drag on the market. There also has been little demand for horses; I believe, however, that before the colts of today get on the market the price of horses will be much higher, especially for animals which weigh over 1,400 pounds. Farmers here are showing more interest in cows, sows and hens. Wheat, \$1.18; barley, 70c; corn, 85c; chickens, 15c; cream, 39c; eggs, 40c; butter, 45c.—Harry Andrews.

Smith—Wheat has been supplying considerable pasture; hogs and cattle are doing well, and are in a healthy condition. Many public sales are being held; prices are satisfactory. Wheat, \$1.25; cream, 44c; eggs, 42c; corn, 90c.—Harry Saunders.

A Glance at the Markets

Prices of farm products have shown a fairly steady condition so far in November. Even cotton, the season's chief trouble maker, held fairly close to 12 cents. Wheat moved up a little on unfavorable news from Argentina, and down again because of liberal market supply. Corn and oats tended slightly downward; other grains and feeds, hay, dairy products, eggs, poultry, fruits and vegetables showed little change in price. Hog prices moved down to the \$13 line, but beef animals sold a little higher. Most things are selling relatively low. The cheerful side

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is that, mostly, they have not been going lower the last few weeks.

Heavy supplies of corn, mostly from the old crop carryover, forced prices to the lowest point of the season early in November. New corn is full of moisture and sold at 68 cents a bushel or lower in western markets. Wheat went down a little with corn and partly for the same reason, the liberal supply, also because of a somewhat restricted expert demand. On the other hand, there was an upward turn of the wheat market at one time in response to unfavorable wheat crop news from Argentina. Little change is noticeable in the market situation of barley, rye, oats and flax, altho the position of flaxseed weakened a little because of lower prices in Argentina.

Butter held about the same. The market position is backed by receipts lighter than a year ago, and by rapidly lessening stocks in cold storage. The weak point is the continued liberal production so late in the year, stimulated by abundant feed, a mild fall season and fairly good market conditions.

Cheese markets are slow and steady, with rather light receipts and poor demand. The South is said to be buying less cheese because there is less cotton money to spend. Thus one set of farmers shares the troubles of another group.

Hogs and pork went down, cattle and calves, beef and veal went up the first part of November. Price changes were by no means extreme altho at one time the top price for hogs fell to \$13 after being for many weeks close to \$14.

Egg markets hold well and trade is fairly active, altho checked by the high level of prices. Stock in cold storage has been coming out more slowly than a year ago.

Turkeys have been selling in Texas producing sections at 23 to 26 cents a pound live weight and 36 to 37 cents dressed. At points farther North the range was 10 cents higher. Southern packing plants found a scarcity of temporary help because of the size and lateness of the cotton crop, this creating a demand for all available labor.

It is still a late season in the fruit and vegetable industry and carlot shipments may continue active rather longer than usual, altho the movement has been decreasing rapidly. Prices are mostly lower than they were a year ago. Potato markets stay about the same. Cabbage has been advancing rapidly in the Middle Western markets. Production of the storage type of cabbage was about 12 per cent larger this year. Winter competition is likely to be active because of heavy planting in Texas and other parts of the South and Southwest. Celery and spinach showed an advancing tendency the first half of November. Prospects are good for a liberal supply of winter lettuce, judging by the heavy plantings in the Southwest. Nearly 10 times as much lettuce was shipped last year as was shipped 10 years ago.

Prices paid for American apples in Liverpool show a tendency still downward, but the best lots sold high enough to net about the price prevailing in New York. Exports have been much heavier than last season, and are likely to continue active because of the short apple crop thruout Europe.

### Artificial Lighting Pays

Evidence accumulates more and more proving that artificial lighting intelligently applied to poultry laying houses has the effect of smoothing out the production curve, taking enough eggs from low price seasons to those of high price to pay all costs and yield a very considerable increase in the net returns for the year, usually giving an extremely liberal profit on the cost of doing the work.

One of the latest cases of this sort to be reported is a lighting test put on by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station starting in October, 1925, and running until April, 1926. While the last winter was unusually mild, and hence the naturally heavy egg production and low prices made conditions very unfavorable for a lighting test, still every lighted pen made a worthwhile profit over its unlighted neighbor from October to February inclusive.

The value of the eggs from a lighted pen of 200 yearling White Leghorn hens was approximately \$15 higher a month than a similar pen unlighted, while the combined cost for lighting and for the increased feed used by the lighted pen was not more than \$4 a month. A lighted pen of 115 early maturing pullets showed as high as \$25 increase in egg value in November and December, but not so great an increase during the remaining winter months. A lighted pen of 115 late maturing pullets showed a pretty consistent increase of \$15 worth of eggs a month from November to February over a similar unlighted pen, and the cost of lighting

and increased feed was not more than \$3 a month. In all cases the unlighted pens made a greater egg value than the lighted ones during March and April, due to the fact that egg production was naturally strong at this time, and the unlighted pens which had been on a vacation during the winter months came back strong.

These Oregon experiments would seem to indicate that proper artificial lighting, even under rather unfavorable conditions, can be expected to yield a profit of from 10 to 20 cents a hen a month, over the combined cost of power at 10 cents a kilowatt hour and the increased feed the lighted fowls consume. This would seem worthwhile.

### Has 75 Black Giants!

BY L. R. COMBS

Black Giant chickens, a heavy meat breed and a marked contrast to the many White Leghorns to be found in Kansas, are being grown on the John Husband farm, 9 miles southwest of Emporia. This flock is the first of this breed in Lyon county. Last year about 35 baby chicks were obtained from Eastern states, where large numbers of these chickens are raised for market. From this number 12 hens were kept. This year about 75 young Black Giants are being raised.

Standard weight for this breed is 10 pounds for the hen and 14 pounds for the rooster. They are bred for caponizing, and are used extensively for this purpose in the East. Capons weigh 16 to 20 pounds. While the bird is black it has a yellow skin, which makes it desirable for meat. On Eastern markets this chicken draws a premium. Mrs. Husband had no trouble disposing of the extra birds last year to Emporia individuals for a fancy price.

This spring the pullets laid as well as Rhode Island Reds or Plymouth Rocks kept on the same farm. Practically all the young chickens were raised last spring. The breed seems to be more hardy than others. They were given the same feed and care. The Black Giant seems to require no more feed than other breeds, according to the owner.

Mrs. Husband intends to raise the Black Giants for caponizing and to sell baby chicks after the flock has been built up. Few flocks of this breed exist in the Middle West. Baby chicks bring as high as 25 cents each.

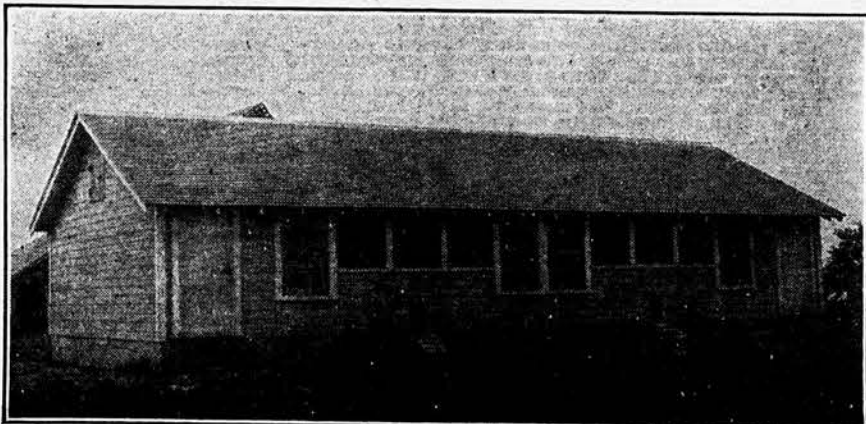
### Hens Like Their Home

Dite Benjamins, Garnett, built this poultry house from plans furnished by the Kansas State Agricultural College, with some minor changes suggested by J. A. Hendriks, county agent. It is of the open front, straw loft type, and according to Hendriks paid for itself \$420, in one year, altho it was operated at half its capacity. It is designed for 300 hens, and Mr. Benjamins had only 150.

Hendriks reports 32 houses of this type in Anderson county, 64 old houses remodeled and seven new houses of the straw loft type under construction. The Kansas State Agricultural College or your county agent will help you with poultry house plans or remodeling problems. Don't build a house that is not suited to Kansas conditions.

### November 29 at Bucklin

The Tri-State Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its tenth annual exhibition November 29 to December 4 at Bucklin. C. W. Gresham of Bucklin is president.



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# \$6,000,000 For Free Lunches

## Kansas Farmers Will Take a Similar Loss Another Year Unless They Poison Their Patrons

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE self-service system operated by Kansas farmers last year to provide free lunches for pocket gophers, prairie dogs and brown rats went in the hole 6 million dollars. Unless a lot of these regular customers get "ptomaine" or some other poisoning, that loss will be duplicated another year.

Gophers alone cause a loss of 3 million dollars annually, according to A. E. Oman, rodent specialist at the agricultural college. They find their best feeding and breeding ground in alfalfa fields. "Probably half of all the 885,000 acres of alfalfa in the state is more or less infested," Oman said. "A conservative estimate would list 250,000 acres infested to an average extent of 10 gophers to the acre, or a total of 2½ million animals."

The chief damage done by gophers is their cutting tap roots and thus killing alfalfa or other plants, and from the smothering of plants by the mounds of earth that are thrown up, according to Oman. The mounds serve as a garden spot for crabgrass and foxtail to gain a foothold and crowd out the remaining stand. Many an alfalfa stand is entirely ruined in three or four seasons of uncontrolled gopher infestation.

