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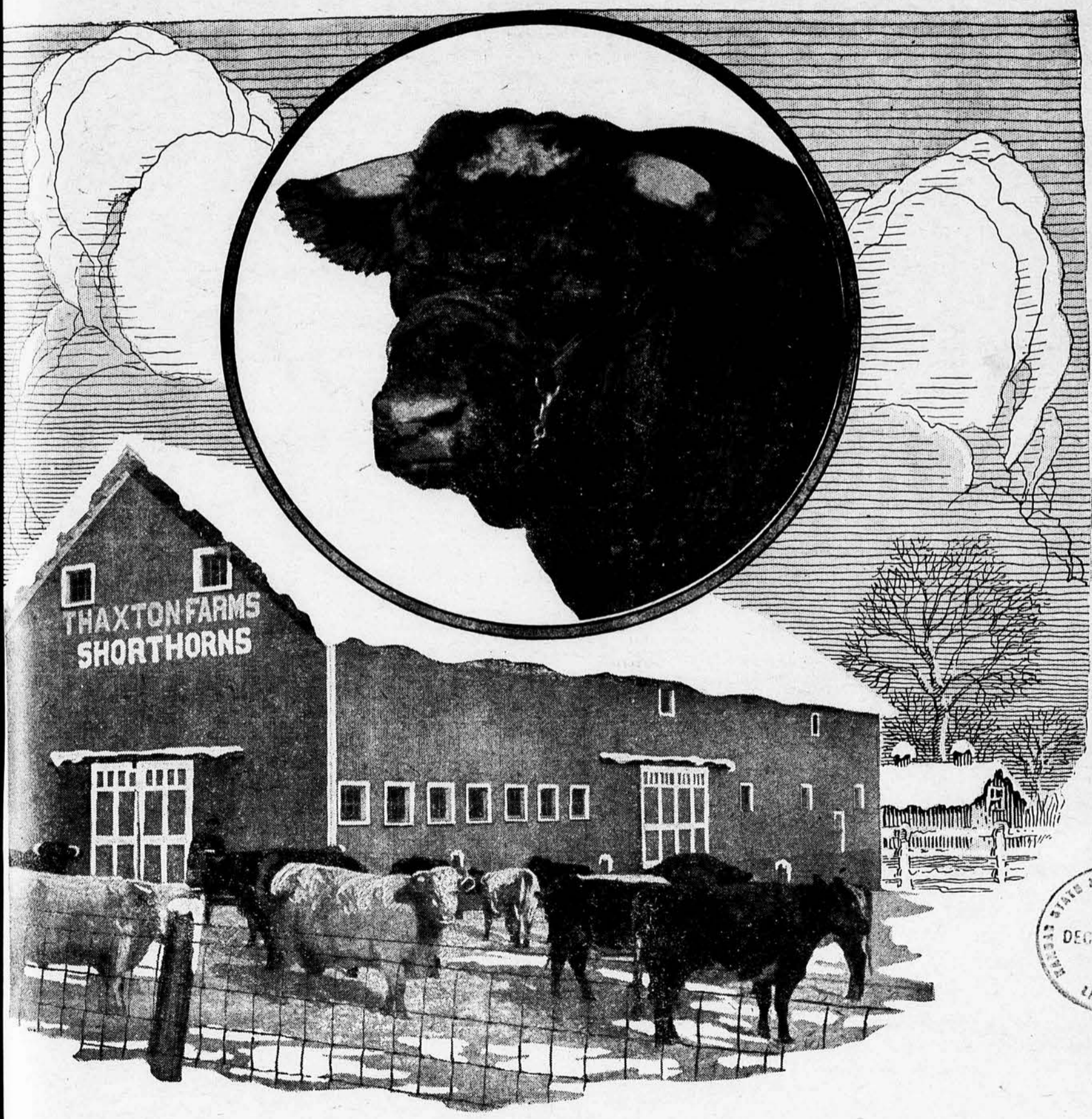
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

December 18, 1926

Number 51



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# Goodrich HI-PRESS

## Kafir Made Second Growth

### There is Plenty of Feed to Carry Stock Through Winter if Mild Weather Continues

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER a full week of good weather with moderate temperature a change has come. This morning the air is full of mist and it is getting colder, thus putting a stop to corn husking and kafir topping, for a day at least. Many left the corn in the field and went at the kafir topping job for the weather was ideal for that work. There is going to be much more kafir raised in this county than was thought possible last September. There was more or less second growth after the rains set in and this resulted in many green heads and will cut the grade of the grain down somewhat. Cattle are being browsed around on most farms, on the meadows, in the stalk fields and in pastures where considerable grass still remains. Stock is doing well under such conditions, better than if kept up in yards and fed fodder. If we can have good weather up to the first of the year it will save enough feed so that there will be plenty to take the stock the rest of the way.

by either farmers or local grain men but in every instance I would like those who write to consider the high local rates charged by the roads. If one wishes to get a special variety of seed for trial, freight rate does not matter, but grain, fruit or vegetables the freight rate is confiscatory in almost every instance. Many wrote me regarding apples, pears and grapes which were very much lower here where they were grown than in other parts of the state. But by the time these articles reached the buyers and the freight was paid they would have found it cheaper to buy from local dealers and pay the price they asked.

### Would Buy Feed Now

Local prices for farm products have not varied much in the last week except eggs, which have dropped 4 cents a dozen; the price paid here today for first eggs is 44 cents. Butterfat is 18 cents a pound which is not enough when we consider the price at which creamery butter is sold. Probably the creameries have to take a big slice out of the 50 cents for which butter sells out of 50-cent butter it is probable they get only 40 cents. Greenwood county feeders are paying 75 cents for corn elevators are paying 60 cents. Holds steady but haymen say that rise in price is sure to come later in the winter. That is the view I would take of the situation, knowing the increased supplies in store in the prairie hay belt. If I knew positively that I would have to buy either hay or grain before the winter is over I would do it at once, just as soon as I could get the deal. In buying corn of the crop of 1926 it would be well to have a grade guaranteed as there is a very large per cent of the crop not up to standard. Kansas grown oats are of good quality; Nebraska and Iowa grown not so good. Prairie hay cut and stored by August 1, is better than that cut later; at least one grade better, as a rule.

### Fenced Field for Cattle

Having the corn in a 36-acre field picked we put a temporary fence along the road and this morning turned the cattle in the stalks. We will leave them in one hour for a start and gradually increase the time until they can be left in all day. We never have lost any cattle in stalk fields since living in Kansas and do not think there is much chance this year, as the stalks are so weather-beaten. Considerable stock, both cattle and horses, are being lost in north Nebraska stalk fields this fall. There always is more or less loss from that cause there every year. I think the reason is not that the cattle gorge themselves, which causes loss here, but that there is some poison in the stalks. Stalks in the average north Nebraska corn field seldom ripen as they do in this part of Kansas, but are killed by frost or freeze. This poison never has been found, but it is there, without doubt. There are localities in central Nebraska where in some years the stalk fields contain a violent poison and cattle die by the score after being in the field for a short time. In years when the corn fully ripens and the stalks weather somewhat before the cattle are turned in there does not seem to be so much loss.

### What Gravel Roads Cost

When I was asked a short time ago to give the various costs which entered into the construction of gravel roads in Coffey and Lyon counties I could not answer. Since that time 25 miles of gravel road in Lyon county near Americus, has been completed at a total cost of \$3,000 a mile in round numbers, and this cost was divided as follows: Total cost of 2 1/2 miles of road, \$7,270.31; in the construction of this road 4,491 cubic yards of gravel were used; to haul this gravel cost \$4,970.42. Stripping dirt from the gravel, \$364.06; plowing gravel, \$336; spreading gravel, surfacing road and other incidentals, \$685.01; paid for gravel, \$381.78. The engineering cost was 5 per cent of the total cost. Since the Americus road was completed 10 miles more have been graveled south of Hartford but I have no figures of the cost of that. All the engineering work on these roads was done by the county engineer who is convinced that by working with day labor the roads have been built much cheaper than contractors would have done the work. Another good feature of this method is that the work is all done by local men who need the work.

### Use Traveling Library

Had a good visit and an all-round good time at Grange last night. As a meeting place for the neighbors I know of nothing better. Our meetings are very informal, no attempt being made to hold things down to strict order. Aside from the good visit we have at these meetings there is an added attraction in the traveling library which is open each Grange evening. This library is procured from the State Traveling Libraries Commission at Topeka and consists of 50 volumes which can be kept for six months or which can be exchanged as often as desired. The only charge is the transportation both ways, which charge has been set at \$2.50. This is a small amount to pay for the use of 50 books during the winter. Our Grange has made it a practice to have one of the libraries on hand every winter. I think this is the fifth and possibly the sixth winter we have had the library. Any organization, even of a few neighbors, anywhere in Kansas can have the use of one of these state owned libraries by paying the transportation both ways and at the expiration of six months sending back the books. Those who would like to take advantage of this library should write to "Secretary, State Traveling Libraries Commission, Topeka, Kansas."

### Should Consider Freight

I continually am receiving letters from readers of this column, who note the prices paid here for farm products and who write wishing to buy small lots at the prices quoted. This is all right and their orders could be filled

### To Test Earth Shrinkage

An attempt to accurately determine whether the earth is shrinking is being made by scientists of the world who have begun tests to detect and measure possible moves of the earth's crust. The principal observatories in various parts of the globe are co-operating with the Royal observatory at Greenwich. The first experiments consisted of wireless signals sent by stations in the United States and on the Continent at the rate of 61 rhythmic signals a minute. The time of the signals was registered by observatories at San Diego, Calif., Algiers, Shanghai, Paris, Washington, Berlin and Australia.



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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## Four Factors Make Raisner's Hogs Pay

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**R**APID turnover, low overhead costs, one litter a year and method of marketing are the big factors that are helping Richard Raisner, Saline county, make money with hogs. He has been in the business 11 years, but for the last six or seven he has followed his present system and finds he can make more money than by any other method he has tried.

Raisner keeps from 60 to 80 brood gilts each year. They produce one litter, are full-fed and away they go to market. There is where the quick turnover comes in. "Gilts will produce good litters and they are making good growth all the time," he said. "They are a year old when they farrow and that is time enough. When they are marketed they are in the very best condition." By using gilts as his foundation stock each year, and sending them on as soon as they have produced a litter, Mr. Raisner doesn't have to take any discount for marketing old sows.

The gilts are bred so they will farrow along in May and June, and all the pigs are farrowed out in the timber and brush that covers part of the farm. There is no loss worth mentioning, according to Mr. Raisner, because the timber affords sufficient protection for pigs in warm weather. Raisner has no farrowing houses. As a matter of fact the hogs are out in the timber the year around. There is one shed for shelter during the coldest weather, but the timber affords protection most of the time.

### Saves Time and Labor

"I used to have the pigs farrowed inside," Mr. Raisner said, "producing two litters a year. But it took too much time and hard work and I couldn't handle nearly so many hogs. Having the pigs farrow in the timber and letting them run out on pasture is much cheaper and it cuts down the work to a very great extent. Let a man try shutting up 70 or 80 bred sows and try carrying feed and water to them. He will find that he has his hands full. I handle more hogs now than I could with the old double litter system. I have a larger volume of business at a lower cost and of course, make more money.

"Gilts produce only one litter a year and these pigs must come along in May and June as the rains and weather are too cold before that time. My gilts average five or six pigs to the litter, and that is enough to satisfy me. When a gilt has more than that number to look after they don't do so well."

About a week or 10 days before farrowing time Mr. Raisner shuts his sows off in the timber which is surrounded on all sides by alfalfa. He does this to make them forget all about corn, or anything except alfalfa and water. When they get ready to farrow they hide away in the brush. By the time the pigs have been farrowed the mothers have forgotten all about going up to the feeding lot for corn and slop, and are content to stay close around their pigs. "The mothers must be shut off from grain or anything to eat or drink except some kind of green feed and water or they will soon leave the pigs and cause them to follow before they are old enough," Mr. Raisner explained. "When the pigs are 3 or 4 weeks old I start to feed them

mothers very light on some grain, somewhere on a dry, sunny place away from all the buildings and manure. This grain gradually is increased to full feed. Then the mothers are allowed to go up to the feeding pens where they are gradually started in again on a slop."

Raisner has his entire farm of 141 acres fenced hog tight. A good part of the ground is in alfalfa, and there are 80 acres in wheat for winter pasture. "You see, the fences allow me to put my hogs right where I want them," Mr. Raisner said. "I can let them have the run of the farm or put them in one field and know they will stay there. I can handle my alfalfa patches to the best advantage because of the fences and provide fresh



Part of the 200 Head of Hogs Raisner is Feeding for the February Market. In the Background is Some of the Timber That Provides Shelter

ground for the pigs all the time. I simply couldn't raise hogs the way I do without a good system of fences. It cost a good bit of money to fence these 141 acres, but it pays. You've got to be fixed right for the hog business."

Getting the gilts on full feed after farrowing is a slow process, but by the time the pigs are 8 weeks old this has been accomplished. The pigs are weaned when 9 or 10 weeks old. "You get better pigs if you don't wean them too young," Mr. Raisner said. "At that age they are drinking slop and eating corn and it doesn't set them back at all. I want the mothers to be on full feed when the pigs are 8 weeks old because that is the time the pigs are hardest on them. I want to keep the mothers gaining right along. The pigs and gilts both are fed the best right at weaning time." Raisner full feeds the gilts as soon as their litters have been weaned. This is in the summer, of course, and they go to market then so they are out of the way before the heavy fall runs start and they bring a good price.

The pigs that are not held to produce litters are fed according to the way Mr. Raisner reads the markets. "There are a lot of things to consider in marketing hogs," he said. "It may be mostly luck with me, but I feed out hogs according to the way I feel the market will go. If I think it is safe I feed longer. You can finish a hog in

six weeks or you can take three or four months. I like to send my hogs to market weighing 250 to 300 pounds. I now have 200 spring pigs on feed to sell around the first part of February, because I figure the market will be better then than during December.

"I slop all the hogs at least once a day, winter and summer. In all I have 425 head on hand now. Some folks don't provide the slop, but I believe it keeps the hogs in good condition and that it cuts the grain cost in half." Mr. Raisner has an efficient way to handle this job. His two main feeding pens are close together, with two of the fences joining at right angles. In the corner thus formed is a 6-foot water tank in which the slop of shorts, skimmilk and water is mixed. Water is piped from the windmill to the tank, and that eliminates a lot of back-breaking work. The skimmilk for the most part is bought in town, and is hauled out in a 300-gallon tank Mr. Raisner has. Some days he gets a single tankful, and other days he has to make three trips to town. The milk costs him 1 cent a gallon, so a tankful is \$3. The skimmilk is one of the big factors in economical pork production, according to Mr. Raisner.

### No Trouble With Disease

It is a simple matter to back the skimmilk wagon up to the slop tank and open the faucet. Beats the dip and pour method. When the slop is all ready it runs into troughs in the two feeding pens thru 2-inch pipes. And that eliminates more heavy lifting and carrying. "I couldn't handle the job if I didn't have things fixed handily," Mr. Raisner said. "With such an arrangement I could slop 1,000 hogs in half a day with very little trouble or hard work." The troughs are on platforms so the hogs always can eat in comfort. In cold weather the slop is fed warm. An 80-gallon kettle hangs over a fireplace close to the slop tank, and in this water is heated during the cold days. It then is poured into the slop. "Ice cold slop will chill a pig and he will not eat so well," Mr. Raisner explained. "About all the hogs do after a cold meal like that is to huddle around trying to get warm. With a warm slop they keep moving around, they eat more and make better use of the food they get."

"I never have any trouble with disease. Summer pigs running out in the open and having so much fresh pasture never seem to be bothered much by worms or any other ailment, and I keep everything on the place vaccinated against cholera. I couldn't afford to overlook that. I never could keep fall pigs healthy. That is one reason I changed to the one-litter-a-year system."

Mr. Raisner is in the game to produce hogs for full feeding purposes only, but he believes in having the best kind of material with which to work. Evidence of this lies in the fact that he always keeps purebred boars for his herd. He wants pigs with good frames and capacity to consume food and grow. Up to the present time he has been producing Chester Whites and Spotted Polands, but he plans to change entirely in favor of the Spots. "I like them best for my way of handling," he said. "The Spotted Polands can stand the hot sun better."

## Outlook For Dairy Industry Optimistic

By W. E. Grimes

Agricultural Economics Department, K. S. A. C.

**T**HE outlook for the dairy industry may be considered from three standpoints. First, and of most immediate importance, is the outlook for both production and marketing during the next 30 to 90 days. The second is that of the longer time outlook, one to five years from now. The third viewpoint is the distant outlook, five to 30 years hence.

The immediate market outlook for the dairy industry indicates that approximately present price levels will hold for the next 30 to 90 days. Prices usually reach their peak in late November and continue at this level until toward spring. The out-of-storage movement of butter tends to hold prices steady.

The situation this fall has differed a little from that in the usual fall in that storage stocks were heavier earlier in the season but have moved out in considerable volume during the last two months. Production during October and November has been heavy. This undoubtedly reflects good pasture conditions as a result of late fall rains and open weather, both of which have stimulated the growth of pastures.

Still another factor favoring heavy production

during recent months has been the low price of many feedstuffs in Kansas and other sections. The situation in Kansas is the result of the good wheat crop over a large part of the state. The large wheat crop has increased the milling of wheat in Kansas. This has resulted in large quantities of mill feeds being available at fairly low prices.

The immediate outlook, then, is for steady prices for dairy products during the next 30 to 90 days. The present tariff of 12 cents a pound on butter should effectively prevent the importation of butter in sufficient quantities to affect the market seriously.

The long time outlook, that is, from one to five years from now, is optimistic. The number of cows and heifers 2 years old and older kept for milk increased slowly from 1921 to 1925. In 1926, however, there is a slight decrease in the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and older.

The young heifers coming on are fewer in number than at any time during the last seven years.

On January 1, 1926, there were 3,861,000 heifers from 1 to 2 years old being kept for milk cows. This was 9 per cent fewer than on January 1, 1925, and less than the number on January 1 of any year since 1920. This reduction in the number of heifers will result in fewer cows during the next one to five years. As a consequence, production can be expected to decline somewhat, altho there are factors which will tend to offset the reduction in the number of dairy heifers if prices tend to improve.

The per capita consumption of dairy products has increased materially since 1920. Further increases of consequence seem improbable. However, the population of the United States is increasing at the rate of 1 to 1½ million people a year. This normal increase provides increased demand for dairy products and should keep the dairy industry in a fairly prosperous condition so far as the demand for its products is concerned.

In considering the long time trend of the dairy industry, it should be remembered that it is not subject to so violent fluctuations in prosperity as are many other agricultural industries. The relative stability of the dairy industry over long pe-

(Continued on Page 16)



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**T**HE writers of literature for the consump-  
 tion of tourists are not all liars, but the per-  
 centage is high. When you read one of their  
 circulars it always is safe to assume that  
 you will not see any more at least than the litera-  
 ture says you will. Generally you have to work  
 your imagination harder than it ought to be worked  
 in a hot and enervating climate like this, in order  
 really to get the worth of your money. But I will  
 say that the motor trip around the island of Oahu  
 comes nearer being what these professional de-  
 scriptive writers say it is than can be said of their  
 efforts generally. This trip carries you for 100  
 miles thru as beautiful scenery as I ever have  
 seen and every mile of it is of interest.

You pass the royal mausoleum of the Hawaiian  
 kings and queens, a dead dynasty, that does not  
 seem to us to have amounted to anything worth  
 making a fuss over, but to the kings and queens  
 who made it up it seemed like the most important  
 in the world. The royal line is extinct and the peo-  
 ple it ruled are dying out, but in their day these  
 fourth rate kings and queens ruled with pomp and  
 circumstance and their subjects paid to them an  
 obeisance as abject and sincere as has ever been  
 paid to the sovereigns of the most powerful dynas-  
 ties in the world.

As long as modern commerce left these islands  
 alone, the royal family did pretty well; in fact,  
 there were several royal families, for on this group  
 of islands there were different powers and prin-  
 cipalities. By common consent old Kamehameha I  
 is regarded as the greatest of all rulers and is the  
 only one whose memory is honored by a bronze  
 statue in a Hawaiian park. He was king of the big  
 island of Hawaii and the lesser but richer island  
 of Maui and decided in 1795 that he would take  
 in the island of Oahu, on which the city of Hono-  
 lulu is located. So he fitted out a fleet of double  
 canoes and single outriggers; an outrigger, I may  
 say, is a small canoe with poles fastened to the two  
 ends and extending out laterally on the surface  
 of the water perhaps 6 or 7 feet, with a cross pole  
 lying on the water and fastened to these two first  
 mentioned poles; these acted as a balancer so that  
 the canoe would not upset easily. This fleet  
 crossed the channel between the island of Molokai  
 and Oahu and attacked the Oahuans. They put up  
 a pretty fair fight but were out-generated and out-  
 numbered. One thing is to be said for old Kame-  
 hameha, he was thoro in his methods. He drove  
 them back over the tremendous cliff, Nuuanu Pali,  
 2,000 feet high, and made them jump off. Now  
 when a man jumps over a cliff of that height and  
 doesn't catch onto anything on the way down, he  
 is considerably mashed up when he lights. In other  
 words that settled the opposition and Kamehameha  
 ruled supreme in the island of Oahu.

It is a curious fact, however, that while he was  
 the only one of the dynasty he founded to attain  
 much distinction, his body does not rest in the  
 royal mausoleum and the people I have asked  
 about him do not seem to know where the old boy  
 really is buried. His total reign extended from  
 1782 to 1819, a period of 37 years. He was a pro-  
 gressive kind of ruler, but his people were not  
 fitted for modern progress and so it may be said  
 that the rule of "Kamehameha the Great," as he  
 was called, was really the beginning of the down-  
 fall of the Hawaiian race.

There were five Kamehamehas, the last one  
 passing out of the picture in 1872. There also were  
 several queens. Then came Lunalilo, who only  
 lasted a year and next Kalakaua who held the job  
 from 1874 to 1921. But a new force was organizing  
 in these dreamy islands, a dominant German, who  
 organized the great sugar industry of the islands.  
 Claude Spreckles. He became the power behind the  
 throne and King Kalakaua was merely his puppet.  
 When he passed away in 1891 his daughter, Queen  
 Liliuokalani ascended to the throne. She might  
 have reigned a long time and enjoyed the honors  
 and emoluments of a ruler if she had not taken  
 herself and her job seriously. She got the notion  
 in her head that she was a real queen and re-  
 fused to take orders from Spreckles, the sugar  
 king. The result was that she lasted only a couple  
 of years when Claude organized a rebellion and  
 deftly pulled her throne from under her. When she  
 woke up from the jar or the fall—she was a large  
 heavy woman and fell heavily—she found that a  
 new government had been organized, and that the  
 Hawaiian islands were a republic with Sanford  
 B. Dole as president and that the new government  
 was negotiating to be annexed to the United States  
 as a territory. She appealed to President Cleve-

## Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

land, who was disposed to resent her on her throne,  
 but the power of business was stronger than the  
 theoretical rights of the dark-skinned queen. The  
 new republic became a part of the United States  
 and the deposed queen spent the remainder of  
 her life, 24 years, bitterly brooding over her fate  
 and cherishing an implacable hatred for the United  
 States.

