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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

December 4, 1926

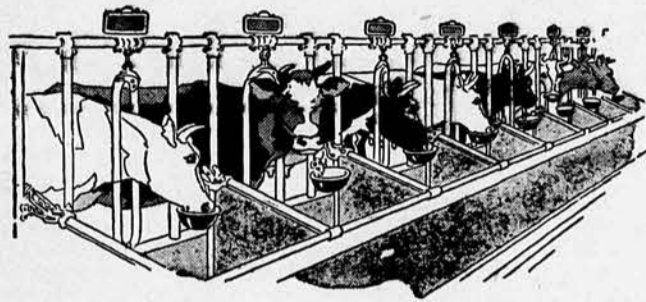
Number 49

Your health is your greatest asset



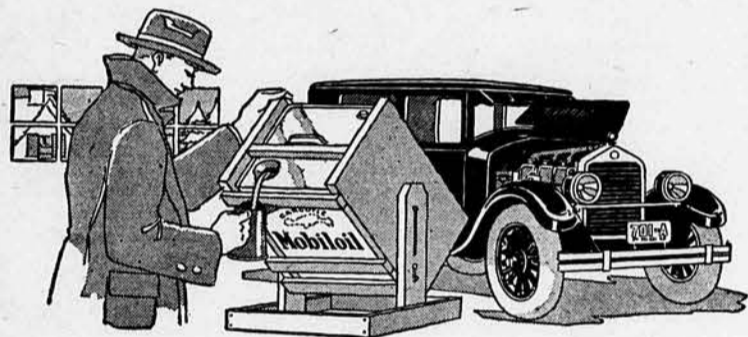
BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS
and help us to keep you healthy

Keep Winter's thieving fingers out of your milk pails.



WITH freezing weather come special farm problems. For example, the care of cows. To give the maximum amount of milk a cow must drink all the water she can. But a cow cannot consume as much icy water as she can warm water. Therefore, several prominent farm papers advise warming water for cows during cold weather. This additional care and expense is paid for many times over by increased flow of milk and increased profits.

How to keep Winter from stealing engine efficiency, too.



ANOTHER important farm problem in winter is efficient operation of your car, truck and tractor. Avoidance of winter driving trouble is largely a matter of correct lubrication. Follow the Cold Weather Recommendations in the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart while the temperature is below freezing. The correct grade of Mobiloil repays its slightly extra cost in many ways—easier starting, lower gas and oil consumption, smoother running, lower repair bills, less carbon and overheating. *Mobiloil proves the cheapest oil to use the year around.*

Cold weather driving tips to save you trouble and expense.



THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

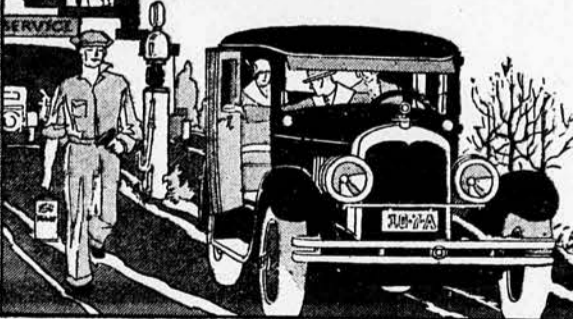
Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 41	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



1. Always push out clutch pedal before starting the engine. This relieves the "drag" of the transmission on the starter.
2. When starting in cold weather, use choke only while cranking. Push it back part way the instant the engine starts and fully, as soon as possible.
3. Allow the engine to warm up before attempting fast driving.
4. Use alcohol or other suitable anti-freezing mixture in the radiator and keep at proper strength during cold weather.
5. Keep radiator protected by suitable cover during cold weather.
6. Use only oil that you know is suited to your engine. The correct grade of Mobiloil will give you lowest cost per mile and is worth a special trip to town, if necessary.
7. In winter you use the choke more freely. This dilutes the oil in the crankcase more rapidly. This necessitates more frequent draining of the crankcase. Consult Chart of Recommendations for the correct grade of Mobiloil for winter driving.



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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

December 4, 1926

Number 49

Markets 243-Pound Hogs at 5½ Months

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE best record Blecha Brothers, Greenwood county, ever made with hogs was to get them on the market averaging 243 pounds at 5½ months. But they never hold them more than six months. "Crowd them from the time they learn to eat for profit," is the way they put it.

But that isn't the only factor responsible for getting 243-pound hogs on the market in so short a time. Blecha Brothers have been using purebred sires for the last eight years, gradually and surely building up their herd of Polands. "There isn't much comparison between the brood sows we now have and those of eight years ago," one brother said. "The sows on the place now are of much finer type and quality, and are far superior in every way."

And these quality pigs that are farrowed are given every possible chance to make good right from the start. Blecha Brothers' most economical method of handling them is to have them farrowed in clean, scalded pens, keep them penned up for eight weeks and then turn them out on alfalfa pasture. As soon as the pigs will eat they have access to shelled corn and tankage in a self-feeder, and twice daily they get a slop of skim milk and shorts. A creep aids in getting the pigs started to early eating.

These were the things that helped in the case of the record pigs. That was two years ago last summer. Four litters were raised in a hog house no better than will be found on the average Kansas farm. But before the pigs arrived the farrowing pens were cleaned well and were thoroly scalded with lye water to eliminate danger from worms and disease. Shortly before the sows were to farrow, say a day or two, they were washed and turned into the clean pens.

Returned \$1 a Bushel for Corn

The pigs arrived before March 15, and 26 were saved out of four litters. Their pens and hog house were kept clean. The bedding was changed as often as Blecha Brothers thought necessary, and that was once a day during some of the wet weather in March. When the porkers were 8 weeks old their world was enlarged somewhat, as they were allowed to run in a lot in front of the hog pens, unaccompanied by their mothers. The previous fall this lot had been plowed and sown to wheat and Sweet clover. In addition to this pasture, the pigs got a slop of skim milk and shorts at first, but later on ground wheat replaced the shorts.

At 14 weeks old the pigs were weaned and put on alfalfa pasture, and were fed shelled corn, ground wheat, kafir, and tankage in a self-feeder. In August, when they went to market, 23 head tipped the scales at 5,590 pounds, or the average of 243 pounds. And the price they brought meant that all the grain consumed was marketed at \$1 a bushel. Records show the pigs got 150 bushels of ground wheat, valued at 95 cents a bushel; 1,000 pounds of shorts, 300 bushels of corn grown on the farm, and valued at 80 cents a bushel, and 200 pounds of tankage.

The worm free method is the thing that Blecha Brothers stress. They figure it shortens the feeding period by as much as two months, prevents various diseases and evades worms, thus giving the pigs a chance to use their feed to the best advantage; practically does away with runts and makes it possible to save from one to three pigs

more to the litter. Marketing early has a cash value, too. Blecha Brothers are able to get their spring pigs on the market before the usual fall runs begin and therefore to get a good price.

"Since we have used the worm free method," one brother said, "we have saved an average of seven pigs to the litter. Those we have lost were not a result of disease or sickness, but were due to the sows killing the pigs. We select sows that have good bone and of a smooth type, with a deep body. Pigs from that type of sows fatten more rapidly and with a better finish.

"We feed what skim milk we have with shorts as soon as the pigs are big enough to drink from a trough. After weaning we decrease the slop gradually, allowing the pigs to run to a self-feeder, where they get shelled corn and tankage. In years

in the spring with the exception of the pasture. Early fall pigs get some alfalfa, and quite frequently wheat or rye pasture. Other than that they are dry-lot fed.

What a difference breeding and good care make! There is the 243-pound record. Pigs on the market early, avoiding worms and disase, with a saving of two months' time and feeding! And the Blecha method is proving efficient and economical year after year. The high mark attained in 1924 was followed by 223-pound hogs at 5½ months in 1925, and spring pigs this year reached 215 pounds as an average in a little less than six months. Over-anxiety to crowd them this year while suckling the sows caused scours, which held the pigs back for about three weeks.

Here is how the records read for the pigs in 1925. Six sows farrowed 47 pigs and saved 30. Feed consumed by the six sows from the date of breeding until farrowing was 70-bushels of corn, \$70, and 30 pounds of tankage, 90 cents. Feed for sows and pigs from farrowing to weaning, 107 bushels of corn, \$107; 17 sacks of shorts, \$30.35; a half sack of tankage, \$1.95. Feed for pigs from weaning until date of sale, 246 bushels of corn, \$246; 4½ sacks of tankage, \$17.55. A total feed cost of \$473.75. On the other side of the ledger we read receipts, including the sale of 27 pigs at \$12.26 a hundred, total weight 6,040, that brought \$740.51; value of three gilts held, \$64.26. Total value of hogs, \$804.77. This minus the \$473.75 for feed leaves a balance of \$331.02 for labor, pasture, interest and profit.

Before the worm-free idea got a hold on the Blechas they used to throw corn out into the lots for the hogs. As they check back now they find that was a very expensive method of feeding, because it required more grain and the pigs got a lot of filth with their feed that didn't do them any good. There was disease and other troubles, and the hogs didn't get in condition to make the market at 5½ or 6 months. Then, too, no tankage was fed. "We find the hogs make better and more rapid gains under sanitary methods," they say. "We never would feed hogs without tankage again, as we find it a great grain saver."

Sweet Clover Increased Crop Yields

Shorthorns get just as careful attention as the Polands, and Blecha Brothers are building in this line with the idea that better blood counts. They have been in the cattle business four years, and so far their stock is grade with the exception of two cows, three heifers and a bull that are registered. They have been using a purebred bull all along and will continue to do so. Their herd consists of 50 head, which they say is just about the right number to take care of all the roughness on their 480 acres.

Manure has a big place in keeping up fertility for Blecha Brothers. For eight years they have been following a system of rotation with Sweet clover, and in every instance they say it has increased crop yields to a very noticeable extent. "We want to rotate 20 to 30 acres of Sweet clover a year, followed by corn, oats and kafir," they say. "We follow this schedule as closely as possible. Weather conditions and some other factors may make us change some years. We also have found the need of lime on some of our land. At present we are running chick plots to see just how sour our soil is." Legumes and manure have answered the fertility problem so far, but with lime Blecha Brothers expect much better results.



when the corn crop is short we use corn, ground kafir, tankage and alfalfa pasture.

"Since we have been following our present methods of feeding and sanitation we never have failed to make money on our hogs. We raise about the same number of pigs every year, regardless of conditions, but we breed more sows for spring litters than for fall, because we can produce pork more economically during the spring and summer than in the fall and winter months."

Fall pigs are handled exactly the same as those

The Farm Outlook is Improving

By William M. Jardine

THE agricultural situation is better than in any years since 1920. Good returns have come to stockmen, dairymen, potato growers and winter wheat farmers. General conditions in the Corn Belt as a whole have shown improvement. On the other hand, the spring wheat harvest in some regions has been low, while the cotton crop, which is abundant, is selling at disastrously low prices.

Taking agriculture as a whole, the crop year 1925-26 showed an approximate net return on the value of the capital invested in agriculture of 4.6 per cent. This compares with 3.1 per cent in the crop year 1922-23 and .6 of 1 per cent in 1920-21.

The results that have been achieved are due largely to the intelligence, energy and determination of the producers themselves. In the years following the depression, farmers have curtailed overproduction, have sought to bring their principal enterprises into profitable balance, have improved the quality of their output, and have reg-

ulated to better advantage the movement of agricultural products to market.

Despite this gradual improvement, one must remember that farmers are still trying to work out from under a burden of debt and reduced buying power. There remains a disparity between the prices of farm products and the prices of industrial goods and services.

In the case of the cotton crop, an effort is being made by Southern farmers and business men, in co-operation with agencies of the United States Government, to meet the present emergency thru financing the withdrawal of a sufficient portion of the crop from the current market. At the same time, constructive plans are being adopted to reduce the cotton acreage in future years, to obtain yields of greater quantity and higher quality to the acre, and to plant the remaining land to diversified

crops. Effective marketing programs are further being laid out. The plans which are underway in connection with the cotton situation afford an excellent example of the employment of sound, constructive effort on the part of all interested agencies both in meeting the present emergency and in endeavoring to make sure that this emergency shall not be repeated.

The present situation, except as to cotton, presents not so much an emergency problem as a group of problems requiring constructive plans to cover a long period. These problems, in the last analysis, are concerned with marketing.

Marketing is a comparatively new problem in agriculture. It has developed as life has become more complex, as the farm has become less self-sustaining, as inventions have come into use, as industry has become extensive, and as advertising and other modern methods have created in the public mind special tastes and demands. From the

(Continued on Page 33)

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 advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

WE ROLLED into the harbor of Honolulu at somewhere around 9 o'clock in the morning. I say "rolled in" advisedly, for that was what the ship did most of the way from San Francisco to Honolulu. I have perambulated with a rolling walk ever since we landed, and my walk wasn't anything to brag about before. I got out of my berth quite early. In fact, I came near getting out several times during the night. In the dim light of the morning I could make out the shore line of the fated island of Molokai, where several hundred lepers spend their lives in what would seem to us a living death. There is something remarkable about this dread disease. The doctors who have been treating it for many years are not certain yet whether it is contagious, altho the consensus of opinion among the medical profession seems to be that it is not—that is, in the way that most diseases are contagious.

Persons who do not have leprosy may live in the vicinity of lepers for many years and not contract the disease. They may even come in bodily contact with lepers and suffer no evil consequences, unless it happens that they have a sore which touches the diseased flesh of the leper; in that case the doctors say the disease may be communicated. The lepers marry and children are born to them, and these children do not inherit the disease. These children are taken away from their parents in infancy and brought up in public homes. That seems to be a cruel fate, but more merciful than to permit them to remain in contact with their diseased parents, in which case they would in all probability sooner or later contract the malady.

Here is a case, it seems to me, where birth control is not only entirely justified, but also ought to be enforced. The leper germ has been discovered. That is not a new discovery, either, but the medical profession has not found a serum that is powerful enough to kill the germ without killing the patient. An oil has been discovered which if taken in time will check the disease and possibly even cure it, but when leprosy gets a firm hold on the individual this oil is not a cure.

I have done a good deal of bragging in my time about Kansas sunsets, but I am compelled to admit that either a sunset or a sunrise on the Pacific rather puts even a Kansas sunset out of the running. I witnessed two of these while making the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu. The evening before we landed the sun put on the best show of the six I witnessed. There was a bank of low clouds stretching almost around the horizon. As the sun sank behind the bank in the west, it not only streaked it with vivid lines of purple and gold, but the glow extended almost around the entire horizon. The color effects were almost weird in their remarkable beauty. Off to the southeast there seemed to be just on the edge of the horizon a long low range of mountains, bright golden to their crests, and above them the mists lay heaped in fantastic shapes, dark at the base, and above were great masses of fleecy snow. Some of the masses took shape like sleeping giants resting in the sky. I could distinguish the titanic features, the forehead, the eyes, the nose, the whole immense calm face, surmounted by a mass of snow-white hair. Then slowly the form would change, and the cloudy vapors would pile themselves ridge on ridge until they seemed to dwarf the mighty ranges on the land.

The sunset in the tropics and near tropics does not last long. There is not the lingering twilight of the temperate zones, and so almost suddenly the golden glow of the great cloud ranges was blotted out, and the crimson glory of the sunset was succeeded by the brilliancy of the tropic night. Suddenly the great constellation of Orion burst into view, and the Great Dipper was seen in its mighty circling sweep around the north star. In the early morning the scene is reversed. There are the night and the stars, and then suddenly comes the dawn. Over the rim of the world the sun peeps, and across the vast stretch of water is spread a silver sheen, flecked with gold.

I am interested in world politics. It seems evident to me that isolation is an impossibility and would be undesirable even if possible. That makes the future of other nations as well as our own of tremendous interest and vital importance. For some time I have been reading the speculations of different writers concerning the future of the British Empire. A good many of them seem to have reached the conclusion that it is on the decline; that within a few years it will go to pieces; that the various members of it, such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, will de-

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

mand independence, and leave the tight little isle all to itself. Then it will sink to a third or fourth rate power.

Coming over on this trip I have made the acquaintance of a very intelligent doctor and his wife from Capetown. They are traveling around the world. On the way up from Los Angeles to San Francisco I fell in with a man from Australia, and today on a ride over one of the enchanting drives about this beautiful city one of the party was a native of Australia. This doctor from Capetown was born in Scotland, but has lived practically all his life in South Africa. His wife was born in South Africa. Both speak with a most decided English accent, and both are loyal



By Wireless Picture Service: Tom McNeal Arrives at Honolulu

to the British government. The two men from Australia also talk like men born in England, one of them with a Cockney pronunciation. He pronounces cake as if it were spelled kike, and lady as if the word was spelled with a long i instead of a. However, the thing that impressed me most was that all of them were as loyal to the British government as if they had been born and raised within sight of the Tower of London. I have traveled thru Canada, and the only place I thought I could detect any possible disloyalty to the British crown was among the French Canadians.

Without a single exception every English speaking resident of any of the British colonies I have met was proud of the fact that he was a member of the mighty empire on which the sun never sets. I am of the opinion that there is very little possibility of these members of the Empire breaking away and forming independent governments. They do not regard themselves as subjects but as partners in the most remarkable empire the world has ever seen, and I believe they would contemplate its dissolution with profound regret. I have wondered if George III had not been such a fool as to drive the American colonies away from him, and had treated them fairly so they would have had no excuse for revolution, what would have been the final result. Would we be a part of the British Empire instead of the most powerful and richest nation on earth?

My musings along this line were interrupted by the sight of what seems like the American Gibraltar, old Diamond Head, the giant sentinel at the mouth of the port of Honolulu. Diamond Head is not a regular mountain peak. It is the rim of an extinct volcano. All around the serrated rim of this old volcano, which maybe a million years ago,

or less, belched forth fire and smoke and rolled its rivers of burning lava down on the surrounding land, great guns are planted ready to blow up any hostile fleet that might attempt an entrance into the harbor, and inside of the protecting rim are the United States regulars. As the ship moved slowly toward the dock, the city of Honolulu, built at the base of a low range of mountains, stretches along the shore. The morning sun lit up the roofs and windows of great modern business buildings and brought out in charming distinctness the dwellings perched on the sides of the higher lands, embowered with multi-colored trees, flowers and shrubbery that may be equaled but can hardly be excelled for beauty and brilliancy anywhere else in the world. Around the sides of the ship swam a crowd of native Hawaiian boys diving for the coins tossed out by the passengers—gee! how those boys can swim. The fish seem to have nothing on them!

Theoretically, passengers who visit Honolulu are subjected to a medical examination before they are permitted to land. This examination is as useless a farce as could well be imagined. The passengers are lined up along the rail, and a Government doctor, who has come over from the mainland in his official launch, climbs up a rope ladder and comes on board. Then with solemn mien and official dignity he passes along the line, glances at each of the passengers; at least I presume he glances at them, altho I did not observe that he even looked in my general direction, says that is sufficient and thus everybody has been officially inspected and is ready to go ashore. Then the Government doctor climbs down the rope ladder again and goes away in his motor boat. Unless he has occult powers of observation he knows no more about the state of health of the various passengers than he did when he got on his boat to come to the ship. Now personally I was glad to get off so easy, but it occurs to me that the Government ought either to make the medical inspection amount to something or cut it out entirely. If the doctor had come on board, made every passenger stick out his or her tongue, felt his or her pulse, taken the passenger's temperature, respiration and blood pressure, examined his eyes, and gone over him carefully to ascertain whether he was afflicted with the itch, or any other contagious ailments, ingrowing toe nails or housemaid's knee, or whether he had been operated on for appendicitis, that would have been a medical examination worth while, but this doctor did nothing to earn his salary. The reason for this exceeding laxity is plain enough. Honolulu doesn't want to keep people out. It wants them to come in, and the easier they can come in the better for Honolulu.

These Honolulu people, by the way, are right enterprising. I hadn't been here 24 hours until I received about a dozen real friendly personal letters from people I had never heard of before. One of them suggested that there wasn't a place anywhere else where I could find such bargains in light underwear, and another generously offered to supply me with anything I needed in the way of "gents" furnishing goods, and so on, down the line. Apparently they supposed I wasn't any better supplied with clothes than the natives were when Cap Cook sailed into the harbor. Speaking of Cap Cook, I am not at all certain that he conferred any benefit on the natives by discovering these islands. They were doing very well without clothes and enjoying themselves until he came. Since then they have been dying off right along. Come to think about it, I believe they were justified in killing Cap, but made the mistake of waiting too long and being friendly with him and getting the fool idea in their heads that he was some kind of a god. If they had treated him rough to start with and made it so uncomfortable that he would never have wanted to come back, it might have been better for them whether it would have been better for the world or not.

I might say in passing that the Cooks are very much in evidence around here, but so far as I know they are not the descendants of the original Cap Cook who was barbecued by the natives. He finally got to the point where they couldn't stand his overbearing manners any longer.

Another thing I must say is that I have not quite so high a regard for the memory of the original missionaries as I had. I am told that the reason the Hawaiian songs and the music accompanying them is of the wailing, sad variety is because these missionaries taught these natives to sing the old hymn and psalm tunes which were built on the theory that man was as prone to evil as the sparks are to fly upward; that to feel good

was an indication of original sin, and that the only way to secure happiness hereafter was to be as miserable as possible while here on earth. So these naturally happy, light-hearted aborigines have been singing wailing songs ever since. No wonder they are dying off rapidly.

Generally when any locality is much advertised it is a disappointment. Hawaii has been well advertised by writers who understand how to sling the English language. For example, I pick up at random a descriptive article which starts out as follows: "Hawaii, named the Paradise of the Pacific—whose islands lie like gems against the blue of the kindest of the oceans—a place of dreams come true, where realization so far exceeds expectation as to leave the traveler amazed and wondering. The abode of beauty so universal as to beggar any attempt at description and so vivid that the hand of the artist, however skilled, can never hope to transfer its color and charm to canvas."

After this modest introduction the writer settles down to his regular stride, which makes the introduction seem tame and ultra-conservative.

And yet I am compelled to say that in this case the reality comes up to advance notices. We have now taken three automobile rides, aggregating perhaps 150 miles, each time seeing a different picture and each a continuous panorama of scenic beauty. The first, called the Mount Tantalus drive, circles up past Diamond Head, Kaimuki, Mano Valley and the Punchbowl. All the way until you reach the summit, 2,000 feet above the ocean level, you ride thru a riot of beautiful trees and a wilderness of flowers. Untold varieties of the hibiscus bloom, and on every side is the vivid red of the Bourgainvillea. Thru long paved lanes bordered by stately palms, alongside of precipices which lose their terror because they are veiled by vegetation of marvelous softness and beauty, until finally at the top there lies spread out before your eyes on the one side the whole city of Honolulu, on the other delightful valleys, and between the heights which hem them in, covered to their tops with green and gray and red and white and yellow, you catch a glimpse of the blue Pacific in the far distance. The Punchbowl I spoke of is really part of the crater of an extinct volcano. Here Honolulu has placed a great iron disk, perhaps 10 feet in diameter. On it is an indicator pointing supposedly to the north, and on the rim of the disk are inscribed the distances from Honolulu to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Yokohama and Manila. The minute I looked at the hand pointing to the north, I knew that was wrong, but if the man who put it there doesn't know the difference between north and southeast it is no concern of mine. If these people here are satisfied to have the sun rise in the southwest instead of in the east, where it ought to rise, it is all right with me, but they needn't think they can put that sort of thing off on a stranger.

Lengthening Human Life

IMPURE and foul air is the best ally of the "white plague" of tuberculosis, and respiratory diseases have now become "the greatest killers of men." So declares W. C. Houghton, director of the Pittsburgh laboratory of the United States Bureau of Mines. It is not long since dysentery and digestive diseases preponderated, exterminating whole peoples. They were due to impure food and water. Science and law have cleaned up foods

and drinks, water and milk particularly, and digestive disorders have taken a minor place. Impure air, however, says Mr. Houghton, has not been attacked by science or the law.

As pure food laws and laws protecting water and milk supplies have been factors in extending the duration of life on the average from 32 to nearly 40 years, so "the next few years will bring greater wonders," according to this engineer, "and it will come from the air." Not only purity but such conditions of the atmosphere as the degree of humidity and the temperature are concerned. "See how pulse and body temperature speed up as humidity climbs," he says. "Respiration quickens.



A Notorious American Corn Borer

There is a gasping for breath. Blood pressure is a paradox. Notice how normal are all these conditions under what we might call an ideal climatic condition."

All kinds and varieties of weather conditions are manufactured in rooms equipped by the scientists of the Bureau of Mines. Steam heat, electrical refrigeration and other devices produce storm, rain, fog and dry weather. How much moisture and heat a large audience will generate and throw off in a theater can be measured to a nicety, and how much weight a man may lose by reason of changes in temperature or air pressure about him is determined to 1-10,000 of 1 per cent of his weight.

More than 75,000 American lives were lost last summer, according to Prof. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale, as a result of violent changes in the weather. It is the prophecy of Mr. Houghton, in charge of the remarkable experiments at Pittsburgh, that within the next 10 years science will lengthen the average of American longevity from five to 10 years by reducing the prevalence of respiratory diseases.

Full Control of Property

How does a widow protect her children's rights to her property in case she marries again, and how and what sort of paper should she have drawn up? Does

the husband get half of her property at her death? How much does it cost to be appointed a guardian over minor heirs? Do verbal agreements hold good in the courts of Kansas?
I. R.

When a widow marries again, so long as she lives she has full control of her property the same as if she were still single. At her death, however, under the Kansas law, her surviving husband may claim half of her property unless there is a prenuptial agreement. If she does not desire her second husband to get any of the property, her proper course would be to go to a good lawyer and have a prenuptial agreement drawn up and signed by her prospective husband, in which he waives his rights under the law.

A fee for issuing letters of administration for a guardianship by the probate court is \$1. There also would be a filing fee of 5 cents.

Verbal agreements may be just as binding as any other kind of agreements. However, the terms of a written agreement cannot be varied by an outside verbal agreement. In other words, if it is desired to change a written agreement, it must be done in writing. But where there is no written agreement, a verbal agreement, if it can be proved, is binding. There are certain limitations on a verbal agreement. For example, an oral agreement to rent a farm is good only for one year.

Two Kinds of Bankruptcy

When a bank holds a mortgage on all the livestock and all the grain that is raised, has a man a right to sell any of the grain and buy things to eat or for necessary clothing for his family, or can the bank take everything? Will you please explain the bankruptcy law? Can a man in Kansas go thru bankruptcy and still hold property in his own name?
P. B. B.

If the mortgage on this grain and livestock was signed by both husband and wife, it would become a valid mortgage, and the bank would have a right to hold it. The man could not sell it without the banker's consent. If the mortgage was not signed by the wife the grain necessary to support the family for one year would be exempt, and the mortgage on that would not be a valid mortgage.

There are two kinds of bankruptcy—voluntary and involuntary. Voluntary bankruptcy is where the individual voluntarily goes into the United States court, files his petition and asks to be declared a bankrupt. With his petition he must file a list of his assets and his liabilities. When the case comes on to be heard it is tried like any other case. His assets are applied so far as they will go pro rata to the payment of his debts. If the United States District Judge is satisfied that there has been no fraud, he declares the man a bankrupt, and from that time on he is relieved from his legal liability and the debts contracted prior to the time he filed his petition. He is entitled to all the exemptions of the state in which he resides. In Kansas that means his homestead, his household furniture and his farm implements if he is a farmer or his tools if he is a mechanic, two horses, two cows, 10 hogs, 20 sheep with the wool either on their backs or sheared, enough provisions to supply his family for one year if he has it on hand and enough grain to feed the stock for one year if he has it on hand. All this is exempt and does not need to be listed as part of his assets. A bankrupt may hold property in his own name, but if he acquires this property after he is declared a bankrupt it would be subject to execution for the debts contracted after he is declared a bankrupt. It would not be subject to the debts contracted prior to the time he filed his petition in bankruptcy.

Too Much Government

HISTORY has no parallel for such cutting of federal taxes as this country has had in the last six years under Harding and Coolidge. But expenditures of the National Government still are 2½ times greater than they were in 1913, and tend all the time to increase.

If we would economize on taxes we must economize on government. If taxes are to be kept somewhere within bounds we must lop off every unnecessary governmental activity in state and nation, township and county. And there are some we can spare.

As nearly as can be ascertained, there were 1,785,000 persons on the public payroll—federal, state and local—in 1913. The number is now estimated at 2,800,000, an increase of 60 per cent in 13 years.

The somewhat incredible statement that 1 person out of every 10 persons in the United States gainfully employed is now on the public payroll was made some time ago by the National Industrial Conference Board. The calculation was based on Census figures. If correct, the annual cost to the country is about \$46 annually for every man, woman and child, or about \$126 a year for the average family.

This indicates what we might do by simplifying government. Also what may happen if we do not.

There is too much government at Washington—and probably elsewhere in the United States.

One way to economize in government at Washington is to stop increasing the number of boards, bureaus and commissions. That seems plain. Yet Congress in recent months has been asked to create more than 15 special commissions.

A commission to investigate the Mountain

Meadow massacre, which happened about 75 years ago.

A commission to prepare plans for and to erect a monument to Pietro Alonzo.

A commission to act as a federal motion-picture commission.

A commission to investigate and determine what constitutes an intoxicating beverage.

A commission to study land settlement and home ownership.

A commission on the sesqui-centennial of American Independence.

A commission on the observance of the 150th anniversary of the arrival of Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

A commission to inspect the battlefield in and around Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania Court House.

A commission on the observance of the 150th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops.

And so on.

The President would free the country of many of these exactions and the taxpayers of such frills and embroideries of government.

Twenty years ago there were 14 special agencies of government at Washington. Now there probably are 100. Twenty years ago these special activities of government cost us about a million dollars a year. Now they cost nearly 750 million dollars a year.

As new avenues of legislation have been entered by Congress, new boards, commissions and bureaus have been created. The failure of states to exercise their proper powers has to some extent in the last quarter of a century led the central government to take on many new duties. Because they

could not get their states to act, well-meaning folk have gone to Washington with their troubles, and thru legislation have obtained the particular thing they desired, and so have given Uncle Sam another job and added to the length of his payroll and to the size of our tax levies.

Government, and the need of government, tend to increase, as our civilization becomes more complex. I am not saying that some of these extensions of federal authority have not been entirely proper and useful. But by combining some of these boards and bureaus with the established departments of government and scrapping others, we might reduce the number one-half and the country be the gainer.

For instance, an independent commission to control radio is now desired. The President, who thinks we have about enough independent commissions, would have the Department of Commerce take on this newest Governmental activity.

Employees of many boards, bureaus and commissions not strictly necessary overload the federal payroll. Why not apply a little of the pressure on Congress to demobilize these tax consumers that has been so effective in creating them?

The President would restore the Government to something like the original constitutional pattern. In his efforts to do this he should have the ready support of the country.

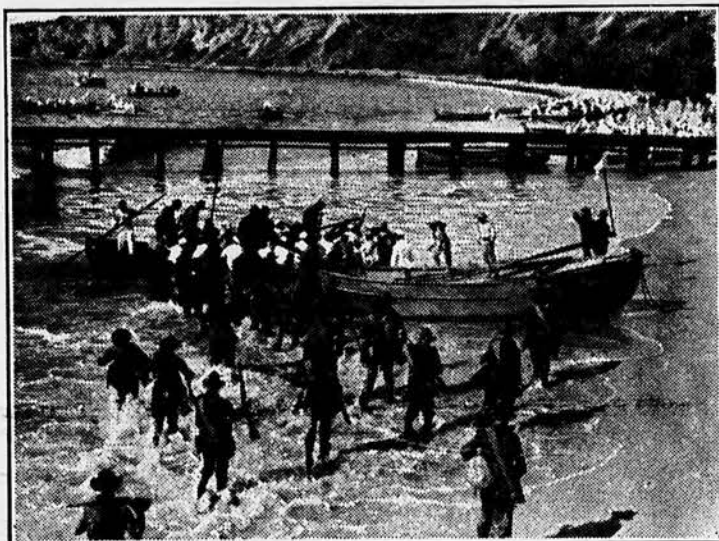
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



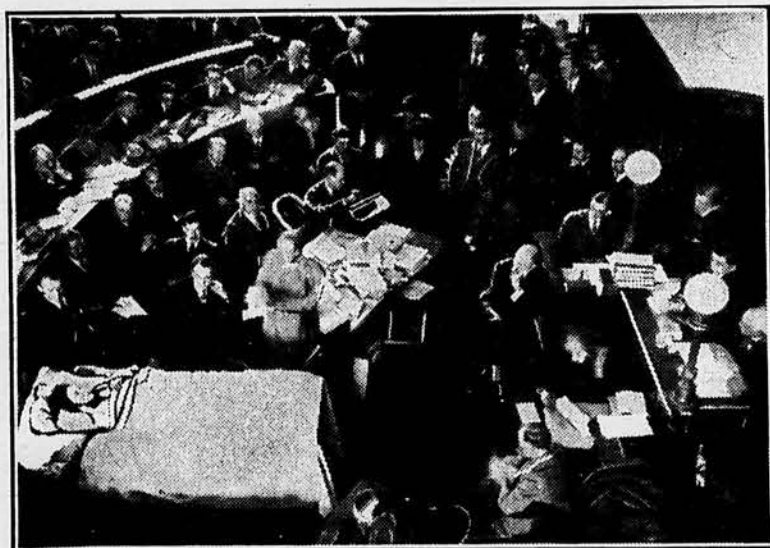
This Charming Frock Designed in Paris is of Kasha Cloth with a Long Waisted Bolero Topping the Knife Pleated Skirt. The Bolero is Shot With Gold



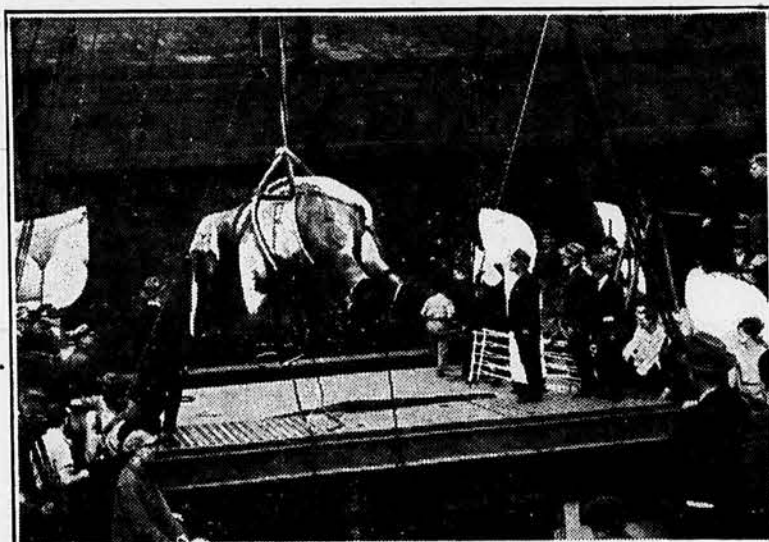
Historically Famous Landing of Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" Was Re-enacted with All the Realism Several Hundred Survivors Were Able to Impart. Films of the Event Will be Included in a Motion Picture Depicting the Life of Roosevelt. Photo Shows the "Rough Riders" Landing Near Los Angeles



A Well in the Spindle Top Fields, Beaumont, Tex., Gushing Flaming Oil and Acrid Smoke. Damage Amounted to \$100,000. The Fire Provided Plenty of Thrills and Hard Work



An Epic in Murder Trial History Was Created When Mrs. Jane Gibson, the State's Star Witness in the Hall-Mills Trial, Was Brought from the Hospital in Jersey City to the Court House at Somerville, N. J., on a Stretcher. She Accused Mrs. Hall and Her Three Kin as She Testified from a Bed Placed in the Court Room



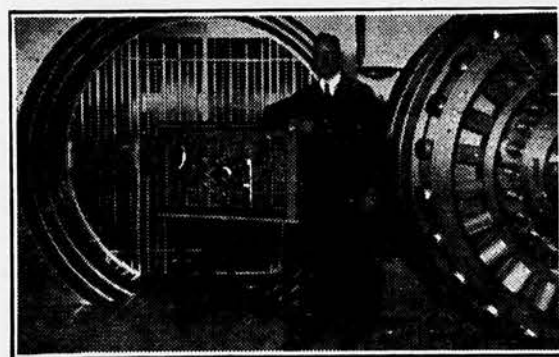
"Pawah" a White Elephant as He Was Being Landed at New York After a Trip from London. He Will Join the Ringling Circus. His Eyes Are a Faded Pink and His Body is a Very Light Slate Color, Thus History and Mythology Make Him a "White." In 1884, P. T. Barnum Brought Over an Elephant Which He Claimed Was a White One



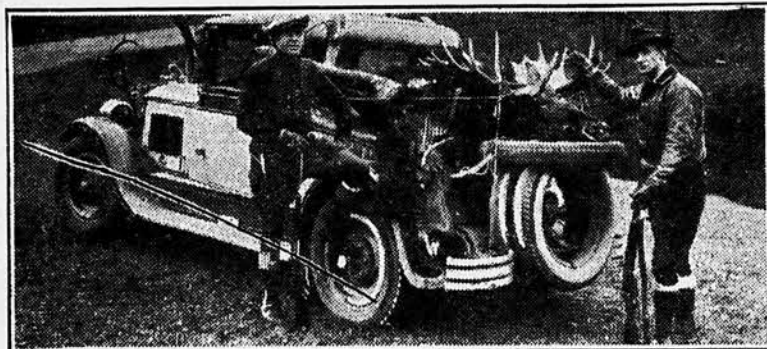
Bathing in the Streams Formed by the Famous Curative Mineral Wells at Arrowhead Springs, Calif., Has Become Popular During the Early Winter Season. Thermometers Keep Bathers Informed About the Temperature



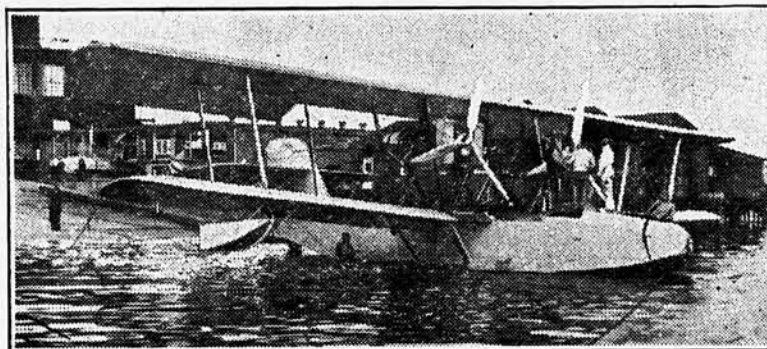
Trapped, This Coyote Seems to Be Laughing at His Captors, But He Didn't Laugh Long for a Single Shot Ended His Career as a Wyoming Sheep Thief



E. L. Delafield, President of the Bank of America, New York, Exhibits Strong Box of 1812 as Compared to His Bank's New Vault. The Vault Door Weighs 45 Tons and is 8 Feet High



Two Big Moose and a Caribou Were Trophies of a Big Game Hunt Into British Columbia, Canada, Which Lasted Only a Week, from the Time J. R. Cambren and Dr. Armin Fischer Left Their Homes in Spokane, Wash. The Moose Were the First to be Brought to the City



The PN-10 No. 1, One of the Planes That Attempted the Non-stop Flight from Hampton Roads, Va., to the U. S. Naval Air Station at Panama. Due to a Broken Connecting Rod the Plane Was Forced Down After Covering 1,440 Miles, Just 28 Miles Short of the Record Set by the Late Commander Rodgers



A Good Outlook For Poultry

INCREASED production of table poultry has been a prominent phase of the expansion in the poultry industry during the last 40 years. Before the days of refrigeration for both transportation and storage of dressed poultry, the egg market was the chief stimulus to improvement in the flock. Other meats and game were plentiful, poultry could not be shipped any great distance to market, or stored from the season of abundance until demand overtook the supply, as readily as eggs, so that there was little incentive for the farmer to produce more poultry than was needed for the home table.

