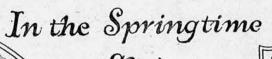
# KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

October 1, 1927

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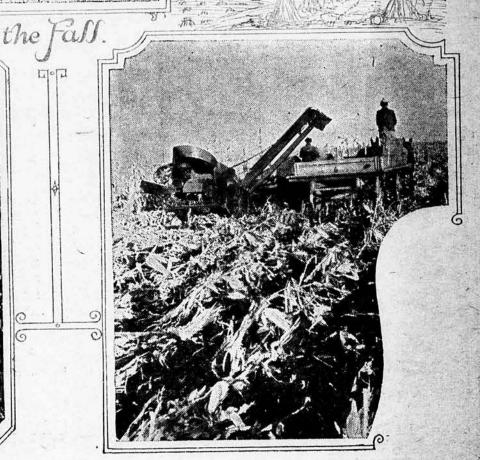
Number 40











# Give and Take

"Human labor, through all its forms, from the sharpening of a stake to the construction of a city or an epic, is one immense illustration of the perfect compensation of the universe.

"The absolute balance of Give and Take, the doctrine that everything has its price—and if that price is not paid, not that thing but something else is obtained, and that it is impossible to get anything without its price—is not less sublime in the columns of a ledger than in the budgets of states, in the laws of light and darkness, in all the action and reaction of nature."

Thus Ralph Waldo Emerson exalts one of the fundamental laws that govern industry.

The entire business structure of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is based on this law. This Company renders service to the people of the Middle West and is rewarded in exact proportion to the service rendered. There is an "absolute balance of Give and Take."

The concern of the Company is with the "Give". It is the law of the universe that the "Take" will balance. Rewards increase in exact ratio to the service rendered.

The law of compensation makes possible and practicable the high ideals which this Company has held from the beginning.

Twenty-nine thousand men and women are able to devote the best that is in them to the doing of a work for the benefit of others because they are secure in the knowledge that their efforts will receive just compensation.

They are not harassed by uncertainty. They know that their needs will be supplied. Each day they are *earning* the good things of life by doing useful work that in itself is a satisfaction.

They need not worry about pay in an organization where the natural law of Give and Take functions perfectly. Employes of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) are free to concentrate on the Giving, confident of just reward.

This means that the entire Company is devoting its energy to the giving of better service. Constant improvement is the result. More efficient methods—greater skill of workmanship—better products—new products as they are needed. Prices kept at a minimum by rigid economy and a strict guard against waste.

The people of the Middle West have helped the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) to keep prices low by demanding its products in enormous quantities that make necessary mass production and permit greater economy.

The creed of service of this Company is far from a philanthropic affectation. It is an expression of a sound principle upon which business is built—an illustration of what Ralph Waldo Emerson calls one of the sublime laws of the universe in action.

## **Standard Oil Company**

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



## KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

October 1, 1927

## Expansion is the Trend at Hutchinson State Fair Was Complete Even to a Parking Place for Infants

know? Ride the caterpilar.
Ferris wheel, see the races and
fireworks?" The whole family chimed in trying to find out everything all at once. But Bill couldn't
spare much time for talking just then
busy loading up on food he knew
was clean. Vacations are nice but
coming home isn't so rough either.

busy loading up on food he knew was clean. Vacations are nice but coming home isn't so rough either.

A chuckle escaped as Bill's mouth opened to receive another forkful of home cured ham. "I did see someone you know," and he named a neighbor. "Right close to Agricultural Hall it cost him a quarter to find out his name. Oh, he knew it all right, but he told me he was going to take in everything at the State Fair, and I guess he did. There was a girl standing on a platform affair who could tell your name if you just gave her the ing on a platform affair who could tell your name if you just gave her the date of your birth, and told her boy friend out front what your first name actually was. Mental tell—, mental tellum—." "Mental telepathy," Bill's sister corrected. She had studied psy-chology, or whatever it takes to find out things like that. "Anyway." Bill went on "the peigh-

"Anyway," Bill went on. "the neighbor parted with his two-bits and very

## By Raymond H. Gilkeson

got his.

"What did you mean by a place where they parked babies?" mother wanted to know.

"Yeh, that's it," Bill said. "Folks who call 'emselves the W. C. T. U's. had-a house where anybody could leave their babies while they saw what was going on. But if they didn't want to do that they could get one of the raft of baby buggies they had there. Cost 50 cents a day, I guess, but I saw a lot of 'em being used." Mother thought it was a nice thing for any fair to do it was a nice thing for any fair to do

watch I had and also what time it was."

"Yes, and if she'd read your mind—do," as friends and acquaintances it 'ud been a lotta bunc about some-body with bobbed blond hair," the brother chided as he left the table, and turned to say, "Dad, Bill's gotta help with the milking this evening. 'cause he's been away having a good time, and I'm going to town tonight." Bill didn't object, but did remind his brother that he had to wait until everybody else in the family had a vacation before he got his.

"What did you mean by a place punkins?" was the common "Howdendo," as friends and acquaintances met. And you bet they were blg. Some of the watermelons weighed better than 110 pounds, and the pumpkins almost as much. And speaking of vegetables, can you tell the difference between a pumpkin and a squash? Careful, now! L. C. Williams, of the agricultural college and one of the indiges in vegetable classes, ventured that a good percentage of the folks who attended the fair wouldn't be able to tell the difference if the pumpkins to tell the difference if the pumpkins and squash were mixed. "There is a lot of argument about that very thing." Williams said. "Here we continually Williams said. "Here we continually have these two items sent in with refor squash honors and vice versa. The folks who grow them just are mistaken. About the only way to tell them apart is by the stem. It cannot be done by comparing color, size or

But of the few who might be able to tell the difference, there is one person we would be sure of. He's an old colored man. He could scarcely get past the pumpkins. He would lay a hand on them almost affectionately, and pat them and he came back a second and third and even a fourth time to see them. "You know. suh," he said to a man nearby, "they reminds me of the times when my mammy down Souf used to cut 'em and dry 'um and fix 'em." And lost in retrospection he went on, to "plunk" several watermelons with bulging sides at the other end of the tables.

"The feature of the vegetable show is right over there." Williams said, indicating the potatoes, both sweets and Irish, of 22 and 26 entries respectively. "Each year the exhibitors seem to be able to pick a better type of potatoes. The smooth, medium type that does so well for table use is the thing the market demands. Folks are getting away from the larger, rougher types."

As for the crops exhibits, never has Hutchinson seen such an outlay before, There were 27 entries in the 100-ear classes and 48 in the 10-ear for corn; 28 entries in the wheat classes and a raft of headed and bundled stuff, According to R. I. Throckmorton, of the agricultural college and assistant superintendent of the agricultural show, it was the biggest and most complete exhibit of bundle stuff, as well as vegetables, corn, wheat, sorghums and root crops ever assembled at the State Fair. More prizes were offered this year in apple classes, and what an ar-



quests that fine pumpkins be entered The Most Ancient Form of Photography Seems to Make a Hit With Modern Youth. "Jimmie" Trusler and "Jackie" White, Rene County, Pose for a Tin Type'

Long tables filled with them, temptingly red, golden yellow and fra-grant, reaching a quarter length of ag-ricultural hall to be crowned by a magnificent sunflower design filled with a wide variety of apples from the J. N. Farley Orchards, Reno county.

In the hard winter wheat placings, H. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, took first, with Harry Pierce, Partridge, and Earl with Harry Pierce, Partridge, and Eart G. Clark, Sedgwick, following in order. G. R. Wheeler, Ottawa, took first for soft wheat, F. P. Freidline, Caney, won first places on 100 ears of yellow and 100 ears of white corn; Harold Staadt, Ottawa, had the best 10 ears of white; Claude E. Heaton, Partridge, best 10 yellow ears, and C. D. Allison, Hazelton, the best 10 ears of any other variety. J. C. Edderson, any other variety. J. C. Epperson, Hutchinson, outclassed other exhibi-tors for best 20 heads of kafir of any variety. First place for best 10 heads of Blackhull went to W. H. Case, Sterling. There were 27 entries trying for honors in this class

The honey exhibits were excellent and were made up by four different men. In all they received \$437.50 in prizes. J. A. Nininger, Hutchinson, placed first for best general display of bees and honey, and his brother, E. J. Nininger, won first for best display of comb honey. Together they took most of the prizes in this section of agricultural hall, but Charles Shelhammer. Horton, and W. A. McCor-The honey exhibits were excellent of agricultural hall, but Charles Sale-hammer, Horton, and W. A. McCor-mick, Mount Hope, didn't leave the show without some blue ribbons.

Albert Dickens. Manhattan, judge of the horticulture department, finished

placing the ribbons with a look of sin-(Continued on Page 16)



They Are More Than a Happy Bunch of 4-H Club Girls. At the State Fair They Represented Cherokee County in Dairy Judging and Won First Place. From Left to Right: Effie M. Carter, Agnes M. Pearson, Helen I. Hosier, Lily B. Hodges and Myrtle Brasch

cautiously whispered the necessary information right into the ear of the fella out front. Well, she told the right name, you bet, and how much the neighbor paid for his hat, where the neighbor paid for his hat, where he got his suit and that he needed a shine. It would have been fine stuff if she had stopped there. Everything so far had been correct. But when she started naming some of the neighbor's pet habits it was too much. He grasped his wife by the arm and headed for something less embarrassing. And believe me, he didn't let his wife get out of his sight all day; bought her cotton candy and a lot of other things she didn't want, and even went with her over to the place where they parked the baby to see if she was all right.

I humped into 'em every once in folks have to enter the fair grounds. the baby to see if she was all right. I bumped into 'em every once in awhile," Bill said, meaning the neighbor and his wife, "and it looked as if he was afraid she might go back and have a heart to heart talk with this sister who seemed to have so much inside information about him. Gosh! I'd hate to have a wife like her," Bill said, meaning the mind reader.

"You ask her anything?" questioned

a younger brother.
"Nope," from Bill.
"Ah, tell that to the combine!" "Well, I didn't. When her boy friend blindfolded her and came thru the crowd picking out things for her to identify, she told me what kind of

folks have to enter the fair grounds. "Expansion," is the big idea with this fair, if we are to follow the version of A. L. Sponsler, secretary. It's true. Everyone with exhibits seemed to be demanding more room. All the livestock barns were full and the overflow of sheep and dairy cattle were sheltered under tents. And Bill agreed with this "expansion" idea. With all the hamburgers and pop and fiddle-

Bit by bit Bill's story came out. You

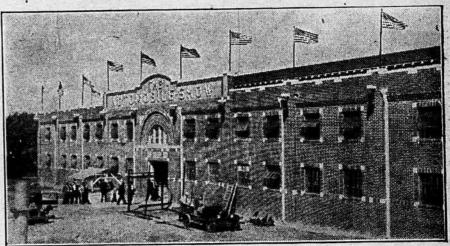
know a person can't remember everything all at once. He satisfied the two small children with detailed in-

formation about the fireworks, clowns

and the two teeny little lambs that arrived during the fair. Out in the milk shed a little later he confided to his father that he was going to exhibit

help but be considerable expansion. had been going on before fair time. "Didja ever see such big melons and

sticks and everything imaginable consumed during the week there couldn't



And a lot of this expansion work A Glimpse of the New \$80,000 Automobile Show Building on the Grounds of the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. It Has 27,600 Square Feet of Display Space' and Was Filled to Capacity This Year

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

N THE doctrine of chances Kansas ought to be entering a period of better than av-erage corn crops. The September crop report of the State Board of Agriculture mentions this as one of 13 seasons in which Kansas has exceeded 170 million bushels. "These good corn years," says the report, "have been 1883, 1889, 1895, 1896, 1899, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1910, 1912 and 1915.

There is no apparent rule of periodicity, from this record of the last 45 years. In the '80s, there were two good corn crops, in the '90s three, while from 1902, inclusive, to 1906, only one poor crop was reported, and in that decade there were five good corn crops. In the next decade following were only two, 1912 and 1915, and from 1915 to 1927 not one.

Never before in half a century or more has there been so long a period of below-par corn yields, or a period half as long. The longest previous interval between good crops was from 1883 to 1889 and from '89 to '95, six years in each case. And with these two exceptions the longest interval was but three years. The average interval between good corn crops in the last 45 years was only a fraction over three years, since there were 13 good crops in the 45 years. Against this three-year average stands the 12-year period without good corn crops from 1915 to 1927

If there is anything in averages therefore Kansas ought to be starting in a new series of good corn yields, beginning with 1927. Outside of the statistical reason for looking for better corn crops for some years to come than have been realized in the last 12 years is the fact that the subsoil is wet down as it has not been for at least as long a time. A well driller in Osborne county was reported the other day as stating that the soil was thoroly wet 9 feet deep. This is at least a good omen for corn next year or for some years to come.

Kansas has had fewer corn failures, however, in the last 12 years than during the 10 years preceding. There were no crops averaging 8, 10 or 12 bushels to the acre. From 1915 to this year every crop was around 20 bushels to the acre, being rather over than under, but never much over. No crop averaged over 25 bushels, which seems to be the mark of a "good crop." These averages are not significant, however, comparatively, since there may be considerable differences, one year with another, in the acreage outside of the true Corn Belt of the state that is planted in corn, which would affect the average state yield. A few good corn years coming in succession as from 1901 to 1907 would help the farm situation in Kansas.

## Folks Live Longer Now

TABLE of experience since the organization A of the company 69 years ago is printed by the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, which gives in detail for 17 classes of diseases and causes of death the relative changes that have occurred as among various causes for various ages, covering in all the history of 97,949 persons as policyholders of the company who have died in this time.

In the experience of this company it does not appear that the causes of death which are so much before the public as having increased dispropor-tionately in the last generation and as being char-acteristic of present times have greatly increased, except for persons of advanced age. Cancer from 1858 to 1885 caused 3.4 per cent of all the company's mortality and from 1917 to 1926 caused 8.5 per cent, organic heart disease was the cause of 5.4 per cent in the first period and of 9.7 per cent in the last; nephritis of 3.4 per cent and 6.8 per cent, or exactly double in proportion from 1885 to 1926, and diseases of the genito-urinary system of 4.8 per cent and 10.11 per cent in the two periods, an increase of more than double.

Yet these marked increases in the causes of death do not appear to have figured in middle life, as they are commonly described as doing. In every · case the increase occurs at ages over 60, and in middle life for all these causes there were fewer proportional deaths in the last 10 years than 40 or 50 years ago.

Except the diseases mentioned and diseases of the circulatory system, all others have declined in mortality in 69 years or in 40 years. Tuberculosis, for example, is given as the cause of 18.4 per cent of all mortality in the period before 1885 and out of but 5.3 per cent as the average for the last 10 years. Pneumonia has declined from 11.2 to 5.9 per cent of all causes of death, and all diseases of the respiratory system cause a fraction less than one-half the proportionate deaths in late years. Typhoid fever was the cause of 6.2 per cent of all deaths in the first period and of considerably under 1 per cent in recent years. Apoplexy, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the liver and sui-cide show no change in 69 years, causing the same prportionate number of total deaths now as two generations ago.

Very suggestive in this tabulation is the influence on the figures of deaths over 60, over 70 and over 80 respectively. In every cause of death they are a strikingly more important factor than 40 or 60 years ago. In other words, deaths at advanced age are much more numerous, or people are living The increased mortality at ages over 60 and similarly over 70 and 80 seems to account for the increased mortality from all the causes which



are reported as accounting for increased mortality at all. And despite the automobile, casualties, which accounted for 7.7 per cent of all deaths 40 or 60 years ago are given as accounting for 7.8 per cent of all deaths last year, or almost precisely the same percentage. Suicide was the cause of 2.1 per cent of all deaths in the period up to 1885, and

for but 2.8 in the last 10 years, a slight increase. From this tabulation of the experience of a great Western life insurace company, the human family seems to suffer from the same causes of death as ever, the only differences being that we live longer and that all bodily infirmities have diminished as causes of mortality.

## What About Hazardous Flights?

AR, navy and commerce heads of aviation control in the United States agreed in a statement published recently in deprecating "any specific Governmental prohibition of pioneering flights," such as have recently caused the loss of 21 out of 40 aviators and passengers. At the same time they declare that such flights should be discouraged "except when undertaken by personnel competent to measure the risks involved, with the most careful preparation and with the best possible equipment."

Nothing is said in the statement from these officials of the Government concerning the question of the usefulness of "pioneering" flights in general, and no distinction seems to be made among such flights. This is an element in the question that has aroused more interest, however, than any other. The other day William R. Hearst, promoter of the Old Glory flight, gave out correspondence in which it appears that he had discouraged that attempt at the last. The only reason for it, he said, was to advance aviation, "and it is doubtful whether, in the light of recent events, these flights do advance aviation.'

Mr. Hearst cannot speak as an expert on that question, and experts are evidently divided. Charles Lindbergh since the recent tragedies in trans-At-

lantic flights warns against too great discouragement of pioneering work in aviation, which is dangerous, but necessary for further progress. Lind-bergh, however, does not define flights that are to be encouraged. Whether he would indorse the Old Glory attempt, or much more, the Honolulu prize flights, is questionable. The Springfield Republican quotes the Italian aviator, Casagrande, as stating that trans-Atlantic flights at this time "do not present any advantage for the progress of aviation as a practical means of rapid communication." Harry Guggenheim of the Guggenheim Aviation Foundation says of hazardous flights that

tion Foundation says of hazardous flights that they "do nothing for the advance of aviation." "Mariners were lost at sea," the New York World recalls, "before travel in ships became as safe as it is now, but that was not regarded as a reason for the abandonment of deep-water navigation. And it is no doubt felt by many that it is better for a few aviators to lose their lives than for the march of human progress to be halted." the World reminds such persons that there is a difference. "The ancient mariner, no matter what hazards he faced, was usually bent on substantial errands. The stunt aviator, on the other hand, is bent on nothing more substantial than his day of

Trans-Atlantic and Pacific flights, in short, will and ought to be approved when they are scientific.
That may not be precisely definable, but in general the public knows that money-prize fights do not come under the definition, but are properly stunts. On the other hand, nobody could mistake the polar flight of Byrd and Amundsen as anything but a legitimate scientific expedition, however haz-

The line between scientific and unscientific or stunt flights must be a fine one in many instances. Any trans-Atlantic attempt may add to scientific knowledge. Yet common sense will take account of relativity in this matter, as between the extent of the hazard and the extent of probable gains to aviation. According to this view the proposed trans-Pacific flight of Schlee and Brock on their round-the-world tour was generally condemned. And so would be most of the trans-Atlantic flights

## Wages and Overproduction

SURVEY in The Magazine of Wall Street A SURVEY in The Magazine of Wall Street points to an approaching drive by employers for lower wage scales generally in the United States, on the theory, indicated by charts of wages, prices and profits, that the worker is getting a disproportionate share of the returns of industry. However this may be, a contrary view is offered by Secretary of Labor Davis, who presents a plan for bringing about universal prosperity. "A majority of our workers," he says, "receive good substantial wages, but there are thousands of them who have yet to get beyond the existence line and who have yet to get beyond the existence line, and when these become so situated that they can buy what they want, we shall not need to worry over the matter of overproduction."