There is no excuse for this loss, as Oman finds that gophers can be eradicated easily and cheaply. And here is the way he figures it. When used under the best conditions 1 bushel of poisoned wheat should kill 1,000 pocket gophers, or 2,500 bushels of bait should clean up the 250,000 acres. At \$5 a bushel the cash outlay for bait would amount to only \$12,500. If 2½ million gophers were trapped and the scalps presented for bounty the total tax on the counties would amount to \$250,000. The labor cost for poisoning would be less than half as much as for trapping.

Late fall and up until the ground freezes in December is the most favorable time to poison pocket gophers, Mr. Oman says, as then they show the greatest activity. Every gopher will be busy digging tunnels and throwing up fresh mounds daily. A single gopher may throw up 150 to 300 mounds during the fall season.

The experiences of many users of poisoned wheat, and of poisoned sweet potatoes or other vegetables as well, is that during the fall season it is possible to exterminate 95 to 100 per cent of all gophers in a single treatment of a field, and that one follow-up will get any stragglers. In the spring, gophers are less active, and three or four poisonings sometimes are necessary to accomplish as good results as in the fall. If the job is done thoroughly in the fall no new litters will arrive in the spring.

To poison the gophers Oman says to provide a supply of strychnine treated wheat or fresh vegetable bait sprinkled with powdered strychnine. Get a sharpened hardwood handle or iron rod with which to prod holes into the runways. Run these holes 9 to 12 inches in front of the mound—that is, on the indented side of the fan-shaped mound that is thrown up on top of the ground. Pour in a scant tablespoon of poisoned wheat or three pieces of the vegetable bait and close the hole with grass or a clod. Two or three of the freshest mounds in a series should be baited.

Cloud county set a new pace in this kind of work last year. County Agent L. F. Neff worked out a practical method of applying the provisions of an old state law. He arranged for a committee in each of the school districts in respective townships to circulate petitions among the people for free poison. The law provides, according to Mr. Oman, that if 51 per cent or more of the electors within a township petition for free poison the township board is authorized to provide it and also an exterminator. In Cloud county, eight townships were signed up, and 58 bushels of poison wheat were distributed at a series of demonstration meetings in October. The following spring a follow-up was made on the fall work, and as a result many communities were cleaned up so far as gophers were concerned.

Charles Lagasse and Henry Buss of

Cloud county, according to Mr. Neff, each located 55 systems of gophers in their alfalfa fields. Mr. Buss went over his field twice after the first poisoning but found no new mounds. Mr. Lagasse found nine systems the second time he went over his field, seven the third time, two the fourth and at last only one. D. F. Miller and John Senner, near Hollis, each poisoned 20 systems last November. Mr. Miller went out twice after this first treatment and found no new mounds. Mr. Senner found only five. Henry Anderson counted 126 systems and treated them. His second trip over the field disclosed only 21, and the following June, which was this year, there were none. You can imagine what Anderson's gophers

would have done last spring to his alfalfa if he hadn't checked them.

"From past experience in personally conducted experiments and from reports from many satisfied co-operators, I can assure that it is possible, with one careful poisoning in November or early December to make a real 'clean-up,'" Mr. Oman said. "That is why we urge fall work so strongly."

### A Good Railroad Year

The railroads of the United States are rejoicing over a good year. A few years ago a good deal was made of the fact that for one week loadings of cars amounted to 1 million. This was regarded as a record achievement of an especially favorable time.

No doubt a good many persons thought the loading of that million cars in one week indicated a high-tide of prosperity which the country could not hope to maintain. But the performance of a week has become a feature of months this year.

For the first eight months of 1926 railway freight has been moved at the average rate of about 1 million load-

ings weekly, says a report issued by the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. For the week ending September 4 a high record of 1,151,346 cars was established.

This indicates good business for the railroads, but its biggest significance is the high degree of prosperity for everybody. Those millions of cars running every week with their burdens of goods mean food and clothing and material for houses and all the other necessities and luxuries that contribute to contented, happy living.

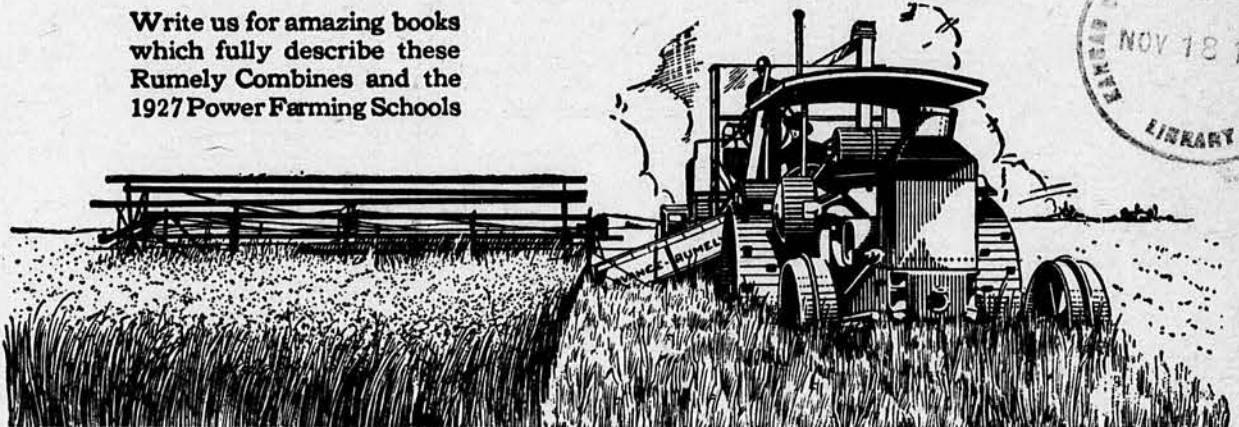
And it must be remembered, too, that these figures have to do with railway shipments only. Running parallel with these is an enormous transportation business employing motor cars, much of the burden of which goes from producer to consumer without assistance of the railroads. The carriers are pretty accurate barometers of the country's prosperity.

### At McPherson November 24

The annual show of the McPherson County Poultry Association will be held November 24 to 27 at McPherson.

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You know how it is at harvest time—grain ripe and ready—weather apt to turn bad at any moment! What a blessing to have a "combine" that you know *will do the work* clean as a whistle, with no maddening delays or costly breakdowns!

That's what you get in a Rumely Combine

Harvester. You get a machine you can *depend upon!*—a machine that has already established an amazing record with farmers for speed, capacity, durability—and *low cost per bushel*.

Furthermore, any Rumely Combine Harvester is a wonderful *grain saver*. The same Continuous Flow Principle of Grain Separation is used here as in the famous Rumely Threshers. On big jobs it saves many, many bushels of precious wheat.

Investigate *Rumely "combines."* They are made in sizes for every farm. Learn all about them—how they are constructed—what results nearby owners got last season—what Rumelys cost. Send a postal for free illustrated catalog; or

## Come to the Advance-Rumely Power Farming School

You can learn all about the sensational Advance-Rumely Combine Harvesters at the 1927 Advance-Rumely Power Farming Schools in your locality. Complete instruction will be given by our experts. You can see the operation—study the construction—convince yourself of the sturdy building. Hundreds have signed up for these famous Power Farming Schools—where you learn all about the Oil Pull Tractor, Rumely Threshers, etc. Note the time and the place of the school nearest you. Don't delay. There is a way by which you can get this fine training free. Write us or see the nearest Rumely dealer—NOW. Dept. F.

The ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc., La Porte, Indiana  
(Incorporated)  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Wichita, Kansas

ADVANCE-RUMELY  
Combine Harvesters  
A Size for Every Farmer

Schools  
in this  
territory

Amarillo . . . January 24-26  
Dallas . . . January 26-28  
Wichita . . . Jan. 31-Feb. 2  
Kansas City, Mo. February 2-4  
Sidney . February 7-9  
Omaha February 9-11



# Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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.

FAMOUS \$23.85 VIRGIN WOOL LINE HAS choice Kansas territory open. Liberal commissions in advance; free sales outfit. Crane-Kent Clothes, Dept. 729, Kansas City, Mo.

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

AGENTS: OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Har-ger 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.

## SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

YELLOW BERMUDA AND CRYSTAL WAX Onion Plants now ready. 1,000-\$1.50; 6,000-\$7.50 prepaid. Own and operate largest onion farm in United States. J. Armengol, Laredo, Texas.

## MALE HELP WANTED

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

## RADIOS AND SUPPLIES

### ECONOMICAL RADIO

12 to 18 months service from B batteries, on 5 tubes. We invite comparison. Agents wanted. E. D. Richardson Mfg. Co., Cawker City, Kansas. For economy in radio.

## MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

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. Will 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 1/4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

## TOBACCO

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF. Mellow with age. Fine flavor. Smoking 15 lbs. \$1.50. Chewing \$2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Mingo, Ky.

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.

TOBACCO: POST PAID: GUARANTEED best long, broad, finest flavor red leaf chewing; 5 lbs. \$1.50; ten \$2.75. Best smoking. 20c pound. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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, Maxton Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING 5 pounds \$1.50; ten pounds \$2.50. Smoking 5 pounds \$1.25; ten pounds \$2.00. Pay when received. Pipe free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

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.

## MOTORCYCLES

FINE USED MOTORCYCLES. ALL MAKES. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Terms. Bargain prices. Write for free catalog. K. Clymer, Denver, Colo.

## PIGEONS

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

WANTED: 10,000 COMMON PIGEONS. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## DOGS

ONE MALE GREYHOUND TWO YEARS old. Oliver Smith, Onaga, Kan.

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

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

PAIR RAT TERRIERS; FEMALE BULL-dog, spayed. Joe Pride, White City, Kan.

WANTED: SPITZ PUPPIES AND FOX Terriers. Sunnyside Kennels, Havensville, Kan.

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

FOUR HUNTING HOUNDS, YEAR AND two years old. Fifty dollars. Johnston, Centerville, Kan.

PEDIGREED FOX TERRIER PUPPIES from working parents, males \$5.00 J. T. Bates, Spring Hill, Kan.