Statistics on the production of poultry for table use prior to 1920, at least, are meager. The high point was reached in 1924, if market receipts can be used as a measuring stick, when the four markets, New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, received 357 million pounds, compared with only 214 million pounds five years earlier.

Flocks were reduced during 1924, due to the disease epidemic in many of the Middle Western states, lower prices paid for eggs, and the persistent warnings of "overproduction," so that at the beginning of 1925, the number of chickens on hand was only 427 million, compared with more than 470 million a year previous. Market receipts of both dressed and live poultry in 1925 showed a corresponding decrease, and prices averaged higher than in the previous year.

On January 1, 1926, however, flocks had again been increased to 4.7 per cent larger than on January 1, 1925. A larger hatch was reported from every part of the country last spring, and it has been generally believed that the supply of poultry was close to a new high record.

An Increase Since March 1

Receipts of dressed poultry at the four large markets so far this year have borne out the general indications of larger flocks. Since March 1, receipts have been larger every month than in the corresponding month of 1925. During the five months from June to October, inclusive, receipts exceeded a year ago by 20 million pounds and the same months in 1924, when marketings for the year exceeded all previous records by 15 million pounds.

Carlot shipments of live poultry handled by the chief transit companies so far this year have exceeded 1925 by about 5 per cent. Arrivals by freight and express in the first 10 months to New York City, the largest live poultry market, totaled 9,722 cars, compared with 9,004 cars in the same period last year.

Consumptive demand has been excellent, so that most of this large supply has been distributed at higher prices than prevailed last year. Retail prices for hens have averaged 7 per cent higher than last year. This increase has been given back to the producer, as farm prices for chickens since January 1 have averaged practically 10 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1925, and higher than in any year since 1921.

Demand has not been quite active enough at these prices, however, to take care of all the increase in supply, so that more frozen poultry is now held in storage than ever before at this season. Holdings on November 1 had reached 64,631,000 pounds, compared with 53,724,000 pounds last year and a five-year average of 42,868,000. This poultry, together with the additional amounts that will be stored in early winter, will be marketed from February to August in 1927, and may be some check on prices in case another large poultry crop is raised next year.

Altho producers are less inclined to hold back their poultry for the holiday market than a few years ago, and despite the heavy marketing of poultry to date, it is believed that the supply still on farms to be marketed during the next few months is large. Receipts continue to run ahead of corresponding weeks in other years. The spring hatch was later than usual as a result of the cold weather which lasted well into May, so that springers were not ready for market at the usual time. The increase in the crop for the country as a whole has been estimated at 5 per cent, and the movement to market so far has reflected this increase.

The outlook for the poultry market during the next few months, when the remainder of the chickens raised this year will be marketed, holds no threat of any marked decline in poultry income. Prices have shown some tendency to ease off toward lower levels recently, but not to the degree one might expect on account of the generous supplies coming to market. Consumers so far have shown no apparent reluctance to pay high prices for poultry, and with labor still well employed at good wages, there is no

reason to expect that chicken dinners will be less frequent in the average household. Dealers also will continue willing to buy freely for storage, unless the market supplies should be very much above their expectations.

The longer time outlook is no less promising. Returns to producers for eggs during the year have not averaged as high as in 1925, and flocks may not be increased again next spring. Unless they are increased more than seems probable, there is no danger of any surplus next year to keep prices low.

Table poultry production has undergone a great change for the better. Definite improvement in quality can be seen when compared with even five

years ago. The longer time outlook is no less promising. Returns to producers for eggs during the year have not averaged as high as in 1925, and flocks may not be increased again next spring. Unless they are increased more than seems probable, there is no danger of any surplus next year to keep prices low. Table poultry production has undergone a great change for the better. Definite improvement in quality can be seen when compared with even five

years ago, paying a premium comparable with the final market prices on poultry of excellent quality. Producers have been given the incentive to produce fine, well-fleshed birds, and the general improvement in average quality of market receipts has resulted.

The increase in the consumptive demand for chickens, which has made possible the larger distribution of poultry at a profitable price, can be attributed largely to this improvement in the product. And herein, apparently, lies the opportunity for the poultryman to increase his market further. The danger of an oversupply of high grade market poultry in this country, where the people pride themselves on buying the best, is very remote. Producers who are still marketing thin, under-fleshed poultry are losing a chance to obtain a fancy price for the few extra pounds of feed that would be required to put the birds into good market condition.



Charity on the Increase

CHARITY, like the car loadings and the income tax returns, appears to be mounting to new levels in the United States. This is disclosed by the fifth annual survey of donations made to community chests in American cities, which has been completed recently by the Civic Development Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The number of cities having community chests shows in 1925 an increase of about 17 per cent. The number of givers increased about 15 per cent. The increase in sums given amounted to about 11 per cent.

In these 194 cities, 4,320,281 persons gave a total of \$56,788,245 for the support of civic and social welfare undertakings. The average contribution a city was \$292,723, with an average of 22,269 givers to the city.

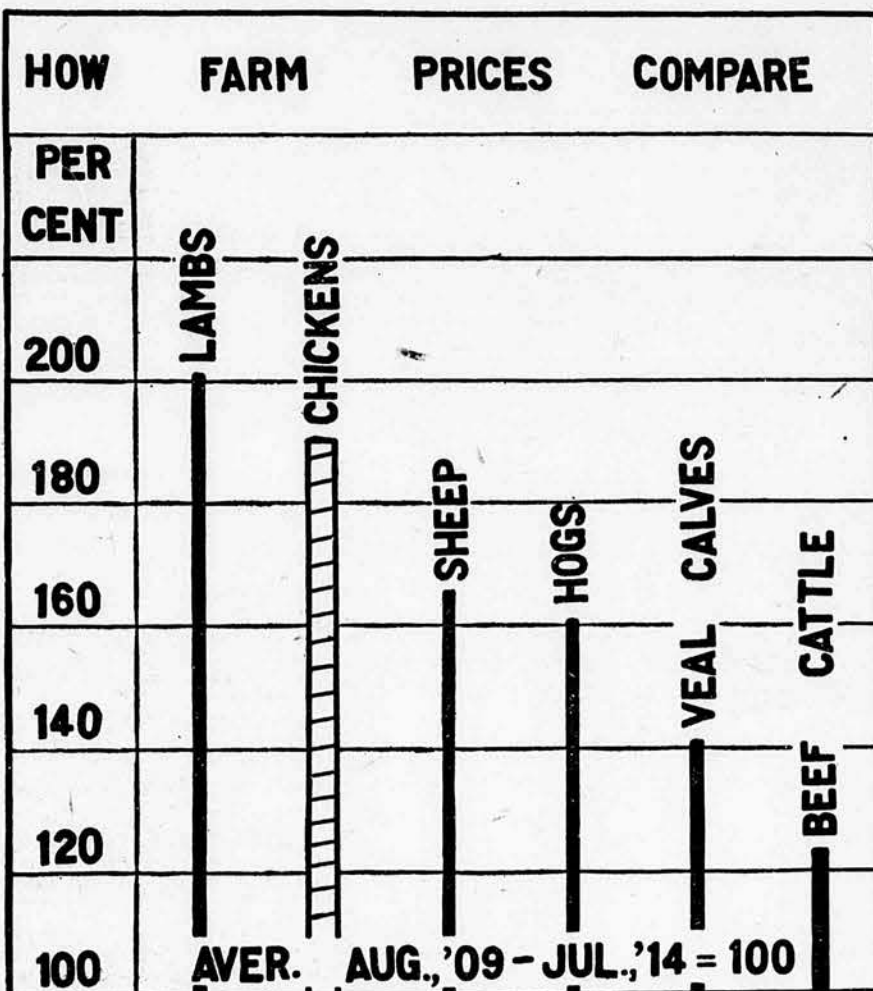
A Calendar Reform Needed?

REVISION of the present Gregorian calendar, taken up by the League of Nations, is the sort of thing that disparagers of this organization will approve its undertaking. They would in fact think better of it and be less afraid of it, if it came down to no more than a "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles." The League of Nations, however, is not refusing any opportunity to bring nations together, whether politically, socially, in matters of health and industry, or a reform of the calendar.

Having studied no fewer than 185 plans submitted from 33 countries, the committee of the League appointed in 1924 has made a tentative report on reform of the calendar, submitting three alternative plans, known as simple reform, partial reform and radical reform.

Of these proposals the one known as radical reform has been most discussed, and it consists in dividing the year into 13 months, the chief merit of which is that every month except one will have 28 days and in every month the days of the week would fall on the same day of the month. Such an arrangement would be of great advantage in statistical and commercial comparisons and a convenience to everybody in everyday affairs. An objection is that many governments and corporations and other organizations make quarterly reports, and a year of 13 months cannot conveniently be divided by four.

The committee therefore also proposes the partial reform, by which the year would be divided into four quarters of 91 days each, which is an improvement on quarters of unequal periods at present, each quarter to have two months of 30 and one of 31 days, with one month of 32 days in leap year, and the extra day a non-day to be known as New Year's. The simple reform would divide the year into unequal quarters, the first three having two 30-day months and one 31-day, and the last two 31-day and one 30-day month. While simpler and causing less modification of the calendar than either of the other two, it also offers fewer benefits, commercial, statistical or otherwise. In any case the committee feels that a calendar reform ultimately will be brought about.



The Average Prices Paid to Farmers for Chickens in the Last Year Showed More Advance Over the Pre-War Level Than for Any Other Group of Meat Animals, With the Exception of Lambs

Is the Wheat Trend Upward?

The Market Seems to Suggest Some Improvement Over the Recent Price Level

BY R. M. GREEN

WHAT will happen in the wheat market in the near future no one knows for certain. There are price making factors at work at this season, however, which makes the trend of price in one direction much more probable than in the other. Such factors can be enumerated and their probable influence noted.

Kansas City cash wheat prices from now until February or March are influenced by the movement of Canadian wheat, by crop prospects in Argentina and Australia, by the rate of export buying, the activity of the mills in buying, accumulations at central markets, supplies of wheat on ocean passage, existing levels of prices and the tendency to rise that prices have shown up to date. News of all kinds, and more or less accidental or random happenings, such as the ocean freight rate situation this year, have their effects on the market, too, but little can be known about them beforehand.

Only 12 times in 34 years has the best November price for top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City been higher than the best price in October.

Based on past experiences there has been only one chance out of four for the November price to advance when Canada has a large crop. This compares with one chance out of two when the Canadian crop is small.

Two of the 12 Novembers in which prices rose above the best October levels came in 1924 and 1925. In 1924 Canada had an unusually small crop, 262 million bushels compared with 406 million this year. In 1925, Canada had 417 million bushels of wheat, but the United States had the very small crop of 669 bushels, compared with 839 million bushels this year, and there was a tariff of 42 cents a bushel against the importation of Canadian wheat. This year both Canadian and United States crops are large.

Crop Prospects in Argentina

By the middle of November to the first of December, wheat harvest is beginning in two important wheat countries in the southern half of the world. The wheat market from November to December is very much under the influence of the size of the crops which are being harvested in these two countries.

In 13 years when the combined crops of Argentina and Australia have been small, Kansas City cash wheat has advanced in December over November seven times. In 17 years when the crops of Argentina and Australia taken together have been large, the Kansas City December price for cash wheat has advanced over the November price only four times.

Past experience, therefore, indicates that the probability of a December advance is about twice as great in years of small Argentina and Australian crops as it is in years of large crops in these countries.

This year the prospects point to an average size Argentine crop and to an Australian crop above average in size. Prospects in both countries are for an early harvest, and the movement of new crop wheat in the latter country is expected to be about a month ahead of a year ago.

The United States normally makes her heaviest contributions to the export trade from July to October. For instance, as an average of the years 1918 to 1923 inclusive the United States supplied 54 per cent of the exports from principal exporting countries from July to October. On the other hand, from November to February the United States furnished only 36 per cent of exports. There is, then, a heavier draft on United States supplies during the period July to October than at any other time. Especially is this true if supplies from Russia and the Danube countries are limited or of poor quality. After the heavy southwestern movement of wheat in July and August is over, the markets in September and October are in a position to reflect the strength of the export demand.

As a rule if foreign demand under these favorable seasonal influences does

not result in September or October prices above best July prices, then the chances for later prices above the best July level are few.

During the last 34 years the best July price for top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City has been higher than either the September or October price 21 times. In 13 of the 34 years the best July price has been lower than the best prices of September and October.

Of the 21 years in which the July price was above the September and October prices, in all but five the July price also proved to be above the following January price. Likewise, in all but seven of these 21 years the July price proved to be above the following May price. In the case of the May market, winter killing or other damage to the growing crop in the United States may become a dominating factor in the spring market, but cannot, of course, be foreseen in the fall of the year.

This year with a United States wheat crop 97 per cent as large as the one in 1924, exports from the United States to date are about 90 per cent of what they were during the same period in 1924.

In the fall of 1924 the competing Canadian crop was 263 million bushels. This year the Canadian crop is estimated at 406 million bushels. The fall movement of the crop this year is some 20 million bushels behind that of a year ago. To date, prospects are for a combined Argentine and Australian crop close to that of 1924.

Mill Buying Has Been Light

Usually the heaviest mill buying comes in August or September. This year early mill buying on the part of all mills and particularly on the part of mills in spring wheat territory was heavy. During August and September of this year more winter wheat was shipped to Minneapolis and Duluth than during the same period in any of the last six years.

Total wheat stocks held by mills at the close of September were about 21 million bushels heavier than the first of last January. The output of Kansas City mills, however, has averaged since the first of October 84 per cent of capacity, compared with 81 per cent of capacity during the same period last year.

The mill storage capacity of the

United States is such that if it were filled and mills operated at normal capacity without any new buying they would deplete their supplies in about three months. Mills, of course, do not actually operate on any such basis. However, mill buying has been decidedly light recently, so that inroads are being made into storage supplies. This suggests that a month or two ahead mill buying is likely to be a more important market factor than it is now, rather than less important.

On November 9, United States visible supply was about 72 million bushels, as compared with 43 million bushels a year ago and 95 million bushels in 1924.

The United States visible supply of wheat for the first of July was under the 19-year average for years of large United States crops. The rate of increase in the visible supply from July to October was much faster than the average. Figures for November are somewhat lower than for October, suggesting that the crest of the movement may be over.

\$1.47 a Bushel in July

With no large spring wheat crop to support the later movement, and with the best part of the southwestern crop in early combine territory, there is some reason, this year, for believing that the declining period in United States visible will soon be reached, if such is not already the case.

On November 8, supplies of wheat on ocean passage were about 38 million bushels, compared with 35 million bushels a year ago and 66 million bushels in 1924.

Between September and March the supplies of wheat on ocean passage have averaged the highest in December. Just one half the time, 13 years out of 26, have the November supplies been larger than those in October. This year November has shown an increase over October. With Canada behind in her marketing and with a big crop to market, supplies afloat are likely to continue their increase into December. December supplies afloat have, in the past, been heavier than November supplies 16 years out of 26.

It is more difficult for a price that is already high, to rise than it is for one that is low. The question is, when is the price high or low? Perhaps the best way of measuring this is by comparing the price of wheat with the price of other products.

This year the best July price of \$1.47 at Kansas City for top No. 2 hard winter wheat was 4 per cent under par with other commodities, using the relationship existing during 1910-14 as a basis of comparison. At present with top No. 2 hard at Kansas City \$1.38½, this wheat is about 10 per cent under par with other commodities. So far as price level is concerned, therefore, \$1.38½ for top No. 2 at

Kansas City puts the market in a position to respond readily to any strengthening seasonal influences. Wheat at such a figure is not high-priced compared with other commodities. At the same time a moderate rise will put it at a level where further advances are hard unless a much more unfavorable supply situation develops.

The Kansas City market this year showed advancing prices in both September and October. Under such conditions some weakening in November was to be expected.

Only two years out of 34, when Kansas City has had an advancing market in both September and October, has the advance continued into November. These two years were 1896 and 1924. In July, 1896, the wheat price at Kansas City was 18 per cent below par with other commodities. In 1924 there was a small world crop and carry-over. This included a small crop in Canada, which is the principal competitor of the United States in the export market from November to January.

In 15 out of 34 years, the December cash price for top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City has risen above the best November price. Even in the 19 years when the December price failed to rise above the best November price it either equaled the November price or was only a cent or two under, except in 1916 and 1920, when the December market was down 10 cents and 34 cents respectively. The best November price so far this year has been \$1.42.

The present situation, therefore, seems to suggest some improvement over recent low prices. At the same time it indicates that in the next price reaction, a price approaching last July's best level of \$1.47 offers a favorable selling opportunity for producers who do not wish to take more than the usual risks on the spring market.

A British Commonwealth

It was a historic event when the name and title of the British empire and the king were officially altered recently to conform to the new relations of parts of the empire. By this action the mother country is merely one among other members of the British commonwealth of autonomous nations. "Like the states of the United States," the report from London said, "no member of the British commonwealth of nations is subordinate to any other." Australia and Canada, Ireland and South Africa are equals of England, Wales and Scotland.

The dominions and England are declared to be "autonomous communities with the British Empire, equal in status with, in no way subordinate one to the other in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, tho united by a common allegiance to the crown, and freely associated as members of the British commonwealth of nations."

These states of the British Empire or commonwealth are not like the states of the Union. They have greater powers. Owing to the great distances a federation of states was impracticable, the report of the committee of premiers states. In forming the United States the commonwealths making up this nation gave up some rights in consideration of obtaining certain benefits. Moreover, this nation is not a free union of states to the same extent as the British union. We tried out in the Civil War the question whether it is a free union, or once in, a state must stay, and the decision was for the latter view.

The British commonwealth might be faced with the same question, however, tho in that case it would not be a question of the legal relation, but of force. England and the other dominions might conceivably act together to compel one of the members to stay in against its will. The fact is that it is recognized as a free union of entirely independent states, bound together not by constitutional commitments and stipulations, but solely by self-interest. By this action the centuries-long liberalism of England in government of her colonies and dependencies comes to its logical conclusion of complete freedom and independence. As there is no reason why such associates should break away, there is a good prospect of the continuance of British power for a long time to come.

There is a movement under way to revive the old songs under their original names instead of under new ones.





More per Quart

Less per Mile

A New Motor Oil!

A Different Motor Oil!

A Better Motor Oil!

AN extraordinary motor oil—Iso-Vis! This announcement is important news for every farmer in the Middle West. Iso-Vis ends your troubles from dilution in the crank-case.

The development of Iso-Vis in the research laboratories of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is a long story. A story of patient study and untiring work.

Iso-Vis was made to meet a new theory of scientific lubrication. Experts hail it as the biggest forward step that has been made in the lubrication of the automotive engine. A revolutionary advance!

Iso-Vis is different from any other motor oil ever made. Iso-Vis is always of the right body — that is the biggest and most important difference. Never too heavy and never too light. Always *right*.

On a cold morning — after the car has spent the night in an unheated garage — you have no trouble starting. The engine is alert and ready. Iso-Vis is not too heavy for cold weather starting. It is just right.

After a thousand miles of motoring Iso-Vis has not thinned out. It is still just right. Iso-Vis does not lose its body or viscosity as other oils do. Did you know that all other motor oils lose

two-thirds of their lubricating efficiency before the car has gone 200 miles? That thinning out—or dilution—has worried lubricating experts for years—and caused the motorist no end of trouble.

Now the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has solved the problem of dilution. The principle is scientific. Iso-Vis has been refined to the point where vapor tension is at equilibrium. Iso-Vis maintains a viscosity within the zone of correct lubrication. Another way of saying that Iso-Vis is never too heavy, never too light — always right.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is glad to announce this new motor oil to the farmer of the Middle West, because it will make his car last longer and give him greater pleasure out of every motoring mile. It will save him the worry of dilution troubles and the repair bills they make necessary. Iso-Vis costs more per gallon but less per mile, as you will soon discover.

There are special grades of Iso-Vis for tractors and trucks which are equally efficient and which will save money for the farmer.

Iso-Vis is but one result of the research and endless experiment that is constantly being carried on by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).



Ask the Standard Oil Man for Details

STANDARD OIL COMPANY 910 South Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
 (Indiana)

Mercury Down to 22 Above

But Still the Cattle Are Doing Fairly Well on the Bluegrass Pasture

BY HARLEY HATCH

JUST as a sample of what is to come, winter hit us a jolt recently, sending the mercury down to 22 above. It was cold enough to crust the ground and put a light coating of ice on the ponds. Every year, with the first cold snap, we wonder how we are going to get thru the winter; we figure that if 20 above hits us so hard, what will happen when the mercury goes below zero! What really happens is that we do not feel zero as badly as we do the first frost, and livestock do not shiver in a zero night as they do during the first cold rain of fall, when it is not cold enough for frost. Our cattle are still out in the pastures, getting a good living from the bluegrass and volunteer oats, with a little cottoncake and oats every day to add strength to the filling. Feeders out in the Coffey-Lyon-Greenwood corner are paying 75 cents for good corn; localities where the only market is the elevator are taking much less; a Chautauque farmer with 5,000 bushels of corn to sell says that 60 cents is the best local offer he can get.

Hay Up \$2 a Ton

Late cut and trashy prairie hay has been about all moved out of this locality, and from now on native hay will have to move out of storage. As a result, prairie hay advanced \$2 a ton this week for the good grades and \$1 a ton for poorer lots. But little more than 50 per cent of the usual amount of prairie hay is in storage in the blue-stem belt of Kansas, and because of this, hay men are looking for another price advance before January 1. Wheat is down 10 cents from the high time the last of October. Our elevator man was so sure that wheat would drop in price after election that we sold nearly all we had; the drop in price has come, but I believe the cause to be the immense amount of low grade wheat which is now pressing for sale in Canada. A very large percentage of the crop there was damaged in the shock, and this low grade grain is acting to bear down the price of good wheat. This is the way a large supply of low grade grain acts, it depresses the price of good grain instead of raising it. Several years ago a large part of the corn crop was damaged greatly by freezing, and farmers with mature corn thought it would help them, but the pressure of the poor grain on the market brought good and poor down together.

\$700 From 3 Acres

A neighbor dropped in this week and, incidentally, mentioned that his grape patch of 3 acres this year brought gross returns of slightly more than \$700. The expenses of caring for the grapes and marketing them were, at going wages, around \$300, leaving a net of \$400 for the 3 acres. Aside from spraying materials the expenses were for his own labor, so that, in addition to the \$400, the grapes provided him a lot of work right at home at good wages. Our friend has his grapes set 10 feet apart each way; it allows him to use a disk in cultivating and gives every grape vine more ground from which to draw moisture and fertility, which is not a bad thing on upland. All weeds and grass are kept out of

the grapes by cultivation, and anything growing in the row is taken out with the hoe. Mulching is not considered a good thing, as it draws the roots to the surface. Most of the grapes in this patch were marketed in nearby towns, an especially good market being found in the oil fields. The price for which these grapes were sold was \$4 a hundred pounds; merchants buying in quantity received a discount from this price, as it cost much less to deliver in large lots than to sell to individuals in small quantities.

Write to A. W. Scott

A friend writes from Marshall county regarding the graveled roads in Coffey and Lyon counties. He wishes to know the average cost a mile of grave-ling, how much the gravel cost, whether it came from a bank or the river and how many loads it took to the mile. I do not know how much was paid to the owners of the gravel, which was taken from gravel pits and banks and not from the river. I would suggest that this inquirer write to the chairman of the board of commissioners in both Coffey and Lyon counties. Write to A. W. Scott, Burlington, and Fred Fowler, Emporia, asking also how many loads were used on an average mile. The cost of the roads graveled under county commissioner supervision ranged from \$1,200 to \$4,000 a mile. With \$4,000 a mile the Lyon county commissioners built graveled roads which were fully as good as graveled roads costing \$9,000 a mile built under Federal supervision in the same county. It is such instances as this that confirm the farmers of these counties in the belief that we are getting much more for our money than we would get under state supervision. The usual haul for gravel in both counties runs from 1 to 4 miles.

Favor Present System

In the matter of changing the constitution of Kansas to enable the state to engage in road building, I find that, regardless of reports to the contrary, at least 85 per cent of the rural voters are in favor of the present system. In holding this attitude they do not wish to cast reflections on those holding the opposite view. They do not question their honesty or insinuate that those opposed are grafters. In this their attitude is in marked contrast to their opponents; witness, for instance, this charge made in a Kansas City paper this week against the whole body of county commissioners in Kansas. Here it is: "The entire purpose of the county commissioners in seeking to control all road building operations in Kansas is to be able to use the road money for their own political purposes." How many Kansans believe that statement to be true? How many think that the average Kansas county commissioner is an honest man, working for little pay to get the best results for the money expended under his supervision? Speaking for myself and for virtually every citizen of Coffey county, I would say that the county commissioners of Kansas are honest and competent, and that the statement of the Kansas City paper is one of which any reputable paper should be heartily ashamed.

Other Prices Will Drop?

The main feature of the farm news this week is the widespread reduction in prices of virtually everything produced on the farm. Hogs are down \$1 a hundred, and fat cattle are off 50 cents. This price reduction in cattle does not begin to reflect the real loss; the threat of much cheaper fat cattle has caused a partial demoralization in the stocker and feeder market; prices paid at farm sales for this class of cattle are nearly \$1 a hundred lower than a month ago. Corn at local elevator markets is down to 60 cents; feeders from this section are hauling from the towns, and are paying 65 cents at elevators. Wheat is down from 10 to 12



Pathfinders

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS discovered America, thus adding a new world to the old. Alexander Graham Bell discovered the telephone, giving the nations of the earth a new means of communication. Each ventured into the unknown and blazed the way for those who came after him.

The creating of a nation-wide telephone service, like the developing of a new world, opened new fields for the pathfinder and the pioneer. The telephone, as the modern

American knows it, has been made possible by the doing of a multitude of things in the realms of research, engineering and business administration. Its continued advancement requires constant effort in working upon a never-ending succession of seemingly unsolvable problems.

Because it leads the way in finding new pathways for telephone development, the Bell System is able to provide America with a nation-wide service that sets the standard for the world.

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

—More Beef
—Better Beef
—Quicker Beef

Thousands of cattlemen using Letz-Dixie Mixed Feed Makers send us statements like these:

"I now finish my cattle 30 days sooner and have a hard finish. Not a single scour all winter. It's remarkable how much feed can be saved. When cutting and grinding feed crops with the Letz-Dixie, only 1/2 as much hay and 2/3 as much corn is now required to get the same gain." Charles Schaefer, Higginsville, Mo.

Write at once for your copy of "The Feeder's Own Book of Facts" giving the results of multiplied beef, milk and pork profits as told by Letz-Dixie feeders themselves. Address:

Letz Mfg. Company, 1225 East Road, Crown Point, Ind.

What Thousands of Farmers Say the Letz-Dixie Will Do For You

- 1 Will increase animal production 15% to 30%.
- 2 Will require only 60% to 75% as much feed crops.
- 3 Will save 25% of your present labor cost.
- 4 Will release 25% to 50% more acreage for cash crops.
- 5 Will improve animal health. Eliminates scours and foundering.

The Feeder's Own Book of Facts



cents and kafir has slumped worse than corn. Eggs at 46 cents a dozen and butterfat at 39 cents are holding their own, but butterfat at that price does not "jibe" with creamery butter at 50 cents, when we consider that 1 pound of butterfat will make 1-1.5 pounds of butter. Farmers are asking themselves, and with good reason, if it is not about time for prices to drop on what they have to buy as well as on what they have to sell. It is possible that this wholesale drop in farm prices is but the advance guard of a drop in prices for manufactured goods.

More Farm Accounts Now

BY W. E. GRIMES

Farmers are finding simple accounts an increasing aid in successfully conducting their business affairs. The experiences of farmers co-operating with the Kansas State Agricultural College in its studies of farm costs illustrate some of the many uses of farm accounts in improving the farm business.

The uses that these farmers have made of their farm accounts have included the following: financial statements presented to bankers in negotiating loans; property statements used in securing real estate loans; information on feeding practices with dairy cattle to determine the advisability of summer feeding; the use of results from other farm practices to determine their advisability; the use of income and expense statements in income tax reporting; and the use of the records to establish that certain debts had been paid.

These are merely a few of the many uses farmers are making of their accounts. These and other similar uses are becoming increasingly important and more frequently used by farmers. It appears reasonable to expect that farm accounts will play a still more important part in determining farm success in future years.

To Reduce Repair Costs

BY W. G. WARD

Conservative estimates show that the farmers of Kansas must spend more than 1 million dollars a month to repair and replace farm buildings. If needed repairs are not made, any building depreciates in value, so it is proper to consider maintenance and depreciation together. Most farm structures now in use on Kansas farms are constructed so the depreciation is rapid, unless considerable money is spent on maintenance. Allowing only 4 per cent for maintenance and depreciation on the 350 million dollars' worth of farm buildings in the state represents an annual expense of 14 million dollars.

Is it necessary that such a waste should continue? There is no possible escape from it, with buildings constructed as in the past. Maintenance and depreciation charges can never be entirely eliminated, but by making a wise selection of materials, and better construction, in the new farm buildings



This Modern Home on the E. J. Malt-Farm in Clay County Will Depreciate Very Slowly

as the old ones are replaced, this large item of expense may eventually be reduced by at least half, or more than 1/2 million dollars a month.

More than 90 per cent of the farm buildings thruout the United States are of frame construction, and it is not expected that a revolutionary change in this percentage will be made in a few years' time. Lumber doubtless will continue to play an important part in farm building construction, but where other materials are superior, a. l at the same time reasonable in cost, they should be used.

It was only natural that the earlier buildings should have been constructed as they were. The early settlers had little capital to expend on improvements, transportation facilities were lacking, and the type of farming to which the land was adapted had not

been determined. These conditions have to a large degree changed, and as the old buildings are replaced, the new structure should be more carefully planned for efficiency, and so constructed as to be sanitary, durable, fire resistant, and require less labor and expense to maintain.

Even tho the walls are to be of frame construction, the foundation should be of masonry extending into the ground below frost depth, and far enough above ground to protect the lumber from decay and mechanical damage. By making the foundation for a barn from 3 to 4 feet high, its life will be increased greatly at little increase in first cost. Concrete substituted for lumber for floors in barns, poultry houses, hog houses and grain storage buildings will add greatly to the years of service secured from them.

Hollow tile is well adapted for use in the construction of the walls of farm buildings, and in some sections of Kansas is already coming into general use. Its cost is approximately the same as for lumber, and requires no paint or other maintenance.

The farm building plans prepared by

the Kansas State Agricultural College show construction details which will assist in the erection of more durable structures and help to reduce maintenance expense.

'Ras With the Wets

Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, who resigned as federal head of prohibition enforcement last summer because of interference by politics with his job, but was induced to stay on, is now the actual head of his department, judging by his more cheerful outgivings as to the progress of prohibition enforcement. In a statement from Washington General Andrews speaks optimistically of the work of enforcement. "It is nearer perfection today than ever, and I don't mean maybe." Only a few "notorious wet spots" remain, General Andrews reports, chiefly in the North Atlantic area. New Jersey may have to be made a separate enforcement district. Rum running has been suppressed.

"The folks in the West," General Andrews says, "are good sports, and in their co-operation with enforcement

forces and courts have made prohibition in their communities almost a fact. Moreover, despite the widespread publicity given gangsters' activities in Chicago, that city is showing a marked and favorable reaction to prohibition." St. Louis also is coming around, "as a result of the beer scarcity there, due largely to the conscientious co-operation of St. Louis brewers," who have put out near-beer and educated St. Louis people to accept it.

In fact, General Andrews, who six months ago was in the dumps, is described as "fairly bubbling over with enthusiasm." He acts and talks like a man who had been emancipated from the annoyance and obstruction of buttinsky politicians, whether on one side of the prohibition fence or the other. The way to enforce prohibition is undoubtedly to select the right man to head enforcement and then give him a free hand and ample authority. With such authority General Andrews is the right man for the job.

More students are enrolled at the Kansas State Agricultural College than in any previous year.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM . . .

1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
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1927

1st - for 9 consecutive years

For the ninth consecutive year Buick has won first choice of space at the National Automobile Show.

This is Leadership! For this honor goes annually to the member of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce with the year's largest volume of business.