High wages certainly have played a part in mitigating overproduction, or the excess of plants in American industrialism. Plants have been kept going, even tho the war aggravated what was already an overcapitalization in comparison with consuming power. But for high wages it is doubtful whether installment buying could ever have become a practice or an issue, since high wages have been an incentive to labor to purchase on the strength of future income prospects. High wages also have been a factor in hand-to-mouth output, which as a safety first program has prevented such a catastrophe as in 1920 and 1921, when merchants faced a collapse of prices with full shelves of goods. There is a good deal to be said for high wages, in a word, which have also promoted and even necessitated mass production and improvements in production enabling producers to keep prices attractive to consumers and thereby maintain consumption at a higher level.

But labor generally has some distance to go before those who "have yet to get beyond the exist-ence line" are able to "buy what they want," which is Secretary Davis's millennium. Buying what one wants is an ever-receding rainbow's end, since wants are far from what they used to be and grow-ing constantly. Henry Ford's critical problem at this time is whether the farmer's and skilled worker's wants have not proceeded beyond the Ford line, which may be Secretary Davis's "existence line."

Nevertheless the principle concerning overproduction which Secretary Davis holds by is the tradi-tional principle of labor; that overproduction is impossible and a misnomer and merely the obverse side of underconsumption. How to enable every individual to buy what he needs for a rational exindividual to buy what he needs for a rational existence, if not what he wants, is a real problem of production. Organization has helped, improved processes, invention and new machines, and mass production. All these combined have permitted high wages and correspondingly high consumption. Far seeing employers will not be in a hurry to make a drive for reduced wages, if this implies reduced standards of American living, which is only another term for reduced consumption and reduced another term for reduced consumption and reduced demand for what may be produced.

## Exports Hit by French Tariffs

THERE seems to be no occasion for the reported "up in arms" feeling at Washington over the new French tariff which went into effect last month with schedules subjecting some leading American exports to heavy duties, if, as the French allege, American goods are not discriminated against. This country is entitled to the same sort of treatment in French tariffs the French receive from America, and seems to have obtained it in the new law.

The United States has been acting in tariff matters since the war as if the war had changed nothing, whereas it has changed this nation from a debtor to the leading creditor of the family of nations. The investment of American capital abroad has been going on steadily since the war. But has been going on steadily since the war, not-withstanding that some 15 billions had been invested previously. Of course, American investments abroad are small compared with those at home, but it cannot be disputed that the interest of this country in foreign investments. country in foreign investments is vastly greater than 10 years ago, and therefore in the prosperity of foreign industry.

American exporters protest against a situation in which they are placed at a disadvantage in French markets, and this is undoubtedly a serious matter, since American tariffs should promote American markets abroad, and markets for American surplus production are necessary to American prosperity. Some American exporters are urging at Washington a commercial treaty with France therefore, modeled after the Franco-German treaty, by which most favored nation guaranties will be given imports of American goods into France and French goods into the United States.

France has only been following our own recent practice in raising duties to the highest rates ever recorded, and if extreme duties are profitable in one case they are in the other. The fact is that they are probably unprofitable in both cases and will in time be reduced to reasonable limits. If the doctrine that all trade is a reciprocal advan-tage, which is the doctrine of "free trade," is not entirely sound, the doctrine of that imports are a total loss to the importing country is certainly less sound, and there is a reasonable middle ground, which is not that of Fordney-McCumber rates.

American exporters are entitled to a hearing.

The most important of them are the farmers, to whom exports are a vital matter. But manufac-turers also have become exporters, and some of them are complaining, now that they are hit by the boomerang of high tariff duties. A more openminded discussion of tariff policies and duties is likely to follow from such developments.

## What the Law Says

1—Tom, Dick and Harry are brothers. D owns property but has no nearer living relatives than the two brothers. In case of his death without will would the property go to the living brothers alone or would the children of the dead brothers receive a share? 2—Jack and Jill are husband and wife. Jill dies leaving several children. Her parents are still living. At their death without will, will Jill's children inherit all their mother's share of the estate or will Jack come in for half of it? If so can a will be made so that Jack will get any of it? 3—Jack and Jill are husband and wife. They have no children. In case of Jack's death before his parents



Ghost Ships That Pass in the Night

would Jill have any legal right to Jack's share of his father's estate? Can Jill sell the land left by her husband without his father's consent? L. E.

1-Our law of descents and distributions provides that where one dies intestate, that is, without will, leaving a wife and children, the estate shall des-cend half to the wife and half to the children, or to the children of any deceased child. If there are no children the estate goes to the surviving husband or wife. If there is no wife and no children but surviving parents, the estate goes to the parents. If one of the parents be dead the estate would go to the surviving parent. If both parents are dead the estate would descend to the heirs, that is, to the brothers and sisters of the deceased, if any, and in the case of the death of any brother or sister leaving children the portion that would have gone to that deceased child would go to the children of such deceased child such deceased child.

2—Where the wife dies before her parents her share of their estate would descend to her children. Her surviving husband would not inherit. If she survived her parents, the estate having descended to her would be distributed according to the general law of descents and distributions, that is, half to

the surviving husband.

3—The same rule here would apply in the case of Jack's death that applied in the case of Jill's death. If he died before his parents his portion of the estate would not descend to his wife, but would descend to his brothers and sisters if he had any or to the children of those brothers and

Good for One Year

Where there is a verbal contract made before witnesses and the farm is nearly all in wheat can the owner serve notice on you to vacate on March 1 and get you off the place? How long is it according to law until you can get your share of an estate where there are no children under age?

S.

A verbal contract is good for only one year, and if the lease expired March 1 under this verbal contract, and if a written notice was given 30 days prior to the first day of March to vacate the premises, assuming that the parties who gave the notice had title to the land, they could compel the tenant to vacate. He would have a right, however, when the wheat was ready to harvest to come upon the land and harvest it.

Under the present Kansas law the administrator is required to settle an estate in one year after his appointment.

## Animals Ate the Crop

A and B are neighbors. A farms on one side of the road and B on the other. B turned his cattle and hogs outside and they got over on A's crop and destroyed it. A put them up and notified B to come and pay the damage and take the stock. A went to work and B went over and stole the stock out of the pasture. A got them again in a short time and notified B to come and get them. B went to the county attorney and got out replevin papers and took the siock without paying the damages. Does not the attorney lay himself liable for damages? This case has been set for trial three times. A is always there ready for trial, but B never shows up and does not give an excuse for not being there. Has the attorney any right to carry this case on in that way?

The county attorney was acting simply as at-

The county attorney was acting simply as attorney for B. The fact that he was county attorney would not preclude him from the right to practice outside of his duties as county attorney. When B replevined this stock he gave a replevin bond which presumably is sufficient to cover the damages in case his replevin action is not sustained.

If A appears for trial at the time the same is set unless there is a very good reason for continuing it, and if B does not appear judgment should be given to A against B and B's bondsmen in this

## Dodging Facts Won't Help Us

HERE are times when I lose patience with some of my fellowmen. And I find to my regret that I must put in that class W. J. Bailey, former governor of Kansas, but now of Kansas City and governor of the 10th District of the Federal Reserve Bank.

At the general grain freight-rate investigation in Minneapolis recently Mr. Bailey testified that "agriculture in Kansas and in the 10th Federal Reserve District is back to normal."

That, to me, is quite a sweeping statement to come from a man so prominent in financial affairs and a former governor of Kansas,

All thru his testimony Governor Bailey made such statements as that conditions in agriculture are "all right now" and that "bank deposits have no bearing on the condition of the farmer."

How can the head of a great Federal Reserve Bank in an agricultural district justify such a statement as that?

During the last five years the average share of agriculture in the national income has been less than half what it was before the war. Only last year it reached 9.7 per cent, the lowest percentage

ever recorded since records were kept. How can a banker make such a statement when, as recently as 1926, there was an average of 444 farm bankruptcies for every working day of that year—and it is generally known that comparatively few farmers who go broke avail themselves of bankruptcy proceedings.

These figures are vouched for by Dr. Henry L. Taylor, economist of Northwestern University. Chicago. The conditions they portray can hardly be unknown to a banker, even if he ignores, as Mr. Bailey appears to do, the number of country banks in his district which have failed, and those in a failing condition, because of frozen credits and farm loans.

How can conditions in agriculture be "all right when nothing of the sort is admitted by the United States Department of Agriculture for by any other competent authority on agriculture?

In the course of his testimony, Mr. Bailey men-

tioned as a "slander on Kansas" an article writ-ten by Clyde M. Reed of Parsons, which appeared

in the Wichita Beacon.

Fortunately, Mr. Reed was representing the Kansas farm organizations at the Minneapolis hearing. In cross-examining Mr. Bailey he said:

"The bank deposit figures introduced at the Wichita hearing and used in the Beacon article were checked by your own officials in the Federal Reserve Bank and found to be correct. The Kansas farm income figures were taken from the official reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Conversion of these figures into purchasing power was made by an expert economist sent to Wichita by Secretary Jardine of the United States Department of Agriculture. Now which of these sources of authority do you challenge as incorrect?"

"None of them," Mr. Bailey replied. "I just

don't believe them."

It appears to me that Mr. Bailey has taken the extraordinary position of the man who was on the jury with the "eleven contrary devils." Or of the fond parent of the young soldier back in '17 who was of the opinion that "they were all out of step but Jim." but Jim."

But despite Mr. Bailey the true condition of agriculture was placed on record at Minneapolis. Nils A. Olson, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and L. H. Bean, an economist of the bureau, were on the stand, and their testimony supported the evidence presented by the Kansas farm organizations at the Wichita meeting.

Mr. Olson showed that the income of the average farm family in the United States for the crop year ending June 30 was \$627, as compared with \$690 for the previous year. By voluminous charts and diagrams the Washington experts showed that the purchasing power of that income was much below pre-war years and out of line with the income of persons in other work.

The return on agricultural capital last year was 2.7 per cent, as compared with an earning of 13 per cent on the nation's corporate capital of all kinds. Mr. Olson testified that the value of farms of

the United States had declined from 79 billion dollars in 1919 to 58 billion dollars now. During the same period corporate capital increased from 99 to 134 billion dollars.

Mr. Olson also said that the margin of return above cost for Kansas grain growers had been reduced from an average of \$3.24 an acre in the period from 1909 to 1913, to \$1.51 an acre in the period from 1922 to 1926.

Mortgages on Kansas farms operated by their owners increased from 70 million dollars in 1910 to 109 million dollars in 1920, the peak of inflated prices, Mr. Olson testified. During that period, he said, the value of Kansas farms grew in proportion to the indebtedness, but from 1920 to 1925, while the value of Kansas farms was going down by millions of dollars, the mortgage indebtedness increased until it is now 130 millions.

Is there anything in that record to back up Mr. Bailey's belief that "agriculture is back to normal?"

Not that I can see. It is true that in most communities the present crop season has been more prosperous than that of 1926. That is fortunate. But this improved situation is due solely to an unusual combination of yields and prices. While it is of temporary advantage it does not cure the basic ills of the business of farming. These are caused, mainly, by the fact that the farmer does not get enough for his product in comparison with what he must pay for what he must buy.

Until we can get the pre-war ratio established

agriculture will not be on a sound basis.

Fortunately we do not have to accept Mr. Bailey's banker-made opinion on agriculture. The fight for relief must go on until the farmer is assured of economic justice.

## World Events in Pictures



Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, the Republican Whip, Who Was One of the First Callers at the White House After President Coolidge Returned from His Vacation



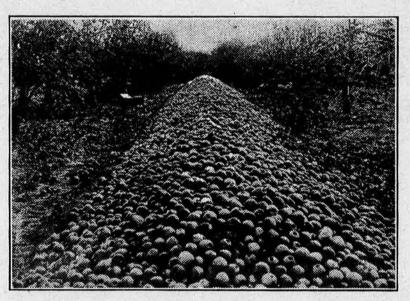
On the Left is Shown a Large Hand-Painted Silk Scarf in Beautiful and Highly Colored Designs for Afternoon or Sports Wear, Which is Set off to Advantage by the Colorful Peroquet Silk Square Scarf on the Right Which When Worn Under the Coat Gives the Ensemble a Distinguished Appearance



Devereux Milburn, Captain of American Team and the Greatest Player in the World, Receiving the Cup Emblematic of the International Polo Championship, Meadowbrook, L. I.



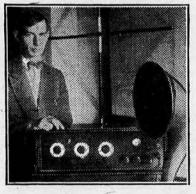
A 275-Pound Machine Composed Mostly of Wings, Invented by Lehman Weil and Named Ornithicopter, Ready for a Test. It Was Built to Fly by Flapping Its Wings Like a Bird While the Pilot Treadles, as One Would a Bicycle



Heaps and Loads of Apples, Part of a Crop of 54 Carloads Gathered from a 40-Acre Orchard Near Yakima, Wash. This is Said to Break All Records for Apple Production



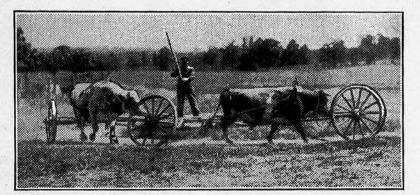
Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, H. C. Couch, Arkansas Flood Relief Head and L. W. Baldwin, President, Missouri Pacific R. R., at Mr. Couch's Hunting Lodge Discussing Relief Plans for Flooded Districts on the Mississippi



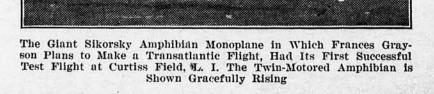
There Are 90 Million Radio Fans in the World Using 18 Million Receiving Sets. Approximately 200 Million Sets Would be Needed to Provide Every Family in the World



Ruth Elder and George Haldeman, Co-Pilots of the Stinson-Detroit Plane in Which They Hope to Fly Across the Atlantic, Miss Elder Says Her Primary Interest in the Flight is a Furely Feminine Desire to be the First Woman to Make the Trip



Exercise is of Vital Importance in Maintaining the Breeding Efficiency of Dairy Bulls and This Photograph Shows How the Bulls of the Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md., Are Put Thru Their Paces. They Are Exercised 1½ Hours Every Day



Photographs Copyright 1927 and From Underwood & Underwood.

## The Cattle Outlook is Favorable.

But When Will That Inevitable Decline in Prices Start?

IIGH points in the present cattle market outlook are quality gaining on weight in importance, a possible crowding of the mid-winter market with in-between grades of the short fed variety, heavier fall marketing of natives than would otherwise be expected because of the corn situation, consequently lighter supplies next spring and summer, relatively light runs of cows, helfers and calves, relatively high priced common stockers and feeders, the lower grades of fat steers, especially in-between kinds at a considerable discount under choice fed steers and indications of support next year from a steady to advancing general price level.

The cattle price advance in 1926 came too late in the fall to encourage the taking out and feeding of heavy cattle, especially when they were at such a discount under light cattle. As a result of this situation, the spring of 1927 saw a scarcity of fat cattle with weight. The sharp spring price advance in all fat cattle with choice heavy weights going to a distinct premium has affected this fall's situation in several ways.

In the first place, the spring price rise drew out during the latter part of April and first part of May liberal supplies of medium quality cattle that had the weight. The relatively weaker position of light cattle caused at the same time a considerable "clean-up" of little cattle that were ready for the killers. Thin light cattle and medium weights were sent to grass with the idea of making heavy weights out of them by fall.

## Good Pasture Has Helped

Time and excellent pasture conditions have furnished an increased supply of the much sought for weight, but it is medium weight made on grass for the most part and not on corn. The scarce article this fall, therefore, is not so much weight but almost any weight that has been built up with a considerable feed of corn.

The range country has in general shared the good pasture conditions of other parts of the country. Range cattle, therefore, are heavier than usual, and a larger proportion are fit for killers. This being the case, they are competing largely with grass fat and "warmed up" natives. Range cattle are to this extent furnishing less competition in the stocker feed division. This adds to the scarcity of stocker feeder supplies.

Ordinarily the heaviest runs of Western range

Ordinarily the heaviest runs of Western range cattle come in September and October. It is to be expected that the increased movement will furnish larger supplies of medium quality grass fat cattle, as range conditions have continued good. Such feeders as are supplied are likely to be in urgent demand for short feeds on forage and soft corn. Both these tendencies will increase the competition with native grass fat steers.

Good pastures that have encouraged holding, fatter cattle off grass than usual, high prices that encourage frequent sales and trades, promise of considerable soft corn that will need to be fed in a short time, and increased shipments of stockers and feeders of medium weights but with demand for quality all suggest possible haste in marketing in the next three or four months.

Apparently in years of low corn production and higher corn prices there is a tendency to move a larger proportion of cattle to market than normally during October, November, December, January and February.

Comparing cattle receipts aside from rangers in years of small corn crops with receipts in years of large corn crops the situation is found to be as follows:

In years of small corn crops October receipts run 98 per cent of the 21-year average; November, 103 per cent; December, 104 per cent; January, 105 per cent; and February, 104 per cent.

## Stocker Movements Were Smaller

In years of large corn crops October receipts were 101 per cent of the 21-year average; November 97 per cent; December, 96 per cent; January, 95 per cent; and February, 96 per cent. Larger receipts in years of high corn prices come not only from the selling of stock to avoid feeding high priced corn but also because of short feeds and quicker turnovers.