It is said that in 1917 when we got into war  
 with Germany the old queen for the first time  
 favored our government. Just why she had it in  
 for the Germans I do not know but she did and so  
 at last she became in measure reconciled. Her  
 bones now rest in the royal mausoleum and it is  
 only fair to say that her memory is venerated by  
 a large per cent of the people of the islands. She  
 was a woman of very considerable ability and  
 force of character, but the day for kings and  
 queens in these islands has passed.

The picturesque road we traveled winds on past  
 hills covered thick with grasses and vines and  
 multi-colored trees with all their sensuous perfume



and riotous coloring, great fields of sugar cane and  
 neat fields of pineapple. Sugar and pineapples con-  
 stitute two of the great industries of the islands—  
 the third is the tourist, who is worked with more  
 profit and less labor than either of the others.

On this ride you pass by a Mormon settlement;  
 there are about 15,000 of the followers of Brigham  
 Young on the islands and they constitute perhaps  
 the most industrious and moral element of the en-  
 tire population. They have their own town and  
 permit neither liquor nor tobacco to be used there.  
 They have built a temple, not a large one, but a  
 neat building, surrounded by beautiful grounds.  
 They are extensively engaged in the sugar and  
 pineapple business and being sober, industrious  
 and thrifty, they are accumulating wealth.

We saw a number of natives and also quite a  
 number of Japs and Chinamen actually working,  
 but so far as I can now recollect I did not see a  
 single white man working. Our race does a great  
 deal of boasting about their energy and enterprise  
 but when it comes to actual manual labor they  
 don't do any more of that than actually is necessary.

Personally I do not blame any individual for not  
 working in this climate. Here one should eat spar-  
 ingly, if for no other reason than that he gets too  
 darn lazy to masticate his food properly.

The island of Hawaii is called the big island and  
 relatively speaking, it is a big island, having an

area of 4,015 square miles, about as large as five  
 average Kansas counties. It is almost twice as  
 large as all the other islands combined. The second  
 island in size is Maui with an area of 728 square  
 miles, somewhat less than an average Kansas coun-  
 ty. The four principal islands combined have an  
 area about equal to eight average Kansas counties.

On the big island of Hawaii is located the larg-  
 est active volcano in the world, Kilaueta. In 1908  
 Congress created the Hawaii National Park which  
 includes this volcano and the Kau Lava desert  
 and the volcano of Mauna Loa.

We left Honolulu by boat at 5 o'clock in the  
 evening and reached Hilo at about half past eight  
 the next morning. Hilo has some interest to  
 Topekans because it was the home of "The Rose of  
 Hilo" who under the efficient guidance of John  
 Waters, acted as queen of the carnival or queen  
 of the May, or something of that kind 30 or  
 40 years ago when John was a comparatively  
 young man and still retained his hair. I deeply  
 regret that I did not get the address of the Rose  
 from John so that if she is still living there  
 might have hunted her up and given her an ac-  
 count of him. After visiting the town of Hilo, I  
 can realize what a tremendous thrill that dark-  
 skinned maiden must have gotten out of that trip  
 for it can be said, without disparagement that Hilo  
 is not what you might call a live town. It is in  
 fact nearly as dead as the defunct dynasties of the  
 Hawaiian kings who lie buried in the Royal Ma-  
 soleum.

I may also say that just at this time the great-  
 est volcano in the world is just about as dead as  
 Hilo. It does however manage to raise a little  
 steam, which is more than can be said of Hilo.

I will quote from tourist literature written in  
 May, 1926, and I must say, considering the cir-  
 cumstances, the writer did fairly well. He says  
 "The active volcano, one of the greatest wonder-  
 of the world, is situated 4,000 feet above sea level  
 on the slopes of Mauna Loa. Nearly 8 miles in  
 circumference and 600 feet deep, the crater encloses  
 an area of 2,650 acres of solid lava formation  
 which has been moulded into the most fantas-  
 tic shapes imaginable. The center of the crater is oc-  
 cupied by a vast pit known as the Halemaumau—  
 house of everlasting fire—which measures more  
 than 2 miles in circumference. The pit is the cen-  
 ter of all activity of the volcano, emulating a  
 great stage where volcanic plots are worked out  
 for the enjoyment of visiting audiences. At the  
 present time, May, 1926, is seen a great awe-insp-  
 iring chasm 1,400 feet deep and 3,500 feet  
 across at greatest diameter from which arise vast  
 and ominous columns of steam and gas. The vol-  
 ume of steam varies from time to time. Often  
 after a heavy rain, or on a crisp moonlight night  
 the entire crater is enveloped in steam, sending a  
 beautiful fluffy mass into the heavens. The pit  
 may be visited in perfect safety even by invalids."

Now in reading that I cannot pick out a single  
 false statement and yet the general effect is to  
 create the impression that the volcano is just rais-  
 ing thunder all the time. The fact is that the last  
 outbreak was 2½ years ago and since then it has  
 been about as active and exciting as a Quaker  
 meeting. And yet it cannot be said that the writer  
 has lied about anything. The crater is, I judge,  
 about as big as he says it is. I did not have time  
 to make any measurements, but it certainly is a  
 whale of a hole in the ground. The "city of ever-  
 lasting fire" is doing about as much business as  
 a real estate agent in a boom town after the boom  
 has busted and, as he says, it may be visited with  
 perfect safety even by invalids.

I am not knocking on this volcano. Two and a  
 half years ago it did put on a show that was a  
 humdinger. It covered the decks of ships in Hilo  
 harbor 30 miles away with ashes and hurled rocks  
 weighing many tons thousands of feet into the air.  
 A stone whose estimated weight is 8 tons was  
 tossed into the air, no one knows how many thou-  
 sand feet, and dropped fully ¾ of a mile away  
 from the mouth of the pit. The evidences of this  
 tremendous outburst are seen all around the floor  
 of the vast crater. That was one time when it  
 would not have been perfectly safe for an invalid  
 to visit the pit.

The old natives believed that this volcano was  
 the residence of a goddess by the name of Pele  
 who was a holy terror when she happened to be  
 riled—and they never could tell when the old



is going to get on a tantrum. When she did, she would begin to toss out ashes, rocks, and other bric a brac and it was then time for everybody in the vicinity to take to the woods.

On such occasions the natives tried to placate "Madam Pali" as they called her, by sacrificing a member of the tribe. According to their tradition she was finicky in her taste. It was no use to offer her a lot of played out old men, who were kind of a nuisance around the camp, wearing everybody out with their stories about what they had to do and how the young generation was going to the dogs and such stuff as that, who could have been spared just as well as not; either was it any use to kill a lot of wrinkled, toothless old female pelicans.

The goddess demanded young and beautiful maidens, nothing else would satisfy her. Those were perilous times for young girls who were good lookers.

Just now the people of Hilo are a good deal worried about the crater. They fear that it has not on its last show and that volcano is the greatest asset of Hilo. Of course, unless it does put on show once in a while tourists will quit coming and spending their money. Yet it would be worth while to go a good many miles to see that hole in the ground, even if there wasn't as much steam coming out of it as could be made by a small teakettle. And then there is the varied and remarkable plant life that is worth seeing; an almost infinite variety of flowers, trees and shrubbery. The giant ferns alone are worth going a good distance to see. If some one had told me that there was a fern forest so dense that it would be very difficult to get thru it, I probably would not have believed him, but it is a fact. There is a remarkable change of temperature between Hilo and the Volcano House. At Hilo it was hotter than Tophet, you know how hot that is, while the average temperature at the Volcano House is around 60 degrees and a log fire in the chimney fireplace looked and felt comfortable.

Looking from the rim of the big crater one can see the peaks of Mauna Loa, and Mauna Kea, the first towering 13,675 feet and the latter reaching a height of 13,825 feet. The internal fires broke a hole in the side of Mauna Loa last year and spilled out a village rather unexpectedly. "Madam Pali" put one over on them. What she was riled about, the natives do not say. Speaking of the possibility of the volcano, Kilauea, going out of business, there is plenty of precedent for such an eventuality. Over on the island of Maui there is a crater of a dead volcano which in its time put on a bigger show than Kilauea in all probability. It is the largest known extinct crater, I believe, in the world. The rim of it is more than 10,000 feet high and the walls drop down half a mile to the floor of the crater. It is called the Haleakala, meaning "House of the Sun." Yet it has been dead

so long that there is no record or tradition even of a time when it was active. Quite possibly Kilauea will sooner or later follow its example, unless science can find some way of keeping it alive for the benefit of tourists.

Naturally these volcanoes were religious centers in the time when the natives ran wild and did not wear clothes. Primitive religions always are interesting and none of them more so than that of those sunny-tempered savages.

It is a curious fact that their tradition concerning the beginning of the human race is decidedly similar to the Genesis account. When the boss god decided to try his hand on making a human being he gathered up a lot of dark-colored mud and



made him. Afterward he made a woman. Of course the color of the mud fixed the complexion of the new couple. They afterward got gay and as a result got into trouble just about as Adam and Eve did, according to the story in Genesis.

There is one important variation from the Genesis account. There was no snake to figure in the Hawaiian story because there have never been any snakes on these islands. Just why, I do not know. It seems to me this would be a bully place for snakes, but they tell me there are none; in fact they have claimed until recently that there are no poisonous insects on the islands, so that it

would be perfectly safe for tourists to run around barefoot, but just recently it seems that a centipede slipped in and started a family and now there are quite a number of centipedes. It is causing some excitement and one of the daily papers the other day had a leading editorial on the subject. The editor claims that while this insect looks like a centipede it is not really a centipede and even if it bites you there will be no serious consequences.

### Must Support His Wife

A and B are husband and wife. If A leaves B, can B compel him to support her? If A goes to his daughter's home to live can B get a judgment against her and her husband for letting him stay there and not sending B any support? Can A make a will without B's consent willing away the farm? Can A compel B to pay half of the taxes on all the farm and town property?  
C. A. E.

The husband is required to support his wife and family unless it can be shown that he has nothing in the way of property and is incapable of supporting them by his labor. If A, the husband, goes to live with his daughter that would be no reason for B getting a judgment against the daughter and her husband unless she could show that they had undertaken to alienate the affection of A, the husband, and prevent him from supporting his wife. A cannot will away more than one-half of his real estate without the consent of B, his wife. If the real estate is in A's name he cannot compel B to pay the taxes on it.

### Witness Would Be Necessary

A man has made his will deeding his property among his heirs. The wife has made affidavit that she is not satisfied with the division of the property. Can a man change the provisions of the will at any time afterward without the presence of witnesses, notary or heirs?  
W. J. G.

When a man decides to change the provisions of his will, that may be done by a codicil or by the making of a new will, but the presence of witnesses would be necessary.

### Just 4 Years Old

Who was the wife of Alonso Perez de Guzman, seventh duke of Medina, Sidonia? Was she of noble birth and who were her parents?  
T. M. T.

Don Alonso Perez de Guzman, seventh duke of Medina, Sidonia, was born September 10, 1550. He was the son of Don Juan Claros de Guzman. He was betrothed in 1565 to Ana de Silva Mendoza, who was then 4 years old, the daughter of the Prince of Eboli. In 1572, when the duchess was a little more than 10 years old, the pope granted a dispensation for the consummation of the marriage. The mother of Ana de Silva Mendoza was Anna de Mendoza. She was born in June, 1540, and died February 2, 1592. She was the daughter of Don Diego Hivitado de Mendoza, viceroy of Peru. She married Rui Gomez de Silva, prince of Eboli.

# West and South Standing Together

THERE is much significance in the recent St. Louis conference between Western farm organizations and those of the cotton planters and rice growers of the South. This get-together meeting had Dr. Tait Butler of Tennessee for its chairman, and Judge Caverno, a director of the Cotton Growers' Exchange, for its secretary. It resulted in uniting South and West in a declaration of principles, referred to by some of the delegates as an "economic declaration of independence." It means West and South are going to stand together on a farm-relief program.

This should interest the East. The East will do well to realize that in the interest of national prosperity, if in no other, the time has come for it to come to the support of West and South in their economic program for agriculture and the development of waterways. Leaders of industry, commerce and labor are appealed to on the ground that a solution of the agricultural problem would eventually be of benefit to them.

In West and South, in virtually more than two-thirds of the entire area of the United States, the great industry is agriculture. Since the war all efforts to readjust this industry and put it on a modern footing, as was found necessary with other important industries, has encountered a wall of opposition in the East, both in and out of Congress. Particularly was this true of the legislation establishing the Intermediate Credit Bank, the enactment of the Capper-Volstead Co-operative Bill, the Capper-Tincher Future Trading Act, and in adding a farmer to the Federal Reserve Board—where their interests are represented—to represent the biggest industry of all, the one containing one-fourth of all the workers and one-fifth of all this country's capital.

The East's veto of this legislation was overcome only when West and South combined forces as they now have done again in order that the economic progress of this immense region shall not be halted and that its economic rights may be sustained.

The trouble seems to be the East does not, or will not, realize that the West has grown up. For more than a year I have spent much of my spare time telling Eastern business men's organizations of this fact, besides pointing out to them the compelling necessity of putting agriculture on a basis

of economic equality with other industries. I also have cited to them that their National Industrial Conference Board in summarizing an exhaustive survey of agriculture made by its own experts, had virtually reached the conclusion that agriculture was in need of a readjustment which would put it on such an equality.

The average Easterner is "set." He has little real knowledge of the great empire lying west of his 45-minutes-from-Broadway limit. It is entirely natural for him to have a local viewpoint and a local habit of mind. That means if the East is not yet ready to take the South and West and their conditions seriously, the South and West must.

Last spring in addressing a conference of civic clubs at Kansas City, Kan., and later at a conference of Southwestern business men, I urged the need of a Western chamber of commerce to make a more aggressive fight for Western interests thru general and thru local co-operation of business men's organizations with farmers' organizations. We need just this kind of unity. In fighting our battles at Washington it would be of tremendous advantage.

This plea was taken up by newspapers in Oregon, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois and other states, and may have had something to do with the conference of Western business organizations October last, at St. Paul. At any rate such heaven is working. Following a recent tour of the West the newspaper correspondent, Robert Small, wrote to his papers:

"One does not have to linger long in the Middle West to realize there is a new outcry against the domination of the East. The Corn Belt is up in arms. . . . They say out here that the East has no conception of the farm problem and that the East ought to listen to men who hail from the corn country.

"Western shippers are claiming that even in the matter of freight rates they are being discriminated against for the benefit of the East. Eastern merchants can ship their goods to the West coast by way of the Panama Canal, cheaper than Chicago or St. Louis or Kansas City or St. Paul can ship by rail. These Eastern goods can even come into the interior from the Western coast and still have an advantage.

"The East is accused of opposing Midwestern waterway development. The East is blocking the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway plan."

This situation recently was the theme of a forceful editorial in the Chicago Tribune. I quote a few sentences:

"For such Easterners as are willing to take Western conditions seriously we commend especially what Mr. Capper says about the temper of the Westerner respecting prosperity he is not sharing in the degree he thinks he should. . . . The foundations and sources of the immense wealth and prosperity of the East are chiefly here in the mid-continent, and the East realizes that too little, which the West observes.

"Thus far we have relied too much upon the logic of the situation. But we are beginning to see that the Lord helps him who helps himself. The need for united and determined effort on the part of the West is coming home to us. The Tribune's . . . proposal for an all-Western council or association to bring all Western economic interests together for the formulation of Western policies and the support of common Western interests, ought not to lapse. . . . The East is able to advance and protect its special interests because it is intelligently aware of them and is well organized for making its strength felt. The West does not pull together. . . . That should be remedied without delay. It can be and the results will be highly beneficial to the whole nation."

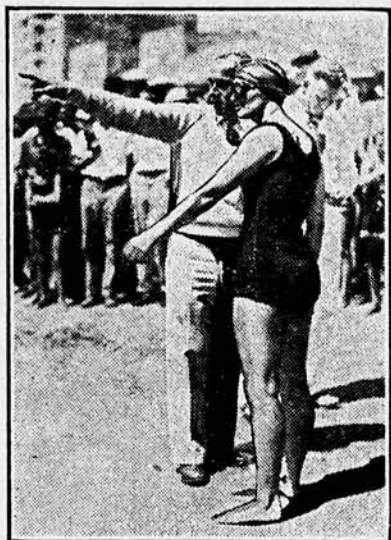
Seen in the light of this series of developments, the conference of Western and Southern representatives of 80 farm organizations at St. Louis, takes on a deeper significance, one which, I think, ultimately will give these two great producing regions of the United States their rightful opportunities for development and progress—all to the good of the country as a whole. As a coalition it is overdue, but is one which if need be will work overtime and become permanent.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

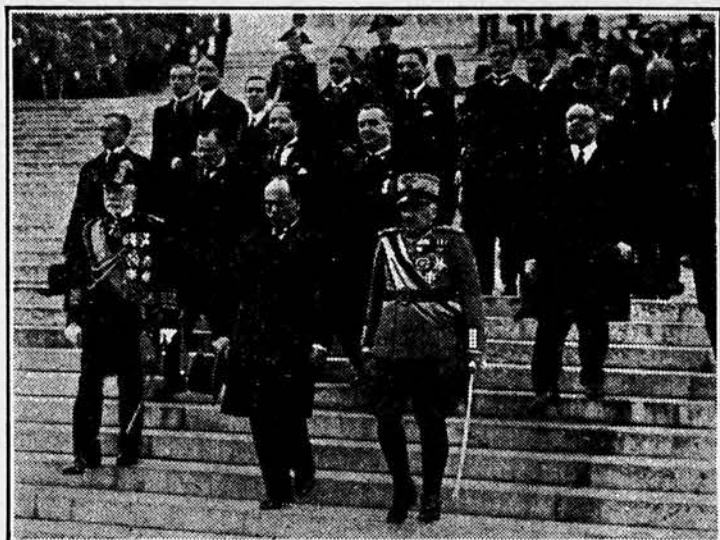




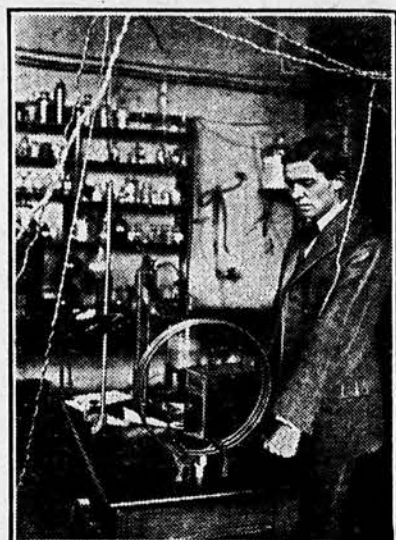
# World Events in Pictures



Mrs. Fred Cady, Los Angeles, Who Will Compete with 100 Other Swimmers for the \$25,000 Prize Offered by William Wrigley, Jr., in the 30-Mile Catalina Channel Marathon



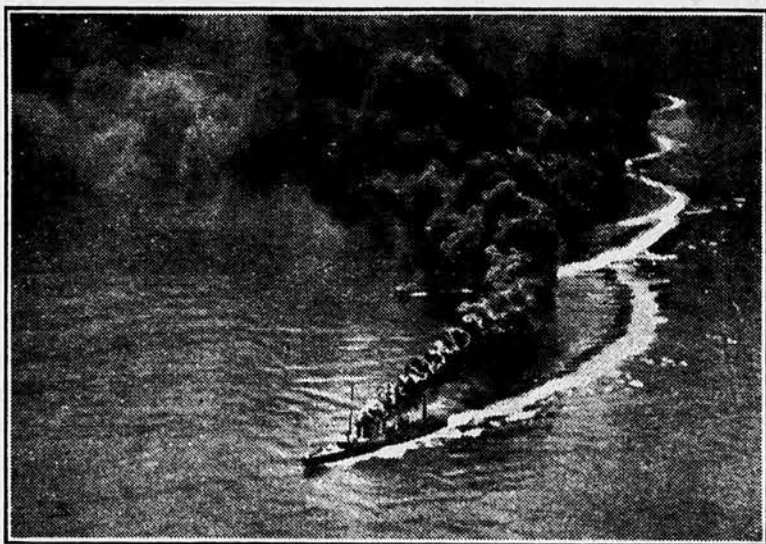
Premier Mussolini, Dictator of Italy, with Admiral Thoan de Reuel and General Armando Diaz, Respectively, Commanders of the Navy and Army, Visiting the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Rome, to Pay Their Tribute of Homage



Prof. Theodore Svedberg, Upsala University, Stockholm, Sweden, Has Been Awarded the 1926 Nobel Peace Prize in Chemistry for His Discoveries Regarding the Formation of Colloids



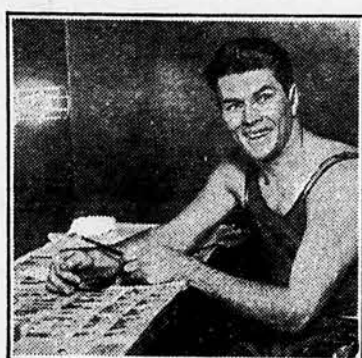
Heber Springs, Ark., Was Swept by a Cyclone Thanksgiving Day, Causing Heavy Loss of Life and Property Damage. More Than 400 Persons Were Made Homeless and the Property Loss Figured Close to the Million Mark. Photo Shows What Was Left in the Wake of the Twister



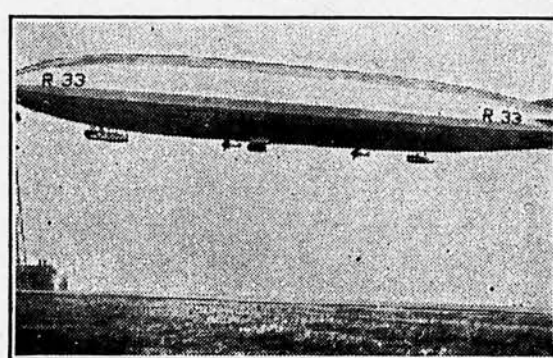
Here is an Airplane View of Some of Our Battleships as They Steamed Away from the Coast Near San Pedro, Calif., Throwing up a Smoke Screen. In Their Recent Maneuvering Ships of the Pacific Fleet Had an Opportunity to Thoroughly Test Various Smoke-Producing Fuels



Miss E. Eliot, First American Woman Physician to Pass the Rigid Examinations Given to Medical Students in Japan. She Specialized in Children's Diseases and is Seen Here Examining a Little Japanese Maiden



Gene Tunney, Heavyweight Champion of the World, Took to Vaudeville. Photo Shows Him in His Dressing Room Before the First Stage Appearance



The R-33 at Anchor, Cardington, England, Carrying the Two Fighting Planes, Which in Tests It Successfully Released. The Mooring Mast to Which the R-33 is Anchored Was Tested for the First Time When the Dirigible Came to Its Recent Mooring There



Three Types of Gowns Which Were Considered the Last Word in Fashionable Dress When They Were the Vogue in 1910. Will This Fashion Return? Women Who Have Enjoyed the Freedom of Present Day Attire Emphatically Oppose the Old-Fashioned Ideas in Dress, But You Never Can Tell



King Alfonso of Spain Has Been the Most Consistent Advocate in Encouraging the Efforts of Spanish Army and Navy Aviators to Compete with Other Nations in Aviation Progress. Photo Shows the King, at Madrid, Surrounded by a Group of Officers Who Have Distinguished Themselves by Unusual Exploits



# Poultry Won Beezley's Favor

**F**IVE years ago R. C. Beezley, Crawford county, despised chickens. To him they were a necessary evil. But to settle an argument he told his wife they would pen the flock to check up on production. Beezley lost. The hens proved a good thing. The next two years they did even better. Last year the flock averaged 98 eggs a hen for 10 months. Beezley remodeled the old stone laying house, making it over into a straw-loft type, at a cost of nothing more than his labor.