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

COLLIE PUPS, WHITE AND SABLE mixed; males \$5.00, females \$3.00. E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

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

WANTED: ABOUT 50 ESKIMO-SPITZ pups, 7 to 8 weeks old, every week, and a few Fox Terriers. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES, PUPPIES eight weeks old. All white males \$15. Females \$12. White Sable headmarking, males \$12, females \$10. Earl Scott, Wilmore, Kan.

## FERRETS

FERRETS, \$5.50 EACH UNTIL DECEM-ber. Hank Peck, 506 SE Fifth, Des Moines, Iowa.

## EDUCATIONAL

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BAGGAGEMEN, (White or colored) sleeping car, train porters (colored) \$150-\$250 monthly. Experience unnecessary. 802 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

5 Auction Lessons Free Card will bring them. American Auction College, 844 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

## 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.

## FOR THE TABLE

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

DRIED APPLES, BETTER QUALITY FOR less money. Write Jim Smith, Farmington, Arkansas.

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

FRESH HICKORY NUTS AND BLACK Walnuts, \$4.50 100 lbs. bag. F. O. B. Washburn. Eldson 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.

## HONEY

STRAINED HONEY, 120 LBS., \$10.00; EX-tract \$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 Hop-fer, Rocky Ford, Colo.

SUPERIOR HONEY: PRINCIPAL SOURCE sweet clover; two 60 pound cans \$12.00; ten cans \$52.50. H. F. Smith, Hooper, Colo.

DREXEL'S HIGH GRADE HONEY NOW ready. Single Sixties \$6.25; two \$12.00; thirties \$3.25; fives and tens 12 1/2c 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.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

WOLF, COYOTE, RAT AND MICE EXTER-minator, got 9 coyotes one night, brought \$121.50. Free circular. George Edwards, Liv-ington, Mont.

MORE MONEY FOR YOUR FURS, HOW to get it! Write today for free market information and prices. L. Mandelberg & Sons, Inc., Alliance, Nebr.

## 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.

## CANARIES

ST. ANDREASBERG YELLOW ROLLER Canaries; Singers \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chas. A. Storm, Beards-ley, Kan.

## POULTRY

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

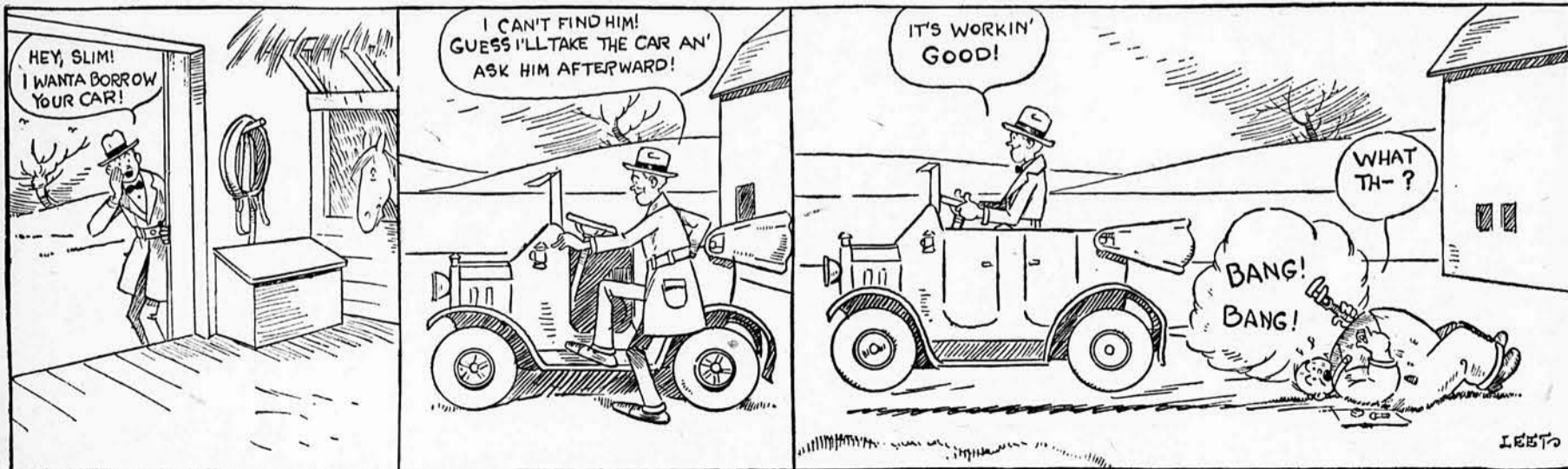
## ANCONAS

LARGE TYPE ANCONA COCKERELS. High producing show winning flock. Cra-bill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS

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

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



The Activities of Al Acres—Has Anybody Seen Slim?

BRAHMAS

LARGE BRAHMA, ROCKS, REDS, COCKERELS three and five dollars each. Selmeers Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

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

PURE BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE Geese, \$5.00 each. Gilbert R. Timm, Woodbine, Kan.

PAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. The egg layers. Drakes \$2.50, Ducks \$2.00. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

LEGHORNS

PURE TANCRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels. Fred Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.00. Earl Garrett, Burlington, Kan.

LEGHORNS

\$10 FOR 12 WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Brindle pups. S. F. Crites, Barnes, Kan.

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

ROYAL TANCRED COCKERELS, STOCK direct from Mrs. Tancred, \$2.50 each. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan.

FOR SALE: ENTIRE STOCK ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. Write for particulars. Heatha Isenberg, Benedict, 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.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, bred from heavy laying and show stock. Warren strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

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

STATE CERTIFIED BARRON-TANCRED S. C. White Leghorn Grade B Flock. Average egg production per hen last year, 172 eggs. Large, vigorous April and May hatch cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Size, type, production. R. L. Holton, Jamestown, Kan.

LANGSHANS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$2.00 up; pullets \$1.25. Certified stock. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK COCKS, MARCH COCKERELS, \$2, \$3. Leitch Sisters, White City, Kan.

CHOICE YOUNG BUFF ROCK HENS AND Capons for sale. Excellent type. Julius Haberman, Timken Kan.

BRADLEY'S BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2, Cocks \$3. Parent stock direct. Florence Wolfkill, Garden City, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCKS; FIRST PRIZE WINNERS for 10 years. Cockerels and pullets \$3.00 and \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

ORPINGTONS

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

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

LARGE, EARLY HATCHED ORPINGTON Cockerels and pullets, fully matured, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. F. Koch, Ellinwood, Kan.

AT MARSHALL COUNTY POULTRY SHOW with entries we took five firsts and three seconds on Buff Orpingtons. Cockerels \$3.00 and up. J. L. Moorhead, Blue Rapids, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS. WINNERS for any show. Let us prove to you. "Winners" lay. Egg production unequalled. Pullet with record of 28 eggs in October. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Dept. E, Troy, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

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

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND WHITE Cockerels, Rose Comb Kendall strain, \$2.00. Harry Edwards, Oskaloosa, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

CHOICE DARK RED SINGLE COMB Cockerels, \$3.00. Minnie Miller, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels, \$2.50 each. W. L. Dunbar, Haviland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, BRED FOR TYPE, color and production. Prize winners. Choice Cockerels \$3.00. Mrs. Walter Bell, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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

TURKEYS

GOOD NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS \$3.00. Mrs. Adam Smith, Spivey, Kan.

Bronze Turkey Toms \$10.00, Hens \$6.00. Harry Edwards, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Bourbon Red Turkeys; Old Toms \$9.00, young toms \$5.50, hens \$4.50. Gray African Geese \$4.00; trio \$11.00. Ella Jones, Speed, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE MAMMOTH BOURBON RED TOMS \$7.00, Hens \$6.00. Mrs. Anna Michler, Jose, Colo.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. TOMS \$6, Hens \$5. Mrs. A. Burgman, Oak Hill, Kan.

PURE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS; HENS \$6.00, Toms \$10.00. Mrs. Fred Hisey, Garden City, Kan.

LARGE BONED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS; hens \$7.00, Toms \$9.00. Mrs. O. Goodenow, Penokee, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE; MATURED TOMS 50 lbs, hens 25 lbs. Utility and prize stock. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.

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

PURE BRED MAMMOTH GOLD EDGE Bronze Turkey Toms, \$10.00. Hens \$5.00. Gilbert R. Timm, Woodbine, Kan.

VACCINATED NARRAGANSETT Gobblers \$10.00; young hens \$7.00. Pure bred. J. McClanathan, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND Turkeys. Toms \$10.00, Hens \$8.00. Mrs. Martin Johansen, Vesper, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, vaccinated; hens \$6.00, Toms \$9.00, old toms \$12.00. Lulu Barninger, McCracken, Ks.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLD Bank strain. Large boned, well marked. Write for prices. Large flock to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. H. Gregory, Alton, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, CHAMPIONS, in exhibition and vitality. Special sale. While they last; Toms \$15, \$10, \$7.50; Hens \$8, \$7, \$6. First money gets birds. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Dept. E, Troy, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; two or more, \$2.50 each. Mrs. E. D. Shields, Kincaid, 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.

WE WANT TURKEYS, GUINEAS AND Capons, alive or dead, and will pay top market quotations day of arrival, no commission deducted. Will pay a premium for extra fancy poultry. Topeka Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

GUINEAS WANTED, ALSO TURKEYS, and all other kinds of live poultry. Highest market price paid day of arrival, or write for prices. Trimble-Compton Produce Company, 112-114-116 East Mo. Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GALLOWAY Bulls. V. R. Blush, Silver Lake, Kan.

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

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

GUERNSEYS, BULLS SERVICEABLE AGE. Calves. Record dams A. R. breeding. Reasonable. Robert Parker, Dwight, Kan.

SCOTCH BULL 18 MONTHS, RED AND roan, fine individual, grandson Maxwellton Mandolin. Harry Leclerc, Burrton, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED SCOTCH Shorthorn bulls, one and two years old. Dark red. Weight 700 and 1400 pounds. Arthur Tonn, Haven, Kan.