Stocker-feeder movement in late August, tho lighter than a year ago, showed an increased proportion of shipments in the 700 to 900-pound weight range as compared with last year. In fact, for the week ending August 27 the proportion of stocker and feeder steers out of Chicago that averaged 700 to 900 pounds was twice as large as a year ago. For the week ending September 3 the proportion of 700 to 900-pound stockers and feeders was 1½ times that of last year. Comparatively fewer stockers and feeders of weights 700 pounds and down are going back to the country. This is no doubt due to fewer being offered, as demand has been good for the limited stocker and feeder supplies. Good pastures have furnished the weight over last year.

What preference is being shown is for the better grades of stockers and feeders. A preponderance of medium weights and demand for quality suggest increased short feeding.

By R. M. Green

By the middle of August common heifers were the highest priced cattle in the following list when compared with the five-year average. Common cows stood next to highest, choice heifers third, common light stocker steers next, then common calves, choice calves, choice heavy fat steers, choice cows, common heavy stockers, choice light fat steers, choice light fat steers, choice heavy stockers, and common heavy fat steers the lowest.

Relative to their five-year average price then the highest thin cattle were common light stockers, with common calves next, choice calves next, common heavy stockers next, then choice light stockers and the lowest thin cattle were choice heavy

The highest slaughter cattle were common heifers, then common cows, choice heifers, choice heavy fat steers, choice cows, choice light fat steers, common light steers and the lowest fat cattle were common heavy steers.

From the standpoint of price alone, choice heavy stockers among thin cattle are in the best position for an advance. Considering cattle price and corn price perhaps choice light fat cattle are in about the strongest position of any fat cattle.

Wholesale commodity prices in general have been working gradually lower since the fall of 1925. This seems almost always to be a factor in helping to hold down cattle prices. Since 1900 fat cattle prices and wholesale commodity prices have tuyned up or down usually within six to eight months of each other. Since July of this year wholesale prices have shown more steadiness than for some time, and during August they advanced slightly. Cattle prices have shown marked im-



Off on a Long "Hop"

provement since the first of the year. With advancing cattle prices since late 1926 and early 1927, steadier commodity prices in general since July and with no signs of tightness in the money market, the general price situation lends support to the present strong position of cattle.

The physical volume of trade has shown some

The physical volume of trade has shown some signs of slackening, this is of less immediate consequence to agriculture than to certain manufacturing industries, transportation companies, wholesalers, jobbers and the like. While it is volume of trade and low-priced raw materials that stimulate the latter, it is strong to advancing prices on a rather limited output to the farm that improves farm finances. The slowing down in trade, therefore, may merely foreshadow improvement in raw material prices, and is not of as much immediate importance in the cattle situation as the tendency of wholesale prices to become more settled.

As a rule when cattle prices make a distinct turn downward for a period of years, the downturn begins with distinct declines during the period June

to December.

Likewise when there is a new turn upward for a period of years, the upturn is initiated with distinct price improvement between January and June, and fall seasonal declines do not take prices down to the previous January level.

Since the period June to September, 1927, has been one of advancing cattle prices, with little in the current situation to suggest closing prices for the year as low as last January, no sustained decline in cattle prices appears likely in less than a year or a year and a half.

## Corporation Farming is Growing

LARGE corporations have been great factors in modern business and manufacturing successes, because incorporation has enabled the organization to bring under one head all the factors neces-

sary for the real success of the business project. Several attempts have been made in corporate farming projects, but they have generally been failures because they were organized from the top down by men who knew more about incorporation than farming. But lately the incorporation of farms by farmers has come to public notice, and these farm corporations are apparently proving successful.

Farming will become more and more a machineoperated industry which will require expenditure of money for equipment, but will save considerable in the cost of production. This may make it advisable for several farmers to get together, buy the machinery and run their farms as one unit.

Is it too far-sighted to think that in the future, many farmers may give up their present individual unit idea and become shareholders in their local farm corporations, drawing salaries for their work, paying the corporation rent for their homes, and drawing-dividends on their stock? There are possibilities of economy and efficiency in the idea, for a capable manager may be hired to direct the farming operations. As things are going nowadays, we dare not say that such a thing is impossible.

## Those Increased Government Costs

FACTS on state and local expense of government are of greater value than propaganda, such as comparisons between falling federal and rising local expense. The latter may be misleading if it is taken as implying that the reductions the Federal Government has succeeded in making should be just as open to the states and cities, counties and school districts, and where they are not effected we have bad government and should proceed to turn the rascals out.

The facts are a subject of an investigation by Prof. E. M. Patterson of the economic department of the Wharton School of Finance, printed by The Independent. Briefly they show that the Federal Government expense rose to a slight fraction under 19 billion dollars in 1919, from but 742 million dollars in round figures in 1916. This was an increase of nearly 30-fold, but nobody therefore blames the Federal Government for extravagance. It was conducting a war. Since the war federal charges have declined to a slight fraction under 3 million dollars in 1925 for the same services as pre-war and are still approximately at that figure. Against this fourfold increase the state expenses

Against this fourfold increase the state expenses of the 48 states combined have increased from 510 million dollars in 1916 to 1,614 millions in 1925, or slightly more than threefold. Meantime the expenses of 146 cities, which are taken as typical of all others, increased from 966 million dollars in 1915 to 2,066 millions in 1923, the latest year for which complete data are available, or have practically doubled.

On the face of the figures, with the war eliminated, federal expenses are higher in ratio to prewar than either state or city, but meantime the increase of state and city debt has to be considered. The interest-bearing debt of the Federal Government is 20 times what it was before the war, but this is entirely due to the war itself, with which the states and cities had nothing to do in bearing the direct cost. The federal war debt cannot be attributed to extravagance in ordinary government. In 1915 the combined debt of 48 states was 424 million dollars, and has increased to 1,251 millions in 1925. If this total debt is added to the increased state expenses during this period it makes the aggregate increase in cost of state government about 80 millions a year, which, however, does not greatly alter the ratio of an increase a little over threefold. The debt of the 146 cities in the same time increased from 2,246 million dollars to 3,541, or at the rate of about 130 millions a year, which still makes the increased cost of city government a little more than twofold. In per capita terms the increase of city debt for 146 cities was about 33 per cent in the period from 1915 to 1923.

"Comparisons of federal finances with those of state and local government really mean little," says Professor Patterson in giving these figures. This appears when comparisons are made of the purposes of federal and local expenses. For the former the great items are war debt, interest thereon, and national defense, in army and navy and outlays for pensions and rehabilitation, insurance and hospitalization. But for the states and localities the great item is "outlays," which are defined as "land and other properties and public improvements more or less permanent in character." They stand for progressive improvements in buildings, highways, utilities and services.

Taxes differ from other costs of living in being regarded generally as a burden. "Taxes," says Professor Patterson, "are compulsory contributions to a government for general uses, but they are no more a burden than are the payments we make for shoes and sugar." They are not a burden any more than other costs, but the difference is that they are compulsory payments, and this is the cause of their universal unpopularity.

## Canadian Farmers Believe in Pools

## Their Sales Agencies Handled 187,361,244 Bushels of Wheat Last Year

HE Canadian Wheat Pool is now the largest producers' co-operative marketing associa-tion in the world. It is the central selling organization for the three provincial pools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and last year it handled 187,361,244 bushels, a fraction over 53 per cent of the wheat shipments of the 1925 crop from those three provinces, besides about 30 million bushels of oats, barley, flax and rye. This year it has handled nearer 60 per cent of the 1926 total wheat shipments total wheat shipments.

This bit of information may be familiar to many of our readers, as stories of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Pool have had very general circulation in the United States during recent months. These stories have caused many of our farmers to wonder whether all they hear is actually true, and have aroused their curiosity as to how the Canadians have been able to do something in four years that wheat farmers in the United States, who originated the pooling idea, have not been able

to do in double that time.

In August, I went to Canada for the Kansas Farmer and several associated Standard Farm Papers with this purpose in mind: to check up the reports of the success of the Pool in merchandising the grain of its members; to determine if there are any fundamental conditions different from conditions in the United States which may have made it easier for the wheat produce of Canada to organize, and to study the relationship of this marketing movement to the improved financial and social status of the farmers in the three prairie

I talked with pool officials, non-pool as well as pool farmers, business men and bankers, and representatives of the old established grain trade. I found business men and bankers friendly, pool farmers generally satisfied, non-pool farmers interested, and the government sympathetic. Naturally it is thoroly disliked by the grain trade.

The change that has taken place in the market-

ing of the wheat in Western Canada since the compulsory wheat pool of the Canada Wheat Board, (a governmental agency organized in 1919 was abandoned in 1920) has been nothing short of phenomenal. The Wheat Board, organized as a postwar emergency, paid an initial payment to the farmer on delivery and gave him a realization cer-tificate which he cashed when the grain was sold. Prices received under this system were so satis-factory that farmers asked that the board continue to function in peace times, but the emergency was over and the government refused that request.

## Why Not a Voluntary Effort?

That experience sowed the seeds of the pooling movement. If a government-operated compulsory pool would work, why not a voluntary pool? Prices in the intervening years of 1920-1922 were so unsatisfactory to the farmers that they began to leave the land, and conditions were growing desperate when in 1923 the present pooling movement started in Alberta, aided by the evangelistic utter-ances of Aaron Sapiro. Almost over night the pooling idea took hold and began to spread like

Alberta was organizing when the 1923 crop was being threshed, and it handled 26 per cent of the wheat shipped out of that province that year, Sas-katchewan and Manitoba effected their organizations the following summer, using the five-year binding contract as a basis. This contract was adapted from that used in Oregon, where the wheat pooling movement on this continent really originated. In August, 1924, the three provincial pools joined to sell their grain thru the central sales agency, known officially as the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, but better known as the Canadian Wheat Pool. It handled nearly 39

per cent of the grain shipments of the 1924 crop from the three provinces, 53 per cent of the total shipments of the 1925 crop, and about 60 per cent of the 1926 crop.

The three pools now have about 140,000 farmers under contract, growing more than 15 million acres of wheat. Saskatchewan, the largest inces, has the largest membership, and about 75 per cent of the wheat acreage under contract. Alberta has about 60 per cent of its acreage under contract, and Manitoba about 52 per cent. Since the five-year contracts will expire next year in the three provinces, re-sign up membership campaigns are now in progress, with every indication of an increased membership and an increased acreage. In Saskatchewan the necessary 50 per cent for the new contract was secured several

These provincial pools are all nonprofit organizations and without capital stock, except for the \$1 a By Berry H. Akers

ANADIAN farmers have made an extraordinary success with their wheat pools. How did they do it? The Kansas Farmer and associated publications in the Standard Farm Paper group sent Berry H. Akers up there recently to find out. He will tell of the situation in a series of three articles, of which this is the first. There is considerable food for thought in what he has written for every Kansas farmer who grows wheat. Have we made a mistake here by not putting forth a greater effort in the co-operative sale of grain? Or are the Canadians a different type of folks, with superior ability in work-ing together? After reading this series of ar-ticles you will be able to determine the answer to these questions.

share capital required by the provincial laws. Each member pays \$2 for organization, which amount has been sufficient to meet all organization expenses, and a \$1 membership fee as capital stock. The function of these provincial pools is to do the organization work; get the contracts signed; see that the contracts are lived up to, make arrange-ments for elevator facilities and distribute to their members the net returns from grain sold. In short, the provincial pools supply the grain; the central

selling agency sells and finances it.

In order to move the crop to best advantage the pools began two years ago to acquire elevators.

They will have about 900 local elevators for handling the 1927 crop. They are, in conjunction with the central root operating six termines close. with the central pool, operating six terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, a transfer elevator of 2 million bushels at Buffalo, and two terminal elevators at the Pacific Coast, giving the pool a terminal elevator capacity exceeding 22 million bushels.

With this brief review of the development of the pools, the natural question is, what have they done

for their members?

For the 1924 crop, members in Alberta received a net payment of \$1.63 a bushel, basis No. 1 Northern at terminal, with adjustments for lower or higher grades, those in Manitoba, \$1.62\forall\_6, and in Saskatchewan \$1.61\forall\_2. For the 1925 crops, the net payment in Alberta was \$1.42\forall\_2; in Manitoba, \$1.43; in Saskatchewan, \$1.41. Final payment has not yet been made for the 1926 crop, but to date \$1.30 has been paid for No. 1 Northern. The difference of the state of the sta \$1.30 has been paid for No. 1 Northern. The difference in net received by the farmers in the dif-ferent provinces was due principally to the varia-tions in the amount deducted for elevator and commercial reserve, as the pools have not always de-ducted the full amount allowed for by the contract, and to the varying cost of operating the provincial

These payments were made in four installments as the grain was sold. The initial payment at time of delivery for all crop years has been \$1 a bushel, basis of No. 1 Northern at the terminal, which means that the farmer paid the freight and elevator handling costs out of this payment. The first interim payment was in March; another in July and the final payment in September. From the final payment was deducted the cost of operating the pools; 2 cents a bushel for an elevator reserve with which to build or buy elevators, and not over 1 per cent of the gross selling price of the grain for a commercial reserve which can be used for any purpose, but which is used mainly to finance the storage of grain pending sale. Freight averages about 12 to 13 cents a bushel

in Manitoba and about 17 cents in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The elevator charges are flat, 2½ cents on carload wheat and 5 and 6 cents on wagon-load wheat. Since these costs came out of the initial payment, a member with carload wheat got an initial payment of about 85 cents if he had No. 1 Northern, less if he had wheat of lower grade and more if he had wheat of a higher grade. As the initial payment included his handling costs to the terminal his next three payments were all "velvet" except the pool operating expenses and reserve deductions. The same procedure is being followed this fall with initial payments of \$1 a bushel, basis of No. 1 Northern at the terminal, for

the 1927 crop.

But what does it cost to operate the pools? It must be enormous, the reader may surmise. But it isn't, as volume is the controlling factor, and the pools have such volume that bushel costs are frac-

tions of a cent.

The total cost of operating the central agency for the 1924 crops was .33 cents, or less than 1/2 cent a bushel, and .20 cents or 1/2 cent for the 1925 crop. The total cost of the Alberta pool for the 1924 crop was .634 cents a bushel, for Saskatchewan .52 cents, for Manitoba .597. For the 1925 crop the costs were .418 cents in Alberta, .35 cents in Saskatchewan, .61 cents in Manitoba. Including the central agency costs, the highest total cost in any of the provinces was .08 cents, or % cent a bushel. This figure covers cost of administration, publicity and education, field service, statistics bureaus selling expense, and grading and inspection service, but does not include freight or local elevator handling expenses.

Whether the pool farmer in the years cited might have done better thru the regular grain trade channels is open to argument. Pool service is service at actual cost, and prices are the average for which all wheat was sold during the year, less the actual operating costs. There were no profits for any-one in handling and selling it. The farmer took all the risk, took the profits or losses that otherwise might have gone to someone else, and waited a year for his final settlement.

## **But No Dumping Now**

Some non-pool farmers received more for their wheat in those years than pool farmers. Pool officials admit it, but certainly there were many nonpool farmers who did not get the average price. But pool members do know this much: that they are no longer forced to dump their wheat in the fall, that they are assured of the average price over the entire crop year, and if the initial pay-ment in the fall won't take care of their needs they can use their certificates showing delivery as collateral with the banks and mortgage companies. They have quit watching the market. They have hired experts to sell their wheat and they are trust-ing to their judgment.

All comparisons of prices between what the pool and non-pool farmers receive depend somewhat on who prepares the figures. The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, representing the grain trade, can prove that the open market "average" prices can prove that the open market "average" prices are higher than the pool's pool price. This "aver-age" is the closing quotation in Winnipeg each day, divided by the number of trading days, regardless of whether a million bushels or 5,000 bushels were sold at that closing quotation. Pool officials say such an "average" is abused, as it assumes that the non-pool farmers sold an equal amount of wheat at the market each day which, of course, they did not do. A fair comparison could be secured by dividing

the total amount of money paid by all grain companies to farmers by the bushels bought, but such figures are not available to the pool, and if the trade has them it has not used

them.

There also is that "spread" between prices in Winnipeg and Minteres which has been neapolis or Chicago which has been in favor of Winnipeg during recent months. Just why, many readers have asked. Pool officials take some of the credit, and they may take that credit rightfully, but the trade is just as convinced that the world situation has everything to do with it. There also is a difference in the grades in the two countries. No. 1 Northern in Minneapolis is not No. 1 Northern in Winnipeg; it is a No. 2 or possibly No. 3 in Winnipeg. Last summer No. 3 carried an 11cent discount under No. 1.

Then there are men friendly to

the pool who doubt whether it has increased prices materially over what the farmer would have received in the ordinary channels. But they are convinced that the pool is a check on the trade; that it has

(Continued on Page 41)



The Governing Board of the Canadian Wheat Poel, Elected From the Three Provincial Pools. Seated are the Three Provincial Presidents, C. H. Burnell of Manitoba (Left); A. J. McPhail of Saskatchewan (Center); and H. W. Wood of Alberta (Right). The Insert is of D. L. Smith, General Sales Manager, Who Sells More Wheat Than Any Other Individual in the World Today

# \$15,000° in cash prizes for a slogan about WOOD

Read the fascinating story of Nature's most friendly and useful material. Know more about its beauty, durability and economy. Learn the truth about America's vast and permanent supply of timber. Then send us your slogan!

This message may mean \$5,000 added to your bank account. And remember that these slogan contest prizes are seldom won by professional writers or technical experts. Nearly always the winners are people who never expected to win. So do not skip anything-not one word.



## No timber shortage

Almost everyone has been induced to believe that this country is confronted by an acute shortage of timber. This is not true.

In fact, Col. William B. Greeley, U. S. Forester, urges the nation to "Use wood, and conserve the forests." For timber is a crop. It needs to be cut when ripe. Failure to do so means waste.

There is enough standing timber in the United States today to build a new six-room house for every family in this country, Canada, South America, all of Europe and the entire British Empire! And the additional lumber supplied by the yearly growth of standing trees would build a continuous row of these houses along both sides of a street reaching from New York to San Francisco.

These are not "opinions"—but facts backed up by extensive investigations and published reports of the United States Forest Service.

