

Cap. 2

# KANSAS FARMER

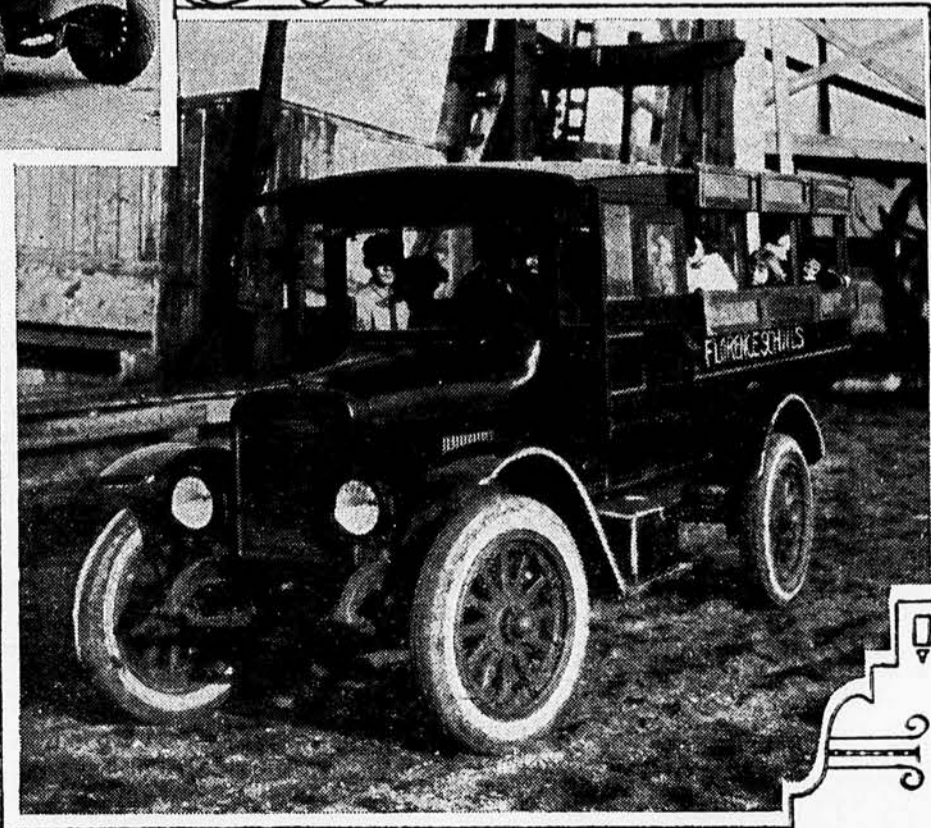
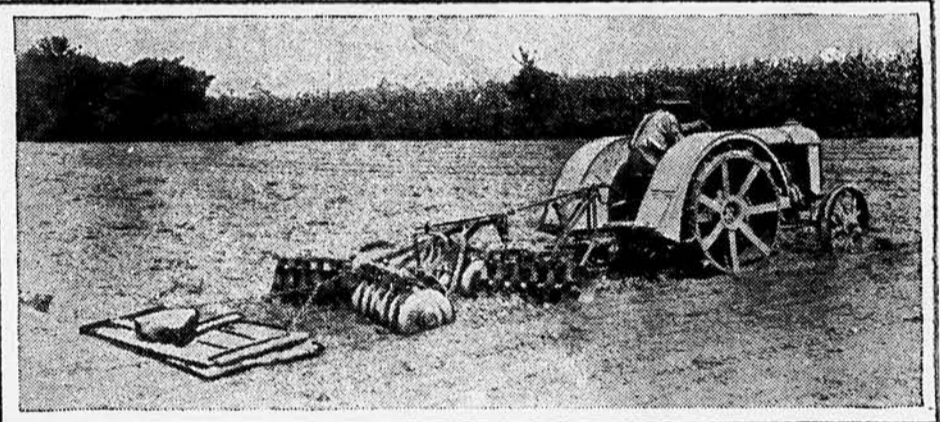
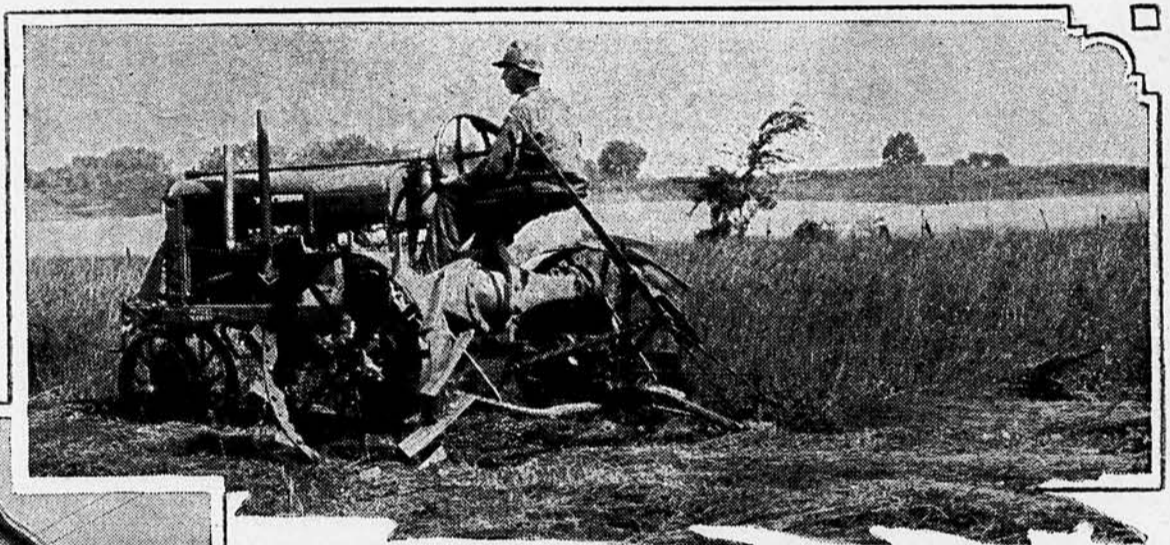
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

December 11, 1926

Number 50

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## Was Good Husking Weather

### Low Price of Cotton Has Made Cottoncake Cheaper Than It Has Been in Years

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE week just gone was one of the best of the fall for corn husking. There was no moisture in any form and the air was just keen enough to make husking move along. But up in the old neighborhood in north Nebraska, where we used to live and where we visited last August, they had what their local paper calls "a most miserable week." Snow fell in some quantity almost every day and the mercury reached zero several times. That storm hung along the north all the week but did not get down as far as Kansas. Stock still is out in pastures here at least part of the day and get enough to keep in good condition with a feed of cottoncake once each day. The low price of cotton is making hard times in the South but their loss is a gain to us in a small way for we get cottoncake cheaper than it has been in years and the price of cotton clothing is much cheaper than it was one year ago. One can now get a pretty good pair of overalls for \$1.

This often makes a great difference as the various states have different methods of assessing. Here is the Idaho levy: On farm land valued at \$100 an acre the direct taxes are \$4.75 an acre, U. S. irrigation \$1.75 and U. S. construction \$2.07, making a total of \$8.57 taxes on each acre. The last two items do not enter into a comparison with ours as they are for irrigation purposes and should return much more than value received. Their total direct tax on \$100 valuation is \$4.75 as compared with \$1.62 on the \$100 here. Our Idaho friend winds up in this fashion: "But what do we care for taxes? The Idaho potato pays the bill."

### Truck Hauling is Best

One does not often see a wagon going by on the road these days with a load for town. Virtually all the hauling now is done by truck and it is common now to move a good sized bunch of cattle to market by truck instead of driving them. Altho not many mature cattle can be hauled in a truck a load can be handled quickly and the shrink in weight is much less and one gets away from the trouble of driving. Hogs are virtually all hauled in trucks now. There is little shrink and in hot weather the hogs are actually cooled by their ride instead of heated almost to the point of death as they formerly were when hauled during hot weather in wagons. Every farmer can recall the old routine of summer hog hauling, the getting up at 2:30 in the morning, the hurried breakfast, the loading by lantern light and the start for town by 4 a. m. The cost of hauling now is much more than it was then, to be sure, but when we compare hauling by truck to hauling by team today I am not so sure but that truck hauling is the cheapest. One man with a truck can deliver from this farm to Burlington in one day four 60-bushel loads of wheat, while with a team it takes him a long, weary day to deliver one load. If horses had a say I am sure they would all vote for the truck.

### Why the Difference?

Corn husking goes rather slowly on this farm. There are so many chores and so much other work to do that only little more than 6 hours each day go to the work of actual husking. The rows in the field in which we now are at work are a fraction more than 100 rods long and each wagon gets six of these in half a day, the two wagons making 24 rows a day. As there are 720 rods of row in an acre we do not get quite an acre to each load. The loads run around 20 to 21 bushels, making right at 25 bushels to the acre. The stand was perfect on this 36 acre field and as a result there are a great many small ears to husk. The corn will just about weigh out the amounts I have given. The next field to husk will make little, if any, more than 15 bushels to the acre. Both fields were plowed early, are about the same quality of soil, were planted at the same time and had the same care but when the dry weather struck the 30-acre field showed by far the greater damage. Why was this? I can't say. Probably it was in the time of plowing but the poorest field was plowed first last spring and seemed in perfect condition at planting time. It is all a part of the guesswork that goes with farming.

### Intangible Tax Unjust?

I have received a good many letters regarding the intangible tax law and not one of them agrees with me; all are for repeal, saying that it is most unjust that money and securities should bear almost no tax at all while real estate and personal property pay for both. Of course, they are right in saying such a condition is unjust but before the intangible tax law was enacted money and other intangibles paid even less than they pay now. So what shall we do, go back to the old way of collecting nothing or take the present method of collecting the same amount? The only good I see in the present law is that it puts local money on about the same footing as Federal Farm Loan money and by letting them all go tax free make interest rates lower. That a combination of the Federal loan law and the intangible tax law has lowered interest rates on real estate cannot be denied. This is the only thing that has been lowered in price to the land owner; never since the West was settled have interest rates on real estate mortgages been so low as at present. We all know that if high taxes are put on mortgages they will simply be passed along to the borrower; if a legislature can find ways to prevent this, by all means go ahead and repeal the intangible tax law.

### Paint For Old Surfaces

I frequently receive letters asking about the cheap paint made from used motor oil which, they say, they have seen mentioned in this column but say they have forgotten how it was mixed. One such letter came today and in answer to this and many others will say that for each gallon of used motor or tractor oil take 6 pounds of Venetian Red. Mix well together and keep well stirred while using. As the oil is dark the bright red Venetian color makes paint of about the color the Santa Fe paints its stations. This paint is to be used on old or weathered surfaces where it would take more high cost paint than the surface is worth. As the motor oil is mineral oil it will not, of course, equal linseed oil, but it does look pretty well and will give a great deal of protection to the old lumber. I have been asked whether Red lead would not be better than Venetian Red, which is a dry color. Certainly it would, but it would add greatly to the cost, and cost is what we are trying to get away from.

### A Comparison of Taxes

A friend of this column living in Idaho noted what I said about our tax levy a short time ago. I mentioned that for 1926 our levy was \$1.62 on the \$100 valuation as compared with \$1.72 one year ago. The assessed valuation was on a basis of about 70 per cent of actual cash value. Our Idaho friend sends me their tax levy for 1926 for comparison with that of this corner of Kansas, but he does not state the basis on which valuations are assessed.

In many respects Senator Reed looks like a good Presidential candidate. But we don't see how his dearest friend would dare give a nickel toward his campaign fund.

It is evident that the cotton planters of the South didn't look at the fashion papers before they put in their seed.

We wish that the nations of the world were as peaceably inclined as a heavyweight champion is.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

December 11, 1926

Number 50



## Hodges Gets Four Incomes and Has a Definite Place for Them All

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

LAYING hens pay the grocery bill, buy clothes for mother and daughter, and provide their spending money; hogs are buying the farm, installing new machinery and other necessary equipment, meeting the clothing bills for father and son, buying school books, satisfying the tax collector and paying other incidental expenses. Money from several acres of truck garden and from a good dairy herd is clear profit.

That is the way H. F. Hodges and his family, Franklin county, are making the business of farming show up on the right side of the ledger. They have put it on a business basis and know what they are doing. Their records eliminate any chance of guess work. And the results of their efforts have sold Mr. Hodges on the idea that a small farm will provide a good living and allow a decent profit at the end of the year. He has only 80 acres.

"You must work a small farm to full capacity if you are going to get ahead," Mr. Hodges said. "And it is necessary to know exactly what you are doing. If there are any leaks you must correct your methods. Your records will tell you about that. On our 80 acres we have four sources of income, and there isn't much danger of all of them failing the same year."

### Cantaloupes Make Best Returns

Work in the truck gardens starts in April and is finished by September 1. In average years Mr. Hodges will handle 2 acres of roasting ears, 1 acre of sweet potatoes, 2 acres of watermelons, 2 acres of cantaloupes and about 1/4 acre of tomatoes. And that is quite enough to keep two persons busy, Mr. Hodges will tell you, especially with hogs and cows and regular farm work along with it. Mr. Hodges and Elmer, who is 15 years old, do all the truck gardening work from seedbed preparation to marketing.

"The cantaloupes are our best money crop," Mr. Hodges said. "They will return \$150 to \$300 an acre, not counting labor. The truck all together will average \$200 an acre. I've been trucking all my life, and my father did it before me. I think it is one of the best ways to make a small acreage pay. The soil all thru Southeastern Kansas is well adapted for it. I lived on a number of different farms before I bought this one and always have been able to 'truck.' I remember when we moved to a rented farm southeast of Ottawa

folks around there said I couldn't grow melons, but I did, and put a mighty fine product on the market." Every day during marketing season the Hodges's motor truck is loaded to capacity, and it makes the rounds in town, delivering to regular customers. It isn't a case of crying his wares from house to house. Mr. Hodges has built up the marketing end of trucking with the same care that entered into production. Certain customers want the best of his products, and special patrons take all the seconds and slightly damaged vegetables and melons.

"We get a better price selling direct to the consumer than the stores could pay us," Mr. Hodges explained. "Then, too, we are more nearly certain of a good market that will take all we produce. We never have been able to supply the demand. It is quality stuff and regular customers that make the business profitable. We find that folks are willing to pay our price when they can get exactly what they want, and those are the customers who stick and make the business worth while. Once they learn they can depend on us to deliver fresh vegetables or melons, and the kind they expect, they will stick to us."

"We guarantee everything we sell, and that pleases our customers. Whenever a patron reports something that isn't up to our standard or their expectations, and we urge them to report, we replace that particular item. But it is very seldom we have to make replacements, because we very carefully sort all of our produce at home, and inspect it again before turning it over to our customers."

The truck gardens are changed to different ground every two years.

After crops are off the second year, old truck ground is put in rye and Sweet clover, and is used for hog pasture two years. In that way, while the land is resting from trucking, the fertility is being improved, and a profit is taken from it in the form of pork. After two years' rest the land produces more melons, tomatoes, sweet potatoes and



Too Much Dog?

roasting ears. This system answers the fertility problem efficiently. Of course, some manure is used, but it can't be put on when it is fresh without courting trouble. "I used to put on the fresh manure," Mr. Hodges said, "and just as sure as I did I had trouble with blight. When I found out the manure caused this I stopped using it until it had time to rot first, and I've had no blight since. You will find that melons are the worst to blight."

Clean and scalded individual farrowing houses give Hodges's Duroc pigs a chance to make the right kind of start. Every sow is thoroly washed before she goes into the house. The pigs are kept penned for four to six weeks, and when they are turned out they go on a good pasture patch. The system of rotation with the truck gardens and other farm crops provides plenty of clean ground for the pigs. Mr. Hodges never has lost a hog from disease thru all the years he has been producing them. "Clean farrowing pens and clean sows have enabled me to avoid disease and worms," he said.

All of the pigs are fed a ration that will help them develop into good breeding stock at first. That is the big thing Mr. Hodges is working for. For that reason he doesn't like to crowd them at first. "I give the pigs a ration to build good frames until they are 4 or 5 months old. That is early enough to cull the herd," he said.

For the first four months the pigs get ground oats and a slop of shorts and skimmilk. Some of the milk has to be bought at 25 cents a hundred. Creeps enable the pigs to eat without any parental supervision. When culling time comes usually about 50 per cent of the pigs are separated out for breeding stock and the others are fed for market. The market stock goes thru a 60 to 90-day feeding period on corn and tankage for the most part, with an occasional feeding of dry shorts.

### Hogs Have Run of the Farm

The hogs have the run of the farm during the winter. This gives them the necessary exercise, and Mr. Hodges believes in plenty of it for hogs. "They do better when they get out like that," he said. "Some of them will be out in all kinds of weather. I even allow my fattening hogs to run over 6 acres at will. Some folks think that isn't a very good practice, but I get mine to market when they are 6 or 7 months old, weighing on the average around 250 pounds."

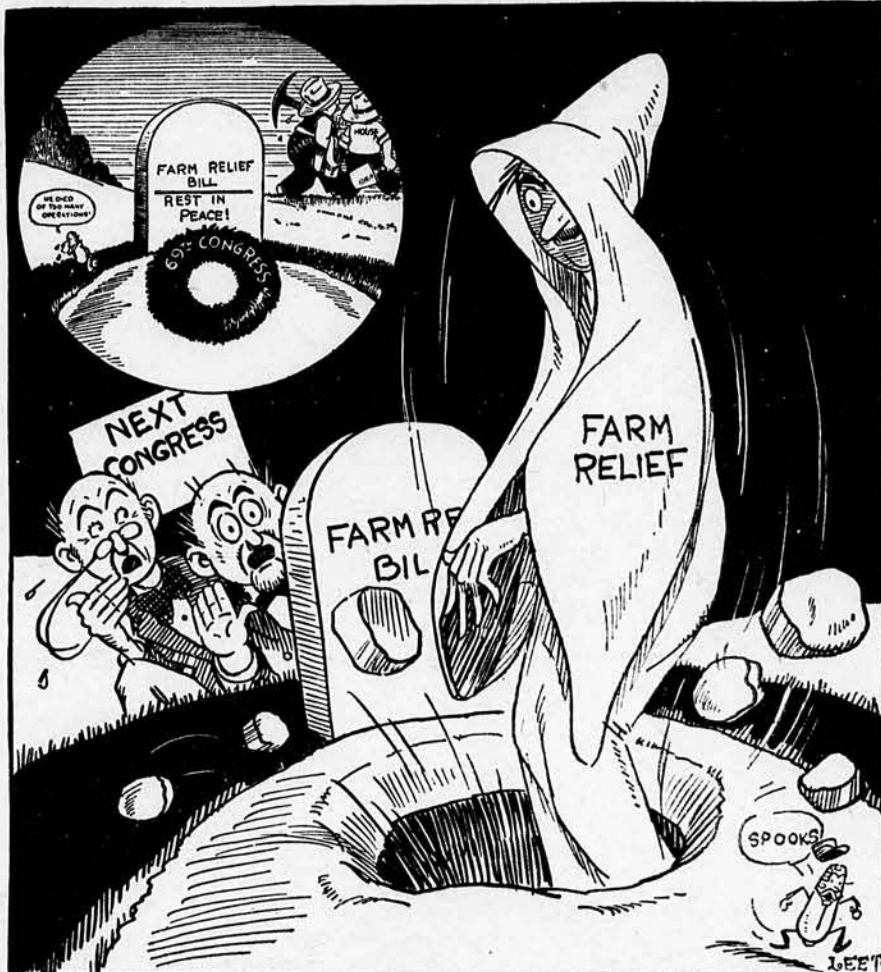
"It costs me about \$15 to bring a pig up to 250 pounds, and I figure that is pretty good. The only feed we buy outside of shorts is some corn. That will run from 300 to 500 bushels a year. I aim to raise 150 head of Durocs a year. They all are purebreds, and I'm building for better quality right along by getting the best herd boar that is practicable whenever new blood is needed. I sell my breeding stock by holding a fall and a spring sale. But we are keeping the gilts this year, and will have a brood sow and a bred gilt sale in February. I believe next year will bring a strong demand for hogs."