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

A TRIED SON OF THE GRAND CHAMPION at Topeka and Hutchinson. Count College Cornucopia. His dam held the state 305 records as a two and three year old. E. W. Dales, Eureka, Kan.

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.

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS BY GIANT Sunbeam, World's largest boar. Dams by Mo. grand champion. Photos, descriptions. Paramount Farms, Waterville, Kan.

PURE BRED REGISTERED POLAND China spring boars and gilts, bred or open, sired by Sharpnel and bred to Moonshine. Double immuned, and guaranteed. Write your wants. G. E. Schlesener, Hope, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5.00. P A Y when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

FOR SALE—HIGHEST QUALITY JACK and Belgian stallion. Paul Riener, Hernon, Kan.

Punch, London's famous weekly, will refuse liquor advertising. Now, to be consistent, should it not change its name?

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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660 ACRES—Smooth, level, unimproved wheat land. \$15 an acre, easy terms; \$1.25 an acre down. \$1.25 an acre each year; 6 1/2%. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kansas.

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160 A. 14 ml. Emporia, 3 ml. good town and high school, 1/2 ml. rural school, on fine graveled state road. Well improved, good soil, lies good, 20 A. alfalfa, 70 A. cult., bal. meadow and pasture, a good farm, splendid location, only \$45 per acre. Good terms and possession. E. B. Miller, Miller, Kansas.

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160 A. 1 1/2 miles from Waverly, about 100 A. of land in cultivation as follows: 40 A. in clover, 15 A. in alfalfa, balance for spring crops, 12 A. prairie hay and balance pasture. Good 5 room house, fair barn, cow barn and new No. 1 fencing. Price \$47.50. Lathrom & Patrick, Waverly, Kan.

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SOUTH TEXAS

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REAL ESTATE

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.

GOOD FARM and dairy ranch adjoining Eastonville, El Paso Co., Colo. Daily train to Denver 64 ml. Station Agent, High School, community church, 250 A. good prairie land. No rocks nor big hills, 60 A. cult.; pasture with running water, never goes dry. Good house, 5 large rooms, nice pantry, telephone. Barn 32x40, hen house, garage, cellar, splendid well, never fails, buildings, 1/2 ml. of town. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, all do well. Farmers Union. Near good coal mines and sawmill. Invigorating, healthful climate. Beneficial for lung trouble. Colo. Spgs., Co. Seat, Pop. 30,000. Splendid market and trading point. Terms \$7,500, about 1-5 cash, bal. 5 yrs. at 6% Waranteee. Deed. Write Owner J. H. Chinn, 1134 Walnut St., Denver, Colo.

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

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

Psalm of Thanksgiving

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

O Thou whose boundless love bestows The joy of life, the hope of heaven; Thou whose unchartered mercy flows Over the blessings Thou hast given; Thou by whose light alone we see; Thou by whose truth our souls set free Are made imperishably strong; Hear Thou the solemn music of our song.

Grant us the knowledge that we need To solve the questions of the mind; Light Thou our candle while we read, And keep our hearts from going blind; Enlarge our vision to behold The wonders Thou hast wrought of old; Reveal Thyself in every law, And gild the towers of truth with holy awe.

Be thou our strength when war's wild gust Rages around us, loud and fierce; Confirm our souls and let our trust Be like a wall that none can pierce; Give us the courage that prevails, The steady faith that never fails, Help us to stand in every fight Firm as a fortress to defend the right.

O God, make of us what Thou wilt; Guide Thou the labor of our hand; Let all our work be surely built As Thou, the Architect, hast planned; But whatever Thy power shalt make Of these frail lives, do not forsake Thy dwelling. Let Thy presence rest Forever in the temple of our breast.

A cupola on top of a building housing livestock will not provide sufficient ventilation. Arrangements also must be made for fresh air to come in.

Uncle Ab says cuss-words never clear the air, and strong language is no sign of a strong mind.

## Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

The people had come to the place where they were to make a fresh decision. They were to bid good-bye to the man who had taken over the immense task left by Moses, and who had seen it thru. Joshua is old now. Perhaps he is over-fearful, as old people sometimes are. Perhaps he is forgetful and senile. It seems a bit unnecessary to re-affirm a decision that most of these people had made before. Possibly all of them had decided that Jehovah would be their God forever and ever. And yet, it is a splendid thing to renew a covenant. It makes it over again, as new, strengthens the will, and clears away the cobwebs on the brain. Before he died the old hero wanted to hear the sweetest music in all the world to him. Not the music of thousands on thousands of tramping feet, but the music of his people saying deliberately that they would continue to worship the Lord Jehovah.

Joshua goes on to remind them what God had done for them. He had brought them up out of Egypt, delivered them from slavery, wrought wonders before their astonished eyes. Is He good enough to serve, or should they prefer a god of one of the wandering desert tribes?

Are we as sure today of what God does for people as Joshua was?—I fear some folks are not, by the way they talk. But they may be, if they will look about them. Yesterday I sat for an hour and listened to a missionary who has worked for 18 years in the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra and Borneo. It took me back to the days when we used to sing about the wild man of Borneo. This man has seen many a wild man of Borneo. He told of practices of the Dyak head hunters, some of which I cannot tell here. He showed the crude saw, made by hand, with which they saw off all the teeth (next to the gums!) of every boy and girl who arrives at 14 years of age, on account of some traditional superstition.

The agony of such an operation may be imagined, and the victims sometimes die. He had a sample skull of the hundreds that adorn the houses of the head hunters. He described how these people's lives were filled with fears, and how they used every means to ward off the angry spirits. Then he told us of the settlement across the lake where there is a colony of Christians. The first thing you notice is that the young folks all have their teeth! The skulls are gone, and rags and spikes to ward off the spirits are gone, too. And the boys and girls are learning to read and write. He says many of them are very bright! Evidently God is doing something for these people. Has he done less for us? Are we self-sufficient? It would not be difficult to show that we high and mighty Anglo-Saxons are ourselves the product of missionary labor. And were it not for the men and women of faith and prayer today, civilization would decay. As Tennyson said of the Duke of Wellington,

"On God and God-like men we build our trust."

Joshua tells them they ought to fear Jehovah. We do not hear much of fearing the Lord any more. Of course we do not want such fear as the Dyaks have. Fear may be coarse and crass. But the best fear is the fear of doing anything that would displease our divine Master. That fear merges into love. Said a medieval saint, "He who serves God with fear serves Him well. He who serves Him with love serves Him better. But he who serves Him in fear and love, he serveth Him best of all."

There is a spirit of know-it-all among us that chokes the finest feelings toward God. Worship is the highest activity of the soul, but the soul does not worship if it feels that it already has everything it needs. Some one has paraphrased "Twinkle, twinkle," thus:

"Twinkle, twinkle little star,  
I do not wonder what you are;  
What you are I know right well,  
All your component parts can tell."

But that attitude does not lead to greatness. That does not make Joshuas or Lincolns. Rather the attitude does which says, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day unto day

uttereth speech, night unto night showeth knowledge."

Human nature is queer, isn't it? One hardly needs go to the movie for entertainment. Here were these people who had seen, or their fathers had seen, the most wonderful deliverances by the Lord of Hosts. But here they were, a lot of them, carting idols along on the march. And Joshua, wise old leader he was, knew it. They swear that never again will an idol receive their homage. "Jehovah our God will we serve." But soon they forgot. It is so easy to forget. And false gods, then as now, brought them almost all their trouble and tragedy in coming days. How is one to keep from forgetting? How keep the false gods shut out?—not then, but now! Keep close to the shepherd. Have some simple and regular habits of devotion. "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

Lesson for November 21—Joshua Renewing the Covenant. Joshua, chapter 24.  
Golden Text—Choose ye this day whom ye will serve; . . . but as for me and my house, we will serve Jehovah. Joshua 24: 15.

## No Freezing This Winter

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

You'll soon notice them on the road; the folks who didn't think it would get down to freezing and who now realize that it did. Radiators steaming and blowing a white cloud into the air or down on the road; windshields all fogged with the condensed steam; broken water jackets, radiator cores or cylinder heads; delays, inconvenience and grief in general.

If you should be one of the unfortunates you probably will notice the undue steaming first of all. Get out and investigate. If the radiator is hot at the top and cold at the bottom, the chances are that it is frozen up. Don't run the engine in hopes of thawing out the radiator. Drive to a sheltered barn or shed, or better yet, a heated garage. Cover the radiator with several blankets and then run the engine slowly and allow the steam to work up against the lower parts of the radiator. If hot

water is available, pour some on the lower portions of the radiator and get the water circulating. Let it thaw out gradually, if possible. Then, before you go another foot in the car, add an anti-freeze solution to the cooling water.

There are several solutions on the market which will prevent freezing. Plain kerosene will stop it, but it is too hard on rubber hose connections, rotting them out in a short time.

Some folks advocate sugar or honey, claiming that it will not evaporate, but for the good old reliable anti-freeze that does no damage to anything or anybody, give me denatured alcohol or a mixture of denatured alcohol and glycerine or some solution which has denatured alcohol as its base. That will do the work surely and simply.

Most filling stations are now equipped with special hydrometers for testing the gravity or strength of the solution within the radiator. It is well to have the cooling solution tested whenever you stop to buy gasoline during the winter months.

Assuming that a radiator holds 5 gallons or 40 pints of water, an approximate table can be worked out as follows:

To protect against freezing at 18 degrees above zero, add 3 quarts of alcohol to the radiator. To protect at 12 degrees above zero, add 4 quarts of alcohol. To protect at zero, add 6 quarts of alcohol and to protect against freezing at 15 to 20 degrees below zero have the solution about half alcohol and half water, and if it gets much colder than that, it isn't fit weather for driving a car anyway.