## Better lumber than ever

Not only plenty of lumber-but better lumber! Today, American Lumber Standards, adopted by the industry and endorsed by the U.S. Government, give the purchaser protection he never had before.

Universal adoption of reliable standards has won for the Lumber Industry high praise from Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover.

## Wood built America

Without wood there could have been no America!

Stout wooden ships brought the settlers of America across the wide stretches of the stormy Atlantic. Wood sheltered them in sturdy log cabins and wood housed their descendants in colonial mansions-many of which endure today.

Throughout the Thirteen Colonies wood built the homes, the churches, the town halls, the schools. Wood built

the wharves, the warehouses, the stockades, the barns, the corn cribs, the bridges.

Later, the Forty-Niners battled their way over the long cruel trail to California in covered wagons made of wood. On ties of wood the railroads advanced unceasingly, West, East, North and South.

## Uses constantly increasing

Twenty years ago there were less than 2600 commercial and industrial uses for wood. Today there are more than 4500. Radio alone uses more lumber than some states use for buildings.

From the staunch timbers in mine shafts to the buoyant strength of Lindbergh's immortal plane, wood serves mankind in countless and ever-increasing ways.

## Wood endures

The oldest and most beautiful homes in America are houses built of wood. Many of them stand today, as sound in timber and beam, and as livable, as they were before the Revolution.

Wood endures—and the supply is enduring. For it is the only one of our natural resources that grows. The mine becomes a gaping hole—the forest forever renews.

## Wood is beautiful

Wood possesses a pleasing natural beauty of grain and texture that mellows and deepens with age and defies imi-

Wood can be fashioned and carved and fitted into thousands of charming designs.

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## Will It Be Farming Versus Industry?

## Britain Faces the Problems That Perplex Producers in the United States

HAVE had an unusual opportunity recently to study the depression in British agriculture. It is a condition that is not at all unique or exceptional, a part, evidently, of something that is troubling the farmers in the United States and in many other lands as well. The whole picture is not clear to any of us. Parts of it we can understand.

We know that much new land has come into production in the last 10 or 15 years. Our own Southwest with its enormous new cotton areas; our Northwest and its reclamation projects are but a part of the story. The wheat fields of Canada, the grain and cattle country of South America the vast areas of former desert in Australia and in the Punjab now under irrigation are another part of the same story. Then there is the quick-ened exploitation of the tropics and the increasing volume of vegetable oils, oil cakes, sugar, fibres, fruits and rice, to say nothing of tea, coffee, spices and rubber. Science has pointed the way to the control of the dread parasites and diseases of plants, animals and man, and has helped to make agricultural competition more severe.

New and improved methods of production have become common even in far away lands. Liquid fuel and mechanical power are important auxiliaries on the sugar cane plantations of the West Indies and of tropical Asia. Tillage, harvesting and transpor-tation have been organized on a new basis. Ice is no longer a strange commodity in the tropics, and artificial refrigeration has shortened the distance to the world's markets. Added to these is the marketing, if not the production, in large volumes.

## 'Tis an Industrial Age

Altogether, then, the nearby producer has lost his monopoly of the home markets, and his advantages of location are overcome by the cheapness of the virgin strength of distant soils, by large scale production and the careful grading and standardization of agricultural products.

We are living in an industrial age with the voting strength lessening in the rural districts and gaining in the cities. To be sure, industrial organization has relieved the farmer of many tasks which he formerly had to do. It grinds his grain and returns the mill by-products to him. It extracts the oil from cottonseed, linseed, soybeans, cocoanuts and what not, and furnishes to him rich protein feeds. It operates for him millions of spindles, makes his textiles and his clothing, builds his furniture, tans hides and makes shoes. It brings to him mechanical and electrical power, it lights many of his homes. It does a thousand other things for him, things that lighten his labors and brighten his home, things that bring to him voices from afar, distant melodies and the yearnings of a widening world. But it does it all for a consideration. It exacts, often, a fearful price for what it delivers.

Conscious of their own strength, modern industry and commerce have created monopolies; have built By J. G. Lipman

DOCTOR LIPMAN is a staff contributor to The Pennsylvania Farmer, Senator Capper's farm paper in that state. He is one of the world's authorities on soils, and as president of the International Soil Congress he arranged for the recent meeting in Washington. This article was written aboard the Steamship Mantua in the Mediterranean en route to Palestine. He is now studying conditions there for the purpose of making recommendations for the agricultural development of the country. Letters about his observations and experiences in Bible Lands will appear in later issues.

tariff walls; have possessed themselves of all nat-ural resources; and, working hand in hand with organized labor, have interfered with the free flow of goods and services from place to place and from land to land. They have created false social values, have tinged the economic doctrines taught in our schools and colleges, have herded millions of men into narrow spaces and have done much harm to body and mind by the break-neck speed of modern life. Culture, learning, altruism, tolerance—we find them all in the city, and we find also greed, selfishness, gross materialism and class interest. All of these are a part of the picture that we see as if thru a haze. Something is happening to agriculture and to humankind as a whole. Changing are the standards of living in city and country, changing our measures of social values, changing the foundations to which human society must anchor

itself in the days to come. We must think of all of these things when we try to diagnose the ills of British agriculture. The agricultural correspondent of the London Daily Mail has been traveling about England for some months and describing for his paper the conditions as he found them among the farmers. In the first of the series of his articles he said: "Those who have inside knowledge of the farming industry tell me that there are now such large numbers of farmers in an unsound position that neither the bankers nor merchants dare press their claims.'

In describing his observations in the highly farmed grain growing sections he says: "It became a depressingly monotonous experience to me to examine accounts showing loans totaling four figures annually over a period running to five or six years. Today these counties virtually are being farmed by the banks and merchants."

This has a familiar ring—it serves to remind us of farm conditions in many of our own states. We

are told further that "what is true of the corn lands (grain lands) of England is equally true of those of Scotland and Wales. Corn growing is not paying, and the land is being laid down, or in many cases being allowed to slip down, to grass. Only thus can the farmers cut their losses. It means ranch farming on an increasing scale, and that implies a minimum both of employment and productivity. High costs of production and low market prices crystallize the farmers' trouble.

It is a sad picture, sad because the best and most skilful farmers are being driven to the wall. Land bought at high prices during and right after the war has depreciated in value. Taxes grow higher as the labor organizations insist directly or indirectly on lessened output to the man, on unemployment wages (doles) and on cheaper food. Crop surpluses in North and South America bring disaster to farmers in Europe as they do to the home producers. And what is the remedy? Listen to the proposals made by the National Farmers' Union

of England:
"Counter-availing safeguards to home production

to meet bounty-fed competition from abroad.
"Provision to safeguard producers under the Empire settlement policy.

"Equality of treatment under the safeguarding of industries scheme.
"Prompt dissemination thru the union's machin-

ery of the result of scientific research.
"Revision of the incidence of local taxation.

"An equitable settlement of the tithe problem.

"Increased credit facilities.
"Amendment of the Housing Acts to provide greater facilities for the erection of cottages for farm workers. Special facilities in connection with the pro-

vision of electrical power in rural areas.
"Prohibition of the importation of skimmed con-

## What Will Labor Do?

Here you have it, tariff-walls for home-grown agricultural produce, lower taxes, lower freight rates, better credit facilities, rural electrification, cheap housing for farm help, more liberal enforcement of pure food acts, embargoes on certain agricultural products and better agricultural extension teaching. British farmers would like to sell in a protected home market. This must mean higher food costs, higher living costs, higher wages. What will the manufacturers and labor organizations say to that? Theirs is the power in Parliament. Will the farmers prevail against them? Other European countries have similar problems. We have the same problems. What is to be the answer? Shall industry and commerce insist on the ruin of agri-culture, or will they take the far look ahead and in a spirit of enlightened self-interest help to conserve the great social and economic values of our rural life?

## Farmers Own the Biggest Loan Agency

THE Federal Farm Loan Act put the farmers of the United States into the farm loan business, on their own account and for their own profit. Starting in 1917, during the little more than 10 years ended June 30, 1927, 440,293 farmers, thru the National Farm Loan Associations which they formed and own have borrowed \$1,386,822,314 from the 12 Federal Land Banks which were organized under this act.

These National Farm Loan Associations had \$59,060,420 invested in stock of the 12 Federal Land Banks on June 30, 1927. The total net earnings of the banks to that date were \$48,684,283.70, of which \$19,614,598.87 as dividends were paid to the stockholders. Reserves and undivided profits, which belong to the stockholders, amounted to \$13,342,757.14. Real estate which cost \$14,004,738.44, tho not carried as an asset in the statements of the banks, also belongs to the stockholders.

## Has Reduced Interest Rates

The net effect of the operations of National Farm Loan Associations and of the Federal Land Banks has been materially to reduce the rate of interest on farm loans, at the same time making profits which have been distributed as dividends to the associations of borrowers which are stockholders of the banks.

Land-owning farmers in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma own all of the capital stock in 457 corporations engaged in the business of making farm loans in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District. These corporations are National Farm Loan Associations, which own all of the capital stock of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita. They have in force loans, which they negotiated for their 29,749 members, in a total amount, including loans of Joint Stock Land Banks purchased, of \$95,346,950.

The average capital investment in each of these corporations is \$9,906, which is within less than \$100 of the customary minimum requirement for a state bank. Thirty-two of these corporations have capital stock of more than \$25,000 each, which is the minimum required capital for a national bank. The largest of these corporations has \$79,645 capital stock. The average investment of each member in stock of these corporations is a little more than \$150. All of the capital stock of each of these corporations is invested in the capital stock of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita,

The total of the investments made by land-owning farmers in capital stock of National Farm Loan Associations and, thru them, in the capital stock of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita was \$4,527,030 on June 30, 1927.

Having made such a large investment, it is natural and proper that those who have made the investment should have a lively interest in the business. And since it is farmers who have made this ment, it is inevitable that some who have making large personal profits out of the farm loan business as formerly conducted should express grave concern as to the outcome, and be quite fearful that these farmers may lose what they have

If these 29,749 farmers were to lose all they invested in capital stock of National Farm Loan Associations, they would still be ahead. They have already saved more than the amount of their investment thru reduction in the amounts which they would otherwise have paid for interest and commissions on their farm loans. And if all were required to pay full double liability on their stock in these associations, interest-savings on the farm loans they now have at low rates of interest would soon wipe out that loss.

But no farmer in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District has lost a cent of his investment in stock

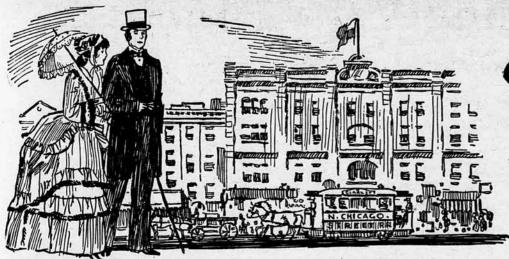
of a National Farm Loan Association. And no stockholder in any such association has ever been subjected to any assessment on his stock.

Instead of having losses, The Federal Land Bank of Wichita, prior to June 30, 1927, declared out of its net earnings dividends amounting to \$1,914.461.03 and, since then, has declared another dividend of 4 per cent on its capital stock. From the proceeds of these dividends, National Farm Loan Associations have declared and paid dividends to their stockholders, thereby still further reducing the low rate of interest on loans from The Federal Land Bank.

## Bank Pays 8 Per Cent

Farmers' capital invested thru National Farm Loan Associations in stock of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita has paid more than double the rate of return earned on all capital invested in agriculture. The bank has been paying dividends at the rate of 8 per cent a year since 1921 and paid a 3 per cent cumulative dividend in 1922. According to the most recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average rate earned on all capital invested in agriculture during the same period was 3.6 per cent. Farmers of the United States paid an average rate of interest of 6.6 per cent. The average rate of interest paid to The Federal Land Bank of Wichita is less than 5.6 per cent.

Farmers have been doing very well in the farm loan business. The Federal Farm Loan Act pro-vided the machinery and the farmers of the United States are using it for their own benefit and profit. In the Ninth Federal Land Bank District, farmers have managed their own farm loan business so that the rate of return on capital invested has been more than double the rate of return obtained from farming.



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## The Corn is Safe From F. And Kafir Also Likely Will Have a Chance to Mature on Jayhawker Frem

cooler would be more comfortable it that much, but it appears capable of would not ripen corn and kafir as the doing it. One thing is apparent right 92-degree kind has been doing. Corn now; the shocking of the crop is going is virtually all past frost damage, and to be considerable of a job, and we are kafir is fast getting in that condition, almost glad that we planted no more started by the considerable of a job, and we are There are some fields of kafir which were planted well past June 10 which will need until October 1 to mature, and indications are that we will reach fact, by the time you read this you may say to yourself that all grain crops in Eastern Kansas are safe. Some hay is still being made, but the native grass has run up to head, which is a good thing for the future stand of grass but not so good for the crop now being cut. It is not generally known that bluestem seed gathered and sown the same as other grass. the same as other grass will grow as readily, but that is the fact; it has been tried by farmers in this locality.

## Lower Costs for Hay

The hay man of whom I have spoken in previous issues of Kansas Farmer as selling good baled prairie hay right at the baler for \$3.50 a ton is still in the the baler for \$3.50 a ton is still in the business at this writing. That he does not find the business entirely unprofitable is indicated by the fact that he has bought more standing grass to convert into hay. This grass costs him \$1.50 an acre, which makes his hay cost fully \$1 a ton, leaving him \$2.50 for mowing, raking, sweeping and baling the hay, besides paying for the baling wire and board for himself and ing wire and board for himself and helpers. The regular price for such service has for several years been \$4 a ton, and that price has held from war times until this year. While that price may not be unfair it is too much for hay to stand at the present market price. Haying costs will have to be lowered or haying will pass out as a commercial proposition. The man who is working for \$2.50 is merely getting in line with hay prices, and the fact that he is continuing the business in-dicates that he is at least making a little money. Farmers are often con-fronted with this proposition: is it best to carry on with a job that pays small wages or lay by and earn no wages at

## Good Yield of Alfalfa

For the last three days we have been taking the afternoons in which to put up alfalfa hay. The crop was a good one, a growth of crab grass along with the alfalfa making the tonnage much greater than usual. From 16 acres we hauled in 24 big loads, loaded with a hay loader, which puts on the average rack about 25 per cent more hay than could be loaded by hand. We use the tractor in the field to pull the wagon and loader, and use horses to bring the wagons from the field to the yards, where it is stacked so that it can be fed next winter without again loading it on wagons. It takes a little longer to do this, but we have often been glad on stormy winter days that we did not have to drive to a distant field for the morning feed. Taking the alfalfa and prairie hay together we now have well above 125 tons in barn or stack. We do not plan on selling a single ton of this; it will all go to the stock in place of the usual corn fodder. Corn is too coarse this year to make good fodder, and we shall husk it all from the standing stalks and then let the cattle have the run of the stalk fields.

## 14 Acres is Enough!

crop at least equal to the fodder, and that is very heavy. This cane, called of chicks with bad results. by some "cattle cane," and by others

There is no medicine know sourless, or Red Top cane, would be classed by all as a true cane, and yet it has some of the properties of kafir. It is said to make very good cattle feed, to fence their turkeys on a range and the 14 acres we have will make so separate from the chickens, or keep so much roughness that we will cut no few turkeys that the loss of all of corn at all this season. The seed of them would be no hardship.

As I WRITE this the clear, sunny, this crop is now almost ripe, and to hot weather of the last three weeks look at the field one would be tempted has ended, and cooler weather to set the yield at close to 40 bushels is in sight. While weather 10 degrees an acre. It probably will not make than 14 acres regardless of how profitable it may be. I imagine that cane seed will be pretty cheap this winter,

Topeka, and all the workmen took a couple of days off to attend it. In these later days one thinks no more of going to the fair at Topeka, 70 miles away, than he formerly did of hitching up an old work team and driving to the county fair, 12 miles off. The pres-ent week has brought the Coffey County Fair at Burlington and all hands and the cook have been attending that. Now that the fairs are over and cooler weather in prospect the work on the house should progress rapidly. The house is wired thruout, not only for lights but also for any other purpose for which electric power is used, including the charging of batteries for the radio and the broadcasting set and a prospective electric refrigerator to be installed next spring—if the price of corn and hogs does not work too low. The cost of a modern house is very great as compared with the ordinary farm house of 30 years ago, but it is worth more, as are many of these modern things which take our money.

## Now the Army Worms!

Chinch bugs are almost as hard to kill as was the Texas cotton grower's boll weevil. He said be put one in the stove and it became redhot. When he took the lid off the stove the boll weevil flew out, went up into the hayloft and set the barn on fire. The average Chinch bug is not quite so hardy, and the combination of wet weather and heat which August produced seems to have pretty effectively cleaned them out. But with one pest gone, another comes on; I am told that on a number of farms the army worm on a number of farms the army worm has been taking the early sown wheat just as soon as it appears above ground. On this farm they have taken about half of the 7 acres of alfalfa which was sown a month ago and which came up to a splendid stand. They have not, as yet, taken any on the higher ground but have cleaned up on the bottom—just where we wanted a stand. This army worm visitation will soon pass, however, and if the Chinch bugs are set back for a few years we are willing to call it square.

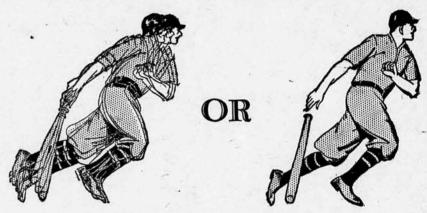
## Turkey Losses Are High

Perhaps one of the most discouraging happenings in all the realm of poultry production is the successful hatching of many fine young turkeys, followed by constant losses from blackhead, until all profits have van-ished or the entire flock is extinct.