"It is 20 by 24 feet and the straw loft has proved a great thing for ventilation," Mr. Beezley said. "As much wet weather as we have had this year our coop always has been dry and the chickens have been able to kick up dust inside."

With better care, better housing and electric lights for early winter mornings, Beezley's layers boosted production again for 1926. So far this year the flock as a whole has averaged 140 eggs a hen. There is more room for the birds, too, as Beezley added a Missouri standard type house. One thing he likes about this is the bin room at the top. "Another year," Beezley said, "the flock will be headed with cockerels from nothing less than 230-egg hens. I believe that is one of the big factors in successful poultry raising." Three hundred layers, all White Rocks, will go thru the winter. The flock is certified.

Mr. Beezley has been working with Holsteins for several years. In 1919 he bought two purebred cows, and now he is milking 20 cows that he raised. He has 40 head in all. The milk production as an average for his herd wasn't very much seven years ago—only 3,800 pounds. But in that time he has boosted it up to between 7,500 and 8,000 pounds, and the increase he says is due to a purebred bull, and to better methods of feeding that come with experience.

"The cows are out every good day on Sweet clover," Mr. Beezley said. "That is our most dependable pasture crop here. We never have any trouble with the clover tainting the milk as we get the cows up three or four hours before milking. My dairy ration is made up of 200 pounds corn, 200 pounds bran, 200 pounds ground oats, and 100 pounds oilmeal, soybean meal or cottonseed meal. I find that Sweet clover cuts the amount of concentrates necessary. In May when the cows were on the clover all of them averaged 33 pounds of milk a day.

"I like the soybean meal especially well because the oil in the beans keeps the cows in good condition and makes them look better. We grind the beans ourselves. My herd is Federal accredited—the first and oldest one in the county. I never have had a reactor. All the milk is sold via the retail route at 12 cents a quart and is delivered in a truck. Right soon I am going to build an up-to-the-minute milk house. It will be steam equipped."

Beezley has marketed 60 head of hogs this year and has 30 head on hand at present. He always has at least four purebred Poland sows, and feeds out the pigs in six or seven months to an average weight of 200 pounds. The hogs run on bluegrass, and get corn and tankage in a self-feeder, and they have good sanitary shelter. Beezley hasn't had cholera on the place for 25 years.

The Beezley farm has good variety in livestock—cows, hogs, poultry, and a few sheep that are very little bother or expense. The livestock consumes a good part of the crops that are produced on the farm, and that is the way Beezley wants to get his crops on the market. Corn, oats, wheat, Red clover, alfalfa, Sweet clover and cowpeas are arranged in a rotation that keeps up the soil fertility. Beezley is a booster for a good per cent of legumes. He doesn't think much of wheat for his section of the state. He has been seeding 20 acres for a cash crop, but thinks he will give it up entirely in the future.

## To Wipe Out Diphtheria

**I**T IS creditable to Kansas towns that they are going in for co-operation with the State Board of Health and local boards to wipe out diphtheria, once, and not very long ago, a terrifying plague. This fall in Coffeyville 35 cases of diphtheria occurred in six weeks, showing the evidences of an epidemic whose spread could not be calculated. But Coffeyville immunized 1,800 children with toxin-antitoxin, and checked its spread. A number of other Kansas communities are co-operating in the use of toxin-antitoxin as a preventive of diphtheria, and at the rate this movement is going Kansas in a few years may reasonably hope to be practically immune to this dangerous disease, so fatal especially to children.

There are 38 states now in what is styled the registration area of the United States, in the sense that their health reports and statistical records comply with national standards. Kansas has been in the area for many years. Secretary Brown of the State Board of Health of this state has compiled the diphtheria figures for all the registration states whose figures are available, 25 in all, for the last two years and they place Kansas in an enviable position, tying for first place as to lowest death rate in 1924 and holding first place alone in 1925. Climatic conditions apparently are in no wise accountable for such a record, since Maine is second and Idaho

third, and Missouri and Nebraska are much higher than Kansas in diphtheria mortality. It is vigilant self-protection that will eradicate this disease in Kansas, if it is eradicated, with the saving of hundreds of lives.

## The Moon and Weather

**F**INDINGS of the scientists of the Agricultural Department that the phases of the moon have no effect on weather, as well as none on the soil, probably will have no effect in farming. Believers in the moonshine theory have little respect for scientists, anyhow, while others pay no attention to the man in the moon or the shape of the moon in regulating their agricultural operations.

Leaving agriculture out of it, there are people, however, who will be more or less shocked by a report by scientists that there is nothing to the belief that the moon is "wet" or "dry" according to its shape, or whether it takes a convex or concave form in the heavens. At the same time, debates have been heard on the question whether a "dry" moon is of a shape to throw off water, that is, convex, or to hold water, or concave. We have heard near-scientists maintain that when the moon would



hold water it is a "wet" moon. Others affirm that there will be no rain if the moon is cup-shaped. Both of these firmly held opinions are scoffed at alike by the Agricultural Department scientists.

Weather is affected by the sun, according to meteorologists, by increase or decrease of radiation, which is believed to be indicated by the magnitude of sun spots. It is a strange perversion of magic-science that while the moon is held in high esteem as a weather maker, the sun is ignored altogether.

It is not altogether true, as complained by Mark Twain, that "nothing is done" about the weather. Something is done when scientists prove that the moon has nothing to do with weather and has no influence on growing things, and a good deal is done when the weather bureau predicts hurricanes and cold waves. Probably the work of scientific weather forecasting saves millions of dollars every year in shipments, and saves human lives. The weather bureau of the Government pays for itself in its forecasts many times over. It doesn't alter the weather any, and the wind still bloweth where it listeth, the rain falls on the just and the unjust impartially, as before weather bureaus were invented, but science now foretells weather conditions with a good deal of exactness 48 hours in advance and is working toward seven-day forecasts. It will have to know a good deal more than is now known regarding sun spots before seasonal weather forecasts can be made.

## Regulation of Radio

**O**F THE subjects of general legislation before Congress in the short session closing March 4, with some prospect of action probably radio regulation makes the widest popular appeal. There are many millions of radio sets to which millions of families daily or nightly look for a good part of their entertainment. Programs have made a radical improvement this year, as stronger organizations have taken a firmer hold and enlarged their facilities for co-operative broadcasting. But all radio fans have experienced the effects of the chaos in regulation, which gets progressively worse.

The duty of Congress is plain, since state action is impracticable and regulation is necessary. In fact, two bills are still alive in Congress, the Dill bill which passed the Senate and the White bill which passed the House at the last session. The House bill may be called the administration meas-

ure. It places control with the Secretary of Commerce, where it was before the courts riddled the old law, but with a regional board of review in every geographical section, and ultimate appeal to the courts. The Senate bill has one unpopular feature, in creating a new commission to have radio jurisdiction, and commissions are so numerous already that any proposal of a new one, especially of very extensive powers affecting people generally in their daily lives, is bound to meet strong opposition.

Discussing the present chaotic situation the New York World mentions that "within two weeks 12 stations have of their own free will increased their power, four are preparing to increase their power, 13 have increased their wave lengths and 30 are preparing to broadcast on wave lengths which cannot officially be assigned to them. If any listener-in," says the World, "has increasing trouble with interference these otherwise fine evenings, there is good reason why."

Interference is most complained of in metropolitan areas, but all sections suffer from it more or less, and will suffer more rather than less as time passes with unregulated competition. Litigation among competing broadcasting stations further complicates a difficult situation. Congress, however, recognizes that Federal regulation is imperative. The trouble is that if it does not act before March 4, unless there is a special session, a year and more of further confusion faces radio users and broadcasters.

Regulation itself by the Secretary of Commerce is no simple matter. There are at present but 90 available wave lengths, with some 660 stations broadcasting and more preparing to enter this overcrowded field. With a number of geographical time zones, however, 90 wave lengths apportioned as to time amount nominally to perhaps 360, but not in reality for practical purposes. One of the problems of regulation is that of overlapping of time in the different zones. With the best that regulation can do the ultimate solution, barring important scientific improvements in the use of wave lengths, seems to be fewer and more extensive broadcasting stations, if the satisfaction of the listeners-in is the main thing to consider. This squints towards monopoly of the air, and as a good deal of importance attaches to the privilege of air monopoly, even in a limited degree, as of certain wave lengths, regulation properly must provide for publicity of this business, equally with any other public utility.

## Short Course for Farmers

**A**GAIN the Farmers' Short Course at the Kansas State Agricultural College offers an eight-week term of the most practical work for young farmers. The fact that this is the 28th annual course which opens January 3, 1927, and closes February 26, suggests something of the success that has been met in years past.

All the subjects studied cover the chief phases of agriculture of economic importance in Kansas, and all the work is practical and right to the point. As a rule all subjects are handled by instructors who are among the best in the college, most of them having substantial farm experience as well as a broad college training in their respective fields. Always there is a wealth of first-hand information on the various subjects studied, presented by members of the student body who have had the actual experience. Pointed discussions characterize the Farmers' Short Course class work.

L. E. Call, dean of the division of agriculture at the college, will supply additional information about the course.

## Will Follow Kansas Lead

**T**HE red seal awards for restaurants, made so popular in Kansas by Phil Zimmerman, state hotel commissioner, guaranteeing patrons that the restaurants live up to the highest requirements for sanitation, cleanliness and quality of foods, is to be made a national proposition.

When the National Restaurant Men's Association met recently in Kansas City they adopted the Red Seal plan and arranged for meetings next year in San Francisco, Chicago, New York and Buffalo to urge restaurants all over the country to adopt it. Zimmerman is more enthusiastic over the Red Seal than ever. He copyrighted it and the accompanying certificate, but will allow the national association to use it so long as the requirements and inspections live up to the Kansas standard.

"It will mean," Mr. Zimmerman said, "that you can travel from one end of the United States to the other with confidence in restaurants whose Red Seal cards certify that they are clean and sanitary." Sounds good for vacation trips.

## Watch Out, Santa Claus!

**N**OW word comes that "academic patter," detailing such events in American history as George Washington's mythical cherry tree episode will be excluded from the text books in Cleveland's public schools. School heads announced at the completion of a year's investigation that hereafter, terse, clearly written text books will be used in American history classes and that romantic stories such as that of the Liberty Bell being cracked on Independence Day, will be eliminated. Watch out, Santa Claus!



# The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

BY EDISON MARSHALL

BREED was the first of the three hunters to get back on an everyday footing with life. He threw off the spell that the bit of mountain drama had cast upon him, put his rifle at safe, then sat upon the ledge. "Everybody happy, and no harm done," he observed pleasantly. "It looked rather ticklish for a minute."

"There was some harm done," Paul returned in a most strange, repressed voice. "You not only forgot your place—and it hasn't been the first time either—but you interfered in something that didn't concern you. I demand an apology."

"It did concern me. It concerned all of us here. I apologize to you freely for snatching your wrist instead of explaining the situation to you, as I would have liked to do. I did the only thing I could to keep you from shooting and at the same time not alarm the bear."

"You acted as if he were a pet of yours."

"Well, I do feel for him. He's an old fellow that has ranged in here since I was a child, and how much before I don't know. I wouldn't be surprised but that he is one of the three or four biggest bears in the world, and old and wise and worthy of a man's respect. His coat is not any good—he's simply too old, and he's rubbed the hair off in a dozen places. There's no excuse on earth for killing him. Above and beyond that, we were in a mighty dangerous position."

### Afraid of Bears?

"I've always understood the natives are afraid of bears," Paul remarked contemptuously.

"I'm free to confess that this native was afraid of that bear. If we had shot at him, I think he would have charged. Bears don't often charge, but the close quarters, and the fact that the steep mountain was the only way out would have made him come our way. We just had sixty feet to stop him in, with one rifle—and a big bear like that will often run away or fight with a dozen high-power bullets in him. Your pistol would have only angered him. He could have batted us off the ledge and killed all three of us before I could stop him with the rifle."

"You knocked the pistol out of my hand."

"I couldn't help it. I had to keep you from shooting. I know Kadiak grizzlies, and you don't."

To Grace this was a perfectly lucid explanation and entirely justified Breed's actions. She rejoiced that Paul seemed to take it in fairly good part too; at least, he made no further comment, but picked up his pistol, fingered it a moment thoughtfully, then thrust it back in its holster. Except for one insignificant point he was once more his superior, collected self. For the first time she noticed that the veins of his hands looked oddly swollen and dark, and the fingers were curled up close to the palms.

He crawled down a few feet until he found secure footing, then stepped to one side to let Breed pass, falling in behind him. This was not quite the order in which the three usually walked. Breed had almost always gone in front, guiding, Grace came next, and

Paul brought up the rear, thus being in a position to help the girl over difficult places. Now he was letting her feel her way along as best she could, displaying an indifference to her welfare that wounded her sorely.

It turned out that only by the seventh chance the three of them got down to an easier grade without mishap. It was not a bear, but a cold, gray, inanimate foe that menaced them now—a hundred-pound boulder which all three had noticed on the way up and, because it seemed to be unstably rooted on the slope, had been careful to avoid touching. As Paul worked past it on the way down, it suddenly leaped from its shallow bed of gravel and plunged down the steep.

Grace saw the missile in the air and cried a warning, but the man at the head of the file had no time to act upon it. It was not her scream that saved him; it was simply the fortune of the hour. The stone seemed to be aimed directly toward him, and how it would strike him, carrying him in its rumbling onslaught down over the rough ledges at last to hang in ragged waste upon some up-jutting crag Grace could picture in her horrified fancy—in one glimpse she could see it all—yet in one glimpse more she saw that he was safe. The rolling death had passed him by. Only the wind it carried had brushed him.

"I must have touched it with my elbow, or else just passing close to it made it fall," Paul explained. "I hope you'll excuse it."

"Certainly," Breed told him. Then he stepped to one side to let Paul lead the way.

Both Grace and Breed were in a somewhat thoughtful mood the rest of the day. Paul could not join with them in this because he was too busy. He had his belated conferences with the natives to attend to, and these not only deprived him of Grace's company but also occupied his mind against any intimate communion with himself. Both of the others had time to spare, and when the last of the daylight was herded up the ravines to make a farewell gleam on the mountain peaks, and when the dark closed down and the moon rose, a restless humor took Breed out of his house for a moonlight walk among the crags.

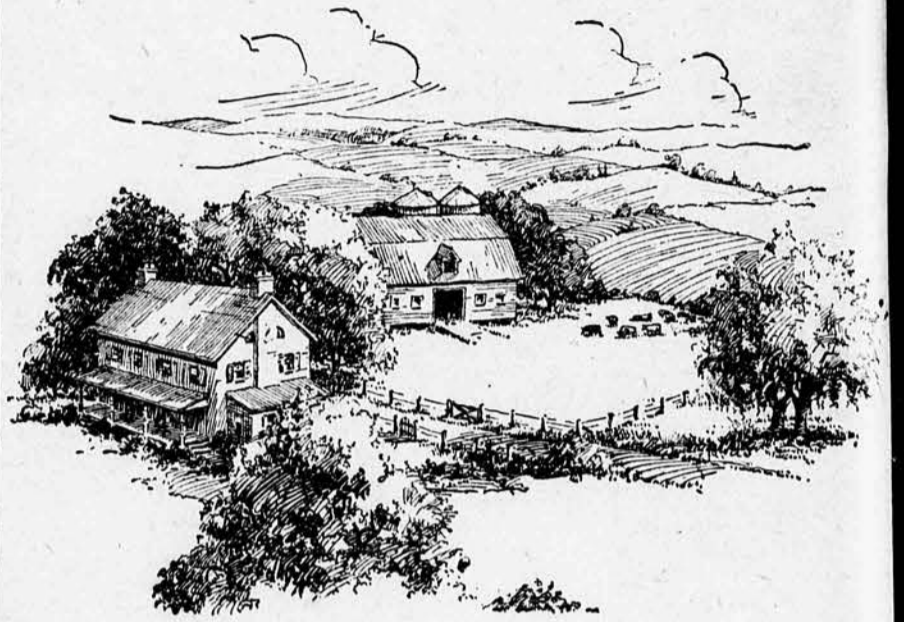
Mountain stretches are almost beyond belief in bright moonlight. The airy beams work a change that is difficult to accept without at the same time letting go all safe and sane ideas. The rational mind is bewildered; the poet, on the other hand, sees all things, heaven and earth and what is behind them, with a wonderful clarity. These sharp, rugged, unblest Aleutian mountains are none too well-acquainted with such a steady flood of moonlight—simply because of the troops and squadrons of clouds that are always parading back and forth in the sky and shutting off the view; but they yielded to it beautifully tonight, and their savage mood was soothed. Huge, rough, gray crags turned out to be of inestimably precious metal, deep gorges were black with the blackest witchcraft ever conjured, ordinary brooks became wondrous rivers of life or of years or something else beside mere water that gleamed mythically as it moved.

### Paul and Veda

On such nights, perspectives are hopelessly false. Distances are twisted about to suit some mountain god with a grotesque sense of humor. Cliffs all but tumble down on the lonesome wanderer, far mountains rush up and almost step on him, and nearby promontories are spirited away when he tries to touch them. Above and beyond this, an air of enchantment supersedes the everyday atmosphere he habitually breathes. He wanders about on tiptoe, as if he fears to waken a Sleeper. Who this is he dares not think, but he knows at last that all these ranges, and all the hills running up to them, and the lands and seas and the stars that shine in the seas, and himself too—yes, even himself—comprise not even one of that Sleeper's fleet, flickering dreams.

A wanderer among the crags would

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Freddie the Terrible



like to think upon these things without interruption; but such is not the cosmic arrangement. It so happens that a man's time for thinking is decidedly limited, perhaps so he will not discover items not meant for him to know; and a succession of small, earthly matters soon steal in to occupy his mind. Thus it was with this man of the Pavlov village. He could not escape the drama of human lives in which he was involved, even if he had cared to do so.

Walking up a rocky hillside, just beyond the town, Breed made the sudden discovery that he was not alone. Besides the pixies who lived in the rocks and other presences whom all wise men believe in, there were two human beings, sitting close together on a natural bench of rocks. Breed's pleasant thoughts and absurd fancies were instantly dispelled, and something very like nausea took its place. One of the two was Paul Fieldmaster. No doubt could exist of that fact. His clothes proved it, even if the moonlight shone but darkly on his deeply brunette face. The other was a native girl. If Breed was not mistaken, it was Veda, a sister of Fishback Joe, with whom Paul was so intimate.

Breed could understand a white man's temporary weakness in relation to a squaw. He was not an angel himself, nor had he ever claimed to be, and he knew that men will commit strange evils in the solitude and the moonlight. The thing that appalled him and sickened him most of all was the implication of equality in the relations of the pair. Paul was showing himself off at what he deemed his best: brilliant, attentive, and chivalrous; and the girl's talk and manner had a distinct proprietary air. The affair was obviously of several days' standing and of undoubted significance.

Breed was not inclined to stay and watch them. He heard both of them laugh with that coarse, mirthless laughter of the damned, he caught the flat, lifeless tones of their intimate speech, and he saw Paul kiss the brown lips. Then he walked silently back to his barabara, sickened at the black arts this bright moon could practice on the hearts of men.

He sat at the door of his turf-house, and the minutes passed neither fast nor slow because he was oblivious of them. He was torn, haunted and enticed, as he had rarely been in his life; yet almost from the first he knew what his course would be, and must be. Not only the extraordinary strength of this strange man's will was behind it—that vigor of soul which his fellows knew and feared—but a foredoom, a compulsion, and a certitude beyond himself. In that lonely and bitter darkness a light burned for him yet.

**"What Do You Want?"**

No doubt he was greatly tempted. In lonely years to come it would be an enduring consolation to him—a factor of great moment in his life—could he know that Grace was free of Paul's arms. Why should he not stand aside and let this unblessed land do its work of estrangement and ruin?... Yet this was denied him. He could not let this thing he had just seen go on. For all his belief that Grace's happiness as well as his own demanded that she and Paul grow apart, he must still play the game according to the rules. This was a law with him. This was his vow of that strange hour upon a distant mountain. It was a pact he had made by a temple on a hill.

"That strength is born of your love for me," Grace had told him, "and it has saved you. But can it save my love for me?"

Could it? Was it great enough? "I'm losing him, Bert. I want him back in my arms."... Her voice wafted to him like a floating cobweb lit by the sunlight, out of the days and the distance—an urge and a melody he had heard a thousand times before ever her ship sailed into Hopeless Land. "I don't care how; I just want him back. Maybe you can save him for me, and at the same time save him from himself."

He waited until the moon was hidden, and a bitter wind off Bering Sea was rolling black, dense clouds into the sky; then he crossed the village and halted at the door of Fishback Joe's barabara. He knocked loudly.

"Who come—Joe?" a girl's voice answered, the same muzzy, toneless voice that marked the hopeless people.

"No. It's Bert." Breed's voice was

sluggish, too, yet the squaw feared it. "Dress and come out."

There ensued a short pause. "What you want?"

"I want you to dress, and come on out. This is Bert speaking."

No further urging was needed. The girl got up and began to draw on some of her outer clothes. The headman of the village, venerable Sleepy Owl, could not have summoned her more quickly, nor could Nick Pavlov, who communed with devils. She lighted a lamp, burning seal-oil to ward off evil, and then came to the door.

"What you want?" she questioned again.

Breed looked at her in the lamplight, and his eyes frightened her, and hatred of his mastery over her burned in her heart. She would have won him if she could, long ago. She would still discard Paul for him, even Paul, who kissed her blunt, ugly hand. Failing in this, she would have stabbed him if she dared.

As the Aleut women go Veda was an admirable specimen. No white blood—neither the Russian, which is

darkened by the Tartar, nor the Scandinavian, whitened by the snow—had bleached her walnut cheeks. She was sleek, not greatly fat, above average height, and comely according to the native standards. In the lamplight her large teeth gleamed white as her lips were drawn back; her gaze was dark and sullen.

**Joe Was Gone**

"I have something to tell you—and a command to give," Breed answered her simply. "Are you alone?"

"Yes. Joe, him gone."

"Where?"

"He gone with Paul. I thought maybe him come back."

"Will he be back soon? I want to talk to you alone."

"Pretty soon. He go part way with Paul—show him trail—then come back here."

"Where has Paul gone?"

"Veda promise no tell. Maybe will tell, sometime. You come see about Paul?"

"I came to see about you." Breed's tone deepened. "Veda, I came not only

to give an order, but some advice, too. I know about you and Paul. Tomorrow when he comes, you must tell him to go away. You must tell him to take the white girl and go back to the country he came from. You must not see him again."