In addition to using an anti-freeze solution in the radiator it is advisable to provide some sort of a hood and radiator cover for your car. This often will keep the engine from becoming stone cold and will facilitate starting it after the car has been parked in the street for an hour or two.

A little care and precaution taken in preventing freezing is much better than a great deal of hard work and tinkering to repair the damage after the radiator has once frozen up. Select some good anti-freeze solution with

a denatured alcohol base and stay with it. Keep a can of it right in your garage, and when in doubt as to the strength of the solution in your radiator, pour in a little. Then stop at the first filling station and have the solution tested with a hydrometer. The station attendant can very quickly tell you just how cold it can get before your radiator is in danger. Let's not have any frozen radiators this winter. They're a nuisance.

## Saves to Buy Coat

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Earning and saving money is the beginning of thriftiness, but to get the full benefit of money saved it is necessary to spend or invest it wisely. Every day we get letters telling us about how club folks are investing their savings this year. Verna Friedly, Dickinson county, bought a fine coat with her chicken money. "I'm wearing a new coat that I bought with money earned in the Capper Poultry Club," she wrote.

Elvin Harreld, who was not old enough to join the club last spring, raised some geese this year. His brothers Loy and Lewis and his cousin Leota are club members now. His brothers are in the Capper Pig Club and his cousin in the Capper Poultry Club. They are doing good work, and we are eagerly awaiting the time when Elvin can be a member, too.

One of the important things in building a hog house is sufficient light. Sunlight will help to make the pigs vigorous and healthy, and it will keep the house warm and dry. Sun's rays also are powerful germ killers, and in the course of a day they should reach every nook and corner of the hog house. Folks who are going to build for their hogs this year will do well to study the lighting problems, and by placing windows in the proper parts of the walls to give good lighting. In "Hogs in Kansas" published by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and in Farmers' Bulletin No. 438, "Hog Houses" are some valuable suggestions.

A hog calling contest and a chicken calling contest were the new special attractions at the Marysville Capper club meeting on November 5. We believe this is the first time club folks have had anything like this at their club meetings, but I'm sure that other clubs could make it an interesting part of their programs. The following taken from the Marshall county club paper tells some of the interesting things about the program: "The meeting was held at the Blanchville schoolhouse. There were 76 visitors present, and all of the members were there. The last thing on the program was a chicken and hog calling contest conducted by Mrs. J. A. Howell. It sure was a success. Ten women came upon the stage and called their poultry in unison for 30 seconds. Then each individual called for 5 seconds. The winner was selected by popular vote and was awarded a toy chicken and some corn to feed it. Of course, the corn was candy. Andy Peterson was awarded a knife for being the best hog caller present. We haven't heard Henry Field announce about any stray hogs so we conclude that the hog fences in the Blanchville community are strong and tightly built."

The club manager knows that in most every family folks get home for Thanksgiving, and sometimes grandmas, grandpas, uncles and aunts all get together with the folks to make that a big day of thanksgiving and rejoicing. Your club manager sends to every home his best wishes for a hearty Thanksgiving, and hopes that this year has brought every club member a bounteous harvest.

## And After 30 Years

A wedding ring, lost 35 years ago by Mrs. Balsir Lichtenhan, then a bride, has just been found on the identical spot where it slipped from her finger, and will be returned to her immediately. It was back in 1891 that Mrs. Lichtenhan, while feeding the chickens in a barn on her husband's farm 5 miles from Junction City, missed the ring. It had slipped from her finger, and altho she searched for weeks, was unable to find it.

Later the Lichtenhans sold their farm to R. Bolleson and moved away. The barn was torn down, and the ring

## Americans View Europe With Alarm

IF THERE is an anti-American complex growing in Europe there is an equivalent anti-European complex in this country, which in fact was evident immediately following the war armistice. The United States rejected the Versailles peace treaty, and not the League of Nations feature only. But the vote of no-confidence in Europe has grown steadily since 1919. This is unfortunate, as is the anti-American attitude in Europe. The latter is not founded on any European notion that America is not well organized or is badly organized, but rather just the reverse. But the American feeling regarding Europe is that it is badly organized and probably will be for a considerable time to come. It was Europe's politics that caused a World War, and American feeling is that is likely to cause others.

Suspicion of Europe is rife in this country and was shown in the immediate response to the manifesto of European bankers in behalf of reduction of trade barriers. President Coolidge was quick to serve notice that the United States could not consider it, and Secretary Mellon followed up the President's antagonistic remarks, while Secretary Hoover gave support to a common opinion that the manifesto is an expression of the object of international bankers to further their own interests.

On a further study of the bankers' manifesto, however, which is seen not to involve this country directly but to apply to conditions in Europe, American sentiment toward it has changed materially, the first reaction being based on the suspicion that it had a wider application. So long as the American tariff policy is not affected, America can take a disinterested view of what is implied by this movement. There is a growing opinion therefore that the bankers' manifesto, so far from being dangerous, is in the right direction for the recovery of European countries from the war and the political dislocations caused by the Versailles treaty.

This episode has some lessons that might be taken to heart with good effect. It showed in the first place the extreme sensitiveness of American suspicion of Europe and everything proposed from across the Atlantic. And it also showed that European thinking tends gradually away from involving this country and toward a solution of European problems at home. This tendency has been gathering force for several years, and was manifest in the Locarno agreements, which are distinctively European. If the United States is left out, there will be less occasion for suspicion in this country of European projects for the solution of European problems and of world problems so far as Europe is the world's most unstable political factor.

A customs union in Europe, with the elimination of all possible trade barriers, a United States of Europe in a commercial sense, would undoubtedly help to iron out the deepest difficulties in the way of recovery of confidence and of prosperity of the peoples of Europe. It would enable them to compete on better terms with the United States in world trade, but if it brought Europe prosperity it would by so much improve European markets for American goods.

If international bankers have an ambition to get control into their hands of international trade and of industry generally in the great trading countries, then there cannot be popular sympathy with any means they may conceive for putting such ambitious designs into effect. But there can be no reasonable objection to any projects they may bring forward calculated to break down actual trade restrictions, or to restore prosperity to countries that are badly in need of it, or even to facilitate the collection of debts or the productiveness of loans.

incident forgotten. The other day Mrs. Bolleson, who was in the farm yard, noticed something bright lying on the ground. She picked it up and by the inscription, "Balsir to Stella," which still was legible, was able to identify it as the missing wedding ring.

The Lichtenhans now live at Kit Carson, Colo., and the ring is to be forwarded to them at once. It is in a remarkable state of preservation considering its long exposure to the elements.

### Animals Need Minerals

BY DR. J. F. SHIGLEY

There is evidence both from practical observations and experimental data to indicate that minerals should form a part of the diet of farm animals. The progressive farmer and stockman is deeply interested in this question and alert to apply newer and better methods of feeding, provided that rations may be improved by the use of minerals. The questions to be answered relate to the advisability of such supplements; what supplements to use and when to use them. Our knowledge of these problems is changing, and definite statements now may require modification as additional observations are reported.

The feeder of livestock is quite familiar with the fact that a complete ration is required. That is, a ration must supply plenty of protein of good quality, plenty of total digestible nutrients, and it must be suitable for its purpose. The minerals, therefore, are not the first consideration in making up a ration but serve as supplements to the ration which is being fed.

The animal body requires a dozen or more mineral elements for its nutrition, and failure to secure these minerals means failure in the growth, health and life activities of the animal. As plants supply minerals, the animal is never entirely without them. Most farm rations have minerals in sufficient amounts, except sodium and chlorine, the elements in common salt. However, calcium or lime, iodine and phosphorus may be lacking in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the animal body.

Calcium and phosphorus constitute approximately 90 per cent of the mineral matter of the body, and more than 50 per cent of the minerals in milk. They are, therefore, needed for growth, for milk production and are concerned in reproduction.

For some time current publications have carried reports on the need for iodine in the diet. Goitre, "big necks" and hairiness of new born pigs and lambs are the result of a diet deficient in iodine. Certain areas in the United States seem to show an unusually high percentage of these ailments, as the soil, water and crops are low in iodine.

Iron may be lacking in certain rations but the usual farm ration probably contains this mineral in sufficient amount. Potassium, magnesium and sulfur are elements that also are found in the usual ration.

Common feeding stuffs differ in their mineral content, and one should have some knowledge of the minerals found in common feeds. On the basis of the number of pounds of calcium a ton the following indicates the comparative value of various feed-stuffs in supplying mineral calcium: corn, 0; wheat, 1; oats, 2; wheat bran, 3; skim-milk, 3; corn silage, 3; timothy hay, 3 1/2; gluten feed, 5; cottonseed meal, 5; linseed oil meal, 7; corn stover, 10; alfalfa hay, 21; clover hay, 24; tankage, 69. Clover and alfalfa are relatively high in calcium. Tankage is high, due to the bone which makes up a large portion of its content. The total solids of skim-milk are rich in calcium and serve as an important source of this element in the diet of calves and pigs.

The amount of calcium that the animal receives will depend on the ingredients of the ration and their relative amounts. Clover or alfalfa may be used to increase the calcium content of the ration.

Phosphorus, like calcium, is found in varying amounts. The following list indicates the number of pounds a ton in the feed-stuffs named: corn silage, corn stover, skim-milk and timothy hay, 2; clover hay, 3; alfalfa hay, 4; corn, 5; wheat, 7; oats, 8; gluten feed, 11; linseed oil meal, 14; wheat bran, 22; cottonseed meal, 27; tankage, 33. A cow that is fed liberally on grain is receiving a ration high in phosphorus.