According to Prof. J. H. Martin, of Experiment chickens and turkeys should not be allowed to range together, because the chickens may carry intestinal worms which will rupture the digestive tract The 14 acres of cane which we of a turkey and allow the germs of planted last spring for prospective cat-tle feed seems likely to make a seed also found that turkeys carry gape worms which may be spread to flocks

> There is no medicine known either to prevent or cure blackhead. Losses are very high in some flocks. It would seem advisable for poultrymen either

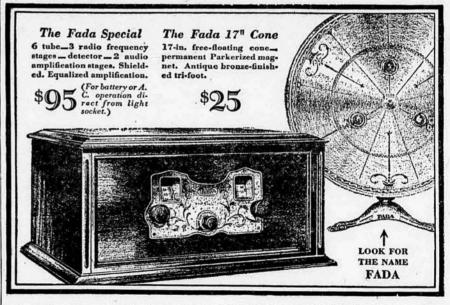
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## The Untamed

BY MAX BRAND

yards behind.

"Listen here, Shorty," said Haines in a cautious voice. "You heard her to the chief.

"What about the girl?" asked the big

"Well, that's the daughter of the man that raised Whistling Dan. I saw her at Morgan's place. She's probably been tipped off that he's following Silent, but she has no idea who we are."

"Sure she hasn't. She's a great looker, eh, Lee?"

"She'll do, I guess. Now get this:
the girl is after Whistling Dan, and if
she meets him she'll persuade him to
come back to her father's place. She'll
take him off our trail, and I guess none
of us'll be sorry to know that he's gone,

"I tell you," said Haines, "the boy's

"All right. Now we'll get Purvis to tell the girl that he's heard a peculiar whistling around here this evening. We'll advise her to stick around and go out when she hears the whistling again. That way she'll meet him and head him off, savvy?" "Right," said Rhinehart.

"Then beat it ahead as fast as you can and wise up the boys."

"That's me—specially about their bein' Y Circle X fellers, eh?"

He chuckled and made ahead as fast as his long legs could carry him. Haines dropped back beside Kate.

"Everything goes finely," he assured r. "I told Rhinehart what to do. He's gone ahead to the camp. Now all you have to do is to keep your head. One of the boys will tell you that we've heard some whistling near the camp this evening. Then I'll ask you to stay around for a while in case the whistling should sound again, do you see? Re-member, never ask a question!"

It was even more simple than Haines had hoped. Stlent's men suspected nothing. After all, Kate's deception was a small affair, and her frankness, her laughter and her beauty carried all before her.

The long riders became quickly fa-miliar with her, but thru their rough talk, the Westerners' reverence for a woman ran like a thread of gold over a dark cloth. Her fear lessened and almost passed away while she listened to their talk and watched their faces. The kindly human nature which had lain unexpressed in most of them for months together jurst out torrent-like and flooded about her with a sense of security and power. These were constructed by the sense of the security and power that the sense of t querors of men, fighters by instinct and habit, but here they sat laughing and chattering with a helpless girl, and not a one of them but would have cut the others' throat rather than see her come to harm. The roughness of their past and the dread of their future they laid aside like an ugly cloak while they showed her what lies in the worst man's heart-a certain awe of woman. Their manners underwent a sudden change. Polite words, rusted by long distuse, were resufrected in her honor. Tremendous phrases came laboring forth. There was a general tho covert rearranging of bandanas, and an interchange of self-conscious glances. Haines alone seemed impervious to her charm.

The red died slowly along the west There was no light save the flicker of the fire, which played on Kate's smile and the rich gold of her hair, or caught out of the dark one of the lean, hard faces which circled her. Now and then it fell on the ghastly grin of Terry Jor-dan and Kate had to clench her hand to keep up her nerve.

"Keep Up Your Courage"

It was deep night when Jim Silent rode into the clearing. Shorty Rhine-hart and Hal Purvis went to him quickly to explain the presence of the girl and the fact that they were all mem-bers of the Y Circle X outfit. He responded with nods while his gloomy eyes held fast on Kate. When they pre-sented him as the boss, Jim, he replied to her good-natured greeting in a voice that was half grunt and half growl.

Haines muttered at Kate's ear: "This is the man. Now keep up your cour-

age."
"He doesn't like this," went on Haines in the same muffled voice, "but

HEY started back thru the willows, Kate following half a dozen here I think he'll be as glad as any yards behind.

fellow curtly

'Didn't Rhinehart tell you?" "Rhinehart's a fool and so are the rest of them. Have you gone loco too, Haines, to let a girl come here?"
"Where's the harm?"

"Why, damn it, she's marked every man here."

eh?"
in love with her. I watched them at always had the head!"

"All right Now we'll got Powers to

A faint light broke the gloom of Si-

ent's face.

"Yaller hair an' blue eyes. They c'h
do a lot. Maybe you're right. What's
that?" His voice had gone suddenly

A russet moon pushed slowly up thru the trees. Its uncertain light fell across the clearing. For the first time the thick pale smoke of the fire was visible, rising straight up until it cleared the tops of the willows, and then caught into swift, jagging lines as the soft wind struck it. A coyote wailed from the distant hills, and before his com-plaint was done another sound came thru the hushing of the willows, a melancholy whistling, thin with distance.

"We'll see if that's the man you want," suggested Haines.
"I'll go along," said Shorty Rhine-

hart.
"And me too," said a third. The whole group would have accompanied them, but the heavy voice of Jim Silent cut in: "You'll stay here, all of you except the girl and Lee."

"What I want to know-" broke in Terry Jordan.

"Go to hell with your questions," said Silent, "but until you go there you'll do what I say, understand?"
"Look here, Jim," said Hal Purvis, "are you a king an' we jest your slaves, "are you."

maybe?"
"You're goin' it a pile too hard," said
Shorty Rhinehart.

## A Hard Crew?

Every one of these speeches came sharply out while they glared at Jim Silent. Hands were beginning to fall to the hip and fingers were curving stiffly as if for the draw. Silent leaned his broad shoulders against the side of his roan and folded his arms. His eyes went round the circle slowly, lingering an instant on each face. Under that cold stare they grew uneasy. To that cold stare they grew uneasy. To Shorty Rhinehart it became necessary to push back his hat and scratch his forehead. Terry Jordan found a mysterious business with his bandana. Every one of them had occasion to raise his hand from the neighborhood of his sixshooter. Silent smiled.

"A fine, hard crew you are," he said

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Division of General Motors Corporation Canadian Factories: McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, Oshawa, Ontario

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

of long riders, lettin' a sup of a yaller-haired girl make fools of you. You over there—you, Shorty Rhinehart, you'd cut the throat of a man that looked crosswise at the Cumberland girl, wouldn't you? An' you, Purvis, you're aching to get at me, ain't you? An' you're still thinkin' of them blue eyes. Jordan'" eyes, Jordan?"

Before anyone could speak he poured in another volley between wind and water: "One slip of a girl can make feels out of five long riders? No, you ain't long riders. All you c'n handle is

hobby hosses!"

"What do you want us to do?" growled swarthy Bill Kilduff.

Keep your face shut while I'm talkin', that's what I want you to do!"

There was a devil of rage in his eyes,

His folded arms tugged at each other, and if they got free there would be gun play. The four men shrank, and he was satisfied.

"Now I'll tell you what we're goin' to do," he went on. "We're goin' out after Haines an' the girl. If they come up with this Whistlin' Dan we're goin' to surround him an' fill him full of lead, while they're talkin'."

"Not for a million dollars!" burst in Hal Purvis.

"Not in a thousan' years!" echoed

Terry Jordan.

Silent turned his watchful eyes from one to the other. They were ready to fight now, and he sensed it at once. "Why?" he asked calmly. "It ain't playin' square with the girl," announced Rhinehart. "Purvis," said Silent, for he knew that the opposition centered in the figure of the venomous little gun fighter: "if you seen a mad dog that fighter; "if you seen a mad dog that was runnin' straight at you, would you be kep' from shootin' it because a pretty girl hollered out an' asked you not to?"

Their eyes shifted rapidly from one to another, seeking a way out, and finding none.

"An' is there any difference between this here Whistlin' Dan an' a mad

deg?"
"I tell you, boys, we got a better chance of dodgin' lightenin' an' puttin' a bloodhound off our trail than we have of gettin' rid of this Whistlin' Dan.

sarcastically, at last. "A great bunch An' when he catches up with us—well, of long riders, lettin' a slip of a yaller- all I'm askin' is that you remember all I'm askin' is that you remember what he done to them four dollars before they hit the dust!"

"The chief's right," growled Kilduff, staring down at the ground. "It's Whistlin' Dan or us. The mountains ain't big enough to hold him an' us!"

## The Wolf Ahead

Before Whistling Dan the great wolf glided among the trees. For a full hour they had wandered thru the willows in this manner, and Dan had made up his mind to surrender the search when Bart, returning from one of his noiseless detours, sprang out before his master and whined softly. Dan turned, loosening his revolver in the holster, and followed Bart thru the soft gloom of the tree shadows and the moonlight. His step was almost as silent as that of the slinking animal which went before. At last the wolf stopped and raised his head, Almost instantly Dan saw a man and a woman approaching thru the wil-The moonlight dropped across her face. He recognized Kate, with

"Stand where you are," he said.

Haines leaped to one side, his revolver flashing in his hand. Dan stepped out before them while Black Bart slunk close beside him, snarling

He seemed totally regardless of the gun in Haines's hand. His manner was that of a conqueror who had the out-law at his mercy.
"You," he said, "walk over there to the side of the clearing."
"Dan!" cried Kate, as she went to

him with extended arms.

He stopped her with a gesture, his eyes upon Haines, who had moved

"Watch him, Bart," said Dan.

The black wolf ran to Haines and crouched snarling at his feet. The outlaw restored his revolver to his holster and stood with his arms folded, his back turned. Dan looked to Kate. At the meeting of their eyes she shrank a little. She had expected a difficult task in persuading him, but not this hard aloofness. She felt suddenly as

if she were a stranger to him.
"How do you come here—with him?"
"He is my friend!"

## Why Not Disarm Bandits and Other Criminals?

DESPERATE gang of outlaws, heavily armed with pocket firearms, invaded Wichita recently and while resisting arrest took the life of a police officer. One of the bandits was wounded and captured; another facing capture committed suicide. Later the third and last member of the desperate gang was killed by a policeman, but in the exchange of shots the bandit wounded a boy.

Sheriff Govan C. Mills of Hamilton county was fatally wounded by itinerant bandits recently and his deputy, Ray Kumpf, suffered a serious wound at the hands of the same gang while the officers were investigating them. All the criminals in prison or out are not worth the lives of these two brave officers who made the supreme sacrifice protecting good citizens and their property against criminals.

The daily press contains a continuous and ever-increasing record of destruction of human life by means of pocket firearms in the hands of criminals and irresponsible people. The revolver and pistol are the chief ally of outlaws, bandits, night prowlers, professional murderers and irresponsibles with murder in their hearts.

Just what good use pocket firearms serve in civilized communities, no one has been able to explain satisfactorily. Makers of these deadly weapons and their destructive ammunition claim they are necessary for defense. Defense against what? The criminal who is permitted to go about with one or more of these death dealing weapons concealed on his person? Has it never occurred to enlightened folks that when the deadly cause is removed there will be no further need for such weapons of defense?

We work ourselves into a periodic rage at banditry in Mexico and China and try to make ourselves believe outlawry in these countries and other remote spots on the world map are causes for armed intervention on the part of our own or some other powerful government. Our peace societies march, preach and print tons of tracts in an effort to stop war. Yet we sit supinely by and twirl our thumbs in the very midst of the most atrocious banditry and organized war against civilization the world has ever known.

Years ago the bandit armed with concealed weapons confined his crime ithin the last lev years he has taken advantage of motor car transportation and enlarged his field of crime until now no rural community is free from his murderous hand. The rural population of America has saved the nation in more than one crisis, and it seems as if our farm folks will have to come to the rescue in this one.

It is high time an organized effort be made to stop pocket firearm banditry thru the control of the manufacture and sale of these instruments of civilized warfare and the ammunition used in them. Here is an opportunity for such rural organizations as our Anti-Horse Thief Associations to do some big, constructive work. It will take leadership, determination and a fight to the finish. Manufacturers of pocket firearms will not submit to a control of the manufacture and sale of revolvers and pistols without a fight. But the pocket firearms can and should be outlawed at once. One step in their control was made when Congress recently excluded them for the mails. Let's take the other much needed step and control their manufacture and sale. It will be done when the public demands it-but not before.

## ock Island Tractor

## It Handles Easily

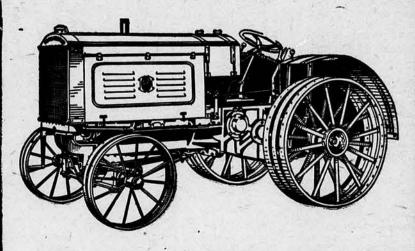
You will like the Rock Island Model "F" Tractor not only because it has the power on drawbar, belt and power take-off (18-35 H.P.), but also because of its conveniences. It's mighty easy to handle this tractor. The levers are operated in your normal position. The pivoting seat, spring-mounted, is on the right hand side. You have an unobstructed view of furrow and of belt pulley.

The fuel tank has large capacity.

Hitch is easy to make. You can

connect implement drawbar and operate tractor clutch at the same time.

The easy steering device is worm and gear type. Front axle is spring mounted. Tractor turns in a very short radius-9 feet. And it's built right-heavy duty Buda tractor motor, Stromberg carburetor, Splitdorf magneto, French & Hecht wheels. Chrome nickel steel shafting. Forged, machinecut, heat-treated steel gears; ball and roller bearings, and complete



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Rock Island Plow Co. Rock Island, Illinois

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Write today for free copy of the "Letz System of Home Crop Feeding." FEED

## "I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER. "You sure pick a queer place to go walkin' with him."

"Hush, Dan! He brought me here to find you!"

"He brought you here?"
"Don't you understand?"

"When I want a friend like him, I'll no trust to be put in 'em?" go huntin' for him myself; an' I'll pack a gun with me!"

That flickering yellow light played behind Dan's eyes.

"I looked into his face—an' he stared the other way."

She made a little imploring gesture, but his hand remained on his hips, and there was no softening of his voice.

"What fetched you here?"

pushed her farther away.

"Are you dumb, Kate? What fetched you here?"

"I have come to bring you home, Dan."

I'm home now."

"What do you mean?"
"There's the roof of my house," he jerked his hand toward the sky, "the mountain passes are my doors-an' the earth is my floor."

"No! no! We are waiting for you at the ranch."

He shrugged his shoulders. "Dan, this wild trail has no end." "Maybe, but I know that feller can show me the way to Jim Silent, an'

He turned toward Haines as he spoke, but here a low, venomous snarl from Black Bart checked his words. Kate saw him stiffen—his lips parted to a faint smile—his head tilted back a little as if he listened intently, tho a little as if he histened intently, tho she could hear nothing. She was not a yard from him, and yet she felt a thousand miles away. His head turned full upon her, and she would never forget the yellow light of his eyes. "Dan!" she cried, but her voice was

no louder than a whisper.
"Delilah!" he said, and leaped back
into the shade of the willows.

Even as he sprang she saw the flash of the moonlight on his drawn revolver, and fire spat from it twice, answered by a yell of pain, the clang of a bullet on metal, and half a dozen shots from

the woods behind her.
That word "Delilah!" rang in her brain to the exclusion of all the world. Vaguely she heard voices shouting—she turned a little and saw Haines facing her with his revolver in his hand, but prevented from moving by the wolf who crouched snarling at his feet. The order of his master kept him there even after that master was gone. Now men ran out into the clear-ing. A keen whistle sounded for off A keen whistle sounded far off among the willows, and the wolf leaped away from his prisoner and into the shadows on the trail of Dan.

## A Strong Grip

Tex Calder prided himself on being a light sleeper. Years spent in constant danger enabled him to keep his sense of hearing alert even when he slept. He had never been surprised. It was his boast that he never would be. Therefore when a hand dropped lightly on his shoulder he started erect from his blankets with a curse and grasped his revolver. A strong grip on his wrist paralyzed his fingers. Whistling Dan

paralyzed his fingers. Whistling Dan leaned above him.

"Wake up," said the latter.

"What the devil—" breathed the marshal. "You travel like a cloud shadow, Dan. You make no sound."

"Wake up and talk to me."

"I'm awake all right. What's happened?"

There was a moment of silence while

There was a moment of silence while Dan seemed to be trying for speech.

Black Bart, at the other side of the clearing, pointed his nose at the yellow moon and wailed. He was very close, but the sound was so controlled that it seemed to come at a great distance from some wild spirit wandering between earth and heaven.

Instead of speaking Dan jumped to his feet and commenced pacing up and down, up and down, a rapid, tireless stride; at his heels the wolf stuak, with lowered head and tail. The strange fellow was in some great trouble, Calder could see, and it stirred him mightily to know that the wild man had turned to him for help. Yet he would ask no questions

"How old are you, Tex?"
"Forty-four." "That's a good deal. You ought to know something."

"Maybe." "About women?" "Ah!" said Calder. "Bronchos is cut out chiefly after one pattern," went on Dan, "They's chiefly jest meanness. Are women the same—jest cut after one pattern?"

'What pattern, Dan?"
"The pattern of Delilah! They ain't

'A good many of us have found that

"I thought one woman was different from the rest."
"We all think that. Woman in par-

cular is divine; woman in general is "Her skin is softer'n satin, Tex."

"Ay, but you'll never touch it again,
this teeth.

"Ay, but you'll never touch it again, ticular is divine; woman in general is

set his teeth.
"What has she done?"
"She—" he hesitated, and when he spoke again his voice did not tremble;

there was a deep hurt and wonder in it: "She double-crossed me!" "When? Do you mean to say you've met a woman tonight out here among the willows?—Where—how—"
"Tex—!"
"Ay, Dan."
"It's—it's hell!"

"It is now. But you'll forget her! The mountains, the desert, and above all, time—they'll cure you, my boy."

There's one thing more."

"Fire it out. lad."

"Not in a whole century, Tex."

"Jest to think of her is like hearing music. Oh, Tex, what c'n I do to fight agin this here cold feelin' at my

Dan slipped down beside the marshal and the latter dropped a sympathetic hand over the lean, brown fingers. They returned the pressure with a

bene-crushing grip.

"Fight, Dan! It will make you forget her."

"Her eyes are deeper'n a pool at \_\_\_"But wh night an' her hair is all gold like ripe life away-corn." "Yes?"

"You'll never look into her eyes again, Dan, and you'll never touch the gold of that hair."

"Kate!"

The word was hardly more than a whisper, but it brought Black Bart leaping to his feet.