Mrs. Hodges and Lorena, 18, take care of the White Leghorns, and it is full of interest for them. The layers have to foot the grocery bill and buy the clothes for the women folks. All the money left over is for personal use, and that is some inducement to give the hens the kind of care that will make them produce. The flock is carefully culled in July and August, and its size is cut down to some extent, but thru the best laying period the flock will average about 400 birds. And the hens make \$1.50 to \$2 clear profit apiece for the year.

Mr. Hodges has been selling whole milk from his Holsteins, but he is going to change his system to selling cream and feeding the skimmilk to the hogs and poultry. He feels that he will get a better price for it in this way. There are seven good producers in the dairy herd now, part of them grades and the others purebreds. A purebred sire always has headed the Holsteins. Present plans indicate that the grades ultimately will have to step down and out in favor of purebreds.

The way things have been handled on the Hodges farm has made for contentment. There is Elmer, for example, to stay on the farm. He is a member of the firm and feels it. Read one of the sale bills some fall or spring. Or look in the local paper or farm paper that carries the announcement of purebred Durocs for sale. What you will see is this:

(Continued on Page 19)



But He Won't Stay Put

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**W**E ARRIVED in Honolulu on election day. Somehow I had the impression that an election in this territory, far from the mainland would not amount to much, for it is hard to think of the Hawaiian Islands as really part of the United States. I have heard of passengers on ships from the states who actually supposed they used some other kind of money than we use and that customs officers would come on board and overhaul our baggage before we would be permitted to land. The fact is, however, that these islands are very much a part of the United States and the voters here take elections more seriously than they do in the states. In this election nearly 90 per cent of the registered voters actually voted, a record that I never have seen equaled at home. I saw more interest and enthusiasm here in Honolulu than I ever have seen in Topeka, except in a very few heated city elections.

All the candidates had carriages with banners urging the voters to cast their ballots for that particular candidate. There had been an active if not heated campaign and after the election was over the victors celebrated their triumph like a gang of enthusiastic college students after a football game. Today, a week after the election, I saw a carriage still placarded with the injunction to vote for Smith for sheriff. As a matter of fact, I do not know whether Smith got there. He may be starting his campaign for next election, four years from now.

The result of the election was a complete Republican victory; the G. O. P. swept the city and all of the island, defeated the present delegate to Congress, who is a Democrat, and personally popular, by a decided majority and elected a large majority of both houses of the territorial legislature.

I asked Riley Allen, editor of the Bulletin, for an explanation of this vote. Mr. Allen, by the way, is a Southerner by birth, and therefore presumably of Democratic antecedents, but a very intelligent and fair minded citizen who has lived in Honolulu for 15 or 16 years. He says there are two reasons for the decided Republican victory. One is that practically all of the business men in the islands are protectionists because the principal industries are the raising of sugar cane and pineapples and both need the protection of a tariff. The second reason is that having only a delegate in Congress to represent them, they have discovered that it is to their advantage to have one who is in political accord with the majority party. The present delegate is a good man and popular, but being a Democrat he was not able to get anywhere. There is still another reason which applies to one group of voters, the native Hawaiians, who are not Negroes, but who are quite dark, and if they were traveling in Southern states probably would be required to occupy the Jim Crow cars, because the conductors would in all probability take them for Negroes. They understand that in the Democratic states the color line is drawn and that it is not drawn to any considerable extent in the Republican states. They therefore associate the Democratic party with race discrimination and they are opposed to that. Therefore for this reason, if for no other the native Hawaiian vote is almost solidly Republican.

This race question is a most interesting one here and strange to say, just where you would expect that it would enter into business, politics and every avocation, there is less of it than anywhere else I have ever been. Here are figures for the various race groups as given in the census figures for 1925:

American, British, German and Russian citizens 85,520; aliens of these nationalities or descendants of these nationalities, 360. Portuguese citizens 23,918, aliens 3,552; Porto Rican citizens 6,382; Spanish citizens 1,147, aliens 799; Chinese citizens 13,075, aliens 11,776; Hawaiian citizens 79,860, aliens 57,208; Caucasian-Hawaiians, that is citizens of mixed blood, part Hawaiian and part Caucasian 13,837; Asiatic-Hawaiian, mixed Hawaiian and Asiatic 13,837; Korean citizens 2,916, aliens 3,040; citizens of all other nationalities and races, 220, aliens 210. Total citizens 202,165; total aliens 121,480.

This would look as if the largest racial group vote in the islands would be the Japanese, but this is not the case. As a matter of fact, only a small per cent of the Japanese citizens are voters,

## Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

about 10 per cent, I was told. The reason for this is that while every Japanese born on United States territory automatically becomes a citizen, just as any child of any race born on our soil becomes a citizen, most of these have not yet arrived at voting age. The reason why so much larger proportion of the Chinese citizens are voters than of the Japanese is because the Chinese came to the Islands first. A good many of them were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii before it was annexed to the United States and therefore automatically became citizens. In addition to these, Chinese children born on the islands since the annexation are citizens.

Another curious result of our law is that while Porto Ricans are citizens of the United States, Filipinos are not with a few exceptions. Filipinos who served in the armies of the United States during the World War were made citizens by a special act of Congress but the great mass of the natives of the Philippine Islands are aliens. How-



Just Around the Corner

ever, the Japanese are a most prolific race. I never have seen so many children in proportion to the population in my life and most of them seem to be either Japanese or Chinese. Nearly every Jap or Chinese head of a family appears to own an automobile, mostly Fords, and to take delight in loading them with their wives and offspring. It is no uncommon sight to see a family of eight or 10 Japanese riding in a Ford car and at that they appear to be enjoying the ride. Now if this keeps on it is only a question of time until the Japs will have more votes in the islands than any other race and probably more than all the other races combined.

The question naturally arises, is this a dangerous situation? A good many alarmists who seem determined to get us into war with Japan, whether or no, insist that it is, but I have not found a single well informed and fair minded white resident here who is of that opinion. Editor Allen says that instead of evincing any anxiety to get political control, the Japanese are the most indifferent about voting of all the racial group. They are keen to get into business, are interested in athletics and all kinds of sports but it is difficult to get them interested in politics. Neither is there any evidence that they will stick together when they do vote. At a recent election a bright, well educated young Japanese was a candidate but he got nowhere and did not even poll a majority of the Japanese vote. In case of war between Japan and the United States, if the Japanese citizens of the islands were attacked Mr. Allen says they might side with Japan, but at present they are

not interested in the mother country and have no disposition, in his opinion, to plot against the United States.

However, our military authorities in the islands are pursuing a course that is calculated to rouse resentment among these people. It is a rule that no Japanese, whether a citizen or not, will be permitted to enter upon the military reservation or go about the barracks. In other words they assume that every Jap is a spy and ready to give information to the Japanese government that will be detrimental to us. If I were a Japanese this would fill me with indignation. It is not only an unwise policy but it is futile, for if the Jap residents really want to get the information concerning the guns and fortifications, they will get it, despite the fact that they are forbidden the privilege accorded every other American citizen of peacefully visiting the barracks.

There usually are two counts made against the Japanese. One is that they are unreliable; that they cannot be trusted. I asked Mr. Allen whether this charge was well founded and he said that it was not, that they were very much like other people, some of them were reliable and some were not, but that in his opinion the average of integrity among them was about as high as among other races. He says that in business they are more daring than either whites or Chinese; they will take longer chances and seem to have more confidence in their ability to make a success of what they undertake.

The other charge against them is that given power they are arrogant and disposed to lord it over others. In view of the history of our own race this charge is calculated to make one smile. Has there ever been a race so dominating, so disposed to lord it over other races when they have the opportunity and power as the Caucasian race? We certainly have no occasion to criticize the Japanese or any other race on that score. The history of the English people is one of ruthless conquest and spoliation. We justify our conquests by insisting that our rule is beneficial to the people ruled; perhaps that is true but at least let us have the honesty to acknowledge that the primary purpose is not the betterment of the subjected people but the increase of English power and wealth.

My contact with the Japanese has not been extensive, but so far as it has extended I have found them more accommodating and polite on the average than people of the English race.

Perhaps there comes nearer being racial equality in the Hawaiian Islands than anywhere else on earth, no doubt for the very good reason that the people of English ancestry constitute a very small per cent of the population and cannot dominate the other racial groups. Now, according to the usual argument of those opposed to equality of political rights, this condition should bring about continuous turmoil and antagonism; the fact is, however, that it does nothing of the kind. The various races get along harmoniously and, barring the Hawaiians, there has been comparatively little amalgamation. The Japs themselves have a great deal of race pride; they have no anxiety to mix with other races and do not. And I may say right here that I do not blame them; some of the most beautiful girls I have seen in Honolulu are Japanese, and also the best dressed, but they are not seeking to crowd into the society of the Americans.

I do not want it to be inferred that I am in favor of opening our country to Japanese immigration. I am not. I do not believe it would be best for either Japan or the United States. But I also am in favor of being just to this remarkable people. War with Japan is not only entirely unnecessary, but it would be an unspeakable blunder; worse than that, an unspeakable crime.

A resolution will be introduced in the next Congress asking for statehood for the Hawaiian Islands; in fact such a resolution has been introduced in several previous Congresses but it was permitted to lie in the committee and has never been seriously considered. Neither is it at all probable that the next resolution will receive much more serious consideration than the others have received. On the face of the returns the claim of the islands to statehood would seem to be entitled to serious consideration. True, the islands would not make a large state, but the area is considerably greater than any one of the states of Rhode

Island, Delaware or Vermont. The population is about five times as great as that of Nevada and is approximately the same as the population of either Vermont, Delaware, Arizona or New Mexico. In the matter of aggregate wealth it exceeds a number of states.

The inhabitants of these islands pay in the aggregate more income taxes than do the inhabitants of any one of the following states: Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont or Wyoming. The total income tax paid by the residents of the islands for the year ending December 31, 1924, was \$1,481,888.

The islands produce approximately 800,000 tons of sugar, all of it, or nearly all, sold in the United States. For the 12 months ending June 30, there were exported to the United States \$34,725,001 worth of canned goods, consisting of dried fish, pineapples, fruits, prepared or preserved, honey, and canned coffee.

So commercially the islands are of sufficient importance to be granted statehood and yet I have not talked to a single white man in Honolulu or anywhere else on the islands who really wants statehood. For political reasons they may give it a perfunctory support but as a matter of fact they are afraid of it and for obvious reasons.

The white racial group, including American, British, Germans and Russians, aggregate less than 15 per cent of the total population; 44 per cent of the population are Japanese or of Japanese parentage. The Asiatics, including Japanese, Chinese, Koreans and Filipinos constitute approximately 64 per cent of the total population. The Polynesians, Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, constitute more than 18 per cent of the population. The Latins, including the Portuguese, Spaniards and Porto Ricans, constitute approximately 10 per cent. On Armistice Day I witnessed a most remarkable parade. A large part of that parade, extending for many blocks was made up of school children. They marched past me by the hundred, by the thousand and only now and then could I see the face of a pure blood Caucasian.

As a matter of fact, Japanese children constitute more than 40 per cent of the school population; Chinese children constitute more than 10 per cent and Korean and Filipino approximately 4 per cent. Hawaiian and part Hawaiian children more than 18 per cent and Portuguese between 14 and 15 per cent, while the children of Americans, British, Russians and Germans combined constitute less than 6 per cent of the entire school population. Nor is the percentage of children of white parentage increasing, proportionately it is decreasing. The orientals are prolific. They have large families, while the white group is not prolific. Every Japanese and Chinese child born on the islands is by virtue of birth a citizen of the United States. In 15 years the Asiatics, if they stick together, can easily elect every official, local and federal. All the white men I have talked to say there is no race problem, the races are getting along harmoniously. However, I observe that a good many Americans are sending their children to private schools, which indicates that after all there is something of a race problem. The fed-

eral school survey of the islands in 1920 showed that of the children entering school at the ages of 6 and 7 not more than 2 or 3 per cent could speak the English language. When you study these figures it is easy to understand why the whites are not anxious for statehood.

So long as federal appointments are made at Washington there is a rather strong probability that white men will be appointed or at least a much larger proportion of the appointees will be



Queen Marie Back Home Again

white than the white racial group would be entitled to according to their number. And this desire to hold a disproportionate share of the offices is not entirely selfish. They say that the Asiatics have still the old inherited ideas concerning government which do not fit our ideas at all. The Chinese while individually fairly honest, think of government as simply a system of "squeeze" wherein the officeholder is expected to make what he can by grafting on those below him. Having been accustomed to this system for generations the Chinaman does not regard graft in office as particularly reprehensible. In fact he expects it and if the official accepts a bribe the Chinaman does not think the less of him. When he pays the graft he expects the official to deliver the goods, but he never squeals.

The old Hawaiian government was with few exceptions weak and corrupt. A story was told me by a newspaper man of one of the later Hawaiian kings who sold the privilege of bringing opium into the islands, an illegitimate trade even then, for which privilege the Chinaman paid the

king \$75,000 cash. Then the king had an offer of \$100,000 from another man for the same privilege and promptly accepted that. The first Chinaman very naturally wanted the king either to stand by his bargain or give him back his money, but the king refused to do either and even with an assumed virtue excused himself by saying that the Chinaman who paid him was a corrupt man who had tried to bribe him. Therefore he was not entitled to the return of his money. Even then the Chinaman did not squeal. He merely committed suicide.

The Hawaiian problem is not solved and so far as I can see it is not likely to be solved for some time to come. The only thing that is perfectly evident is that the Asiatics are constantly and rapidly growing in numerical strength. In a few more years the Japanese will have the political power to control the islands if they choose to use it. At present they do not evince any particular desire to use that power, but how will the case be when they have actually attained to a clear majority?

### Citizenship Not Necessary

Is it necessary that one should be a citizen of the United States in order to be appointed guardian or administrator for someone's estate?  
G. L.

There is no statute forbidding the appointment of a person who is not a citizen of the United States, either as the guardian of minor children or as administrator in an estate. In fact, our statute provides for the appointment of foreign administrators in some cases.

### What Can L Do?

L and W are husband and wife. They live on a farm. L helped W build a nice home, put what little money she had in it and has made the biggest part of the living for 15 years. He has never bought her \$10 worth of clothes in all that time. He calls her all the bad names he can think of, and when she slaps his face, he hits her in the eye. Can she make him divide the property, or does she have to go on putting up with all this, which is far worse than death? One can't always die when one wants to. He has brainstorms and breaks all the furniture every time he gets peevish. No one knows anything but him, and all a woman is for is to starve. He has never treated L as a wife. Please advise me.  
L.

There are two courses open to L if the facts are as she states them. She has ground for divorce, or if she does not want to obtain a divorce, she can go into court and obtain an order for a division of the property and separate maintenance. In either case, she must have the assistance of an attorney, and should consult the most reliable one of her acquaintance.

### What is a Just Share?

My wife and I were married in 1873. In 1878 my wife's father died. From his estate my wife inherited some money. After investing this money in real estate and losing part of it, and keeping house for 17 years my wife died, leaving two small children for me to care for. They are now middle aged. Is it my duty to pay this money or part of it back to the children? This is in Nebraska.  
J. S.

This was your wife's money, but if this was used in caring for and educating these children the law would not require you at this time to turn it over to them. You yourself must be the judge as to whether they are equitably entitled to it.

# Afraid the Farmer Will Get Something

THE hostility shown for years by Eastern commercial and financial organs toward any sort of farm legislation not aimed at production of larger yields, still continues. It seems inspired by a secret fear, a fear that if the highly important but economically crippled agricultural industry should be taken under the aegis of the American protective system, as their interests have been, that the favorable position long occupied by these governmentally fostered and protected interests would somehow be unfavorably affected. It is difficult for me to get this viewpoint. I cannot see how enabling 35 million American citizens to obtain a "fair return" for their labor whereby they could live better and farm better and pay their debts, and, mayhap, have something to spend just as they liked, would injure either big or little business.

We have heard from across the water and from certain of our own financiers that the economic security of Europe would be menaced if Europe should be required during the next half century to pay us back 11,000 million dollars of war debt. What about the American farmer? He owes at least half that much. How about his economic welfare? These observations are prompted by a recent editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce. This paper, citing the collapse of the cotton market, uses considerable space again to express the narrow, selfish view so characteristic of its locality concerning the ills of the farming industry and the effort being made to cure them. I append a few extracts:

"Senator Capper is quoted in a dispatch from Washington as hoping that the West may now receive a good deal more support from the South in respect of plans for congressional action to enable the farmers to control and manage excess supplies of crops at their own expense so as to secure cost

of production with a reasonable profit."

"They do not want to 'control or manage' anything of the sort 'at their own expense.' What they want to do, or rather what they are represented at Washington as wanting to do, is to rig the market at the expense of somebody else.....If perfect frankness were employed, and the McNary-Haugen and other similar schemes were put forward openly as a drive for farm subsidies, as has been done on occasion by those interested in a corresponding way in shipping, it is highly probable that the movement would have died a natural death long ago.

"So long, however, as our rural producers fail to pay much attention to market capabilities, we are likely to be continually called upon to think about the poor farmers."

Woof! Woof! If we consider actual facts this is merely unjustifiable criticism.

By the reference to "market capabilities" I suppose the Journal means that the farmer should restrict his acreage to the needs of the market, in other words grow no surplus. If grain farmers were to attempt this, we should find that a bad year would turn, what would have been a normal crop, into a serious food shortage. Better risk raising a small surplus and have a way to dispose of it.

At the recent conference of representatives of Southern and Western farm organizations at St. Louis, the disastrous decline in the price of cotton below the cost of production, was attributed not to overproduction but to lack of adequate means of handling the crop "in ways that would make it a blessing to the world and not a curse to cotton farmers." It will be admitted that the world needs and will use every bale of cotton produced this year.

The opinion grows that the only way the average level of farm prices can be brought back to the pre-war ratio with non-agricultural products, is

thru some legislative agency which will enable the producers to remove the farm surplus from our domestic markets. The view is now quite general among farm organizations that this can be done only thru governmental assistance, the costs being pro-rated back to the producers. To call the farmers' plan a subsidy is to apply the same epithet to the tariff, for this would make the tariff as effective for Western agriculture as it is for the Eastern manufacturer.

What we should strive for is harmony of interest, not sectionalism.

Our agricultural industry needs to be placed on an economic equality with the rest of the producing United States. This would put national progress and national prosperity on a stable foundation. The American farmer is our best friend. We must always grow our own food supply. For already we have discovered that whenever we come to rely on a foreign country for an essential product, that sooner or later we have to pay an extortionate price for that product, as in the case of rubber.

The American farmer demands for American agriculture a plan to make the protective system and the tariff work for him as it does for the American manufacturer. It is only simple justice to give the rural population the same measure of protection that we have long provided for our industrial workers and manufacturers. More than that it is a necessary policy.

If the farm problem is not settled by the present Congress it will be back next December, more insistent than ever.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.