The natural source of the needed minerals is the available feeding stuffs, and they should be so combined as to supply the needed minerals. When such a combination cannot be secured, the feeder should seek to build up his feeding ration with the necessary supplements. These sup-

plements may be secured in several forms and under a variety of names. They vary greatly as to nutritional value and cost. The principal sources of calcium and phosphorus are bone meal, spent bone black and rock phosphate. The latter is cheaper than bone meal, and this gives it merit in the matter of feeding. The common method of securing calcium in the diet is to mix 4 parts of bone meal with 1 part salt, placing the mixture in a container where the animals may have free access to it. Other sources indicated are ground limestone, marl, wood ashes and precipitated calcium carbonate.

Other supplements frequently are added to mineral mixtures, so that the final food product, in addition to calcium and phosphorus, may contain potassium, magnesium and sulfur. There is no available data to indicate the need for all of these minerals. In addition to the above, purgatives, worm medicines and tonics may be added to a mixture, making it a "shot-gun" conditioner.

It has been noted by writers that there is no definite indication of the amounts of minerals required or that all mineral fed will be assimilated. The use, therefore, of large quantities may serve only to increase the cost of feeds without adding anything to the diet.

The purchaser may secure the separate mineral supplements and feed such elements alone, or he may combine these elements and have a ready mixed feed supplement. As many feeders do not care to mix these supplements, these commercial mixtures serve a definite purpose in supplying the animal with minerals, even the more minerals are added than necessary. The cost of such mixtures may prove to be relatively high as compared to the mixtures containing those elements definitely indicated as lacking in the diet.

A feeder should remember that direct sunlight is a valuable aid in mineral assimilation. Livestock, especially pigs, should have an enclosure where they may receive the direct rays of the sun. The rays stimulate calcium and phosphorus assimilation in much the same manner as cod liver oil in the diet.

Animals require mineral supplements when the diet is low either in grain or legume hay constituents. Its evident need may be indicated by the failure of young to be born fully matured; by slow growth and development; by falling off in milk production; and by increased reproduction difficulties.

### Tanning Hides at Home

BY VANCE McCRAE

Sometimes when we buy a piece of leather we wonder what happened to make the great difference between the price of raw hides and cured leather. If one is careful he can tan a cowhide at home for leather as follows:

In tanning a hide for leather, the first thing to do is to get rid of the hair. This is accomplished by soaking the hide in a solution of lime-water. To 5 gallons of soft water add about a quart of unslaked lime or 2 of hardwood ashes. As soon as the animal is skinned, put the hide in this solution and leave it there for two or three days, until the hair slips readily. If the hide has become dry, it should be soaked in soft water until it is as soft and pliable as a green hide. When the hair begins to slip, stretch out the hide and scrape it off with the dull edge of a butcher knife or other instrument, beginning at the neck and working toward the tail. If smooth grained leather is wanted, care must be taken not to remove the grain, which is a film-like membrane just over the real skin.

The lime and ashes must be rinsed off the hide after the hair is removed. It is best to let it soak for a day in slightly warmed rainwater.

The tanning solution for a moderately heavy cow hide is made by boiling together a quart of soft soap and a cupful of fish oil, until the latter cuts the soap. To this mixture is added 2 cups of coal oil, half a pint of alum, half a pint of arsenic, and about 6 quarts of soft water. The stuff is then boiled for a few minutes and allowed to cool down to a lukewarm temperature. With light hides, the arsenic or alum will not be needed in the mixture, and half as much coal oil is used in 2 gallons of water. The latter modification is used for tanning dog, calf or colt hides.

Many men who make leather on the farm cut the hide into long strips, about 6 inches wide, before putting it into the tanning solution. The strips are considerably easier to work and stretch than a whole hide. The solution should be at a temperature of about 90 degrees when the hide is first put in, and it should be kept in a warm room, preferably behind the kitchen stove, or side of the furnace in the basement. Every two or three days, take out the hide, wash it in soapy water, and work and stretch it until nearly dry. The stretching is as important as the tanning mixture, and plenty

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By using a big boar sired by Waltemeyer's Giant or Major Stilts. Registered, Double Immuned, Satisfaction or money back.  
W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

**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.  
P. 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, Kas., Brown Co.

**Choice Duroc Boars**  
for sale, sired by RAINBOW JR. and CRIMSON STILTS. Big highbacked stretchy fellows. 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.

### 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.

**EAST RENO FARM**  
few March boars for sale. Also spring gilts bred to GOLDEN STILTS son of Gold Master.  
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 Col. 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 Wetters 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, Mo.

**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 plus 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.

**Very Choice Spring Boars**  
sired by Unede's Top Scissors and Critto'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.

## 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

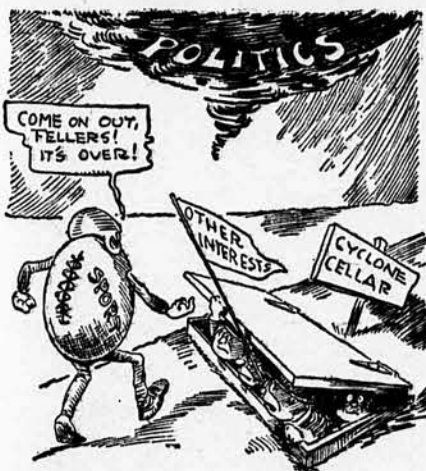
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All breeds of Livestock, Lincoln, Nebraska.

## BOYD NEWCOM

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SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

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 Frank, Big Munn, Decision and Aristocrats. Frank Beyerle, Maize, Kan., Sedgwick Co.

Kawnee Farm Spotted Poland

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 Poland, with size and feeding quality. All leading families represented, including Singleton's Giant. Visit our herd. Dale Konkel, Cullison, Kansas

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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

Boars all sold. Spring gilts by Kansas Col. Corrector breeding. Also gilts by Royal Wildfire. Good individuals. Bred gilts later on. L. E. Acker, Chapman, Kan.

Choice Spotted Gilts

sired by Imperial Knight and bred to my new Spotlight boar. We have never offered better ones. GROVER WICKHAM, Arlington, Kansas

Top Spotted Poland

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

O.L.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 16, Salem, Ohio

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.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD HERD BULL Splendid 4 yr. old grandson of Beau Mischief, Beau Donald dam. Gentle. WALTER F. ANDERSON, Scranton, Kan.

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 McSHERREY, MEADE, KANSAS

Woodall'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. Woodall, 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.

to time, and the liquid reheated occasionally. Sole leather tanned in this way will wear like iron, and the same process makes excellent harness leather. One way to tell when the hide is cured enough is to cut off a thin strip and hold it up to the light. If the color strikes clear thru it, the hide is ready for the final working, but if it shows light spots, more curing is necessary. After a hide has been tanned, neats-foot oil should be worked into it, to make the leather soft and pliable. Heavy hides may come out from the tanning solution a little stiff, but they are readily softened by thoro working and rubbing with the neatsfoot oil.

Getting Peeled

Wild and disheveled, watery of eye, and trembling of limb, he burst into the dentist's consulting room and addressed the molar merchant in gasping tones:

"Do you give gas here?" "Yes," replied the dentist. "Does it put a man to sleep?" "Of course." "Nothing would wake him?" "Nothing. But—" "Wait a bit; you could break his jaw or black his eye without him feeling it?" "My dear sir, of course, I—" "It lasts about half a minute, doesn't it?" "Yes."

With a war-whoop of joy and relief the excited man threw off his coat and waist-coat. "Now," he yelled, as he tugged at his shirt, "get yer gas-engine ready. I want you to pull a porous-plaster off my back."

Deceived the Eye

A woman and her little daughter were looking at some live chickens that were running about in a drug store window. The mother remarked: "Those chickies were hatched in an incubator, dear."

"Why, mamma," said the child in surprise, "no one could tell them from real ones."

Things We Should Like to See

- A wedding that isn't quiet. A service that isn't impressive. A party that isn't exclusive. A newspaper editor who isn't fearless. A clergyman who isn't spiritual. A politician who isn't earnest. A sale that isn't a bargain.

Fruit in Season

Grocer—"This is the best brand of peaches on the market; your husband will like them."

Woman—"The peaches my husband likes are not in cans!" Grocer—"What are they in?" Woman—"Bathing suits!"

Again the Flapper

"Pa." "Yes, my son." "What is a flapper?" "A flapper, my son, is a woman who does what an old maid would like to do and hasn't the constitution to stand it."

No Incentive

Employer—"Sam, I hear you and George almost had a fight."

Sam—"Yassah, boss, we all would 'a' had a terrible fracas, only they wasn't nobody there to hold us apart."

Such Carelessness

Cop—"Hey, where did you get that red light?" "Whassu think, ossifer, some careless person left it right on the edge of a big ditch."

Swear Words Preferred

"If you want your parrot to talk you should begin by teaching it short words."

"That's strange. I supposed it would take quicker to polly-syllables."

No Others Need Apply

WANTED—INDIAN PRINCE. MUST BE CHEAP AND IN NICE CONDITION.—Ad in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Two of a Kind

A free-lance journalist found himself on a train without a ticket and decided

to play the dead-head game. When the conductor appeared he told him that he had left his pocketbook at home, but that he was on the staff of the Daily News.

"All right," said the official, "come forward to the next car; we've the editor of the Daily News aboard, and he can identify you."

There was no turning back, so the passenger followed the conductor, expecting ignominious exposure, but, to his great surprise, the man, looking up from his paper, said simply: "Yes, conductor, that's all right. The man is on my staff."

When the conductor had departed, the free-lance undertook to express his gratitude to the great man for his magnanimous falsehood.

"Oh don't mention it," said the other. "You see, I'm not the editor of the Daily News."

A Calling

"Remember," said the serious friend of the Senator, "your country is calling you."

"Yes, yes, I know," replied the Senator, "but different parts of the country are calling me different things."

Sentry Duty

The owner of a big plant, addressing a new employe:

"Did my foreman tell you what you will have to do?" "Yes, sir, he told me to wake him up when I see you coming."

Deuces Wild?

\$25,000,000 POKER PLANT FOR NEW ZEALAND Government Grants Permit for Largest Project in Southern Hemisphere —Headlines in the New York Herald Tribune.