Veda shook her head. "No. Paul—he my fellow. He marry me. He turn away the white girl, marry me. He tell me so."

"And you have no more sense than to believe him? Veda, don't you know that the white men have promised the native women the same thing, over and over, and almost never kept their word? Don't I know, Veda? I am the son of a white man—I don't doubt my father made the same promise to Maria. I hope he didn't, but I don't doubt he did. Men like Paul never marry squaws, or if they do, they give them children, then go back to their own country. In these days a few white trappers and fishermen, ignorant men or just ruffraff, marry native women, but never men like Paul. He'll take all you give him, and soon there (Continued on Page 11)

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# Sanitation Avoids Cholera

## Heavy Losses From Disease Preventable Under Regular Practice of Disinfection

BY F. B. CROTHERS

THE recent hog cholera outbreak, coming as it did after a lull of several years, caught farmers and manufacturers of serum and virus unprepared. Similar experiences have occurred periodically since the disease first appeared in this country in 1833. The first outbreak of record was in Ohio. The disease later spread to every state in the Union, altho it is most prevalent in the big hog states of the Middle West. The Pacific Coast remained practically free until recent years.

In the South where the winters are mild and temperatures uniform, severe outbreaks of cholera may occur at any season, but statistics collected from 14 states, principally in the Corn-Hog Belt, indicate that the disease reaches its greatest intensity during October and November. After this period it declines rapidly, particularly after snowfall and reaches its lowest point in February.

Aside from the seasonal outbreaks there have been several periods of exceptional prevalence in the last 50 years. The first period reached a climax in 1887, the second in 1897 and the third about 1913 and 1914. During these periods the hog industry suffered great losses and in some localities was for a time practically destroyed.

Losses since 1884 have varied from 144 deaths a thousand hogs, in 1897 to 37.2 deaths a thousand in 1919. Since 1913, when the use of protective serum and virus began, the death losses and monetary losses have been greatly reduced. The monetary losses here mentioned represent the direct and immediate losses only for those animals which died. The varied additional losses incident to the presence of disease brings the toll levied by hog cholera to much larger figures.

The following figures show the number of hogs found affected with that disease and destroyed as unfit for food at the various slaughter establishments under Federal inspection from 1914 to 1919. During the year ended June 30, 1914, the period of the last heavy outbreak of cholera, 116,107 hogs were

condemned at Federally inspected establishments throuout the country. That year marked the beginning of systematic efforts by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with state authorities to control hog cholera. The following year the number of hogs found at these centers and condemned at anti-mortem and post-mortem inspection on account of cholera dropped to 108,955. For the fiscal year 1916, the number was reduced to 75,894; in 1917, to 39,519; in 1918, to 24,721; and in 1919, to 26,316, showing a reduction of over 77 per cent in five years. The condemnations in 1919 altho more numerous than in 1918, were a smaller per cent of the hogs slaughtered.

With all the information disseminated, the demonstrations given, and the knowledge of cholera broadcast, there still exists a lack of co-operation in the cleaning and disinfecting of infected premises. This is due, no doubt, to the security felt by the owner of hogs in the use of anti-hog cholera serum. The feeling of security is well founded, but should this attitude become general and all farmers and stock raisers depend solely on the serum treatment for protection the country will retain a perpetual source of infection, and the use of millions and millions of cubic centimeters of an expensive product will be necessary each year, adding materially to the cost of production. In 1918, figuring at a low estimate, approximately \$5,280,000 worth of serum was produced, all of which, plus cost of administering it, was paid by American farmers. Even with that high legitimate expense more than 2 million hogs were lost from cholera. While this is a pronounced reduction in the number of hogs lost in previous years, the monetary loss, owing to the high value of the animals, still amounted to more than 60 million dollars.

At times the value of hogs destroyed by cholera in the United States has amounted to about 65 million dollars in a single year, and the average annual loss for the last 40 years prob-

(Continued on Page 19)




### Just a Little Better Job of Plowing

That's the kind of work Mr. White, of South English, feels he is getting out of his

## Rock Island No. 8 Gang Plow

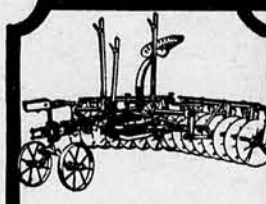
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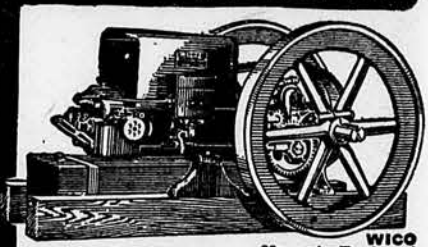
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## The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

(Continued from Page 9)

will be children, cursed with white blood under a brown skin. Even before the children come he will tire of your brown face, and hate it—and after while he will throw you away."

"He no throw me away," Veda insisted stubbornly. "He love me."

"He can't love you. It isn't possible for him to love you, any more than for a swan to love a crow. Don't I know, Veda? Do you dare question me? This man is a white man, and he has already given his love to a white woman. Who are you, compared to her? You know. My telling you can't make any difference."

A weazened look as of desperate cunning crept into the girl's face. "You love the white woman," she whispered. "Veda—she know! You can no lie to me. Why not you take white woman—run away into the mountain? You give Paul to me."

She searched him for any weakness, but tho his eyes burned his face was like flint. "I can't give Paul to you, Veda," he told her after a pause. "He's not mine to give. He belongs to the white girl—he can never belong to you. All he will do is break your heart—all that you have to break—and in doing it, he will break hers too. He won't stay with you. He can never be like you, never be your mate because you and he are a world apart. Now we've talked enough. Tomorrow you will tell him to go."

"No." The girl shook her head again, and a sudden intensifying of her look, almost a light in her somber eyes under the lamp's gleam, checked the engine of his thoughts. The wind blew her long straight hair, and she had the air of a prophetess. "Veda no send him away," she went on slowly. "You not know."

"No one knows better than I do." "He never throw Veda away. He stay with her. We live together—while the snows come many times. We get along fine."

Her tone was of calm conviction; and without knowing why, Breed felt on the eve of a profound climax. "It's never been done yet, Veda," he managed to say.

"It work this time, fine. 'Cause—" And now she spoke with ill-restrained eagerness.

"Yes...." "Cause Paul—he no white man."

### "I No Give Paul Up"

For the first time since Veda had known him, Breed Bert seemed baffled, incompetent and overwhelmed. At first he stared in disbelief, and beholding the solemn earnestness in every line of the girl's dark face, he simply yielded himself to the turmoil of his thoughts. This was not a mere subterfuge on Veda's part. Whether or not the momentous statement were true, certainly she builded on it. And now a hundred confirmations shouted its truth in Breed's ears.

Whether he wanted to believe it he did not know. He was not all iron. This factor of the case could not now be considered—that must come in a lonely hour and a calmer mood. It was enough now that Veda had surely told the truth, and why or how, and what significance it had for him he could not and would not contemplate. He was called from himself by Veda's low voice.

"I no give Paul up," she told him.

She shook her head as she spoke, firmly and decidedly, but now she had a troubled look he could not fathom. Was she regretting her betrayal of Paul, or did she have some deeper, more selfish motive for her growing uneasiness? Breed asked at last:

"Does Paul know this—that he isn't a white man?"

"Yes—he know. I tell him," was her answer.

"You told him—to hold him?"

"I tell him so he never go away." Suddenly she began speaking with breathless eagerness. "Bert—Paul no like this business—he no want to be native. He rich now—he fear maybe be poor, like native. Paul, he go tonight to Maria's cabin, start two, three hours ago."

Breed's hard hand seized her wrist. "What did he go for, Veda?"

"Veda tell—don't hurt me. A man come long ago, brought—what you

call him?—proof about Paul. Old Sleepy Owl, he steal 'em, give 'em to Maria: she got 'em in her barabara. Paul go tonight to get 'em, tear 'em up, so no one find out him not a white man. Maybe you lay on trail, take 'em away—make him be native. Then I keep Paul, you take white girl. He make me promise no tell you—Sleepy Owl, he say no tell too—"

"What has Sleepy Owl to do with it? Paul will destroy the proofs as soon as he gets his hands on them! Veda, tell me quick—which way did Paul go?"

"He go down river, Joe show him the way—then over hills to Otter Creek. You know way to own barabara!"

"Is Joe going with him all the way?" "No, he come back after he take Paul over first hills."

"That's all I want to know. Veda, say nothing about this to any one—not even to Joe. You know me, and that is my order. Now go in."

Breed turned away, and running to his turf-house, made preparations for a little expedition of his own. In his pocket he thrust a few sticks of jerked caribou flesh; over his back he hung his snowshoes and rifle, and in one hand he carried an oil-burning lantern. Then without a moment's delay he turned toward the hills.

He did not disregard the fact that Paul had two or three hours' start of him, and Maria's barabara, his old home, on the upper waters of Otter Creek was ordinarily only a five hours' tramp, the roundabout way down the river and across the hills. But there was another trail!

### Speed Was Necessary

The big bears of the country, disdain any steeps or snow, did not take five hours from the foot of Pavlof Mountain over to the upper gorge of Otter Creek. Scorning the long way around, they headed straight up over the cliff's that frowned down upon the town and into the gorge beyond. Could Breed follow their high trails? In this black night, could he go where only twice before he had gone, and then in daylight and late in the summer, when the snow was all but melted from the passes? He believed wholly that not only Paul's fate, but his own, and the fate of Grace, too, hung on this one question.

He crossed the narrow valley and started to mount the lofty wall which shut it in. In daylight, when the mountaineer could pick the best trail and look for footholds, the cliff offered a difficult but not particularly dangerous climb, but it was a sporting chance tonight. On the abrupt wall the lantern lit only his immediate position. He could not map out his course ahead, and what was even more important, the wan beams lied about the very niches and projections to which he trusted his life. Mere roughenings of the rock wall, emphasized by a deep shadow cast beyond, seemed to offer firm footholds. Handholds disappeared as he groped for them, and every aspect of the cliff was misleading and treacherous. The fact that he had but one free hand was a grave hindrance, and the necessity for utmost speed precluded careful scouting and maneuvering.

At the same time he possessed several advantages and gifts which gave at least a fighting hope to what would have been otherwise almost certain failure. Breed knew the feel of the land. He appeared to possess certain special senses like delicate antennae, feeling out his course and helping him over seemingly impassable places. The contour of a few feet of stone seemed to convey to him an idea of the topography of an entire cliff. It was as if he could see his way. And he was almost incredibly sure-footed. In long years of mountain roaming he seemed to have taken on that peculiar, thrilling, but almost comical complacency of the mountain goat, that old, whiskered Swiss guide of the western ranges, which will deliberately stop, turn around, and gawk on a ledge so thin that it looks like a mere crack in the face of a precipice. Breed was self-mastered, and thus his hands reached and clung according to his command, and his feet went where he told them to go. His breath was slow, regular, and deeply drawn into his chest-cavity; and his heart was a steady, booming tom-tom in his breast.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



## At Forty

"At forty" the housewife on farms in some sections of Europe wears a black bonnet to signify the end of her youth. She is old—at forty

Of all the uses of electricity upon the American farm, the most important are those which release the woman from physical drudgery.

A trip to town, an hour's rest in the afternoon—pays a woman dividends in good health "at forty." And what is youth but that?



The uses of electricity which are bringing relief to farm women are constantly growing in number. To the research and experiments which are speeding the progress of rural electrification the General Electric Company has given the full support of its great resources. Write to your local power company for the G-E Farm Book.

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

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COLORADO FENCE appears to best advantage under severe climatic conditions, because it is strong. The scientifically designed tension curve at regular intervals in each wire gives and takes according to cold and heat, relieving strain. Materials, workmanship and construction combine to give you many extra years of service. Yet it costs you no more.

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 SALINA KANSAS CITY WICHITA SPOKANE PORTLAND



# Yuletide Confections For All

By Hallie A. Sawin

**A**SK any child what he or she wants Santa Claus to bring and the answer invariably begins with "candy and nuts." Homemade candy made of pure ingredients is much more wholesome and better than the majority of candies to be bought at the stores. A very high price is paid for candy of the best grades and homemade candy can be made much cheaper, and certainly it is far better for children.

Many people hesitate to make more than one or two kinds of candy which by experience they have learned to make with a fair degree of success. Failures in candy making are generally due to a lack of knowledge of the different stages of temperature which results in a product that is apt to sugar or one which is too soft due to insufficient cooking. A thermometer registering as high as 350°-400° F. is the only secure means of measuring temperatures. A candy thermometer is not expensive and the candy-maker will be repaid in the better results obtained thru its use. However, the different stages may be determined within a few degrees by the cold water test. This consists of dropping a little of the candy mixture into cold water and pressing it between the fingers to determine its hardness. Experience will make one a fairly accurate judge of temperature. The following are the stages with their corresponding temperatures:

**THREAD**—230°-236° F. When the mixture will spin a 2-inch thread when dropped from a fork or spoon.

**SOFT BALL**—235°-240° F. When the mixture will form a soft ball which loses its shape when removed from the water. For fondant and fudge.

**FIRM BALL**—246°-250° F. When the mixture will form a firm ball. For caramels.

**HARD BALL**—250°-265° F. When the mixture will form a hard ball which retains its shape out of the water. For taffy.

**SOFT CRACK**—270°-290° F. When the mixture will form spirals or threads which are brittle under water but soften out of water and stick to the teeth when chewed. For taffy and butter scotch.

**HARD CRACK**—300°-310° F. When the mixture forms spirals or threads which when chewed are brittle and do not stick to the teeth. For clear brittle candies.

A few general suggestions for candy making may help in the success of that art.

Creamy candy should not be overcooked. If it reaches too high a temperature, accidentally, a little water may be added and it may be recooked to the correct temperature. The result will not be as good as if cooked to the correct temperature, but it improves a poor product.

Candy will be of finer grain if it cools to lukewarm before it is beaten. If candy is beaten while hot, large crystals will form and the product will be grainy. If graining should occur, add water and cook again. A small amount of corn sirup tends to prevent grainy candy. Candies made with corn sirup will require longer beating before crystallization takes place.

One-eighth teaspoon cream of tartar or ½ teaspoon lemon juice to 2 cups sugar may be used instead of corn sirup, as they change part of the granulated sugar to glucose during the cooking process.

Such candy mixtures as divinity should not be stirred after the sugar is dissolved. Crystals should not be allowed to remain on the sides of the pan but should be wiped off with a clean wet cloth wrapped about a fork. The kettle should not be shaken or moved while the sirup is boiling. It is best to pour such candies from the pan without any scraping as this tends to start crystallization.

Substitutions may be made as follows: 4 tablespoons cocoa and ¼ teaspoon butter for 1 ounce chocolate; 1 cup thin cream and 3 tablespoons butter for 1 cup heavy cream.

## Caramel Fudge

1 cup sugar  
½ cup milk  
2 tablespoons butter  
Few grains salt

Caramelize ½ of the sugar. Add 2 tablespoons hot water to form a sirup. Add the remaining sugar and milk. Finish as for chocolate fudge.

## Penoche

2 cups brown sugar  
2 tablespoons corn sirup  
2 tablespoons butter  
1 cup milk  
½ teaspoon vanilla  
½ cup chopped pecan meats  
or marshmallows

Boil together all the ingredients, except vanilla and nuts, to the soft-ball stage—240° F.—stirring occasionally to prevent burning. Remove from the fire, let cool for a few minutes, then beat rapidly until the mixture begins to stiffen. Pour into a buttered pan and cut into squares.

## Pecan or Peanut Brittle

Put 2 cups light brown sugar—granulated sugar may be used—into an iron or heavy aluminum skillet. Place directly over the heat and stir constantly until it melts and browns to caramel. Then add 1 tablespoon butter and 1 cup broken pecan meats or peanuts, unroasted nuts are preferable since

they brown and roast in the hot sugar. Stir and boil a few moments longer; then pour on a wet platter and with two forks spread thin. Break into pieces when cold.

## Chocolate Fudge

2 cups sugar  
1 or 2 squares chocolate  
½ teaspoon cream of tartar  
½ cup milk  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
1 tablespoon butter

Mix the sugar, milk, grated chocolate, cream of tartar or corn sirup and boil slowly, stirring until the ingredients are well blended. Boil to the soft-ball stage, or 236° F. Remove from the stove, add the butter, but do not stir again. When lukewarm, add the vanilla and beat until it creams; that is, until the shiny appearance disappears, and the fudge holds its shape. Spread in a buttered pan and when it hardens mark into squares.

## Divinity Fudge

2 cups sugar  
½ cup corn sirup  
½ cup water  
2 egg whites  
¾ cup blanched almonds or English walnuts  
1 tablespoon almond or lemon extract

Put the sugar, water and corn sirup into a sauce pan. Stir while it dissolves over the fire, then let it boil without stirring, to 265° F. or soft crack stage. While it is cooking, beat the whites of eggs stiffly and when the sirup is ready to pour over them, pour it slowly and beat constantly. Beat until creamy, add nuts and extract, and pour into buttered tins.

## Chocolate Caramels

1 cup brown sugar  
1½ squares chocolate  
¼ cup milk  
½ cup butter  
¼ cup corn sirup  
½ teaspoon vanilla

Mix the ingredients except butter and vanilla. Bring slowly to boiling point and cook to soft-crack stage, adding the butter toward the last of the cooking. Stir as needed to prevent scorching. Remove from the fire, add the vanilla, and pour into an oiled pan. When cool, remove from the pan and cut into ¾ inch squares. Wrap in oil paper. If desired, ⅓ cup coarsely chopped nuts may be added before pouring into the pan.

## Brown Sugar Taffy

2 cups brown sugar  
Tiny pinch of soda  
¼ teaspoon salt  
1 tablespoon vinegar  
1 tablespoon butter  
½ pint boiling water  
¼ teaspoon vanilla

Cook to 260° F. or until it forms a rather brittle ball in water. Add the vanilla and pour on a buttered platter. When it is cool enough to handle pull until it is a light golden color. Twist into a long rope and snip off small pieces with scissors. Dust them with powdered sugar, and wrap in waxed paper.

## 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.

## Brighten the Range

If the trimming on the range or the oil stove gets rusty paint it with aluminum paint, such as is used on iron pipes and water tanks. It prevents rusting and improves the appearance of the stove. Cloud County. Mrs. C. Hudsonpillar.

## Cultivate Taste for Opera

**T**O SOME "opera" is a word brimful of magic. To others it signifies something to be endured for the sake of culture. True it is that many operas are sung in languages foreign to us, but I feel sure that once we know the stories of the different operas we will enjoy at least parts of them.

The greatest operatic ensemble records ever made have just been released. Rosa Ponselle and Giovanni Martinelli, with the chorus, sing the whole of the last scene from "Aida." They sing the tragic climax of the tale of the Nubian slave-girl for whom Radames, the Egyptian conqueror, gave up his chance of a kingdom. The condemned Radames, sealed living in a tomb beneath the temple of Vulcan, hears in the awful darkness the voice of his beloved, who has stolen there to die with him.

Overhead, the priests and priestesses of the pagan gods chant a weird refrain. Beautiful beyond the imagination is this new rendition. If you do not think you like opera, purchase this record and study it. You'll begin to have an appetite for it—just as you now have an appetite for vegetables you have learned to eat.

Any music question addressed to Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., will be cheerfully answered. Please send self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

## Patchwork Kimono

**A**NY girl who is away at school or any girl anywhere for that matter would be more than delighted with a crazy kimono.

First cut out from muslin a one-piece pattern fashioned after the butterfly dress. Make the armholes very wide and then attach long, wide, straight sleeves. I piece each sleeve before sewing it into the armhole. Then cut out a round neck, slash it up the middle of the front. I piece it before sewing the under arm and side seams. Then lay the muslin pattern out on the floor, arrange the silk patches which your scrap bag furnishes and pin them to the muslin. Use care in arranging your scraps and you will be delighted with the results. Across the back and around the bottom I use rather large pieces. After arranging the pieces on the cloth in the manner you want them, baste them securely to the cloth, turning the rough edges under.

Work around the patches in fancy stitches, with colored floss. Outline the dark patches with light floss and the light patches with dark floss. When finished the kimono may be lined with any pretty bright colored material. Braided ribbons of different colors make an appropriate rope for the kimono. Mrs. L. H. Funk.

Barton Co., Missouri.

# What's Doing on Our Farm

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

**T**HE old Kleffers have ripened beautifully without cover or burial. Several baskets of big, yellow pears, that are worth little on the market, have been keeping us busy. We have canned, preserved and made them into butter and pickles. They are good if one makes them so. Too many use so little sugar that the canned fruit is insipid. I think the pear flavor is emphasized if a clove or two is placed in each can. These will not darken the fruit if the soft center is removed.

One who has not tried candied pears will scarcely believe how good they are. The firmer ones retain the whole half shape best. Cooked until clear in a heavy sirup, drained and rolled in sugar until they have absorbed all they will, pears are transformed into a mighty toothsome sweet in about four days' time. They make a welcome addition to any holiday box.

**I**N REACHING for a sharp knife to use in shaving soap, I picked up a paring tool instead. As an experiment I tried shaving soap with it and found it much better than a knife.

**T**HE last price list from a Kansas City commission house quotes capons 6 pounds and over, at 33 cents a pound. This is practically the same as the quotation for turkeys and 14 cents more than that for springs.

**I**HAVE found a new use for odds and ends of bias tape," wrote a friend and she sent us samples to show what she meant. She had made sev-

eral pot lifters, iron holders and pads for various uses from gingham bound with scraps of bias tape. The holders were of generous size, a help in handling large roasting pans and the like. If there is anything more trying to one's patience than juggling a heavy roast with small holders to protect the hands, I don't know what it is.

We have added brass rings to a corner of each of the holders sent us. This makes it easier to hang them than when a tape loop is used.

## Did You Hear—

That lard rubbed into the painted part of a flour sack will help to remove the lettering? It is a good plan to rub soap on the lard after it is soaked in and leave for a while in warm water?

That citron and candied peels may be cut up easily if heated in the upper part of a double boiler until warmed thru?

That potatoes put into boiling water and kept boiling hard become mealy and white because the starch grains explode just as corn pops. But if placed in cold water or allowed to stand in water under boiling temperature, the grains soak up water enough to make potatoes soggy and dark?

That one church society makes considerable money by selling doughnuts? Four women meet Saturday mornings (a different four each Saturday) and make doughnuts from materials contributed for the purpose. They charge 30 cents a dozen and usually have 30 or 40 dozen ordered in advance.



## For Wintry Days

2835—You will be well dressed in a gown after this model, for club, parties or an evening at the show. Sizes 16 years, 30, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.  
 2861—Sports dress features the new saddle sleeves. Suitable for the many

this model for the school girl. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.  
 2190—Delightful little dress for the tiny tot. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.  
 2865—Sleepers that keep little feet warm. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.  
 2457—This attractive apron has



sports materials now being worn. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
 2853—Interpreting fashionable lines in terms of the stout figure. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.  
 2661—Simple and becoming, describes

proved a great favorite for kitchen wear. Sizes small, medium and large. Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers.

### Women's Service Corner

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

#### Removing Grease Spots

The wall paper in my kitchen has several grease spots on it. Is there any way to remove these spots?  
 Mrs. Lucy S.