# World Events in Pictures



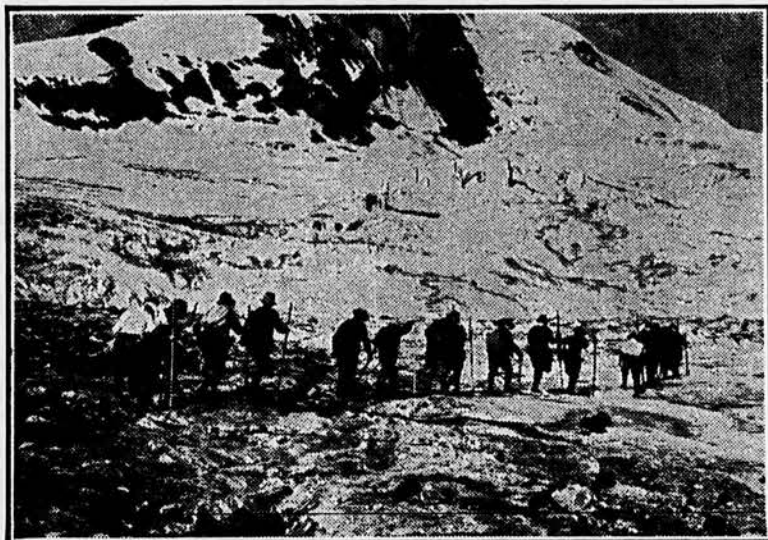
This Rose and Gold Brocaded Evening Wrap is Trimmed with White Fox Collar and Cuffs and Has Been Decried as the Mode for Late Winter Wear



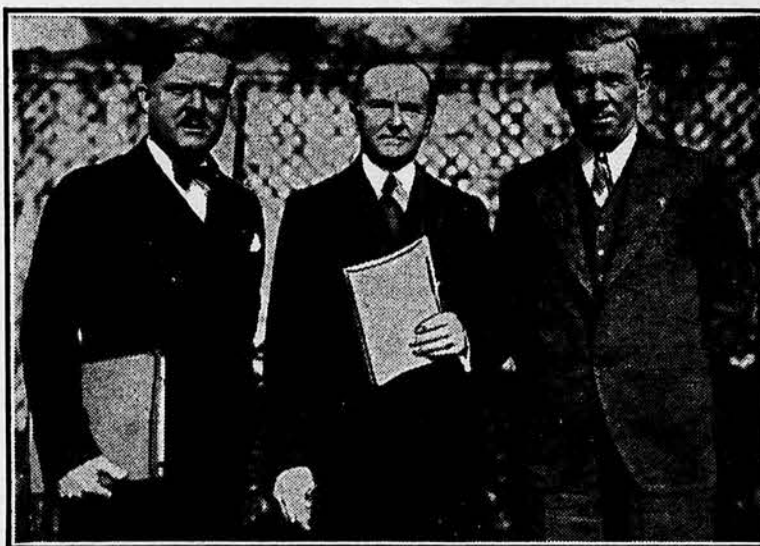
Quick Repairs for Damaged Makeups is the Object of This Invention—a Makeup Tool Kit Attached to the Auto's Steering Wheel. When the Wind Blows, Dorothy Phillips is Not Troubled by Loss of Powder and Other Facial Beautifiers, for the Lid of the Kit is the Mirror and the Horn Button is the Powder Box



Pierre de Soeta, the Famous Belgian Sculptor, in His Paris Studio with the Model of Belgium's Monument to Its Aviators Killed During the Great War



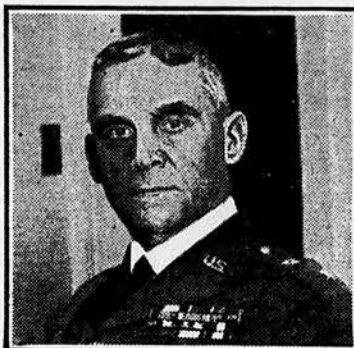
A New Record Was Established When a Party of 18 Mountain Climbers, Including Three Women, Ascended Mount Hood, Oregon, from the North Side, a Feat Never Accomplished Before and Especially in November. On the Way Down They Encountered a Storm and It Took a Day and the Greater Part of a Night to Descend



Howard F. Savage, National Commander of the American Legion, and John Taylor, Representative of the Legion in Washington, Called at the White House and Presented President Coolidge with the American Legion's Legislative Program for the Approaching Session of Congress. From Left, J. T. Taylor, the President and H. P. Savage



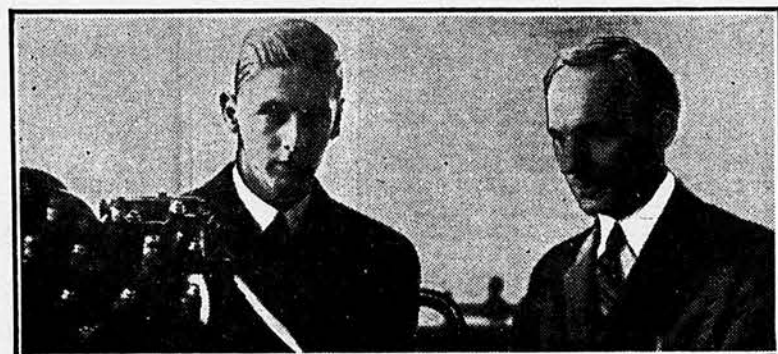
Orville Wright, Pioneer Aviator and First Man to Fly Successfully in a Heavier Than Air Machine, and Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd, the First Man to Fly to the North Pole, When They Met Recently in Dayton, O.



Major General Charles P. Summerall Who Becomes Chief of Staff of the United States Army



The "Baby Austin," a One Man Tank Which Runs on Wheels or the Caterpillar Tread. It Carries a Machine Gun and the Rear Wheels Steer the Tank. Army Men Used This New British Invention in War Maneuvers at Camberly, England, Recently



Prince Nicolas of Rumania and Henry Ford, When the Prince Paid a Visit to the Noted Manufacturer's Automobile Plant, and Evinced Much Interest in the Production of the Cars



Caesar, Cleopatra and Antony, a Trio of Lion Cubs Photographed in Joyland Park, Miami, Fla., Where They Were Brought by "Doc" Hartwick from Montgomery, Ala., to Dodge the Cold Weather. When the Picture Was Taken the Cubs Were Only Three Weeks Old

# Water and Truck Play Safety

**A** SMALL irrigation plant and 15 acres of truck crops comprise the "nest egg" against wheat failure and drouth for D. J. Rundell, Norton county. He plants a big crop of wheat every year, but that hasn't been very profitable in his section of the state recently. The water and truck crops, with some assistance from milk cows, have enabled him to "carry on."

Rundell established his irrigation plant in 1908. Every year since then it has saved the crops. He specializes on tomatoes, watermelons and cantaloupes. His farm is upland, and the melon patch is rotated around his well. He likes sod for the melons, and for that reason gets the land within reach of the irrigation patch back into grass regularly.

The pump is operated by a gasoline engine, and will water 2 acres in 16 hours. That isn't a very big plant, but it serves Rundell's purpose.

"Wheat works well with my trucking operations, as it demands no attention in the spring until after I get my irrigated crops in and cultivated," said Rundell. "Melons are my main truck crop. Usually I sell about \$1,000 worth at home, and the surplus is marketed at stores. In years like the last three or four when drouth has been general I have practically no competition in home grown melons. My irrigated truck crop sales will amount to about \$200 gross an acre as an average. That helps considerably when wheat fails." Rundell had 320 acres of wheat last year.

## Thankee, Mr. Cutworm

**C**UTWORMS did Peter Eicher a good turn back for it at the time. It seems the worms undertook to harvest Mr. Eicher's corn crop in its infancy, and did a thoro job. The land had been plowed and worked according to Thomas county practices that spring. The tillage it received was essentially summer fallowing, in view of the part cutworms played. That fall Mr. Eicher sowed the cornfield in wheat. The crop made 15 bushels an acre when other land produced but seven.

That demonstrated the value of summer fallow, altho Mr. Eicher did not get started to fallowing in earnest until along toward the tail end of the big war. In 1918 he planted 160 acres of fallow wheat; it averaged 33 bushels or more, in comparison with 20 bushels on other land. The land was stubble drilled and made 22½ bushels in 1920, compared with 15 bushels on land that had not been fallowed. Stubbling in the next crop resulted in 14 bushels, which was about the same yield made by other land. Three crops therefore just about absorbed the beneficial effects of fallowing.

In 1922 he had no fallow wheat, and his crop made 10 bushels. In 1924 he had only an average crop, but sod land made 24 bushels. In 1925 he had 350 acres of summer fallow, 190 of which produced almost 24 bushels an acre, and the rest more than 31 bushels. The land not fallowed last year produced 3 to 5 bushels in 1926. That planted on corn land made 10 to 15 bushels. Sod land produced good wheat, but failed by 12 to 15 bushels to make as much as fallow, Mr. Eicher observed.

## Corn Borer Quarantine is Revised

**A** FOURTH revision of the quarantine on account of the European corn borer, made necessary by the spread of the pest into new territory—Indiana and West Virginia—was signed recently by C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture. In addition to the new territory described, certain changes have been made in the regulations under the quarantine. It also includes three amendments, issued previously, involving the additions of territory.

The revised quarantine requires the inspection and certification of shelled corn and seed of broom-corn, products hitherto exempted from the requirements. Provision also is made for the disinfection, as a condition of interstate movement, of any restricted article found to be infested with the European corn borer when, in the opinion of the inspector, such disinfection or treatment will eliminate all risk of transmission of infestation.

The European corn borer now exists in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and West Virginia.

## \$303 for \$21.60—Interested?

**Y**OU pay for advanced register testing whether you have it done or not. Nothing compulsory about it, you know, but if you sell a cow of unknown performance you are forced to knock enough off the price of what she might sell for to protect the buyer in case she fails to measure up to his expectations. Usually that reduction is some multiple of what a semi-official record would have cost.

Or if you'd rather look thru the breach of the thing—tested cows bring enough more than untested cows to pay for the testing several times over. J. W. Linn, dairy extension specialist for the Kansas State Agricultural College, published a little evidence in the last issue of his monthly news letter to cow testing association members. To wit: "The Holstein Friesian Association recently made

a summary of 30 auction sales involving 2,000 cows and 15 states. In those sales 535 cows without records and from untested dams sold for an average of \$174; 454 with no records but from tested dams brought an average of \$242, or an increase of 40 per cent over the untested animals; 210 cows with short time records averaged \$282, an increase of 86 per cent over the first group; 144 cows with semi-official long-time records sold for an average of \$477, or an increase of 174 per cent over the first group."

Then Mr. Linn comes right home to Kansas for his next evidence. At a recent dispersal sale of a Kansas breeder all females at least 2 years old averaged \$183.48; all females 2 or more years old without records brought \$109.31 apiece; all females 2 or more years old with 7-day records brought \$191.67, and all females 2 or more years old with long time records averaged \$267.22.

Do cow records pay? You answer it. Why expect another dairyman to buy your cows on faith



when you view with suspicion a cow which has no record? Isn't it false economy to save money on testing and lose more on sales? And the man who keeps and breeds untested cows loses more than the man who sells them.

Upon this subject of cow record costs Mr. Linn further deposes and says:

"It has been found that the average cost of one-day testing including the preliminary is about \$9 a month a herd. With an average of five cows, the average for the first 10 months of 1926 in Kansas, it costs only \$1.80 a cow a month, or \$21.60 a cow a year to place an A. R. record on her that may increase her value as much as 174 per cent. Since the increased production offsets the increased costs of feed, labor, and other items required to make the record, only the actual cost of supervision of the test, or \$21 remains to be deducted from the sale price of the animal. The remainder may be called profit.

"Further argument seems futile in the face of these observed facts. However, one point that may be emphasized is that to make A. R. testing profitable, as many cows should be tested at one time as possible, up to the maximum of 24 milkings a day, as the cost a cow varies inversely with the number on test."

## Tariff on Butter is Effective

**A**T THE time the tariff on butter was raised from 8 to 12 cents a pound, officials of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation declared that the full effect of this increase would be felt in the fall of 1926. That time has now come, and the tariff is preventing a wholesale dumping of foreign butter upon American shores.

For seven months Great Britain has been greatly disturbed by a coal miners' strike which followed closely on difficulties with the Seamen's Labor Union. This has brought about a severe industrial depression in Great Britain, and the prices of butter have fallen to where in recent weeks the best grades of Danish butter have sold in Copenhagen at more than 12 cents a pound under the price of New York 92 score butter in New York City. New Zealand's offers on the London market of unsalted butter have been 15 cents under the price of 92 score butter in New York City. At this time 92 score butter is selling in New York City for 51.5 cents a pound, while the Copenhagen print of Best Danish is quoted at 34.31 cents a pound. In consequence there has been a slight increase in offerings of foreign butter in our markets. Official reports indicate that shipments now enroute to our shores include 3,000 boxes of New Zealand, 2,500 casks of Danish and 1,100 casks of Siberian butters, while

smaller quantities are coming from other countries. This situation also has affected the London cheese market, which has absorbed cheese offerings at much lower prices.

In consequence countries exporting cheese have been seeking other markets, and the present tariff on cheese of 5 cents a pound and not to exceed 25 per cent ad valorem has not been effective in preventing the dumping of considerable quantities of Canadian cheese at low prices into the hands of American grinders. In October American imports of cheese amounted to nearly 1 million pounds, as compared with approximately 100,000 pounds for October, 1925. About half of this million pounds came from Canada. Reports from Wisconsin indicate that Canadian cheese, after paying duty, has been offered to American buyers at 2½ to 3 cents under going American prices.

Canadian cheese stocks October 1 amounted to 38,251,700 pounds, an increase of 25.16 per cent over the stocks on hand a year ago. Butter stocks on the same date amounted to 32,026,179 pounds, an increase of 50.49 per cent over the same date a year ago.

An immediate settlement of the British coal strike would tend to relieve the Canadian situation and also tend to strengthen London daily prices; but the lowered buying power of the British public would still be impaired for several months to come.

## Wheat Stubble Signs

**C**AN you tell the kind of farmer a man is by the condition of his wheat stubble? E. L. Stroda, Dickinson county, says he can. If it is full of weeds he's likely to be a poor farmer. Weeds take fertility that the crop needs. Eternal vigilance is the price of peace with weeds, he contends.

Mr. Stroda also believes in spreading straw back on the land. One year he disked his land, spread straw the middle of July and plowed the land the first part of August. That field made 35 bushels, while an adjoining field, not so treated, produced 24 bushels.

"I used to raise wheat extensively, for this section of the state, but in recent years I have cut my crop to 60 or 70 acres," said Mr. Stroda. "It is impossible to do a good job of wheat growing if you have so much you can't prepare the land well. I'm growing the same grain on half the acreage I formerly planted because I am doing a better job of wheat farming. I used to have so much land I had to plow it shallow to get it broken early. I had no time to disk, and in the fall I had to drop all other work to keep volunteer wheat down."

Mr. Stroda grows two varieties of wheat, one early maturing and one later to lengthen his harvest period. He manures about 35 acres of his land every year.

"I have learned that spring plowing for oats means from 3 to 5 bushels more an acre for wheat that follows," he said. "I disk and plow oats land again in the fall for wheat. I used to think shallow plowing was all right, but I have come to the conclusion that shallow plowing isn't good for anything. It saves labor and makes a better seedbed to prepare the land before plowing rather than afterward. The main object in my estimation is to get rid of air pockets in the seedbed. Disking before plowing does that. It can be done quickly before the land dries out either for spring crops or for wheat. It gives more time for breaking the land, and because the soil is in better condition it requires less power. The land is not so likely to break in chunks. It is easier and cheaper to cultivate before planting than afterward."

## Grange Policy on Farm Relief

**T**HE National Grange favors an export corporation for farm products. Following its recent meeting at Portland, Maine, it issued this statement:

The National Grange reaffirms its convictions that farm relief must be found largely along the lines of regulating production to the demands of the market and of co-operative marketing, as outlined in previous sessions; but we believe that the widely different economic conditions prevailing in America and foreign lands, immigration restrictions and tariff legislation, have produced conditions with which these proposed remedies alone cannot cope.

We believe that relief must be found along the lines of better marketing and orderly and economic production, as formulated in previous sessions; elimination of waste and a leveling of our tax burden—supplemented by a system of export debentures, as outlined in the following resolution—

Whereas, agriculture is basic and the continually increasing agricultural depression is affecting the prosperity not only of the agricultural people, but of the entire nation; and

Whereas, our staple agricultural products are in worldwide competition with like products in other lands; and

Whereas, such surplus products are not receiving the benefits of the protective tariff; therefore, be it Resolved, that the National Grange endorses an export debenture plan for farm products and recommends that legislation be enacted by the next session of Congress, making such plan operative beginning with the 1927 crop.

## Snow Fences Are Welcomed

**A**BOUT 8,000 feet of snow fences will be used this winter in Wyandotte county, in 30 sections where the deepest drifts occur along the Victory Highway, according to O. K. Williamson, county engineer. They will be placed in the fields 100 feet from the pavement. The farmers who own the property all indicated a willingness to cooperate in the effort to keep the road clear.

# The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

BY EDISON MARSHALL

THEY met the priest—the shepherd of the flock who from the pulpit pronounced holy words he did not understand. They found him quite in character, fitting into the background of superstition and mysticism. He was about forty years old, a breed, and was known as Father Nick. His last name turned out to be Pavlof. Whether this was merely a coincidence or a title somehow connected with the name of the town, river, and mountain the girl could not guess, and Breed was unable to explain. Father Nick's office probably was hereditary, and he was part Russian—that unfortunate combination with the Aleut that the early Muscovite graciously called a Creole—but it was a trifle hard to think of him as a holy man. He was short, swarthy, mastered by passion, and was, in fact, more of a medicine-man than a priest. The people held him in fear, not for any piety they saw in him, but because they thought him in league with devils.

Nick Pavlof could speak broken English, of which he was very proud, and his talent was shared by quite a number of his parishioners. Breed spoke to a few whom he met in the stroll thru the village, addressing them usually in the vernacular but frequently in English, and to Grace he pointed out some of the more important local figures. He showed her Sleepy Owl, a venerable headman, and Sindy, who Paul had at first supposed was mother of the boy they had come to find; and he named two or three of the younger squaws and the more prominent braves.

## Tired of Pavlof

In less than half an hour Grace had seen everything there was to see. She was already tired of Pavlof. She went back to her tent, hoping that her business here could be quickly done and the party headed back toward civilization.

Paul took his day of rest, and the next day busied himself with investigations among the villagers. Unlike Grace, he was in no hurry. He conferred long and pleasantly with the old men of the tribe, he studied local history, he hunted for clues. The reports he made to Grace and Carter were rather vague. He picked up one clue only to drop it for another. He was always sure the mystery of Sindy's son would be solved after one more conference or another day's investigations. He searched burial grounds, he scrutinized in great detail the life of the woman whom the tribe knew as Sindy, and he spent a great deal of time with Fishback Joe, a young unwholesome-looking native whom he called his interpreter. There was one thing, however, which he did not do. He made no mention of starting home.

He seemed to get on surprisingly well with the natives. They invited him to their potlatches, they brought him gifts, and they laughed uproariously at his jokes. Because Grace got to see so little of him, it naturally followed that she saw more of Breed. The latter ran her errands when she had any to run, he tended to her personal comfort, and he acted the part

of a loyal, devoted servant. Sometimes he talked to her—never longer than she wanted to listen—and thus she heard of his strange boyhood, his early revolt against his environment, his longing for better things that ultimately resulted in a most extraordinary self-education. Not once did she hear him boast, yet the account of his adventurous life interested her deeply and even thrilled her. He had received no particular benefits, in the way of a broadened outlook or valuable experience, from the war. As soon as he had heard of the declaration of war—several months after it occurred—he went down to Kadiak to enlist. He explained definitely that he had not been prompted by any impulse of patriotism—he had been at war in his heart with all white peoples—but only thru love of adventure which was his life.