Chance plays no part in this award. It is conferred upon the car in which the buyers of America have invested a plurality of their dollars.

It has gone to Buick every year since 1918 because Buick has built better motor cars, and continually put back the savings of increased volume and engineering development into still greater value.

Nine continuous years of leadership! For any other car to equal this would mean retaining continuous leadership until 1936—almost another decade.

The industrial history of America records no more brilliant achievement than these nine successive years of Buick dominance.

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Should all the counties in Kansas pay a bounty for jackrabbits? And should the county destroy prairie dogs or pay me for destroying them? I have about 20 acres of them, and they are getting into the field and damaging my pasture.

THE Kansas law requires that the county commissioners of every county in Kansas shall pay a bounty of 5 cents on every jackrabbit and 10 cents on pocket gophers, crows or crows' heads, and a bounty of 1 cent on every crow's egg if said pocket gopher, jackrabbit, crow or crow's egg be caught, killed or taken in said county.

Section 1202 of Chapter 80 provides that the township trustees of the several townships in this state infested by prairie dogs shall enter upon the land so infested in their respective townships at least three times a year and make a diligent effort to exterminate all prairie dogs thereon.

Section 1201 of the same chapter authorizes the township auditing board to purchase material and employ one or more suitable persons to destroy prairie dogs.

Not Grounds for Divorce

Can a husband who could maintain a separate home compel his wife to live at his mother's home with his mother? The wife has a home of her own and would be willing to have her mother-in-law come and make her home with her and her husband and care for her, but the mother-in-law insists she come and live in her home, and the wife would be expected to do as the mother-in-law wished. Would the wife not be entitled to live in her own home just as well as the mother-in-law, she being able to afford it better than the mother-in-law? Could the husband sue his wife for divorce because she refuses to live in his mother's home? Does the law require a man to provide a home for his wife, or can he make her live with his relatives as he wishes? R.

The husband is required to furnish a domicile, and if he does furnish such a domicile the wife would be required to live there unless it could be shown that such domicile is not a fit place in which to live. I am of the opinion that the mother-in-law's house does not fulfill the requirements of a domicile, and that the husband could not compel his wife to go and live in the mother-in-law's house. If she refuses to do so that would not be grounds for divorce.

See the District Attorney

A bought some property of B. B left some things on the property for several months. B sold some of the things and came and got some at different times, sometimes when A wasn't there. Finally B came and got all that was left except a few old things. Two months after B got them he wrote A a letter threatening A with the constable, claiming that A had kept part of the things. A had never kept them and would have been glad to have B take them out at any time. It was a threatening letter sent thru the mail without any signature. A took the letter to the postoffice and had the postmaster identify the writing, altho A knew who wrote it. Can A sue B for slander and also have him prosecuted for sending such a letter thru the mail? A. T. E.

A should take this letter to the United States district attorney, and he can determine whether he is willing to prosecute B for sending it. If the letter contains slanderous accusations against A he would have a right to bring a civil action for slander. Without seeing the letter I would hardly feel competent to pass on the question as to whether it was slanderous.

In a United States Court

Please explain how to start a petition for bankruptcy and what would be reasonable grounds for said petition. Would notes not yet matured and judgments be considered liabilities in said petition? A. F.

Actions for bankruptcy are commenced in the United States district court in the state in which the party

desiring to take advantage of the bankruptcy law resides. A petition is filed with a schedule of assets and liabilities. If the person desiring to take advantage of the bankruptcy law believes it is impossible for him to pay his debts, and if he can show that such is the case, he is entitled to start his action in bankruptcy and ask to be declared a bankrupt. All of the notes he owes, whether they are matured or not, are considered as part of his liabilities. The same thing is true of judgments.

What the Law Says

A and B were husband and wife. They lived on, owned and operated the same farm for 35 years. This farm and also considerable other property was bought and paid for by hard labor. B worked in the field, did chores and underwent many hardships in order that the property might be paid for. They raised three children who also worked on the farm until grown, they being deprived of education and pleasures, as A insisted on putting all the profits into more property. Eight years ago B died, leaving no will. A remarried soon after, and has since mortgaged the property heavily to provide for the second wife. A now lives in an expensive city home, the title of which is in the second wife's name, but which was paid for by the hard labor of A, B and the children. According to law would A and B's heirs have any right to B's share? Said heirs are all of legal age. If B's name is on the deed can the heirs prevent A from mortgaging more than A's share? In case B's name was not in the deeds could anything be done? In case of A's death what share of his property would his second wife legally receive? W. M. B., Nebraska.

If this property was owned jointly by A and B at B's death without will one-fourth of her half would descend to her surviving husband and three-fourths to her children. If title to the property, however, was in A's name the children would inherit nothing at B's death. A would have the sole control of the property. If A dies without will one-fourth of his property will descend to his second wife and the remainder to his children.

For More Than \$15,000

How would the inheritance tax law apply to the estate of a married man with five children under 21 years old? Are Government bonds subject to the inheritance tax? A. B.

Assuming that you are asking about the Kansas inheritance tax law I will say that none of these children would be subject to an inheritance unless their share of the inheritance exceeded \$15,000. On sums in excess of that they would be taxed on the first \$25,000 or any part thereof at 1 per cent. On the second \$25,000 or fraction thereof 2 per cent. On the next \$50,000 or fraction thereof 3 per cent, and on the next \$400,000 or fraction thereof 4 per cent. On all over \$500,000 5 per cent. If the deceased leaves a wife her inheritance is not subject to the inheritance tax unless it exceeds \$75,000. On sums in excess of \$75,000 the rate of taxation for the widow's share is just one-half the rate of taxation of the children.

United States bonds are not subject to inheritance taxes.

Must Improve the Premises?

A house and barn are leased for one year, cash in advance, the rental to be paid at the first of every month except in case the premises become untenable from fire or any other cause then the rent is to cease. Can the tenant compel the owner to repair a leaky roof? L. L. P.

If the roof was leaking at the time the premises were rented the tenant could not compel the landlord to make repairs unless it was so stated in the lease itself. But if the premises become uninhabitable after the tenant takes possession, then the landlord could be compelled to put them in a habitable condition under the terms of this lease, or he could not collect rental from the renter.

Take the Land Back

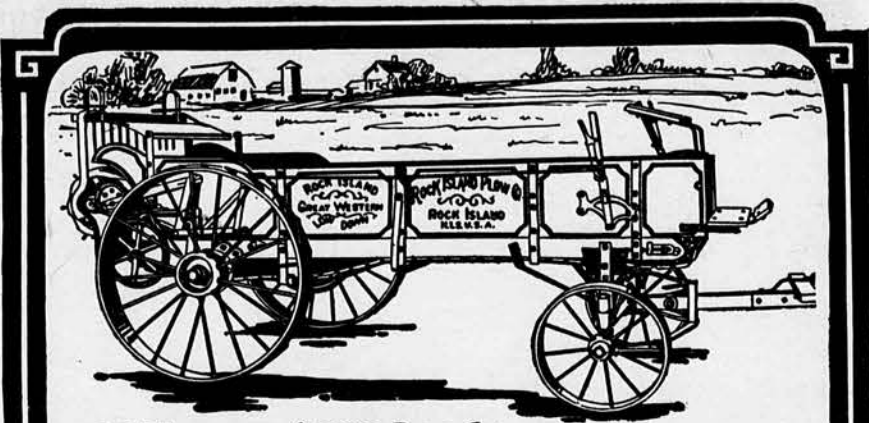
A is a landowner in Colorado. B is a farmer in Kansas. B buys a tract of land in Colorado from A, making a payment down. This land was bought on a contract which reads that if the notes are not paid 90 days after they are due the contract is void and A gets his land back. Can A force B to pay these notes? B and his wife signed the notes. One was due the first of October. B, E. N.

The only recourse A has is to take his land back.

The Department of Agriculture reports a surprising boom in the production of cigars "selling for 5 cents or less." Yet it was only to be expected with 20 aspirants this fall for every office.



Same Old Struggle



25 Years — 6000 Loads

Still in First-Class Working Condition

That's the service J. W. Penny, of Belgrade, Maine, and other farmers get out of their

Rock Island "Great Western" Spreader

The spreader with the continuous original patented "Great Western" ratchet feed—a success on over 160,000 spreaders, and for over thirty years. Chain drive direct from large sprocket on rear axle to gear which drives beater shaft—no transmission gears required.

Short wheel base, close hitch, all four wheels under the load—roller bearings—light draft. Low-down—easy to load—high enough to clear obstructions in the field.

Flexible oscillating auto-type front truck—relieves frame of twisting strain—prevents pole whipping.

Indestructible steel frame. Wheels track, making top-dressing a simple matter.

Mr. Penny's spreader has cost him less than two cents a load and is still good for years of service—think of his time and labor-saving. You also will make a profitable investment in buying the "Great Western" endless apron spreader. Ask your local Rock Island Implement Dealer about this spreader.

FREE BOOK—"Making Farm Life Easier" describes this spreader and a big line of profit-producing farm tools. Write today for free package M-53.



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Rock Island No. 1
Spreader

If you prefer this type, the Rock Island No. 1 is the real "up-to-the-minute" tight-bottom spreader.

It has the same continuous ratchet feed used so successfully on "Great Western" endless apron spreaders, is wide spread, low-down—all four wheels under the load, close hitch, light draft.

Auto-type front axle. Continuous steel frame from end to end. Automatic chain lift—a feature you will appreciate.



Rock Island
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ONE DIAL CONTROL Model (not illustrated) also offered on 30 Days Free Trial. enormous demand for Miraco's makes possible sets of lower prices than ever. Genuine Bakelite slugs, panels, dials beautifully finished in walnut to match cabinets; Connect E-Z Battery Cabinet; feature (too numerous to mention) of high-priced sets. Send Now For Latest Literature

Users everywhere report it gets programs Coast to Coast, also Cuba, some have heard Europe, So. America. Don't confuse it with small cheap sets. Unless trial proves it MOST SELECTIVE, CLEAREST TONED and MOST POWERFUL DISTANCE-GETTER among beautiful big 6-tube sets, don't buy it. Every Miraco comes completely assembled, rigidly tested and fully guaranteed. Our Factory Prices Save You Up to 1/2! SEND NO MONEY! Save or make now only \$49.95 on sets, speakers, tubes, batteries—write for AMAZING OFFER. Radio's most marvelous value in a big FULLY GUARANTEED 6-tube set. Retail List \$100.00. MIDWEST RADIO CORPORATION, Pioneer Builders of Sets 1208 - 14 Miraco Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. WITHOUT OBLIGATION, send free literature, AMAZING SPECIAL OFFER, testimony of users, etc. NAME: ADDRESS:

The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

BY EDISON MARSHALL

THE night was far advanced when she won him back to complete consciousness. She watched with keenest interest its slow return—the flow of color into his gray face, the change in his breathing and his pulse, the movements of his head and hands, and, at last, the departure of the dazed, bewildered look from his dusky eyes.

It was at this moment that Grace beheld what to her was very near a miracle. Breed Bert smiled.

She had heard him laugh, before, and once or twice she had seen a softening about his lips that promised much, but this was the first time she had known him really to smile. This was not just a drawing of the lips; it flashed to her that ancient signal of comradeship, of humorous resignation to life, of kindness and generous understanding which is the soul of a smile. It changed his whole aspect of sullenness and hate. She wondered that his mouth could have ever seemed hard and cruel. It was like the break of dawn in the darkness of his face.

Bitter Look Was Gone

He smiled full into her eyes, without shame, with a manly and irresistible simplicity. He could never again be the stranger he once was. She knew that his ruthless and bitter look was gone, never wholly to return. The ice in his heart was thawed.

"I'm not much hurt," he told her simply, looking quietly into her face.

Even his voice was changed since the last sunset. It had more of his heart in it, nor was it so cold, rasping, and toneless.

"Don't try to talk," she cautioned. "Just lie still and rest."

After a long, significant pause he shook his head. "I must talk—and you must listen."

Not knowing why, she was deeply startled, and carried out of herself by the moving solemnity of his tones. There was nothing of brusque command in them, not the least shadow of a threat. It was just as if he were voicing an incontrovertible fact from which she could no more escape than could he. It was true; he must say what was in his heart, and she could not help but hear. She could not, even if she would, deny him this. This was like a prophecy that was to be fulfilled, a foreordained measure of their destiny.

"It won't hurt me to talk," he went on gravely. "I'm not badly hurt—I know that, by the way I feel. Maybe it would be better if I was, because it would give me an excuse to tell you things which, by your code, I have no right to tell you. For that, as well as for other reasons, maybe it would be better if this were my dying word."

He was speaking slowly, with pauses between his sentences, and not only his careful choice of words beyond his usual gifts, but his moving tones told her that this would be no ordinary conversation. The glow in his eyes enlightened her too. He was like one inspired, and perhaps that was why she did not fear what he had to tell her.

"By your code I have no right to tell you," he repeated earnestly, "but that can't stop me now. I have the right by a bigger code—that of a man to tell, when he can't keep it any more, what is in his heart. Grace Crowell, I am a man. When a man opens his heart at last, it is his right to have a hearing, no matter who he is, no matter who his hearer is."

"Hadn't you better wait till morning?" she asked him gently. "I'm afraid it will wear you out to talk."

"I'll go to sleep afterwards. My strength wasn't even scratched by that attack tonight. I was just knocked out and bruised and cut; I'll be myself tomorrow. When that time comes, maybe I won't be able to talk. Maybe my lips will be locked again, by hate of my life, by hate of my destiny.

"I don't think so, but I don't dare risk it. The words are on my lips now."

No Hope of Reward

"I wish I could make it clear just how I feel—that I will speak these words because it is my need—not for anything you will say to me in return.

I don't ask you to do anything except listen—and try to understand. There can be no return for what I have to offer. I give it humbly, with no hope of reward.

"From the hour I saw you, I was a changed man. I had dreamed about you since earliest childhood, it seems to me, but I thought that you were just a dream and never could be a reality. When you stood before me in the flesh I tried to disbelieve in you. When you spoke to me, I knew that the dream had come true—at least, as near as it ever could come true. Oh, I've heard your voice a thousand times, on a thousand lonely nights. I could listen to none of the voices of our women—the squaws that are my own people—because I had heard yours. I heard it in the wind blowing about my lonely mountain camps, in the half-hidden sounds of running water that all we wilderness men come to listen to, in the end; and sometimes I could hear it in the sea. Underneath the deep moan of the sea it came to me, clear and strong. "Don't you think I have seen your face? A thousand times—drifting into

my thoughts whenever I didn't keep them busy at other subjects. Could I look at a squaw's face after I had seen yours?"

The girl leaned forward, her eyes burning. "Are you sure it was my face, Bert?" she asked, almost whispering. "Wasn't it just a type—an ideal that perhaps I fulfilled?"

"Maybe it was—a type. I was a lonely child, lost and friendless, exiled by birth in an environment in which I could never feel at peace. I am a breed, and can never be anything else, but just the same, white blood is in the ascendancy in me, and I inherited all the dreams that have made the white race go on to greatness. I am speaking from my heart—I can't lie to you. It may be as you say—that you fulfilled an ideal of loveliness and beauty that I have always had. I was starved for beauty—for hope—for light. They never came to Hopeless Land until you came. In you, I found them all—all I had missed and longed for—the heritage I was cheated of. You personified it—the longing that has always cursed and blessed the white man, in all times and all environments—maybe you'd call it a reaching upward for finer, brighter things. You were a dream come to life.

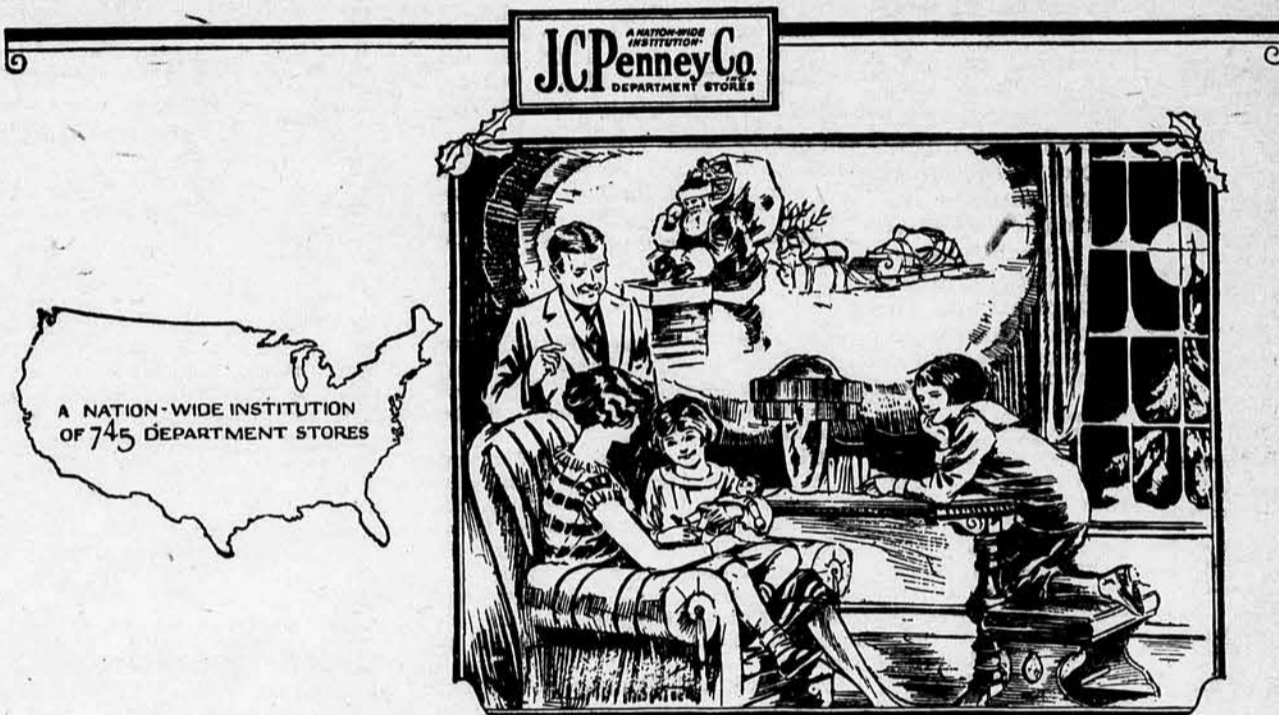
Out on the Trail

"We went out on the trail together. I tried to shut my heart to you, and I couldn't. Every hour you were doing

something lovely and fine which I tried not to see, because I thought my only chance of happiness lay in hate and pride. Sometimes it was only a look you gave one of the packers—to help him over a hard place—sometimes it was a smile, brighter than any star I have talked to on winter nights—sometimes just an expression on your face. Don't you know I could feel the beauty of your thoughts? After knowing them, could I ever look again to those whose thoughts never rise above lust, and fear? I watched every motion you made—I couldn't help it—and I loved every one. Every one reflected you. Every word you spoke to your lover showed me you are as beautiful within as you are in your face and body—and you can't dream how I have longed for beauty!

"Grace Crowell, I have always stood alone. I never turned my back on my people—I dominated them in order to help them—but they turned their backs on me. They know me for an alien, even tho I am the son of a squaw. I took refuge in solitude. We all must have something to live for, and I lived for hate. There never was a greater mistake.

"When I was thrown with you my hate began to die. You had that in your face and your soul that would not let it live. Hate can never stand against love—even the abstract kind of love that you gave me along with every



Gifts for the Entire Family

AN old friend is coming—bewhiskered, gift-laden, his flowing white locks glistening with crystal snowflakes from the icy North. Children, young and old—for Christmas makes children of us all—await his coming with joy.

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other living thing, great and small—and it can't stand against kindness and beauty and virtue. I couldn't be cruel and hard with you as I thought I wanted to be. It was as if the light in your soul drove out the darkness in mine. And there is a light there, Grace Crowell—I will kill the man who denies it! You were always doing or saying something to make someone else happier, or make him feel good or gay or cheerful, and I couldn't resist you. Every day you tamed me, softened me, cast the demons out of my heart!

"I felt your fear of me, climbing this mountain. The last little bit of hate that was left in me rejoiced at it. That anyone could dream of hating you, in the slightest degree, or could be anything but gentle and loving to you is almost beyond my comprehension now, yet I tried to—even today. I am ashamed now. Tonight came the climax. I don't know what you did, but my rifle leaning there, the brass of an empty shell and the fact that the men are gone shows you drove them away. You must have risked your precious life to save my worthless one."

Grace's eyes were now misty with tears. "Oh, didn't you do the same for me?" she asked, as he paused. "Didn't you do the same?"

"It wasn't the same. That dive between the ships was nothing to me. I have always put myself to tests like that just because I was careless of life. You had everything to lose, and nothing to gain. I had everything to gain and nothing to lose. I had the joy of fighting and of winning, and, besides, the glory of saving from destruction the most beautiful living thing I had ever seen. I tried to deny the thrilling happiness I got out of it, but even then I had to back down. You were something to me, even then. I am nothing to you, and never will be anything to you, yet tonight you risked death and maybe worse to drive these wolves from my body."

No Power to Hate?

"That noble act has driven the last bit of hate out of my heart. I believe I've lost the power to hate. That isn't all: you've given me a new theme, something to live for."

"All that I am is yours from now on. I mean just that. I can't help it, any more than I can help telling you. You've saved my life, and what is infinitely more, you have saved my soul, and both of them are yours to do with what you wish. I feel—I know that this won't embarrass you, or make you unhappy. You understand how it is with me."

He paused, and when he spoke again it was in a strange, deep monotone, more moving than any utterance she had ever heard.

"I am a breed. That fact alone shuts

me away from any dream of requital from you. It won't embarrass you to have just a breed love you, any more than the love of an old servant, perhaps, or even a faithful dog. My love for you is neither that of a servant nor a dog, but of a man—this is the truth and I must tell it—but the gap between you and me is so great that such a love ought not to trouble you or make you ill-at-ease in my presence. You are too big for that. You are too big to feel or to show scorn. Perhaps it even ought to please you, a little—to think you have the qualities to waken a half-breed's devotion—a devotion with no thought or dream of return.

"You owe nothing to me because of it. You have already given more than I could ever repay, with a lifetime of service. These days on the trail with you have meant more to me than all the rest of my life so far. I will be with you some days more, and then I will be content. I will have lived my life. I will have found out what life can mean. Just years cannot mean life: perhaps a moth that flies among the flowers for a single day, and then dies, has lived in a sense that many an old, old man cannot imagine. These few days with you pay for everything, all that is past, and all that will come after you are gone."

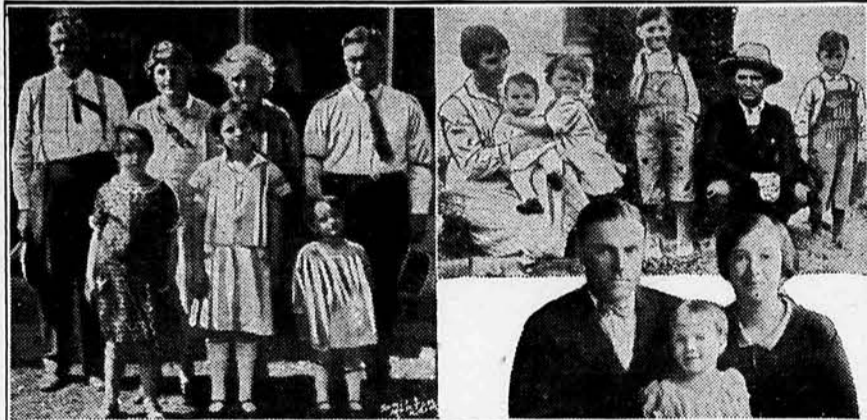
"I had to tell you these things, and I know you won't make light of them—even tho they come from a breed. I have only one thing to ask—that you let me be of all the service I can to you. In that I will find all the happiness I can ask for. Your wish will be my law: that is not just talk, but fact. When you call I will answer, no matter what part of the world I am in. Anything you ask of me I will do; and it seems to me that there is nothing in the world that can hold me back. I hope you believe me in this, because it is true."

"I believe you," she told him simply. "I might see a chance to be of great service to you before this journey is over. Somehow I feel I will, and I am glad. That would make my life's story complete; and I can go back to drying salmon with a high heart. When the test comes, there will hardly be any limit to my strength. I feel it surging thru me now, such strength as I never dreamed of before. I feel it burning me like fire! I could get up now, and carry you on my shoulders down off this mountain, if I had to. I couldn't earlier tonight, but I can now."

She looked soberly into his face, then stared out over the moonlit ranges.

"That won't be the kind of help I need, I'm afraid," she told him.

Not only the mist of her tears, but her subdued tone told him how poignant this moment was to her. "I won't fail you, when the need comes," he promised, with inspired self-belief.



Kansas' Fittest Farm Families

MORE than half of the families enrolled in the Fitter Families competition at the Kansas Free Fair last fall were farm families and they stood high in the general rating of families.

The Don Westheffer family of Eudora, won first place among farm families having one child. The families of Oral Bradley, Lawrence, and Alvin A. Gabriel, Eudora, tied for second place in this group. Two of the three individuals in each of these families took Capper medals.

The family of Maurice Babb, Paxico, which won first place among farm families having more than one child was among the families who ranked high in the Fitter Families contest seven years ago when the department was first established.

Left, highest scoring family having more than one child, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Babb, Paxico, their three daughters and Mr. Babb's parents.

Right, above; second highest scoring family having more than one child, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay V. Keller, Delia with their four children.

Right, below; tied for second place in the small family competition the family of Alvin A. Gabriel, Eudora.

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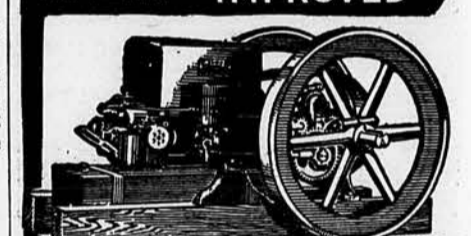
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"Perhaps—perhaps the need has already come....I'm not sure."
 "And will you give me a chance to help you?"
 "Yes, and I will bless you if you succeed....Bert, I believe in you. I can feel that strength you speak of—just sitting here beside you—and I trust in it more than I can understand. Bert, that strength is born of your love for me, and it has saved you. But can it save my love?" She faltered and clasped her hands. "Is your love great enough to save my Paul for me?"
 It was a strange moment. The wind blew, and the fire cast its sullen glow, and the peaks lit up and died away in shadow. "Is that the greatest service I can do—to save Paul?" he asked at last.

"Yes. I'm losing him, Bert. I want him back—in my arms." Her face was dead white except for the crystal of her tears. "If there is one thing you can do—and how I don't know, yet I feel you can—it is to bring my love back to me....I don't care how: I just want him back....Maybe you can save him for me, with that strength of yours. Maybe at the same time you can save him from himself."

No Great Harm

Morning dawned at last on that camp on the heights, and the sun shone here while twilight still lingered in the gorge below. Breed and Grace made preparations to join the outfit. What might have been a serious problem was simplicity itself when it became apparent that neither of them had suffered any great harm from their trying experiences; and altho they had slept little both were virtually as good as new. Grace was blessed by a sound, healthy nervous system, and her terror and her trial had had but slight effect on it. Breed's recovery was nothing unusual to one of his energy and physical resourcefulness. What he had undergone was nothing to shake a man of his stamp, who had lived as he had lived. His wounds, tho serious enough to interrupt consciousness for a short time, were painful but really trivial, partly because luck had been with him, mostly because the brutal attack had been stopped before it was well started. The powerful healing agents of his healthy frame went to work at once upon the bruised, torn flesh, and he had no reason to fear ill effects.

Indeed, as far as he knew the adventure had been without serious results for anyone. Both the girl and himself assumed that all four rifle shots went wild.

Despite Grace's protests Breed loaded the pack on his back and began to work slowly down toward the camp. He rested often, and he told the truth when he said he was doing himself no harm. Halfway down they met a party from the outfit on its way up the mountain in search of them.

Grace found to her surprise that neither Paul nor Carter had been greatly concerned about her welfare. They seemed to take it for granted that she was safe in Breed's care, and would return to the outfit in due time. Carter was considerably excited at the account of her adventure with the two natives, but the apathy that had settled over Paul in the last few days prevailed on him still, and her story failed to arouse him.

"I suppose Breed got what was coming to him," he remarked with some spite. "I suppose they were getting back on him for some past meanness, and I'm almost sorry you didn't let them go on and have their fun."

An Unworthy Position

An instant later he realized that he had perhaps expressed himself too bluntly. Her gaze was not only amazed but indignant too. "That is an unworthy and ungrateful position for you to take, Paul," she told him coldly. "Those men would have killed Bert."

"So you are on the first-name stage with him, eh?" her fiance interrupted grimly.

Grace was wounded deeply at this vicious retort, and the vulgarity of it, the crudeness so unusual in him, shocked her to no little degree, tho she chose to disregard it.

"We've called him Bert from the first—you know it. As I started to say, they would have killed him if I hadn't shot at them and driven them away. You apparently forget that the man is a faithful employe of ours, and if for no other reason, he is entitled to your respect. In the second, I think that both of us—at least, I—owe him a considerable debt."

"I suppose you mean for jumping off the boat that day. The beggar knew there wasn't any real danger."

"What do you suppose his purpose was in doing it?"

"For effect, like as not. Maybe to get a job with us. He probably had heard we were coming; and that is why he refused the bills."

"Paul, that's silly, and worse than silly. He saved my life; and last night he took the best kind of care of me, as far as his physical condition could allow. Not once did he step out of his place."

She made this last statement before she thought; but she did not feel the need of retracting it. After Paul had turned away she subjected it to a careful scrutiny, only to arrive at the conclusion that it was entirely true. Even in the declaration of his love Breed Bert had not stepped out of his place. She knew this to be true because of her own reaction; she was not frightened, not made ill-at-ease, not even embarrassed. When he spoke to her now, and she saw the devotion in his glowing eyes, she was neither mortified nor perturbed. Indeed, she accepted this outcast's love as one of the highest compliments that had ever been paid her, simply because it asked nothing—except an opportunity for service to her—in return. This wilderness idealist had been sincere with her, and sincerity is the first requisite of good taste....Her own attitude of life was simple, straightforward, and sincere, and she found in his words nothing in any way offensive or revolting: Breed Bert was an outcast, but at the same time, in certain deep-lying traits, he was a gentleman.

At Grace's request the party rested for a day before going on toward Pavlof. She spent the day on her cot; Breed "took it easy" and did no more than two men's usual work. When another day was gray in Hopeless Land they broke camp and started on.

Up the Valley

Before noon they reached a second and larger fork of the creek just passed, and pushed up into the valley out of which it flowed. The flat itself was the most fertile strip they had seen on the trip so far, an abundance of game finding sustenance on the rich, yellow grass. Squawking ptarmigan got up from under their feet, an occasional red fox barked in excitement as they approached too near a precious secret hidden in the weeds, a wolverine crossed the middle distance at an awkward gallop, and hundreds of heads of caribou made little dots of gray over the landscape. These latter creatures were a great delight to Grace, and in her heart she skimmed with them over the hummocks.

But this teeming life ended with the rising hills. On these and on the peaks behind, the desolation was complete: no moving dot to indicate a fox or a deer, no track in the bleak expanse of snow, not even vegetable life beyond the first tables of the mountains. Of course there were no trees. This land had never known the blessing of the green giants, defying the storm.

Now, as the valley narrowed and the day drew to its close, the travelers

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looked up to a desert of rock and glacier where not even grass found root. The hills that had shut them in became sheer cliffs, sweeping up to the sky and tiring the eyes that tried to follow them to their snowy crests. Some, too steep for snow to cling to, stood frowning bare-faced over the landscape, and others were marked with streaks and patterns of snow, as if Mother Nature had gone in for decoration on a large scale. Often the rock walls were slashed with ravines, like great caverns carved out with the sword, and from these, small, wild streams, white with foam, plunged and roared under snow-bridges to join the river flowing down the valley. Directly ahead of them loomed Pavlof Mountain, the old white king of the range.

A full two miles it swept into the sky. There was no intervening plateau; as they looked up from its base its head pierced the high levels of clouds. Beyond its first slope it was all snowswept, and the whole effect was tiring, stupefying, and terrifying rather than exalting. It would either make a race of giants of those who dwelt in its shadow, or humble them to the dust. Its presence would be more than ordinary happy human hearts can bear.

Grace thought she sensed a mighty, destructive force—whether physical or only spiritual she did not know. She was not only humbled, but somewhat appalled, mystified, and darkened by the very vastness of its brightness.... Men cannot live too close to the gods. Their fragile souls simply cannot stand the pressure.... Above and beyond this she glimpsed the spirit of the land as never before, and as never before she was anxious to turn back. She wished the adventure could be quickly over, and she could return to civilization. Even if she spent a lifetime in this place she thought she could never think of it as home. It would remain strange, hateful, uninviting, constantly and irremediably foreign. As Tylee had told her weeks before, this was not and never could be a white man's land.

A Home in the North

She was made thoughtful that Paul's reaction should be so entirely different. She wondered if he were the sensitive man she had always thought him: this point could not affect her love, yet it distressed her vaguely. Regardless of its truth or falsehood, she was disappointed that her mind did not move more intimately along with his. She would have liked to think that they were mentally mated as well as physically and spiritually, that they shared impressions and felt alike about exterior things. It turned out that instead of sympathizing with her mood of fear and darkness he was moved almost to rapture. It was as if the land welcomed him rather than estranged him. Its spirit acted on him like strong drink, thrilling him, brightening his eyes and flushing his dark cheeks.

"That's the most wonderful thing I have ever seen," Paul told Grace. "Just imagine—being able to look up any minute and see that mountain.... It isn't just the mountain. It's all that goes with it: these crags, the barrenness and the hell of it all. Not a tree, to break up the view. No sound but the wind, whistling off the peaks. Grace, when we are married, why can't we come up here to live?"

"I'd sooner not be married," was the spirited reply. The girl spoke with her old gayety, but it was forced.

"Come! I'm serious, Grace. Of

course we wouldn't spend all our time here, maybe, but why couldn't we have a barabara up here in the shadow of that mountain! With mother's income we could have a pleasant winter home in the city and go back and forth, living up here just during spring and summer and fall. You'd like it after a time, I know. There would be all kinds of outdoor sport—how I'd love to catch the salmon that run up here a little later in the spring! I can almost see them in my dreams—the river full of shining, darting bodies.... We could hunt, and dream the days away."

"And look at the mountain!" Grace prompted.

"Yes. That would be the best of all."

"And listen to the wind."
"Be serious, Grace. About the wind—I really don't mind it. It seems natural to hear it blowing and whooping by the tent."

The trouble with Grace was that she was too serious already. She tried hard not to be, but the mood was stronger than her best intentions. "I'd sooner marry Bert and live in civilization than up here with you."

She regretted the remark the instant it was out. It was a silly thing to say, at best, and somehow it was unfair to the grave, high-minded man who had confessed his adoration of her a night or two before. It laid her open to a charge of vulgarity. The thought had not seemed vulgar, but its utterance would surely appear so to Paul. The girl Paul loved did not make jokes about marriage with a half-breed Aleut.

White With Anger

But the response he made was not at all what she expected. Lately he had given her many surprises; this was simply one more. He did not seem to regard the remark as vulgar. She was spared the shocked look she had feared. Instead he went white with anger.

For an instant she expected him to strike her. All she lived for, she thought, hung by a thread. Once before she had seen his cheeks heat white—the day he had raved at Breed. His fury then was nothing compared to what it was now. His dark eyes looked like deep, red craters, and the pursy sacks beneath them were swollen and unpleasant to see.

"Oh, I didn't mean that," she told him contritely. She heaped in the words before he could speak. "It was just a silly joke—"

"You did mean it. You'd throw me over for that breed! How do I know you haven't already—"

"Paul!" The brilliance in her eyes startled and silenced him.

The file had marched on and left her alone with her lover in the growing twilight, so she was free to break down what stood between them before it was too late. Moving closer to him, she stretched out her hands.

"I didn't mean anything, my dearest," she pleaded, in tones that laid bare the inmost treasures of her heart. "Don't be angry any more."