"How long did it take your wife to learn to drive an automobile?" "It will be 10 years in September."

A Ruined Holiday

Mistress—"Did you enjoy your day at the seaside, Mary?"

Mary—"No, I didn't, mum, all the picture houses was full, so we 'ad ter wander round the beach and watch the ships all day!"

Then the Trouble Began

Little Boy (from next house)—

"Please, may I have my arrow?"

Lady—"Yes, with pleasure. Where did it fall?"

Little Boy—"I think it's stuck in your cat!"

He—"Do you play golf?"

She—"Oh, dear no; I don't even know how to hold the caddie!"

Sidestepped the Legislature

"How do we know that Solomon was the wisest man?"

"Well, for one thing he got together a colossal fortune without being investigated."

A Long Felt Want

Inebriate—"Ish thish a meat market?"

Owner—"Yes."

Inebriate—"Then meet m' wife at 4 o'clock for me will yuh?"

Too Modern, Maybe?

Waiter: "Yes, sir; we're very up-to-date. Everything here is cooked by electricity."

Diner: "I wonder if you would mind giving this steak another shock?"

As Others See Us

Auntie—"Well, that was nice, wasn't it? You like having a ride on uncle's knee, don't you, dear?"

Small Nephew—"Not bad; but I had a ride on a real donkey, yesterday."

In Action

"Old man, I want to see those wonderful twin babies of yours. When shall I come?"

"Come around about 1 o'clock some morning. They are liveliest then."

The Nervous Bystander

"It's terrible the way your wife quarrels with her mother. I suppose you have to take one side or the other."

"I? No, sir! I invariably preserve an alarmed neutrality."

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dispersal Sale of Purebred Holsteins

at farm on U. S. Highway No. 75; 3 miles north of

Sabetha, Kan. Wednesday, Dec. 8

Beginning at 12:00 o'clock noon. Lunch on grounds.

60 HEAD—18 fresh cows and heavy springers, 13 other producing cows, 8 heifers bred for winter and spring freshening, 11 yearlings heifers, 9 young bulls mostly ready for service. Also selling herd sire "Sir Ormsby Akkrummer Skylark" son of Kansas' first 1000 pound cow. Several of the cows have credible official records. Herd under Federal and State Supervision. Auctioneers, McCulloch, Newcom and Crandall. Write for catalog. H. C. VAN HOEN & CO., Sabetha, Kan.

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

Three Bulls Serviceable Ages

Sired by a son of the 32 pound Sir Tidy Gista. One of them out of a dam with 418 pounds of fat as a two year old. J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Cummins' Ayrshires

Cows, heifers and bulls. B. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

Reg. and Grade Ayrshires

heavy springer cows and heifers. Popular breeding. A. L. OVESON, Overbrook, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

10 BULLS SERVICEABLE AGES Nice pure Scotch pedigrees. Good enough for any herd. Colors white and roan. A real herd bull prospect also in a proven sire. E. A. Cory & Sons, Concordia, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Quality Polled Shorthorns—Established 1907 Grandsons of Imported \$5000 and \$6000 bulls. Blood, quality, beef, milk and butter. A nice pair of calves \$125, yearlings \$100. Three delivered within the state, 1/2 price for first calf. Nearly 200 in herd. Reds, whites and roans. Bulls \$60 to \$200. J. C. Sanbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Public Sale!

The Wabonsa Dells Ranch will sell at Auction on

Wednesday, Nov. 24

Forty head of Registered and High Grade Red Poll Cattle, consisting of Herd Bulls, Milk Cows and General Purpose Cattle. Send for catalogue.

JACKSON & WOOD, Maple Hill or Topeka, Kansas

Groenmiller's Red Polls

Twenty young bulls and fifty young cows and heifers. Must be sold at once. Oldest herd in the state. Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, 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. Halloran & Gambrell, 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

90 head in herd, profitable for both milk and beef. Bulls and females of different ages for sale. W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Ks.

**LIVESTOCK NEWS**

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



I have just received a letter from L. E. Acker, Chapman, who is advertising Spotted Poland Chinas in the Spotted Poland China section in the Mail and Breeze. He says he is sold out of boars and that the demand was good. He is changing his copy to spring gilts and later on will have bred gilts for sale.

H. C. Van Horn & Co., Sabetha, sell purebred Holsteins at the farm three miles north of Sabetha, Dec. 8. The offering is in breeding very much like the breeding in the Collins Farm herd under the management of A. G. Van Horn. Catalogs may be had by addressing H. C. Van Horn, Sabetha, Kan.

D. S. Sheard, Esbon, was one of the consignors to the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders sale that was to have been held at Concordia, Dec. 24 but which was called off because Mr. Cory could not secure cattle enough to fill the sale. Mr. Sheard was consigning 10 head of registered Polled Shorthorns that were very choice. A few young bulls, some heifers and a few choice young cows with calves at foot. He will now offer them at private sale.

A dairy association, sponsored by the National Bank of Sabetha is proving the value of cow testing in a very substantial way. The bank has sent me a copy of the report that goes to the members each month. This report I found this item: "Just as a comparison to show what cow testing will do, in January, the first month, there were eight cows that made over 40 lbs. of butter fat while in October there were twenty-one cows making over 40 lbs. of butter fat. This can be accounted for by the fact that many boarder cows have been eliminated and replaced with better cows—better feeding rations—better care. We expect thirty cows to make over 40 lbs. in November, so do not disappoint us."

Frank Walz & Sons, Hays, breeders of Ayrshires of a very high quality were good buyers at the H. H. Hoffman dispersal sale at Abilene, Oct. 28, and I have just received this letter from Mr. Frank Walz, senior member of the firm. "We arrived home all right from the H. H. Hoffman sale with King Voca Armour and six heifers, daughters and granddaughters of Henderson's Dairy King. This makes us nine daughters and six granddaughters of Henderson's Dairy King. We are breeding these to King Voca Armour. The week after our advertisement appeared in your paper we received as high as five letters in one day from people wanting Ayrshires and we have sold bull calves in five different counties since. They all like War Star's calves." The Walz herd of Ayrshires compares favorably with many of the more talked about Eastern herds and they have not spared time or money in making it valuable.

Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, were unfortunate in the matter of weather conditions last Monday which was the date of their dispersal sale. But it was a pretty good sale anyway. The 93 head sold brought \$14,000. The top was \$550.00 paid by Fred Schell of Liberty, Mo., for Count College Cornucopia, the champion bull and the sire of much of the good stuff in the sale. The top female was \$475.00 and the average price paid for cows was over \$200. The younger stuff, including many calves, reduced the average. The rain that started the night before and continued all night and all the day of the sale cost the Romigs considerable money as a large number who had intended coming by auto were kept away from the sale. The state hospital, Clarinda, Ia., was the heaviest buyer, securing around \$3,000 worth of cattle. W. L. Mack of Dearborn, Mo., bought over \$1,800 worth. The sale was managed by W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., and the attendance was good considering the fact that the roads were impassable.

the sale was bought by Carl Haury, a brother of the late E. J. Haury. The top of the sale, No. 22, Violet Twig, a daughter of the John Regier bull, Maxwellton Mandolin, went to Ed. Markee, a successful young breeder of Potwin, Kansas. L. A. Warner of Augusta was a heavy buyer of tops. J. J. Strautz of Mound Ridge took two of the best cows at \$140.00 and \$150.00. Earl Matthews of Clearwater bought several of the best things in the sale. Boyd Newcom handled the sale in his usual efficient manner.

A. J. Russell, Nebraska's big Polled Short-horn breeder writes from his home at Crab Orchard that owing to his being called as a juror last fall they did not complete the fair circuit as planned but the herd's winnings were heavy wherever shown. They received five out of six champions at the big Johnson county fair. Mr. Russell says they are overstocked with good cattle and would make attractive prices on a car load if desired. Crab Orchard is just over the line in Nebraska, north of Seneca, Kansas.

Ross McMurry of Burrton, will hold a Poland China sale on Dec. 7th. J. L. Krause of Sedgewick will consign about fifteen or twenty head of choice bred gilts. The Krause gilts are out of sows sired by Sterling Buster, a boar formerly heading the McMurry herd. Both consignments will be well grown and the blood lines the equal of any to be sold this year.

**Public Sales of Livestock**

- Holstein Cattle**  
Dec. 6—C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.  
Dec. 8—H. C. Van Horn & Co., Sabetha, Kan.  
Dec. 14—Dispersal Sale—Fred Graham and Herman Loewen, Peabody, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**  
Dec. 15—C. H. Brunner, Manhattan, Kan.
- Red Polled Cattle**  
Nov. 24—Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, 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. 3—Consignment Sale, South Haven, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**  
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.  
Feb. 22—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.  
Feb. 26—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, 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. Brunner, Manhattan, Kan.

**Sherman Has Four Clubs**

The 4-H Canning Club girls have earned outstanding honors for Sherman county this year. An exhibit of 145 quarts of vegetables, fruit, meat, jelly, conserve, jam, fruit butter and pickles was made up from exhibits at the Sherman county fair and sent to the fairs at Topeka and Hutchinson. They were entered in 34 classes and won at Topeka, 14 firsts, 10 seconds and 11 thirds. At Hutchinson 17, or one-half of all first prizes were won by cans in this exhibit. At each fair this exhibit was awarded a \$25 prize for the best exhibits of canned products.

The State Club Department has selected this club to send the official state canning exhibit to Chicago to be exhibited in the Boys' and Girls' Club building during the International Live Stock Show, and Boys' and Girls' Club Congress.

In individual work Lois Starbuck was awarded first prize in this county and she has been selected by the State Club Department as the Kansas champion canning club girl. This honor was won last year by another Sherman county girl, Elina Nordmann.