## Less Like an Indian

Unfortunately, he was not thrown with white men even then, but was inducted into a native company and shipped to Siberia. Here he found a country strikingly similar to his own—bleak, storm-swept and forsaken—and the natives of the small, desolate seacoast town where his company was billeted might have been the folk of Pavlof. They were dark-skinned as himself, ghost-ridden, and of an inferior race. He was shipped home and discharged at Kadiak without any of the contacts which he would have made in France, and with no particular change in his ideas.

He loved to tell her of his dreams, and she seemed to like to hear them. Indeed, she tendered him the first real sympathy he had ever known, which was far removed from pity which he could not have endured. No wonder he blessed the day of her coming.

Thrown much with her, he seemed himself less like an Indian. He was not so repressed, sober and stern; and the glow under his brows was more like sunlight and less like firelight, and he let his voice out in harmony with his mood. He relaxed but rarely into the flat, dull tones of the Aleut people. Instead of being cold and cruel she began to think he was really rather warm-hearted, gay if one would give him half a chance, and possessing considerable natural chivalry. Often the thought occurred to her that if he could be proved the outcast son of Prentiss Fieldmaster this expedition might yet prove a complete success, vindicating the woman who organized and financed it. She could almost believe that despite native blood Breed would be assimilated by civilization. Despite the squalor in which he was reared, the drunkenness and brutality and filth, he showed an amazing refinement. He never offended her with coarseness or vulgarity. He seemed to possess unerring standards about little things. Two forces had been at work to achieve this, she thought: gifts which he had inherited from a white father, and what was really contingent upon the other, the influence of things he had read and dreamed.

Grace concluded that heredity must be the greatest force in the world.

Paul seemed to avoid Breed, and the latter was not sorry. He sensed a prejudice amounting to an acute dislike on Paul's part, and for Grace's sake if for no other reason he was glad thus to stay out of trouble. Living in different parts of the village, the two men exchanged hardly a word from one day to another. Once, however, they met with a serious clash of wills.

There came a bright day to the Pavlof country. Such were not unknown according to the archives of the tribe, and the Fieldmaster party was lucky enough to experience one of them. For some unguessed reason the cloud-armies took another road than thru the skies of Hopeless Land. Grace looked up to the serene, calm, ineffable blue. Unstinted sunlight, blessed to behold, poured forth upon the tundras; snow-peaks flashed with a billion tiny sparkles merging into one



## No return?

A GROUP of men set out to figure costs on an 80-acre electrified farm. Had electricity paid this farmer?

In the yard, power had been used for milking, grinding feed, pumping and light. The power cost was less than 2% of the total return. Out in the field—where seven crops were watered by electric pumps—the power cost was less than 3%.

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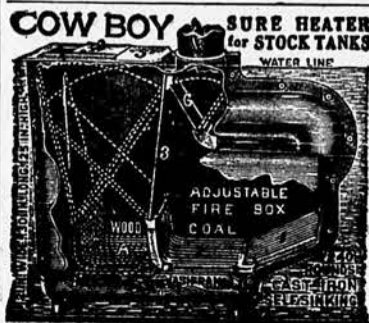
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W. H. P. W., Prof. of Animal Husbandry, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

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great light; water glistened under dark banks; misty distant hills, their presence hardly guessed before, thrust themselves boldly into view. The sunlit heights beckoned to Grace. Bored and tired with the long days in the village in which her only pastime was talking to Breed or reading his books, she expressed a wish for a long tramp abroad.

**Not Feeling Well!**

She went to Paul first, but he explained in considerable detail that he had a conference with one of the old women of the tribe, from whom he hoped to gain information of great value to their quest; and altho he regretted the engagement immensely he believed he ought not to try to break it. In addition to this, he was not feeling very well, and he thought a long walk might not agree with him. He did not wish to overdo. . . . He would doubtless feel better in a few days, and as their business probably would be completed by then, the party could start back toward civilization.

She thanked him; then walked slowly and rather listlessly toward her tent. On the way she met Breed, as if he had been especially provided by a kindly Fate so that she might have her outing. No doubt Breed would go with her, if he were asked. He had no conferences, and he was always feeling the best. It was quite a satisfaction, she reflected, to have some one near on whom she could always rely; and she was a little afraid she might miss him when she returned with Paul to her home.

She could see no harm in asking him to go, particularly since a definite reason for going had now occurred to her. It is a very pleasant trait in human nature that men—and especially girls—can almost always find reasons for what they want to do. True, her last adventure with Breed had not been without unpleasant aspects; but today the sky was clear.

"Bert, are the bears out of hibernation yet?" she asked.

"Quite a few out now, I should say. They always appear in considerable numbers after the middle of May. There haven't been any big storms lately to keep them in."

"I wonder if we couldn't get a bear skin. I'd like one very much, to take back. I don't know that I'd like to see one of the creatures killed—"

"Don't you worry about seeing one of them killed, provided he has a good coat of fur. It's a crime to kill them needlessly, but not for a good rug."

"Isn't that rather a selfish view to take, Bert? To take a life for our profit?"

"It's selfish, but it's natural. It is a bit hard to draw the line between one kind of killing and another. Little animals are trapped and killed—some of them raised and killed—to make your fur coat. Cattle are slaughtered for your meat and for the leather in your shoes. Killing seems to be a necessary—at least an inevitable—part of our business. The only line that I can draw is to kill sparingly, because someone else may want to kill, too."

"Besides, bears are dangerous animals, aren't they?"

"So the natives say. Many white men all over Alaska say so too—want them exterminated; but it's a poor excuse for killing them out in this empty country. I kill them because I want to kill them—and I don't try to find any excuses. I'm quite sure, Miss Crowell, that we could get a bear-rug for you if you wanted one."

"In one day's hunt?"

"Very likely. We're just at the edge of the finest bear country in the world."

**A Look of Malice**

She sent him to get his gun, meanwhile making hasty preparations for a day in the interior. Among them, necessarily, was informing Paul of her plans, so he would not worry at her absence. And now certain difficulties presented themselves.

"I won't hear of such a trip," Paul informed her with some heat. "It is not only unconventional—I consider it actually dangerous. I can't imagine why you trust this half-breed the way you do."

"Because he has shown himself worthy of it," was the spirited reply. The look of rancor and malice she had seen in him too many times at a

mention of Breed's name was particularly marked now, and Grace not only deplored it as unworthy of him, but feared it, too. "I won't hear of you going," he repeated. "I'm responsible for you out here—your physical welfare as well as your reputation. I'd think you'd care about the former if not the latter."

"I don't care enough about either to stay in that tent today."

"You don't care enough for me to do it?"

"Not for your silly opposition. Paul, you haven't been particularly considerate of me lately; and until you become so again, you can't expect to have your way with me in everything. I'm going bear-hunting today with Bert. I asked you to go with me, and you wouldn't. I'm sorry if it offends you, but I'm going anyway."

He heard in her tones and saw in her face the certain fact that she meant what she said. She was going hunting with Breed. Paul was not only jealous—with that secret jealousy which had cursed him since he had first met Breed Bert—he was outraged and indignant. "Well, if you insist on going I suppose I'll have to call off my conference and go along to take care of you," he told her.

"Nothing could please me more. That was my original plan."

She declined to dismiss Breed after engaging him, so it happened that the three of them started out together,

Grace blissfully happy to be away from the village even for a day, the guide sober but entirely cheerful, and Paul sullen, querulous, and fuming. Paul had been forced to go by jealousy, and thus the difficulties of the trail were ten times increased. His ill temper cost him the self-control and coolness necessary for easy progression over rough country. The slow anger in his heart used up energy sorely needed in climbing the steep. Worse still, his two companions seemed to be having a splendid time. He resented Breed's friendly, interesting, but never familiar discourse; and he felt he could strike Grace's happy laughter from her lips.

**"He's a Big Fellow"**

Soon after mounting the first crags Breed spied a bear moving slowly up a steep grade about a half mile beyond. Even at this distance Grace got some idea of the size and power of this most noble of American animals, the largest bear and also the largest carnivorous animal in the world. He hesitated not at all at the steep slope, but moved along with a rocking motion that might have been comical if it had not been thrilling, and apparently resistless as the moving glaciers.

"He's a big fellow—one of the biggest I ever saw," Breed told them. "But it doesn't look like we're going to get him. He seems to be heading straight up that mountain."

(Continued on Page 11)

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**Counted the bundles**

**and made a discovery worth money to all farmers**

BY A MASTER FARMER

I thought I was as smart as any farmer. But I wasn't on binder twine. Last June I felt I was missing the most important point. Isn't it possible that balls of the same weight, but different makes, will vary a lot in length?

I put into my twine can an 8 lb. ball of Plymouth twine (the grade that's tagged 500 feet to the lb.) and made a point to count the bundles tied. That ball tied 1,608 bundles. Then I counted the bundles tied with an 8 lb. ball of another make I had been using. I got only 1,481 bundles.

**127 bundles more with Plymouth Twine**

That didn't seem possible. I repeated the test, and each time I found that a ball of Plymouth twine ran its full guaranteed length while the other twines were about 8% shorter. That made Plymouth a better buy even at a higher price per pound.

You wouldn't believe such a simple thing would get by an experienced farmer year after year! Well it got by me—until I learned by actual test that Plymouth's guaranteed full length gives you most for your money.\*

**Twine that breaks? Not for me!**

And short length wasn't my only trouble. Before I got wise to Plymouth twine, harvesting time used to bring me continual grief. Break—break—break in the twine! Loose bundles! Loss of valuable time and grain! Then I found there's no grief in Plymouth Twine. No more wondering, "When's she going to break next?" I've sworn by Plymouth ever since.

\*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.

**PLYMOUTH**

*the six-point binder twine*

**Binder Twine**

Made by the makers of Plymouth Rope

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY, North Plymouth, Mass., and Welland, Canada



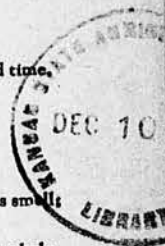
**Plymouth—more economical:**

*the six-point binder twine*

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's even—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect-repelling—you can tell by its small;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.



This milk can test has been made frequently. You can easily duplicate it—test Plymouth's strength against any other binder twine on the market. Plymouth is last to break. Swings the greatest weight—the most quarts of water. Plymouth wins because it's stronger.



# The Present You Gave Her

## A Year's Experience in the Life of Esther and Its Accomplishment

BY CON VAN NATTA

Christmas Morning, 1925

Dear Esther: I am giving you today, as a Christmas present from the Capper Fund for Crippled Children, your chance. Be ready to go to the big hospital soon.

JUST a year ago the above telegram was sent Esther at her home in a little Kansas town. This fine girl was a victim of infantile paralysis when a child and because there was "no money" she could not at once go to the great hospital where is found the highly specialized orthopedic service she needed. The years dragged, and slowly but surely deformities developed. That she would not "outgrow it" she knew—and mother and dad knew—and could do—nothing. There is no state appropriation, no public institution, no community chest for the crippled child.

The treatment and reconstruction of the crippled child is an expensive and long-drawn-out procedure, often covering a period of years, and their help and care are not a responsibility to be undertaken lightly. The greatest and most effective help these unfortunates have received and to whom great credit is due has come thru such organizations as the Shriners, Rotarians, Kiwanians, the Optimists, Societies, and funds for crippled children founded by individual effort and supported by thousands of good friends, of which the Capper Fund for Crippled Children is one. My great regret is that there are millions of people, more than eager to do something for humanity, who do not know of the opportunity and never have experienced the wonderful feeling that is the sure reward of those who have "found the way." There is nothing so important in all the world as little children. He who helps a child helps humanity with an immediateness, with a distinctness, which no other help given in any other stage of human life ever can give again.

And so, at the beginning of the New Year 1926, Esther, with dad and mother, journeyed to the big city where, met by the administrator, Esther started the treatment for which she had waited so long. I printed her picture then—the one on the left—and promised that a year later I would again print that picture, also another—so sure was I of results—to show what the year's experience had brought to her and its accomplishment. We believe what we see more than any of our other senses. No words of mine would prove to you or

carry the convincing argument presented by this picture. I leave it to you and to the friends who have helped to do this thing, whether it was worth the price. Esther is in a new world and you gave it to her. She will bless you always, and scores of other Esthers, gone before, have profited by your beneficence and added your names to their prayers.

The Christmas contributions to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children already have begun to arrive. And with great satisfaction and thankfulness I find the names of old friends who have been with it thru the years—almost from the beginning. But some I have missed—they come no more. It saddens me and I wonder why. Even a dime will do. And if that is a hardship—and in many cases I know it is—send me the kind words you used to write and know that money alone is not always the big force behind action. The only thing, perhaps, some of you can do for crippled children. And you friends who read this story, who never knew of such opportunity, and never helped, how I welcome you! No matter what the amount it is gratefully received. There are no salaries to pay. Every cent goes where you expect it to be used and for the purpose for which it is contributed.

As I write this story the thought has occurred to me: There are 125,000 subscribers to Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze. There is not a single one of you but who would gladly give a dime to help a child. If every one of you did that, think what it would do—\$12,500 for Crippled Children—because you gave a dime. I wonder can I depend on you—can the children depend on you—for just a dime? I feel that we can. Please let not a single one fail and each will be credited with a \$12,500 contribution because without just you it would be impossible. Drop your contribution in an envelope, address it Con Van Natta, 20 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

We do not know much about the British titles, but it strikes us that as Gertrude Ederle swam the English Channel, King George might make her a Lady of the Bath.

Prussia has awarded the ex-Kaiser 250,000 acres and 15 million gold marks, and again we hear the question: "Who won the war?"



Esther is One of the Many Examples of Reconstructive Work Being Done Thru the Capper Fund for Crippled Children

# Save your Hogs

## from Cholera this proved way



Recommended by State Colleges—  
leading Veterinarians and County Agents

Here is a positive way for you to save your hogs from the Cholera epidemic which is now sweeping the country. A way that State Colleges, leading veterinarians and County Agents recommend as the best preventive. A way that has made certain counties in Illinois immune to this dread disease. It is simply this. Disinfect everything with a Lewis' Lye solution.

### Kills Cholera Germs Instantly

All you have to do is to pour a can of Lewis' Lye into 10 gallons of boiling water. Then douse everything—hog house, pens, watering and feeding troughs and fence. To be absolutely safe, all farm implements should be sprayed. For Cholera is highly contagious—easily spread.

This powerful solution of Lewis' Lye kills Cholera germs instantly. More, it makes everything sanitary. And authorities have proved that where sanitation prevails Cholera is unknown. For the germs have no place to breed. Thus your hogs are kept free from this disease.

### Act NOW

Waste no time. This epidemic is gaining at an alarming rate. There is no cure. Prevention is your only hope. For remember, that if one of your hogs becomes infected with Cholera—you stand to lose at least 80% of your herd.

Call your grocer. Order Lewis' Lye—endorsed by highest authorities for hog sanitation—to save your hogs. PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO. Philadelphia, Penn. Dept. 18.

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Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
Single Comb White, Brown, Buff Leghorns & Anconas	Chix \$3.50	Chix \$7.00	Chix \$13.00	Chix \$64.00	Chix \$125.00
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Light Brahmans	4.25	8.25	16.00	79.00	155.00
Jersey Black Giants	4.75	9.25	18.00	87.00	170.00
Heavy Mixed	6.50	12.75	25.00	120.00	235.00
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	2.50	4.25	8.00	40.00	80.00

Exhibition grade of any of the above breeds add 3c per chick extra to the above prices.

Order Now—STEINHOFF & SON HATCHERY, Dept. C, Osage City, Kan.

## The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

(Continued from Page 9)

"Why can't we go up after him?"  
"Because he's soon going to be in deep snow, and not being caterpillar tractors, it would be killing labor trying to get in range of him. Except for the trail he'd make for us we couldn't follow him at all."

"If you are convinced of that, why don't we turn around and go back?" Paul questioned coldly.

"When both of you are ready, we'll go back. We haven't gone very far yet. We'll watch the old fellow—"

Presently the bear climbed onto a ledge, and the next instant disappeared. They watched in vain for him to appear on the mountainside beyond the ledge. "Where has he gone?" Grace asked.

"I'm sure I don't know. He may be resting up on that ledge; if he is, we can get him. There may be some ravine leading down that we can't see from here. We'll try it anyway."

The three pushed on, and soon encountered the huge fellow's tracks in the snow. They lost the trail almost at once on the nearly sheer face of the cliff, and here they mounted only with the greatest difficulty. The last hundred yards leading up to the ledge were all but inaccessible, and had to be negotiated at a snail's pace, on all fours, with some danger of pitching off into the gorge below. At last they found precarious footing just below the ledge, and putting himself up Breed peered over.

"I can't see him," he whispered. "He must have got away, but I don't see how—"

His companions now climbed to his level, and finding herself in an unstable position, the girl wiggled her athletic form up on the ledge itself. What was in her face as she opened her eyes instantly hurled Breed up on the rocks beside her.

The bear had not gone on after all. Twenty yards from them, in a little hollow on the narrow ledge, the huge creature lay asleep, and Breed had simply overlooked him from the lower position. He reached and touched Grace's shoulder, lightly forcing her down to a supine position on the rocks. At the same instant he touched his finger to his lips.

### Perfect Silence

The rest of the little drama was enacted in almost perfect silence. Both simply lay watching. Pulling his head and shoulders above the ledge and resting on his forearm on the rock itself, Paul watched too. Even Breed, an old acquaintance of the Peninsula bears, could scarcely believe in the creature's size. He was vast—legs hardly to be encircled by a man's arms, huge burly head, the shoulders and frame of the mountain king he was. It soon became apparent that he was fast asleep, and because the wind blew down the mountain his keen nose gave him no hint of his foes' presence.

Noiseless as a snake, Breed crept near enough to whisper in the girl's ear.

This was the softest whisper that could be imagined, yet she was so keen, so stimulated by the crisis, that she heard every word. "It's old Dirty Face," he told her. His shining eyes told her still more—that here was the culmination of a long acquaintance with the monarch among bears.

She touched her finger to her lips, but he shook his head. "He can't hear this. Creep back down the ledge, soft as you can. He's no good—his fur's all rubbed and worthless. Besides, it's too close quarters. He'd knock us off sure."

Breed seemed to think that she needed convincing of the folly and danger of launching an attack; but he never made a greater mistake. She was entirely willing to retreat in peace. She did not crave his explanations, and she was dead afraid that even this subdued whisper would waken the monster.

In this particular moment the two companions had forgotten Paul, looking over the ledge behind them. Suddenly they heard him whispering, an angry whisper carrying all too clearly to their ears.

"Why don't you shoot?" he was demanding. "Are you afraid?"

Breed nodded emphatically, at the

same time giving the sign of silence. Grace looked at her fiancé with sudden anxiety, then at the monstrous shaggy heap twenty yards away. The Kadiak bear, like most huge things, is often a remarkably sound sleeper; and even Paul's whispering had not disturbed him yet. And now the girl made the first motion back toward Paul, hoping to quiet his reckless mood by the touch of her hand.

"Are you going to let him go, you coward?" the latter whispered. His enmity toward Breed had seized this as an issue. "Well, I'm not—"

Paul was resting on his left forearm, his head and shoulders visible above the ledge. Now his right arm came up, too. In his hand he held the automatic pistol that he carried as a side-arm.

### Bored Indifference

He aimed the weapon toward the bear; but he did not fire. With a swiftness like that of a snake's head when it strikes, Breed lashed out a brown hand. It caught Paul's wrist, and altho that was furthest from the latter's intention he dropped the pistol.