She hoped he would take her in his arms, but he did not grant her this. Enough poison still ran in his veins to make him turn from her, and tramp on in the rear of the file of laden men. She walked behind, silently; she made no further advances. There was that in her heart which, were he a wise man, he would be quick to assuage with carresses and penitence.

They were almost to the roots of the mountain now, and the journey was at its end. In a little hollow at the foot of the long steep, they came upon the village. The girl paused, wondering what her destiny might be in this lost, remote encampment behind the ranges.

Voices of the Wild

Even in the dusk that softened it Pavlof was characteristically Aleut. Except for the sight of an occasional native they might have missed the place entirely; it was hardly reclaimed from the wilderness that howled around it. There was only one wooden structure, a small building of unpainted boards surmounted by the Greek cross. Every habitation was a barabara—the combination turf-house and dug-out that is the lair in which men live on the south shores of Bering Sea. These houses looked like grassy mounds, unrecognizable as homes except for an occasional glass window or a black pipe smoking in the air.

Pavlof seemed to be sleeping in the dusk. Grace glimpsed a degenerate, apathetic people, with other history

Give an Ingersoll for Christmas

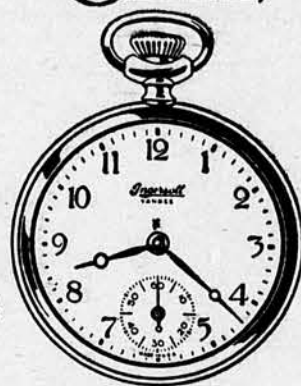
When you give an Ingersoll Watch you make a gift that is appreciated all out of proportion to its cost. For there's no gift like a watch, nothing used so much, consulted so often, carried so long. And Ingersoll Watches, made for over 30 years, have a reputation for dependability and enduring service that is world-wide and thoroughly deserved.

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The prices shown in this ad are the new reduced prices recently effective. The reduction applies to the entire line of 15 different models. Notice especially the new price on the **YANKEE**—\$1.50; and the new price on the **WRIST WATCH**—\$3.50.

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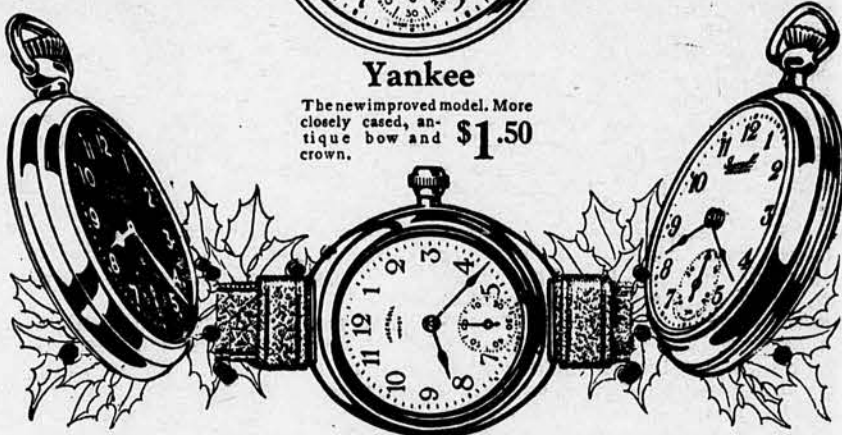


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Yankee

The new improved model. More closely cased, antique bow and crown. **\$1.50**



Yankee Radiolite

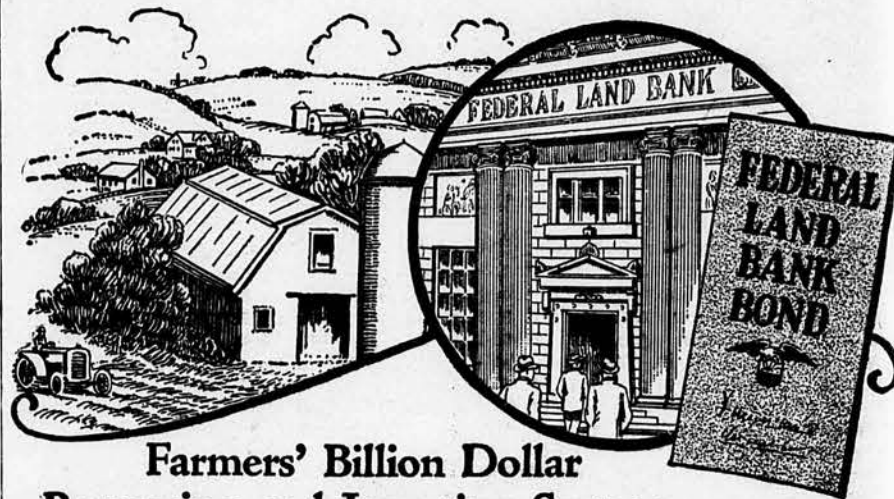
The Yankee with luminous figures and hands. Tells time in the dark. **\$2.25**
Radium does it.

Wrist Watch

Everybody these days needs a wrist watch. The time's in sight—at a glance. **\$3.50**

Waterbury (Jeweled)

Jeweled watch accuracy at an economy price. Stylish 12-size. Silver metal dial. **\$4.50**



Farmers' Billion Dollar Borrowing and Investing System

The twelve Federal Land Banks are now the largest group of mutual farm mortgage institutions in the world. They have loaned over \$1,250,000,000 to more than 400,000 farmers.

Building a More Prosperous Agriculture

Interest rates have been equalized and, in many sections, much reduced. Short-term loans with their frequent renewals have been converted into long-term loans which are automatically cancelled by small semi-annual payments.

To provide funds for these helpful loans, Federal Land Bank Bonds are issued in convenient denominations—\$40, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. These Bonds are completely tax free; the present interest rate is 4 3/4%.

Every Bond is secured by first mortgages and guaranteed by all of the twelve Federal Land Banks. This guarantee, backed by combined capital and reserves of more than \$65,000,000, makes every one of these Bonds equally safe. When there are savings to invest, remember Federal Land Bank Bonds.

These Bonds are always available at any Federal Land Bank. When you need a loan, see the Secretary-Treasurer of your local National Farm Loan Association or write your Federal Land Bank.

Send for free copy of Federal Farm Loan Circular No. 16, "Financing the Farmer", to any Federal Land Bank or to Charles E. Lobdell, Fiscal Agent

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- St. Louis, Mo.
- St. Paul, Minn.
- Wichita, Kan.



Federal Land Banks, Washington, D.C.



He's Going to Have His Hands Full

and other mind, whose philosophy was as far from hers as day from night.

The wind strode over the turf roofs as if they were not there. The voices of the wild were clear and bold in the passages between the huts. Only at intervals a light burned, feebly, as if it were afraid; and the gale caught the smoke from the chimneys and dissipated it in an instant.

She was startled to hear Paul speaking at her side. He had apparently forgotten his anger. "Oh, what a wonderful place to rest!" he told her. His tones were flat, dull, never the full-voiced utterances of the man she loved; and she knew he was lost and remote in some abstraction she could not enter in. She could have thought him in a trance.

In the wan light his face looked dark and unfamiliar.

Morning came to Pavlof village the same as elsewhere. Tho the place looked as if its regular setting were the twilight and the bright light of day would dissolve it, yet Grace found it even more interesting when she looked upon it from the door of her tent, after a long, restful sleep. She was beckoned forth to explore it.

She went first to the low, damp turf-house where Paul had chosen to sleep, there to beg his company on her ramble among the huts. She called him thru the grass-grown door, but his replies lacked enthusiasm. He was tired from the long trek, said he—glad that it was over—and she wouldn't mind if he spent the day resting. No, she told him, she would not mind at all—probably it was just what he needed. He agreed gratefully; would she now go away and let him sleep?

She went away, yet she wondered at several things about Paul. In the first place, she was surprised that he would take chances on an unoccupied native house when with a little delay and effort he could have slept in his own cool, airy tent. Indeed, he had seemed to relish the dark, close confinement of the dug-out, and his last words had been in praise of the smell of damp earth. She was also curious about his refusal to get up and accompany her on her walk. He had always been an independent lover, but at least he formerly was not so attached to his rest. The air of the village tended to make her restless and active rather than indolent. She wanted to transact their business with all speed, and go, not to spend the days in idleness.

She was turning back to her tent with the idea of postponing her explorations until Paul felt like accompanying her, when some one restless as herself emerged from a native house and joined her. It was Breed, and his manner was of a man ready for any kind of expedition she might propose. Who could show her Pavlof better than he? She expressed her wish, and he guided her between the huts.

A Warm Home

He pointed out his own house, by far the best constructed barabara in the village. It was not as large as some, but well-lined, warm and dry; and when he held the door open for her to peep in she saw it was actually clean-looking. He explained that this was his home during his occasional visits to the village, and it was left strictly unoccupied while he was absent. It had taken some little time to convince the villagers that they were not to move in, with their various, sundry, and sometimes multitudinous families, when he went away; but he had made the fact plain at last. Such persuasions as he had used were securer than any kind of lock on his door.

Empty huts were common, showing that the tribe was on the decline. At this season, when some of the men were still out at their traps, the village contained about sixty people—dark, short, indolent men, stolid squaws, and a few rather sober, undeveloped children. Their garments were mostly deer-skin or fur; otherwise they would have been indistinguishable from the natives whom Grace had seen on the dock at Ikaton. While the level was somewhat higher than that established by Snag-Tooth and Scar-Face, these two men could have fitted in here without being especially conspicuous.

The only point of real interest was the old Russian church. Small, crude, unsightly, it was still a thrilling monument to a people's devotion. The fact that its walls were of lumber was a

wonder in itself. This was a treeless country; every board had been shipped from a far-distant port, unloaded at Unga or some other old Russian town, and then transported here. Apparently it had all been carried over the ranges on the backs of men, incredible tho the supposition was. Breed suggested that possibly a raft of lumber had been anchored beyond the reefs in Bering Sea out from the mouth of Pavlof River, and towed in, a piece or two at a time, by native bidarkas, after which it was lined up the stream. Either way implied almost insurmountable obstacles. Within the church Grace found attempts at beautification that brought tears to her eyes.

The form if not the spirit of the Russian Church prevailed yet upon the people of Pavlof village. In and about the chapel were the characteristic

sacred symbols, some of them having certain intrinsic or historical value. The ikons were of some dark, tarnished metal which Grace thought was silver, and a pair of candlesticks seemed to be of gold. The latter were obviously the pride of the flock, inciting a pathetic remnant of what had once been a moving fervor. No doubt the great religion which had once spread to them from the west had largely degenerated now. The mass pronounced was no longer in supplication to a just God, but in propitiation of the powers of evil. Within the temple itself were certain signs of a relapse of standards, indications that the natives had reverted to their old habits of mind. No effort had been made to keep the church clean. What had been white walls were soiled by the marks of hands, and a broken window pane had been stuffed with rags.

Grace turned to Breed with a questioning glance. "You seem unmoved." "I am unmoved. The God I know lives on the hills." "Yes. . . Surely not here. Only Fear lives here."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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.

A dazzle-light for tigers is part of the equipment of a Rajah's new hunting-car. The same device has, of course, been used successfully against pedestrians.



If you have been using a "liquid sweet pickle cure" make the brine with Figaro Smoked Salt. Add nothing. Your meat will be perfectly sugar-cured and smoked when curing is finished.



For "dry sugar-cure" simply rub in this new smoked salt the same as you have always done. It smokes, flavors and cures the meat with one operation.



If you prefer the "dry salt" method simply pack the meat down in Figaro Sugar-Curing Smoked Salt. It will give a delicious flavor and smoke your meat while you are curing it.



[Just use it as you would use] any ordinary meat salt . . .

. . . it smokes and sugar-cures your meat!

THIS new and improved smoking-salt combines for the first time a doubly-refined, condensed wood smoke with top-grade meat salt and a perfectly balanced sugar-curing formula.

When curing has been completed the meat is smoked and richly flavored with a rare sugar-cure. No smokehouse smoking is necessary. You simply use Figaro Sugar-Curing Smoked Salt the same as you have been using ordinary meat salt. It cures, flavors and smokes your meat.

The use of this new smoking-salt will bring to your table the finest meat you have ever eaten. The sugar-curing formula that is blended with the salt is an old and rare formula that gives the "Old Virginny" tang to every cut of ham or slice of bacon.

You will praise meat cured and smoked with this improved salt. It has a juiciness and taste not possible from smokehouse smoked meat.

Farmers everywhere are turning to this easier and far better way to cure and smoke. All smokehouse worries are avoided and better meat is secured.

The new Figaro Sugar-Curing Smoked Salt is an absolutely pure product. Every drop of smoke is doubly refined and only the highest quality ingredients are blended into the product. It will give you the finest meat you ever ate.



smoke . . . meat salt . . . and sugar-cure combined into one

Figaro Sugar-Curing Smoked Salt represents a blend of the highest quality of meat-curing ingredients and wood-smoke. Meat Salt is saturated with a doubly refined and condensed wood-smoke. To this is added the sugar-curing ingredients—sugar, salt-petre, red pepper and black pepper, in perfectly balanced proportions. It does the whole job—cures, flavors and smokes your meat.

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Women Work in Europe!

And Apparently the Farm Tasks Are Done in the Most Difficult Way Possible

BY L. J. TABER
Master, the National Grange

AN AMERICAN is almost shocked at the relatively low position of woman in Europe as compared with that at home. Woman seems to hold an inferior place in business, social, religious and political affairs. There is not that fine respect and regard for women to which we are accustomed. This tendency is centuries old, and has had its roots in part at least in the hereditary custom which places the son in a superior position to the daughter before the law in inheritance and in other legal matters.

The hard labor which we see women performing is surprising. We have seen women carrying heavy baskets of earth up hill. It is not an uncommon sight to see a peasant woman with 100 pounds of vegetables, fruit or some other produce on her head, carrying it to market. In the evening, just at dusk, near Rome, we passed a group of peasant women returning to the village, and they had on their heads bundles of wood for fuel. Others had very large bundles of green grass and weeds, probably to feed the family goat. They had worked hard all day in the wheat-field, weeding the wheat, a custom peculiar to Italy and Southern Europe. A day in the field is from daylight until dark, and yet these peasant women were coming up the road talking and singing, carrying burdens that would almost make a strong man stagger.

The peasants or farmers in much of Europe work longer hours and apparently work harder than in the industrial field. The rule in many sections is not only from sun to sun, but to work to the limit of endurance. Not only the peasant and his wife but the whole family must work. There are no child labor laws in much of Europe, and there is little regard for the child's physical and educational development. Poverty seems to create the feeling in the parents that they own and are entitled to the labor of the children, regardless of the child's welfare.

We have seen women hauling manure, plowing, building fences and with 2-bushel sacks of potatoes on their heads, carrying them out for seed, in the field. In one field in Germany we saw 23 women and three or four men at work. In Italy we frequently would see 10 or 15 women working in a field with one man as supervisor directing the work.

Talking, Eating, Clothing

At first I thought I would purchase a little dictionary which is published for every country. I bought one the first day in Paris; it was filled with questions and answers—such questions as "Where is a drug store?" "Where is the nearest theater?" "I want to buy a post card." Opposite would be printed in French the same question, or answer as the case might be, with correct pronunciation. I spent a few hours studying the little book, then tried it out on a bell hop and a clerk in a store. I found that they could more nearly understand real English than they could my butcher's French. So I threw the book away, and resolved that if I met anybody who could not understand the English language he could not have my American money, and with a single exception or two I had no difficulty.



The food in Europe is good. The French are great cooks; they know better how to balance a meal than the average American. Cooking in Italy is good and reasonably wholesome. One always has fresh vegetables and fruits at every meal. At the better hotels meals are served in three or four courses, and even the cheaper restaurants sometimes serve meals in two or three courses.

The European hates to hurry at any time, but he just will not hurry at meals. He wants to spend a lot of time at the table. Their table manners, among the better class at least, are very good. The European gives more attention to form and ceremony than Americans like. Europeans also are much more careful about their dress. At the International Institute of Agriculture, the American delegation probably was the most poorly dressed group present. Plain farm delegates from Northern Europe would have a morning suit, an afternoon suit, a dinner coat, and then if they were out after 8 o'clock they would appear in full dress. Styles apparently do not change so often in Europe as here. The European takes better care of his clothes than we do, altho they do not know how to press a suit properly; at least according to American methods.

Managing the Money

You may wonder how a person will get along changing money so frequently. In the short time I was in Europe, I visited eight different countries, and had to become accustomed to eight different languages and eight different kinds of money, yet I had but little difficulty. The first thing I would do would be to go to a good, reliable place of exchange, usually to Cook's or the American Express, and change my American money into the coin of the realm. I would first find out how much it took to make 10 cents, and how much to make \$1. Then when I went to buy anything, to give a tip, or pay for service, I always did my thinking in terms of the American dime, quarter or dollar. This prevented overtipping or under-tipping, and also prevented being over-charged.

I made a blunder in Switzerland. The French franc was worth only 3½ cents. It appears much like the Swiss franc, which is at par and worth about 20 cents. One day, in a store I was buying something which seemed to be pretty cheap. I had multiplied the number of francs by 3½ instead of 20. When I got out on the street I realized how badly I had been "stung."

Some folks may wonder just how you shop in the stores when you do not know what to ask for, but by pointing, or securing an interpreter, or better by window shopping, you can find just what you want, and usually have but little trouble. In Italy, Belgium, and the smaller shops on most of the Continent, you learn to bargain for what you get. The sales people in the shops will always ask more than they expect to get. For example, I tried to buy for Mrs. Taber a Florence luncheon set of good Madeira linen, cut with a stiletto, hand worked. The price seemed prohibitive, so I started a real bargaining process, and in 2 hours I had made splendid wages on the price of the luncheon set and 12 napkins. I left the store a time or two and shopped around in other places; then came back and again offered the woman the amount of money which I had made up my mind I would pay. Finally she could not withstand the temptation.

After the purchase I asked the number of hours or days it would take to make the articles, and thru an interpreter she said "about 30 days." I wanted to know what they paid the women for the work and she said "A lire an hour"; in other words, at the present rate of exchange, between 3 and 4 cents. Thus we get an idea of the economic conditions in Europe, the small wages and the position of woman.

It is rather difficult to buy little articles in the way of souvenirs when you do not know what to ask for, altho the larger stores have an interpre-

ter. In the smaller shops, you find those who can speak no English; or at least but little, but if you have patience and persistence and understand the exchange of money properly, you will get along without much difficulty.

I provided myself with American Express checks; also a supply of American twenty-dollar gold certificates. The average European tradesman's eyes will brighten when he catches sight of the yellow-backed United States gold certificate.

Another matter which surprises one is that of postage. I started addressing a number of postcards from every nation visited. In our money postage on cards costs from 1 9-10 cents in Belgium to better than 5 cents in Denmark. Then when you add the price of your postcards it is surprising how quickly the number of cards sent your friends will run into dollars. Originally, under the Postal Union Agreement of all nations, the postage was about the same, but with the depression of much of the currency in Europe, they have been unable to adjust postage requirements fast enough to keep up with the decline in their currency.

In Southern Europe the shopkeeper likes to show his wares, expects you to look around and is perfectly willing to argue about the price; but in Copenhagen, Amsterdam and London you find a very different policy. The retailers are not in the habit of showing goods as we do here. They expect you to buy and cannot understand why a person comes in, looks around and then goes out. Our American women think it entirely proper to look at all the stores, price at all the bargain counters, then buy or not, as they like. They would get a rude shock if they would follow this policy long in London.

I was greatly disappointed one evening, when I went out to "window shop," to find that the retailers pull down the outside iron shutter, hiding from view all the shop windows. This custom is an outgrowth of the war, with the danger of mobs and violence. They do not fix up their shop windows for people to look at at night, as we do here, because shop windows are always locked and barred.

In Naples and thru Italy many of the shops are of a family character. The front window and room will be a small shop; the next room will be the factory in which the family manufactures leather goods, hand embroidery and many other things; the rear room will be the living quarters for the family.

Europeans are not imitating one of America's bad habits; there is no chewing gum for sale in most of Europe, and it is listed in some countries along with drugs, and bears a tremendously high tariff and tax. Just for the experience I gave 18 cents for some spearmint gum in a German drug store. In all the larger cities, however, is an American drug store where it is easy to purchase things needed, and many American remedies can be found. American safety razor blades, I think, can be purchased any place in the world.

My Soap Troubles

I had an interesting experience in Rome. My camera was stolen, and I hunted up an American Kodak Company shop to buy a new one. I desired an American make, to avoid the tariff charge on returning home. Imagine my surprise when I found that I could secure a camera with the same grade lens and carrying case that I had been using—for 5 per cent less than I could purchase it at home. The discount in currency had something to do with this condition, but it must be remembered that a 20 per cent tariff had been paid on the camera in entering Italy.

There is another custom in Europe which seems strange. Soap is not furnished by any of the hotels, regardless of price. There are two reasons for this; the first is that of sanitation, as there is more disease in Europe than in America, and the second is the need for economy. I paid 15 cents for a small cake of soap about like we get in America for 5 cents. Then I would frequently be provoked as I would forget my soap and find myself in a new hotel with nothing but shaving soap with which to wash my hands. Then in some of the poorer hotels in many sections you have to carry your own towels, as they are not furnished. I was compelled one night to take a room in one of the most exclusive hotels in Paris, and found that here, altho the price was exorbitant, I had no soap.

I had a funny experience in Rome. When my socks were returned from the laundry full of holes, finding that I had no black socks, I went out to the nearest shop to get a pair of black silk ones. The only pair of my size, were priced at \$1.50 in our money. This seemed very high as the quality was poor, but as I had less than a half hour in which to squirm into a dress suit I had no time to bargain or go some place else. When I was slipping on the socks in my room, I found a little slip in the toe, containing the words "Made in U. S. A." The tariff had been about 50 per cent on this grade of goods. My observation was that if an article was made by machine labor, you could buy it cheaper in the United States than any country visited. If it represented human labor—if it was hand made—it could be purchased at a fraction of the price we pay here. This is especially true in countries with depreciated currency. I think it is safe to say that many Americans invest a lot of money foolishly in their European purchases. They think they are getting bargains, and frequently find that they can get the equivalent at home for less money.

Fall Sport For Farmers

Athletics in football and other sports must follow a more or less rigid regime to be fit. There is careful and scientific preparedness for gruelling contests.

So it is reported in Illinois corn husking contests among the farmers. Champions and near-champions are careful how they look after themselves for weeks preceding the county and state husking bouts. A dispatch from Galesburg reports that the popularity of husking contests has grown rapidly. Illinois county contests this fall have drawn crowds numbering 5,000 spectators. Last year there was an attendance of 15,000 at the final "meet." Regular sleep and careful training are indispensable, according to last year's champion corn husker, Elmer Williams of Toulon, Ill.

Corn husking contests last 80 minutes. More than fast husking is necessary to win. Judges follow the picker and clean up on missed ears, while other judges weigh the husks left on ears in the wagon. After these deductions the husker with the highest harvest of clean ears after 80 minutes of steady and swift, dexterous ear-cleaning gets the award. The crowds follow their favorites into the field.

This post-season sport of the farmer has one merit over football or other popular outdoor sports, in accomplishing something over and above sporting prowess. When the contests are over, a good bunch of corn has been prepared for the bin.

Co-operation Paid

In a little over seven years, total sales of \$1,760,734 were made by the Moscow Co-operative Equity Exchange, Moscow, Kan. This association was formed in 1919, and is controlled by about 60 farmers. A grain elevator is operated and coal is handled. Since beginning to operate the exchange has paid \$13,074 in patronage dividends, \$1,707 in stock dividends to members, and had, on October 27, \$4,656 of undivided profits. For the five months ending October 27, 1926, total sales amounted to \$486,103.

Own 110 Smut Machines

Farmers in McPherson county own 110 smut treating machines for wheat, according to M. L. Robinson of McPherson, the county farm agent.



Tried, Tested and Perfected — A Radiola for Christmas

*with all the latest improvements insured
by RCA leadership—plus public approval*



CHRISTMAS and an RCA Radiola—one suggests the other. A real Christmas and a real Radiola—one of the sets containing all the new improvements that have set the world talking—but tried and tested and perfected.

If you have not yet heard radio in its natural, tested form—if you are still experimenting with inferior sets, or are merely on the threshold of the enchanted land—do not delay in asking your RCA Authorized Dealer for a demonstration.

There is Radiola 20—an antenna set, specially built for farm homes. It packs into one small radio set all the quality of making and performance that a man wants when he is interested in *results*—and low price. It has a power tube for volume—single control for simplicity—with verniers for accurate tuning of distant stations. And it *does get distance!*

There is Radiola 25—the six tube super-heterodyne. It gets distance with only its loop. It tunes in with a single finger—gets clear, rich volume with its power tube. And its fine tone quality is sealed in.

Radiola 28 is the eight tube super-heterodyne. The eight



RADIOLA 20—single controlled—with power Radiotron for finer tone at bigger volume. It is so devised that its five tubes do the work of many more. With Radiotrons, \$115

RCA Loudspeaker 100 \$35

tubes mean bigger distances and finer selectivity. And the music it brings in with a single turn of the hand is *real!*

Radiola 30 is the eight tube super-heterodyne with power loudspeaker and *no batteries*. Just plug it in on the house current—tune in—and turn up the volume. It is not mere power—but *clear, natural volume*. It gets the actual tone and the actual volume of the original music—unaltered. This is the radio set of the future—the Christmas offering for the man who has an old radio set of an earlier day.

The super-heterodynes are built with thousandth-of-an-inch preciseness—yet they are built so sturdily and sealed so well that years cannot affect their most delicate adjustments. They are sealed—as no other type of radio set is sealed—in a catacomb that neither dust nor air can penetrate.

With the moderate terms that an RCA Dealer will arrange, you can easily greet Christmas morning with a Radiola! And it is a *permanent* investment, for it never grows old, but becomes a greater treasure as broadcasting grows and the great artists and singers of the world turn more and more to radio.

*Buy with confidence
where you see this sign*

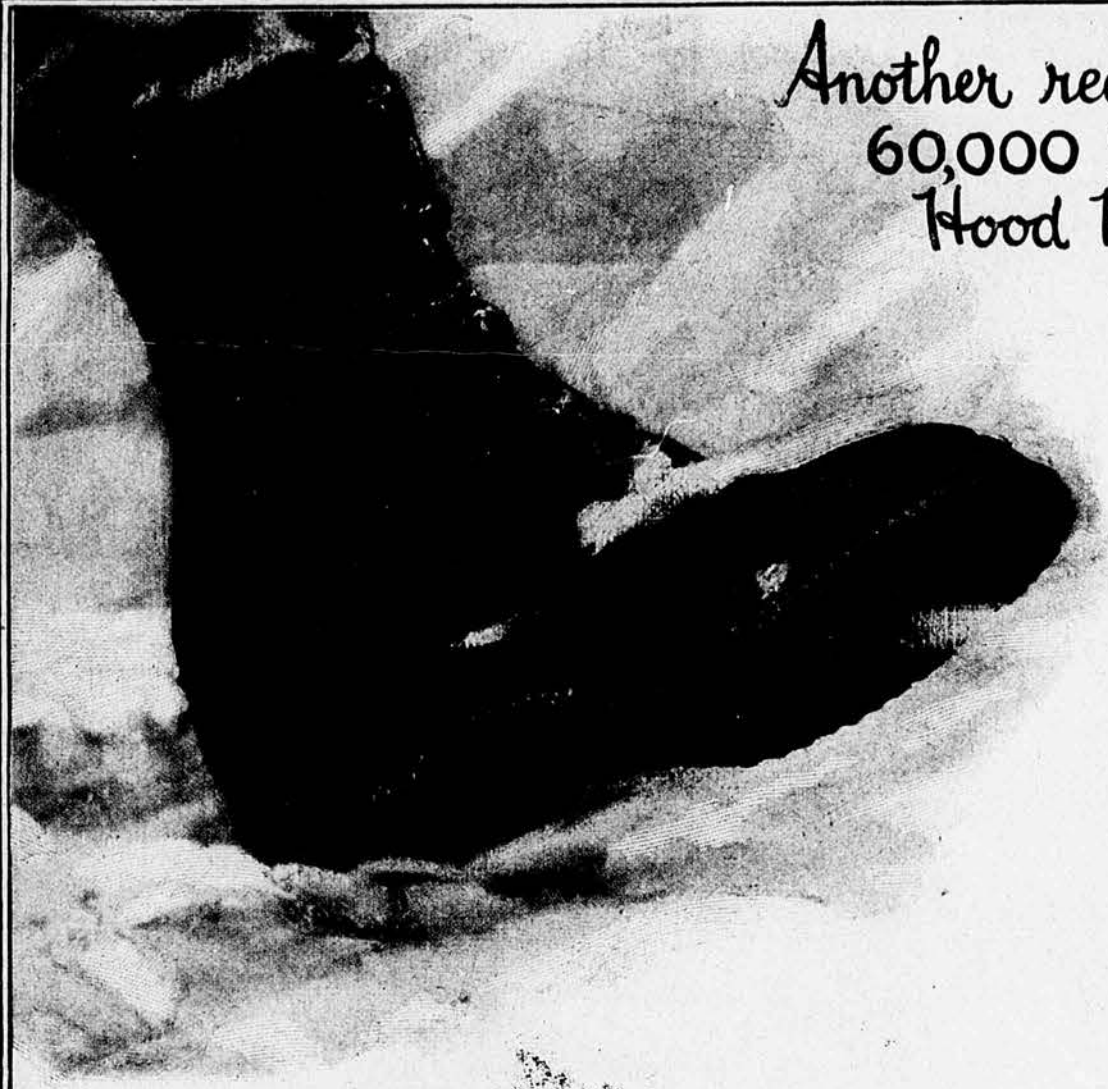


RCA Radiola

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



Another reason why over
60,000 Dealers carry
Hood Rubber Products,



Warmth—and mileage

Let the old thermometer hit the bottom! Here's foot warmth in any kind of snow weather—soft, thick fleece way to the toes.

And Hood Arctics do wear! Extra thick, heavy bumper edge soles, uppers with strength and warmth woven right into them, built tough to stand the hardest kind of service.

Other Hood Rubber Boots and Shoes offer the same plus value. For Hood makes the right kind of rubber shoe for every member of the family. Look for the Hood Arrow on the sole of all longer wearing Hood Rubber Footwear.

At Your Dealers

Made by Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass.
Distributed by Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.
Through Branches in all Principal Cities

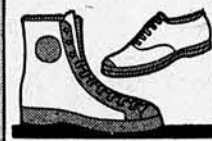
Look for the Hood Arrow



RUBBER FOOTWEAR



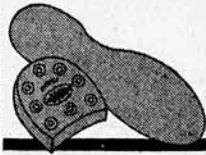
CANVAS SHOES



SOLID TIRES



RUBBER HEELS & SOLES

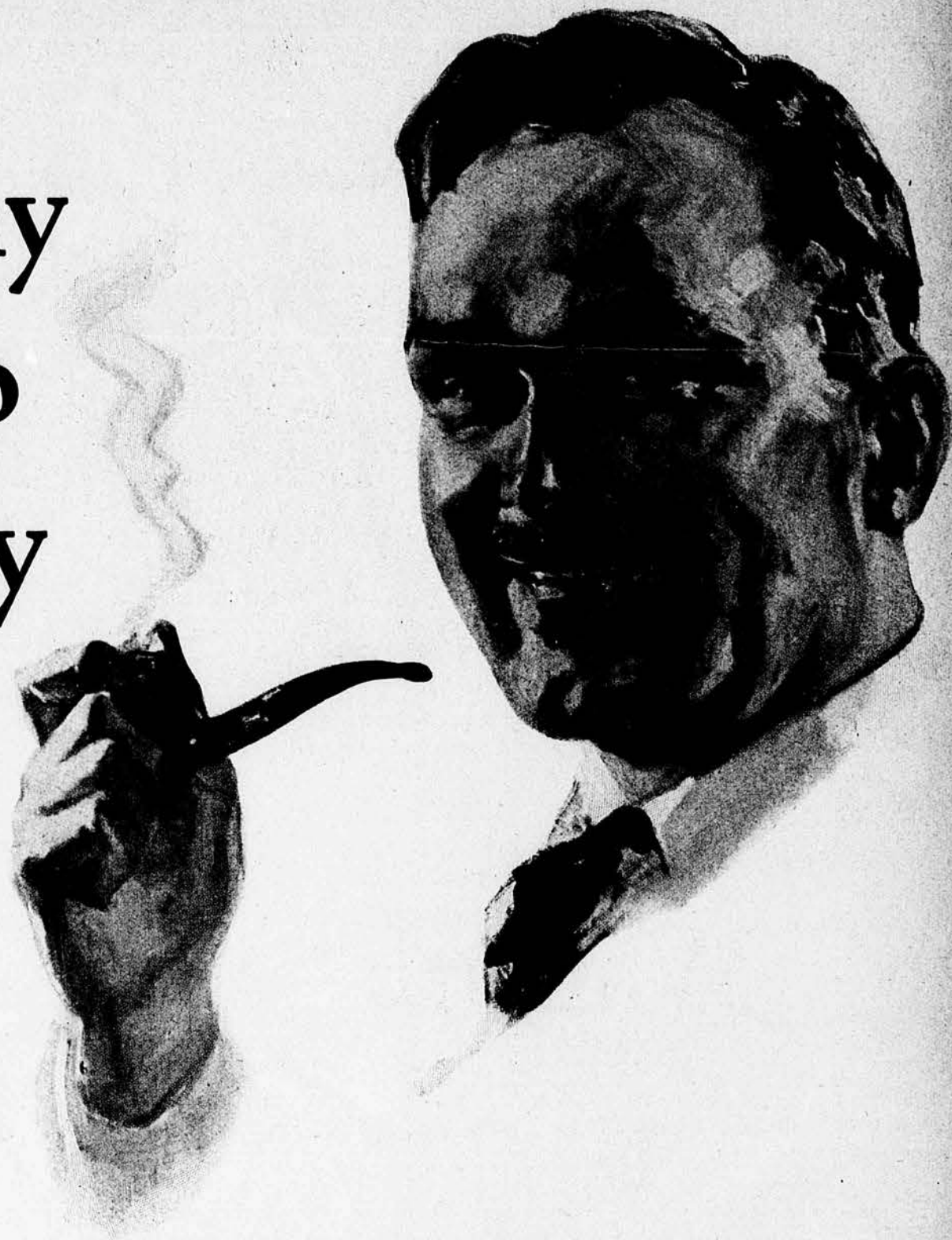


PNEUMATIC TIRES



QUALITY • ALWAYS • MAINTAINED

I take my
tobacco
seriously



MY JIMMY-PIPE is as much a part of my daily existence as the food I eat or the clothes I wear. Nothing could ruin my day more completely than an indifferent tobacco. So I smoke Prince Albert . . . that and nothing else. It satisfies my smoke-taste right down to the ground.

The day I discovered the tidy red tin was a red-letter day for me. I knew then and there that I had been missing the *complete* joy my pipe could bring me. But I'm making up for lost time now. I load up with P. A. right after breakfast and stay with it till "lights out."

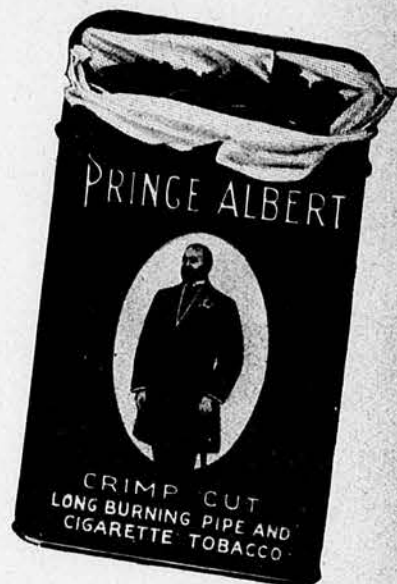
That first cool, consoling puff tells you that no other tobacco is like Prince Albert—or *can* be. You *expect* a wonderful smoke the instant you throw back the hinged lid on the tidy red tin and breathe that rich fragrance of real tobacco. P. A. is equally fragrant as you smoke it in your pipe.