The canning club girls of Sherman county are members of four standard clubs: Glendale Live Wires, Beaver Valley, and East Grant Hustlers. Each of these have four members, and the Harmony Hustlers have two.

These 14 girls canned this year, 1,437 quarts of fruit and vegetables, 348 quarts of meat, 174 quarts of pickles, 634 glasses of jelly and marmalade, and 55 pounds of dried corn.

Two of the canning club girls from the Beaver Valley club, Lois Starbuck and Clara Ihrig, won first in the county demonstration team contest. The second place was won by two more canning club girls, Lucile Piper and Lillian Laughlin from the Glendale Club. The team winning first place was taken to the Free Fair at Topeka where the members won fourth place in competition with 21 other teams. The teams winning first, second and third at Topeka all were from counties where there is a full time home demonstration agent. There were four county teams placed below the Sherman team from counties having home demonstration agents.

**A Complete Dispersal Sale of the Phillips Farm Jerseys**

Paola, Kansas, Tuesday, November 30

43 head Registered Jerseys. Proven cows, bred heifers, bulls, calves, all ages. Horses, Farming Implements, etc.

Headed by the wonderfully well bred young bull (18 months old) COOPER'S GALA CID, son of The Imported Cid, who sold for \$30,000. His dam, a Register of Merit prize winning granddaughter of Gilbert and her dam a half sister to the sire of Bright Morning's Sultana, 15,490 lbs. milk, 1188 lbs. butter in one year.

Cows and heifers by CAMPANILE'S CROWN PRINCE, EMINENT'S FERN KING, SUSAN'S FAIRY LAD, EMINENT'S GOLD RALEIGH, FANCY'S RED FLAG and other noted sires. If interested write for illustrated catalog and arrange to attend the sale.

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr., 5368 Cabanne Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
Col. H. M. Justice, Auctioneer.

**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 1 1/2 m. north, 1 1/2 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, 1/2 mile east of Auline, 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 Assn., up to 450 lbs. fat. Headed by 29-lb. bull. Bulls for sale.  
A. F. MILLER, HAVEN, KANSAS

**LYMAN VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM**  
Herd headed by Collins Farm Vanderkamp, whose dam has 865 day record of 1006.38 butter as 3 yr. old. Federal accredited. C. T. A. records.  
R. S. Lyman, Burrton, Kansas

**Young Bulls For Sale**  
Grandsons of King Segis Pontiac from granddaughters of Canary Butter Boy King.  
GEO. WORTH, LYONS, KANSAS

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Choice Reg. Bull**  
ready for service. Also a few bred heifers. Write today. W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

**FOR SALE**  
Holstein bull 11 months old from 32 lb. sire and 45 lb. dam. NEVER FAIL DAIRY FARM, Osborne, Kan.  
GEO. A. WOOLLEY.

**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**  
Herd average in C. T. A. 340 lbs. fat and 10051 lbs. milk with ordinary farm care. Yearling bulls from cows up to 470 lbs. fat and some cows for sale.  
CLYDE E. GLAZE, Larned, 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 Assn. He will put you on mailing list, whereby you will receive all literature, bulletins, etc. SEC. C. A. BRANCH, Marion, Kan.

**MULVANE Holstein Breeders Club**

Individuality, production breeding. That's us. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. All herds under federal supervision. One day's drive will put you in touch with all of these herds.

- C. L. Goodin, Derby  
George Bradford, Derby  
B. R. Gosney, Mulvane  
Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane  
A.N. Howard, Mulvane  
O. G. High, Derby  
Chas. P. High, Derby  
John Youngmeyer, Wichita, R.6  
O. A. Youngmeyer, Wichita, R.6  
A. C. Cline, Rose Hill  
C. L. Somers, Wichita, R. 6  
F. L. Watson, Peck  
J. R. Wartick, Wellington

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**Clover Cliff Ranch Corporation**  
C. W. McCoy, Herdsman, Elmdale, Kan.

**"Now is the Time to Subscribe"**

As for magazines, sailors should take to The Atlantic, clock-makers to The Dial, tired people to Outing, and Bolsheviks to The Red Book. Librarians should appreciate The Bookman, young wives Good Housekeeping, pugilists Punch, and workers in ebony Blackwoods. Prisoners naturally want Liberty, controversialists The Forum, patriotic folks The American, devourers of books The Literary Digest, and all of us Everybody's.

Variation in the producing ability of cows ranges up to as much as 200 pounds of butterfat a year. Testing eliminates the poor producers.



**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.

**JACKS AND JENNETS**  
**25 Jacks and Jennets**  
for sale or trade for land, town property or other stock. Registered, Mo. foundation breeding.  
J. C. BEATTIE,  
Anson, (Sumner County) Kansas

**LIVESTOCK NEWS**

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



Leon Breeden, Duroc breeder of Great Bend, reports the sale of his boar to Leonard Held, a new breeder of the territory. Two spring boars from the Breeden farm have also recently found new homes.

Dr. C. A. Branch advises that the offering for his sale of Holsteins to be held at the farm near Olney will be right up to standard. About 40 head will be sold, a third of them consigned by G. Regier & Son of Whitewater. Catalogs are ready for the sale.

I am in receipt of a letter from Grover Murphy of Corbin saying that Feb. 3 will be the date of the consignment Duroc bred sow sale to be held at South Haven. Murphy Bros., L. E. Wooderson, Wm. Zimmerman, and Walter Ruthauff, good breeders of the territory, will make up the offering.

G. D. Willems, Duroc breeder of Inman, writes as follows: "The old reliable Kansas Farmer has sold most of my boars; only have a few left, but have a great lot of bred gilts for private sale." Mr. Willems has bought from E. G. Hoover of Wichita a boar sired by Gold Master and out of Stills Type Lady, the sow that topped the Hoover summer sale.

The E. J. Haury estate dispersion Short-horn sale, held at Halstead November 9th, was attended by five hundred farmers and stockmen from different parts of central Kansas. The cattle sold was a practical demonstration of the possibilities of the purebred business when conducted along business and conservative lines. Mr. Haury never plunged in the Short-horn or other business; he bought nothing but good herd bulls and an occasional good female. He was a good feeder and conducted his selling operations so that he always had satisfied customers working for him. The 33 mature animals including the herd bull sold for \$3,491.60, an average of \$106.03, with a top of only \$165.00. Two or three cows sold with calves at foot but the 1926 calves were all sold as separate lots. Nine all told brought \$611.00, an average of \$67.88 per head, the highest price paid was \$67.50. The entire offering of 42 head brought \$4,102.60, a general average of \$97.50. The herd bull, Proud Marshall, sire of the young things in

# the plain-facts story of two pens of pigs

DR. ROPP, veterinary surgeon of Ohio, wanted to find out which was better: Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic or "Capsules"—for getting rid of worms and putting hogs in condition. So he rounded up a bunch of the wormiest, scrubbiest hogs he could find, divided them into two lots of equal weight and put them in pens.

Pen No. 1 were given Capsules containing Santonin, Calomel, Sodium Bicarbonate—followed by a dose of Venus Turpentine and Sodium Sulphate—the capsule treatment commonly used.

Pen No. 2 were given the Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, 4 tablespoonfuls twice a day for each 500 lbs. weight for the first two weeks—afterwards 2 tablespoonfuls.

At the end of each week the hogs were weighed

### In terms of pounds!

End of first week	
Capsule Pen gained	- 29 lbs.
Tonic Pen gained	- 146 lbs.
End of second week	
Capsule Pen gained	- 104 lbs.
Tonic Pen gained	- 246 lbs.
End of third week	
Capsule Pen gained	- 194 lbs.
Tonic Pen gained	- 376 lbs.
End of sixth week	
Capsule Pen gained	- 371 lbs.
Tonic Pen gained	- 668 lbs.

### In terms of dollars!

Capsule Hogs consumed:		Tonic Hogs consumed:	
2428 lbs. Corn	\$20.76	2809 lbs. Corn	\$24.06
400 lbs. Middlings	7.20	550 lbs. Middlings	9.90
Capsuling	3.00	Stock Tonic	2.10
Total	\$30.96	Total	\$36.06

In six weeks, Capsule Hogs gained 371 lbs. at a cost of 8½¢ per pound. Tonic Hogs gained 668 lbs. at a cost of 5½¢ per pound. At the end of this test both pens were sold for 11¢ per pound. The gain the Capsule Hogs made was worth \$40.81. That of the Tonic Hogs was \$73.48—a difference in favor of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic of \$32.67.

Both pens were fed all the ear corn, wheat middlings and water they would eat. Both received the same attention. But in six weeks' time the Tonic Hogs gained 297 lbs. more than the Capsule Hogs. Just \$2.10 worth of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic showed an actual profit of \$32.67 over capsuling!

This test proves in dollars and cents what Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is worth to every hog raiser. It contains tonics and laxatives that invigorate every organ of the hog's body. It supplies valuable minerals, Calcium Carbonate, Calcium Phosphate, Potassium Iodide, lacking in ordinary feeds. It expels worms. It prevents hairless pigs. Promotes digestion. Puts every hog in a thrifty condition.

It will pay you to use Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic no matter how few or many hogs you have. Whether they are thriving—or wormy and scrubby. Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic first gets rid of worms. Then it starts the hog converting its feed into growth and fat.

The price of one pound of pork pays for Tonicing a hog 30 days. Easy to use.

### PRICES

25 lbs.	\$3.00
100 lbs.	10.00
500 lbs. at 9½¢	
1000 lbs. at 9¢	
Ton lots at 8½¢ a pound	

Except Far West and Canada.

## DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

—Improved!

### Try it on this guarantee

If Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic does not do ALL we say or ALL you expect it to—if you are not absolutely satisfied your money was well spent—return the empty container to your dealer and get back the amount you paid. Your dealer will gladly refund it, for he knows we will reimburse him without query or quibble.

DR. HESS & CLARK, INC.  
Ashland, Ohio