Slowly the bear heaved up his mighty

bulk and looked about. He glimpsed the three figures immediately, but partly because of indifferent eyesight, and mostly because in these forsaken lands he had had small contact with human beings, he did not at once translate them. It was his next play. He might either withdraw from the field or, in that careless, steam-locomotive way of bears, try his luck at knocking these suspicious-looking figures from the ledge. A great deal depended on the humor in which he had wakened. He was the king.

Breed slipped over the safety-catch on his rifle and waited for the turn of the card. Lanterns hung in his eye-sockets, but the line of his lips was thin and cold, and his long hands made no movements. Grace was frozen in her place, half with terror, half in the contagion of Breed's still, alert mood. Lifted out of himself by the archaic grandeur of this wilderness picture, for the moment Paul overcame the fury which had been sweeping him off his mental balance, and watched with starting eyes.

Old Dirty Face, the king of bears—so named for dark patches on the yel-

lowish fur of his brow and nose—regarded the strangers with bored indifference. He grunted loudly, sniffed, then wheeled with the grace and ease of a battleship in a narrow channel, he slowly, solemnly made his way up the mountain.

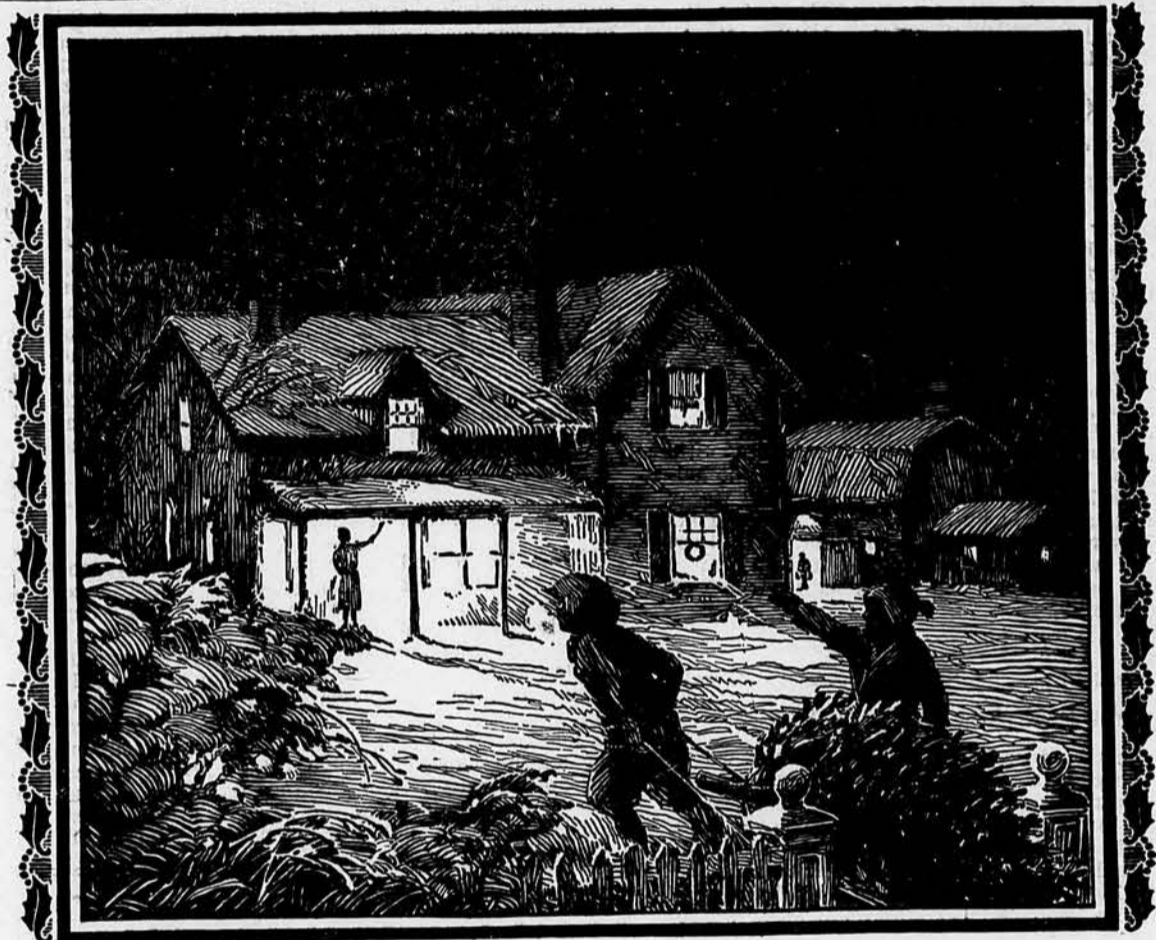
(TO BE CONTINUED)

## More Sorghum Next Year

More acreage will be planted to sorghums in Southern Kansas next year, according to H. L. Hildwein, Sedgwick county agent. The average for his county during the last five years has been 22,500 acres. Mr. Hildwein believes this will be increased at least 10,000 acres. He says sorghums are more valuable in the Southern Kansas climate than corn.

## Sold All But the Quack

Thanksgiving brought two profits to Mrs. Tom O'Loughlin, Ellis county. She dressed and sold 104 ducks and several turkeys for dinners on the big day, and found she had enough feathers to make 26 downy pillows.



This Christmas  
more than 250,000 farm  
homes will enjoy the  
blessings of Delco-Light

WHEN the last task has been completed on Christmas Eve—when the electric lights are snapped off at the barn and in the kitchen—more than a quarter million families will gather around firesides that are made bright and cheerful by Delco-Light.

Today, more than a quarter million families enjoy the satisfaction, happiness and contentment that Delco-Light brings to the home. Everywhere, Delco-Light is replacing old-fashioned, dangerous, troublesome lamps and lanterns. In every com-

munity, Delco-Light is brightening the evening hours and lightening the daily round of tasks in more and more farm homes.

And with the new low prices, every farm home can now have electric light and the many modern electrical conveniences that Delco-Light makes possible.

Make this a Delco-Light Christmas in your home. Begin to enjoy on Christmas Day the benefits that are already being enjoyed by more than a quarter of a million Delco-Light users. Delco-Light plants are priced as low as \$225 f.o.b. Dayton, and may be purchased on the General Motors deferred payment plan. Write today for complete information.

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Dayton, Ohio

# New Ways to Serve Cranberries

By Hallie A. Sawin

**C**RANBERRIES are on the market—colorful and tempting. One immediately visions molds of bright red jelly or sauce. They are delicious served with all kinds of meat, hot or cold, and their tonic properties make them worth considering. Beside their characteristic pleasant flavor, they are rich in iron and calcium. So serve cranberries often. Their use need not be confined to sauces and jellies but in a frozen form they are just as delicious when served with meat and may also be used as a dessert.

## Cranberry Sherbet

1 quart water  
2 cups sugar  
1 tablespoon gelatine

2 lemons  
1 pint cranberry juice

Boil the water and sugar together for 5 minutes. Add the gelatine, which has been softened in cold water and dissolved over heat, the lemon juice and cranberry juice. Strain, cool and freeze.

## Cranberry and Apple Appetizer

6 tart apples  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped cranberries  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup crushed pineapple

Pare and core large apples. Place sugar, water, cranberries and pineapple in a saucepan and simmer until thick enough to fill the cavities. Pour a little water in the pan and bake until tender. Serve with meat.

## Cranberry Catchup

$2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds cranberries  
Vinegar  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar

1 tablespoon cinnamon  
1 teaspoon ground cloves

Wash and pick over the cranberries. Cover them with vinegar and cook until they burst. Force thru a sieve. Add the other ingredients, return the mixture to the fire and simmer until thick. Seal in clean, hot jars. Serve as a relish with fowl or meat.

## Cranberry Salad

$\frac{1}{2}$  envelope gelatine  
1 pint cranberries  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup celery, diced  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup nut meats, chopped

$1\frac{1}{2}$  cups water  
1 cup sugar  
Salt

Cook cranberries in 1 cup water 20 minutes. Stir in the sugar and cook for 5 minutes. Add the gelatine which has been soaked in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water 10 minutes, and stir until dissolved. When mixture begins to thicken, add celery and nuts, turn into molds which have been rinsed in cold water, and chill. Serve on lettuce leaves with garnish of salad dressing.

## Cranberry Whip

2 cups cranberries  
1 cup sugar  
2 tablespoons lemon juice

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup cold water  
2 egg whites

Soften gelatine in cold water. Put  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups water and cranberries in a pan and cook until tender; about 20 minutes. Rub thru a fine sieve. Add sugar and bring to boiling point. Remove from fire and add gelatine, stirring until it is dissolved. Cool and add lemon juice. Let stand until mixture thickens. Beat whites of eggs until stiff and dry and fold into gelatine. Let stand until the whole mixture thickens and then beat with a Dover beater until light. Turn into molds to chill and become firm.

## Cranberry Shortcake

1 quart cranberries  
2 tablespoons sugar  
1 tablespoon butter  
2 cups flour

4 teaspoons baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup milk

Pick over and wash cranberries. Prepare a soft dough from the flour, salt, baking powder, shortening and milk. Divide the dough in halves, roll fairly thin, keeping round in shape, and lay one half in a well-greased pan. Cut a scant cup cranberries in halves lengthwise and scatter these over the dough. Over these sprinkle the sugar and dot with the butter. Then lay the other half of the biscuit dough on top of all and bake in a hot oven about 20 minutes. Serve cut in wedges with a sauce made from the rest of the cranberries poured over the top. To make the sauce, put the cranberries thru the food chopper and cook them with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar and 2 tablespoons butter.

## Beauty is Health Deep

By Elizabeth Cole

**A**FOND mother said proudly to her neighbor who had come in to see the new son and heir, "An' do ye not think he looks like his father?" The kindly neighbor replied cheerfully, "Niver ye mind that as long as he's healthy."

Rather hard on the poor papa maybe, yet really a compliment. For the old saying that beauty is only skin deep really means that it is only "health" deep. No one can be truly handsome unless she is truly healthy. A woman's face can never be her fortune unless the glow of health that comes from within is present. That glow of health will not come in a bottle—it will come in doses of daily health habits. Clear happy eyes, a pleasant smile, a cloudless skin and a well poised carriage are what create the impression of beauty more than Venus-like features and an ivory pallor.

To attain the true beauty that is health, requires a fair amount of perseverance as well as a knowledge of the ingredients that go into the formula for making it. Sleep—rest—are necessary. A nap in the middle of the day if household cares have been tiring and a good night's sleep of eight hours with plenty of fresh air will go far toward taking out the wrinkles or dark circles that have appeared under the eyes. Exercise in the open air, a brisk walk to and from the office if one is a business woman—and if one is a housewife the walk can be made into a business—will give better and more attractive color than all the powder and rouge compacts in the world. Exercises morning and evening will help much toward keeping the muscles limber and the carriage graceful. A diet that contains plenty of leafy vegetables, fresh or cooked fruits, not too much meat and few sweets will keep the digestive apparatus functioning normally and thereby give a clear, fresh look to the whole skin.

Given a health-deep beauty the visit to a beauty parlor or the use of good cleansing creams will have worth-while effects. The relaxation and the feeling that one's pores are being thoroly cleansed make facial massages a comfort, but these can never be of permanent value. Facial treatments can never remove lines of worry if the spirit within is not happy. They can never make the skin clear and fresh if the diet is wrong and late hours are constantly eating up reserve powers. Combined with the beauty that is more than skin deep, however, they can help produce the sparkling appearance and the charm that every woman wishes to have.

When good daily health habits are practiced by everyone, the National Tuberculosis Association and its 1500 affiliated associations hope to conquer tuberculosis, the disease that most readily attacks rundown bodies. Their work is financed by the penny Christmas seals sold in December. Why not start nature's beauty course today by resolving to be really healthy—beautiful, and by helping someone else to be healthy thru the purchase of some Christmas seals?

## Let the Home Share

**C**HRISTMAS and presents seem to belong together. But instead of confining ourselves to individual presents this year why not take our home into the family and make presents to it?

Let every member of the family take part in the plan and make a gift to each room. The small boy, for instance may have to make his contributions from the five and ten cent store, but there are lots of useful and ornamental gifts as necessary as the more expensive things which father and mother select. For instance he might choose a tooth brush holder for the bathroom, a strainer for the kitchen, a pickle dish for the dining room,

a match safe or holder for one bedroom and a new pin cushion for another. While little sister can follow suit with a small bottle of lotion for the bathroom, a pot lifter for the kitchen, and a pen and pencil tray for the living room.

Mother's contributions may take the form of hand work. And perhaps some of the older children will want to combine their gifts. These are simply suggestions and they may not exactly fit in your particular family—for each one has its own specific needs which will largely dictate the gifts.

The giving of the presents may take various forms. They may all be gaily wrapped and placed in the rooms in which they belong. Or the various gifts may be placed in their proper positions unwrapped and there can be a guessing contest as to "who gave what?"

After all home is what we make it. In this way the home will get to mean more than it has and there will be a co-operation which stands for more than the giving of the gifts, and which may in future years mean co-operation in work and pleasure.

Barton Co., Missouri. Mrs. L. H. Funk.

## Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

**A**LL 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.

## Mince Meat

1 gallon ground meat  
2 gallons chopped apples  
2 pounds raisins  
8 cups sugar  
4 teaspoons cinnamon  
2 teaspoons cloves

2 teaspoons nutmeg  
2 teaspoons allspice  
4 teaspoons salt  
1 cup vinegar  
1 gallon stock in which heads were cooked

After the outside fat of the hogs' heads has been removed for lard, boil the heads till the meat will drop from the bone. Run the cooked meat thru a food chopper. Add all the ingredients except the vinegar. Boil 30 minutes. Stir constantly while cooking to prevent scorching. Add 1 cup vinegar and can boiling hot. If it cooks down too dry before the last can is filled add a little boiling water.

Reno County.

Mrs. James D. Adams.

## Corrections in Cake Recipes

**T**HE whites of 8 eggs were omitted from Mrs. Newby's Chocolate Cake recipe printed last week.

Also the Bride's Cake recipe should have called for 3 teaspoons of baking powder instead of 2.

# Farm Income Can Be Budgeted

**B**USINESS organizations have long used a budget system to guide them in keeping a balance between outgo and income. The government has recently taken up the idea and found that it works. Finally someone suggested that the farm income might be budgeted. Everyone scoffed. "The farm doesn't bring in enough income to budget," they said or "the income is too irregular to budget"—these are only some of the mildest remarks which were made upon the subject.

I wondered what farm women thought about it for what a woman thinks her husband thinks, or soon will think, so I offered prizes for the best letters on the subject. In response I received a few—a very few letters from women who had tried it out. But there were enough to convince me that it can be done. Here is the prize winner written by Mrs. Robert Traxler, Marshall county, and the winner of the second prize by Mrs. Alpha Howard, Ness county.

## Now There's Recreation, Too

**A**FEW years ago we began to realize that we were see-sawing, so to speak. It seemed like endless drudgery. We never dared enjoy a thing, scarcely a square meal without a pang.

We then decided to budget our income, take stock of ourselves and map out some way to meet our obligations.

There were times when we could stick to our budgets and times especially after the hail and drouth when it had to be changed somewhat, but it was a sort of map to keep us where we belonged. It was about like this: Living expenses were to come out of the garden and chickens. That didn't mean that should the man need some money and no crops available he couldn't crate up a crate of culls and bring them to town. But it was put down in black and white and later repaid.

The cream checks paid labor hired, twine, blacksmith, veterinarian, doctor bills, and car expenses. The grain, sale of cattle, hogs, etc., were to be

used to pay off mortgages, buy necessary implements, and new blooded stock when necessary.

Our recreation was even budgeted so much, no more. It must, like everything else, be worth while. We knew we needed that as everything else, as all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, they say.

So instead of blaming each other and causing bitterness we now know where every dollar goes. We can plan ahead and when an opportunity comes we can grasp it, as we have weeded out the culls and brooders in our endeavor to make our budget work and we know what we are doing.

Marshall County. Mrs. Robert Traxler.

## Demands Steady Income

**W**E HAVE found that the farm income is much harder budgeted than most incomes, because it is so uncertain. After a number of years, trying to have an income for the family living expenses, from a wheat and cattle system, we have adopted dairying to produce a steady income. And while this income is not budgeted on paper, it is budgeted week by week, in our family councils. When we all discuss, what can we make our checks do for us this week?

When crops don't fail, all profits are used from them to increase our general farming operations. And not for living expenses.

When our dairy income is small we buy the necessary things. When it is larger we get some of the long talked of extras.

As dairying requires a great amount of work, we tried giving each child a certain wage, but it seemed to create an atmosphere of discontent, each one pulling for himself. Now we are all working together, and our aim is to spend our income where and on whom it will do the most to promote the general welfare of the whole family, and help us to our goal—a farm of our own, for we are tenant farmers.

Ness County.

Mrs. Alpha Howard.

# This Week's Fashion Offer



**2420**—Delightful one-piece apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

**2644**—Soft lines are especially fitted to the little junior miss. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

**2059**—If you consult the young man's taste he probably will choose the little trousers that button right onto the waist. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

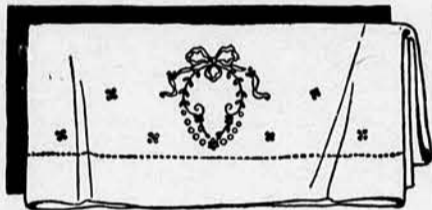
**2782**—Sports frock in long or short sleeves. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

**2788**—Becoming lines for the stout figure. Two lengths of sleeves. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

**2784**—Features the new blouse effect and long or short sleeves. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust.

Order from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents.

shorter shopping hours and colder days that make it hard to be away from home for any time, one feels just a little panicky and is tempted just not to give much this Christmas and start earlier next year. But next year it will be much the same and you will have lost the joy of a season of giving. I am suggesting that you do your Christmas shopping especially for your older friends who like household linens



and lingerie, at home. From our fancy-work service you can buy them partly made, requiring only little touches of needle work to make them daintily complete. This week my suggestion is a pair of pillow cases. They come with a 3-inch hem already hemstitched which eliminates the necessity of a trip to town to have it done. All that is needed to complete them is the little touches of embroidery in wreath design. For this blue and white are suggested but all white or any other color may be substituted.

An order for package No. 1235 with \$1.50 enclosed will bring them to you promptly with floss for embroidering. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## The Prisoner's Song

WHAT is it that makes a song or breaks it? That is a question—and a secret—that many of us would give "a kingdom" to know. I have been thinking a great deal about "The Prisoner's Song" lately. It is an old song. My mother remembers having heard it years ago. And now it has staged a come-back, after remaining unheard for many years. It has struck the chord of popular fancy too, and almost every home that has a musical instrument has some version of "The Prisoner's Song" in it. My home is not the exception. Just the other day I bought it, as played on the pipe organ, and the tune and the words have sung themselves to me ever since I heard it played in the music store.

Something of bitterness and much of sweetness are combined in this simple tune. I do not know exactly why I like it. But I'm glad I decided to add it to my collection, for somehow I find inspiration in its soft hopeless tones. If you haven't heard it, which is unbelievable, listen to it sometime—and see how it affects you.

I'll be glad to tell you where to get this song—in any version. Or I'll be glad to help with other music problems. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Send a self-addressed envelope for reply.

## All-Kansas Club Girl

NELLIE WILSON of Lincoln represented the 5,000 Kansas 4-H club girls at the annual Club Congress in Chicago, during the International Live-stock Exposition last week.

Miss Wilson was one of 42 state champions entertained at the congress by Montgomery Ward & Company which



each year pays the expenses of sending the champion 4-H club girl of each state to the congress.