Grease spots are difficult to remove. Try laying a piece of thin blotting paper on the spot and holding a warm iron on the blotter. The grease should be absorbed. Or, put a thick layer of Fuller's earth, magnesium or talcum powder on the spot. After 24 hours gently brush off the powder. Repeat until the spot has disappeared.

#### Dry and Purify Air

Is there any way to purify the air in an outside cellar? The air in our cellar seems so damp and foul all of the time and now that it is so cold I cannot open the door to air it out.—J. K. W.

If you will keep a large open box or pan filled with fresh lime in your cellar it will help to dry and purify the air. When the lime becomes air-slaked it should be discarded and fresh lime added.

#### Freckle Removers

My little girl is light complexioned and has a great many freckles on her face, neck and arms. Is there any cream that will remove the freckles?  
 Mrs. J. O. S.

Yes, there are a number of good freckle creams on the market. I cannot mention trade names here but if you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., she will be glad to send you the list of freckle creams.

#### Washing Flour Sacks

Will you please tell me how to remove the printing from flour sacks, and how to bleach them?  
 G. K. L.

To whiten flour sacks and remove the letters from them, soak them for a day or two in cold water, occasionally changing the water, soaping and rubbing them well to soften the dyes.

Then boil the sacks in water to which a little kerosene has been added. After the printing has disappeared the sacks are hung in the sun to bleach and dry.

### Gifts From the Farm

By Doris W. McCray

EVEN a housekeeper appreciates holiday goodies as a gift from another's kitchen, so what a delight they must bring to a business woman or man to whom "eats" from the kitchen are themselves a treat. And the possibilities of tempting gifts from the kitchen are as many as the whims of appetites.

Tiny cakes, dipped in fondant, with bits of candied fruit and nuts put on while the frosting is soft, are the first and easiest things that suggest themselves. Loaf cake cut into diamonds and hearts, covered with boiled icing ornamented with pastry tube designs, belong in the same class. I mix powdered sugar icing very stiff, to use in the pastry tube. Very attractive cakes are made by using the star tube, and chocolate or pink coloring. Cup cakes with fudge icing are delightful. I pack cakes in painted or decorated tin boxes for mailing, or into a reed basket for the neighbor across the road.

Plum puddings, steamed in baking powder tins, removed as soon as steamed, cooled, rolled in brown sugar and waxed paper and packed into holly boxes are always hailed with joy. I usually include my recipe for pudding sauce with a pudding. Fig puddings, or date puddings—using these fruits in place of plums, are equally delicious for variation.

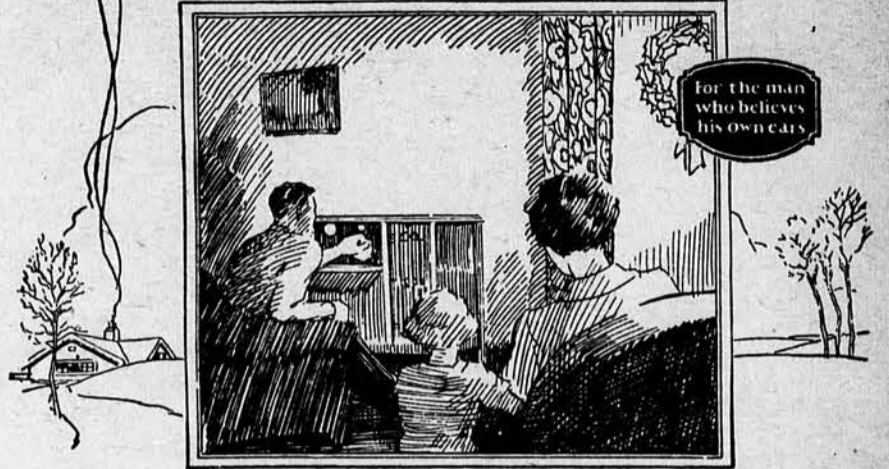
Fruit cake may be rolled in sugar, and sent to distant friends for it travels well and grows better with age.

Candy? Of course, make lots of it, and all kinds, especially fondant, chocolate covered marshmallows, peanuts, almonds and divinity. I pack them well in a stout box with plenty of waxed paper between the pieces.

For city friends a little pig ready for roasting, a crock of cottage cheese with parsley and mistletoe, a package of homemade sausage, and a crate or a dozen fresh eggs are worth a fortune at the holiday season.

Joy is the happiness of love.

# YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFT TO THEM



MAKE your gift a radio—a new A-C DAYTON—and let your family spend Christmas with all America. Invite one of the country's most eminent churchmen to preach your Christmas sermon, spend the afternoon visiting in a dozen different cities, and that night the greatest artists of the world will come to your home, bringing their music, the voices and instruments that have won the world's applause.

It will be an unforgettable evening, with your A-C DAYTON; an evening that you can repeat throughout the year. For you will have Radio's finest instrument, made doubly dependable by the use of special tuning controls, which bring you nearer to your favorite stations and overcome local conditions which interfere with an ordinary radio.

Let us prove to you that A-C DAYTON Radio is exactly as we say. Your own ears are the surest guide. When you have heard other fine receivers go to the dealer who sells A-C DAYTON, and let your own ears decide. You can choose from six models and six prices. It will always be an A-C DAYTON.

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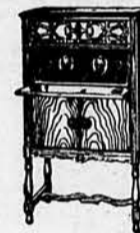
XL-30—\$56



XL-25—\$79



XL-30—\$135



XL-25 Console \$139



XL-30 Console \$210



XL-30 Grand Console \$255

Western and Canadian prices are slightly more.

# A-C DAYTON RADIO

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My Name.....

R. F. D. or St.....

Town..... State.....



# Here's Fun For Every Boy and Girl

I AM 8 years old and live on a farm. I am in the fifth grade at school. I was riding my pony and two young mules, hitched to a wagon, ran into us and killed the pony and broke my leg. I have a colt that will be large enough to ride when my leg gets well. I have a billy goat that I raised on the bottle, and a hive of bees that made \$10 worth of honey last year.

Thorald Pickett.  
Augusta, Kan.

violently, thrusting against the water, and shooting the entire body up and ahead for another long glide above the wave tops.

Nature's flying inventions seem to be mostly monoplanes, like the flying fish. When the Frenchman, Bleriot, made his historic first flight across the English Channel, he did it in a monoplane. But Bleriot, and Nature's aeronauts, were satisfied with a device to carry themselves. Single wings suffice for that. A load of bombs, or of trans-polar supplies, requires greater supporting area. Hence man's flying machines must have two or more wings.

We also gather colored leaves and per-simmons in the fall. When the weather is rainy I often read or play with dolls. Last year I attended school without missing a day. There are two in my class. I am in the fifth grade. My brother has finished college. I hope some of you will write to me soon.

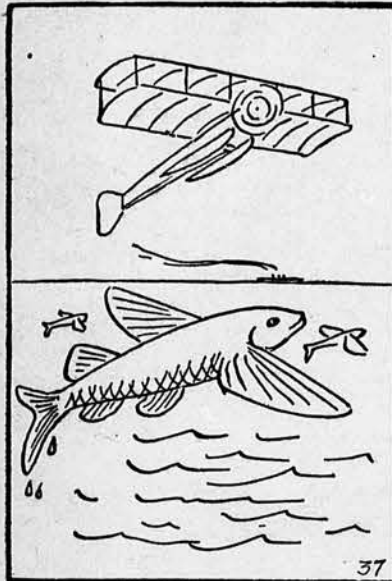
Dorothy Lewis.  
Pittsburg, Kan.

sisters are married. Their names are Margaret and Myrtle and my brother's name is Lawrence. I am the youngest of the family. I have kept house two years for my father and brothers. For pets I have three cats, two dogs, two cows and two calves. We milk 10 cows. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Mary Burnell.  
Derby, Kan.

## Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



The Pioneer Hydroplane

It is really no wonder that man eventually learned to fly. The wonder is that he did not do it sooner, with so many excellent models before him. A trip into tropic seas brings one of these, the flying fish, before our eyes for comparison with the flying boat of man's invention. Across the bow of our ship several flying fish leap from the water with startling suddenness. Their pectoral fins, modified into monoplane wings, are held stiffly horizontal. They sail 10, 15, perhaps 25 feet, before they glide near enough to the surface for the tail to begin dipping. As soon as it does, it wiggles

### Enjoys Her Pets

I am going to write you at last. I hope that some of you will write me. I am not very lonesome but I would like to have some letters sent me. I have a brother. His name is Merle. He is 21 years old. I am 10 years. I like to skate and like winter. For pets I have four kittens, an old dog, a puppy and a rooster. I have good times with my pets. I have good times with my girl friends. We fish and gather flowers and play in the pasture in the summer time. We skate and play in the snow in the winter time.

### Bobs

Mother has a shingle bob,  
Sister's is Egyptian.  
Cook has hers in boyish style  
(It's handy in the kitchen.)

Auntie likes an English cut  
For her curly hair,  
Cousin asks for Flemish style  
When she takes the chair.

But when the barber says to me,  
"Now what'll you have, Jimmy?"  
I say I want my hair cut off,  
And take just what they gimme.

### Goes to Derby School

I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I go 3/4-mile to Derby school. My teacher's name is Miss Dunshee. I have two sisters and one brother. My



### Try These on the Family

Why is the road-bed laborer on a railroad like a hunted bear in the mountains? Because he makes tracks for his life.

What is the best weather for hay-making? When it rains pitchforks.

What affections do landlords most appreciate? Parental (pay-rental).

Why is a resolution like a looking glass? Because it is so easily broken.

We travel much, yet prisoners are, And close confined to boot; We with the swiftest horse keep pace, Yet always go on foot.

A pair of spurs.  
What is that which has a mouth, but never speaks; a bed, but never sleeps? A river.

What is a ring? A hole with a rim around it.

When is a river not a river? When it is 'igh water (eye-water).

What roof never keeps out the wet? The roof of the mouth.

What is the smallest room in the world? The mush-room.

Why should a sailor be the best authority as to what goes on in the moon? Because he has been to sea (see).

When is a sailor not himself? When he is a-board.

**DUYB BELL DOTS**

Sucha Dumbbell said,  
"I feel so sorry for the Eskimos, living up in that Cold North and going round in their

SKINS

13 14 15 16 17 18  
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19  
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24  
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COBB SMITH

If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to No. 38 you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—A Puzzle Picture: Find Buddy's Turkey!



### Christmas Sans Dyspepsia

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

"Christmas," says a crabbed cynic, "is a festival sacred to Santa Claus and indigestion." Having served as a doctor in general practice for many years I have been led to feel, at times, that the crabbed cynic may be right. It certainly is annoying to a doctor to be called away from his Christmas party to travel some 6 or 8 dreary miles of mud or frozen roads simply because some piggy patient has celebrated the holy day by gorging himself into a fit. If ever I preach a Christmas sermon it will be "Beware of Christmas eats. Look not too longingly upon the meats and candies. Let green vegetables satisfy much of the craving for meat food and sweet fruits delight the stomach rather than rich candies. Consume such sweets as thy soul longeth, yea even panteth for by eating them on a full stomach rather than an empty one. But yield not to temptation for in too much candy there is weariness of the stomach and after its excess cometh the stomach pump and great remorse."

A bushel of ripe Jonathan apples is just as satisfactory to the healthy, normal palate as a 5-pound box of chocolates and about half the price. Furthermore, there are few folks who cannot eat ripe apples without any ill effect. For the few who do not like apples there are oranges, grapes, plums, pears, dates, figs and raisins, sweet to the taste and acceptable to the digestion. The Christmas turkey, capon, duck, goose or what you have is a traditional necessity for the annual holiday dinner, but serve it up tenderly, serve it up slenderly, serve it with care. Why spoil the whole holiday by stuffing yourself with food beyond your capacity? Liberal helpings of celery, fruit salad, perhaps some squash, pumpkin or kindred purveyor of cellulose will fill up the corners very nicely and help to a feeling of satisfaction without heaping the plates with meat. No, you need not be afraid of using cranberries—not even if milk sauces are on the menu. Milk strikes a much more curdling acid the moment it reaches the stomach; in fact it must curdle or it would not digest.

I believe in a good Christmas dinner. I believe in the comfortable sense of fullness when all is over. But you can get all that on a sensible bill of fare and let the doctor stay in his home to enjoy his Christmas tree.

### Better Sleep on the Porch

A patient with tuberculosis who has been sleeping on an outdoor porch for almost a year feels the cold very much and wonders whether it would not be as well to sleep indoors during the severe weather. M. W.

Not if any provision can be made to make sleeping on the porch comfortable. Many outdoor sleepers forget to

protect the bed sufficiently from below. The first thing to go on the springs should be a pad of several thicknesses of wrapping paper, then a substantial mattress, and then blankets and comforters, so prepared that they form a sleeping bag. The patient should wear a warm suit of underwear, woolen stockings, an Arctic suit with hood and also should have some artificial heat. With such provision for his comfort he will get along very well even in the coldest weather.

### Should Be Used by Expert

I would like to know about the violet ray lamp treatment. Is it perfectly safe or is it possible to be injured by it? And if it is safe what diseases or ailments can be successfully treated by it? Does it help rheumatism or is there some other treatment you would suggest for it? How about chiropractics for rheumatism? Quite a few tell me they have been helped in that way. G. R.

The violet ray lamp is a sharp-edged tool that should be used only by an expert. It does its work because of certain properties that kill bacteria and stimulate growth. But you must know just where to stop or it will kill more than bacteria and may stimulate beyond the bounds of your control. One of the poorest criteria as to the success of any healing agent is the statement of some second party that "it helped me." Perhaps it did and perhaps the second party merely imagined so because of an improvement that may be quite transitory. But, in any event, how do you know that your condition is identical? Doctors do plenty of guessing but they do have some foundation. Save us from the guess work that has none.

### Eyes Should Get Attention

What about a child, 5 years old, who has a little tendency to look cross-eyed out of one eye? Is it anything to be anxious about? Would wearing glasses make it all right? Could he discard the glasses later? E. C.

While this scarcely is a cause for anxiety the child's eyes certainly should be given attention. At this age glasses may do all that is necessary to correct the beginning squint. There is no way to tell whether he would be able to discard them at a later age.

### To Add More Lime

Soil improvement will comprise the major program of the Crawford County Farm Bureau for the coming year, according to W. L. Tayloe of Girard, the farm agent. Lime is needed on 148,800 acres of the county's total of 186,000 acres in cultivation.

A beautician says nothing is less attractive than an elderly woman with bleached or hennaed hair. Only the young dye good, it seems.

This year's crop seems to be having a baleful influence on the cotton market.

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Of course, Old Hickory is a time saver and a meat saver. It smokes the meat while it is in the dry cure. All the time and labor and fire risk of the smoke-house are eliminated. You save the meat that is melted out by the heat of the smoke-house to drip into the fire. And flavor! Sprinkle a few grains of Old Hickory Smoked Salt in your hand; smell it; taste it. Use it in place of ordinary white salt

in your kitchen and on your dining table. That's the test! Pure table salt with genuine hickory wood smoke put on it by the Edwards process. Try it yourself and you, too, will never think of going back to the old smoke-house method.

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### 65,000 Books For Rural Folks

THERE is a wealth of reading at the disposal of folks living in rural communities. Fiction, history, travel, education all may be obtained thru the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission. The purpose of this commission is to provide books for rural districts and places too small to adequately maintain libraries.

This idea was started by club women. The first to observe its need and take active steps in advancing the plan was Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston of Topeka, and she still has a connection with the work. That was in 1897. In May of the following year active business was begun under the supervision of the Kansas Social Science Federation. A pledge of 500 books and \$20 was made by the Topeka branch of the federation. In a short time the library had grown to 3,000 volumes. Then it was decided to ask the legislature to assume care of the books and the future development of the work, thus making it a state institution.

At the legislative session of 1899 a law was passed establishing the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, and making an appropriation of \$1,000 a year for its support, and providing that certain books of the State Library be made available for use of the Traveling Library Department. Since that time the library has grown until it now contains 65,000 volumes, and communities and schools in all but two counties have made use of it.

In order to obtain books from the Traveling Library, it is necessary to place an application with the secretary, Henrietta Alexander, at the State House in Topeka. There are no printed lists or catalogs of the books, but the applicant may signify the nature of the books desired and may send a list. Such books will be supplied, or where possible books of similar nature will be substituted.

A fee is charged for the use of the books, but that is to cover the transportation charges only. Provisions must be made for lost or damaged books.

Books are sent out in different size libraries. The 50-book trunk may be kept six months, while trunks of 25 books and the special libraries may be retained only four months. Books are available to individuals as well as to schools, clubs or other organized groups. They will while away leisure hours in a most satisfying manner, and too, they offer suggestions that will add variety to school or club programs.

**Stop!**

**That Back-Breaking Drudgery**



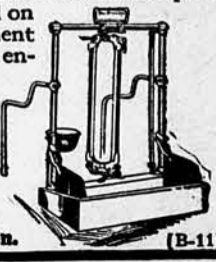
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## Five Dollars For an Egg!

Upham Buys 50 or 100 at That Price Every Year and Hatches Them to Get Male Birds

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

FIVE dollars for an egg! Ralph Upham, Geary county, is willing to pay it. He buys from 50 to 100 eggs a year at something like that price to hatch for male birds. That is the way he gets new blood in his flock. All the other birds he has are hatched from eggs produced on the farm.

Upham has been a poultryman for more than three years now. He took a special course in that line after the war and then went into business on his own hook on 80 acres of Geary county land that was too sandy for general farming but just right for poultry. The place didn't look much like a poultry farm when Upham went there--just a house and barn for improvements. But look at it today. There are two large laying houses and two smaller ones, and 10 houses 14 by 14 feet that are used as breeding houses, but may be turned over to the layers when it seems advisable. In all, Upham's investment now amounts to more than \$6,000. He has built as the poultry profits seemed to justify expansion, and the equipment is about paid for now. The large houses are 80 by 20 feet, and are divided into four rooms, 20 by 20 feet. "This is to stop any draft," Upham said, "and it is easier to handle the layers in smaller units. You can watch each hen better. A hundred hens are kept in each room which gives a hen 4 square feet of space. I find this boosts production." Mr. Upham has White Rocks and White Leghorns. "The Leghorns are the more profitable where egg production is concerned," he said, "and they can be handled the more economically. They will produce a dozen eggs for me for 1 1/2 cents cheaper than the Rocks."

Mr. Upham traps nests and has hens that crowd the 300-egg mark. He is working for quality production and high production combined. He always has one exhibition mating pen for show purposes. It is good advertising, he says. Pullets never are put in the breeding pen. They are forced for egg production the first year and are selected for breeders as mature birds. In this way Upham can weed out poor quality ahead of the breeding pen.

Every bird on the place gets dry mash from the first feeding until they pass on. The layers have dry mash before them all the time, and are fed a wet mash at night--all they will clean up in 20 minutes. And they get 10 pounds of scratch grain for every 100 birds in winter and 8 pounds in the summer. It is a corn, kafir and wheat mixture. The amount of kafir remains about the same all year, one-sixth of the ration, but the proportion of corn is larger in the winter, and there is more wheat in summer. Mr. Upham has done some experimenting with mashes for layers. The one he uses has a buttermilk base, with bran, shorts, cornmeal, oats, flour, linseed meal, bone meal, salt and charcoal. He naturally is looking for the most economical mixture.

One test he made was between two prepared mashes and one he mixed. Results showed that his mash gave 10 per cent better production over six months, and \$35 more net profit to 100 hens. This is figuring the total feed costs including the grain ration recommended along with the prepared feeds. The condition of the birds that re-

ceived Upham's mash was better than the pens fed on the prepared mash, in appearance and weight.

The poultry has free range, except that the layers are penned from October 1 to May 1. Breeding stock has free range all the time. The poultry yard has been put to orchard, mainly for the shade it will provide, but later on there probably will be some income from the fruit produced. "We are not troubled with disease," Mr. Upham said. "We watch our flock closely. Then, take a good bird, give her fresh air, sanitation and the right feed and she will keep healthy and make money for you. A hen that has to scratch mites all night and lice all day isn't going to do much for profit."

Nests are back under the roosts and protected by the dropping platform. At the back of the roosts is a runway for the hens so they will have no difficulty getting into the nests. And the nests being dark keep the birds quiet and contented. There are no dirty eggs and the layers always make a good appearance as the feathers are smooth. Upham has stretched wire netting under the roost poles and above the dropping boards. This keeps the hens out of the dirt. Each laying room has wall dry mash feeders, and bins for scratch feed, and water is piped to the outside of each poultry house. "You must pay attention to details for success with poultry," Mr. Upham said. Essentially it is a business of details."

### How Oyster Shell Helps

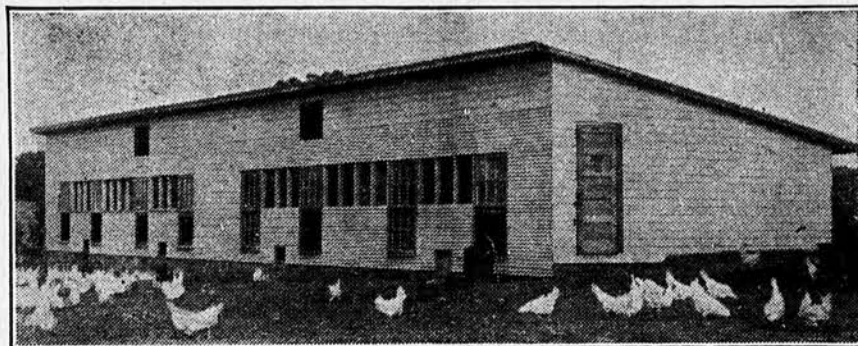
Crushed oyster shell supplies the egg shell material so important in the production of hard-shelled eggs and healthy chicks. The quality of the egg shell is improved by its use and there also is a substantial increase in the quantity of eggs laid. Crushed oyster shell is obtainable at exceedingly reasonable rates, which makes it evident that it is an indispensable factor in the business of making poultry pay.

### Dairy Outlook Optimistic

(Continued from Page 3)

roids of time is the result of the influx of dual purpose and beef cows into the ranks of the milk cows whenever prices are good. When prices of dairy products decline, the reverse movement is true and dual purpose cows that have been milked are no longer milked. Furthermore, the naturally conservative character of the dairy business tends to prevent violent fluctuations. People do not rush into dairying hoping to make a fortune. Anyone who has ever sat down beside a cow to milk her is conscious of the fact that profits in dairying, while fairly certain, are also fairly certain to be comparatively small. No one expects to make a million dollars milking cows, but he has reasonable assurance that he will make a good living and in many cases something more.

The outlook for the dairy industry for the next one to five years is favorable for continued prosperous conditions. The demand is good and is increasing, due to increased per capita consumption and to increased population. The number of cows available



Here is One of the Straw Loft Laying Houses on the Upham Poultry Farm, Geary County. It is Divided Into Four Sections, Each One Accomodating 100 Birds. Upham Says This is to Stop Any Draft, and Also That He Can Give Each Hen Better Attention When the Flock is Divided Into Small Units

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to produce may be less than at present. This makes the outlook favorable for the next one to five years.