You'll like the mildness of Prince Albert . . . its friendliness to tongue and throat. Mild, yet with a body that satisfies completely. You may think you're all set on the matter of smokes. Never mind. Buy a tidy red tin of P. A. today. I'll guarantee it will be a revelation.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

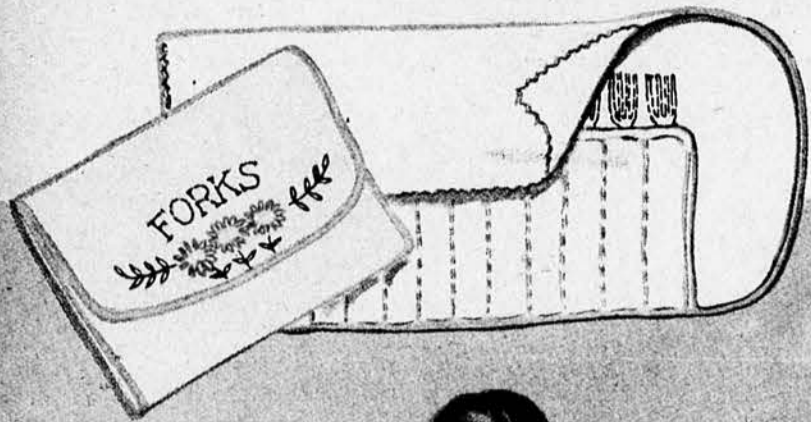
PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



Gifts

Stamped for Embroidering
by
Leonore Dummigan



The silver case above is attractively embroidered in rose, yellow, green and black. It comes made up

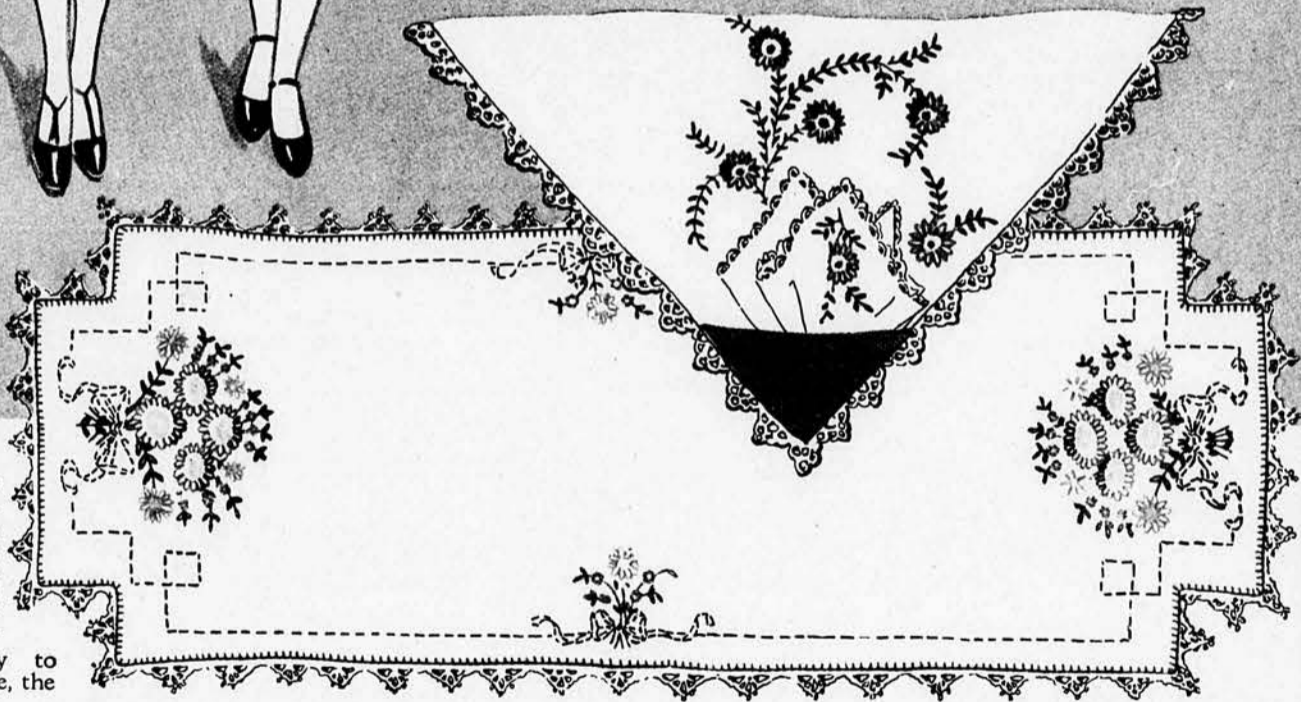
The apron to the right, is charming worked in black, white and orange. The laundry bag below, comes made up of tan crash



The glass towels illustrated with their gay red borders and embroidery touches make appropriate and inexpensive gifts

It takes little time to embroider Miss Twelve-Year-Old's apron which comes stamped and made up of maize suiting

Dainty napkins are tucked away in the corner pockets of the unique luncheon cloth illustrated. Runner is in lazy daisy design



THE FRIENDLY little touches of hand embroidery in bright colors and interesting designs transform these thoroughly practical articles into delightfully attractive gifts. They come stamped ready to embroider. The designs are so simple, the work goes rapidly.

The silver case, No. 1162, comes stamped with flower design, made up of tan crash, lined with canton flannel with edges bound.

Misses' apron, No. 1795, makes a popular gift. It is decorated with embroidery design of lazy daisies in white, black, orange and yellow.

Miss Twelve-Year-Old will be delighted to protect her school dress with a charming little apron like No. 1191. It comes made up of maize suiting with white bindings. Flowers are

in two shades of blue with yellow centers; leaves and stems in green lazy daisy and outline stitches; French knots in black.

The laundry bag, No. 1101, comes made up of tan crash with draw strings. The letters are in black outline; running stitches in black; flowers in two shades of blue outline stitches; centers in yellow French knots.

Glass towels come stamped with the designs illustrated above on red bordered toweling.

Luncheon set, No. 1533, is quite unique with a cunning pocket on each corner to hold a napkin. The set consists of a one-yard square luncheon cloth and four ten-inch napkins stamped with flower design on good quality white Indian head. Corners are of lavender gingham.

Nothing could be more effective than the charming runner, No. 1754, with flower bouquets in rose, blue, lavender, yellow and black.

See another page for prices of Gift articles.

'Ras With Rubber Controls!

Did the American People "Throw a Scare" Into Producers in the British East Indies?

BY EVERETT G. HOLT

IN 1922 the Department of Commerce called public attention to the growth of foreign government controls of price and distribution of our import raw materials as likely to develop great dangers to the American consumer. In March, 1923, Congress directed the department to investigate and report upon the subject. Exhaustive investigations were made in the areas of production, and the reports of findings were published in various brochures during 1924, 1925 and 1926. There are at present governmentally controlled foreign combinations in nine raw materials: long-staple cotton, camphor, coffee, iodine, nitrates, potash, mercury, rubber and sisal. Our imports of these materials during the fiscal year amounted to \$1,031,555,097. There are some other virtual monopolies indirectly supported by benevolent policies of the interested governments rather than by direct and constant price control.

Some of these controlled commodities are of small dimensions, others of vast importance, but the very number of these controls indicates a trend. There are some 20 or 30 other commodities in the world for which we are at present dependent on import, and which could, likewise be controlled by action of one government or by agreement between two governments. In fact, it is possible thus to control a very large portion of the raw materials which we do not ourselves produce. Unless some deterrent arises, the enormous profits of some of the controls already in operation will not only stimulate unreasonable prices for other controlled products but also will serve to encourage attempts upon other commodities. It is the belief of the department that this development will be retarded by the demonstration of practicable defense action in the case of rubber during the last fiscal year.

Profits All the Time

The British East Indies control the production of about 70 per cent of the world's rubber, while the United States consumes about 70 per cent of the amount used in the world annually. This control was established by the Stevenson Act in November, 1922, providing for restriction of exports (and, therefore, of production) if rubber was below the "fair price" of 30 to 36 cents a pound and for increasing production and exports if prices rose above those limits. Assurances were given to the consuming trades that prices would not exceed this "fair" basis. The investigation of the industry by the agents of the department showed that the average cost of production ranged from 13.5 to 18 cents a pound; that profits of from 15 to 25 per cent would be earned by the rubber planters at the 30 to 36 cents level; that the industry had suffered less from the world slump than agricultural industries elsewhere in the world, particularly those of the United States. No bankruptcies had occurred, and even at the slump prices the majority of the planters earned profits. Despite the threatened dangers, the American consuming public probably would have raised no great question had the "fair price" not been exceeded. An advance sharply above the "fair price" began in March, 1925, however, with large speculative activities, and steadily continued until prices reached an average of 103 cents a pound for spot rubber during July. In the meantime, the American consuming trades earnestly urged the rubber-control officials to end the artificial famine and make good their assurances of maintained "fair price" by relaxing the restriction on production. These requests were denied, and finally, after six months of unavailing private negotiations, it was determined in October that measures must be inaugurated to protect the American consumer. In the meantime, spot prices had risen as high as 121 cents a pound in July, 1925, and averaged 104.8 cents a pound for November, 1925. As our imports are at the rate of 900 million pounds annually, the increase of about 70 to 75 cents

a pound over the "fair price" threatened to impose a supercharge on the American consumer of from 625 to 675 million dollars per annum.

The Rubber Association of America, representing the rubber manufacturers, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, representing the manufacturers of automobiles, and the American Automobile Association, representing the users of automobiles, with the co-operation of the Department of Commerce, undertook a campaign for conservation in the use of rubber as a method of balancing the restricted production by a restricted consumption. The object was not only to secure relief in prices, but also to demonstrate the soundness of this method of defense as a means of protection from similar action of other government price-fixing controls in the future.

The result of this campaign of conservation was to break the spot price of rubber from the average of 104.8 cents for November to an average of 59 cents in March, 1926, and 40.2 cents from June to September, inclusive. Parallel with rubber prices, the wholesale prices of tires and inner tubes, which had risen by 57 per cent in 1925, returned to within 12 per cent of the former record low level in July, 1926. During the fiscal year the imports of rubber cost 603 million dollars, or 270 million dollars in excess of the "fair price," but by the effective results of conservation we avoided far larger penalties.

A Successful Defense

How successful has been America's use of conservation as a defense against rubber control is well demonstrated not alone by the amelioration in price but also by the actual reduction in the consumption of rubber for the fiscal year. Estimates of saving may be approached from two angles—either from manufactured production, or from actual consumption. During the fiscal year 1924-25 the consumption of im-

ported rubber was about 375,832 tons. With the increased number of automobiles for the fiscal year 1925-26 we should have absorbed about 401,000 tons in normal trade. The actual amount taken into manufacturing processes was 306,892 tons during the fiscal year, or a decrease from the above normal of 34,271 tons; but in addition to this, the stocks of casings in the country increased during the year by over 4,700,000, and that of inner tubes by 9,800,000, representing an effective addition to stocks of about 25,060 tons of rubber.

Even the combined total of these two figures, 60,000 tons, does not portray the full effect of rubber conservation, for owing to increased production of automobiles in the last over the preceding fiscal year, it is estimated that nearly 17,000 tons more rubber were required for original tire equipment purposes than in the former year, as these represent a part of a further reserve. This reduction in use was accomplished by consumers' savings, by better manufacture, and by substitutes. The net imports of rubber were 395,145 tons, or 25,253 tons larger than the 369,892 tons taken into manufacture, the difference being represented by an increase in crude-rubber stocks in the United States.

The volume of savings can be confirmed by the movements in the retail trades. The sales of tire-repair materials in the last fiscal year increased by 37 per cent. Sales of automobile casings for replacement purposes were 4,333,000 lower than for the preceding year, a decrease of 16.6 per cent, and sales of inner tubes were lower by 8,710,000, or 22.6 per cent. These figures are more striking in view of the fact that 2,360,000 more automobiles were running in the last than in the preceding fiscal year, which added number of cars should normally have required about 7 million more tires and 10 million more inner tubes for replacements. The reduced consumption of crude rubber represented by these statistics, coupled with savings effected thru increased use of reclaimed rubber and other substitutes, again confirms the estimate of total savings given.

That tires were actually run more miles in the last fiscal year is shown by official gasoline-consumption statistics—10,034,000 gallons for 1925-26, compared to 8,617,807,200 gallons for

1924-25, an increase of 16.4 per cent, altho gasoline consumption on a car declined slightly.

As a net result of these defensive measures, stocks of crude rubber in the United States increased from a low point of 34,085 long tons at the end of October, 1925, to 60,870 long tons at the end of August, 1926, according to the Rubber Association of America. Visible stocks in the United Kingdom increased during the same period from 5,855 long tons to about 31,700 long tons, and small increases in stocks are reported in other trading centers. The total increase in world stocks of crude rubber is, however, less than the amount saved in the United States, and but for the defensive measures employed here, stocks of rubber would now be lower and the rubber situation even more critical than at this time last year.

Some criticism was directed at the rubber manufacturers over profits earned during the last half of 1925. It may be said at once that manufacturers must advance prices of products parallel with increased spot prices for rubber, and thus in a rising market the manufacturer who is so fortunate as to have stocks and forward purchases of rubber makes an additional profit from these sources; but in a falling rubber market the exact reverse takes place, and the manufacturer loses equally if not more than these extra profits on the rise. This has been the actual result during the first half of 1926. No one more vitally needs stable prices of raw material than the manufacturer. He is seldom able to pass fluctuating prices wholly on to the consumer.

As important as these protective measures have been to the rubber consumer, the department considers that they are of far greater importance as an example of what can hereafter be done to offset unreasonable prices resulting from governmental price-fixing and speculation in imported raw materials.

Paulen Won by 142,232

Ben S. Paulen received a plurality over Jonathan M. Davis in the governorship race of 142,232, according to the official count. Senator Curtis was re-elected United States Senator by a plurality of 139,776 over Charles S. Stephens of Columbus.

Governor	
Ben S. Paulen, Rep.	321,540
Jonathan M. Davis, Dem.	179,308
H. Hilfrich, Soc.	7,046
Paulen's plurality	142,232
Lieutenant Governor	
D. A. N. Chase, Rep.	291,378
Blanche E. Mize, Dem.	149,519
M. L. Pruett, Soc.	9,731
Chase's plurality	141,859
Secretary of State	
Frank J. Ryan, Rep.	257,618
Rudolph Sharsahl, Dem.	203,435
J. B. Shields, Soc.	10,137
Ryan's plurality	54,183
State Auditor	
Will J. French, Rep.	350,732
C. G. Tefteller, Soc.	31,744
French's majority	318,988
State Treasurer	
Carl R. White, Rep.	358,188
Ralph Gilman, Soc.	34,696
White's majority	323,492
Attorney General	
William A. Smith, Rep.	279,778
Maurice Murphy, Dem.	160,281
Smith's majority	119,497
Superintendent of Instruction	
George A. Allen, Jr., Rep.	262,765
W. T. Markham, Dem.	146,022
Carrie Carlisle, Ind.	30,246
Ida A. Belool, Soc.	9,882
Allen's plurality	116,743
Superintendent of Insurance	
W. R. Baker, Rep.	353,407
T. W. Dunstan, Soc.	30,003
Baker's majority	323,404
State Printer	
Bert P. Walker, Rep.	350,245
James Chase, Soc.	34,551
Walker's majority	315,694
Legislators' Pay Amendment	
For increasing pay	162,815
Against increasing pay	221,287
Majority against increase	58,472

The Job as Governor of Kansas

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE doesn't want to be governor, and believes he can be as useful by not being governor, which may be true; he has been. Nevertheless, as in good party standing again, he could be governor if he won his own consent. The only objection we can think of to William Allen White as governor is that with this party honor accorded to him he might in the future feel an obligation to be good and regular. That would be a misfortune. Not to be able to rely on Bill White to raise trouble at suitable times and occasions would be nothing short of a public calamity.

William Allen White may not be induced to reconsider being a candidate, and if so then the idea we have in our mind of a White administration can be offered only as a mere political idyl. There are certain qualifications he possesses for governor that nobody else has in the same degree or the necessary degree. He has the independence, knowledge of men in Kansas, prestige and political audacity to fill all the offices under the governor's control, if he should be governor, with the best qualified man in every case for the job.

Kansas has as good machinery for government as most states, and better than some. But like most states Kansas expects too much from machinery. Governors in Kansas appoint good men, but William Allen White as governor would give the state the experience of expert men all down the line, by drafting them.

While this may be idyllic it is not altogether visionary. Several things would happen with a government of men picked as specialists. The state would be well governed, but at the same time weak spots in the machinery would be disclosed and rectified.

Kansas 10 or 15 years ago revised its machinery considerably, but to so little purpose that some parts of the improved machine have rusted out from disuse. Take the Tax Commission. Taxation is the biggest problem and function of the state, and it is universally acknowledged to be the worst managed. We make little progress, and if we make any there is soon a demand to return to the old forms. A Tax Commission law was enacted and a Tax Commission created. It functioned for a time, tho never to the extent of aggressively influencing the action of the legislature. It had knowledge but was lacking in inspiration and vigor. Finally it fell into the hands of men who found it so uninteresting a job that they actually recommended its abolishment, or its consolidation with other commissions, and the legislature joyfully proceeded to scrap it. A Tax Commission with such men as Commissioner Smith and Professor Englund on it would lift the subject of taxation to a different and higher plane, with incalculable advantage to the state, and no legislature again would abolish it.

This is an example of what can be done by installing expert personnel in branches of the state government. It would put new life and new initiative into the business of the state. Kansas would get on to a higher level of accomplishment for the people, and would stay there.

But if William Allen White isn't going to run for governor we don't know anybody else who is at all built to give Kansas such an experiment.

Spots Elect at Royal

The Spotted Poland China Record Association elected officers during the recent American Royal in Kansas City. Kansas is represented among the officials by Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, and W. H. Heiselman, Holton, who were named members of the board of directors. Frank Walker, Waverly, Ia., was re-elected president; C. Blanke, Tainter, Ia., vice president; Van G. Suttiff, Moberly, Mo., secretary-treasurer. Other directors are J. S. Clark, Gothenburg, Neb., Dr. J. F. McLellan, Moberly, Mo., L. L. Robbins, Hastings, Ia.; B. H. Reimer, Clearfield, Ia.

We can't see why the French 75's have failed to catch on in Chicago.

Memories of Mother's Cookery

MOTHER'S cook book has left a trail of memories in the hearts of Kansas Farmer readers. This I know by the stack of letters which came in response to the contest offer for letters on mother's cookery. I have just finished reading them all. I have enjoyed them, laughed now and then over memories of childish pranks, and now and then shed a tear over the valiant efforts of some pioneer mother to keep the cupboard filled when crops failed and little appetites kept on growing.

First prize of \$5 has been awarded to Alice W. Willis, Phillips county; second prize to Mrs. Harvey Wise, Johnson county; and the letters of Mrs. A. E. Newby, Shawnee county, and Mrs. Guy R. Bell, Atchison county, received prizes of \$1 each.

Pioneer Pies

MY PARENTS were pioneers and the life of their day dealt with actual suffering, hunger and cold, fear, disease, and homesickness. The homestead soil was new and rich, however, and there was an abundance of hope, ambition and neighborliness.

I think many times of my mother's efforts to add variety and niceness to our bill of fare, how she would go for miles to find wild grapes and plums and from her unprotected garden brought forth many appetizing dishes for our often unspoken appreciation.

Perhaps her squash pies, made from the long-necked cushaws, which she never failed to raise, were our favorite dessert and she made dozens of them while we were growing up. We gathered the big crooked-necked things in the fall and stored them in a slatted box in the kitchen where they wouldn't freeze and they lasted for months. Mother called them her pie factory.

We butchered numbers of hogs in those times, filling an enormous meat box with salted meat, which was later carefully smoked with corn cobs in a little log smoke-house.

Lard was no consideration, we had jars and cans of it wherever there was room to put them. Given lard and squashes and molasses mother was never at a loss for "pie timber." This is the recipe she used as closely as her supplies allowed. They tasted very good to us then and I am sure are still good and wholesome for topping off autumn and winter meals. She always made four at a time.

2 pints cooked squash
4 tablespoons molasses
2 tablespoons butter
2 cups sugar (brown)
5 eggs
2 tablespoons ginger
Salt and cinnamon to taste
1 quart milk

Phillips County.

Alice W. Willis.

Ginger Bread Had a Part

THERE were four children in our family. My three brothers and myself. I was the youngest, and grew up out-of-doors.

Our home seemed the center to which all the children of the neighborhood came, and always we slipped away to the barn, where in the large hay-mow, the boys had fastened ropes to the top of the barn. Tied to these was a piece of gaspipe. We thought this made a wonderful trapeze, and as the hay made a soft place to light if we fell, no one was ever hurt. There was a bag swing, too, and after climbing a ladder leaning against the side of the barn we could swing the length of the barn on this swing.

When tired and hungry we raced to the house and mother's gingerbread quickly vanished.

Every year on cool autumn days with a team of mules and an old wagon we rattled and bounced over rocks and ditches to an old creek bank, where there were walnuts enough for all, returning at last, with sacks full of nuts to mother, who never seemed to care if we did dirty her house and eat up all her gingerbread.

We have all left that old home now. The barn has burned down, but still those memories linger, drawing us again and again to home and mother. And now as I write this and my baby boy stands at my knee, I only hope that he may have as happy a childhood and as much gingerbread as I did.

Gingerbread

1 egg
3/4 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 1/2 cups flour
1/4 cup butter
1/2 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup molasses
1/2 cup sour milk

Mix ingredients in usual way and cover with white frosting.

Frosting

1 unbeaten egg white
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 1/2 cups confectioner's sugar

Put egg white into shallow dish, add sugar gradually, beating with wire whip until of the right consistency to spread; add vanilla and spread on cake.

Johnson County.

An Old Southern Favorite

MY FOLKS came from "Old Kaintuck" and my favorite plain foods are always found among the old Southern dishes. One of them called to mind by these fine cold mornings is "Hog and Hominy," a standby in my own family. The only dif-

ference being that mother made her hominy with lye made from ashes while I use the commercial lye, saving much time and labor.

Hard flint corn is best but other good corn will do. To 2 good sized ears of shelled corn add 1 heaping tablespoon powdered lye dissolved in 1 quart water. Dissolve lye in water and have it boiling when you put the corn in. Stir constantly as the hulls will come off and thicken so, it will stick or burn if not stirred. Cook until the eyes, or black spots, at end of kernel, are loose. This will take from 15 to 30 minutes. Add more hot water if necessary. Try grains in saucer of cold water. If eyes can be easily removed, take from stove, pour cold water on it, stirring and turning off water until two or three buckets have been used; then take wire potato masher and churn the hominy in fresh water until clean and white. It takes lots of water. Put on stove, bring to boil and pour off water. Put on again, cook slowly until done. Place in stone crocks or jars. Freezing improves hominy. Cooked with salt and seasoned with pork fat, this makes a delicious breakfast dish on cool mornings.

Atchison County.

Mrs. Guy R. Bell.

Memory Cakes

WHEN my mother gave me a cook book for a wedding present, she used three recipes from it for the cakes she baked for me then. Beside each recipe she wrote my name and I have come to think of them as my memory cakes.

Atchison County.

Mrs. Guy R. Bell.

Atchison County.

Mrs. Guy R. Bell.

Atchison County.

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Mrs. Guy R. Bell.

Atchison County.

Mrs. Guy R. Bell.

Atchison County.

The first is "White Fruit Cake."

1 cup butter
1 cup sweet milk
Whites of 7 eggs
1 pound each of seeded raisins, figs, and blanched almonds
1/4 pound citron, chopped fine
2 cups sugar
2 1/2 cups flour
2 level teaspoons baking powder

Mix all thoroly before adding the fruits. Add 1 teaspoon lemon extract. Put baking powder in the flour, and mix it well before adding it to the other ingredients. Sift a little flour over the fruit before stirring it in. Bake slowly 2 hours. A cup of grated coconut is a nice addition to this cake.

The second is "Bride's Cake."

Cream together 1 scant cup butter and 3 cups sugar; add 1 cup milk then the beaten whites of 12 eggs; sift 2 teaspoons baking powder into 1 cup cornstarch mixed with 3 cups sifted flour and beat in gradually with the rest, flavor to taste. Beat all thoroly, then put in 3 buttered tins lined with buttered paper. Bake in a moderate oven. Ice the top.

The third is "Chocolate Cake."

1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
2 cups sugar
2 1/2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon soda

Bake in shallow pans.

For the frosting, take the whites of 3 beaten eggs, 3 tablespoons powdered sugar and 3 tablespoons confectioners' chocolate. Put the cake together with this then frost the top.

Shawnee County. Mrs. A. E. Newby.

Wee One's Sleepy Time Pals

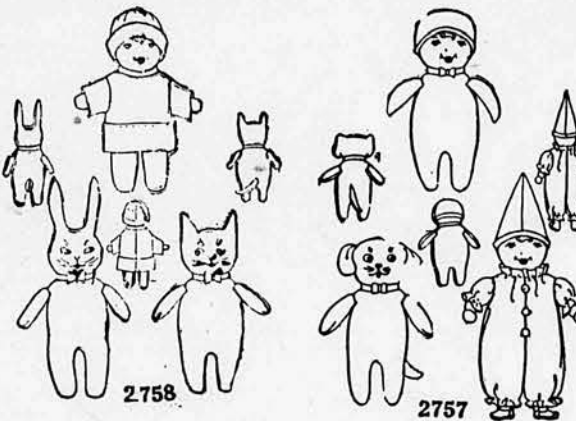
SHRIEKS and coos of delight are sure to follow the discovery Christmas morning, of a little cuddly doll peeking out of the wee one's stocking. And because it is so soft and warm to touch, it will be the last to drop from tired little hands when the sand man comes creeping in that night. After that it is sure to be chosen for bed fellow as well as day time companion as long as the wee one takes his dolly to bed because it is so soft and doesn't make a bump if it happens to slip down under the little restless sleeper.

These little toys may be made from the legs of

old stockings, old underwear, muslin, tennis flannel or any other soft material. For the tiny tots pattern set No. 2757 consisting of doll, clown doll and doggie, or No. 2758 of patterns for dolly, Peter Rabbit and the kitten, are sure to be favorites.

For older children the character dolls furnish endless possibilities. Mother may make them, stuff them and dress them in dresses just like baby's or like the little lady's own. Clever use of the embroidery needle and a little water color paint will make eyes, nose, mouth, pink cheeks and hair just as natural as life, but probably what will please little daughter most are the little dress patterns by which she may make dresses for dolly all by herself. Here are three character doll offerings, No. 2241, 2776 and 2004.

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



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.

Don't Bother With Buttons

IFIND this a very handy way for small children, who wear the heavy drop seat underwear and bloomers with the rubber at the top. With two safety pins, pin the bloomers to the underwear, one on each corner just below the rubber. This will not injure the rubber and the children can wait on themselves when they could not manage buttons. Besides it saves the trouble of seeing that the buttons are on every time the underwear goes thru the wringer.

Chase County.

Mrs. C. O. Phillips.

A Papering Hint

TRY putting 1/2 cup of salt into your paste next time you paper. The paper will not come off or peel up.

Kiowa Co., Colorado.

Mrs. Ella Manley.

Gifts For Embroidering

(See second page preceding)

Here are the prices of articles shown on the colored insert. Of the silver cases No. 1162, knife, fork, teaspoon and tablespoon holders may be obtained at 50 cents each. Misses' Apron No. 1795, 50 cents, school girl's apron No. 1191, price 75 cents. Laundry bag, No. 1101, price 59 cents. Glass towels 23 cents each. Luncheon set No. 1533 price 75 cents. Runner No. 1754 price 59 cents. I am very glad to offer you these delightful gifts for embroidering at such reasonable prices. In ordering be sure to mention numbers and where there is a choice, designs wanted. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.





A Pen, a Card, a Bit of Glue



AS THE Christmas season draws near, the subject of greeting cards presents itself. Few of us are satisfied any more with the old "cut and dried" Christmas cards but still fewer of us can afford individual engraved cards. The solution then is "individual greeting cards made at home."

One farm girl made hers so successfully last year that she is looking forward enthusiastically to the making of this year's greeting cards. The materials she used were: plain white correspondence cards, water color paints, library paste, a bottle of India ink and some kodak pictures.

On some cards she pasted snap shots with fitting personal greetings. To others she sent her own picture with a small calendar attached bearing her autograph. Other cards were made interesting with snaps of the baby, the pet cat, grandmother feeding her flock and other intimate pictures.

On a few of the cards she made little comic sketches, reminders of an outing in the hills, a picnic party or swimming feat.

To those in the city she sent a bit of the out of doors, a sprig of pine thrust thru the corner of a card and fastened with bits of sealing wax, an oak leaf, or a long quill pen from the tail of a Plymouth Rock rooster, set off with a fitting message.

SUDDEN friendships that spring up with the children at school, finding an address that you had thought lost, or just the natural seeping in of the Christmas spirit often makes it necessary to give a few more gifts than

one had planned, and of course these emergencies are sure to arise during the last busy days which are also liable to be stormy days, making a trip to town impossible.

Often too a little gift that you have made will come much closer to the heart of the receiver than something you have bought with soulless coin.

Your kitchen has countless possibilities for the production of acceptable gifts. Probably the most delightful and lasting is the miscellaneous fruit gift.

One lady of my acquaintance began with the early spring fruit. She obtained a dozen pint fruit jars and filled one with the choicest fruit of each variety she canned thruout the season. Of course this late in the season it will be necessary to fill the gift cans from the general supply in the cellar.

The handkerchief lady has for its foundation a celluloid doll about 4 inches tall. About this pin a cone-shaped piece of card board for the skirt, long enough to make the doll about 9 inches high. Pin the first handkerchief around the body for a waist. Platt two more around the waist for a skirt, the fourth is drawn over the shoulders for a shawl, number five is fastened over the head with rosettes at each side, for a bonnet, and the last is rolled into a muff.



Good equipment makes a good farm better, Good Coffee makes a good meal better

EVERY modern farmer knows that his farm, no matter how good, is made better because of the good, up-to-date equipment he uses.

The same holds true with coffee. No matter how good the meal it is made better by a hot, steaming cup of good coffee.

Because farm people do want good coffee, they have shown a marked preference for Folger's Coffee. They have learned that it costs no more to use Folger's because its uniform high quality makes it economical. It is vacuum packed in these convenient sizes—1, 2, 2½ and 5 pound cans.

We could use many words in describing the rich, distinctive flavor and fragrant aroma of Folger's Coffee. The joy and satisfaction in each steaming cup of this blend of the world's finest coffees.

But there is only one way to know if Folger's Coffee 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.

Simple and Comfortable

- 2903—Junior frock of distinctive lines. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.
 - 2010—Boy's Blouse. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
 - 2674—Simple and becoming lines for the plump figure. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 - 2865—Cozy sleepers for winter nights. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
 - 2884—No winter wardrobe is complete without one surprise dress. This model is one of the most becoming of this type. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 - 2664—Charming and simple mode for the house-dress. Sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
- Any of the patterns shown here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers.



Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Bee's Preserving Jar

Madam Bee was the pioneer of the housewives who now "put up" the fruits of summer for use in winter. No woman ever "canned" more industriously than does she. And how neatly her six-sided jars of preserves look, standing row upon row, in the honeycomb. Each one is firmly sealed with a wax cap, in the same way that jelly jars are closed air-tight with melted paraffin.

Every detail of the bee's preserving operations anticipates the human method. The bee even carries out a sort of cooking process before canning the honey.

Of its beloved old John Burroughs wrote:

"Most persons think the bee gets honey from the flowers, but she does not; honey is a product of the bee; it is the nectar of the flowers with the bee added. What the bee gets from the flowers is sweet water; this she puts thru a process of her own and imparts to it her own quality; she reduces the water and adds to it a minute drop of formic acid. It is this drop of herself that gives the deli-

icious sting to her sweet. We taste the clover, the thyme, the linden, the sumac, and we also taste something that has its source in none of these flowers."

From this we discover that Madam Bee invented not only "canning," but also "flavoring extracts."

Word Square Puzzle

1. _ _ _ _
2. _ _ _ _
3. _ _ _ _
4. _ _ _ _

One day a boy named (4) had a (1) (2) how he could camp (3) a lake; where he could catch plenty of fish.

If you insert the correct words in the dashes above you will find that the four words read the same across and up and down and that filled into the sentence below the dashes they make complete sense. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address, Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

There Are Six of Us

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Long Star school. Our teacher's name is Miss Mosier. I like my teacher very much. I live 17 miles from town. I like to read the Kansas Farmer letters and puzzles. I have four brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Larnette.

Lucerne, Kan. Lovina Organ.



You are in for a half hour of good fun if you will try to locate in this picture a fish, two cherries, a toadstool,

a tulip, a butterfly, a carrot, a bee, a pear, an apple, a snail, a spider, a bird and a nest containing three other birds. When you have found all of these objects, take a pencil and try to blot away the unnecessary lines around them.



When this baby Shetland weighing only 25 pounds arrived at the Robert Gault home at Richmond, Kan., recently, it caused considerable excitement. More than 100 persons came to see it the first day and before it was 3 days old Mr. Gault had refused several offers of \$50. The Shetland pony and her baby daughter belong to Margaret and Virginia Gault, 11 and 8 years old. The girls can carry this baby pony around like they would a puppy or kitty.

Goes to Rosedale School

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a sister. She is 9 years old and in the fifth grade. We go 1/2 mile to school. The name of our school is Rosedale. There are 15 in school, and just one in my class. For pets I have three dogs and a Jersey calf. The dogs' names are Shap, Spunk and Tricks and two cats—one black and the other gray. The calf's name is Betty Lue. I would like to have some of the girls my age write to me.

Garnett, Kan. Inex Foulke.

Try to Guess These

- When is a man like a little pony?
- When he is a little horse (hoarse).
- When does a man cease to become a man? When he turns into a lane.
- Why is a looking-glass very com- plaisant? Because it always does as the company does.
- Why is a mother rocking her child

to sleep liable to arrest? Because she is engaged in a kid-napping project.

What is the height of folly? Spend- ing your last dollar for a purse.

Why is a cent like a cow? Because it has a head and a tail and two sides.

Why isn't the moon rich? Because it spends its quarters getting full.

Why is a drum like an unruly child? Because it has to be beaten to do its duty.

Why is a nail fast in the wall like an old man? Because it is infirm.

How do you spell a good needle? One with an I (eye) in it.

Why is a needle one of the most per- sistent of forces? It always has an eye open for business, and invariably carries its point.

Why is a bootblack like the sun? Because he shines for all.

What is that which, altho only 4 inches long and 3 inches wide, con- tains a solid foot? A shoe.