The Kansas championship awarded Miss Wilson is the achievement of three years' work in the home Economics projects—sewing, food preparation and "own your own room."

## Useful Gift to Embroider

ABOUT this time of the year, with the Christmas season drawing nearer day by day, shorter days that make



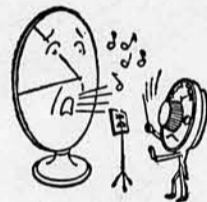
# For Christmas Cheer Throughout the Year

and for years to come

**I**N the home that boasts a **Synchrophase**, the happiness of Christmas does not die with the Yule log embers. The reception is so satisfying, because so clear and true to voice or instrument, that it brings daily happiness throughout the year.

This unusually superior reception is due mainly to the **Colortone**, an exclusive Grebe development which enables you to control the tone quality of reception irrespective of the loud speaker's characteristics. Then the **Binocular Coils** bring in the station you want and exclude the others; while the **S-L-F Condensers** make station selection easy by preventing their crowding.

These and other exclusive Grebe features make the **Synchrophase** the Christmas gift *par excellence*.



**Colortone**  
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gives you control of tone quality independent of the loudspeaker

Send for Booklet KF which explains all Grebe advantages. Then have your dealer demonstrate so you can compare Grebe reception with that of other sets.

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**Binocular Coils**  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.  
bring in the station you want; shut out the others.

# The GREBE SYNCHROPHASE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

This Company owns and operates stations WAHG and WBOQ.



All Grebe apparatus is covered by patents granted and pending.

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Simply state sizes and colors wanted and the postman will bring to your door three beautiful dresses. When the dresses arrive deposit \$2.98 (plus postage) with the postman. Remember, you will receive three dresses, no two alike. The dresses are made from the latest style fabrics, suitings, heavy linens and crepes. If it is not the greatest bargain you ever had, your money promptly refunded. Sizes, 34 to 52. Colors, green, brown orange and rose.

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# For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

I AM 7 years old, I am in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Donigen. I have eight brothers and three sisters. Their names are Matt, Phillip, Joseph, Vincent, Pat, Wilbur, Brian, Leo, Elizabeth, Birdie and Agnes. This is my first letter to Kansas Farmer, Mary Vivian Martin. Greenleaf, Kan.

## Trixy, Shorty and Buster

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I live 1 1/2 miles from school. For pets I have a pony and two dogs. My pony's name is Trixy. My dogs' names are Shorty and Buster. I have one brother. His name is Richard. We live 12 miles from town. We live on a 160-acre farm. Leslie Pampel. Sedgwick, Colo.

school. I have a kitty. It is black and white. His name is Blacky. I would like to correspond with girls of my age. Lena Bonnell. Hanston, Kan.



Mother: Did you divide your gum with your little friend?  
Junior: Yep! I chewed it first and then I gave it to Billy.

## There Are Nine of Us

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I have two brothers and six sisters. Their names are Alice, Ethel, Mabel, Eleanor, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Elmer and Leonard. Dorothy is 5 years old today. My teacher's name is Miss Nightingale. For a pet we have a black and white cat. His name is Tom. I would like to hear from some of the girls. Helen K. Weide. Centralia, Kan.

## Dorothy Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. We live 6 miles from town. I have two brothers and three sisters. Their names are Clyde, Ralph, Zella, Vivian and Helen. For pets I have a dog, two cats, two calves and a pony. Our cats are yellow, grey and white. Our pony is very gentle. She is grey. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Dorothy Martin. Madison, Kan.

## Can You Guess These?

Which is bigger, Mr. Bigger or Mr. Bigger's baby? The baby is a little Bigger.

Your initials begin with an A. You've an A at the end of your name. The whole of your name is an A. And it's backwards and forward the same.

Anna!  
What color is a newspaper when you are thru with it? Red.

What is that we often see made, but never see it after it is made? A noise.

I am taken from a mine, and shut

up in a wooden case from which I am never released, and yet I am used by nearly everybody. A pencil.

Why do old maids wear mittens? To keep off the chaps.

What pain do we make light of? Window pane.

Why is paper like a beggar? Because it is composed of rags.

What kind of paper tells you who you are? Tissue ('tis you).

Why is a lead pencil like a perverse child? Because it never does write (right) by itself.

Come a riddle, come a tiddle, come a rot, tot, tot;

Come a wee, wee man with a red, red coat,

A staff in his hand and a bane in his throat;

If you tell me that, I'll give you a goat.

A cherry.

In what color should a secret be kept? Inviolable (in violet).

Why are seeds when sown like gateposts? Because they propagate (prop a gate).

Tho I dance at a ball, yet am I nothing at all. A shadow.

Why is your shadow like a false friend? Because it only follows you in sunshine.

Why is a ship like a handkerchief? Because it has stood many a blow and has often been round the horn.

'Tis true I have both face and hands,

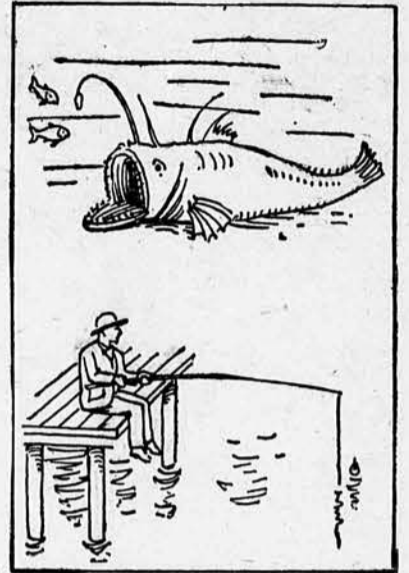
And move before your eye;

Yet when I go my body stands,

And when I stand I lie? A clock.

ears, how would you do it? Do you think that it is impossible to do? If you will take your pencil and draw a line from Dot A to Dot B and so on down the alphabet, it will be very plain to see how to do the trick.

## Living Inventions



The Angler-Fish's Bait

That nets for the trapping of prey should have been developed by Nature as patterns for men seems natural, because we are so familiar with the spider's web. But that the rod and baited line should also have been invented by her seems much more remarkable. Yet even the deceptive appearance of the worm fixed on the hook is found anticipated in the equipment devised for the Angler Fish, pictured here.

This remarkable creature has a most enormous mouth, which it holds wide open while lying in the obscurity of the bottom mud. On the top of its head is a curious, long, curved, flexible bone, fastened to the skull with a true "ring and staple" joint, thus allowing free movement in every direction. And from the tip of this "pole" hangs a little fleshy appendage, which must appear to a hungry little fish exactly like a small worm floating about in the water. But if he darts at it, he is at once engulfed in the huge jaws of the angler fish.

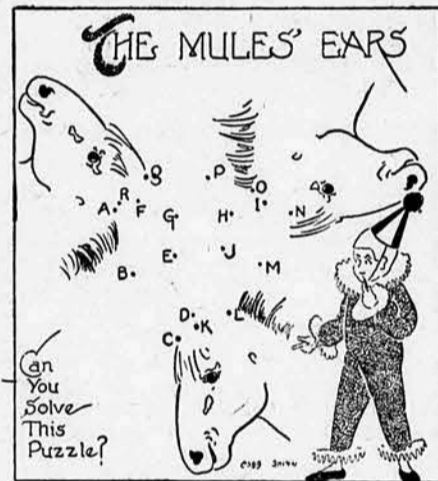
In this device Nature has surpassed man, as she commonly does, because the "bait" never needs renewal.



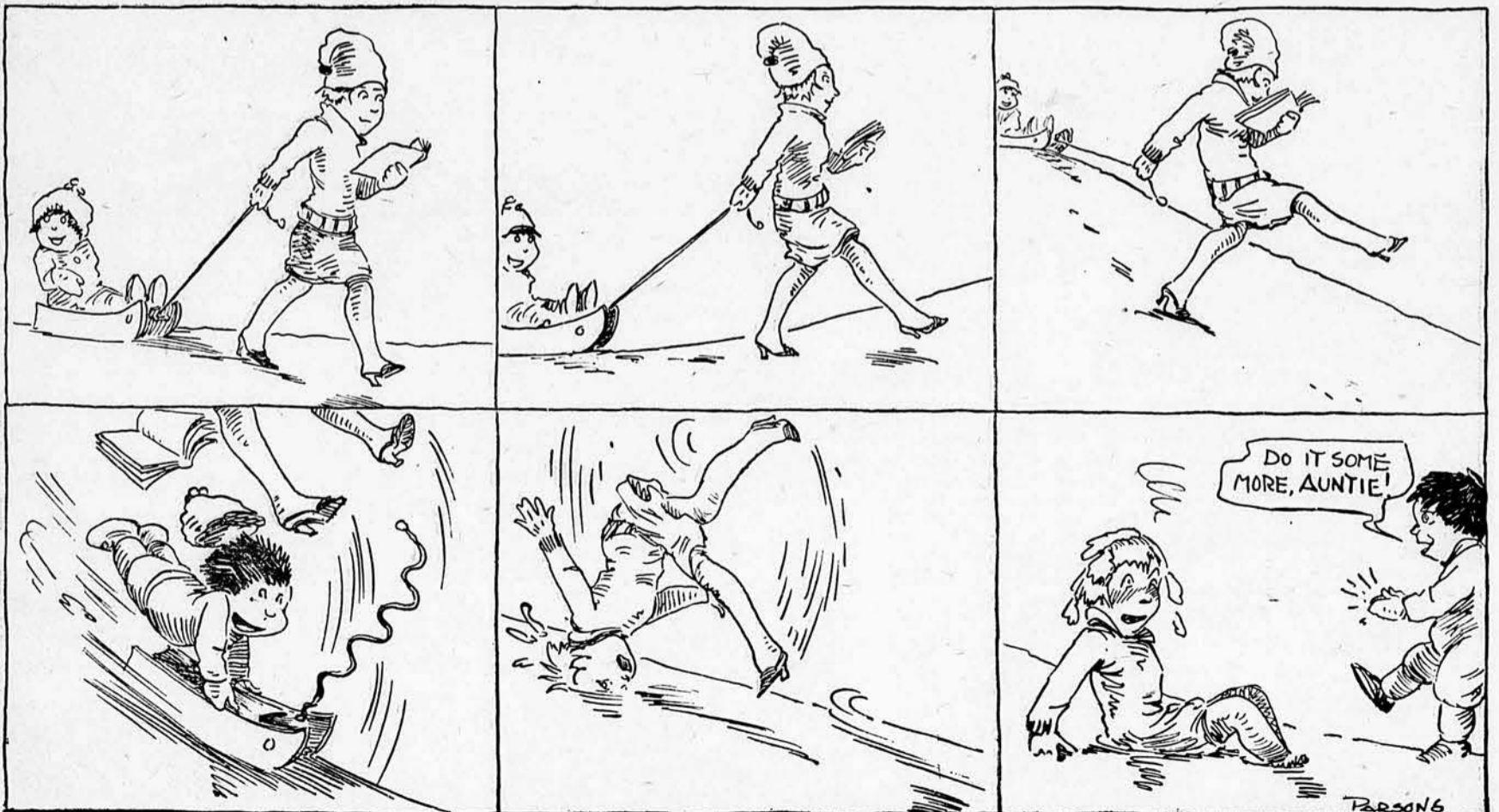
A clever riddle for you to try to guess. Did I hear you say that you were unable to read it? Get your pencil and complete the letters. One line is all that is needed to make each letter as plain as any other lettering. But don't complete the answer until you have tried to guess the riddle. Send your 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.

## Will You Write to Me?

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have five sisters and one brother. Two sisters live in Chicago, one in Canada, one in Kansas and one in New York. My brother is in Pennsylvania. I go to school and have lots of fun. I live three blocks from



If someone were to ask you to draw the picture of three mules, and give them only three ears between them, yet make them appear as if they had six



The Hoovers—Sis Entertains Dotty

### How Children Get Worms

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"Jimmy just loves that dog," said Mrs. Brown. "And Laddie loves him, too. You ought to see the cute way he kisses him."

Since I had been called to treat Jimmy for "worms," I was much interested in the story. So was Mrs. Brown when I told her that worms in children are often the result of animal transmission. It is even thought that the eggs of certain tiny worms may be spread by rats and mice holding midnight revel over uncooked food in closets and pantries. But the chief animals to offend are pigs, cattle and fish, used as food, and not cooked sufficiently to totally destroy the larvae of the worms.

"Worms" is nothing like so common an ailment as one might suppose by listening to the many mothers who have observed that John, Jimmy or Bill picks his nose, grits his teeth at night, or gets blue around the eyes. There are many common things that will and do produce such symptoms. My suspicions are aroused more readily when the child, despite good meals, is always hungry and refuses to gain in weight, or when he is easily tired, has no "pep," is pale, perhaps is dizzy and has frequent headaches. In such cases I advise parents to watch the stools to see if there are any signs of worms or their eggs. As a usual thing when worms infest the intestinal tract a brisk purge with castor oil will dislodge enough evidence to make the case clear.

Prevention is better than a cure for worm trouble. This calls for thoro scrubbing of hands and finger nails whenever one has been working with animals. All members of the family should unfailingly wash their hands before meals, and so must individuals before handling food. No vermin of any kind should be tolerated around the house. All food should be cleaned before eating, and beef, pork and fish very thoroly cooked. Household pets should be made to keep their distance.

### Depends on the Care

Supposing a person who is in an accident has a rib pushed up into the lungs and it causes a hemorrhage, but finally gets well again. Does that lung ever get well, or is the person always liable to have lung trouble such as tuberculosis? D. B.

One may have such an accident and make so complete a recovery that no bad effects need be feared. It all depends on the care given at the time of the accident and the thoroughness of the recovery. There is no reason to think such a person would be especially susceptible to tuberculosis.

### See a Specialist

I have had headaches, probably due to my eyes. I have tried all kinds of glasses. Nothing seems to do much good. Do you think that if I quit using my eyes for reading and sewing for a whole year it might help me? E. C.

I think that a long period of complete rest would be a splendid way to start systematic treatment, but it would be only a start. Your case evidently is one of those requiring very special care. Get advice as to the very best and most scientific eye doctor within reach, and then consult him. Give him plenty of time to find the nature of your trouble and the exact correction needed. I have known many cases in which patients have gone the rounds of ordinary treatment and never obtained good results because the examinations they received were neither thoro nor scientific.

### Stitches Are Absorbed

When stitches are taken in the scalp and never removed by the doctor what becomes of them? Are they likely to make trouble later? S. T. B.

The stitches that a doctor would take in a scalp wound would be of some material like catgut, which absorbs after a few days. Whenever possible doctors use absorbent material so the patient will not have to suffer the pain and trouble of having them removed.

### Can See Old Battlefields

Thru the co-operation of the French government, members of the American Legion who go to Paris in 1927 for the Legion convention, will be able to take tours to all localities in Northern France where American troops were

engaged in the World War, according to Ernest Ryan, department France convention officer for Kansas.

In addition to the battlefields and cemetery trips arranged by the Legion, 10 leading companies have offered tours to all corners of Europe that come up to the standard set by the France convention committee.

Legionnaires going over sectors where their outfit "did its stuff" will not be lonesome. All members of the Legion making the Paris trip will take at least one of the battlefield and cemetery tours. These tours will be under the direct supervision of the France convention committee and will cost from \$5 to \$16.50.

The battlefield and cemetery tours are divided into five districts, and with the exception of one will include a visit to an American cemetery, where

soldiers are buried. The first district comprises northern France and Belgium, the scene of British activities during the war. The second is known as the Aisne-Marne district and includes that section between Chateau-Thierry, Soissons and Rheims. The third district is the Meuse-Argonne sector. The fourth district is St. Mihiel; the fifth district is to the east of Rheims and is known as the Champagne sector. The cost of the battlefield and cemetery tours is included in the general reservations.

### Can't Stop the Kansans

Folks back East give Kansas credit for cyclones, corn, sunflowers and if the wheat slogan keeps up that particular cereal will be included. But another factor that cannot be over-

looked, or stopped either, is Kansas people. The Kansas Club of New York has more successful persons upon its roster than any other state club in the city. And just last week Broadway was greeted by news of another Kansan scaling the heights of stardom.

She is no other than Era Briggs of Horton. She doesn't need an introduction to her home town folks because they have heard her many times in church. And Kansas singers in general will be able to recall the girl who took highest honors in the Kansas state vocal contest of 1922. The publicity in connection with that triumph is responsible for starting Miss Briggs on her career.

What appears to be needed in the Orient at this particular juncture is a good reliable China cement.



MODEL 35 six-tube ONE Dial receiver, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, \$70. Model H Radio Speaker, brown crystalline finish, \$21. Model G, same as Model H, but in amber buff and sage green, \$23

THOSE CHRISTMAS GIFTS. What planning, what solicitude, what sacrifice they represent! And, alas! How quickly they are forgotten unless they fill more than a fleeting need.

But Radio is never forgotten. It brings happiness not merely for one day, but for all the days to come. For Radio—the great modern source of entertainment and knowledge—meets a permanent desire.

In choosing a gift that means so much, you will want to be sure of rightness in every quality. With Atwater Kent Radio you are sure. Whoever receives it will be grateful—and the gratitude will last.

Now only ONE Dial to turn!

What the self-starter did for the automobile, Atwater Kent ONE Dial operation is doing for

Radio. Now anyone can get as good results as a radio engineer—and get them instantly. You don't have to hunt for stations. Everything within range comes marching in as you turn the ONE Dial.

There are no auxiliary tuning devices with which you have to fiddle to hear the programs clearly. This is genuine ONE Dial control—swift, certain, reliable.

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# The Southwest Was on Deck

## This Section is Taking a Larger Place Every Year at the International Exposition

BY F. B. NICHOLS

THE Southwest, viewed from the Chicago standpoint, is taking a larger part every year in "making" the International Live Stock Exposition. There was no exception to this trend in the performance which was staged last week. And this was true from the other states in this section as well as from Kansas.

What's the proof? Well, let's consider a few of the awards, including that of the grand championship on Hereford bulls, which went to Robert H. Hazlett of Eldorado. May we be allowed to remark in passing that here is a prize which the brethren from over North America view with more than ordinary enthusiasm. And also to suggest that some of the awards taken by the Kansas State Agricultural College in the fat cattle classes, such as that of champion in the grade and cross-bred classes, on the senior yearling Dale's Master 2d, is a fine indication of the feeding which is being done in Kansas, as compared to the rest of the country? This animal, by the way, started his Chicago career by taking first in a class of 40 animals.

### First on Grain Judging

In the judging contests the Southwest also rang the bell right along. Kansas took first in the grain judging contest, with eight teams entered, which is about all that could have been expected. In the collegiate livestock judging contest Kansas emerged in second place, with 23 teams entered, Oklahoma being first, as it was last year. But even if the Sooners were ahead again, the Kansas folks take some reflected glory from the victory, when they consider that the Right Hon. W. L. Blizzard, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is the head of the animal husbandry department of the Oklahoma A and M College. Things have been happening right rapidly in livestock circles in Oklahoma since "Bliz" went down there. The Kansas delegation at Chicago last week also "pointed with pride" to the fact that the percentage placing in these judging contests at the International, since they were established, gives the Kansas State Agricultural College first place.

A peculiar feature of this contest, which is along the line of the tendency in recent years, is the way the top awards went to a block of states in this section of the country: Thus, 1, Oklahoma; 2, Kansas; 3, Nebraska; 4, Missouri; 5, Indiana; 6 and 7, a tie, Colorado and Iowa; 8, Texas. With the exception of the fifth place the Southwest took the honor positions. Does this result, which compares fairly well with the placings in recent years, indicate that the instruction in livestock matters given in the agricultural colleges of this section is superior to that offered elsewhere? In the non-collegiate contest Kansas took 9th place, with 22 teams entered.