Dan spoke again: "Tex, I'm thankin' you for listenin' to me; I wanted to talk. Bein' silent was burnin' me up.

"This evenin' I told you I hated no man but Jim Silent."

"An' now they's another of his gang. Sometime—when she's standin' by—
I'm goin' to take him by the throat
till he don't breathe no more. Then
I'll throw him down in front of her an' ask her if she c'n kiss the life back in-to his lips!"

Calder was actually shaking with excitement, but he was wise enough not

to speak.

"Tex!"

"Ay, lad."

"But when I've choked his damned

"Ay, lad."
"There'll be five more that seen her shamin' me. Tex—all hell is bustin' loose inside me!"

For a moment Calder watched, but that stare of cold hate mastered him. He turned his head.

## "Don't Follow Him"

As Black Bart raced away in answer Dan's whistle, Kate recovered her-(Continued on Page 17)



## Smoke Camels for the one big reason enjoyment!

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## **Expansion at Hutchinson**

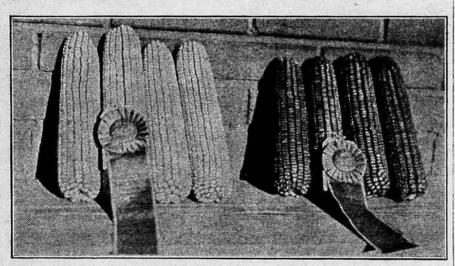
(Continued from Page 3)

of the best apple and fruit advertise-ments Kansas ever had," he said. I'll agricultural hall." defy any state to show better quality. This happens to be something en-I've examined the exhibits very carefully and there isn't a kick to be made of any sort." Every single one of the 30 exhibitors were Kansans. Reno county will remain the permanent home of the largest number of first place ribbons for this year, 33 in all. Jefferson county took 21. First prize for the choicest commercial display went to Riverbank Plantation, owned by F. L. Hutchinson, Reno county, O. L. Brooks, Grantville, had the best all-around apple display.

After looking over agricultural hall a person might very well wonder where it would be possible to grow better products than in Kansas. Rather made a person believe that the home state must stand pretty high when compared with the others. The State Board of Agriculture booth was on

cere satisfaction on his face. "It's one of the fair, the special county booths

This happens to be something en-tirely new in the way of county ex-hibits. In addition to the regular county booths, showing the products of various counties, an effort was made to get something along that line of unusual educational value. Every county in the state was invited to send in plans for such a booth, and these plans were to be judged by Senator H. W. Avery, Wakefield; Secretary J. C. Mohler and H. Umberger, dean of the extension division of the agricultural col-lege. Twenty-three plans were received and the best five were selected from these. They were submitted by Rice, Clay, Bourbon, Gray and Dickinson counties. All five of the counties had booths at the state fair, each one being centered around one project of paramount importance that is being pushed in that particular county. It is



Evidence of Quality in the Corn Show. Here Are Four Samples from the Best 100 Ears of Yellow Corn and Four from the Best 100 Ears of White with the Blue Ribbons They Won. Both Sets of 100 Ears Were Exhibited by F. P. Freidline, Caney

hand to answer just such queries. Here felt that the value of such exhibits it is: Kansas ranks first in wheat, second in grain sorghums, third in alfalfa, third in tractors, third in horses, fourth in cattle, fifth in corn acreage, fifth in all crop value, fifth in eggs and sixth in cream. And Secretary J. C. Mohler was on hand a good part the time to heap praises upon the

noble brow of our state.

"It's a wonderful corn show, apple show and in every line represented." he said. "So far as I can judge this is the best show I ever saw here. know that is a very old and bewhisk-ered statement, but it is true. I can say that honestly, bearing in mind that I have attended every single state fair ever held here at Hutchinson.

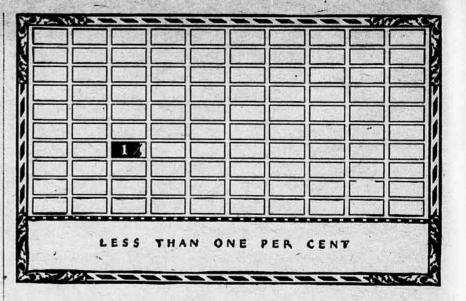
"I think the big feature of the entire fair is agricultural hall and what it contains. These exhibits are outstanding this year. Such crops, you know, are subject to the whims of seasons. It is different with livestock. We always find good livestock here. With the hogs and cattle there isn't the chance for fluctuations that is found in the case of crops. And just as agricultural hall is the big feature

is far superior to the old type of county products exhibits. But let's visit each booth for a few minutes with the county agents, and you can judge for yourself as to the increase in value. Whatever you decide, you will appreciate the newness of the idea.

W. H. von Treba, Rice county agent, had some evidence that "farm accounts" properly kept had meant some increases in dairy returns. Over a period of two years the returns to the cow owned by account club members was \$32.35; for the same period it was \$12.08 for non-members' individual cows, or a difference or \$20.27 in favor of keeping records. These figures are averages for the county. Considering the herd as a whole, in 1924 the men who started keeping records got an average total return of \$235.11 and boosted it to \$338.04 in 1926, while the average for the county was \$131.62 over a period of 13 years. Poultry incomes also benefited from record keeping. In 1924 the account club members got a return of \$1.60 to the hen as an average, while the average (Continued on Page 18)



Mother Got to See the State Fair This Year Just Like the Rest of the Family. If Sh Wanted to She Could Leave Baby With the Folks at the W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Use One of the Baby Buggies on Hand for Just Such Purposes. Photo Shows Two the Carriages Loaded and Ready to Go



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accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor in pumping water.

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The Auto-oiled Aermotor after many years of service in every part of the

The Auto-oiled Aermotor after many years of service in every part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil. Aermotors and Aermotor Towers withstand the storms.

For full information write AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Minneapolis Minneapolis



## The Untamed

(Continued from Page 15)

self from the daze in which she stood spots of a leopard, Lee, an' there ain't and with a sob ran toward the willows, no way of keepin' a woman's tongue calling the name of Dan, but Silent still." calling the name of Dan, but Silent sprang after her, and caught her by the arm. She cried out and struggled vainly in his grip.
"Don't follow him, boys!" called

Silent. "He's a dog that can bite while

he runs. Stand quiet, girl!"

Lee Haines caught him by the shoulder and jerked Silent around. His hand held the butt of his revolver, and his whole arm trembled with eagerness for the draw.

"Take your hand from her, Jim!" he

Silent met his eye with the same glare and while his left hand still held Kate by both her wrists his right drepped to his gun.

"Not when you tell me, Lee!"
"Damn you, I say let her go!"
"Haines, I stand for too much from

And still they did not draw, because

each of them knew that if the crisis came it would mean death to them Bill Kilduff jumped between

them and thrust them back.

He cried, "Ain't we got enough trouble without roundin' up work at home?
Terry Jordan is shot thru the arm."

Lee, an' that's how Whistlin' Dan made his getaway. I'd of bet a thousand

of Silent, not in an attempt to escape, but in order to get closer to Haines. "Was this your friendship?" she said, her voice shaking with hate and

sorrow, "to bring me here as a lure for Whistling Dan? Listen to me, all of you! He's escaped you now, and he'll come again. Remember him, for he shan't forget you!"

"You hear her?" said Silent to Haines. "Is this what you want me to turn loose?"
"Silent," said Haines, "it isn't the girl alone you've double crossed. You've crooked me, and you'll pay me for it sooner or later!"

"Day or night, winter or summer, I'm willing to meet you an' fight it out. Rhinehart and Purvis, take the girl

back to the clearing!"

They approached, Purvis still staring at the hand from which only a moment before his gun had been knocked by the shot of Whistling Dan. It was a thing which he could not understandhe had not yet lost a most uncomfortable sense of awe: Haines made no objection when they went off, with Kate walking between them. He knew, now that his blind anger had left him, that it was folly to draw on a fight while the rest of Silent's men stood

around them.
"An' the rest of you go back to the clearin'. I got somethin' to talk over with Lee," said Silent.

The others obeyed without question, and the leader turned back to his lieutenant. For a moment longer they remained staring at each other. Then Silent moved slowly forward with outstretched hand.

"Lee," he said quietly, "I'm owin' you an apology an' I'm man enough to make

"I can't take your hand, Jim."

Silent hesitated.

"I guess you got cause to be mad, Lee," he said. "Maybe I played too quick a hand. I didn't think about double crossin' you. I only seen a way to get Whistlin' Dan out of our path, an' I took it without rememberin' that you was the safeguard to the girl."

Haines eyed his chief narrowly.
"I wish I could read your mind," he

said at last, "but I'll take your word that you did it without thinkin'."

His hand slowly met Silent's.

"An' what about the girl now, Lee?"

"I'll send her back to her father's It will be easy to put her on the right way."

"Don't you see no reason why you can't do that?"

"Are you playing with me?" "I'm talkin' to you as I'd talk to myself. If she's loose she'll describe

us all an' set the whole range on our trail." Haines stared. Silent went on: "If we can't turn her loose, they's only one thing left-

an' that's to take her with us wher-ever we go." "On your honor, do you see no other

way out?"
"Do you?" "She may promise not to speak of it."
"There ain't no way of changin' the

"How can we take a girl with us?"
"It ain't goin' to be for long. After
we pull the job that comes on the
eighteenth, we'll blow farther south an'
then we'll let her go" then we'll let her go.

"And no harm will come to her while she's with us?"

"Here's my hand on it, Lee." "How can she ride with us?"

"She won't go as a woman. I've thought of that. I brought out a new outfit for Purvis from Elkhead—trousers, chaps, shirts, an' all. He's small. They'll near fit the girl."
"There isn't any other way, Jim?"

"I leave it to you. I don't want to drag any calico aroun' with us."

As they went back toward their clearing they arranged the details. Silent would take the men aside and explain his purpose to them. Haines could inform the girl of what she must do. Just before they reached the camp

Colorado Field Fence

bones that he would be dropped before he could touch his shootin' irons. An' then what happened? Hal Purvis jest flashed a gun—and that feller shot it out'n his hand. I never seen a draw like that. His hand jest seemed to twitch—I couldn't follow the move he made—an' the next second his gun-went off."

He stared at Lee with a sort of fas-

cinated horror.

"Silent," said Haines, "can you explain how the lightning comes down out of the sky?"

"Of course not."

"Then don't ask me to explain how Whistling Dan made his getaway. One minute I heard him talkin' with the girl. The next second there was two

Silent stared on again with bowed

"He liked the girl, Lee?"
"Anyone could see that."

"Then while she's with us he'll go pretty slow. Lee, that's another reason why she's got to stay with us. My frien', it's time we was moving out from the willows. The next time he comes up with us he won't be numb in the head. He'll be thinkin' fast an' he'll be shootin' a damn sight faster. We got two jobs ahead of us—first to

get that Wells Fargo shipment, and then to get Whistling Dan. There ain't room enough in the whole world for him and me."

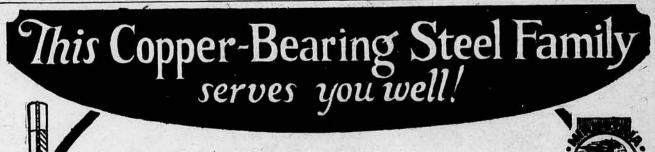
No Thought of Sleep

In the clearing of Whistling Dan and Tex Calder the marshal had turned into his blankets once more. There was no thought of sleep in Dan's mind. When the heavy breathing of the sleeper began he rose and commenced to pace up and down on the farther side of the open space. Two pairs of glowing eyes followed him in every move. Black Bart, who trailed him up and down during the first few turns he made, now sat down and watched his minute I heard him talkin' with the made, now sat down and watched his girl. The next second there was two shots and when I whirled he was gone. But he'll come back, Jim. We're not a horse on the ground, kept his ears thru with him. He slipped away from you and your men like water out of a sieve, but we won't slip away from him the same way."

Silvent reteral on again with howed the sering side and his arms flung out the satiny side and his arms flung out along the stallion's back. Several times he felt hot breath against his cheek as the horse turned a curious head toward him, but he paid no attention, even when the stallion whinnied a ques-tion in his ear. In his heart was a numb, strange feeling which made him weak. He was even blind to the fact that Black Bart at last slipped into the shadows of the willows.

Presently something cold touched his

(Continued on Page 19)



## Colorado Silver Tip Steel Fence Posts

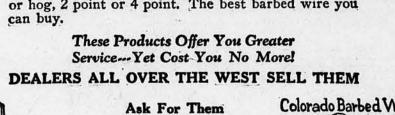
ECAUSE of their many superior features, steel fence posts are rapidly pushing the old wood post into the background. Steel is much stronger; easy to set by simply driving into the ground. It is fireproof, much better in appearance and resists the attacks of wear and weather. SILVER TIP Steel Fence Posts are made thruout from special copper-bearing steel. Handsome in appearance—painted green with a silver tip. Strong, convenient, long lasting.

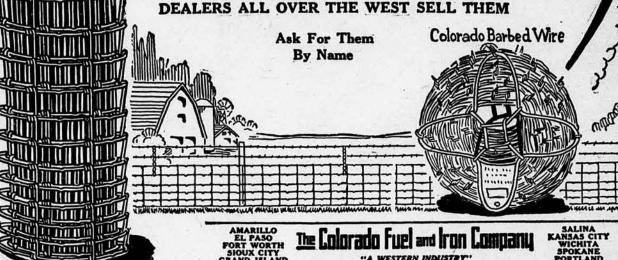
## MINNEQUA CINCH FENCE STAYS

Their use makes it possible for you to erect a better fence with fewer posts. Made from copper-bearing steel, galvanized, they resist rust and hold the fence wires apart properly, taking out sag. Easy to apply—require no special tools. Much superior to wood stays, as they are fire proof and last for years. Once on, they STAY on.

## COLORADO BARBED WIRE

There is a big difference in barbed wire, tho it may all look very much the same. In COLORADO BARBED WIRE the barbs are evenly spaced. It is made from special copper-bearing steel wire of great tensile strength; either painted or galvanized. Cattle or hog, 2 point or 4 point. The best barbed wire you





THE COLORADO FUE and I'ON COMPANY

WIGHTA

WORTH TO SAN FRANCISCO OKLAHOMA CITY

LOS ANGELES

A WESTERN INDUSTRY".

LOS ANGELES

OKLAHOMA CITY The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company EL PASO FORT WORTH SIOUX CITY GRAND ISLAND SALT LAKE CITY

MINNEQUA

Cinch Fence Stay





les Separator Co. 6107 Sharples Bldg., Chicago, III.



## Expansion at Hutchinson

(Continued from Page 16)

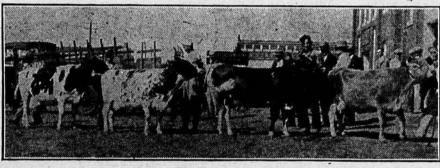
for the county had dropped to

The Dickinson county idea, as A. E. Jones explained it, was to show how the farm folks in that part of Kansas are getting together on the control of Hessian fly. A miniature army, with gigantic guns for them in comparison, presenting in turn, early plowing to kill the fly in the flaxseed stage in the wheat stubble; disking to kill volunteer wheat to kill fly in the maggot state, and seeding at the right time to starve the adult stage. And the three tillage tools—two-bottom plow, disk and drill—were seen at work in the fields. A card in the Dickinson exhibit stated that 90 per cent of the farmers in that county plow early; 80 now of McPherson county, stopped be-per cent keep down the volunteer wheat fore the Grant county display, and took and 50 per cent seed at the right time.

County Agent C. R. Jaccard and his Clay county booth certainly got atten-

for the county was \$1.84. But note tem of light flashes brought out the the change. In 1926 the club members important points of the exhibit. Bourhad increased to \$1.91 and the averbon county very naturally leaned toward dairying and the booth showed hew the income in the county from this source had been tripled in eight years. It explained a system, as used in the county, of making the agricultural program a rotation that balances the dairy ration, and a wide use of lime to aid legumes.

There was no lack of quality or interest in the regular county booths. Haskell and Grant counties were there for the first time, it was explained, and the lady out in front of the Grant county space said that all of the products exhibited in her booth had been seeded and grown since the first part of June, which was indeed something worth mentioning. Henry Eschmann, a few minutes to tell about some of his experiences in Grant when he pre-empted some land there. Since 1885 tion—and the judges awarded it first there have been some rapid changes. place. It was to show that proper Washington, Reno, Stevens, Kiowa, Co-



Four of the Elite from the Dairy Barns at the State Fair. From Left to Right We Recognize a Holstein from Ernest Chestnut's Herd, Basehor; an Ayrshire from Fairfield Farms, Topeka; a Guernsey from Ransom Farms, Homewood, and a Jersey from Henderson Farm, Ruston, Ia.

two phases of proper housing. The booth was a cross-section of the Kansas straw loft type showing the details of construction. This was supplemented by illustrations showing the net profits obtained by farmers using this type of house along with good management. The brooding phase of the project was demonstrated by a model brooder house with two pens of birds reared under proper and improper conditions. The difference was very evident. Mechanical hens exhibited the results that can be expected from good and poor management and housing. Feeding demonstrations showed the value of mash all year around. The Lumber Dealers' Association of the county huilt the house and took it to the felt. built the house and took it to the fair for the county agent, in recognition of the worth of the poultry housing pro-

County Agent Paul B. Gwin, from Geary, could well be proud of the booth he had. In the first place it was a work of art, and again it put over the points in a single glance. Geary, by the way, placed second. The booth explained how Geary county produces the producers in the poultry world. A trapnested White Leghorn was on exhibition with the information that she produced 308 eggs in 365 days. A sys-

housing is the keystone to profitable manche, Pawnee, Barton, Pratt, Edpoultry production, and demonstrated wards and Stafford were the other two phases of proper housing. The counties represented in the booth class and Barton took the silver cup for first place, with Washington and Paw-nee close followers. The three silver cups were given by the Hutchinson Business Men's Association.