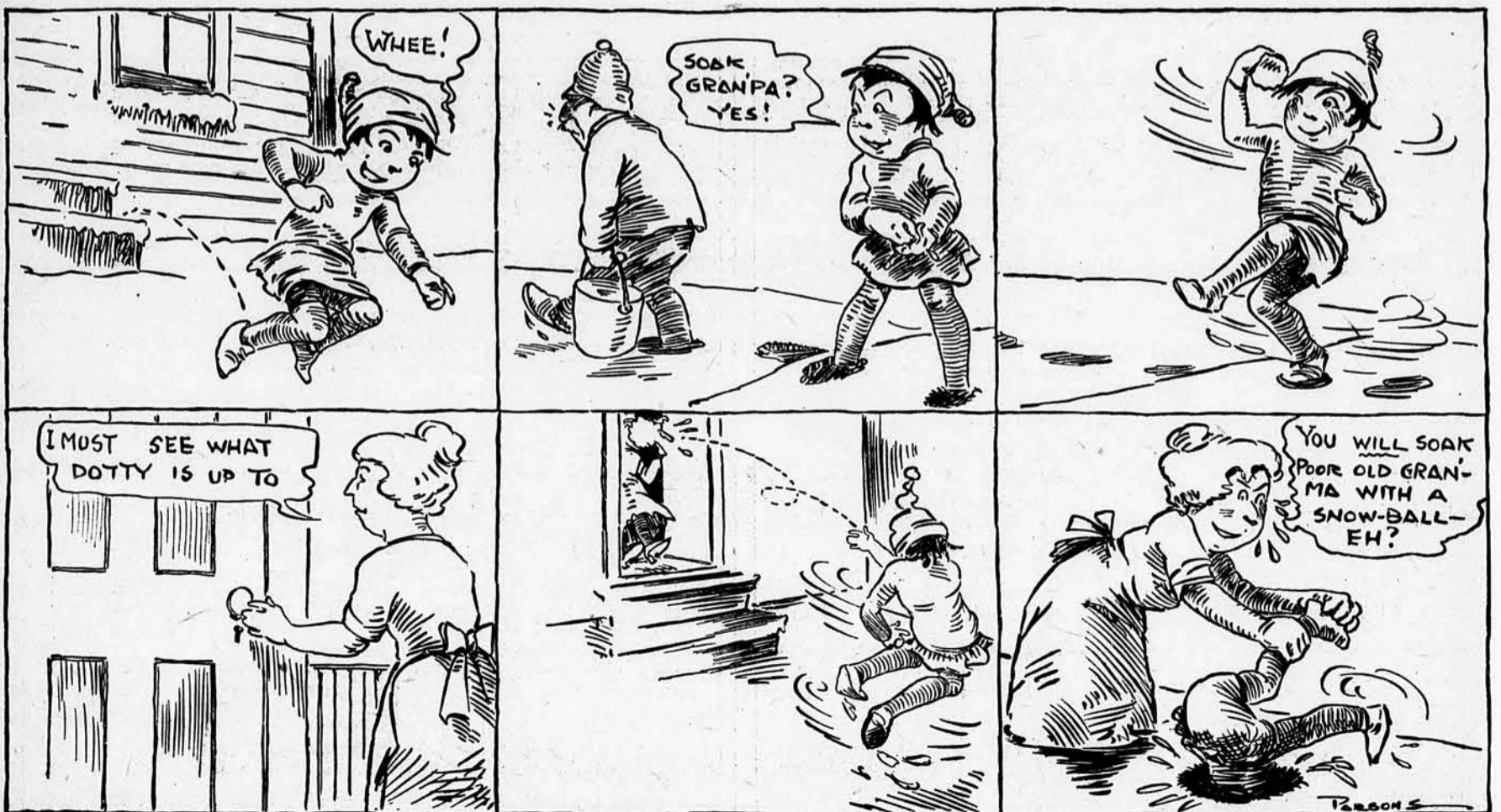
Whose best works are most trampled on? The shoemaker, because good shoes last longer than bad ones.

When is longhand quicker and more accurate than shorthand? When it is on a clock.

A RIDDLE FOR YOU
 TWO BROTHERS WE ARE,
 GREAT BURDENS WE BEAR,
 ALL DAY WE ARE
 BITTERLY PRESSED
 YET THIS I MUST SAY,
 WE ARE FULL ALL THE DAY,
 AND EMPTY
 WHEN WE GO TO REST.

The Answer

First of all you will ask, "How am I going to read this riddle?" To make it easy, you must complete the letters in my drawing. Just one line added to each letter will make it very plain and easy to read. Then to learn the answer is a lot of fun. Take your pencil and start at dot one and draw to dot two and so on. The picture you draw will answer the riddle. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Dotty's Pitching Control is Very Poor

Cancer is a Mystery

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Cancer still is a mystery. But there are doctors and other scientists who know more about it than anyone else, because they have devoted their lives to its study. These experts got together at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., last September, for a "Symposium on Cancer Control." They spent five days comparing notes and drawing conclusions, and then gave out the following in plain English:

The causation of cancer is not completely understood, but it may be accepted that for all practical purposes cancer is not to be looked on as contagious or infectious.

Cancer itself is not hereditary, altho a certain predisposition or susceptibility to cancer apparently is transmissible thru inheritance. This does not signify that, because one's parent or parents or other members of the family have suffered from cancer, cancer will necessarily appear in other persons of the same or succeeding generation.

Persons who have cancer must apply to competent physicians at a sufficiently early stage in the disease, in order to have a fair chance of cure. This applies to all forms of cancer. In some forms early treatment affords the only possibility of cure.

Cancer in some parts of the body can be discovered in a very early stage, and if these cases are treated properly the prospect for a permanent cure is good.

The most reliable forms of treatment, and, in fact, the only ones thus far justified by experience and observation, depend on surgery, radium and X-Rays.

The Doctor Was Right

The little girl next door to us was quite sick with a sore throat. We thought it must be diphtheria, but the doctor said no. He had sent a specimen swab to the State Board of Health, and got a negative report. Just the same, our little girl got sick two weeks later, and our doctor said right off it was diphtheria, and used antitoxin and everything, as well as a quarantine. Now I would like to know which doctor was right. S. M.

Possibly both. Every sore throat does not mean diphtheria and your girl might easily have got her infection some other place than next door. However, I don't mind saying that I lean rather toward your own doctor myself. A negative swab report from the laboratory simply means that the examiner found no germs in that particular swab. If I thought a case diphtheria, I would treat it as such despite a dozen negative reports. I think you were well treated.

Thru a Personal Letter

Please tell me how I may know that a certain doctor who does plastic surgery is reliable and ethical. I am too sensitive about it to ask our home doctors. M. V. G.

I cannot tell you in this column. If you write me a personal letter with a stamped, return envelope I will tell you about the doctor's reliability if I know.

Not the Common Type

Is it true that one gets malaria just by being bitten by a mosquito? F. L. N.

No. The bite of a mosquito does not give malaria unless the insect has first bitten someone having the disease. Furthermore, every mosquito is not a malaria carrier, only the variety known as the anopheles. That is not the common type in this country.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Of the book of Ruth, Goethe said it is "the loveliest little idyl that tradition has transmitted to us." It is like a tiny mountain lake, calm and deep, between two towering, wind-swept peaks. It is like the moment of sunshine between storms. For before it goes Judges, full of wars and feuds. After it come the historical books, with their record of strife and the rise and fall of kings. When Benjamin Franklin read Ruth to the sceptical literary folks of Paris they would not at first believe that so beautiful a story was to be found in the Bible.

It is a story of friendship. Daughters-in-law do not always adore their mothers-in-law. But this one does, and it is the pivot on which the story swings. We cannot help thinking of Moses's admiration for his good old father-in-law, Jethro, and his respect for the older man's judgment. We think also of the friendship between David and Jonathan, Elisha and Elijah, Paul and Timothy, Barnabas and Mark, Jesus and Mary, Martha and Lazarus. Many years ago, Henry Clay Trumbull, editor of the Sunday School Times, wrote a book entitled, "Friendship the Master Passion." There also is the friendship between Elizabeth

and Mary. Friendships make or mar life.

When Ruth made her now famous declaration to Naomi it meant more to her than it does to us when we hear it sung or repeated. She was going into a foreign country, where the people spoke a different language and worshiped a different God. She would be homesick—and homesickness is real sickness. One November day in 1860 Christina Mackintosh set sail on the good ship John Williams for South Africa, to become the bride of a young French missionary, Francois Collard. She herself said she was going to an unknown country, and an almost unknown husband. The surroundings of her tiny cabin in the jungle she found to be beautiful. But oh! how homesick she was! She would sit by the hour, reading and re-reading old home letters and crying quietly. One day she realized that was not the way to be a helper to her brave missionary husband. She put the letters in the fire, and said to him, "You shall never see me fretting any more. I have burnt them all." I wouldn't wonder if Ruth read and re-read some of the letters from home.

She was a foreigner in Bethlehem. The rule was that no foreigner was to be admitted into the congregation. But this was in the early days when every community was more or less a law unto itself. The word foreigner has none too pleasant associations. We lay much to the door of the foreigner. It is

a convenient alibi for all of us "native borners." When things go wrong in politics, in the administration of the Eighteenth Amendment, in our local communities, we lay it on the foreigners. But note that this woman Ruth, this quiet, beautiful female immigrant, became the grandmother of David, and David was an ancestor of Jesus. Jesus was not of pure Hebrew blood. There was a bit of an alien race in Him, tho to Him there were no alien races. Perhaps that was one reason why He made so little of distinctions between races.

Says Edward A. Steiner, "Washington and Lincoln stir the foreign born like a tonic, and our national calendar needs more saints to stimulate emulation. It was a long time from Lincoln to Roosevelt. We have printed many books to teach the foreigner civics, but we lack in living epistles."

When the two women got to Bethlehem, there was a stir. Who was this prematurely old, wrinkled and bent woman? And who the foreign young woman beside her? Yes, it's Naomi. She who took her two sons and went away to give them a chance to make their fortune. Things had not gone well with them. The sons are buried on foreign soil, and here she is, trailing back, a Moabite daughter-in-law with her. No wonder that Naomi is a bit cynical, and says her name is Mara, "Bitter." We do not always come back with colors flying. They may be at half mast—and that may be exactly

what we need. Out of the misfortune and the tears of Naomi came love, romance, beauty, goodness. God's arrangement of things is not always so bad as it seems.

Ruth has qualities that the American sums up in one word, "stuff." She has the stuff. She is willing to work, she is not puffed up or lazy or too timid. Modesty and timidity are not the same. The romance comes on fast, now. A husband awaits her at the other end of the barley field, tho she does not know it, when she begins to glean. And he's rich. He belongs to one of the leading families, and lives in a fine house. If he had lived a bit later, he would have driven a Super-Six. And then, the baby, and such a round, rosy little fellow! The folks who had made mean remarks when Naomi came back come forward now and bow and scrape and remark what a beautiful baby he is, and how good God has been to the two homeless women. And they are right, for once. God has been good. He always is.

Lesson for December 5th—Ruth and Naomi. The book of Ruth. Golden Text, "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." Ruth 1:16.

An Austrian has invented mechanical wings for men. These should go rather well on political candidates, along with the adjustable halo.

"Will cost \$250 now to be Russian bigamist." Americans have to pay far more than that to be monogamists.



Make it the merriest Christmas of all with a HOOSIER

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

HOOSIER is the labor saving kitchen equipment of a lifetime

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

This Christmas—a luxury gift at low cost!

The new 4 ft. Farm Model HOOSIER at a ^{NEW} LOW PRICE

IN handsome Golden Oak or smart Grey Enamel, the new wide model Hoosier is indeed a beauty—the gift for a life-time's service.

No more drudgery and useless, wasted steps! This big, roomy cabinet, built especially for the farm woman's needs, gives you one fixed working center for all your kitchen work. Remarkably low priced, it is the cheapest means of making your kitchen modern and fully efficient.

Let your family know that

DELIVERED NOW FOR CHRISTMAS!

For the price of merely the simplest gift, you can have this wonderful cabinet in your home—right away! Your dealer will explain the liberal terms. No red tape, no delays!

HOOSIER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1226 Kermit Street Newcastle, Indiana

you want a genuine Hoosier this very Christmas. Don't delay because you already have some kind of cabinet. Most women have—in some cases, equipment that has been in use for the past 25 years. Could you imagine a farmer of today running his farm with 25-year-old equipment and machinery! Why should his wife, then, struggle along with make-shifts that turn her own vital work into an unpleasant chore?

By all means get this efficient new cabinet with its many labor-saving conveniences and use your old equipment for extra storage space. Your nearest Hoosier dealer (there's one in almost every town—or write to us direct) will be glad to demonstrate how much easier this new model will make the work in your kitchen. See him today!

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET

Fewer Steps in Your Kitchen is an attractive 32-page booklet containing useful, practical information that every woman on the farm will want. Send the coupon for your copy today.

Hoosier Manufacturing Company,
1226 Kermit Street, Newcastle, Indiana
Please send me Fewer Steps in Your Kitchen
—no obligation on my part.

Name.....
R.F.D. (or street address).....
Town..... County..... State.....



Cow Meat Sheds Calf Alias?

Grading of Beef Promises to Dry Butchershop's Bovine Fountain of Youth

BY HAROLD HOWE

THE movement to sell beef on a graded basis has been gaining headway since the standard grades for carcass beef were approved by Secretary Jardine. The idea is not new or untried. Fifteen to 20 years ago far-sighted men in the meat industry had sensed the need of standards for beef similar to those used for practically all other farm commodities. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has been working on such a standard for many years. These standards, in their present form, were passed on by representatives of every branch of the livestock industry before they were formally issued to the public a few months ago. These grades are not forced on anyone. The Government has merely set up the machinery to do the grading if the people want it. The motivating influence to have this grading accomplished must come from those who have an interest in the cattle industry. This means everyone from producer to consumer.

The grades of beef will prove no mental task for anyone to remember or use. Cattle carcasses are divided into five large classes based on the five beef-producing animals. They are steer, heifer, cow, bull and stag. The average consumer, however, need think only of the three classes, steer, cow and heifer, for stag and bull beef usually is consigned to the manufacturer of special beef products, rather than sold over the block. That there are different classes of steer, heifer and cow beef is obvious, and so the classes have been further subdivided into grades based on the conformation, finish and quality of the animal.

These grades have been designated by name and by number as follows: Choice or No. 1; Good or No. 2; Medium or No. 3; Common or No. 4; Cutter or No. 5; and Low Cutter or No. 6. These grades are the same for all

classes of cattle except the steer and heifer classes, which have a top grade called Prime or No. A1. The number of grades seems large, but the average consumer need not be concerned about all of them. Low cutter and cutter grades of steer, heifer, and cow carcasses, like all classes of bulls and stags, usually travel toward the manufacturer of beef products. This leaves from nine to 14 grades to make a selection from in the ordinary meat market.

The grading is to be done by experienced meat graders working under the United States Department of Agriculture. To qualify for meat graders these men must pass a rigorous examination in addition to having had at least six years practical experience in meats work. They are to be licensed by the Government, but under the present arrangement must be paid a certain stipulated sum by the organization desiring the service. Meat graders working under the supervision of the department have been engaged in grading for almost five years by different organizations that have felt the service of sufficient importance to pay for it.

But Who Shall Pay?

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated that the cost of doing this grading service, on a country wide basis, would be approximately 5 cents a carcass. The cost is low compared with the worthwhile service that is performed. The problem of who is to bear the expenses attached to grading has not been unfolded. Many steamship lines, restaurants, and one of the largest railroads in the United States have solved this problem to their own satisfaction by paying the fee for the service themselves.

This plan would not solve the problem for the everyday meat retailer. His plant or his purchases do not jus-

"Mere play, compared to the smoke-house method."



"My wife and I have found that using Old Hickory Smoked Salt is mere play compared to the smoke-house method of curing meat. It saves the cost of building a smoke-house and all the work of smoking. The smoke flavor does not fry out of the hams and bacon and make the drippings too strong for other cookings. The flavor is unsurpassed. No noticeable shrinkage and our meat has kept perfectly. By following your directions nobody can fail to get good results." — C. A. Warner, Butterfield, Minn.

Get rid of the smoke-house with its dirt, labor and fire risk; save that part of meat that oozes out in the heat of the smoke-house and drips into the fire. Use Old Hickory Smoked Salt and you too can enjoy a flavor that is unsurpassed and that will not fry out. Genuine hickory wood smoke on pure salt — put there by the Edwards process. Just salt and smoke, nothing else. As the salt draws the moisture from the meat, the smoke

penetrates the meat from rind to bone, preserving and flavoring it uniformly, mildly, deliciously. Mr. W. M. Nelson, of Red Oak, Iowa, says: "The only fault I find with Old Hickory is that the meat is too good and we eat it too fast and also too much of it."

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-D of suggestions for better methods of curing and cooking.

Name

City

R. F. D. No. State

My Dealer's Name is P. O.

Foes of Our Own Household

IN AN address before the Chamber of Commerce of Akron, Ohio, Ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois remarked that "most Americans with whom I talk applaud Mussolini as a great statesman and patriot, altho he has overturned the representative system of a great country." The Americans with whom Governor Lowden mostly talks believe completely in 100 per cent Americanism with a capital C and regard it as Capitalism. But Americanism only includes capitalism and essentially is something more and something else. These so-called Americans who laud Mussolini as a tyrant for flooring the actual ideals of Americanism also denounce Lenin and another group and type of tyrants for overthrowing capitalism. Mussolini, however, would make a mighty poor American, altho he might make a good 100 per center.

"I recall the time," said Governor Lowden, "not so long ago, when we hailed with rejoicing the rise of a new republic as tho it were our own; a time when we mourned the loss of self-government anywhere." If we refresh our Americanism by reading the debate in Congress and in the country on the Greek struggle for freedom from the Turkish yoke, or when Poland was dismembered or at the time that "Freedom shrieked, when Kosciusko fell," the lofty utterances of Webster and Sumner and other extinct Americans, worthy of the morning of the Declaration of Independence, we will sympathize with Governor Lowden in talking with Americans who have lost faith in Americanism and throw up their hats for tyrants.

Governor Lowden in rebuking faithless Americans might be called an old-fashioned American, tho cynics will say he is only a candidate for President. "I still believe," he says, "that representative government which our fathers sought to establish is the best hope of the earth. I cannot close my eyes, tho, to the fact that it now is on the defensive. I have an abiding faith it will yet overcome its foes because we shall make it function better and better."

The able ex-governor of Illinois is not only a theoretical American, which the fathers were also, but he has practical ideas of Americanism. Among other things he believes that "we will never have a satisfactory administration of public affairs until in every department there is a permanent under-secretary. The under-secretary would be responsible in fact for actual administration." Being permanent and presumably chosen because of his peculiar fitness he "would actually know more about the department than any of the subordinate officials."

Further, it is Governor Lowden's idea that scientific methods such as are applied elsewhere must be applied to government. "It is only thru scientific search for truth that mankind can become the creator rather than the creature of destiny."

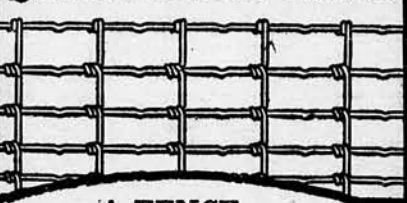
These are wholesome ideas worthy of study. Expertism in government is consistent with Americanism, while the absolutism and despotism so much admired by those with whom Governor Lowden mostly talks are the denial of Americanism. The work of Herbert Hoover may be cited as an example of what expertism is capable of accomplishing, with no departure from the principles of American representative government. And this country has an inexhaustible supply of expertism.



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tify such a step. What is needed is a plan whereby all beef will be graded at the source, regardless of its destination, so that the customer of the small town butcher shop may secure the same benefits as the patron on an ocean liner. Two main plans have been suggested to obtain this service; first to levy a tax, somewhere on the road to the consumer, on every live animal or carcass, and second to carry on the work at Government expense. There are difficulties connected with either method which would necessarily have to be ironed out before a plan is adopted. The cost or the difficulties involved are not of sufficient importance, however, to keep the trade from adopting the grading of beef on a country-wide basis.

It is true that the measure has some opposition coming from the cattle industry, but after the industry learns that the purpose of the measure is to put a stamp on every piece of beef and not on the top grades alone, some of the existing antagonism will melt away. More or less active opposition may be looked for from the packers, altho a few of them have shown their willingness to supply the consumer with the stamped product if the demand is sufficiently urgent.

On the other hand, there are large groups who see in the movement a great advance step in the cattle industry, and as a consequence are backing the movement with all their might. There is another great class, the consumers of beef, and it includes practically everyone of us, that would be behind the proposition, without exception, if they were adequately informed on the matter.

The standardized product will come in meats as it has in most every farm product because it is good marketing policy for both seller and buyer. It takes the guess work out of establishing price and blazes the way for paying the producer on the basis of quality and dressing percentage of the animal he produces. It places at the disposal of the inexperienced buyer of beef, and he is in the majority, the services of expert meat graders who give him the assurance that he will get the kind of meat he demands.

No Need for Alarm?

A good deal of comment, ribald and otherwise has been created up and down Kansas Avenue by all the attention which is being paid in America to Queen Marie. And there is a general disposition in Topeka to give three rousing cheers for the Santa Fe Railroad, which refused to give the queen a joy ride over its lines for \$1—the theory being, apparently, that as everyone else, including the President of the United States, pays full fare there is no reason why the railroad should turn over the whole road to Marie for the aforementioned \$1.

But perhaps the queen's visit should be considered more in the light of comedy. Certainly the editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger refuses to get excited. After indicating that there is considerable "furor," whatever that is, in the City of Brotherly Love about the queen, he goes on to say:

These citizens profess to see something undemocratic, and even sinister, in the interest aroused by the visit of Queen Marie of Rumania.

They are troubled because the anti-American wing of the British press is jibing at the way America has received this visitor. They feel that could Thomas Jefferson, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin be summoned from their graves they would not approve.

Possibly not. Yet all these were great and tolerant gentlemen, as well as very great men and patriots. They were courteous hosts and not without understanding of humanity as it was, is and always will be. Certainly Jefferson or Washington would have received a visiting Queen as simply and as courteously as Woodrow Wilson received the rulers of Belgium and as Calvin Coolidge greeted the Queen of the Rumanians.

The interest aroused by this visit is about as human and natural as anything could be. It does not compare, of course, with that stirred in Paris, Rome and London by the arrival of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in his first trip after the war. Paris on that occasion was the scene of perhaps the greatest demonstration of this nature in all recorded time.

Nor will the visit of the Rumanian Queen stir America as did the coming of the King and Queen of the Belgians. The circumstances are not the same. The war fog has lifted from the world.

But it is both natural and inevitable that Americans should be interested in the present occasion. As a matter of news, it is of considerable importance. When the consort of the ruling sovereign of even a secondary European state crosses an ocean and most of two continents, that is news. When this is an official visit to the Executive and the people of the world's greatest republic, it is of even greater importance.

There will be, of course, a certain amount of toadyism. No people, however democratic, is wholly free from it. This will be unfortunate and regrettable, but it will

hardly spoil the occasion either for the visited or the visitor. Nor will America be any less democratic after its visitors have seen and have been seen, have had their little day in the American eye and have departed. American republicanism will hardly totter to its fall because of the attention given a charming middle-aged Queen, her good-looking son and her pretty daughter.

Nor is it unnatural that these people from a reigning Old World house should wish to see America. This country happens to be the center of much of the world's interest. It is so vast and, after all, so new that the world is curious about it. With its skyscrapers, its amazing industries, its wealth and prosperity, its tremendous reaches across a continent and its magnificent distances, it has captured the world's imagination.

The education of the world-citizen cannot be complete without seeing at first hand this political, industrial and financial phenomenon. Visits of this kind are likely to grow even more frequent in the future. They will be an excellent thing for everybody and an even more excellent thing for the visiting rulers.

Troubled souls and worriers on both sides of the Atlantic should keep their mental balance as well as their sense of humor. Nothing is about to happen to American institutions because the interest which yesterday centered upon a Channel swimmer centers now upon a Queen. The shades of Franklin and Lincoln doubtless are untroubled by "all this furor" and all these meetings, greetings, booming salutes and galloping hoofs.

America has made her visitors welcome and hopes they may have an enjoyable, interesting and even profitable stay. Assuming that Rumania somehow profits thereby, what of it? Assuming, also, that Marie of Rumania is helping her people by coming to America? Such things have been done before and will be again. Is not the

Prince of Wales, who travels in the interest of British industry, the world's greatest traveling salesman?

All in Six Years

Building up a flock of 145 high-grade certified Rhode Island hens and pullets in six years, and having the first certified flock in Lyon county, is the record of Mrs. John Whittleton, who lives 3½ miles north of Emporia. Quality rather than numbers constitute the record. The first year of certification, 1922, the flock received a grade "A" rating; the next two years a grade "B" rating; and for the last year a grade "A" rating. A certified flock requires the keeping of records and culling, and the maintenance of specified high standards of breeding.

Mrs. Whittleton obtained her start from 100 hatching eggs and a setting of eggs from which two cockerels were saved. From the pullets hatched from the 100 eggs a pen of 25 pullets was selected for mating with the cockerels. The egg records for this year are not complete. During the year from November 1, 1924, to October 31, 1925, the hens averaged 108.25 eggs apiece.

The total income for that year was \$628.19. The cost of feeding the flock was \$237.77, leaving a net profit of \$390.22. Market eggs brought \$225.82, market fowls \$100.08, hatching eggs \$182.05, and pullets and breeding stock \$73.50, in addition to baby chicks, roosters and broilers sold. Last spring the chicks were hatched March 20. A few are laying now. During the re-

cent wet weather potassium permanganate was kept in the drinking water to guard against roup.

More exact requirements on the keepers of certified flocks are being made every year, according to Mrs. Whittleton. Every flock is now handled once a year by an expert, who examines every bird and culls out those unfit for breeding purposes. Next spring all certified flocks must have male birds from pedigreed hens of 200-egg records or more. Six cockerels have been secured from the Kansas State Agricultural College. The mothers of these birds have records of 255, 200, 238, 218 and 207 eggs.

Sub-Irrigation That Pays

I have just been reading your story of the attempt to sub-irrigate the state house grounds, and I should like to give my experiences with sub-irrigation in my garden, which have extended over the last six years.

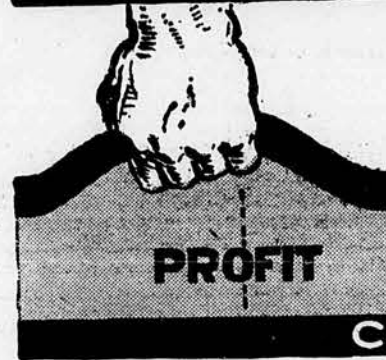
I dug my ditches 10 feet apart and 14 inches deep, making them as nearly level as possible, and used 4-inch common drain tile. The string of tile was closed at one end, and at the other I placed an elbow and one joint of tile, down which to pour the water. The tile was covered with 4 inches of coarse material, such as gravel, before the ditches were filled. The system works perfectly, and provides ample moisture to the garden all thru the summer, right when it is needed.

J. C. Crawford.
Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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Stock is in Good Condition

The Farm Animals Are Obtaining Far More Feed From Bluegrass Pastures Than Usual

GOOD progress has been made with corn husking and the threshing of the sorghums, taking the state generally, despite some unfavorable weather. The work has been finished on many farms. Wheat is doing very well most places—especially are the folks who live in Northwest Kansas in a much better humor, since the moisture arrived there. Livestock is generally in fine condition, and the animals are obtaining far more feed from the bluegrass pastures of Eastern Kansas, and from wheat, than is the rule at this season.

A Seasonal Turn in Trade

According to the research department of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, the mercantile interests have experienced an encouraging turn for the better in sales thruout the Southwest since the middle of October. While the late fall and early winter, or pre-holiday season, normally witnesses expansion in the distribution of wholesale and retail channels, the enlargement in sales in recent weeks possibly was greater than usual, substantially more than had been anticipated in view of the rather dull early fall business. Belated fall buying activity was partly responsible for the gains in trade. The effect of extremely low prices for cotton was felt in cautiousness on the part of retailers of the South in contracting forward requirements of dry goods and apparel, as well as in the reduced absorption of goods of various lines by merchants in the cotton belt. Sales out of the Kansas City territory to the South to date, at least, show a sharp shrinkage compared with a year ago, but knowledge of the fact that stocks in hands of retailers are low and far below a seasonal volume makes for hope of a turn for the better even in bookings to the cotton producing areas.

Colder weather served to augment retail distribution. The larger women's apparel houses that suffered a contraction in sales for a brief period because of unreasonably warm temperatures now note a more willing disposition to buy on the part of the public, particularly within the last fortnight. Sales in the last month averaged slightly ahead of a year ago. Interior merchants in the Southwest shared in a somewhat greater gain than the urban trade, a reflection of healthier conditions in agricultural districts. Rural dealers bought somewhat more freely in anticipation of an active holiday trade, and in this wholesalers and manufacturers shared in a moderately broad way.

Industries maintained a moderately active pace in production. Flour mills, one of the important industries of the Southwest, are operating at approximately 90 per cent of full capacity, with expectations that such running time will be continued for some months ahead. Steel and allied plants around the Kansas City territory have shared in some enlargement in bookings, and production schedules are fully up to normal for this season. This is similarly true of dress goods and similar manufactures. As a consequence, employment is holding up at an encouraging point, with little if any evidence of any pronounced surplus of labor. In the mining belt of Southwestern Missouri, Southeastern Kansas and the adjoining Oklahoma territory, production is ahead of a year ago, with a fair degree of activity in the lead and zinc ore belt.

A seasonal slowing down in the implement trade, now that much of the fall farm work is out of the way, has been experienced. Corn harvesting tools were bought in Oklahoma and Texas on a larger scale than usual, pointing to the greater corn crop yields in those states.

Lower Market for Corn

Corn is feeling the pressure of a large crop, liberal new crop marketings, and a disappointingly small feeding demand. The total corn crop, according to the November Government report, is 2,694 million bushels, a gain of 14 million bushels over a month ago, but 211 million bushels less than the harvest in 1925. However, the carryover of old corn is 181 million bushels, against only 53 million last year. The supply situation is further aggravated by the fact that the quality of this year's crop, averaging 72.6 per cent, is the second poorest on record. Because of the poorer keeping qualities of corn, the market will naturally feel more pressure of grain in the early period of the movement. Corn demand in Kansas City is poor, with relatively lower prices out of Oklahoma and Texas, where a large crop has been gathered. Hog prices are high in relation to corn, but the spread of hog cholera in the central states forced a contraction in the feeding requirements.

Feedstuffs have not recorded any seasonal advances. Cottonseed cake and meal are selling at the lowest prices in some years, due to the large cotton crop and an abundant supply of seed. Millfeed is at the lowest level in five years. The mild early fall season, use of pasturage and large roughage stocks contributed to the slack demand for commercial feeds. Low cotton prices served to check the buying of feeds and hay, and prices for forage sagged.

Cheap Feed for Livestock

Cheap feed favors the livestock industry now that the grass season is coming to an end. Corn and cottonseed feed as well as other feed products are at the lowest level in some years. This of course, reduces the cost of producing livestock. However, price changes on markets have been irregular, and there is a mixed feeling among members of the livestock industry as a result. Encouragement is warranted over the condition of livestock in the states surrounding Kansas. In the North and East serious ravages are reported from hog cholera, the disease being sufficiently widespread in important producing areas to exert an effect over the outlook for supplies and prices of hogs. "The winter feed supply on Southwest ranges will be the best in years," an official report by the United States Department of Agriculture says. "There is a surplus of feed in Texas, Oklahoma and parts of

Colorado." West of the Continental divide conditions are not good. Sheep and lambs on ranges will go into the winter in good condition.

The many channels thru which the benefits of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks flow are revealed in a statement of the Federal Farm Loan Board showing the condition of these banks as of October 16. The 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks on that date had direct loans and rediscunts amounting to \$31,809,700.33.

Rediscunts for agricultural credit corporations were \$27,452,044.71; for livestock loan companies, \$12,697,798.22; for state banks, \$287,726.21; for savings banks and trust companies, \$161,576.50; and for national banks, \$16,864.60.

Direct loans may be made only to a co-operative association of producers which, under the laws of the state in which it is organized, under its articles of incorporation and bylaws, and in its contract with the members operates under a standard marketing agreement, where all the members pool their products, and where the association has the unquestioned right to pledge the commodities of each for the obligations of all.

Direct loans to such organizations of producers were: on tobacco, \$18,233,492.30; on canned fruit and vegetables, \$1,830,641.82; on raisins, \$2,800,000; on Grimm alfalfa seed, \$79,590; on rice, \$528,421.53; on wool, \$1,979,673.45; on cotton, \$12,862,172; on olive oil, \$51,002; on wheat, \$3,292,886.93; and on beans, \$35,000.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita on October 16 had outstanding direct loans on wheat and cotton amounting to \$3,180,000. This amount is increasing rapidly because of advances being made to the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association to be used in marketing the big crop of cotton which has been produced in Oklahoma.

Applications for direct loans have been received from several other organizations engaged in co-operative marketing of cotton and broomcorn. It is necessary that their form of organization be modified to conform to the requirements of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1923, as interpreted by the Federal Farm Loan Board. This causes a delay which cannot be avoided by the officers of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. Unfortunately this is not always understood by the members of the organizations which have applied for loans. They feel they are being discriminated against. There is, of course, no such discrimination. It is the law which is in the way. Conforming to the law's requirements will remove the barrier.

Managers of organizations of farmers formed for the purpose of engaging in business co-operatively continue applying for indirect loans thru discount of accommodation notes signed by farmer-members. These cannot be made. The rules of the Federal Farm Loan Board provide that "organizations, whether co-operative or otherwise, engaged in buying feed, fertilizer, or other agricultural commodities, and distributing such commodities among their farmer members, cannot borrow from the intermediate credit banks, even though such commodities shall be warehoused and warehouse receipts offered thereon as security."

Mills Grind Canadian Wheat

Canadian millers oppose American milling of Canadian wheat in bond for export; but, according to a new publication of the Food Research Institute, this practice is likely to persist: 15,583,000 bushels were so imported and milled in the fiscal year 1925-26, chiefly by mills in the states bordering the Great Lakes. Buffalo, because of its location, is the great American center for milling Canadian wheat, whether for domestic consumption or for export. The tendency thus to mill Canadian wheat is likely to grow and Buffalo to expand as a milling center, because American wheat good enough to mill into standard flour for export is becoming too expensive. It tends to become too expensive because domestic demand is principally for the highest quality of bread flour, made from superior wheats of which we do not in ordinary years produce a surplus. Soft American wheats are not so used, and the profitable disposition of their under-premium grades is one of the problems of American wheat growing which is likely to be accentuated in the future, so long as demand for flour quality continues exacting.

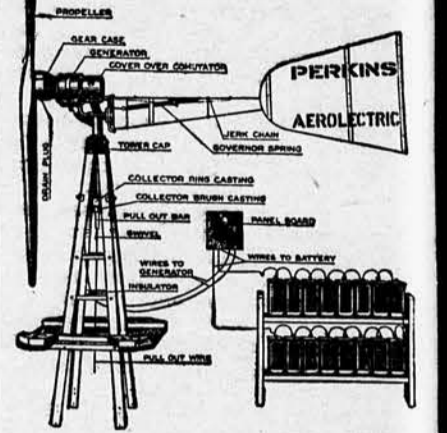
Some Canadian wheat, in 1925-26, more than 1 1/2 million bushels, pays the duty of 42 cents a bushel and is milled for domestic consumption. Detailed price tables published by the Food Research Institute comparing prices in Winnipeg plus the duty with prices of similar kinds of American wheats show that at times Canadian prices are below American even when costs of transportation are considered. Hence at such times American millers in the Great Lakes territory may find importation for domestic consumption advantageous both because of price and because of quality.

A large and good crop of American hard wheat and a small or poor crop of Canadian hard wheat operate to deter importation of Canadian wheat; a small crop of American hard wheat and a large crop of Canadian hard wheat act to stimulate imports. The demand of American consumers for high grade flours which must be ground, at least in part, from hard wheats and the desire of millers to maintain their export trade are the principal causes determining importations from Canada. In time if the present duty continues in force, expansion of wheat farming is likely to occur wherever in the United States hard wheat can be grown: in Montana, Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Southeastern New Mexico, Northwestern Oklahoma and Texas.

Allen—Farmers are very busy these days husking corn and heading kafir; both crops are yielding better than had been expected. Livestock is doing well, and there will be plenty of feed to take the animals thru to grass. Seven cents a bushel is being paid for husking; other labor brings \$2 a day. Corn, 55¢; kafir, 50¢; hay, \$10; eggs, 40¢; milk, \$2.30 a cwt., on a test of 4 per cent.—T. E. Whitlaw.

Cheyenne—We had a week of real winter weather recently, and during this time about 1 1/2 inches of moisture fell in the form of rain and snow. The soil is wet to a depth of about 12 inches, and what wheat remains is going into the winter in good condition. Roads are bad where the snow drifted. Most of the livestock is in fine condition. Every-

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thing except horses sells well at the public sales. Corn, 88c; eggs, 45c; butterfat, 39c; potatoes, \$2.25; apples, \$1.50 to \$3.—F. M. Hurlock.

Bourbon—The weather has been rather cool here recently for this season, with heavy freezes and light snows. Good progress is being made in corn husking, and there is a considerable demand for huskers. Fall pastures have been doing very well, and stalk fields also have been supplying considerable feed. Wheat is making a fine growth.—Robert Creamer.