Wyoming won it. The Kansas boys did, however, place second on sheep.

John Hubly of Mason City, Ill., won the championship in the carload show as usual on his yearling Angus steers. (Note to the composing room: Keep this set up and we'll use it again next year, maybe.) This was his sixth championship in the eight years he has entered the contest, and he won this time in the largest carload show ever assembled in the history of the world. Mr. Hubly has 189 Angus cows, from which he gets his show animals. The champions were born a year ago last May, and were weaned November 1. They were put on a ration of shelled corn and oats, half and half, at that time, plus a pound of oilmeal. On February 1, a pound of molasses feed was added to the ration, and in May they went on grass, and also received shelled corn, and 2 pounds of oilmeal and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal a day. New corn was substituted for old September 1, and in October molasses feed was added to the ration. This is the first time Mr. Hubly has fed cattle for show purposes without alfalfa hay; he had none. The cattle had clover hay last year, but this fall they had no hay, straw which they ate from their generous supply of bedding being their only roughage.

Kansas showed up well in the crops show, as it has done every year since this section was established at the International, some of the winners being: Hard winter wheat, Reno County Farm Bureau, Hutchinson; J. H. Claassen, Whitewater; and Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick. Ten ears of white corn, Region 4, Herman Groniger, Bendena; Harold E. Stadt, Ottawa; H. A. Biskio, Seneca; H. F. Grohger, Bendena; C. C. Groniger, Bendena; and John A. Woods, Council Grove. Oats, Harold E. Stadt, Ottawa; Henry A. Walker, McPherson; and John Brox, Atchison. Ollie Tange-mann of Seneca took 1st on "10 ears of junior corn" from Region 4.

Two former "Kansas Aggies," Joe Montgomery and Cal Kinzer, were on the committee which handled the collegiate livestock judging contest.

The judge in the fat cattle classes was Senor George Gorden-Davis of Buenos Aires, Argentine.

The Kansas collegiate livestock judging team took first on hogs.

In the fat Spotted Poland China Classes the champion barrow was entered by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

More than a thousand boys and girls were present at the 4-H Club Congress.

An immense exhibit showing the rapid westward progress of the European corn borer was a feature of the



4-H Stock Judging Team, Shawnee County. From Left, J. J. Moxley, K. S. A. C., and W. H. Robinson, County Agent, Coaches: Glenn Stalker, Rossville, Paul Engler, Topeka, and Earl Miller, Rossville. The Boys Placed Second at the American Royal, and Second on Sheep at the International

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crops exhibit, and it attracted more attention than any other display. Judging from the reaction of the Corn Belt folks, they are much alarmed over the dangers of this invasion.

The meats exhibit probably attracted more attention from Chicago visitors than ever before. And farmers present indicated a firm belief that the brethren from the Great White Way need all the education along this line they can get!

### Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

There are three pictures of truth and beauty in the Bible which refer to the child as the indicator of what is right. In Isaiah the prophet looks forward to the hour when everything will be different. Peace will reign—good will among men will not be talked about, but will actually exist. Even wild animals will be friendly with one another, and fear will vanish. "The wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them."

Next, long, long after, Zechariah looks forward to the hour when "Jerusalem shall be called a city of truth," and! the result? "The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof." Can you beat that? How many cities can say now that their streets are fit as play grounds for boys and girls? We think we are doing our duty when we keep the children off the streets. And then, that afternoon when mothers were bringing their babies to the great Master for Him to bless them. And He did bless them. He took them, one by one, in His arms. And then he said "Whoso shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." Of no other religion is it true that its symbol, its coat of arms so to speak, is a child. The best Christians are child-like Christians.

Well, this all has to do with the boy Samuel. There are types of religion, with respect to getting it. First, the type that is changed suddenly from the old to the new. Saul is such and St. Augustine and John Bunyan: sudden conversion. Then, there is the type that grows gradually and naturally from childhood. No sudden conversion, because there has never been any bad breaking away from God and right. Samuel represents this type in the Old Testament, and Timothy in the New. Neither ever broke away from the voice of conscience, nor "went wild," nor sowed wild oats. They grew steadily in the love and fear of God.

Samuel was of this sort very naturally. He was the child of prayer. His mother had asked for him. His name means, "Asked of God." Mother had much to do with it all. "We are not surprised to learn that Byron's mother was proud, ill-tempered and violent; or that Nero's was a murderess. On the other hand, we need not be astonished that Sir Walter Scott's was a lover of poetry; or those of Wesley, Augustine, Chrysostom, Basil and others were remarkable for their intelligence and goodness. Like mother, like child. This is what led Lord Shaftesbury to exclaim, "Give me a generation of Christian mothers, and I will undertake to change the face of society in 12 months."

Samuel lived at a very critical time. The people had lived under a theocracy—that is, a state of society without a king, and where good leaders had led them, the only monarch being Jehovah. But now they are restive under that method of government, and they are planning for a king. But no one knows how it is to be done, or who is to be the king. And the message comes to a child! He seems to be the only person in all the nation fit to receive a message of such immense importance. The truth that was to affect a nation came to a boy, 12 years old or so.

Much truth lies in this. Children are important, not only to continue the race, but also as channels of teaching goodness. Do parents teach children, or do children teach parents? One time a man and wife lived in a Western town. They had no children and cared little for God or church, with complacent, self-centered lives such as many others live. But one day a little girl came to live with them. Things changed. Life had a different aspect.

and became necessary. The tiny miss said she wanted to join the church. Father and mother thought they had better, too. One time a small boy was taught to say the blessing. After that he always insisted on saying it, even when other members of the family were in a hurry.

The church ceased to be an ornament. A mother had a little boy whom she had taught to be truthful. One day she was lying on the sofa with eyes closed, altho not asleep. The boy came tip-toeing in, took two oranges out of the dish on the center-table and slipped out. The mother saw, but said nothing. She did not suppose he would take things without asking, but he did that time. In a few minutes he came tip-toeing back, oranges in hand. He placed them in the dish, and as he did so she heard him mutter, "That's one time you got fooled, old devil." How many big, broad-shouldered men that day, from one end of the country to the other, had as complete a victory over temptation as that little chap? That is worth 10 sermons and 50 editorials. "A little child shall lead them." "Except ye become as little children." This prayer is as good for adults as for little folks:

"Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,  
Look upon a little child.  
Pity my simplicity,  
Suffer me to come to thee."

Lesson for December 12—The Boy Samuel.  
First Samuel, 3:1 to 10 and 15 to 19.  
Golden Text: Speak, Jehovah; for thy servant heareth. I Sam. 3:9.

### Watch Out—Trichinosis

"Cook pork well" is the seasonal warning of the United States Department of Agriculture. Uncooked or poorly cooked pork may result in the serious illness known as trichinosis. This disease, which is painful and frequently fatal, is caused by a small parasite that sometimes occurs in pork.

Hogs that harbor the parasites of trichinosis show no symptoms, and pork containing the parasites looks exactly the same as other pork. The most practical means of preventing the disease is thorough cooking of pork products. The heat of cooking destroys the parasites. Hence well-cooked pork is safe and trichinosis cannot be acquired if the simple rule is followed of cooking pork well before it is eaten.

Outbreaks of trichinosis are generally most common during the holiday season when various special raw pork products and delicacies are consumed. The trouble also is likely to occur after the customary winter hog-killing on farms, when raw products are eaten, hence the timeliness of the present warning. The main point to remember is to cook pork well.

### What Records Disclosed

Records are a mighty handy thing to have on the farm. Sometimes they disclose facts that were kept covered up to the time record keeping began. After

a year at using figures in connection with his poultry, Floyd McMurray, Jewell county, found that his flock cleared him \$305.71 above all expenses. McMurray has made some improvements on his poultry house and perhaps another year's records will show up even better than this year's.

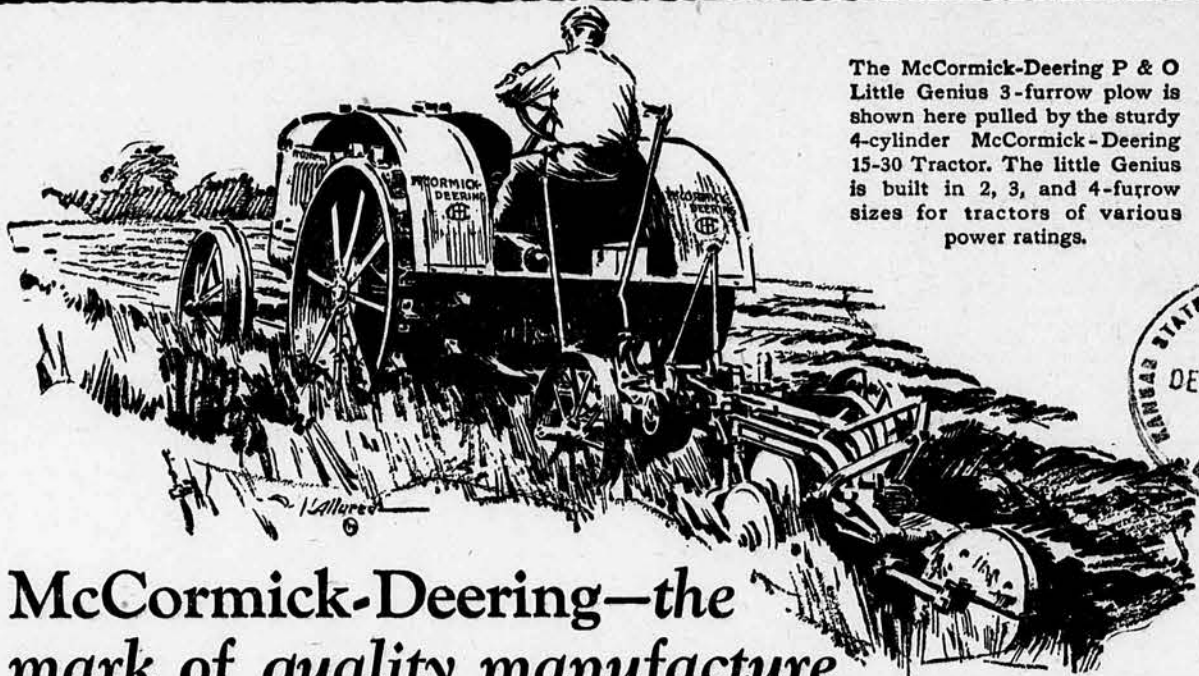
### Record Hereford Sale

The largest sale of registered Hereford cattle in Chase county for a number of years recently took place, when W. A. Willis and Carl Herrick sold a total of 253 head. Prices for the cows ranged from \$55 to \$80 while year-old bull calves sold around \$80. Older bulls sold up to \$100. The Willis & Herrick herd consisted of cattle from such herds as Gudgel's, Simpson's and R. H. Hazlett's.

### Will Winter 1,000 Head

J. R. Kregar, Geary county's biggest cattle feeder, will winter more than 1,000 head of livestock this year. He already has more than 400 cattle in feed lots in association with Robert Hay and W. Wilkerson, and will buy 300 more in the near future, as well as 500 stock hogs. All of the stock is being picked up locally instead of being shipped in.

A lot of crooks now in stocks would have been in the old Puritan days also in stocks.



The McCormick-Deering P & O Little Genius 3-furrow plow is shown here pulled by the sturdy 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor. The little Genius is built in 2, 3, and 4-furrow sizes for tractors of various power ratings.



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# Wheat is in Good Condition

## Few Complaints of Lack of Moisture Except in Western Third of the State

**W**INTER wheat still is in good condition and fields have been dry enough to permit pasturing. Early sown fields in all the eastern two-thirds of the state have been providing good grazing. In South Central Kansas a few farmers have been drilling in fields that were too wet heretofore. There are few complaints of lack of moisture except in the western third of the state.

Corn husking is about finished and good headway has been made with grain sorghums. Some threshing of milo and kafir has been done, but most of the grain now is in header stacks or shock and in good condition to withstand the weather.

Some farmers took advantage of the mild, open weather to begin plowing for oats seeding. In the east and north counties considerable work was done in burning roadsides and waste ground to destroy wintering places for chinch bugs.

Conditions for livestock have been good. With grass and wheat providing good grazing the inroads on winter fodder have been held to a minimum. Some hogs and cattle went on full feed, especially in southern counties. Only minor and scattered outbreaks of hog cholera and blackleg are reported. Vaccination continues active for prevention of both diseases.

**Allen**—Farmers are selling corn freely at 50 cents and kafir at the same price. Corn will average 20 bushels and kafir 30 bushels to the acre. Eggs, 48c; butterfat, 50c.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Atchison**—Corn husking is about done, but no cribs are full. Hog cholera has caused great losses. Some have vaccinated and their hogs seem to do all right. Milk cows are high. Cream and eggs are about all farmers can depend on for this winter. There are a good many public sales. Corn, 64c to 68c; wheat, \$1.25; cream, 42c; eggs, 44c, and chickens, 15c to 17c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Barber**—The last week has been very warm. Wheat is making rapid growth with ample moisture. Farm work has settled down to winter chores. No kafir threshing yet. Yields of spring crop seeds will be light. Wheat, \$1.17; eggs, 50c; cream, 41c; butter, 50c.—J. W. Bibb.

**Brown**—Farmers about done husking corn. The yield in the west half of the county is 10 to 12 bushels, and in the east half 25 to 40 bushels to the acre. Wheat is small and no good for pasture. Feed is scarce. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 60c; cream, 42c and eggs 40c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Clay**—Many farmers are cutting wood for winter. Few cattle are being fed as feed is scarce and most of the corn has to be shipped in. Since the ground froze, farmers have turned their cattle on the wheat fields, which make good fall pasture. Bankers are helping many farmers thru until another crop is raised. County Agent Jaccard is doing fine work and the Farm Bureau had a big gathering at the county seat November 17. Eggs, 48c; wheat, \$1.23; corn, 75c; oats, 45c; hogs, \$10, and butterfat, 40c.—P. R. Forslund.

**Cloud**—November leaves us with a real taste of winter, and the nights are wintry. We have had rain and a light fall of snow. Farmers are busy stacking and repairing shelters. Feed will be scarce, but livestock is doing fine so far. We do not get many eggs or much milk. Both are high priced. Eggs, 45c and cream, 40c.—W. H. Plumly.

**Dickinson**—We are having ideal fall weather. Wheat has made a good growth and is providing a lot of pasture. Some corn fodder is being shredded and kafir being threshed. Kafir is making 10 to 15 bushels to the acre. Considerable wheat going to market at \$1.22. Not many cattle are full fed.—F. M. Larson.

**Douglas**—Hunters from nearby towns have been so numerous during the last few weeks that farmers in certain localities will no longer allow trespassing, fishing or hunting. Bittersweet and many varieties of seed pods are being commercialized. Considerable work is being done on the roads, which are in good condition. Corn huskers receive as high as 7 cents a bushel and dinner.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Elk**—Corn husking nearing completion. Corn damaged more than usual by wet weather. Wheat good stand and color, but small. Present weather fine for vigorous growth. No damage reported from stalk fields. Rough feed supply is sufficient for

local use. Corn, 75c; wheat, \$1.35; oats, 40c; eggs, 40c; alfalfa hay, \$15.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Ford**—Weather is nice and warm. Wheat is coming along nicely and is being pastured. Farmers are busy husking corn, and some are threshing kafir. Livestock is doing well, but several carloads have been shipped out. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 70c; kafir, 56c; bran, \$1.25; cream, 44c; butter, 45c and eggs, 45c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Harvey**—Weather is fine for husking corn and threshing kafir. Milk cows are bringing good prices at public sales. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 83c; kafir, 73c; oats, 45c; butter, 40c; eggs, 44c; jack rabbits, 10c; cotts, 7c; apples, \$1 to \$1.75, and potatoes, \$1.90.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Corn yield is very poor in the southern part of Jefferson county. Some hog cholera in northern part of the county. Several farm sales every week and fair prices are paid. A county league enabled our high schools to finish a very successful season of football. Cream, 39c; eggs, 46c, and heavy hens, 20c.—W. H. Smurr.

**Johnson**—Weather has been ideal for a month. Very little rain and only a light snow. Roads are good. A contract for 6 1/2 miles of hard surfacing on the Midland Trail let recently. Upland corn very poor. Mill feeds show a rising price scale. Considerable cottonseed meal being used. Bran, \$1.25; white shorts \$1.65; cottonseed meal, \$1.65; eggs, 48c, and milk, 55c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Labette**—Wheat drilled last of October and in November is up with good stand. Much of the corn is gathered. It is fairly good but there are quite a few rotten ears. Pastures good where bluegrass has some stand. Less feed used up to date than for years at this time of season. Wheat, \$1.17; corn, 60c, and oats, 35c.—J. N. McLane.

**Lane**—Some wheat is being drilled. A few farmers are sowing winter barley. Dry weather still continues. All subsoil moisture has been gone for a long time. Will take a lot of rain or snow to put soil in good condition.—A. R. Bentley.

**Ness**—Fair weather and good roads the last two weeks. Wheat looks fairly good in most places. Livestock is looking fine. A few public sales with articles selling at good prices. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 85c; oats, 50c; kafir, 75c, and cream 78c.—James McHill.

**Norton**—After a snow flurry and a cold spell, we are having nice weather again. The soil is in fine condition for wheat which is going into the winter in excellent condition. Instead of farmers hauling corn to market they are hauling it from town to their farms. There are some public sales. Hens are on a strike. Feed is scarce and some farmers are questioning how they are going to get their stock thru the winter.—J. J. Roeder.

**Osage**—The mild weather has enabled us to nearly finish the little standing, uncut corn, so that heading kafir is in order now. Seed is 90 per cent ripened. No time for fall plowing and many prefer single listing in spring for corn or kafir. Oats following corn generally is planted by disking.—H. L. Ferris.

**Osborne**—We are enjoying fine weather. Wheat is doing nicely, and it is being pastured. This is helping the feed proposition. Most farmers are milking some cows which is a paying business with butterfat at the price it is.—E. G. Doak.

**Republic**—Mild weather again has caused the wheat fields to green up and they still afford good pasture. Corn is nearly all husked, but the crop was short. There are few farm sales. Poultry raisers are not getting many eggs. Eggs, 45c; corn, 83c; alfalfa hay, \$16 to \$18, and hogs, \$10.50.—Alex E. Davis.

**Rice**—We are having fine weather and wheat is getting a good start. Wheat fields are being pastured in nearly all parts of this county. Livestock is in good condition. Very few public sales. Annual meeting of Farm Bureau is being held this week. Wheat, \$1.20; butterfat, 39c; eggs, 42c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Rooks**—Farmers have their work about all finished. Quite a few closing out sales. Prices are low. Wheat is sprouted nicely in some parts of the county. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 95c; bran, \$1.35; eggs, 38c; butterfat, 35c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Wheat is doing well under favorable weather conditions. It is providing considerable pasture. The scanty crop of grain sorghum is being threshed. Wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 44c; butterfat, 39c.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Sedgwick**—Fine weather the last week has caused the growing wheat to take new life. Some stacks are being threshed at the present time. The late sown wheat is making a poor showing and some did not get up as it was too cold and wet in October and November. Some fields were prepared for wheat that could not be sown. Livestock is in good condition. Roads are good. Hogs are scarce. Eggs are high and few farmers selling any. Eggs, 45c; wheat, \$1.23; oats, 42c, and corn 70c.—W. J. Roof.

**Smith**—We are having ideal fall weather. Have had plenty moisture and wheat looking good. Cattle still pasturing on the wheat, and not much feed consumed. Plenty of water for stock. Chickens are starting to lay and cows freshening, so things look better. Corn, 83c; oats, 44c; cream, 39c and eggs, 48c.—Harry Saunders.