Over where the Kansas State Agricultural College held forth, someone wanted to know if they weren't ever wanted to know if they weren't ever going to get rid of their little red devils—or you might still call them the imps. "It's like this," someone familiar with the situation offered "Once a new preacher took charge of an old, hide-bound church. For the first seven Sundays he preached exactly the same sermon. The board of deacons couldn't stand the complaints of the congregation any longer so they of the congregation any longer so they went to the preacher and explained that giving the same sermon was all right in a pinch, but that everyone was plumb tired of the same one seven times straight. 'Well,' the preacher replied, 'you haven't done what I told you yet so why should I change?' No sir those little dayle are gripted to be sir, those little devils are going to be with us always so we simply must keep plugging away to get the best of them.

Farther along in the college exhibit were some echoes from the Wheat -a placard inquiring how many

(Continued on Page 30)

In the Foreground is Kenneth Dusenbury, Harper County, With His Hereford Steer That Won Senior and Grand Champion Honors in the 4-H Club Baby Beef Classes at the State Fair



A good gun is always the pride of the man who likes hunting-the greatest of all outdoor sports. When you buy a new one you undoubtedly plan to use it for many seasons. Therefore, you want to get just exactly the right sort of a gun, one that feels right, acts right and is thoroughly dependable and an accurate shooter.

The only possible way to be sure of these things is to buy from your local dealer so that you may have the privilege of handling and studying it at your leisure before you buy it. That is why the most particular hunters buy their guns at these "tag" stores.

## Ammunition and Camping Needs

You are always welcome to visit the sporting goods department of the "Farm Service" Hardware Stores and examine their stock of guns and other sporting goods. It is the best place to buy fresh ammunition, gun cleaners, hunting knives, cartridge belts and all the other accessories that add to your sport. Make your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store your "gun

> Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



(Continued from Page 17)

chin. He found himself staring into the yellow-green eyes of Black Bart, horses can't travel as two in a long who panted from his run, and now dropped from his mouth something which fell into Dan's lap. It was the glove of Kate Cumberland. In the It was the marshal's idea that the outgroup of his long parvoys fingure how. grasp of his long nervous fingers, how had wrinkled the leather was strong enough to hold the heart of a man. He slipped and caught the shaggy black head of Bart between his hands. The wolf knew-in some mysterious way he

The touch of sympathy unnerved m. All his sorrow and his weakness burst on his soul in a single wave. big tear struck the shining nose of the

"Did you "Bart!" he whispered.

figger on plumb bustin' my heart, pal?"
To avoid those large melancholy eyes, Bart pressed his head inside of his master's arms.
"Delilah!" whispered Dan.

After that not a sound came from the three, the horse, the dog, or the man. Black Bart curled up at the feet of his master and seemed to sleep, but every now and then an ear raised or an eye twitched open. He was on guard against a danger which he did not un-derstand. The horse, also, with a high head scanned the circling willows, alert; but the man for whom the stallion and the wolf watched gave no heed to either. There was a vacant and dreamy expression in his eye as if he were searching his own inner heart and found there the greatest enemy of all. All night they sat in this manner, silent, moveless; the animals watching against the world, the man watching against himself. Before dawn he roused himself suddenly, crossed to the sleep-ing marshal, and touched him on the

"It's time we hit the trail," he said, as Calder sat up in the blanket.

"What's happened? Isn't it our job to comb the willows?"

"Silent ain't in the willows." Calder started to his feet.

"How do you know?"
"They ain't close to us, that's all I

Tex smiled incredulously.
"I suppose," he said good humoredly, "that your instinct brought you this message?"

"Instinct?" repeated Dan blankly, "I dunno."

Calder grew serious.
"We'll take a chance that you may At least we can ride down be right. the river bank and see if there are any fresh tracks in the sand. If Silent started this morning I have an idea he'll head across the river and line out for the railroad."

In twenty minutes their breakfast an twenty minutes their breakfast was eaten and they were in the saddle. The sun had not yet risen when they came out of the willows to the broad shallow basin of the river. In spring, when the snow of the mountains melted, that river filled from bank to hank with a wallow toward to the desired the same of the saddle. bank with a yellow torrent; at the dry season of the year it was a dirty little creek meandering thru the sands. Down the bank they rode at a sharp trot for a mile and a half until Black Bart, who scouted ahead of them at his gliding wolf-trot, came to an abrupt stop. Dan spoke to Satan and the stallion broke into a swift gallop which left the pony of Tex Calder laboring in the rear. When they drew rein beside the wolf, they found seven distinct tracks of horses which went down the bank of the river and crossed the basin. Calder turned with a wide-eyed amazement to

## Along the Trail

You're right again," he said, without a touch of vexation in his voice; "but the dog stopped at these tracks. How does he know we are hunting for Silent's crew?"

"I dunno," said Dan, maybe he jest suspects."

They can't have a long start of us," said Calder. "Let's hit the trail. We'll get them before night."

"No," said Dan, "we won't."
"Why won't we?"

"I've seen Silent's hoss, and I've ridden him. If the rest of his gang have the same kind of hoss flesh, you c'n never catch him with that cayuse of yours."

"Maybe not today," said Calder, "but

laws would head on a fairly straight small it was! and yet the hand which line for the railroad and accordingly had wrinkled the leather was strong when they lost the track of the seven horses they kept to this direction. Twice during the day they verified their course by information received once from a range rider and once from a man in a dusty buckboard. Both of these had sighted the fast traveling band, but each had seen it pass an hour or two before Calder and Dan arrived. Such tidings encouraged the marshal to keep his horse at an increasing speed; but in the middle of the afternoon, tho black Satan showed little or no signs of fatigue, the cattlepony was nearly blown and they were forced to reduce their pace to the ordinary dog-trot.

### At the Daniels Place

sighted the outlaws. As dark fell they not there. drew near a house snuggled away among a group of cottonwoods. Here they determined to spend the night, for He made a grab for the marshal's Calder's pony was now almost exgun, but the latter forestalled him.

hausted. A man of fifty came from the house in answer to their call and showed them the way to the horse-shed. While they unsaddled their horses he told them his name was Sam Daniels, yet he evinced no curiosity as to the identity of his guests, and they volunteered no information. His eyes lingered long and fondly over the exquisite lines of Satan. From behind him, from the side, and in front, he viewed the stallion while Dan rubbed down the legs of his mount with a care which was most foreign to the ranges. Finally the cattleman reached out a hand toward the smoothly muscled shoulders.

It was Calder who stood nearest and he managed to strike up Daniels' extended arm and jerk him back from the region of danger. "What'n hell is that for?" exclaimed

"That horse is called Satan," said Calder, "and when anyone save his owner touches him he lives up to his name and raises hell."

Before Daniels could answer, the light of his lantern fell upon Black Bart, hitherto half hidden by the deepening shadows of the night, but standing now at the entrance of the shed. The cattleman's teeth clicked together t the Daniels Place
and he slapped his hand against his
Evening came and still they had not thigh in a reach for the gun which was

"Go easy, partner," he said, grinning, "that's only the running mate of the horse. He's not a wolf, at least not according to his owner—and as for being wild—look at that!"

Bart had stalked as least to the least that the least had stalked as least to the least that the least had stalked as least to the least that the least the least

Bart had stalked calmly into the shed and now lay curled up exactly beneath the feet of the stallion.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Crash Every 41 Seconds

Every 41 seconds someone is either killed or injured in highway accidents in the United States. During the five years ending with 1927 the staggering total of approximately 3,446,370 persons were reported injured and 114,879 killed in traffic calamities, most of which were avoidable. The annual casualty toll of highway accidents is more than twice as great as the entire num-ber suffered by the nation's forces in the World War.

## And Then They'll Lay

BY L. F. PAYNE

Keep a laying mash before the pul-lets all the time and feed scratch grain at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds a day to 100 adult birds. Put aside a liberal quantity of fourth cutting alfalfa hay to feed the hens this winter. It can be fed in a wall rack, and the hens will readily consume the leaves. The stems can be used for litter or ground for other livestock.

### QUALITY) SUBSTITUTE FOR THERE IS NO



## Lightning Fast!

Your car streaks away lightning fast when you have SKELLY Refractionated Gasoline in the tank. COM-PLETE GASIFICATION gives speedy pick-up. quick start ... power ... less knocking ... and all AT NO ADVANCE in price to motorists.

OF TAGOLENE MOTOR THE MAKERS REFINED BY

## In the Wake of the News

URLIC owenrship of a motor highway to summit of Pike's Peak in Colorado, not er than December, 1935, is guaranteed by the action of Secretary Jardine, who recently accepted the offer of the Pike's Peak Auto Highway Company to convey to the United States its present highway to the summit of the famous mountain, together with 500 acres of privately owned land and all structures appurtenant to the operation of the road, subject to the reservation by the company of the right of use without competition and at prevailing toll rates until the close of the season of 1935. The offer was accepted in preference to the proposal of W. D. Corley to construct a second toll road to the summit of the Peak, on the opposite side of the mountain, with the understanding that at the end of six years the new road together with the present Corley Mountain Highway from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek would become public property without cost.

In reaching his decision, Secretary Jardine ex-

In reaching his decision, Secretary Jardine expressed the belief that a single road to the peak would be sufficient to accommodate the public; that a second road would cause needless disturbance of natural conditions and involve heavy expenditures for which no economic justification existed; that the division of probable business between two competing roads might make it impossible to maintain or operate either according to proper standards; and that the construction of the proposed new road thru the watershed from which the Colorado Springs secures its municipal water supply might be detrimental to public health. An additional consideration is the Secretary's belief that all toll roads in National Forests should be made free public highways and turned over to the states for control and maintenance as rapidly as practicable. It is probable that the state of Colorado will be willing to assume the maintenance of one highway to the Peak, but quite improbable that it would undertake the maintenance of two roads serving a single objective point and class of users

The Pike's Peak Auto Highway Company secured a permit to construct and operate a motor toll road to the top of Pike's Peak, from the Department of Agriculture, in 1915. The permit provided that in 1940, or at five-year intervals thereafter, the public might assume ownership of the road by paying the cost of its construction. The Auto Highway Company has now agreed to meet the demand for a public road by conveying to the United States its rights and property under the permit, plus its appurtenant lands and structures, if guaranteed a continued right of use sufficient to permit amortization of its investment.

## Industry Moves Westward, Too

In January, 1908, the center of industry in the United States was on the northern boundary of Indiana, about 110 miles east of Chicago. In January, 1918, it was still on the northern boundary of Indiana but had moved about 50 miles nearer to Chicago. In January, 1926, it had moved 25 miles to the southwest of its position in 1918, and was about 50 miles southeast of Chicago. The total movement in the 18 years from 1908 to 1926 was about 75 miles in a west by south direction. This slow movement of the center of industry during a period when the capacity of prime movers in central stations and manufacturing plants increased about 140 per cent indicates that industrial development in the United States is proceeding at about the same rate in all sections, but a trifle more rapidly in the western and southern parts of the country.

These determinations of the center of industry, which have been made by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, are based on the capacity of steam engines, steam turbines, water wheels and internal-combustion engines installed in manufacturing plants and in public-utility power plants. Twice the weight is given to the power equipment in public-utility power plants, as it is used twice as much as power equipment in manufacturing plants. Previous determinations of the center of industry have been based on the installed capacity of prime movers in manufacturing plants only. It is believed that more representative results are obtained by using the capacity of power equipment in both manufacturing and publicutility plants.

The geographic center of the United States is near the center of the northern boundary of Kansas, and the center of population is in Owen county, southwestern Indiana. The center of industry of the United States in 1926 was therefore 640 miles east by north of the geographic center and about 170 miles due north of the center of population.

## Those Shorts Contained Sand!

WHEN Ed Heim of Olathe hauled home a load of shorts he had an idea that his pigs were going to make hogs of themselves, but when he fed these same shorts to them, they did nothing of the kind. They didn't even try. They just died. It happened that H. J. Finnigin of Beattie had

It happened that H. J. Finnigin of Beattie had the same plans for his pigs and it also happened that he bought shorts made by the same milling company. He got the same results. Instead of a fine bunch of thrifty shotes, he had a lot of dead pigs. At first neither one of these farmers knew where the trouble lay. They had always fed shorts and had good luck. Even shorts made from "The Best Wheat in the World" should not be too rich for youthful Kansas porkers, because they were used to it, as had been their great grandparents before them, but they usually took it straight.

The matter was reported to Secretary J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and inspectors from the Control Division were put on the trail. These inspectors found that the shorts contained sand in each case. Then they went to the mill and watched the process of making shorts, only to find that the miller was deliberately running screenings containing sand into the shorts.

ning screenings containing sand into the shorts.

While it might be true that sand in moderate quantities would not kill pigs, it was true that these particular pigs had died after eating that particular brand of shorts, and it also was true that the miller was deliberately selling sand for shorts. He was caught with the goods.

The miller could not bring the pigs back to life, nor could he tell their value had they grown to



Beware of "Quack" Advice!

maturity, but he could and did pay for the dead pigs, and he could and did promise not to sand his shorts hereafter. So, when Mr. Heim pocketed \$100 and Mr. Finnigin \$200, the incident was closed as far as they were concerned, and the inspectors set out on another hunt.

In administering the law governing the inspection of feedstuffs it is not the policy of the Board of Agriculture to prosecute so much as to co-operate, but when a farmer buys shorts or bran he has a right to get what he pays for, both in quality and weight, and he also has the right of redress if he does not get both. That is what the inspection is for—to see that the farmer gets his just dues.

This particular make of shorts had been sold to widely separated points in the state, as was found by the inspectors, and the miller had pocketed a nice little bunch of money because it weighed more than shorts ought to weigh. If other pigs that ate of it did not die, it may be that they will weigh more than they look because of the sand in their "inneres."

## Air Stunts That Injure Aviation

WHETHER Aviator Jensen's projected trans-Portation of a raging lion, captured in the fastnesses of Hollywood, Calif., from San Diego to New York by airplane is to be classed as a "pioneering" or stunt flight may be a subject of question. But most people, we believe, will say it belonged in the latter category and is a good example of the worst of its kind and of the sort of air stunts that discredit aviation and set it back in popular confidence. On practical grounds, of course, nothing can be said for it. The expense of shipping a ferocious Hollywood lion across the continent by air is greater than to ship him any other way. Lions not having important business to transact, nothing is gained by the saving of a few days' time. And for that matter, no time in this case was saved, nor would it be likely that it rcumstances of the enter prise were considered. Time and expense were incurred when Jensen and his plane were out of touch with lines of communication. And after he was lost, 13 other planes were sent out to find Jensen and his movie lion.

Aviators are not to be criticised for such travesties on commercial aviation. In this case it was moving picture producers who hired an aviator to perform an advertising stunt that is fairly characteristic of movie sensationism. The object was not to get the animal across the continent in record time or any time. It serves the purpose of the moving picture publicity hounds as well if the plane is lost and the aviator with it as if it gets thru. In fact a lost plane and a lost lioh might better serve the interests of publicity. Probably Hollywood impudence would not balk at making

use of a lost lion prowling and preying about isolated mountain communities, and his appearances and disappearances might make advertising copy for a period of months, even the this moving picture stunt opened with a human tragedy

ture stunt opened with a human tragedy.

Transporting a live lion across the continent does as much for practical commercial aviation as hiring a special train for a time beating record from Death Valley to New York does for the progress of railroads. As the railroads frown upon such special train stunts, legitimate commercial air lines will favor commercial air transportation by turning down applications for the use of their service for theatrical flight stunts that can only postpone the era of stabilized commercial aviation.

## Farmers Dress Well

In FORMER days, before things were going as fast as they are now, there was considerable difference between styles in rural districts and large urban centers. But nowadays it is hard to tell by the clothes whether one is from Hickory Corners or Chicago.

The result of an investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that rural people dress about as well as the city folks. Only in families having an income above the average is there a wide difference, with the wealthy city families spending more. The survey shows that the average farm family spends \$255 for clothing, while the city family spends \$238.

There is every reason why farmers should dress well. Good dressing is not an act of vanity. The farmer who spends time in developing his ideals in animals and poultry should also groom himself well in an endeavor to promote his ideals in the race.

Furthermore, there is a feeling of confidence and pride in being well-groomed. Even animals feel that. When one spends much of his time in work clothes, this feeling is even greater when dressed up, because of the contrast. Many city folks get so used to being dressed up that they seek every opportunity to put on old togs. Then, in dressing up again, they feel the benefit of the contrast.

Farmers who have pride in their life work will present appearances which will occasion favorable comment on them and their profession.

## Better American Immigrants

PERSONS who are alarmed concerning certain alien populations in the United States should be cheered by the figures of immigration under the new quota act of 1924.

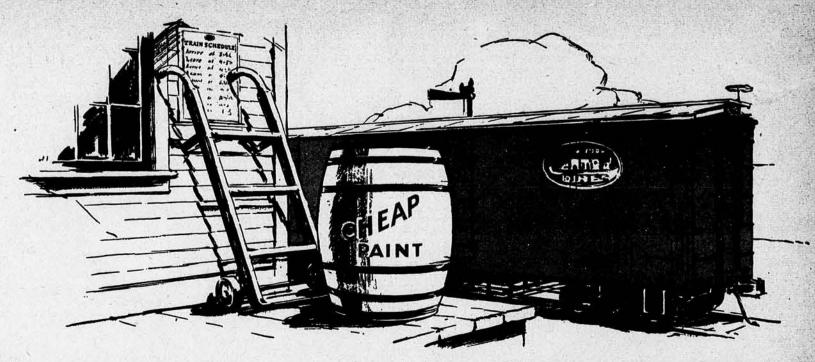
If the steady increase of alien populations, particularly from Southern Europe, up to the war was a menace, then the quota plan was adopted by Congress none too soon. At all events, under this law emigration of Italian residents in the United States has been actually greater than immigration from Italy. "The huge influx of Italian people noted before the war," remarks the National Industrial Conference Board in a bulletin on inmigration statistics, "has in effect been turned into an exodus under the quota restriction." But the same or something similar may be said of all immigration from Southern Europe and Eastern Europe.

The dangerous heterogeneousness of our mixed population under a liberal immigration policy probably was checked none too soon, and under the new policy homogeneousness is shown to be promoted by the fact that since the new law more than 45 per cent of the net gain in immigration has been of English-speaking immigrants. Moreover, where the immigrants have not been of English stock, or English-speaking, they have been German and Scandinavian, so far as Europe is concerned. All these elements are desirable, and under the present policy more than half the immigration, net, is of assimilable races. German immigrants run about 50 per cent more than before the war.