Barber—The weather has been cold recently, and we had a light snow. Wheat is in fine condition for winter; there is ample moisture in the soil and the crop has made a good growth. Roads are in good condition. Kafir topping and corn shucking are the main jobs.—J. W. Bibb.

Butler—Good progress is being made with the corn husking; the yield is light. Much of the wheat crop was sown late; the plants have plenty of moisture. There is some cholera among the hogs, and the "mortgage lifters" are being rushed to market quite rapidly. The number of cattle on feed is much smaller than usual. Wheat, \$1.27; oats, 80c; corn, 70c; eggs, 48c.—Aaron Thomas.

Decatur—A good rain recently—followed by light snows—put the wheat crop in good condition for winter. Naturally this has done much to make the folks more cheerful over the farm outlook. Feed is rather scarce.—H. L. Hanchett.

Edwards—We have had another nice rain, and rather cool weather. Some stock is on wheat pasture; the crop is going into the winter in good condition, except where the fields were so dry before the rains came that the plants were damaged seriously. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 85c; kafir, 85c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 42c; hens, 17c.—W. E. Fravel.

Finney—The weather has been unsettled, with a light snow, but not enough to do the wheat any good. Wheat is at a standstill on account of the cold weather and a lack of moisture. Corn husking is almost finished, and the threshing of row crops is in progress. Some farmers are butchering cattle and hogs. Rabbits are plentiful. Kafir, \$1 a cwt.; ear corn, 85c a cwt.; eggs, 40c; turkeys, 30c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Greenwood—Farm sales are numerous these days; everything sells well. Good progress has been made with corn husking; the yield is larger than had been expected. Huskers are being paid 10 cents a bushel. Considerable farm butchering is being done.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather has been rather cloudy and disagreeable recently. Wheat is still in excellent condition. Good progress is being made with corn husking, but the work is irksome on account of the down ears and the tough stems. The yield is from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. Old plug horses are selling for around \$1 a head for tankage. Wheat, \$1.18; oats, 45c; corn, 83c; butter, 40c; eggs, 42c; jackrabbits, 12c; cottontails, 7c; turkeys, 27c.—H. W. Prouty.

Marshall—Cold weather and snow storms have delayed corn husking. Several public sales have been held recently; everything sells well except horses. Feed is high priced. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 82c; eggs, 40c; hens, 18c; turkeys, 38c; ducks, 15c.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—Excessive moisture has made the fields too soft for work recently, but the freeze of last week allowed farmers to husk corn for a few days. Kafir topping has been about finished, and threshing will start soon. Corn is spotted; much of the crop was cut for fodder or silage, and with the greater part of this section of the crop there was very little grain. But there are localities where the yield is from 25 to 50 bushels an acre, and yields on individual fields as large as 65 bushels have been reported. Wheat has made a fine start, and the volunteer wheat and oats have supplied excellent pasture. Nearly all prices have been declining recently except eggs, which are bringing 47c.—J. R. Henry.

Osage—The fields have been rather wet for fall plowing, and but little of this work has been done. Some farmers have been heading kafir; many of the stalks have been damaged by smut; in some fields the loss from this disease will run as high as 30 per cent. Too little effort is made to get good seed, as most of this loss could be prevented. Good progress has been made with corn husking despite the wet soil. Prairie hay is scarce and high priced. Cattle have been taken off the prairie pastures, but the bluegrass is still green. Eggs, 44c; cream, 45c.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—We have been having fine winter weather. Hens are not laying very well; part of this decline in production may be due to a lack of proper feed, which is very high priced just now. Roads are in fine condition. Corn, 90c; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.60; corn chop, \$2.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt and Kiowa—Wheat is making a fine growth and is supplying considerable pasture. Livestock is in good condition. Excellent progress has been made with corn husking; the yields are fairly satisfactory. Kafir and milo also have given good yields. Wheat, \$1.19; hens, 17c; turkeys, 30c; geese, 14c; butterfat, 39c.—Art McAnarney.

Rawlins—We have had considerable moisture here recently, in the form of rain and snow, and it has put the wheat in good condition again. The crop should now go thru the winter in fine shape.—A. Madsen.

Smith—We had a fine 2½-inch rain recently, which was followed by a brief period of warm weather. The ground is in the best condition in years, and the wheat is making

a fine growth. There are not many hogs in the county, and cattle also are scarce, especially stockers. Farmers "have a smile on their faces which won't wear off" since the rains. Corn, 85c; cream, 39c; eggs, 45c; hogs, \$11.50.—Harry Saunders.

Rooks—The county received about 2 inches of rain recently, and it has put the soil in fairly good condition, better than for several months. Corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.18; bran, \$1.35; shorts, \$1.60; eggs, 42c; cream, 39c.—C. O. Thomas.

A Glance at the Markets

After the wholesale needs of the November feast day have been supplied the food products become dull in the market until the advance requirements for Christmas stir them to life again. This quiet spell seems to include about all the farm products this season. Changes in prices and conditions are by no means startling as December arrives. Butter, eggs and sweet potatoes sell a little higher. Prices of wheat, livestock and potatoes are inclined to sag a little. In feed, hay, cotton and most other products there is little change.

Wheat and corn often go up or down together, but the late November tendency was upward for corn, because of decreasing market receipts, but wheat was inclined to move downward, reflecting the larger crop and market stock here and in Canada and the increased production expected in Argentina. Higher production figures in both these countries have tended to weaken the world wheat market position slightly. Rye went down with wheat, but oats, barley and flax showed little change. Feeds and hay are doing a little better, because of colder weather.

Livestock trade was rather unsatisfactory thru most of November. Slack demand and irregular price declines were the rule, especially in the dull period preceding Thanksgiving, when the usual inactivity of that period was very evident. Hog prices at one time dropped to the lowest point of the year. Steers and fat lambs also sold lower, although lamb supplies had decreased.

Egg prices have tended upward since the middle of August. The rate of gain was rapid in November. Fresh "Firsts" advanced 13 to 14 cents during the first three weeks of the month. At this point the price was within 2 cents of last year's level, and storage eggs, although not rising lately, were selling a little higher than they were a year ago.

Turkeys have been selling close to last year's level or a little higher in some markets. Fresh receipts were liberal, but storage holdings comparatively light. Other poultry showed little change in price or market conditions thru most of November. Receipts continued heavy, and there were heavy stocks of broilers and fryers put into cold storage. These were mostly of only fair quality and may prove a troublesome feature later in the season.

Butter holds well at fairly high levels, it maintaining the November price gains. Demand has been active enough to take care of liberal supplies of fresh butter and continued heavy withdrawals from cold storage, besides small imports from New Zealand, Siberia and Denmark. Cheese markets continue quiet and nearly unchanged. Production and receipts are light.

Timothy grass seed prices averaged 10 cents a 100 pounds lower in early November than they were a month before, and \$1.95 lower than they were a year ago. The declining tendency was quite general except in Missouri and parts of South Dakota. Quotations range from \$4.35 to \$4.95. Marketing has been slow the last few weeks.

Fruit and vegetable markets are dull, with more declines than advances. The potato market is rather weak. With an estimated production about 11 per cent greater than last year, potatoes enter the winter season about \$1 a 100 pounds lower than a year ago. Cabbage and onions have shown a slightly declining trend lately, but sweet potatoes made some gains of 25 to 75 cents a barrel toward the end of November. Apple markets continue dull and almost unchanged. The general country-wide range of prices in the barreled region is \$3 to \$4 a barrel for large lots in consuming markets. Most varieties and grades of northwestern boxed apples bring around \$1 a box in producing sections. Foreign markets continue active but generally lower. Rhode Island Greenings have sold as high as \$5.35 to \$5.60 a barrel and Oregon Newtowns brought \$2.86 to \$3.04 a box.

An onion report of November 18 indicates holdings of 19,000 carloads in 14 leading states, compared with about 16,000 a year ago. Shipments started late this year, which perhaps accounts for two-thirds of the difference, but indications still point to shipments that may total somewhat more than last year.

Fire for Corn Insurance

Chinch bug damage to the corn crop of 1927 can be practically eliminated this fall. A little fire along the roadsides, ditch banks, fence rows, and in other waste places overgrown with bunch grass and weeds will do more to control this pest than all the poison and tar you can haul to the cornfield next June and July.

The bugs have been digging deeper into the crown mats of bunch grasses since frost robbed them of green food. They are about fixed for the winter now, sluggish, maybe immovable, stiff from cold but full of enough life to last over winter. If their winter covering is burned off most of them will be turned into ash for fertilizer or roasted for Bob White's holiday dinner. Those which escape the flames will be frozen.

The most effective way to fight Chinch bugs is to have neighborhood burning bees. If all harboring places are fired nobody's corn will be infested next year from his neighbor's neglected fence rows or grass-grown roadsides.

It's a good idea to call out the marines to guard the mails. Now call out the regular army to protect the pedestrians.

Secretary Mellon says we'll never drop the tariff. Which means that the Democrats will always have an issue.



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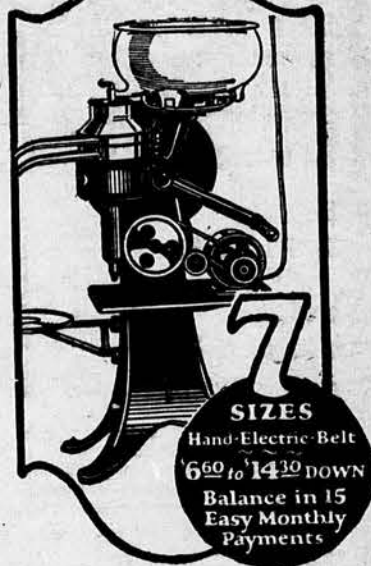
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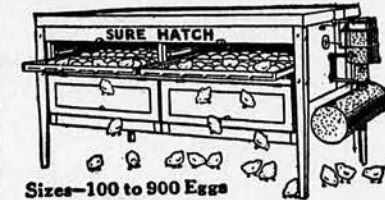
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Single Comb White, Brown, Buff Leghorns & Anconas	\$3.50	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$64.00	\$125.00
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White Orpingtons & White Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	79.00	155.00
Light Brahmans	4.75	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
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Will Raise 100 Chickens

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

"I will feed 50 or 100 chickens next year," wrote Marjorie Cox, a Capper Poultry Club member of Goodrich. She joined the club last spring and started with 20 baby chicks. The club work has meant something to her, and she wishes to go into the poultry raising business on a larger scale. She raised nearly all of her 20 chicks, and we expect her to have a fair profit to show for the year's work.

A convenient plan for getting the baby chicks up off the drafty floor, and putting them where they can get the full benefit of fresh air and sunshine was sent to the Capper club manager by Mrs. J. W. Rountree, Selma, Ala. "During a very cold spell of weather last January," writes Mrs. Rountree, "my shipment of day-old chicks arrived. The brooder house was across the yard and the baby was sick! In this dilemma I happened on a useful idea. I took an old pine table, 3 by 6 feet, and put it in a large empty room by a south window. I covered the table with newspapers, then a layer of dry sand. A fine mesh wire was tacked around the table to some up-rights fastened at the table's corners. On cold days, I made a fire in the heater, and the sunshine streaming thru the open window made the chicks strong and healthy. The brooder in one corner of the table mothered them when necessary. The chicks were kept on the table until they were 4 weeks old. I am sure I would have lost the entire shipment if I hadn't used this convenient plan. The table kept the chickens up from the drafty floor, from under my feet, and right in the sunlight and fresh air."

Did you ever have any trouble telling your roosters from the hens when they were growing chicks? Paul Carpenter of Abilene writes, "My chickens are growing well, and they are getting heavy. I have 11 pullets and six roosters. I couldn't tell the roosters from the hens until just a few weeks ago. Some that I thought were roosters turned out to be hens."

Now would be a good time for club members to figure whether their chickens and pigs are paying them, and how much profit they will make this year. You can use your record books for reference when you start this figuring.

Here are just a few points on the value of shelter for pigs. You have noticed pigs pile up to keep warm. Those that are in the center of the pile become overheated, and when the cold air strikes them they become chilled. Sometimes this results in the pigs getting pneumonia and other diseases while they are in this weakened condition. Do not "skimp" the little pigs on nutritious feeds. Keep them fat and growing; give them proper shelter and they will not shiver. Allow them skim milk if you have it. Otherwise a slop made from shorts fed with tankage will be a good substitute.

When diseases are noticed, start right away to stamp them out. In cases of persistent diseases, hogs and chickens should be moved to new quarters, because it is useless to treat them when they daily pick up infection around their pens. We must get rid of germ infection to check the ailment. If any of the readers of this article are having trouble with diseases in their flocks or herds of hogs, the club manager will be glad to suggest treatment, and measures to prevent further spread of the disease.

'Ras With the Roup

Any time after the pullets are housed a poultryman may expect trouble from fall colds, which in their turn may lead to roup, chickenpox and canker. These diseases, a mystery in their cause, are hard to prevent, so hard in fact that many poultrymen consider them a necessary evil, something that has to be gone thru with in spite of cleanliness, disinfection, or other precautions which a man can take. These diseases often prove a limiting factor in profitable production.

Anything that a man can do to maintain a high degree of health in his birds will help to ward off these troubles. The pullets should be put in clean, dry, disinfected houses in the fall. Litter should be changed often, especially during foggy periods in the winter when it absorbs moisture from the air and from the exhalations of

the birds and becomes damp and soggy.

Every effort should be made to keep the birds free from drafts and chills. The old closed house gave way to the open front, and now that is in turn being superseded by a closed front ventilated house designed to afford protection and supply fresh air as well.

In the ordinary type of open front it is a good plan to close some of the curtains on chilly nights in the fall, until the weather becomes settled and the birds get used to the cold. Sudden cold snaps in the winter are hardest to deal with.

Last year we had a week of mild weather followed by zero temperature and a high wind. The birds huddled on their roosts, water froze quickly in the troughs, egg production dropped immediately and soon there were reports of roup all over the neighborhood.

Some forward looking poultrymen are installing brooder stoves in their laying houses to cope with such unusual conditions. Removing infected birds to heated colony houses is said to effect remarkable cures.

Birds infested with worms are very susceptible to these outbreaks, and a thoro system of sanitation, with the use of tobacco powder in the mash, will help out.

Proper feeding, especially from a vitaminic standpoint, also is important. Sometime ago we visited a plant where the owner is getting very good results. He maintains a good body weight with plenty of scratch grain, the year around. During the winter, he feeds germinated oats. He also is a firm believer in cod-liver oil, which he uses thruout the year on all his stock at the rate of 1 pint to 100 pounds of mash.

To facilitate mixing, the oil is first worked into a small quantity of mash, and when it has been absorbed, the oil-soaked portion is thoroly mixed with the main quantity before it is put in the hoppers.

This man said that since he has been using the oil he has had practically no roup, and that last winter, out of a flock of a thousand layers, his total mortality ran under 2 per cent.

Cod-Liver Oil for Hens

BY G. S. VICKERS

Most every year early in the spring or late in the winter poultrymen who have confined their birds during the winter complain of hens going down on their legs. The egg shells begin to get thin, and a great deal of trouble is experienced with breakage in eggs, particularly in shipment. Hatcherymen break a large number of eggs when handling them for the incubators, and later it is found that these eggs do not hatch well.

It used to be that the trouble with the hens going down on their legs was called rheumatism caused by wet floors, or concrete floors. Little chicks were supposed to have had rheumatism because of being on concrete floors. Recent experiments, however, show that the trouble is one of diet and not one of floors. In many cases when the birds are forced outdoors in the sunshine the leg weakness disappears within a week's time. In some cases where the affected birds refuse to go outdoors no improvement is noticed, but if they are forced out they will improve, and it will be noticed that the egg shells immediately get stronger.

Sunshine stimulates proper mineral assimilation. When birds are confined during the winter and get but little sunshine it certainly is advisable to feed cod-liver oil to insure prevention of the leg weakness, which is largely a softening of the bones. Feeding of cod-liver oil will not only prevent leg weakness in the laying birds but also will produce stronger egg shells. Recent experiments also show that cod-liver oil will reduce the mortality from other nutritional troubles and will increase the winter egg production. Accurate figures for 1925 on 140,000 hens from 461 farms show a mortality of slightly more than 10 per cent. Part of this can be reduced by feeding cod-liver oil to birds confined during the winter.

There also seems to be evidence that the hatchability of the eggs from hens fed cod-liver oil is better. Some experiments do not bear this out, but the majority of the evidence is that it does increase hatchability. In sections where there is plenty of sunshine and

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Poultry Tribune, Dept. 37 Mount Morris, Ill.

where the birds get out in it there probably is no need of feeding the oil. But in some winters when there is very little sun, and often when there is sun, the ground is covered with snow and the birds refuse to go out. In such cases it is advisable to feed a small amount of oil.

There seems to be very little evidence on just how little oil can be fed with maximum results. The most general rule is to feed 1 quart of oil to 100 pounds of mash when the birds are confined, and 1 pint to 100 pounds when they get some sunshine.

There are many grades of oil on the market. Some of the darker oils are said by most of the men in experimental work not to be very good, as the Vitamine A is largely destroyed, and also much of the potency of the Vitamine D. However, last winter much of the darker oil was fed with apparently good results. Certainly the safest procedure is to use one of the better grade oils. The cost is only slightly greater, and when figured on the basis of the amount used to 100 pounds of feed the increased cost of the better oil amounts to but little.

Most of the larger producers also complain every spring of having a great many eggs with blood spots. This usually occurs at about the same time as the leg weakness, and weak-shelled eggs are noticed. We have a few reports that the feeding of oil will reduce in a large way this trouble, and there is some evidence which seems to bear out this observation.

It is very important, particularly when the eggs are to be used for hatching, that the oil be fed all winter. The feeding of the oil for just a week or so before eggs are saved for hatching apparently does little good. The leg weakness and egg shell troubles are simply an indication that the diet has been inadequate for a long time. Therefore, when the birds are put in their permanent winter quarters and shut up for the winter, it is wise to begin the feeding of the oil in small amounts. Large producers should buy the oil in barrel lots, and thereby secure a reduction in price.

Capons Are Gaining Favor

BY J. P. HOEKZEMA

A capon is an unsexed cockerel, a male bird that has had his reproductive organs removed at an early age. This operation changes the entire physical development of the bird.

Many times the question is asked, "Why caponize? What are the advantages anyway?"

In the first place the meat is of a much finer texture and quality. It is sweeter, for usually with a rooster a year old there is a strong taste, and one must cook it for hours before it is tender enough to eat. A capon usually is roasted, but if cooked half as long as one should cook a rooster of the same age, the meat would fall off the bones. The quality is superior, and it seems to retain about the texture of the flesh at the time the operation was performed.

Secondly, capons are larger. As a rule capons will weigh 1 to 2 or more pounds more than cockerels of the same age. They should gain about a pound a month. May hatched birds should weigh about 10 pounds by Easter. As a rule when one gets the capons up to 8 to 10 pounds, it is advisable to sell them, for some buyers do not like them when they become too fat.

A third advantage is a much higher selling price. The best time to market capons is from January to April—

as during that period there are few broilers and hens available. The best price usually is around Easter.

Besides the higher price there is a lower cost due to the ease of fattening. More of the food is converted into flesh. Still another advantage is a more docile disposition. It is almost impossible to keep a dozen roosters together in the same pen, but capons can be confined with little fighting—once in a great while they will do some, but that is the exception.

Some poultrymen use capons to brood young chicks, but one has to use care to do that, for some of the capons will refuse to accept baby chicks, and besides the market is not so good for capons during the summer as it is earlier, so one wouldn't receive such a high price for his capons.

Any of the general purpose or meat breeds make good capons. Plymouth Rocks are very fine.

A Profit of \$11.92

BY F. R. COZZENS

It was formerly my practice to market my Plymouth Rock cockerels when they made an average weight of 1½ pounds.

By getting on the early market, I thought myself ahead of the fellow who sold later, but while selling a bunch in 1925, I noticed that instead of putting the chicks in a crate, this buyer confined them in a small enclosure in which there was a trough of skim milk and a supply of grain. On investigating, I learned that the buyer made it a rule to fatten his poultry a few days before shipping.

I pondered over this on the way home, and concluded that if it paid this dealer to buy milk and grain to fatten the cockerels, it should pay me even better with a supply of rations available on the farm, so when the 1926 flock averaged a pound each, I penned 86 of them, and began the feeding job myself.

During the first three days, I fed corn and skim milk; allowing only enough to be cleaned up quickly by the fowls. From that time, I introduced a mash of cornmeal, oatmeal, and middlings; mixing them in equal parts. This was fed dry, but plenty of sour skim milk was kept before the birds at all times. Potatoes and carrots were given occasionally to stimulate their appetites.

At the end of eight days, I brought the scales into service and found the total weight of the 86 cockerels to be 143 pounds, or a gain of 57 pounds, made possible by the feeding process. During this time the market had dropped 3 cents, making the selling price 30 cents a pound. The feeding ration was valued at \$3.20; but after these items were deducted, I still had a profit of \$11.92, which paid me well for my time and trouble.

Since that date, I also have used the fattening process with summer chicks and old hens, and every time the results have been in my favor. Poultry fattened in this way is always in demand in the big markets. The home buyer knows this, and by holding the fowls in his yards, he reaps an additional profit at the farmer's expense.

Farm Outlook is Improving

(Continued from Page 3)

planting of the crop itself, therefore, the farmer's problem today is not simply a problem of production alone, but one of production to meet the effective demand of the market in the most economical way, and then of feeding the products on to the market in such a manner as to eliminate the peaks of oversupply and the valleys of deficiency. In production, therefore, the first step is to ascertain the quantity and quality of the market demands.

The second problem is to produce the requisite quantity and quality at as low a unit cost as possible. With 6¼ million farms in the United States, the problem of getting information as to effective market demands cannot well be handled by individual farmers. It requires organization.

Quality production and economical costs, however, are largely concerns of the individual farmer. There are farmers who with little or no additional cost produce wheat with a protein content which brings a substantial premium on the market. Cotton-producing areas show a variation from less than 100

Speed up your egg factory

YOUR hens are your egg-making machines. They turn your low-priced feed into high-priced eggs.

Keep those machines in order. A hen must produce ten times her weight in eggs every year to be really profitable.

Hens must eat liberally. Their feed is the raw material. Look to their appetites, their digestion, their health, their condition.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens in laying trim

It is an invigorating tonic. It gives good health and good feeling. Hens are peppy and happy—always ready to scratch for their feed. They get exercise and do not become sluggish or fat and lazy.

Pan-a-ce-a tones up and invigorates the egg organs. It makes them active, so that a right proportion of the feed goes to egg-making and not all to flesh, bones, feathers and fatness.

Add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily—one pound Pan-a-ce-a to 50 pounds of feed or mash. Then you'll see activity. You'll see red combs and wattles, signs of rich, red blood, which spells health and condition. And you'll hear the cheerful poultry-yard music—singing and cackling.

Please remember always, Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant and not a feed—but a tonic which makes for health and condition and egg laying.

Results guaranteed

If Pan-a-ce-a does not do all we claim or all you expect it to do, return the empty container to the dealer and get your money back. We will reimburse the dealer.

The price of one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will need for six months. 5-pound and 12-pound packages, 25-pound pails, 100-pound drums—a right size for every flock.

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pounds of low quality cotton to 300 and 400 pounds of high quality cotton an acre. Statistics on milk records in the state of New York show an income over cost of feed of \$31 a cow yielding 3,000 pounds of milk up to \$133 a cow yielding 9,000 pounds. If I were in the dairy business I would rather care for 10 9,000 pound cows than for 40 3,000 pound cows. They would require much less labor and only one-fourth as much stable room.

These are merely a few examples of what may be done by the individual farmer in regulating his production to meet the demand for both quality and quantity production—and at a substantial profit.

A 300 Per Cent Increase

The individual farmer, however, altho his self-reliance is the basis of any steady improvement in agricultural conditions, cannot in our modern complicated circumstances work alone. Farming needs to adjust its production to the probable effective demand. Failure to do this was one of the major causes of the recent agricultural depression. It is not the fault of the farmers that the failure occurred. They simply were not organized to handle the situation.

The effect of maladjustment of supply and demand on price is amazing to one who has not studied the relationships that here exist. For example, in 1924 the potato crop of the United States was 425 million bushels. New York potatoes brought a wholesale price in New York City of 1 cent a pound. The next year the potato crop of the country was 323 million bushels. The New York City wholesale price for New York potatoes rose to 4 cents a pound. There was an increase of 300 per cent in the price from a decrease of less than 25 per cent in the production. Is it not evident that agricultural production, if it is to be profitable to the farmer, must be reasonably adjusted to the market demand?

The way to do this, in my estimation, is for the farmers to unite co-operatively, so that their organizations can get information on supply and demand with a minimum of trouble and expense, and then to carry out the recommendations based on this authentic information. Following this they should market their major crops likewise thru their organizations, insuring the placing of crops on the market at the right time and insuring that the sellers—the farmers themselves—shall have equal power with the buyers in dealing with the market. The farmer in the past has sold on a buyer's market. It is his right as a seller to have equal power with the buyer.

But Few Failures

It is because of the recognition of such facts as these that the movement for agricultural co-operation in the United States has made such rapid growth in recent years. It is estimated that last year 2 1/2 billion dollars' worth of farm products, or one-fifth of the agricultural production of the United States, was marketed thru co-operatives. The increase in the business of the co-operatives in the last 10 years and the small proportion of failures have borne remarkable testimony to the soundness of the co-operative idea as applied to agriculture.

The distinctive feature of agricultural co-operation as now successfully practiced is the tendency to large overhead commodity organizations. It is an application of the principle of large-scale business which has become an outstanding factor in modern industrial life, to agriculture. The individual farmer under such a system will belong to a commodity co-operative for each of his principal crops, usually a total of not more than two. There is, of course, an organization for every commodity in his community, but the local commodity organization is a part of the big federated overhead organization for that commodity.

A few examples will make the method clear. For instance, the Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., was organized in 1921, and is a federation of approximately 450 co-operative creameries in Minnesota and Northwest Wisconsin. It was the purpose of the federation to provide a marketing agency for the sale of butter and the co-operative purchase of creamery and dairy supplies. The organization during 1925 handled approximately 80 million pounds of butter, valued at more than

39 million dollars. The co-operative creameries making up the federation have a combined membership of over 73,000. The supply business of the federation now totals 1 1/2 million dollars a year. From January 1, 1923, to August 31, 1925, there was returned to the member-creameries as refunds from this department of the business a total of \$217,670.

The Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., has attracted the attention of the business world because of the magnitude of its operations and the short space of time in which a large, stable business has been built up. Such progress indicates substantial improvements in marketing methods, and the history of the organization demonstrates that producers can organize and direct a large-scale co-operative business.

The improvements instituted by the federation have been far-reaching. In the first place, thru its system of district inspectors, the association has improved and standardized the quality of the butter manufactured by its member-creameries. The association's first-grade product is "Land O' Lakes" sweet cream butter scoring 93 or better. To qualify as a Land O' Lakes creamery, 50 per cent or more of the output of a local must be 93 score sweet cream butter. In January, 1925, but 80 creameries so qualified, and at that time 32 per cent of all butter sold by the federation was Land O' Lakes quality. One year later, in January, 1926, 220 creameries qualified as Land O' Lakes creameries, and 61 per cent of the federation's output was sold under this brand.

In 20,000 Stores

Secondly, the association has developed outlets for this high quality product. There would be, of course, no incentive to improve the quality unless it were sold at a price corresponding to the quality. The association's principal outlets are chain stores, jobbers, milk companies and ice cream manufacturers. Early this year it was selling butter to 25 chains operating 20,000 stores. Under this system the producer has received 85 per cent of the price paid by the consumer. All butter sold under the Land O' Lakes brand is inspected by state-federal inspectors, and every pound print contains a certificate.

Furthermore, thru the consolidation of shipments, savings in freight charges estimated to total a third of a million dollars annually have been effected. In brief, all the savings of large-scale, efficient organizations have been obtained for the members of the organization.

Again, the American Cranberry Exchange has become one of the outstanding co-operative organizations in the United States. The exchange was formed in 1911, and is a federation of associations in four states—Massachusetts, New York (Long Island), New Jersey and Wisconsin. Co-operative marketing of cranberries dates back to 1895, and there was a national co-operative organization formed to market this crop as early as 1906.

The American Cranberry Exchange controls approximately 60 per cent of the cranberries produced in the United States. It sold 314,083 barrels of the 1925 crop at an average price of \$11.29 a barrel f. o. b. shipping points.

The exchange, thru its promotion of grade standards and its merchandizing activities, has been able to obtain consistently satisfactory prices for its members despite increases in production. The average annual production of the five years 1912-16 was 512,800 barrels, and the average price \$5.94. For the five years 1921-25, average annual production was 532,200 barrels and the average price \$10.37 a barrel. Numerous other examples might be cited in fruit, in eggs, in wool and in other crops where commodity organizations have yielded sound, definite results.

The principle can be applied effectively in many instances where it is not now in use—wheat, corn and other grains, for example. Today we have a great number of farmer's elevators handling grain. That is a step in the right direction, but we need to take a further step. We need consolidation into big overhead organizations, thus forming central sales agencies with real bargaining power. The small local organization does not have the opportunity to exert a real influence on the market, but let the local organizations join together and they will very quickly have a noticeable effect.

are you SAVING Any Money?

ARE your overhead expenses, high labor costs, high taxes, high living costs, and months of forced idleness, because of inclement weather, causing you to "just about make a living"?

You can do better in the Southland, where land is plentiful and cheap; where there is no labor problem; living conditions are better and less expensive, and you can save some money after you have made and marketed your crops. Write today for full and free particulars about how other Northern farmers have prospered better in the Southland. Address G. A. Park, General Immigration & Industrial Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Dept. KF5, Louisville, Ky.

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Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. E. N. Bogue, 5344 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis

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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 purchased.



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

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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 heading only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

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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 Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd Street, Fairfield, Iowa.

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

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

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED
LADIES: MAKE BIG MONEY SEWING, experience unnecessary; materials cut, instructions furnished. Burnham Mfg. Co., 1265 Broadway, New York.

RADIOS AND SUPPLIES
ECONOMICAL RADIOS
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.

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

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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.

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.

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

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

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WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES, GOOD prices, Reagan's Kennel, Riley, Kan.

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

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ AND FOX TER-rier puppies. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

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

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

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet, 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice double sacked, \$4.50. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 25, Katy, Texas.

40 LBS. BLACK WALNUTS \$2.00; 100 LBS. Pop Corn \$5.00; 6 lbs. Pecans \$1.00; 6 lbs. Peanuts \$1.00. Other good things for Christmas cheap. Write for prices. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

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

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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.

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

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STRAYED NOTICE
TAKEN UP BY CURTIS G. JONES OF Oswego, Labette County, Kansas, on November 15th, one hound dog, male, white and black spotted, scar on right hind foot, split ear, age 7 years. Harry Owens, County Clerk.

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HAND LOOMED RUGS FOR SALE. Weaving. Mrs. Carl Lundgren, Osage City, Kan.

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400 EGG PORTER INCUBATOR. LIKE new, 1/2 price. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.



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

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

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ROSS' GUARANTEED CHICKS. OURS ARE not the usual grade of hatchery chicks. Our AA grade chicks from flocks certified by Kansas State Agricultural College on egg-production and vigor; A grade from flocks culled by culling expert registered with the college. This year both grades developed to higher egg-production standards than ever.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON CHICKS GUARANTEED TO LIVE. Early booked orders for Peters-Certified Chicks for delivery early or late are allowed special discount and are assured delivery when wanted. These unusual chicks from Peters-Certified flocks having established egg-production records are sent with a real guarantee to live covering first two weeks and are backed by Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders' Association.

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LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS \$2.00 TO \$3.00 each. Extra good stock. F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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WELL IMPROVED 80, high state cultivation. Extra well watered. Near Ottawa. Worth \$100 per A. Priced to sell at \$50. \$2,400 cash; remainder 6% An unusual bargain. Act quickly. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Ks. 800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

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Howell-Rhinehart & Co.

Selling Agents, Dodge City, Kan.

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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.

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

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BARGAINS in Real Estate. Write me, J. M. Mason, Rockport, Missouri.

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

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

A 120 ACRE fruit and stock farm, with 6 acres young orchard, 4 1/2 acres grapes, 2 acres strawberries; for sale at \$7,200, part on easy terms. Also good modern residence in fine college town. Farm guaranteed to pay for itself in six years, if handled intelligently. F. L. Stuffelbam, Bolivar, Missouri.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI rich alluvial land. Large and small tracts. Improved farms, sacrifice prices, 10% cash, balance like rent. Bumper crops being harvested. Discount for cash. Cut-over land, no cash down, no interest 4 years, then 3 1/2 years 6%. Free map. Full information. C. Himmelberger-Harrison, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Bargain in 180 acre farm, 50 miles south of Kansas City, 1/2 mile good small town, good black loam soil, good 6 room house, 2 large barns, 2 chicken houses, hog houses, garage and other out buildings, several kinds of fruit, fine blue grass pasture, farm all fenced and cross-fenced with hog tight woven wire and hedges, is well watered. Small cash payment, balance long time. Address O. B. Reeder, 5401 Brooklyn Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

OKLAHOMA

85 ACRES—Half cultivation; house, barn; Good roads, near school, store; mail delivered; Horses, mules, cows, chickens, corn, oats, Darso, hay, farm tools; priced at 1/2 its value. For inf. write Mike Micklick, Arch, Okla.

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

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320 MONTANA. Want Colorado property, threshing machinery or ? 2836 Gaylord, Denver, Colorado.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—7 room modern bungalow in Logan, Phillips Co., Kansas. Also 160 A. bottom land adjoining city limits. R. R. Search, Owner, Logan, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for California property, Cedar Crest Stock Farm; 480 acres in Southeastern Kansas. Write Owner for particulars. Route 1, Box 184, Palo Alto, California.

FOR SALE—160 A. Jefferson county, Kan. All in cultivation except 8 A. timber. Good improvements, located 40 miles N. W. of Kansas City, 4 miles from town. Will sell very cheap or trade for Texas land. I. J. Peckinpah, Owner, 602 Madison Amarillo, Tex.

FOR RENT

100 ACRE upland farm, 3 miles Topeka P. O. Hard surface road, Topeka city schools. 50 acres blue grass pasture, same for spring crop. Unusual improvements, good house, dairy barn, silo. Cash rent. H. A. Shull, 920 Monroe St., Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

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

The Soviet republic has adopted a new flag of red, green, and gold, the red representing the way it sees, the green the people it hopes to interest, and the gold what it is after.

Cows Like Warm Water!

BY I. W. DICKERSON

What a pampered life the dairy cow leads, now as compared to that of the cows on the home farm when I was a boy! Now she has her silage and alfalfa or clover hay, with oil meal and minerals to make a balanced ration; and has a warm, well-ventilated stable, and comfortably warm water right before her all the time, into which she has only to stick her nose and drink. Then our cows had nothing green or succulent from November until April, knew nothing of oil cake or cottonseed meal, and did well if they got all the threshed hay they could eat after a day spent ranging the stalk fields. For water they had their choice of filling up once a day thru a hole chopped in the ice over the big water trough or else going without. Naturally there was some difference in the milk production! Then we were lucky if we squeezed out a half gallon twice a day, whereas with modern feeding and watering conditions, 8 or 10 gallons a day is not an unusual production even in the dead of winter.

Nothing has been more definitely proved in dairy production than that plenty of pure water is one of the most important factors in securing a large milk flow, and that anything which cuts down the amount of water the dairy cow drinks will at once reduce her milk production; and probably not one experienced dairyman out of a hundred would fail to agree that with dairy cows warmed water will increase the milk flow enough to pay for the heating cost many times. It is not so well known, however, that an abundance of water is just as important for poultry, hogs and other livestock. An experiment conducted by the University of Minnesota with two lots of hogs, one self-watered and the other hand-watered, showed that the self-watered hogs gained 1-10 pound more a day than those hand-watered. With hogs at \$12 a hundred, this means an added profit of \$1.20 a day for 100 hogs. The nature of a hog is to drink only small quantities of water at a time but to drink often, and he will drink almost as much water at night as during the day, especially when on heavy feed or in hot weather. It is important, therefore, that this water be warmed slightly in cold weather.