The distant outlook, that is, the outlook for the period from 1930 to 1960, is more of a problem, altho in general terms it can be said to be optimistic. Dairying undoubtedly will play a much more important part in Kansas agriculture during future years than it has in the past. This will be due to the gradual intensification of the agriculture of the state as a result of the demands of an increasing population. The demands of an increasing population will be accentuated somewhat, in all probability, by substantial growth of Kansas City and other cities serving as a gateway to the Southwest. These cities probably are due to grow more rapidly than the rest of the United States. The opening up of waterways and the development of other means of transportation may result in the shifting of industrial centers to the West of their present locations. This would tend to bring the centers of industrial activity nearer to Kansas and to increase both the population of Kansas and the demands on Kansas to supply dairy products to the citizens of Kansas and to residents of other nearby localities. The more distant outlook, therefore, is favorable.

The outlook for the dairy industry whether taken from the standpoint of the immediate future, the longer time outlook, or the distant outlook, is optimistic. The immediate market gives little promise of change before spring. The outlook one to five years from now indicates a period of relative prosperity due to increased demand and to possible restriction of production. The more distant outlook is particularly optimistic because of the natural increase in the population and the probability that this increase will be greater in the Kansas trade territory than in some other parts of the United States.

In planning to take advantage of these conditions, one should keep in mind the inherent conservative character of the dairy industry. Changes such as those indicated come slowly because of this conservative character.

### Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

"Character is what you have been doing and thinking all your life," says a university president. "Character always is known," declares Emerson. "Thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish; murder will speak out of stone walls. The least mixture of a lie—for example, the taint of vanity, any attempt to make a good impression, a favorable appearance—instantly will vitiate the effect. But speak the truth and all nature and all spirits help you with unexpected furtherance."

Our hero today was a man of character. For many, many years, he, an uncrowned king, ruled an unruly people. He could do this because they believed in him. In a thousand little instances, in many a large and critical moment, he had been tried, and he never had failed them. In the first verse of today's lesson he asks the people to put away their idol—worship. In the next verse it states that they did so. Many of you gentle readers know that it requires an earthquake to change people's religious practices, or to get them to have a religious practice at all. But at the old man's request they do it. Perhaps the reform was not permanent with many. We would scarcely expect that it would be. But at the time they felt his power and agreed to his words. A missionary was talking with an influential native, who wanted to become a Christian. Said the missionary, "Do you believe in Christ?" Said the native, "Yes, I believe in Christ, and, Missi, I believe in you." Believing in the missionary, he came to believe in the missionary's God.

That principle works all the time. A class of 12 year old boys in Sunday school will take much stock in the church, in God, if they take stock in the teacher of the class. Some women can do anything—almost literally, anything—with high school girls of a certain age. Who got you to subscribe to the Farm Bureau or the Grange? Somebody you believed in. John Brown of Osawatimie, believed that "one good, strong sound man is worth 100, nay, 1,000 men without character, in building up a state."

Samuel was not a manly king. He

was something greater, a kingly man. He ruled by force—the force of character. A man told me of what he saw one night, in a country church. It was in a dairy section, where there were many dairy herds, supplying milk to a city, many miles away. The milk distributors cut the wholesale price of milk, and the farmers declared they could not and would not sell milk at that rate. An indignation meeting was held in the church, which continued late. One man after another got up and declared he was done with the milk game.

He would put up his herd for auction in the near future. Then something happened. The pastor of the church, who had been there for many years, got up and told the farmers a few things. Said he, "You must not sell your dairy cattle, not a man of you, and you are not going to sell them. I do not expect to hear of the auctioning of any pedigreed stock this spring. This region thrives on the dairy business, and on nothing else. If you give it up you will destroy the fertility of your farms, your rotation will be broken up, and the community will suffer in a hundred ways. Families will sell out and move away. You must not sell your cows. And they didn't. In a few months the price was put back where it had been. They believed in their preacher. He ruled by character.

The day the people met, at Samuel's request, they had a great time. They had a religious service, and while it was going on, their ancient enemies, the Philistines, drew near, spoiling for a fight. Have you never observed that when the forces of good become especially busy, the forces of bad also bestir themselves? Never have the liquor interests worked as hard or lied as much as they have since the 18th amendment went into effect. One will observe the same thing in his community. Let any law be enforced that is being consistently violated, and opposition begins, forthwith. Let a man start to cure himself of a bad habit, and it seems as if the habit becomes worse instead of better. "When I would do good, evil is present with me." Are we to conclude that there is a personal devil? At least we can infer that the devil is not impersonal, as an old professor of mine said one day.

The man Samuel lived for his people. He loved them, grieved over their sins, hoped for their prosperity, prayed for their souls. He said that it would be a sin against Jehovah if he ceased to pray for them. And yet his two sons did not walk in his steps, "but turned aside after lucre, and took bribes, and perverted judgment." Why so? Samuel's predecessor was Eli, and his sons had done the same thing, or worse. One would think that Samuel would have taken warning. Very likely he was so busy with his official duties, praying for the children of others, that he neglected his own. But all preachers' boys do not turn out bad. If you think that, study that fat volume, Who's Who in America.

The people felt so good over their celebration that day, that they put up a monument to commemorate it, called Ebenezer, meaning, God has helped us. Happy the nation that has great shrines.

Lesson for December 19—Samuel the Just Judge, First Samuel, 7:3 to 12, and verse 15. Golden Text—"Direct your hearts unto Jehovah, and serve him only." First Samuel, 7:3.

### Railroading Costs Less

Railroad statistics for class 1 roads in Secretary Hoover's annual report are surprising in one respect, this being a decline in number of employes contemporary with an increase in business done. Freight ton-mileage, carloads, tonnage to the train, net tons to the loaded car, total revenues and net operating income all have steadily increased for the last four years, until in 1926 these railways did a business of 6½ billion dollars with a net operating income of 1½ billion dollars, a gain the last year of 5 per cent in gross business and 15 per cent in net income. But total number of employes this year is only 13,000 greater than three years ago and is actually 67,000 less than two years ago. The number of employes is given as 1,850,000 in 1924 and 1,783,000 in 1926. Railroads are doing more business on less cost of labor.

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# Soil Conditions Are Good

## War on Chinch Bug Strongholds is Getting to be a Common—and Profitable—Practice

MILD weather, normal progress of wheat, some pasturing in the Central Wheat Belt, good progress with corn husking and war on chinch bugs—that is a bird's eye view of Kansas farm life for the last week. Of course, there is another item that has been getting considerable attention—taxes. Not such a popular subject, and one or two folks have been heard to remark that they are plenty high.

Considerable kafir has been headed from bundle and shock. Threshing got under way and market surplus will begin to move more freely from now on. In the south half of the state the quality generally is good. There is some immature grain farther north.

Soil conditions are satisfactory in most sections. A good deal of plowing for spring oats was done during the last two weeks in Southern Kansas. The forage and hay supply is proving ample so far, except in some cases in the northwest counties. There is very little surplus wild hay, and alfalfa is bringing record prices where there is any to sell. Livestock is in good condition. Only a little blackleg, and cholera has made no serious advances.

**Barber**—The week closed with a light sleet storm and colder weather. Moisture very beneficial to the wheat which is making a fine growth. Kafir threshing begun with light yields. Some wheat being marketed at \$1.19. Kafir, 60c and corn, 78c.—J. W. Bibb.

**Barton**—Wheat is doing nicely with plenty of moisture, and is making good pasture. Plenty of feed for all the livestock. Alfalfa hay is being baled and shipped out. Not many sales. Corn, 92c; kafir and milo, 70c; wheat, \$1.25; eggs 40c; cream, 41c.—Elmer J. Bird.

**Cheyenne**—The weather has been favorable for corn husking and the crop is practically gathered. Yields in most fields were light, about 10 bushels to the acre as an average. Some river bottom fields made as high as 50 bushels. The annual meeting of the Cheyenne County Farm Bureau was held recently. Attendance was larger and much interest was manifested. The boys' and girls' clubs are doing excellent work in this county. Graveling of highways is providing employment for a good number of men who otherwise would be out of work. Very little change in prices of farm products.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Cloud**—Plenty of moisture with little snow. Nights especially are cold. Farmers are nearly finished stacking feed and gathering the light crop of corn. Feed will be scarce, but livestock is doing fairly well yet. Chickens are not doing extra well except in cases where they have extra care. There are a good many young calves. Butterfat and eggs are bringing satisfactory prices and are scarce.—W. H. Plumly.

**Finney**—Weather is cool and cloudy with a little moisture. Wheat needs moisture badly. Some farmers are resowing. Some fields have started blowing. Corn husking is done, and shelling has started. Roads are in good condition. Corn and kafir are making good yields. Eggs, 39c; butter, 40c and turkeys, 28c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

**Hamilton**—The moisture that came recently is helping the wheat. Wheat is looking fine and the farmers are rejoicing. A good blanket of snow would be a fine thing. Prices are fair. Eggs, 42c; butterfat, 40c; capons, 35c; turkeys, 32c; hogs dressed, \$18 and milk cows, \$40 and up.—H. M. Hutchinson.

**Harvey**—The weather has a wintry aspect. We are having both rain and sleet. Corn husking and fall work mostly done. Quite a bit of wheat going to market as it is tax paying time. Taxes are somewhat higher than last year. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 82c; kafir, 73c; oats, 45c; butter, 40c; eggs, 42c and flour, \$1.80.—H. W. Prouty.

**Johnson**—We have had fine fall weather, although cold for the season until December 5. Since then have had cloudy weather with some snow, sleet and rain. Unpaved roads are quite heavy. A good many hogs are going to market. Taxes on land are very high this year. Corn and kafir are nearly all gathered. Hay scarce and high. Corn very poor. Livestock healthy. Butterfat, 40c; eggs, 44c; milk, 55c; corn, 25c to 35c; apples \$1.20 a bushel and potatoes, \$1.75.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Labette**—Plenty of rain and pastures very good for December. Good prices prevail at public sales. Roads somewhat soft. Wheat of late sowing is showing green. Stock doing well. Some fall plowing done. Tax paying time here and we hear the grumble of taxpayers. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 55c; oats, 35c; cream, 39c; eggs, 48c.—J. R. McLane.

**Lyon**—Corn husking is about finished. The overflowed river bottoms on several farms had good corn. The corn will average about 30 bushels to the acre. Wheat on most of the farms looks good. The late sown wheat has not come out of the ground. Several fields of fall sown alfalfa are very nice. Livestock in good condition and plenty of feed. Very few stock farm sales. Good roads.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—We have been enjoying fine weather. Hens are beginning to lay. Corn husking is all done. Public sales are getting numerous and all property bringing good prices. Feed is scarce. Roads are good. Considerable road work is being done. Corn, 89c; cream, 40c; oats, 40c; wheat, \$1.25 and eggs, 45c.—J. D. Stez.

**Norton**—The weather has been unsettled with fog and drizzle which froze as soon as it fell. Then we had a flurry of snow. Such weather is bad for livestock. Some

are reporting losses of horses and cattle from stalk poisoning. They are not many hogs in the county and cattle also are scarce, especially stockers. Some farmers are butchering hogs and cattle. Eggs and cream are scarce.—Jesse J. Roeder.

**Ness**—Weather conditions are ideal for this time of the year. Wheat is doing nicely. Roads are good. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.24; corn, 85c; kafir, 75c and oats, 50c.—Jas. McHill.

**Phillips**—We have had rain, sleet and light snow here, and now the sun is thawing this frozen precipitation, and the moisture will be good for the wheat. Feed is short here, but farmers have not had to feed heavily because we have had mild weather. Chickens are not laying. Farmers have no produce to sell. Grain is moving into instead of out of the county. Eggs 48c; butterfat, 40c; bran \$1.40; shorts, \$1.60 and chop, \$2.—J. B. Hicks.

**Reno**—Corn husking still in progress. Yields are poor. Corn pickers are in demand. Farmers are paying 5 and 6 cents a bushel. Hens, 18c; springs, 17c; turkeys, 32c; eggs, 40c; butterfat, 42c; wheat \$1.24; new corn 65c.—T. C. Faris.

**Riley**—Corn husking is about finished, but many carloads of corn have been shipped in to feed hogs and cattle. A few cases of hog cholera in the northern part of the county. Some corn fodder is being shredded. Cattle are pastured on wheat fields. A few farm sales and all livestock selling well. Eggs, 40c; hogs, \$10.75; wheat, \$1.25 and corn, 85c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

**Smith**—We have had more moisture this week, rain and sleet, but not very cold. Wood cutting is in progress here. Chickens are beginning to lay. The price of eggs has dropped, but cream is a little higher. Corn, 83c; shorts, \$1.60; bran, \$1.30; kafir, 87c; cream, 41c and eggs 40c.—Harry Saunders.

**Wallace**—The moisture, altho scant, has helped the wheat wonderfully. We need more, however. We have had several bad, windy days. Farmers are getting ready for winter. A great deal of road work is being done which provides employment for a number of men. Many farmers are leaving to find work elsewhere. There have been no sales the last month. Corn is being shipped in for 35c. Kafir seed, 85c; butterfat, 40c and eggs 45c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler.

### A Glance at the Markets

Dairy and poultry products, also livestock, continue to make a better showing this season than cotton, grain and feeds, or fruits and vegetables. The animal products are about as high, some of them higher, compared with a year ago, while the farm crops mostly sell lower this season. Taking the whole period of farm depression from 1921 until now, the producers of dairy products, poultry and fruit taking one year with another have had rather the best of it in comparison with the sharper ups and downs felt by producers of cotton, grain and livestock. One reason is that the last named products depend more on foreign markets and have suffered from the depressed conditions in Europe since the war, as well as from increasing competition from outside producing regions. With the progress of December, market conditions look a little better with the conspicuous exception of cotton.

Recent advances in grain prices, so far as such changes can be explained, seem to be a result of better demand in the home markets with moderate receipts. This improved tone came with the cold weather and extended to hay and feeds. Wheat crop reports from Argentina were less favorable and that helped sentiment a little. The winter wheat crop is reported looking well in most sections. Export trade was letting up somewhat in early December. Corn advanced sharply and the trend was upward for the other feeding grains and for flax.

Changes in the hay market in December have been mostly local, in response to variations in supply. No. 1 timothy hay continues to range \$21 to \$25 a ton in Eastern markets, and alfalfa \$16 to \$25, with prairie hay \$15 to \$20. Active demand from dairymen has been a main-stay of the market.

Increased buying in early December brought moderate price gains on beef cattle with new top of \$13.25 for choice yearling steers. Hogs reached extreme top of \$12.15 the same week, but the markets held back a little under increasing supplies. Lamb prices broke sharply because of larger receipts. Veal calves tended slightly lower.

The rising tendency of the butter markets continued into December taking the average of best grades in leading wholesale markets far above the half dollar line and reaching year's highest point. Supplies of choice fresh made butter have been too light to prevent heavy withdrawals from storage, besides some arrivals from Canada, Denmark, New Zealand and Siberia. This import movement is expected to slow down following recent advances in foreign markets.

Cheese markets made a firm appearance, supported by light receipts, fair demand, and rising prices in producing sections and in Canadian markets. The cheese market also feels the effect of the continual advance in prices for butter. Tendency is toward slight price gains in the market for cheese of all styles and grades.

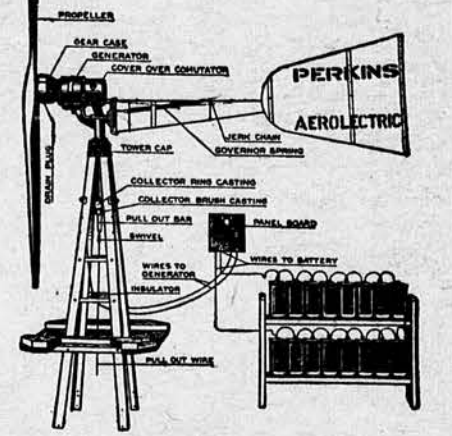
The egg market holds about the same. Demand is good but fresh supplies are rather heavy for the time of year. Storage stock has been comparatively neglected on the market, and holdings have been coming out at a lower rate than last year with prices no more than steady.

Turkeys for the year-end holiday markets have been selling at Southern shipping points 7 and 8 cents above the November level. Prices of other poultry have remained about the same, with demand only fair. It seems to be a turkey year.

Most lines of fruits and vegetables show little change in wholesale prices the last week or so. An advance of 25 to 50 cents a hundred featured the onion market and an upward tendency was observed in cabbage prices the first half of December with gains ranging from \$5 to \$12 a ton in various city markets. The rise in onions seemed to be due to the active demand and the small proportion of first-class stock, while cabbage advanced in response to moderate

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shipments in recent weeks, but growers are reported holding several thousand carloads more than a year ago. A slightly downward tendency in potato markets has prevailed so far in December, although there were advances as well as declines. Changes in the apple situation were irregular but the tone seemed to be a trifle stronger the second week in December with some advances for the more desirable varieties and packs in certain markets. Sweet potato markets have been unsettled without much general change in price, although the recent tendency has been upward. Celery is lower but Western lettuce tends slightly upward in price. Spinach has been more plentiful than last season and the large acreage in the South and Southwest indicates liberal supplies to come.

### Cleared \$166.06 With Pigs

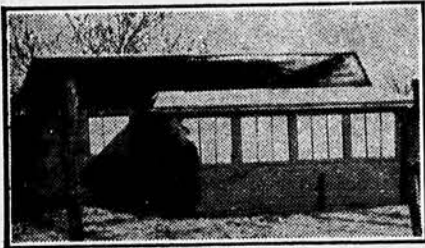
BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Leonard Gillespie, Franklin county, made a clear profit of \$166.06 this year in his Capper Pig Club work. He raised Spotted Polands, and this profit is from only one spring litter. These pigs were fed ground oats, corn, shorts, pig meal, tankage and skimmilk. Tankage was given when the skimmilk ran short.

Another club boy, Joseph E. Musil, Marshall county, is making his club work pay. He writes: "I have had fine business this fall. I sold seven boars at \$30 apiece, two others at \$25, and have two left. Two of these hogs were sold in one day. My father, George and I have had good luck selling breeding stock. The fall litters are doing well. We have built a fine hog house so are prepared for next spring. Our county club is going to have a big meeting at our house Friday evening. I wish you could be here. We are planning on a 'high old time' and on taking in a few new members. I am writing several bulletin reviews which I will send to you soon. Don't you think we are going to hit that pep trophy cup pretty hard?"

The winner of the egg record cup, Boyde Boone, Kingman county, tells us he is getting \$5 for his cockerels, when he ships them, and \$2.50 for those that he sells to folks in his community. He intends to exhibit some of his White Rocks at the Kingman Poultry Show, and possibly at a poultry show in Hutchinson.

When damp, cold weather held on so long last spring, Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Marshall county, kept losing large numbers of her young chickens. These chicks did not have a shelter that was



Mrs. J. M. Nielson and Her Poultry House

warm and comfortable, so the Nielsons decided that they would build another poultry house and make room for all their poultry. This will save enough young chickens to pay for its cost, and the hens sheltered in this new, warm house will pay better with higher egg production.

Only the well-fed hens will pay for their board. Chickens will need more feed in cold weather. It takes more feed to keep up their bodily heat, and they cannot rustle bugs in winter as in summer. Therefore the wise poultryman will give skimmilk, tankage or some other form of protein feed to take the place of what we might call the hen's bug diet. He will make a reasonable allowance for the maintenance needs of his chickens, and will balance the ration so that his hens may begin to think about winter egg production.

When feeding pigs, aim at rapid gains in weight. Put the pork on the market early, and as quickly as the pigs can be developed. Slow feeding doesn't pay. It takes more labor, more time, and in the end more feed, when pigs grow slowly. The self-feed system is one good way of developing pigs quickly. Sufficient pasture, and skimmilk also can be used to make rapid gains.

The word for "peace" in French is pronounced like "pay" in English, but otherwise the two seem unrelated.

"U. S. to insist on poison gas ban." This refers, of course, to warfare only. It will continue to be used politically.

### Sanitation Avoids Cholera

(Continued from Page 10)

ably has not been less than 30 million dollars. This represents merely the direct losses; if the indirect losses could be computed these figures would be increased greatly.

This is unwarranted waste and is preventable by eternal vigilance. Every period of losses is followed by a few years of respite. Vaccination and sanitation practiced during the outbreak, coupled with reduction of the hog population in the affected territories, bring the disease under control. As the hog population is built up producers forget about cholera and become careless. The seeds of infection lurk in every community and as they multiply the disease again builds up until, upon recurrence of favorable conditions, it strikes again. The methods by which cholera is spread and its harboring places indicate the procedure in prevention.

Hog cholera is spread by the susceptible animal coming in direct or indirect contact with the cholera hog. The methods of indirect contact are as follows: Dogs and birds, feeding on the carcasses of cholera hogs and carrying parts of carcasses into neighboring yards; feeding garbage containing scraps of pork; small streams receiving filth or sewage from neighboring hog yards; transportation of hogs in unclean stock cars, and from public stockyards to the country; improper methods of vaccination; and carrying filth on wheels of wagons and shoes of persons and feet of animals from infected to non-infected yards.

The first step in disinfecting hog-houses and yards is to thoroughly clean the walls, floors and yards. Dust and dirt should be brushed or scraped from the walls and floors. If the floor is earth, the surface should be removed to a depth of several inches and covered with a disinfectant. The yards should be cleaned; piles of old lumber and rails should be hauled away; portable hog houses moved about, so as to permit cleaning under them; straw stacks, straw sheds and manure piles hauled to a field and plowed under if possible; and muddy places drained, filled or fenced off. If there are any places into which hogs crawl or sleep under buildings, they should be cleaned if possible or closed up. The feeding floors, troughs and self-feeders along with the hog lots should receive frequent disinfecting.

A system of swine sanitation, developed in McLean county, Illinois several years ago by department of agriculture workers, has spread widely thruout hog raising states. The system controls round worms and related filth-borne diseases in young pigs. Pigs raised in accordance with the system grow and develop more evenly and are ready for market fully a month earlier than under usual methods of management. The experience of numerous swine raisers in the Corn Belt, who have practiced the methods, shows that they can rear as many pigs as formerly with two-thirds as many brood sows. Death losses and runts caused by worms and hog-lot diseases are avoided almost entirely. Extension workers in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska and other states, as well as in Illinois, are actively engaged in extending the system which has resulted in so many benefits.

The end in view in combating hog cholera is the ultimate elimination of the disease, altho at present it seems wiser to consider control rather than eradication.

There is no cure for cholera—the germs are so small that they cannot be seen with a microscope, yet they are known to exist. Until the time when they can be distinguished it is impossible to effect a cure. This situation makes preventive measures imperative. Vaccinating immunizes the hog but does nothing to stamp out the cause. As the germs seem to linger indefinitely, the only course left is proper disinfection of premises.

Experiments of the Bureau of Animal Industry have demonstrated the possibility of greatly reducing the losses from hog cholera wherever the farmers are willing to co-operate. Permanent reduction in losses from cholera can be expected only when farmers make a determined effort consisting principally of self-imposed quarantine, the continuous employment of sanitary measures, and the early use of the serum treatment should the herd become infected or dangerously exposed.

# Why one lot of hogs gained faster than the other

HERE'S an interesting and all-important fact established in the now famous feeding experiment conducted by Dr. H. B. Ropp, an Ohio veterinarian.