**Wilson**—All the farmers are trying to get their corn husked and in the crib before wet weather comes. Corn is making a fair yield. Kafir is being topped and threshed. There is a good yield of kafir. Most of the silos are filled. Livestock is in good condition. Some corn, hogs, hay and cattle being hauled to market, and a few farm sales with good prices. Wheat growing well.—A. E. Burgess.

### A Glance at the Markets

After the needs of the holiday markets have been filled there usually is a quiet spell with dullness and some tendency to lower prices. These conditions always prevail after Thanksgiving and New Years. At such times changes in prices and conditions are by no means startling. This season there is perhaps more than the usual tendency to sagging away of prices because the general level for some time past has been slightly downward not only for farm products but for goods of other kinds. A few products were selling at higher prices around the first

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of December, including butter, eggs and sweet potatoes. Cotton, grain, and livestock were not showing any great change for the time being. Apples and the general list of vegetables no more than hold their own.

The position of wheat was made a little weaker because of the larger estimates of the Canadian crop which now measures up close to the great crop of last season. Prospects of increased supplies from South America also overhang the market. Prices of winter wheat declined during November, 5 to 10 cents, bringing the market 35 cents below that of last season. Corn and oats have followed the wheat market downward to the extent of 1 to 5 cents. Corn has been selling a little below last season's price range in most Eastern markets, but oats have been selling higher than in late 1925.

Colder weather helps the market for mill feeds a little and most of them, except the corn and cotton products, went up in November to last year's level or higher. Cottonseed meal is lower than last season by \$10 a ton and meets a brisk demand from stock feeders and dairymen.

Timothy hay did not change much in price during the fall months. The market level was \$1 to \$4 a ton lower this season, but prairie hay, with a short crop, did not share the lower level.

Late fall declines brought hogs down \$1 to \$2 a 100 pounds in the Western markets. Lambs also ranged a little lower than they did early in the season, but prices of beef cattle and calves did not change much. The decline in hogs was not unusual for the time of year and did not carry the level much below that of a year ago, but steers and lambs have been selling \$2 to \$3 lower this season in Western markets.

Cotton markets snapped back vigorously when the price fell below 12 cents, but gains did not take the average far above that mark, which contrasts with 20 cents or higher a year ago. Reports of the heavy production continue to limit any tendency to improvement but increasing demand, home and foreign, tends to relieve the situation gradually. Projects to support the market financially and to promote reduction of next season's acreage continue to attract much attention.

The tendency of the potato market has been downward this fall. The early fall decline was fairly sharp and forced markets 5 to 25 cents a 100 pounds lower in November, bringing the general price level one-fourth to one-third lower than in early winter of 1925. This lower price level at least offered more room for the possible winter rise that so many growers have been hoping for. The situation remains like that of last season, except that there are supposed to be at least 10 per cent more potatoes this season, altho the production still is below average. The rather poor quality of the potatoes in some sections tends to reduce the supply of first-class market stock.

Sweet potatoes were showing some tendency to price recovery when shipments were declining rapidly in November, but the price still was only about half that of the season before when the advance was more rapid. The heavy production in Virginia and other states in the northern part of the sweet potato region is some explanation of this season's lower level and the failure of the market to keep pace with that for white potatoes. Cabbage moved up \$2 to \$7 a ton during November but was some \$2 to \$5 under the level of 1925. With the production of storage cabbage somewhat larger than last season and the increased acreage planted in the South, the situation is not quite so favorable this season.

Apple prices slant downward a little in the East and upward in the Middle West, while the Northwest has been holding about the same, but changes were not startling anywhere and the general level has remained one-fourth to one-third lower than last season.

Butter prices tend upward as winter approaches and the supply of choice fresh stock decreases. Gains of 2 to 5 cents on best grades occurred in the leading markets. Most markets have been a little higher than they were a year ago. Makers of dairy products in leading sections have been favored with a mild season, comparatively cheap mill feeds, and active consuming markets.

Some foreign butter began to appear in November. Dairy markets of Europe are depressed to a level which shows a chance of profit on imports when prices are above 50 cents. Demand seems active enough to dispose of the fresh make and to draw heavily on storage holdings.

Cheese a little more than held its own with gains averaging about half a cent during November, bringing the range fully a cent higher than prevailed a year ago. One cause of the better conditions is the good demand, another is the shifting of some dairy concerns to butter making when the price of butter advanced.

Poultry products have been steady with movement of stock active. Receipts were reported running heavier than a year ago, storage holdings continuing to increase rapidly, especially holdings of broilers and fryers. These two classes of poultry have been of rather poor average quality and supplies moved slowly and tended to accumulate. Turkey receipts have not been heavy but have been sufficient for the demand, altho some markets have been quoting prices a little higher than a year ago. Fresh supplies seem to be liberal, but holdings in storage of this description are light.

### Free Fair Secretary Dead

Phil Eastman, secretary of the Kansas Free Fair, died in Chicago, November 29. He and Mrs. Eastman were there attending the National Association of Fairs and Expositions, and some plans were being formulated for the Free Fair of 1927. Mr. Eastman had made arrangements to meet his wife at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, and it happened that he arrived at the appointed place before she did. When Mrs. Eastman got there, Mr. Eastman was being supported by two officers, and he told his wife he couldn't catch his breath. Mrs. Eastman went to summon medical aid, but when she returned Mr. Eastman was dead. Death resulted from heart disease.

Mr. Eastman was born at Worcester, Mass., September 25, 1875 and moved to Topeka with his parents in 1879. He attended the Topeka schools and afterward spent two years at the Marmaduke military academy at Sweet Springs, Mo. In 1897, he became a reporter on the

Topeka State Journal and for some time he served without pay while he was going thru his "cub" days. He was with the Journal until 1905 during which time he covered every "run" on the paper. In 1905 he went to The Daily Capital as city editor and the following year, he became managing editor. He served in that capacity until 1913 when he resigned to enter a private publicity business. He became publicity agent of the fair.

Three years later he accepted the position of fair secretary. It was a critical time in the history of the fair when he became secretary. The legis-



Phil Eastman

lature of 1923 had given the state fair to Hutchinson and the Topeka fair was about \$25,000 in debt. Eastman opened the gates of the fair grounds and announced the fair was free to the world. The deficit was wiped out the first year he had charge. As the result of his management, the fair has had remarkable success ever since.

Burial was in Chicago as Mrs. Eastman's parents live in that city, and she expects to make it her home in the future.

### Hodges Gets Four Incomes

(Continued from Page 3)

"Hodges & Son." But Elmer has earned that honor. For the last five years he has paid for all of his clothes, school books and other items with his pigs. And it was in pig club work that he made his best money. Last year he made \$295.48 on a sow and litter project, thus carrying off the highest honors for profit for Kansas in the particular club to which he belonged.

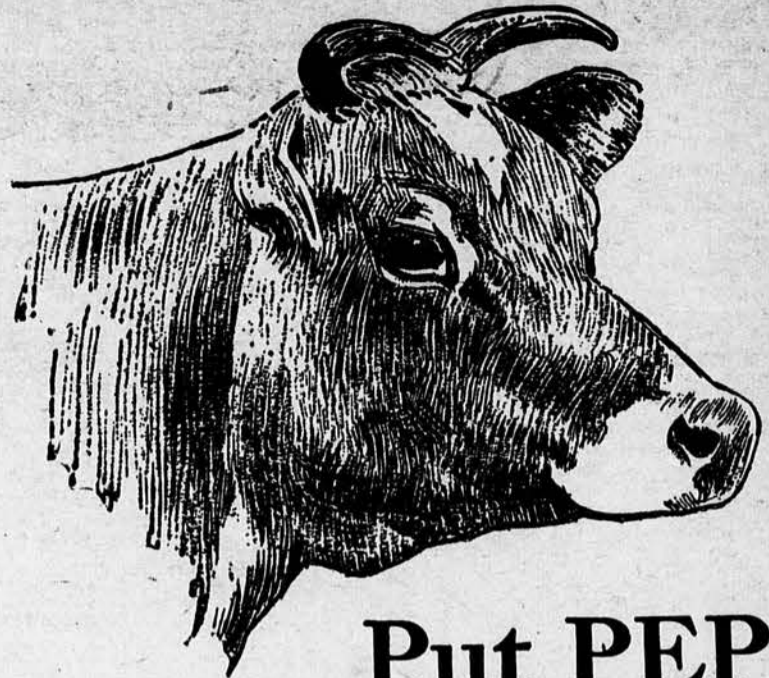
The partnership of father and son entered in the club work as well as on the farm. Elmer and his father took a father and son prize in 1924 and repeated that winning last year. "Elmer now has a mighty fine bank account for a 15-year-old boy," his father smiled. "Much better than a good many of his age. He is interested in showing his pigs now. This year he got first on boar pig at the county fair."

Besides the money Elmer makes from his hogs he has a chance to make a profit for himself in the truck gardens. Both Elmer and Lorena have special rows of melons and other truck designated as their personal property, and the profit from these can be used as they choose. "Boys and girls will not learn to hate the farm if they can share in the profits like that," Mr. Hodges said.

### Lead in Immunization

Ottawa and Wabaunsee counties now stand at the head in the matter of school children immunized against diphtheria, according to the report of Dr. Helper, county health officer for Ottawa county. A general drive is being instituted in an attempt to rid the state of this dread disease by 1930.

A peculiar form of paralysis has locked a California man's hands in an extended position about 37 inches apart. There is nothing he can do now except tell fish stories.



## Put PEP in her milk-making organs

WHY are so many cows logy, lazy milkers during the winter months? Why do so much of your milk profits fade away through the expensive disorders that so seldom occur when your cows are in pasture?

The answer is simple—you expect too much of their digestive and assimilating organs. You suddenly shift them from tender green pasturage to heavy, dry feeds. They are deprived of exercise. Their physical vigor is at lowest ebb just when the feeding demands made upon them are at the peak.

But you can make the milk pail fill in spite of dry feeds and winter weather. Kow-Kare builds up the digestion and assimilation so it can carry this extra load. Heavy feeds can be safely fed and fully converted into milk if the cow is given this active aid to her milk-making process.

Kow-Kare results are not guess work. You don't have to use it on faith. Just keep close records of milk yield without Kow-Kare, then compare with the yield two or three weeks after Kow-Kare has gotten in its work. The cost is slight—a single can of Kow-Kare will ration one cow for one to two months.

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**BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY: 120** pounds \$13.50; 60 pounds \$7.00; six 5 pound pails \$4.00. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

**DREXEL'S HIGH GRADE HONEY NOW** ready. Single Sixties \$6.25; two \$12.00; thirties \$3.25; fives and tens 12 1/2c per pound. Drexels, Crawford, Colorado.

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

**DOGS**

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

**BLACK-BRINDLE BULL PUPPIES, TEN** dollars. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan.

**ENGLISH SHEPHERD DOGS AND PUP-**ples. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr.

**ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, BLACKS AND** browns. E. A. Ricketts, Kincaid, Kan.

**THREE REAL WOLF DOGS; FIRST \$50,** takes them. G. H. Anderson, Reading, Kan.

**GERMAN POLICE PUPS, EXTRA GOOD** breeding. M. W. Zimmerman, Alta Vista, Kan.

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

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

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

**FARM PRODUCTS**

**BALED ALFALFA HAY. WRITE US FOR** carload prices, F. O. B. here. Dolton Bros., Greeley, Colo.

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

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

**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.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**HAND LOOMED RUGS FOR SALE. WEAV-**ing. Mrs. Carl Lundgren, Osage City, Kan.

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

**Learn to Fly!**

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

**INCUBATORS**

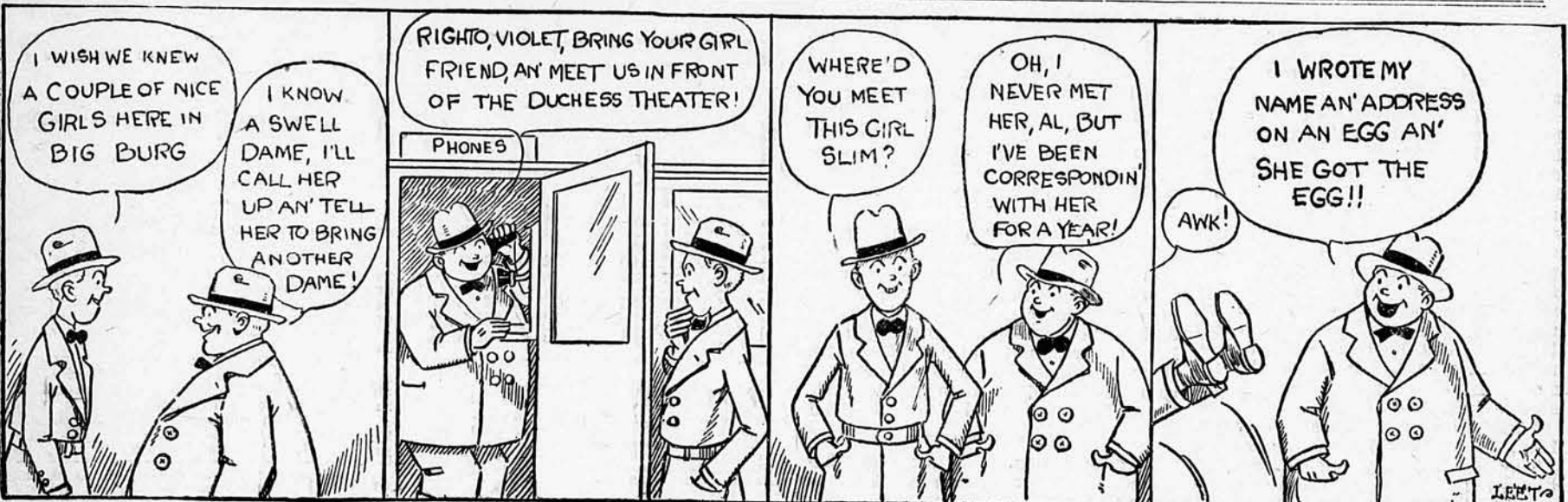
**400 EGG PORTER INCUBATOR. LIKE** new, 1/2 price. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

**POULTRY**

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

**ANCONAS**

**COCKERELS FROM SHEPPARD'S FIFTY** dollar male and from the best laying hens. Prices from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.



Activities of Al Acres—At Least Al is Prepared For the Worst







A. NEWTON PETERS  
Route 7, Lima, Ohio

MR. PETERS has an oil well or two on his place, for Lima was once an oil town. But never once has he been anything but a dyed-in-the-wool farmer, and he has stood for years high up in the list of the best farmers in Ohio. He cultivates 90 acres, raising hay and grain and stock. He has a fine family of six children, one of the youngest demonstrating in the picture his readiness to help Daddy get some wood. Both "men" have on Ball-Band rubbers. "We always wear Ball-Band," says Mr. Peters, "because we get our money's worth out of any footwear with the Red Ball trade

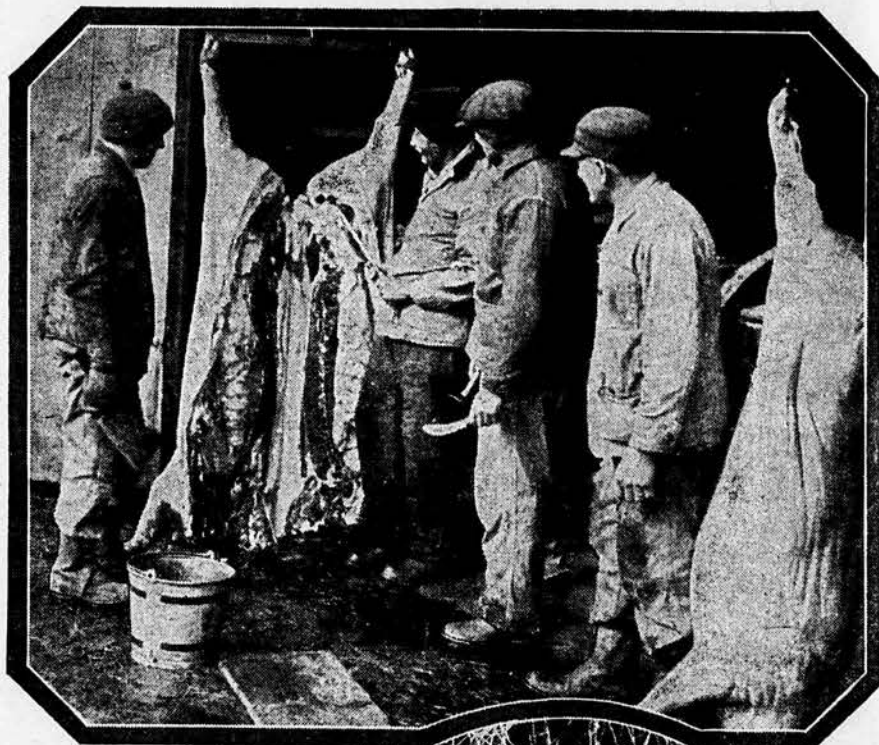
mark. I have worn them all my life and this young man here will probably never know any other kind. I wear four-buckle rubber arctics and short boots mostly, with cloth arctics when it's cold. Every member of my family wears Ball-Band footwear, too. I would say that we are good customers."



WILLIAM SIEFERMANN  
RR 5, Freeport, Illinois

"MY son and I do all the work on this farm except when we need extra help such as for harvesting or butchering. We are hard on footwear and have got to have rubbers that don't blink at hard, dirty work. We find the Ball-Band four-buckle rubber arctic the best fitted to our needs, although when the snow is

deep and the weather cold, we put on cloth arctics. We also have Ball-Band short boots, because the mud gets pretty deep around here in the spring. They are the thing for wading through wet grass, too. Nobody could ask for better wear or better fit than Ball-Band footwear gives. I've worn footwear with the Red Ball trade mark all my life and have never had one cause for complaint."



Cold, wet work . . .  
but their feet are  
warm and dry

Leading farmers tell how they have foot comfort in bad weather. Read their interesting experiences.

MEN WHO have to be out in all kinds of weather and who are on their feet most of the time, know how much foot comfort is worth.

That is why so many such men, like those shown here, ask for Ball-Band footwear and look for the Red Ball trade mark.

They know that in Ball-Band footwear they not only get foot comfort, but they also get *more days' wear.*

Is there any wonder then, that for two generations millions of

outdoor workers everywhere have bought their footwear by the Red Ball trade mark?

The stores where you trade probably have a complete line of Ball-Band footwear. Ask them to fit you with the proper boots, arctics and rubbers for your work. If you have any difficulty getting exactly what you

want, write for booklet and name of a nearby dealer who can supply you. Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Manufacturing Company, 441 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana.



DR. W. R. FULLARTON, *Veterinary Surgeon*  
1697 Delhi St., Dubuque, Iowa

FOR over thirty years Doctor Fullarton has taken care of sick live stock, from prize bulls to pet cats and dogs belonging to farmers and other people in and around Dubuque. "My work is always in the barnyard," he explains, "where the chemicals underfoot eat the life out of ordinary footwear. Yet I simply must not be bothered with wet or cold feet if I am to keep my mind on my business. So I always wear Ball-Band rubbers. They fit better, look better and wear better. In winter I prefer the two-buckle cloth top arctic and wear a light felt shoe underneath it and light wool socks. When I expect to get into deep mud or wet grass, I wear my Ball-Band boots. I have found the Red Ball trade mark means the same big value no matter what style of rubber it is on."

**BALL-BAND**  
RUBBER & WOOLEN FOOTWEAR

BOOTS · LIGHT RUBBERS · HEAVY RUBBERS · ARCTICS · GALOSHES · SPORT AND WORK SHOES