Various methods are in use for warming water. In some cases the tank is raised somewhat and a pit left underneath, which serves as a firebox. A light fire kindled under the tank occasionally warms up the water and the material of the tank and the ground underneath, so that the heat is held a long time. Such construction, however, means some kind of support for the tank bottom, often adds considerably to the cost of the construction, and makes leakage more likely. Often the water level will not permit of the necessary height for the fire underneath.

Probably the most common method of heating is by means of a submerged tank heater set directly into the water in the tank. These come in many types, some of cast iron, some of sheet steel, some burning coal, others burning cobs or wood, and a few burning oil. So many of the submerged tank heaters on the market are satisfactory that very little care in purchasing is needed other than to select a solid, substantial heater that will stand up under several years' use.

A comparatively new type of tank warmer depends on the fermenting heat of stable manure. The heater itself is outside the tank a few feet and is completely covered with fresh stable manure, and is connected with the tank or waterer with an upper and lower pipe, to provide for water circulation. These pipes also should be protected with manure. These seem to work pretty well so long as the manure is replaced frequently in cold weather. If the manure happens to be burned out just at the beginning of a bitter cold night, the whole thing is likely to freeze up.

Finally there is the lamp-heated type of waterer, consisting usually of a small galvanized iron tank with caps on the side, all heated with a kerosene burning lamp underneath. Some hog and poultry raisers find

these quite satisfactory and well worth while, others find them so much trouble to keep in running order that they think it hardly worth while to use them. The important thing is to look after the lamps systematically every day during cold weather, to see that the lamps are filled and the burners clean and the wicks straight so they will not smoke, and to see that the air supply to the lamp is entirely sufficient. Where electric power is available one to three 40 or 50-watt electric lights placed under such a waterer will produce enough heat to prevent freezing, and will be much less trouble than the oil lamps. When buying waterers to attach to a tank, see that they fit closely to the tank, as even short pipes are likely to freeze and give trouble. The float chambers should have an air chamber above the float, and should preferably be inside the main tank, as it is not so likely to freeze during a sudden cold spell. Also the float chambers should be larger at the top, so that if forgotten and allowed to freeze solid it will not burst.

We should be glad to have the experiences of our readers with water heating for livestock, as to what types of heaters they have found most satisfactory, and as to whether they think heating water for hogs and poultry is worth the trouble.

To Select Settlers

Underlying the movement of the British Dominions to restrict immigration is a latent consciousness of nationhood. Theirs is the attitude of the United States and other immigrant-receiving countries that it is of great concern to them whom they admit as permanent residents. This attitude, which in a modified form has been adopted by some Latin-American states, is a direct challenge to the theory that a surplus of population gives the overcrowded country the right to ship its nationals where it pleases, while demanding of them loyalty to the mother land. It also is a challenge to the old conception of a colony—some of the early settlements in Georgia and in Australia illustrate the point—as a dumping-ground for undesirable citizens. Canadians in particular have made it plain that they consider the social and personal value of the prospective settler of greater importance than the mere fact that England would like to get rid of him.

Canada and Australia have both experimented with assisted immigration. In neither case have the results been altogether satisfactory. The system, altho in theory excellent, has tended to make the immigrant feel that the state has assumed responsibility for him by helping him to leave his old home. In many instances immigrants have not realized the arduousness of pioneer life or the severity of the winters, especially in the region which corresponds climatically to the Dakotas and Northern Minnesota. To this sort of existence many Americans and numerous Scandinavians are accustomed. Compared to England, the difference is pronounced.

It had been hoped in England that the Dominions might be able to offer practical assistance in taking care of her unemployed surplus. But the Dominions want farm laborers and servants. As Dean Inge pointed out in his recent volume, the industrial revolution weaned away hundreds of thousands of English families from farm work, and some of them have now for generations been in industrial occupations. They not only have no special desire to till the soil, but also have not the necessary experience to do it. To place them on the uncultivated lands in Canada or Australia would be unprofitable and probably would result in dissatisfaction to all concerned.

This important British problem remains unsolved. The Dominions look at it from their own point of view. Unless and until they embark on wholesale industrial enterprises, they will have no use for England's excess of workers. "We want only such settlers as will fit into our life and will add to the community" is the substance of their attitude. In other words, they are determined to be judges of their own immigration requirements.

How Do They Go Home?

How does an animal, when taken to a distance from its home, find its way back thru a district with which it is entirely unfamiliar? This is a problem which has never been solved, and is one which if solved might throw light on some other puzzling questions. It is being studied by Henry C. Wright, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City. He desires to secure accounts of animals which have returned to their homes from distant places. He will highly appreciate it if anyone having personal knowledge of such instances

Duroc Section



50 Top Boars and Gilts
Sired by BUSTER FLORODORA. Our Durocs win wherever shown. Just the tops selling for breeders. Visit us.
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with less feed if you will buy a boar sired by MAJOR STILTS or WALTERMEYERS GIANT. Registered. Double immunized and shipped on approval.
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Spring boars for sale by Giant Constructor and Stilts Major. Farmers prices.
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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.
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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, Kan., 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.

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Devoted exclusively to breeding pure bred Durocs. Herd sires THE COLONEL and GREAT STILTS.

A FEW CHOICE BOARS LEFT
Sired by Supreme Orion Sensation, Supreme Originator and Long Col. Herd immunized, weight of boars 200 to 275 lbs. Priced \$35 to \$45. Crated and registered. MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.

DR. C. H. BURDETTE'S DUROCS
Just received 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.

Boars Ready for Service
Registered, immune, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kansas.

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

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.

Bloom's Big Durocs
Choice last spring boars for sale. Related to pigs shown at Hutchinson. Also July gilts sired by Rainbow's Giant. Inspection invited.
J. V. BLOOM, MEDICINE LODGE, KAN.

Hillcrest Stock Farm
March boars by Stilts Col. Others by Great Col. 1st, by Great Col. Some Revelation, (the Briggs Boar) Others by Super Col. (the Wettens Farms Boar). All at private sale. Write me.
WM. HILBERT, Corning, Kan., Nemaha Co.

The E. G. Hoover Private Offering

of spring boars and bred gilts is giving pleasing results and vindicating the policy of this firm. The repeat orders from former purchasers indicating the satisfaction the purchasers are receiving. An average of one boar and three gilts per day indicates the business. A splendid offering of gilts and a few boars still remain for those interested in proper blood lines. Prices are reasonable and correspondence solicited. All stock immunized.
E. G. HOOVER, WICHITA, KANSAS
R. F. D. 9, 3 1/2 M. West

KANSAS TOP SCISSORS
My choice spring boars and gilts sired by this first prize Junior yearling, Hutchinson, 1925 on sale at private treaty. Write.
Omer Perreault, Morganville, Kan., Clay Co.

FISHER'S DUROCS
For sale—A fine Superb Col. boar, 2 sows with late litters, 1 sow to farrow in December, also 3 July gilts.
BERT C. FISHER, MORGANVILLE, KAN.

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, Kan.

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.

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 immunized. Guaranteed as represented.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Very Choice Spring Boars
sired by Uneed's Top Scissors and Critt's Pal. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 22. Write.
E. E. Norman & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Sunflower Duroc Herd
Choice baby pigs by Correct Col. by Great Col. Write for description and prices.
CHAS. STUCKMAN, Kirwin, Kan., Phillips Co.

DUROC HOGS

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.

dent's Address, Geo. W. Kinkead, Troy; Garden Clubs, Z. Wetmore, Wichita; Luther Burbank—A Sketch of His Life and Work, Prof. W. A. Harshbarger, Topeka; Wild Flowers Worth Cultivating in Kansas, Dorothy Cashen, Manhattan; Landscaping the Home Grounds, Prof. W. C. Stevens, Lawrence.

Thursday, December 9—9:00 A. M., Experimental Work with Grapes at the Kansas State Agricultural College, W. F. Pickett, Manhattan; Two Years Demonstration of Grape Pruning, W. R. Martin, Jr., Manhattan; Commercial Fertilizers, Their Uses and Results, J. R. Cooper, Fayetteville, Ark.; Fruit Possibilities in Southeast Kansas, Sebastian Hahn, Coffeyville; Orchard Growing in Nemaha County, Kansas, E. L. Miller, Kansas City, Mo.; Selling Fruits and Vegetables Thru Roadside Markets, F. A. Seaman, Topeka; 2:00 P. M., Reports of Committees; Election of Officers and Trustees from Even Numbered Districts; American

will write him, giving full particulars of just what occurred. No account should be sent unless the animal was taken to the district by a means that would not permit it to see the intervening territory; that is, was carried in a container or enclosed vehicle.

Horticulturists to Meet

The sixth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held in Topeka December 8, 9, 10. All of the meetings will be held in Representative Hall at the State House. The program as arranged holds something of special interest for everyone interested in horticulture work. It follows herewith in detail:

Wednesday, December 8—10:00 A. M., Reports of Officers and Trustees; 2:00 P. M., Potato Growing in the Kaw Valley, Grant Kelsey, Topeka; Spindle Tuber Disease in the Irish Potato, Prof. C. E. Graves, Manhattan; Relation of the Produce House with the Fruit Grower, J. E. Hunt, St. Joseph, Mo.; Irrigation for Orchard and Vegetable Growing, George Knapp, Topeka; Beekeeping in Kansas and its Relation to Good Orchard Practice, Dr. R. L. Parker, Manhattan; 7:30 P. M., Presi-



When He Lets it Drop

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, Tuka, 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, LAENED, KANSAS

BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLANDS

For sale Spring Gilts of leading families including Singletons and Pickets Giant Wildfire, Spotted Hanger, 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.

CHOICE GILTS

Model Ranger and Singleton's Giant breeding, bred to a son of Wild Fire and Imperial Commander, at \$40 to \$80. DALE KONKEL, Cullison, Kansas.

GROWTHY SPRING BOARS

Ready to ship. Size combined with quality and breeding. A number of popular blood lines for old customers. We please. Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., Cloud Co.

THE FAIRFIELD RANCH

offers boars and gilts sired by VICTOR-RAINBOW, a brother to the 1925 junior grand champion. Out of sows of his equal. Al. M. Knopp, Chapman, Ka., Dickinson, Co.

ACKERVUE STOCK FARM

Boars all sold. Spring gilts by Kansas Col. Correct 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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Top Spotted Poland

March boars and gilts for sale, the best of breeding. Priced right if taken soon. ROBT. FREEMER, 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 City, Mo. Alpha Wimmers, Diller, Neb.



O.L.C. HOGS on time

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

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.

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.

HORSES AND JACKS At Auction, Dec. 15 McDuff sired by Jean, by Carnot dam, by MacDuff, 2 dam by Calypso MacDuff won 5 champ., 25 firsts at State Fairs and Inter. as a yearling, also 5 maters sired by him. C. H. BRUNCKER, MANHATTAN, KAN.

25 Jacks and Jennets for sale or trade for land, town property or other stock. Registered. No. foundation breeding. J. C. BEATIE, Anson, (Sumner County) Kansas

AUCTIONEERS BOYD NEWCOM Live Stock Auctioneer, 221 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

Poland China Bred Sow Sale

on farm 7 miles south of BURRTON. Choice registered Poland selected from two good herds

Tuesday, Dec. 7

40 head of immuned sows and breedings of Buster, Big Bob and Rainbow breeding. Bred for early March litters to sons of such great boars as The Latchnite, Golden Rainbow, Utility Yankee and Liberator Buster. Also some mighty choice fall boars and gilts. For catalog address either of us.

BOSS McMURRY, Burrton, Kan. J. G. KRAUSS, Sedgwick, Kan. Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Pomological Tour of the Pacific Northwest, James N. Farley, Hutchinson; Quarantines and the Work of the Kansas Entomological Commission, Dr. H. B. Hungerford, Lawrence; Control of the Codling Moth, A. J. Ackerman, Bentonville, Ark.; Arsenical Residue on Apples, Geo. A. Dean, Manhattan; Results of the 1925 Experiments in the Arkansas Valley, Prof. D. E. Gilmer.

Friday, December 10—9:00 A. M., Relation of County Agents with Horticulture, L. R. Von Treba, Kansas City; Relation Between State Horticultural Societies, Patterson Bain, Jr., Columbia, Mo.; Review of Recent Researches on the Apple, Prof. R. J. Barnett, Manhattan; Production and Sale of Fruit Trees, T. E. Griesa, Lawrence; Purchase and Planting of Fruit Trees, E. E. Yaggy, Hutchinson; 2:00 P. M., Lessons from the Orchard Tour in the Arkansas Valley, W. F. Pickett, Manhattan; Study on Arsenical Tolerance of Insects, E. G. Kelley, Manhattan; Observations on the Northeast Kansas Tour, W. R. Martin, Manhattan; New Developments in Orchard Practices, L. C. Williams, Manhattan.

Pension Roll Declines

A report by the Department of the Interior on the pension roll shows a steady decline in numbers, as must be expected, considering that World War veterans are provided for by other plans. The total number of persons on the roll has fallen for the first time below 1/2 million and numbers 490,022. There are regular small gains to the roll, mainly of widows, but steady and larger losses by death.

Of Civil War veterans there are now but 101,760. Losses by death now have reached an average of more than 1,000 a month, and in October were 1,281. There are actually more veterans of the short Spanish-American war, of which the mortality and casualties were less than of any other American war, now on the pension roll than of the Civil War, and the Spanish War roll is slightly on the increase. The number of Civil War widows on the pension roll is more than twice that of Civil War soldiers, tho it also is decreasing. At the rate that the roll of Civil War veterans is declining it is a simple calculation that this roll will practically disappear in another decade. A few veterans will survive, as there are still pine veterans of the Mexican War on the pension roll, but in 10 years the Civil War will have receded nearly as far into the past as the Mexican War today.

K. S. A. C. Winnings

The animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College made the best showing in history at this year's American Royal. Its winnings were outstanding in all classes of livestock—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. The winnings were 10 championships, 29 firsts and 25 seconds.

Some of the more outstanding winnings were: Grand Champion Belgian stallion, Junior Champion Percheron mare, Champion Berkshire and Spotted Poland China barrows, Champion Shropshire and Southdown wethers, and first prize Shorthorn steer herd. The college raises and maintains livestock for instructional purposes. It shows them primarily for the purpose of acquainting the general public with the quality of livestock the college uses for such purposes.

Prof. B. M. Anderson is in immediate charge of the cattle; Prof. H. E. Reed, the sheep; Prof. C. E. Anbel, the hogs; and Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, the horses.

Ford Speeds 'Em Up

Henry Ford's five-day week is coming along satisfactorily, Edsel Ford reports. The elder Ford is not a philanthropist in the common meaning of the word; if his men get six days' pay for five days' work they must give a six-day product. Edsel Ford states that about one-third of the workers, who number 100,000 all told, already are receiving the former six-days' pay, another third are getting more than five days' pay, and the remainder have not advanced in production sufficiently to be advanced in wage. The six days' pay for a five-day week is made to work by Henry Ford, notwithstanding that other industrial captains call it an impracticable dream.

A former partner of Ford, Senator

Couzens, criticizes the Ford plan on different and original grounds. He objects to Ford's speeding. Henry has to beat everybody else on the road in production a man. This is questionable policy, says Couzens, and it remains to be seen how it works out. Other industrialists criticize Ford as a hard taskmaster who forces his men, and when they wear out, casts them aside. But so long as no complaint generally is heard from labor this charge probably may be taken with a grain of salt. Ford claims that two days' rest enables his men to do better work. He is accused by rival employers of making an extreme and excessive division of labor, reducing work to an exhausting monotony. But division of labor is an essential element of machine industry.

It is Senator Couzens's idea that production should be checked rather than constantly forced to a higher output, plants are in excess of needs and more capital invested than consumption warrants. He believes that a healthy slowing down is desirable, and for this reason he has no sympathy with the Ford plan of getting six days' product from five days' work. A desirable reform, he states, would be a five day week, with five days' product from the worker, thereby giving him in reality a two-day respite. Whatever the merits of these various opinions, Ford leads the way in the initiative of new ideas. Time alone will determine whether he is on the right track with his five-day week.

Farm Trains Have Helped

BY H. R. SUMNER One of the things that indicates agricultural progress is the means whereby new ideas and new methods are carried to the folks who are interested. A second index of progress may be measured by the way people seek and receive these new ideas.

Twenty, or even 10 years ago, agricultural colleges were trying to improve farm conditions by means of a few bulletins or lecturers. There were no county agents, and oftentimes the speakers from the college were only partially familiar with the local problems, or needs of the different communities in which they worked.

Today new ideas are spread in agricultural communities with astonishing rapidity. Kanota oats increased from 600 to over 650,000 acres in Kansas within four years. The Kansas State Agricultural College, with its field specialists and county agents, is largely responsible for such a condition. Its organization and its common sense methods of spreading new ideas have attracted the attention of large commercial interests. These interests realize that progress in any line is best achieved thru specialization.

The agricultural trains that are being operated by the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railways in co-operation with the agricultural college are an illustration of not only co-operation in specialization but also of the modern means that may be used to hasten agricultural progress.

The college has the information, while the railroads supply efficient and an inexpensive means by which that information is delivered in person to the farmers. The message of higher acre production was given to 158,300 Kansas wheat growers from the Wheat Festival Trains this summer, at a cost of only a few cents an individual.

The popular reception given the 1926 wheat trains is a second fair measure of the agricultural progress that is being made in Kansas. The persons who attended the trains did so because they wished to exchange ideas among themselves and were willing to consider the ideas presented by the college authorities. Apparently they approved of the agricultural trains, and their interest is a manifestation of progress.

Kansas Champion Guernsey

Ransom Farm of Homewood has developed another state champion Guernsey cow. Golden Girl of Ransom Farm 158543, beginning her test at 1 year and 361 days old, has finished with a record of 9559.4 pounds of milk and 497.7 pounds of butterfat, in class GG.

Bickford Has 4,500 Pullets

N. R. Bickford has 4,500 pullets on his chicken farm near Oswego.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE Chas. Stephens' Holstein Dispersal 50 Reg. Holsteins Columbus, Kan., Sat. Dec. 11 Foundation cows in this herd are from two sires, a 31 pound son of Sir Sadie Cornucopia and a 30 pound son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. In the sale are sons and daughters of Sarcastic Johanna Clover Lawn, a three year old record daughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline Count. Also granddaughters of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Fobes, he by S. P. O. M. 37th. Also daughters and granddaughters of a 32 pound son of Maplecrest Sir DeKol, Colantha Johanna Lad and Canary Butter Boy King. An outstanding lot of females with unusual uniformity in good square udders. Sold with usual retest privileges. For sale catalog and illustrated booklet, address W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan. or CHAS. STEPHENS, Owner, Columbus, Kan. Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Joint Dispersal Sale! 50 Registered Holstein Cattle sale on the Fred Graham farm 5 miles Northwest of Peabody, Kan. Tuesday, December 14 sale starts at 10:30 sharp. Many big square uddered fresh cows and many more close springers. Several daughters of 1000 lb. bulls. The herd sire bred by FRED PAPT HOLSTEIN FARM will sell. Lot of mighty choice yearling and baby heifer calves. Both the GRAHAM and the LOEWEN herds are way above the average in quality and farmers and breeders attending will have an opportunity to make their own price on a real offering of dairy animals. Both herds are Tuberculin tested and sell with the usual guarantee as to health. Lunch on grounds. Send at once for catalog to C. A. BRANCH, Sales Manager, Marion, Kansas Aucts., Boyd Newcom, Jim Murphy.

Dispersal Sale of Purebred Holsteins Most of them sold without papers as grades. Sale in the heated sale pavilion, Alma, Kan., Thurs., Dec. 9. A dispersal of two well known herds offering a wonderful opportunity for bargains. 35 head, consisting largely of spring cows and heifers. Some are heavy in milk now. Some nice heifers from calves to yearlings. Don't miss this chance if you are looking for real dairy cows. All recently T. B. tested. For further information address either Victor F. Stuewe or R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan. Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS Thirty lb. sire, high producing dams, serviceable as a federal accredited. Photos on request. E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KAN.

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

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 \$160. Three delivered within the state. 1/2 price for first calf. Nearly 200 in herd. Reds, whites and roans. Bulls \$60 to \$200. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kas.

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

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

Roundabout

Motorist: "Can you direct me to Pud-leford?"
Native: "Well, sir, by rights, to get there I reckon yew didn't ought to start from yere at all."

That Honeyed Smile

Customer—"Have I the pleasant ex-pression you require?"
Photographer—"Perfectly, sir."
Customer—"Then shoot quick; it burts my face."

Not Expressive Enough

Mother—"Did I hear you say 'darn'?"
Susie—"No, mother, I don't use baby talk."

Will Raise Trouble

Mother—"Johnny, what do you mean by feeding the baby yeast?"
Johnny—"She swallowed my nickel, and I'm trying to raise the dough."

Effeminate Ladies

Large picture hats have been seen in Topeka. Bit by bit women seem to be losing all their manhood!

Conan Doyle Ahoy!

BELIEVE DEAD MAN
DROVE WRECK TRAIN
—Headlines in a Newark paper.

Certain Detection

A Kansas man has discovered how to find a needle in a haystack. He sat on the stack.

Bumping the Bumps

Ford cars continue to go down and their riders to go up and down.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

Economy

Did you hear about the Scotchman who fried his bacon in Lux to keep it from shrinking?

Found the Culprit at Last

HUSBAND KILLS WIFE
AND SHOOT HIMSELF
AFTER LONG SEARCH
—Miami Herald.

Obeded Orders

"Prisoner, did you steal that rug?"
"No, yer Honor. A lady gave it to me and told me to beat it, and I did."

Our Suffering Language

Teacher: "Use 'statue' in a sentence."
Abbie: "Ven I came in last night mine pappa says, 'Statue, Abbie?'"

The Cynical Composer

"Births, Deaths, and Mirages."—Smith's Weekly.

The Optimist

An optimist is a woman who marries a man.

On Teaching Them to Drive

The Sweetheart
To learn to drive the auto, dear,
First put the lever into gear.
Then push your left foot in like this.
That's fine. Now teacher gets a kiss.

Now step upon the starter, so;
That makes the precious engine go.
Now let your left foot back like this,
Good! Teacher gets another kiss.

Upon the gas you now must step,
That fills the engine full of pep.
That's great! You are a clever miss,
Here teacher gets another kiss.

Now change to second. Now to high.
You do that just as good as I.
Now stop the car right here, and then
Well do the lesson once again.

The Wife

First, see your car is out of gear.
How? By this gear-shift lever here.
How can you tell? Why feel it. See?
The thing is simple as can be.

Now step on that to make it start.
Great Scott! You'll tear it all apart
If you don't take your foot off quick
The second that it gives a kick.

Now throw your clutch. For Goodness sake!
Your clutch! Your clutch! No, not your brake!
Why? 'Cause I tell you to, that's why.
There now, you needn't start to cry.

Now pull this lever into low.
Step on the gas and start off slow.
Look out! You almost hit the fence!
Here, let me drive. You've got no sense.

Busy Salesman to New Driver

Here's your gas and there's your spark,
Turn your lights on after dark.
Here's your brake, emergency;
Here it's held in neutral, see?
Here it's low and here it's high,
That's all. Don't hit a truck,

Good-by.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Hineman & Sons, the leading Jack breeders of America announce a sale to be held out on their Lane county, Kansas, farm, April 5th.

The National corn husking contest recently staged in Nebraska reminds the old timers of Southern Kansas that only a few years ago Boyd Newcam, now famous auctioneer, won a \$100 prize in contest with Nebraska's crack husker.

Fred Graham and Herman Loewen, Holstein breeders of Peabody announce a dispersion sale to be held at the Graham farm five miles Northwest of town on December 14th. This is an absolute dispersion sale and C. A. Branch, sale manager, says the cattle in both herds are high class and that this sale will afford an unusual opportunity for parties looking for real dairy cattle. A lot of cows in milk will be sold.

Added interest is being taken in the combination sale of registered Holsteins to be held at Oney, near Marion, Dec. 6th due to the fact that C. A. Branch, secretary of the state Holstein breeders association is the heaviest consignor and the further fact that G. Regier & Son of Whitewater are putting in some of their high class cattle, including some very choice young bulls. The name of Regier on a pedigree is a sufficient guarantee that high production and good type Holsteins are listed.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, will sell Duroc bred sows and gilts at auction, at Smith Center, Feb. 2.

The senior and grand champion cow in the Polled Shorthorn division at the Royal recently at Kansas City was Alice Good 2nd, owned by Swihart & Sons, Lovewell, Kan.

The Chas. Stephens dispersal sale of registered Holsteins at Columbus, is a week from today, Saturday, Dec. 11. There are 50 real cattle in this sale.

Next Wednesday, Dec. 8, is the date of the H. C. Van Horn & Co. sale of registered Holsteins at Sabetha. Over 60 head of registered cattle are being sold and they are largely of the breeding of the Collins Farm herd, also of Sabetha.

Victor F. Stuewe and R. E. Stuewe, Alma, will sell registered Holsteins in the sale pavilion at Alma, Dec. 9. This is a dispersal sale for both of the Stuewes and while the cattle are purebreds they will be sold as grades without papers and are not catalogued. It is a good opportunity for those wanting high class milk cows.

The Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, sale of Red Poll cattle last Wednesday was very satisfactory. The offering of 20 pure bred and 20 high grades sold for around \$2,000. The pure bred averaged around \$70.00 and many of them were calves and young heifers. The top was \$175.00 for a bull and \$125.00 was the top on females. T. G. McKinley, Alta Vista, consigned two young bulls that sold for a little above \$100 each. It was a reduction sale of surplus cattle.

Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, breeders of Polled Shorthorns and who are advertising in the Mail and Breeze again this fall, report the demand for cattle as being good. They recently sold E. O. Edwards, Talmage, a young cow and a yearling heifer and to Bruce Johnson of Salina, two young cows and a bull. In sales the cattle were for foundation herds. They still have some young cows for sale and bulls of serviceable ages.

There are a number of good herds of Polled Shorthorns in Smith county. Recently D. S. Sheard of Esbon, which is in Jewell county but not far from Smith Center, and R. L. Taylor & Son of Smith Center were planning to consign some fine young bulls to the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn association sale at Concordia, but because of improved conditions it was impossible to get cattle enough to fill the sale and both Mr. Sheard and the Taylors are offering their bulls, and Mr. Sheard has a number of choice young cows for sale, at private sale.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Holstein Cattle
Dec. 11—Chas. Stephens, Columbus, Kan.
Dec. 14—Dispersal Sale—Fred Graham and Herman Loewen, Peabody, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
Dec. 15—C. H. Brunker, Manhattan, Kan.
Duroc Hogs
Jan. 20—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Jan. 25—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 2—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 2—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 3—Consignment Sale, South Haven, Kan.
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 22—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 26—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Dec. 7—Ross McMurry, Burrton, Kansas.
Feb. 9—L. E. Knox, South Haven, Kansas.
Feb. 15—H. E. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 25—F. E. Pittman, Caldwell, Kan.
Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.
Chester White Hogs
Jan. 25—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.
Jacks
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
April 5—Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.
Percheron Horses
Dec. 15—C. H. Brunker, Manhattan, Kan.

Holstein Section



A. R. O. HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by SIB 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, LENO, 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 over 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

Illini Tritomia Homestead Ona

Now has six A. R. O. daughters who average better than 19 lbs. of butter in seven days as two yr. olds. Two of them are senior yearlings. Five of them are now on semi-official test. We are offering for sale bulls from the same sire and tested dams at a very reasonable price. Write for pedigree and photos. Herd Federal Accredited. Farm 17 miles west of Kansas City on Victory Highway.

Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Kan.
(Home of the Springrocks)

Branch Holstein Farm
C. A. Branch, Prop., Marion, Ks.

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 365 day record of 1008.38 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

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.

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

Consigning to the Branch Sale Dec. 6 at Marion high record bulls of serviceable age and heavy springing heifers. G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KAN.

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 1094 lbs. butter. 4 years old fully guaranteed. H. E. MOSTETLER, Harger, Kansas.

Choice Reg. Bull

ready for service. Also a few bred heifers. Write today. W. H. MOTT, Herington, Ks.

FOR SALE

Holstein bull 11 months old from \$2 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, Portia, Kan., Osborne Co.

Ash Valley Holstein Farm

Herd average in C. T. A. 340 lbs. fat and 10054 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



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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.

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George Bradfield, 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
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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.
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Ross & Son's Red Polls
Breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Calves of either sex and a few cows for sale.
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REAL DUAL PURPOSE
Bulls and heifers from world record ancestry. Two prize winning two year old bulls.
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Morrison's Red Polls
Bulls and heifers for sale. Write for prices and descriptions or come and see them.
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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.
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Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Heavy milkers. Herd bull sired by a ton sire.
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Big Kind Red Polls
60 head in herd, profitable for both milk and beef. Bulls and females of different ages for sale.
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RED POLLED CATTLE
Groenmiller's Red Polls
Twenty young bulls and fifty young cows and heifers. Must be sold at once. Oldest herd in the state. Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kan.

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Cummins' Ayrshires
Cows, heifers and bulls.
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Reg. and Grade Ayrshires
heavy springer cows and heifers. Popular breeding. A. L. OVESON, Overbrook, Kan.

Hereford Section

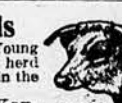
Shady Lawn Herefords
Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Sired by Grassland Domino.
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40 HEREFORD CALVES
bulls and heifers. Sired by Regulator 12th out of Anxiety and Fairfax cows.
C. C. SANDERS, PROTECTION, KAN.

ANXIETY BRED HEREFORDS
son of DON PALADIN in service. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.
G. W. CALVERT, LENO, KANSAS

70 ANXIETY COWS
many of them granddaughters of Beau Brummel 10th. Bred to a son of Bocaalto and grandson of Woolford. Regular breeders priced right.
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Intensely bred Anxiety cattle. Young bulls. Also the largest and best herd of Kentucky bred saddle horses in the west. Stock for sale.
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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.

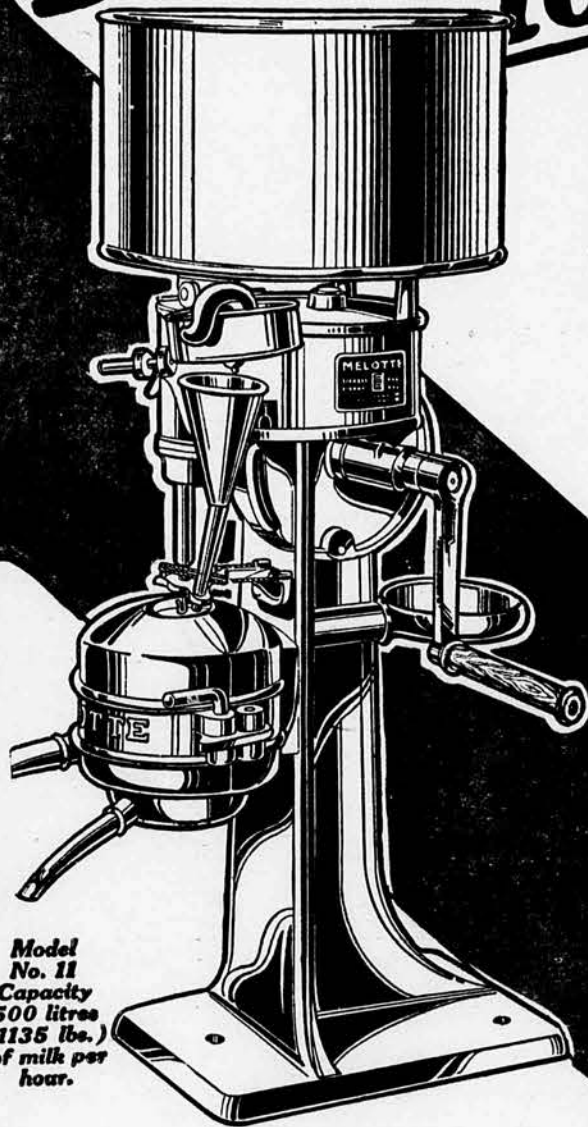
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of serviceable ages and females. Can ship over Santa Fe, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Burlington.
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300 head in herd both horned and Polled, Anxiety 4th and Polled Plato blood. All ages from calves up. One or a car load for sale.
HERB J. BARR, Larned, Kan.

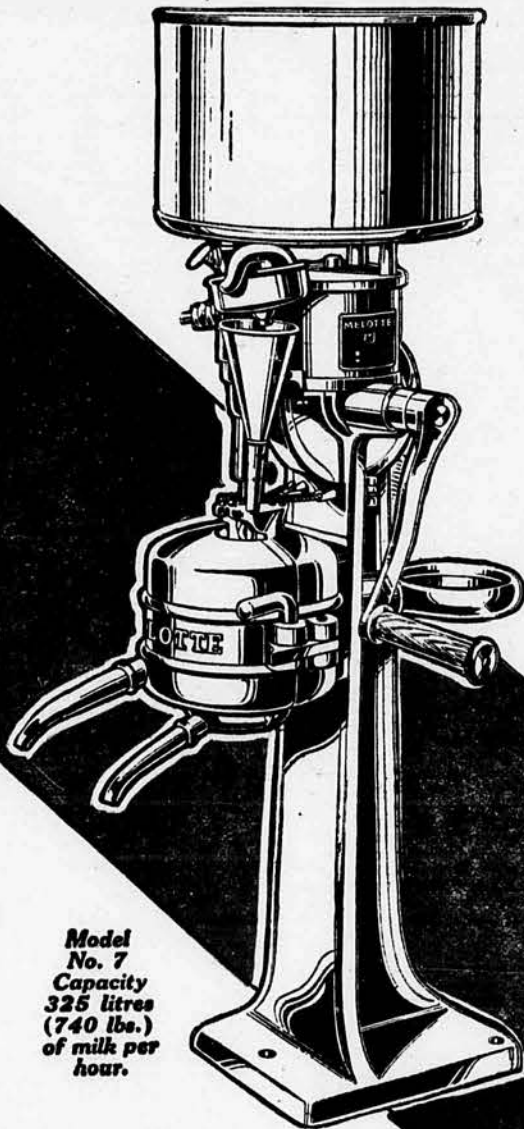


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Capacity
500 litres
(1135 lbs.)
of milk per
hour.



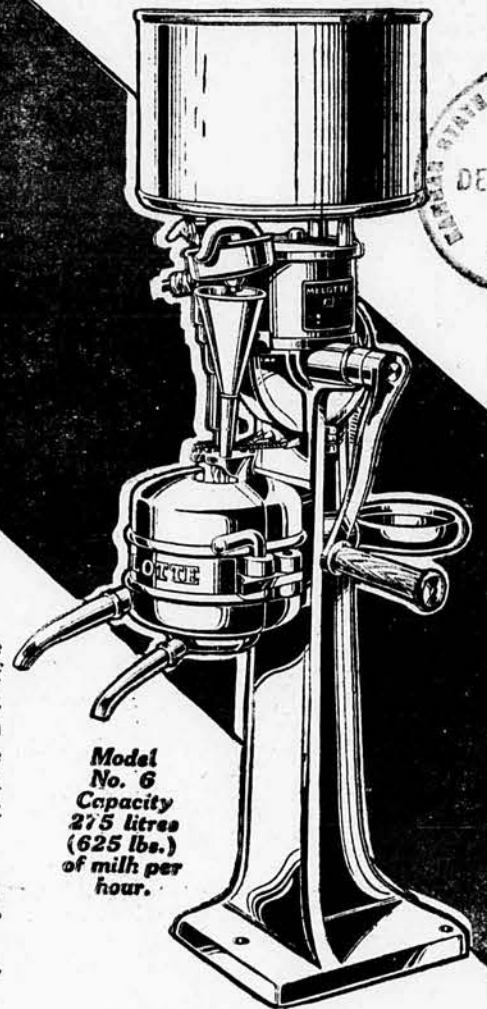
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Capacity
325 litres
(740 lbs.)
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(625 lbs.)
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