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In the Dr. Ropp experiment two methods of ridding hogs of worms were tested. One was the so-called capsule treatment; the other was by the use of the Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

The two pens of hogs weighed the same at the beginning of the experiment. They had the same feed and care. But see the difference in gain.

#### Results of this six weeks' test

1st week—Capsule hogs gained 29 lbs.

Tonic hogs gained 146 lbs.

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Tonic hogs gained 168 lbs.

Note the difference in the gain at the end of the very first week. Both treatments expelled the worms. But the capsuled hogs made practically no gain—Capsule hogs 29 lbs. Tonic hogs 146 lbs.

The capsule hogs were stunted and retarded by the drastic treatment of administering the capsules. The Tonic hogs grew right from the start.

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**ALFALFA 96% PURITY, \$6.50 BUSHEL:** Unhulled White Blossom Sweet Clover, \$2.90; Bags free. Non-irrigated seeds. Bargain prices red clover, Alsike, Timothy, Sudan, Cane, etc. Ask for samples. Liberal discounts, \$20 gold piece free on quantity orders. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**  
PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE  
Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.  
PATENTED INVENTIONS FINANCED. Describe your invention. Write immediately. Floyd Clymer, Desk H, Denver, Colo.

**TOBACCO**  
HOME SPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing, five pounds \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.  
HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING OR smoking 5 pounds \$1.25, ten \$2.00. Cigars \$1.80 for fifty, \$3.25 for 100. Guaranteed. Pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.  
HOMESPUN TOBACCO: SMOKING OR chewing 4 lbs. \$1.00; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.  
SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER: SEND US \$1.00 for 4 lbs. of our best tobacco, and names of 5 men who use tobacco and we will send you an extra pound free. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

**MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE**  
32x54 AVERY SEPARATOR, NEARLY new. Will take live stock. Orin Jones, Manhattan, Kan.  
FOR SALE: 2 SILAGE CUTTERS, 1 HAY Stack, 1 Twin wheel wind mill. G. W. Hagaman, Ulysses, Kan.

MAKE OFFER FOR 36 CASE SEPARATOR; 25 Russell engine. Good outfit. All bids considered. Cedar Crest Farm, Conway Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: ONE DOUBLE unit Empire milking machine, in good condition. Will exchange for anything I can use. W. H. Linville, Winona, Kan.

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

NEW FARM MACHINERY AT COST. Russell tractor, John Deere wagon, Letz Feed grinder, One Minute seed cleaner, Renrew cream separator, electric water system, etc. Write J. M. Green, Jamestown, Kan.

TRACTORS—TRACTORS—TRACTORS. 10 ton Holts, second hand, \$500.00. 10 ton Holts, almost new or rebuilt, \$2100.00 to \$3500.00. 5 ton Holts, \$500.00. Rebuilt, \$1250.00. Best "60", rebuilt, \$2750.00. Best "30", rebuilt, \$2400.00. Wheel tractors, all kinds, second hand and almost new, at bargain prices. Address Box 127, Wichita, Kan.

**FOR THE TABLE**  
SWEET POTATOES, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

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

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, NEW CROP, 100 pounds \$3.25, freight paid in Kan. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

DRIED PEARS, PEACHES, PRUNES, ENGLISH Walnuts, Almonds. New Crop. Lillian Oswald, Lakeport, Lake Co., Calif.

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

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

FLORIDA ORANGES, ASSORTED BOX containing 24 juicy oranges, 4 grapefruit, 20 tangerines, 24 kumquats, glass jelly, \$3.50, express prepaid. Taylor's Packing Company, Tampa, Fla.

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

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY: 120 pounds \$13.50; 60 pounds \$7.00; six 6 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 1/2 c per pound. Drexels, Crawford, Colorado.

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

**STRAYED NOTICE**  
TAKEN UP BY W. WEBB, 1849 NORTH 7th, Kansas City, Kansas, on November 11th, one mare, black, white spot on forehead, weight 1300, William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City, Kan.

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

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

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

**PIGEONS**  
WANTED: 10,000 COMMON PIGEONS. R. S. Elliott, 7600 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**DOGS**  
BLACK-BRINDLE BULL PUPPIES, TEN dollars. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan.  
CHRISTMAS—HANDSOME COLLIE PUPS, males. L. Barrington, Moline, Kan.  
ENGLISH SHEPHERD DOGS AND PUPPIES. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr.

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

SHEPHERD PUPS; MALES \$5.00, FEMALES \$2.50. Tom Evans, Hartford, Kan.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPS, NONE BETTER, all papers. Price right. A. Fries, Odeli, Nebr.

WANTED: FOX TERRIER MALE PUP; natural tail. Percy Collins, Belleville, Ka.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS FROM REGISTERED parents. Paul Weber, Wathena, Ka.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS, 8 MONTHS old, for sale. F. L. Jennings, Princeton, 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.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
FOR SALE: AFRICAN GESE, ALSO WOLF dogs. Homer Mitchell, Council Grove, Kan.

HAND LOOMED RUGS FOR SALE. Weaving. 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.

**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**  
500 CHOICE EARLY ANCONA PULETS, priced for immediate sale. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

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

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

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

FARMER AGENTS IN KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA to sell hand power milking machine. Retail \$110.00. Write Standard Farm Supply Co., Newton, Kan.

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

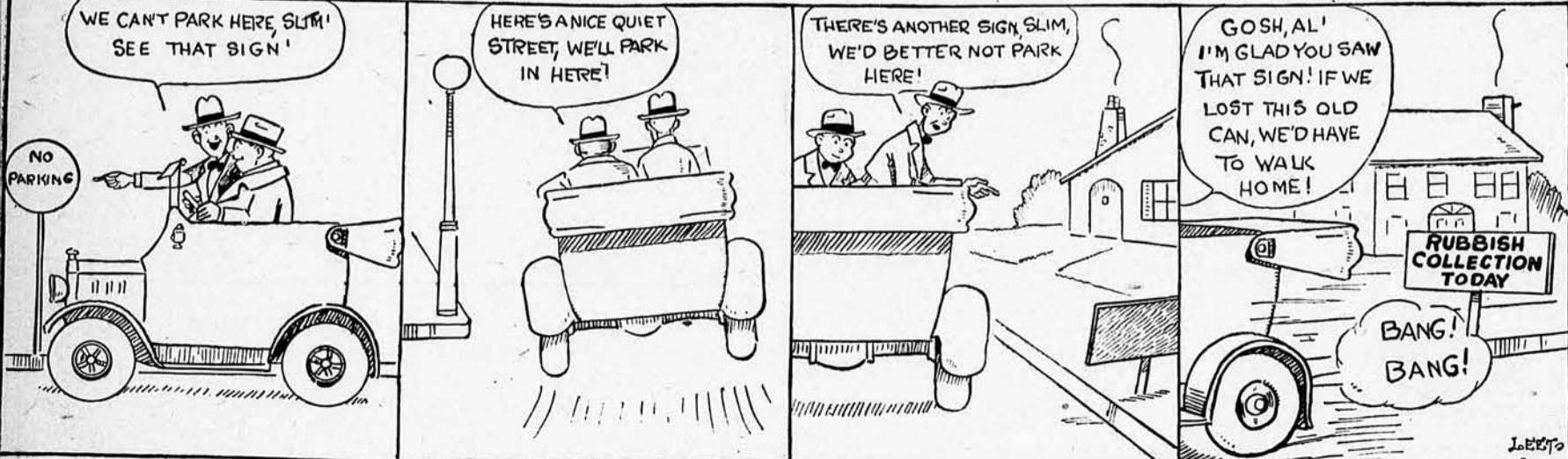
AGENTS: OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd Street, Fairfield, Iowa.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING Super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries they become charged without aid of line. All garages prospective customers. Ford Batteries \$8.20. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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

**FEMALE HELP WANTED**  
LADIES: MAKE \$25 TO \$50 WEEKLY Addressing cards at home; experience unnecessary. 2c stamp brings full particulars. H. Lichty, New Castle, Ind.

LADIES MAKE BIG MONEY SEWING. Experience unnecessary. Materials cut, instructions furnished. Burnham Mfg. Co., 1265 Broadway, New York.



Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says Rubbish Collectors are Not Very Particular



**ANCONAS**

COCKERELS FROM SHEPPARD'S FIFTY dollar male and from the best laying hens. Prices from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Good yearling hens, \$1.15. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

TOP-QUALITY EGG BRED CHICKS. 20 varieties. Amazingly low prices. Easy terms. Catalog free. Mid-West Hatchery, Box E, Clinton, Mo.

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

QUALITY CHICKS. 14 STANDARD BRED varieties. Best winter laying strains. State Accredited. Moderate prices. Free delivery. 128 page catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

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

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

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

**BRAHMAS**

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

**DUCKS AND GEESE**

WHITE CHINESE GEESE, \$3.00 EACH. Jno. L. Benda, Marion, Kan.

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

NICE LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.25. Drakes \$1.75. Mrs. Veat Jilka, Wilson, Kan.

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS**

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, LARGE, SPLENDID egg strain. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

**LEGHORNS**

BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, J. Stulp, Hartford, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.00. Orin Jones, Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25 each. Rolla R. Thompson, Scandia, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Mrs. F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.

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

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS March hatched. From good laying strain, \$1.50. Mrs. Veat Jilka, Wilson, Kan.

HILLVIEW STRAIN SELECTED S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels from state accredited flocks, price \$2.00. Phillip Hampl, Luray, Ks.

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

COCKERELS FOR SALE: S. C. WHITE Leghorns, breeding and exhibition males. Write for particulars. Roy M. Taylor, Manchester, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

**MINORCAS**

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS. Alvin Richter, Peabody, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.00. E. R. Taylor, McPherson, Kan.

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

MAMMOTH S. C. WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.50. Wm. Steinbrecher, Green, Ks.

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

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, \$3.00. Dr. Amphlett, Garden City, Kan.

**ORPINGTONS**

SELECTED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.50. W. F. Bayers, Lorraine, Kan.

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

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

**BARRED ROCKS**

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PURE PARKS STRAIN. Choice March cockerels \$2.50, cocks \$3.00. Olaf Elder, Platner, Colo.

LARGE BONED, YELLOW LEGGED, Bradley strain, Barred Rock cockerels. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, stock direct from Holtermap, \$3.00. Mrs. F. B. Pinet, Onaga, Kan.

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

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

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

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

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, March and April hatched, range raised. Laying and exhibition strain, \$2.00, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. F. Rittenhouse, Troy, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS**

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

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

EXTRA FINE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3 to \$5. Forty-five first premiums, five firsts and two champions last show. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY 10 YEARS. Exhibition laying strain. Cockerels \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$10.00 up on approval. Chas. Blackweider, Isabel, Kan.

LARGE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. HIGH egg type, from exhibition stock, Foundation, Fishel's best matings, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Duane Woodruff, Miltonvale, Kan.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**

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

ROSECOMB RED, UTILITY AND EXHIBITION cockerels. Highest production and exhibition qualities combined. Certified Class A past five years. Trapnested, pedigree non-sitting stock. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

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

**RHODE ISLAND WHITES**

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

ROSE COMB R. I. WHITE COCKERELS \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ralph Taylor, Great Bend, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Earl Mercer, Beloit, Kan.

**TURKEYS**

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

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

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Toms \$10, hens \$8. Ida Stumbo, Iola, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE. PRIZE WINNERS. Toms \$12.00, Hens \$8.00. Mrs. Chris Baker, Augusta, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WYANDOTTES**

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

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

**POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED**

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

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

**POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED**

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

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

**LIVESTOCK**

**CATTLE**

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull calves, two yearling bulls and a 2 yr. old, all of the best blood lines of the breed \$75.00 to \$100 at farm 5 1/2 miles southeast of Lyons, Rice Co., Kansas. W. W. Suttle, R. F. D., Lyons, Kan.

**HOGS**

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

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE BOARS AND gilts for sale. J. H. Grotfelter, Route 1, Emporia, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS, OFFERING FOR SALE choice spring boars and gilts. Immuned, sired by Humboldt Prince. Satisfaction guaranteed, write for prices. Joseph B. Gray, Easton, Kan.

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

**HORSES AND JACKS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ARKANSAS**

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

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

THE Arkansas Ozarks offer ideal homes and attractive realty investments. For accurate information and personal service address Box 177, Bentonville, Arkansas.

**CANADA**

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

**KANSAS**

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

FOR SALE—Improved farms, ranches, pasture. W. F. Ferrell, Harveyville, Kan.

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

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

200 A. good improvements, good road, one mile school, 4 town, \$8,000. Terms. Must sell quick. Gas field. E. M. McGee, Blue Mound, Kansas.

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

**Santa Fe Railroad Lands**

Why rent worn out lands when you can buy the best wheat and grain lands in Southwest Kansas on terms of 1/3 cash, bal. long time, 6% interest? Close to new railroad towns, schools, etc.; now is the time to buy a farm and gain your own independence; write for full particulars and circular.

**Howell-Rhinehart & Co.**

Selling Agents, Dodge City, Kan.

**REAL ESTATE**

**KANSAS**

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

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

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

27 ACRES, 3 miles north of Topeka, 1/4 mi. concrete highway, good improvements, 700 chicken house, 8 A. alfalfa, bal. potato land. Business netting \$300 month goes with place. E. E. Bonnavitz, R. 3, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

**COLORADO**

FOR SALE—258 acres, irrigated, \$4100, rents \$1,000. Box 36, Florence, Colo.

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

CHEYENNE CO., Colo. Quarter section good corn land \$1350, 20% down, balance 8 annual payments. Prairie Farms Co., 532 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME to buy choice irrigated farms in the fertile Arkansas Valley of Colorado. Farming conditions are improving. We are offering a wonderful opportunity for young farmers and others of moderate means to get their own farms at fair prices and on easy terms. Only ten per cent cash with the balance at 5% per cent interest divided into 69 equal semi-annual payments. Easier than paying rent. Ordinary yields are: sugar beets 12 tons, alfalfa 3 1/2 tons, barley 50 bushels, oats 70 bushels, spring wheat 35 bushels, winter wheat 40 bushels. Many produce more. Farmers here are becoming independent by combining these with dairy, poultry and livestock operations. Good markets, modern schools and churches, improved roads, dependable water rights and ideal climate. Occupy your own farm while paying for it. For full particulars write to American Beet Sugar Company, 26 Land Bldg., Lamar, Colo.

**CALIFORNIA**

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

**MISSOURI**

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

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

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

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

**SALE OR EXCHANGE**

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

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

**REAL ESTATE WANTED**

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

WANTED to buy farm 40-160 acres. Small payment. Near good school town. Eastern Kansas. Address J. T., Care Kansas Farmer.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

**Vanishing America**

The forest primeval. The old oaken bucket. The little red school. A gentleman, a scholar and a judge of good whisky.

The one-horse shay. Woman's crowning glory. The large cold bottle and the small hot bird.

The village smithy. Milady's petticoat. The blue and gray.

**All Tastes Suted**

NICELY FURNISHED RELIABLE Experienced Young Lady three-room apartment; private bath; lights and garbage.—Ad in the Sacramento Bee.



# Registered Shropshire Sheep

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

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

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

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

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



# Meet for Better Orchards

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Codling moth, spindle tuber and other enemies of Kansas fruit and potato growers are going to have rough sledding next year. Not only will they have to watch the traps these farmers already use, but there will be new devices—some of those discussed at the sixtieth annual session of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, December 8, 9 and 10, in Representative Hall, Topeka. The Kaw Valley Potato Growers met with the Horticultural Society to discuss marketing, insect and disease control, and some other interests common in both fields. The Kaw Valley Potato Growers applied for admission to the State Horticultural Society and committees were appointed from both organizations to consider this merger.

A few of the things that helped convince a visitor that Kansas orchardists and potato farmers study their problems of production were exhibits of apples, lantern slides and lectures. And the information given in these lectures indicates that there are solutions to the problems. This information was based on experiments made by the Kansas State Agricultural College with county agents and fruit growers co-operating.

Here are sketches indicating the work of some of the experimenters. Bees are agents in cross pollination which is necessary with most of our orchard varieties. Pollen of orchard fruits is not windblown. This was proved by caging one blooming tree with bees inside resulting in no fertilization; caging two trees in one cage with bees inside resulted in good apples. The bees cross pollinated the flowers and the fruit developed. However, when two trees were caged to exclude all bees and insects, the flowers were not fertilized indicating that wind does not carry the heavy pollen of fruit trees.

Conclusive evidence was gathered from experiments directed by Prof. C. E. Graves, of the college, with certified seed potatoes to show that the yield of potatoes from commercial seed is very uncertain as compared with the yields from certified seed. These experiments also determined that spindle tuber infection can be transmitted by the cutting knife, by insects and the rubbing of potato seed cuttings together.

Irrigation was discussed. "The function of irrigation today is not reclamation but is crop insurance," said George Knapp, state irrigation engineer. He has observed that the two things which make irrigation most successful are a dependable plant and equipment with which one man can do a day's work.

Just what the grape growers were looking for in the line of systems of grape vine pruning was placed very concretely before their eyes on a screen with projection lantern. The four long cane, and two long cane systems were presented and compared with the short cane and fan systems of pruning. The superiority of the long cane pruning was presented by W. R. Martin, Jr. and W. F. Pickett, Manhattan, Kan.

J. F. Rezac, who has tried three irrigation plants to supply water for his apple orchard, succeeded in getting a large enough water supply in the third attempt. Water is raised with centrifugal pump from a well. The well is sunk in coarse sand and has perforated casing. He delivers 500 gallons of water a minute thru steel casing to every tree in the orchard.

## Short Session Problems

Not much general legislation is expected of the short and final session of a Congress, and this year is no exception. It is the hope of Congressional leaders that they can get several of the appropriation bills out of the trenches by Christmas, but even this hope is subject to considerable question. Appropriations probably will keep the session busy well into next year, giving little time to constructive general legislation in a session that ends by the constitution on March 4.

Chairman Snell of New York, who succeeded Congressman Campbell of this state as head of the House Rules Committee, outlines the measures that will have preference, in addition to appropriations. It is not expected that even the limited list of laws that Mr. Snell hopes to see enacted will be com-

pletely out of the way in the short session. By agreement at the last session the increased pay bill for Federal judges will have the right of way among general measures. After this, rivers and harbors are favored, which the Senate takes up on its calendar December 15, the House having passed a bill last summer. "So far as I know," says Chairman Snell, "there is no one opposed to the general principle of development of our inland waterways." The bill is strongly favored by Western members and by the Administration, especially the Secretaries of War and Commerce.

A subject of even wider interest that Congress will attempt to deal with adequately is radio regulation. The House has already passed the White bill and there is some prospect that control of radio will be effected before March 4. The importance of the subject is fully recognized but there are wide divergencies of views as to how the control of the air should be exercised. Millions of people are immediately interested in this important legislation, which will encourage prompt action.

Other subjects that have some preference are disposal finally of alien property hanging over from the war, farm relief, railroad consolidation legislation, branch banking and the question of tax reduction.

Not much probability exists of final action on any of these subjects, except the matter of alien property, since they all involve controversial differences, yet farm relief is believed to have brighter prospects of action than during the last session. The President's message is still to be considered as a factor, but is likely to be limited to the subjects above mentioned, so far as the closing session of the 69th Congress is concerned.

## How Prohibition Helped

That prohibition has been a boon to wage earners is the testimony of Roger Babson, and when this is fully realized labor will be voting dry. "Prohibition has resulted in increasing the working power of the wage worker," says Babson, "and has been a great factor in bringing about high wages."

It therefore has benefited employers and workers alike. Wages in the long run must be paid out of the product of labor. While Secretary Hoover in his annual report makes no mention of prohibition, yet he remarks that real wages, in purchasing power, never were so great anywhere in the world as at this time in the United States. Babson's opinion that prohibition has been "a great factor" in this boon to labor is the opinion of a statistical expert of the highest standing.

High wages are a good thing in themselves, but as Mr. Babson points out, "money received, instead of being employed uselessly for hiring labor to manufacture whisky and beer, has been used in hiring labor to build houses, make clothes and other things that are worth while. A great portion of this money has gone into savings banks, which money has been a great factor in keeping interest low."

National prohibition is credited by Babson with the extension of installment buying. "It was prohibition," he says, "which enabled wage workers to establish credits. Without prohibition these credits could not have been established; the goods purchased never could have been manufactured and the prosperity which we now enjoy would not exist. Prohibition has not only made credit more worth while, but it has swelled the credit possibilities of our people."

As a stabilizer of prosperity prohibition holds a high place. Without it probably installment buying would have to be given up, or could not have been called upon to keep plants going at high pressure. That installment buying can be carried too far and is dangerous a good many economists believe, but without prohibition it would not have been initiated at all as a national commercial policy.

From an economic and industrial point of view the wets have no standing whatever in their propaganda against prohibition. All the wets have to stand on is the plea in behalf of the personal liberty and right of individuals to get drunk, abuse their wives and children and become charges on public charity.

# Holstein Section

**A. R. O. HOLSTEIN BULLS**  
 Sired by SIR BESS INKA OIRMSBY, whose two nearest dams average over 1,000 lbs. butter and 25,000 lbs. milk in one year. From officially tested dams. Priced right.  
**H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KANSAS**

**EQUITY FARM HOLSTEINS**  
 Located 1 1/2 m. north, 1 1/2 m. east of Lewis. Registered, fully accredited, association records. Personal inspection invited.  
**Clarence E. Cross, Lewis, Kansas**

**MEADVIEW HOLSTEIN FARM**  
 bulls for sale. Sired by Prospects Imperial Korndyke, whose 5 nearest dams aver. 34.71 lbs. butter and 640 lbs. milk in 7 days. Out of daughters of our former bull whose dam had 30 lbs. record as a heifer. Now heading the Agri. College of Oklahoma. We ship on approval.  
**E. A. Brown, Pratt, Kansas**

## Illini Tritomia Homestead Ona

Now has six A. R. O. daughters who average better than 19 lbs. of butter in seven days as two yr. olds. Two of them are senior yearlings. Five of them are now on semi-official test. We are offering for sale bulls from the same sire and tested dams at a very reasonable price. Write for pedigree and photos. Herd Federal Accredited. Farm 17 miles west of Kansas City on Victory Highway.

**Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Kan.**  
 (Home of the Springrocks)

## Branch Holstein Farm

C. A. Branch, Prop., Marion, Ks.

**Young Holstein Bulls**  
 for sale. Sired by King Genesta Homestead, first prize aged bull Kansas State Fair 1926. Inspection invited. **R. W. DEWELL, FOWLER, KANSAS.**

**Our Cows Have Records**  
 made by Reno County Cow Tasting Assn., up to 450 lbs. fat. Headed by 29-lb. bull. Bulls for sale.  
**A. F. MILLER, HAVEN, KANSAS**

**LYMAN VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM**  
 Herd headed by Collins Farm Vanderkamp, whose dam has 365 day record of 1008.38 butter as 3 yr. old. Federal accredited. C. T. A. records.  
**R. S. Lyman, Burton, Kansas**

**Young Bulls For Sale**  
 Grandsons of King Segis Pontiac from granddaughters of Canary Butter Boy King.  
**GEO. WORTH, LYONS, KANSAS**

**Reg. and High Grade Holstein Calves**  
 for sale, either sex, from high producing dams, sired by our bull whose two nearest dams average 904 pounds butter. Herd fully accredited.  
**The Taylor Dairy, Rt. 4, Osborne, Kansas**  
 If you own pure bred Holsteins and are interested in advancing the interests of the breed, if you believe in co-operation and organization as a mutual benefit to both old and new breeders, send your name to the Sec. of the Kansas State Assn. He will put you on mailing list, whereby you will receive all literature, bulletins, etc. **SEC. C. A. BRANCH, Marion, Kan.**

## Union Pontiac Homestead

Junior Champion Topeka Free Fair and Kansas State Fair 1926 heads our Holstein herd. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.

**Clover Cliff Ranch Corporation**  
**C. W. McCoy, Herdsman, Elmdale, Kan.**

**Regier's Holstein Farm**  
 Consigning to the Branch Sale Dec. 6 at Marion high record bulls of serviceable age and heavy springing heifers. **G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KAN.**

**YOUR REQUEST**  
 on a postal card will bring you official pedigrees of the bulls making up the blood of my Holstein herds and other valuable information. Great bulls at farmers' prices. **CHAS. STEPHENS, Columbus, Kan.**

**Herd Bull For Sale**  
 Choice individual, dams record 35 lbs. butter seven days. One year 1034 lbs. butter. 4 years old fully guaranteed. **H. E. HOSTETLER, Harper, Kansas.**

**Choice Reg. Bull**  
 ready for service. Also a few bred heifers. Write today. **W. H. MOTT, Herington, Ka.**

**FOR SALE**  
 Holstein bull 11 months old from 32 lb. sire and 45 lb. dam. **NEVER FAIL DAIRY FARM, Osborne, Kan. GEO. A. WOOLLEY.**

**Backed by Official Record**  
 Cows and heifers bred to a son of a 1000 pound bull and out of the 1925 grand champion cow at Topeka. **J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.**

**BULL CALF, 1000 POUND SIRE**  
 Born June 15, 1926. Out of one of our best cows and nicely marked. Will price him very reasonable. Write to **J. F. LAMAN & SON, Portis, Kan., Osborne Co.**

**Ash Valley Holstein Farm**  
 Herd average in C. T. A. 340 lbs. fat and 10051 lbs. milk with ordinary farm care. Yearling bulls from cows up to 470 lbs. fat and some cows for sale.  
**CLYDE E. GLAZE, Larned, Kansas**

## MULVANE Holstein Breeders Club

Individuality, production breeding. That's us. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. All herds under federal supervision. One day's drive will put you in touch with all of these herds.

- C. L. Goodin, Derby**
- George Bradfield, Derby**
- B. R. Gosney, Mulvane**
- Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane**
- A. N. Howard, Mulvane**
- O. G. High, Derby**
- Chas. P. High, Derby**
- John Youngmeyer, Wichita, R. 6**
- O. A. Youngmeyer, Wichita, R. 6**
- A. C. Cline, Rose Hill**
- C. L. Somers, Wichita, R. 6**
- F. L. Watson, Peck**
- J. R. Wartick, Wellington**



## Still More From Gas Tax

Kansas is motoring more than ever before, judging by gasoline consumption, as shown by November gas tax receipts reported by Seth G. Wells, state oil inspector.

Totals for the month were \$334,500.05, or an increase of \$14,929 over November of last year, with collections reaching \$6,704,595 since the law first became effective.

Sedgwick led all the counties in tax payments during November with \$26,284, followed by Wyandotte with \$26,216, Shawnee, with \$15,776, and Reno with \$9,672. At the other extreme was Wichita county, paying the lowest amount, \$317, exceeded only slightly by Wallace with \$319, Greeley with \$400 and Graham with \$430.

Chicago is a large American city where machine-gun battles are held on the streets and candidates for local law-enforcement jobs run on anti-World Court platforms.

## JERSEY CATTLE REGISTERED JERSEYS

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

## TAMWORTH HOGS

**Tamworths on Approval**  
 Spring boars and gilts, open and bred gilts and baby pigs. Priced reasonable. Greatest prize winning herd in the Middle West. **Paul A. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., Nemaha, Co.**

## AUCTIONEERS

**BOYD NEWCOM**  
 Live Stock Auctioneer,  
 221 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

**SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads**  
 Write for Samples  
**Copper Engraving Artists**  
 Engravers Dept. M  
**TOPEKA WICHITA**



## Spotted Poland Section

**ENGLISH AND BIG TYPE**  
Spotted breeding combined. Putting sows in the H. M. class. Best of breeding with type to match. Stock for sale at all times.  
W. F. Phillips, Iuka, Kansas

**BROWN'S SPOTTED POLANDS**  
Spring boars and gilts sired by Frank's Choice, out of big mature sows. Priced reasonable.  
D. W. Brown, Valley Center, (Sedgwick Co.), Kan.

**English and Big Type Spots**  
Headed by Eldorado Giant. For sale bred gilts and pigs, either sex. Reasonable prices.  
LLOYD SHEA, LARNED, KANSAS

**BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLANDS**  
For sale Spring Gilts of leading families including Singletons and Pickets Giant Wildfire, Spotted Ringer, Big Munn, Decision and Aristocrats.  
Frank Beyerle, Maize, Kan., Sedgwick Co.

**Kawnee Farm Spotted Poland**  
Boars and gilts by Kawnee Arch Back and Good Timber. Out of large sows and well grown.  
Dr. Henry B. Miller, Rossville, Kan., Shawnee Co.

**CHOICE GILTS**  
Model Ranger and Singleton's Giant breeding, bred to a son of Wild Fire and Imperial Commander, at \$40 to \$60.  
DALE KONKEL, Cullison, Kansas.

**GROWTHY SPRING BOARS**  
Ready to ship. Size combined with quality and breeding. A number of popular blood lines for old customers. We please.  
Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., Cloud Co.

**THE FAIRFIELD RANCH**  
offers boars and gilts sired by VICTOR-RAINBOW, a brother to the 1925 junior grand champion. Out of sows of his equal.  
Al. M. Knopp, Chapman, Ks., Dickinson, Co.

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

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

## Hereford Section

**Shady Lawn Herefords**  
Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Sired by Grassland Domino.  
CLARENCE HAMMAN, Hartford, Kan.

**40 HEREFORD CALVES**  
bulls and heifers. Sired by Regulator 12th out of Anxiety and Fairfax sows.  
C. C. SANDERS, PROTECTION, KAN.

**ANXIETY BRED HEREFORDS**  
son of DON PALADIN in service. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.  
G. W. CALVERT, LENO, KANSAS

**70 ANXIETY COWS**  
many of them granddaughters of Beau Brummel 10th. Bred to a son of Bocalito and grandson of Woolford. Regular breeders priced right.  
Ira McSherry, Meade, Kansas

**Wooddall's Herefords**  
Intensely bred Anxiety cattle. Young bulls. Also the largest and best herd of Kentucky bred saddle horses in the west. Stock for sale.  
T. I. Wooddall, Howard, Kan.

**POLLED HEREFORDS**  
**MODERN POLLED HEREFORDS**  
"Anxiety" and "Polled Echo" blood lines. Stock of all ages for sale. Special prices on bull and heifer calves.  
W. W. Trumbo, Rt. 3, Peabody, Kan.

**BULLS BY WORTHMORE JR.**  
Others by Wilson. Some by Perfect Bonnie. Bred cows and heifers and open heifers. Tell us your wants, let us make prices.  
Jess Riffel, Navarre, Kan., Dickinson Co.

**Sons of Worthmore**  
of serviceable ages and females. Can ship over Santa Fe, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Burlington.  
Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan., Cloud Co.

**Bar H H Hereford Ranch**  
300 head in herd both horned and Polled. Anxiety 4th and Polled Plato blood. All ages from calves up. One or a car load for sale.  
HERB J. BARR, Larned, Kan.

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**  
**GENERAL PERSHING 12th**  
heads our Hampshires, 75 spring boars and gilts by above boar and out of mature sows.  
WM. STINEBURG, Turon, Kan.

**White Way Hampshires**  
On approval, choice bred gilts by Grand Champion boars. Bred to outstanding boars. For quick sale.  
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**  
**Top Spotted Poland**  
March boars and gilts for sale, the best of breeding. Priced right if taken soon.  
ROBT. FREEMYER, SELDEN, KANSAS

**DUROC HOGS**  
**TWO HUNDRED**  
Immune feeding barrows and one hundred fifty registered, immune, open Duroc breeding gilts.  
F. C. CROCKER, BOX M, BEATRICE, NEB.

## Demand For Lighter Cuts

Meat consumers are demanding lighter cuts of beef than formerly, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. There are a number of reasons for this change in preference. Many families are too small to use the larger cuts, especially a steak from an animal 3 to 4 years old. Not only that, but a steak of the desired thickness from a larger animal costs more than many people can afford. Consequently cuts from smaller carcasses are in greater demand.

Already many retail markets are handling only light carcasses of beef, and the producers are changing their practices to meet this demand. The United States Department of Agriculture is helping them meet the changed situation by conducting experiments in feeding out younger cattle for marketing as yearlings. Much of the experimental work done in the past has been with cattle 2 years old or older.

Recent tests, while not to be regarded as conclusive, indicate that grain feeding of calves while on pasture and suckling their mothers is a feasible and desirable practice, and is a practicable means of meeting the demand for lighter cuts of beef. In May, 1925, a number of calves averaging 53 days old were started on test. Some of them were allowed to run on pasture with their mothers and had access to grain in a creep. Another lot ran on pasture with their mothers and had no grain; while a third lot pastured alone was allowed to nurse twice daily and were given grain twice daily. After weaning, all calves were put in a dry lot and given a full feed of shelled corn 8 parts, linseed meal 1 part, and alfalfa hay. At the end of 196 days of feeding, when the calves were about 11 months old, those that had run with their dams and were fed grain from a creep showed the greatest profit. The "no-grain" lot ranked second, while the lot fed and nursed only twice a day made the least profit.

All methods were profitable, however, and much is to be said for the practice of feeding and marketing beef as yearlings.

## Our Best Three Offers

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

**LIVESTOCK NEWS**  
By J. W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

The average on the forty-six head of Angus cattle sold in the International Angus cattle sale was \$278. The bulls averaged \$276 and the females \$278.

The thirty-seven head of Hereford cattle sold in the International Hereford sale averaged \$314 per head. Twenty-five bulls averaged \$357.80 and twelve females averaged \$317.

Forty-nine Shorthorns were sold in the International Shorthorn sale. The average on the eighteen bulls sold was \$353. The thirty-one females averaged \$202. The average on the forty-nine lots sold was \$258.

G. W. Markley & Son of Lawrence commenced breeding purebred Shropshire sheep over twenty-five years ago. Their flock was started with two imported ewes and they now have one of the biggest flocks in the state. They have announced a public sale of Shropshires to be held in Lawrence, Kan., January 4, 1927, and expect to catalog one hundred head.

## Public Sales of Livestock

- Duroc Hogs**  
Jan. 20—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.  
Jan. 25—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 2—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.  
Feb. 3—Consignment Sale, South Haven, Kan.  
Feb. 11—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.  
Feb. 22—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.  
Feb. 26—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**  
Feb. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 24—F. H. Rock, Wichita, Kan.  
Feb. 25—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs**  
Jan. 25—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.  
Feb. 23—M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.
- Jacks**  
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.  
April 5—Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.
- Shropshire Sheep**  
Jan. 4—Geo. W. Markley & Son, Lawrence, Kan.

## Duroc Section

**50 Top Boars and Gilts**  
Sired by BUSTER FLORODORA. Our Durocs win wherever shown. Just the tops selling for breeders. Visit us.  
H. F. Hodges & Son, Ottawa, Kan.

**A Larger Pork Tonnage**  
with less feed if you will buy a boar sired by MAJOR STILTS or WALTERMEYERS GIANT. Registered. Double immuned and shipped on approval.  
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

**CARLTON'S CONSTRUCTOR DUROCS**  
Spring boars for sale by Giant Constructor and Stilts Major Farmers prices.  
A. M. CARLTON & SON, Geneseo, Kansas

**Big Jacks and Durocs**  
make up my Feb. 21st sale. Write any time now for catalog.  
H. MARSHALL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

**20 Spring Boars**  
most of them by the boar Daddy Long Legs. Sire of State Fair winners. Some by Stilts Consul. Priced reasonable.  
P. F. McATEE, Arlington, Kan.

## Fairview STOCK FARM

Home of  
**TOP SCISSORS**, the 1925 Kansas Grand Champion.  
**STILTS ORION** first Junior boar Kansas Free Fair 1925.  
**SUPER TYPE**, son of Super Col. Boars, Gilts and fall pigs for sale.  
W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kan.

**Purple K. Farm Durocs**  
My fall sale called off. Boars at private sale sired by Red Stilts, Junior Champion, Topeka, 1925. Good ones priced right. Earl Means, Everest, Ks., Brown Co.

**Choice Duroc Boars**  
for sale, sired by RAINBOW JR. and CRIMSON STILTS. Big highbacked stretchy fellows. Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kansas.

## Jack Scissors

Spring boars out of Sensation Climax dams. Also some very choice open gilts of the same breeding. Also fall pigs either sex. Write me your wants and let me give you breeding and full descriptions and prices.

M. R. PETERSON  
Troy, Kansas

## Innis Duroc Farm

Devoted exclusively to breeding pure bred Durocs. Herd sires THE COLONEL and GREAT STILTS.

**A FEW CHOICE BOARS LEFT**  
Sired by Supreme Oriol Sensation, Supreme Originator and Long Col. Herd immune weight of boars 200 to 275 lbs. Priced \$35 to \$45. Crated and registered.  
MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.

**DR. C. H. BURDETTE'S DUROCS**  
Just reserved a few good boars for my old customers and new ones. They are by Long High Col. and Dominator. Out of good big sows. Prices right.  
DR. C. H. BURDETTE, Centralia, Kan., Nemaha Co.

**Very Choice Spring Boars**  
sired by Uneeda's Top Scissors and Crittle's Pal. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 22. Write.  
E. E. Norman & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

**Boars Ready for Service**  
Registered, immune, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs.  
STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kansas.

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

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

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
**Purebred Bull**  
Twenty-two months old, large, good individual, gentle, easily handled, Ormsby breeding. Dam, excellent cow-testing record, accredited. Priced right.  
E. R. SUMMERS, ABILENE, KAN. Rt. 6

**REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS**  
Thirty lb. sires, high producing dams, serviceable age, federal accredited. Photos on request.  
E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KAN.

**POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**Quality Polled Shorthorns—Established 1907**  
Grandsons of Imported \$5000 and \$6000 bulls. Blood, quality, beef, milk and butter. A nice pair of calves \$125, yearlings \$160. Three delivered within the state. 1/4 price for first calf. Nearly 200 in herd. Reds, whites and roans. Bulls \$60 to \$200.  
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.

**EAST RENO FARM**  
few March boars for sale. Also spring gilts bred to GOLDEN STILTS son of Gold Master.  
G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

**RADIO SCISSORS HEADS**  
our Durocs. Size and feeding quality our aim. We cull close. Good breeding stock always for sale.  
L. E. McCULLEY, POMONA, KANSAS

**Boars, Tops of Two Herds**  
Our usual number of boars reserved for our old and new customers. Write for prices.  
Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln Co.

**Bloom's Big Durocs**  
Choice last spring boars for sale. Related to pigs shown at Hutchinson. Also July gilts sired by Rainbow's Giant. Inspection invited.  
J. V. BLOOM, MEDICINE LODGE, KAN.

**Hillcrest Stock Farm**  
For sale sows bred to a son of Revelation, also some bred to a son of Super Col. For description and prices write.  
W. H. HILBERT  
Corning, Kan., Nemaha Co.

**The E. G. Hoover Private Offering**  
of spring boars and bred gilts is giving pleasing results and vindicating the policy of this firm. The repeat orders from former purchasers indicating the satisfaction the purchasers are receiving. An average of one boar and three gilts per day indicates the business. A splendid offering of gilts and a few boars still remain for those interested in proper blood lines. Prices are reasonable and correspondence solicited. All stock immuned.  
E. G. HOOVER, WICHITA, KANSAS  
R. F. D. 9, 3 1/2 M. West

## Bred Sow Sale, Feb. 2

40 SOWS AND GILTS  
**Smith Center, Kansas**  
All sired by State and National winners and bred to a great young boar that won at every leading state fair. Gilts out of litters that won at Kansas State Fair. Get on my mailing list for sale catalog.  
VERN V. ALBRECHT, Smith Center, Kan.

**FISHER'S DUROCS**  
For sale—A fine Super Col. boar, 2 sows with late litters, 1 sow to farrow in December, also 3 July gilts.  
BERT C. FISHER, MORGANVILLE, KAN.

**Creek Valley Pathmaster**  
the best son of King of all Pathmasters heads our Durocs. 40 spring boars and gilts for sale.  
Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Ka.

**GOOD FARMER BOARS**  
Only a few extra good March boars left, sired by Super Special by Super Col. Wt. 200 to 250 lbs. Immunized, and registered, price \$30. Crates 25c extra.  
Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

**FALL SALE OFF**  
All the boars at private sale. For prices on real boars write to G. C. Clark, Overbrook, Kan., or Richard Kaff, Carbondale, Kan.

**G. M. Shepherd's Boar Offering**  
Twenty spring boars. Big, rugged fellows. These are well grown, ready for service. Sired by 1st prize State Fair winners and from State Fair prize winning dams. Have real herd boars for the breeder herds or herd headers for high class feeding herds. Also baby boars. These are sired by the following: Stilts Major, Uniques Top Col. Revelation, Golden Rainbow, The Jayhawk. If you need a boar it will pay you to write me or better still come and see these before you buy. Priced so you can own them. Herd immuned. Guaranteed as represented.  
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

**Sunflower Duroc Herd**  
Choice baby pigs by Correct Col. by Great Col. Write for description and prices.  
CHAS. STUCKMAN,  
Kirwin, Kan. Phillips Co.

**Red Polled Section**  
**Olive Branch Farm Herd**  
Bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. Also a few bred cows and heifers. Bred to ton bull.  
J. R. HENRY, Delavan, Kan., Morris Co.

**Ross & Son's Red Polls**  
Breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Calves of either sex and a few cows for sale.  
W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kan.

**REAL DUAL PURPOSE**  
Bulls and heifers from world record ancestry. Two prize winning two year old bulls.  
JACKSON & WOOD, MAPLE HILL, KAN.

**Morrison's Red Polls**  
Bulls and heifers for sale. Write for prices and descriptions or come and see them.  
W. T. Morrison, Adm., Phillipsburg, Ks., Phillips Co.

**PLEASANT VIEW RED POLLS**  
Herd larger and stronger than ever. Never before have had so many high producing cows. Stock of all ages for sale. Visit us.  
Halloren & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

**Locke's Red Polled Cattle**  
Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Heavy milkers. Herd bull sired by a ton sire.  
G. W. LOCKE, ELDORADO, KANSAS

**Big Kind Red Polls**  
60 head in herd, profitable for both milk and beef. Bulls and females of different ages for sale.  
W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Ks.



IMPORTANT TO EVERY MOTORIST

# Skelly

## announces a New, Advanced Gasoline



# Refractionated



### A STATEMENT by Mr. Skelly

IN 1922 our chemists began experimenting toward the perfection of a system of distilling and refractionating to produce a gasoline which would set a new standard for speed of gasification. In other words, not only to eliminate heavy ends, thereby lessening carbon and detonation or "knock", but also to take out certain troublesome elements found in ordinary gasolines.

Several months ago the new system was perfected and today, after numerous refinery improvements, the new advanced Skelly Refractionated Gasoline is offered to the public.

My confidence that you will like this product is backed by the results of more than 100 tests of the best known gasolines, not one of which approached the excellence of our new product.

*H. G. Skelly* President

IN KEEPING with its progressive policy of leadership in quality the Skelly Oil Company takes pride in announcing to the motoring public a New, Advanced Gasoline.

Skelly Refractionated Gasoline sets a new high standard in refining achievement. In 1922 Skelly chemists commenced experimenting. Finally they developed a system for re-arranging the atomic structure of gasoline molecules and perfected the Skelly Distilling and Refractionating System, which definitely increases the speed of gasification and successfully eliminates heavy, slow-burning residue, insuring instantaneous starting. This system is known only to Skelly Oil Company.

Just as certain "hook-ups" in radio receiving sets produce an improved tone and volume, so does the special Skelly Distilling and Refractionating "hook-up" make it possible for us to produce this new, superior, advanced gasoline.

With this New Advanced Refractionated Gasoline; Skelly is prepared for the advent of high compression motors—ready with a product which gives surpassing service in present day engines.

### Jobbers Quickly Agree to Bear Part of Extra Cost of Refining

It is interesting to note that so remarkable an improvement over other gasolines is the New Advanced Skelly Refractionated Gasoline that, forty-eight hours after it was presented to them, 97% of all Skelly jobbers agreed to market the new gasoline—and agreed to pay \$60 to \$85 more per tank car for it—the highest premium ever paid for gasoline to be sold at a competitive price.

Thus Skelly jobbers bear about one-half the extra cost of refining but the consumer pays the same price as for ordinary gasoline.

### No Extra Cost To Motorists

None of the extra cost of distilling and refractionating is passed on to you. You pay no more than for any one of the over 100 products we tested. You pay no more for the New Advanced Skelly Refractionated Gasoline—but you get a whole lot more for your money.

### Buy Where You See This Banner

Until refinery production catches up with the big demand for our new product, you can obtain Skelly Refractionated Gasoline ONLY where this banner is displayed. As quickly as possible the product will be supplied to ALL Skelly stations, jobbers, and dealers.

### Over 100 Tests Prove Excellence

Recently we secured samples of more than 100 of the best known gasolines and ran gasification tests on each of them. Not one approached the excellence of the new Advanced Skelly Refractionated Gasoline. These tests definitely confirmed our belief in our new product and substantiated facts revealed by practical tests.

### Not a Special "Doped" Gasoline

There is no "dope" in the New Skelly Refractionated Gasoline. It is absolutely a pure product, refined entirely from high grade petroleum.

It is 60-64 gravity and extremely low end point, but its true advantages lie not in those specifications—but in the fact that we are eliminating, by the New Skelly System, the harmful elements which cause gasoline troubles.

The Skelly Oil Company, with better than U. S. Motor Grade gasoline, has always led. This new product maintains our leadership.

### A Simple Test You Can Make

SKELLY REFRAGMENTED GASOLINE	ORDINARY GASOLINE
GASIFIED SKELLY	GASIFIED ORDINARY
100% GASIFIED	90% GASIFIED

While it is not as scientifically accurate as our laboratory tests, the comparison illustrated above can be made by any motorist.

Secure equal amounts of Skelly Refractionated Gasoline and the product you wish to compare with it. Let them gasify under identically the same conditions. You will find as we did that Skelly Gasoline is better—that the last tenth of the other gasoline will disappear slowly. And it is this last tenth—the heavy ends—which causes engine "knock", slow starting, crank case dilution, and other faults.

NEW, ADVANCED

# SKELLY

# Refractionated

## GASOLINE

REFINED BY THE MAKERS OF TAGOLINE MOTOR OILS