The protective quota system does not apply on this continent, and it is pointed out that Mexican immigration has succeeded to Italian. "Mexico," remarks the Conference Board, "is rapidly taking the place of Italy as the source of our greatest foreign-speaking immigration." Last year Mexicans constituted about one in five of all admissions, imported by railroads and other large employers to supply cheap labor. Nevertheless, Mexico is the only exception to the rule that the new quota plan is making America a more homogeneous people, where it was rapidly becoming a hodge-podge of all nations, and largely of more undesirable ones.

This nation has undoubtedly great assimilating power, its alien populations of the second generation being fairly good Americans and of the third generation hardly distinguishable. Intermarriage helps a good deal, but conformity in dress, manners and of living generally is a powerful impulse in the United States toward homogeneity. Conformity also particularly since the war has been a rallying cry of great potency.

There is no opposition to the immigration restriction policy in this country, tho it is unpopular in Europe, except on the plea of the need of cheaper labor. But the question, who is going to do the dirty work, is in a way of answering itself, by great mechanical improvements. As machines more and more do "the dirty work" the demand will be less strenuous for cheap foreign labor, which is another term for cheap and unassimilable foreign population mixtures.



## There's a joker in the "cheap" paint barrel

HEN anyone offers you a very tempting proposition on "cheap" paint, keep your eyes open. There's a catch" in it somewhere.

No reputable concern can sell good house paint at a "cheap" price per gallon. And no unknown house is safe to deal with. No barrel of SWP House Paint is ever "planted" on the station platform. Don't be fooled by this apple-sauce."

No "quality" paint is ever peddled from door to door or



offered in highly colored circulars by some very friendly person whom you do not know who tells some impossible tale about saving money for you.

These are sharp tricks that have fooled many unwary buyers. Don't let them fool you. Remember, "cheap" paint isn't cheap at all.

## Why SWP costs less

"You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." And you can't buy a house paint that will cover and hide and wear for years—for a "cheap" price.

Fine old SWP House Paint costs more per gallon. That's because it is made of superfine materials—in the world's greatest paint laboratories. Because it is mixed and ground to creamy-smooth texture by power-driven machines which no hand-mixing can possibly equal.

But "gallon price" does not indicate the cost of painting. "Low price" is a delusion. Actually, a "cheap" paint costs you from two to five times as much as SWP House Paint. And here

A gallon of SWP House Paint covers 360 square feet, two coats. The average "cheap" paint must be greatly stretched to cover, poorly, a mere 250 square feet, two coats.

Therefore, nearly twice as many gallons of "cheap" paint are needed as of fine old SWP to cover the same area. Figure out the cost of the paint on that basis and your eyes will be opened. That is one angle of the "joker" in the "cheap" paint barrel.

## Wonderful colors that last

But that's only the beginning. SWP House Paint will beautify and protect your building from two to five times as long as "cheap" paint.

SWP colors are unusually rich and true to character. They do not fade. Weather does not affect them. The film of SWP is tough and elastic. There is no chipping, peeling, chalking.

Most "cheap" paint begins to peel and chip and chalk almost

before it is dry. It deteriorates very rapidly. Colors become "wishy-washy." In a very short time you have to burn or scrape the old stuff off and do it all over at heavy expense.

It's easy to see why cheap, trashy paint costs twice as much as SWP House Paint by the year. That's another angle of the "joker."

## See "Paint Headquarters" -save money

SWP House Paint is sold by reliable dealers in every part of the world. Each one is "Paint Headquarters" in his vicinity.

Before you let any "bargain" offer lure you into a waste of money see the SWP dealer near you. He handles dependable merchandise. You probably know him personally. Get his advice, then decide. If you want color cards, advice from our experts or a copy of the famous Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide, write us.

## THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World Cleveland, Ohio



Sherwin-Williams Commonwealth Barn Paint (Red and Gray)

For barns, corn cribs, roofs, fences and similar outdoor surfaces.

Costs less on the wall than"cheap"barnpaint





Good old P. A.!

THEY say that "no other tobacco is like it." I want to go a step further and say "no other experience is like it!" And I'm ready to prove that. Just get yourself a tidy red tin of long-burning Prince Albert. Throw back the lid and release that tantalizing aroma.

No more appetizing fragrance ever floated out of a package, you'll agree. Then tamp a load into your old jimmy-pipe and light up. Here is the supreme test—that taste—that Letme-at-it, Gee-how-I-like-it taste! Never

have you experienced anything like this, Men.

Cool as a drink from an artesian well. Sweet as a pear, ready to drop from the tree. Mild and mellow as October sunshine, yet with that full, rich tobacco-body that bangs your smoke-spot in dead center on every fire-up. A thrill you can repeat from morning to midnight.

Not the least of Prince Albert's

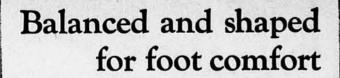
many virtues is that it doesn't bite your tongue or parch your throat, no matter how swift your pipe-pace. I could tell you a lot more, but I want P.A. to tell you in a pipe. For that is testimony no seeker-after-truth can question. Get some Prince Albert now and find out!

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



## PRINGE ALBERT

-the national joy smoke!



FOR over a generation Hood Red Boots have set the standard for boot quality. Freely imitated in color-but rarely in wear-their tough grey tire-tread soles and non-cracking red uppers are the outdoor man's identification of allaround durability.

Hood Red Boots, like all Hood Work Footwear, are scientifically balanced to feel lighter on the foot—have trimmer lines—they are made over foot-shaped lasts to prevent heel slipping and give greater comfort.

Look for the Yellow Arrow Label at the kneemark of all Hood extra quality on boots.

Made by: Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass. Distributed by: Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc. Branches in All Principal Cities

RUBBER FOOTWEAR CANVAS SHOES PNEUMATIC TIRES SOLID TIRES HEELS - SOLES - THENG

THE SYMBOL OF WORLD WIDE SERVICE IN QUALITY RUBBER PRODUCTS



## This amazing Radiola 16 the widest musical range ever achieved with one-dial control

IN the new, complete line of RADIOLAS that has just come from the famous research laboratories of RCA, Westinghouse and General Electric, the marvelously compact RADIOLA 16 is an outstanding achievement.

Particularly adapted—like the popular RADIOLA 20—for use on the farm, its simplicity of operation, perfection of tone and high selectivity and sensitivity make it a worthy companion of the more costly sets that carry the well-known RCA mark. The only rival of this new model in the low-price field is the RADIOLA 20.

When used with one of the RCA



RADIOLA 16—Storage battery receiver of great compactness. For selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality, it sets a new standard for receivers in its price class. The cabinet is finished in mahogany.

Less accessories \$69.50. with Radiotrons \$82.75



RADIOLA 20—Dry-battery-operated receiver, with amazing sensitivity and many times as selective as the average antenna set. Ideal for distant reception. Can readily be adapted to socket operation. Ideal to use with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A.

Less accessories \$78. with Radiotrons \$89.50

Loudspeakers, this storage battery set brings into your home the programs from the great broadcasting stations —the finest music, university extension courses, crop and weather bulletins, and the latest news of the world.

Like RADIOLA 20 this expertly designed 6-tube receiver can be adapted for alternating current operation from the house lighting circuit by the addition of socket power devices.

You have not really heard radio until you have listened to a RADIOLA and RCA Loudspeaker. Ask any RCA Authorized Dealer for a demonstration of these marvelous instruments.

Buy with confidence Booker where you see this city

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA RCA Radiola

NEW YORK . CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

## Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

Is a note ever outlawed and if so what outlaws it? If a man dies without will and the probate court would not settle the estate on account of a daughter who has her name on some time deposits along with the father's name and a son who has his name on a time deposit along with the father's name, has the district court jurisdiction to settle it? Can this daughter put in a claim for keeping house for the father and caring for him when he was sick in his last illness? Can an older daughter put in a claim for keeping house for the father and raising his family after the death of the mother? This was 28 years ago. How would they put in the claims and when and to whom? Is it unlawful to slander anyone in a letter? The father died July 8, 1927.

NOTE is outlawed in Kansas in five years from the time it is due unless the maker of such note moves out of the state before the note outlaws. When such maker moves out of the state the statute of limitations is temporarily suspended, that is, it is suspended so long as he remains out of the state.

Where there is an estate left by a person withwhere there is an estate left by a person with-out will the probate court is not compelled to take charge of that estate and appoint an administrator. He might do so at the suggestion of any one of the heirs. The district court has no jurisdiction unless the matter is brought before it by some heir or some creditor of the estate or some debtor of the estate. This creditor's or debtor's first move should be to ask for the appointment of an administrator and then present his or her claim to

the administrator.

A daughter would have the right to a claim against the estate where she had taken care of her against the estate where she had taken care of her father during his last sickness if this daughter was of age at that time. If the claim of the daughter has been running for 28 years without any presentation of such claim to the father it would be outlawed. Claims, as I have suggested, should be presented to the administrator of the

Of course, it is unlawful to slander another either by spoken word or by letter.

## When the Folks Quit Work

What are the legal holidays in the United States?

Strictly speaking there are no national holidays, that is, no holidays declared so by act of Congress, but there are certain days that are recognized in every state and are recognized by the United States in its mail service and other departments. These are January 1, February 22 (Washington's birthday), July 4 (Independence day), and December 25 (Christmas).

There are a number of other holidays which are rhere are a number of other holidays which are celebrated in almost all the states, such as Decoration Day, which is celebrated in all states except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is celebrated in all the states except Alabama and Wyoming General election day except Alabama and Wyoming. General election day is celebrated in every state and territory except Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, Philippines and Vermont. Elections are held on the general election day in these states and territories, but it is not a legal holiday.

## Wants an Easy Job?

I would like to know where I can get information about all Government jobs, what the pay would be, what knowledge a man must have and what age he must be to secure one of the positions. Also I would like to know who is eligible to enter the Texas rangers. R. L. B.

I assume you are referring to Government jobs that are under the civil service. In such case write to the department in which you wish to secure a job. If, for example, you want to secure a job in the Postal Department, take the matter up with your local postmaster, find out when the civil service examination will be held and in a general way on what subjects you will be examined. That will depend on what kind of a job you are securing.

will depend on what kind of a job you are securing. If it is a job under the Department of the Interior, as for example, a forest ranger or something of that kind, write to the Chief of the Forestry Department, W. B. Greeley, 209 Elm St., Chevy Chase, Md. Or perhaps you could get some general information covering all these departments by addressing the Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

For information in regard to the Texas rangers write to the Secretary of State, Austin, Tex.

## **Needs More Alimony**

A and B are husband and wife. After several years of married life B left A. A gave her everything he owned, a few hundred dollars worth of property. He has offered B \$10 a month to support the child, who is a little over 2 years old. B agreed to take this, but now she is starting suit for \$25 a month alimony heside this \$10. Is B entitled to this since A gave her everything he had? A had a few thousand dollars when married and has tried his best and has made a good living for his family ever since, but B has not been willing to help him in his efforts. What is right for a child of that age? Can B draw on A for her support as well as the support of the child? What is the penalty if A fails to pay the alimony imposed by the court?

A is required to support to the best of his ability his wife and child. If he had a written agree-

ment with his wife by which she was to receive \$10 a month in lieu of all alimony, that agreement would be proper testimony to introduce in a suit for alimony. If the judge decides that \$10 a month is not sufficient for A to pay he may of course fix the alimony at a greater sum. Then if A neglects or refuses to pay the alimony fixed by the court he is in contempt of court and may be cited to appear and show cause why he has may be cited to appear and show cause why he has failed to pay the alimony. Unless he can make a showing that it is impossible for him to pay the alimony imposed he may be fined and imprisoned. I am not able to say whether \$10 is sufficient for

the support of this child. It seems like rather a small sum, and yet a great many small children have been supported for less than that amount.

## Again the Hedge Fence

Can a township board compel a landowner to trim a hedge fence when it is on the road along side of his land, and how far must it be from the line on his land for them to make him trim it? Also does the law require him to trim a middle fence?

A. S.

If the land on which these hedge plants grow was condemned and taken as part of the public road the owner of the adjacent land lost control and jurisdiction over this hedge and the township authorities have the right either to grub it out or



trim it as they may see fit. They cannot compel the owner of the adjacent land to trim it. Even if the hedge were on his line he could only be compelled to trim it, provided the township had voted to put into operation what is known as the hedge and weed law. If the voters of the township have so decided at an election, then he can be com-pelled to trim both the hedge and the weeds along the road.

I am not sure I know what you mean by a middle fence. If you mean by that the fence separating the fields of this farmer, he cannot be compelled to trim that hedge.

## An Action for Damages

Does the law in Kansas permit a man to whip a woman? Must she pay \$150 before she can have anything done with the man for whipping her? L. V. B.

Of course, the law does not permit anything of this kind. The man was guilty of assault and battery and could be arrested, tried and fined under the general statute providing punishment for assault and battery. The woman in addition to this might have an action against him for damages.

## Then the Court Decides

Where a person is appointed as executor of an estate and does not care to qualify, if he wants to resign would he have to do so before the said person that appointed him died? Also would a will make any difference in the case?

Where an executor is appointed and fails or neglects for 20 days after the service on him of citation notifying him that he has been appointed as such executor or administrator, then the court shall appoint as administrator any one of the principal creditors of the estate, or if they do not apply, then to any proper person.

## Might Write to Ingleside

Is there any kind of a home that a blind person 59 years old can get into by giving her interest in 120 acres of land in Montgomery county to the home? My sister is very nearly blind. She owns 120 acres with a \$600 mortgage on it. She is not able to pay the mortgage or interest. There is a small amount of oil on the land. The improvements are not very good. The farm rents

for \$75 cash a year. I have been trying to keep her at my house for about three months. I am a bachelor and a cripple and it is very difficult for me to care for her. If sister could get into a home of some kind that would take her and keep her the rest of her life and take her farm subject to the mortgage, it would be a great load off of me.

G. D.

You might write a letter to the Ingleside Home, Topeka, and see if you could make any arrange-ment. Or if you will address a letter to the Board of Administration, Topeka, it may direct you to some home where a person who is blind would be received on such terms as you suggest.

## He Bought a Ukulele!

This spring I bought a ukulele from an agent on the payment plan. I gave him \$5 and he told me I was to pay \$4 a month. Then I received a letter from the company saying I was to pay \$2 every two weeks. I made two payments and found I could not play it as easily as the agent said I could and I missed two payments. Then the company sent me a bill for the balance—\$10.50. I signed a paper they called a note when I bought it. Now they have turned it over to a collection agency. I sent the ukulele back nearly a month ago. I want to know if they can collect when they have the ukulele.

P. W.

If misrepresentations were made to you at the time the instrument was bought that would be a sufficient defense. I question whether the mere fact that you do not learn to play the instrument readily would be sufficient evidence in itself. As the company has received this instrument it is their necessary they received the instrument it is their business before they undertake to collect to notify you at least that the instrument is there subject to your order.

## What Would the Court Say?

A and B leased some farm land together, giving a joint lease. A has some debts. Can they take B's part to pay A's debts? A and B are not partners, but the lease was drawn that way. Will a bill of sale from A to B transfer the crop to B?

B cannot be held responsible for A's personal debts. If there was a partnership between these two the debts contracted by either partner for the use and benefit of the partnership might become a liability on either or both partners. If a judg-ment is obtained against A his share of the crop might be levied on to satisfy this judgment. A has a right to transfer whatever interest he has in this crop to B, and if this transfer was made before any judgment was obtained against him it would be a valid transfer. If it could be shown that the transfer was made to avoid the payment of his just debts the court probably would hold that it was tinctured with fraud and set it aside.

## Would the Husband Consent?

I wish to know if a woman inheriting a house and lot and farm many years after her marriage can will it to her husband during his life and at his death have it revert to her brothers and sisters. This property was deeded to her in her name but not in her husband's name, and they have no children. She feels it should go back to her parents' heirs, as they earned it. MRS. B. F.

MRS. B. F.

If her husband is willing to consent to such a will it would be perfectly legal. She cannot, however, compel him to be satisfied with merely a life estate. He has a right under the statute to one-half of whatever property she may have at the time of her death. This cannot be willed away from him without his consent, as I said before. She can, of course, will one-half of this as she sees fit.

## Would Raise Snakes, Maybe?

How are snakes propagated? If they are hatched from eggs how are they incubated?

Snakes, according to the Encyclopedia Brittanica, are oviparous. They deposit from 10 to 80 eggs of an ellipsoid shape, covered with a soft leathery shell, in places where they are exposed to and hatched by moist heat. The parents pay no further attention to them, except the pythons, which incubate their eggs by coiling their body over them, and fiercely defend them. In some families, as many freshwater snakes, the sea snakes, Viperidae, and Crotalidae, the eggs are retained in the oviduct until the embryo is fully developed. These snakes bring forth living young and are These snakes bring forth living young and are called ovo-viviparous.

## What About the Patent?

A is a wheat farmer who has a patent on a drill hitch for a tractor pulling three drills. Many other farmers surrounding him have made a drill hitch very similar to the one he has patented, and some are made on the same principle but not exactly like his. A has not sold any of these hitches, and the farmers are not selling them but making them for their own use. Can A collect a royalty from these farmers? F. S.

If these hitches violate the principle upon which A's patent is granted he can.

## Can Sell the Property

If a man wills to his children what property, money or real estate is left after his death and his wife's share and all debts are paid would the sons-in-law or daughters-in-law have any right to say what his children should do with it?

W. B. K.

That would depend on circumstances. When his property comes into the possession of his married children the husbands or wives of those married children have certain rights in that property, and the property could only be disposed of subject to those rights. Barring these statutory rights I would say that the children have a right to dispose of their property as they saw fit.

## East and West Join Hands at Hutchinson Fair

By Florence G. Wells

THE English poet who expressed his opinion that there wasn't any use of the east and west ever trying to get together—"never the twain" you know—failed to take automobiles into consideration. At the Hutchinson Fair both directions, yes, and the north and south, too, pitched their tents side by side, laughed, chatted and dolled all up and went to the fair together. Such is the friendly atmosphere of Tent City which is a city just one week each year when people come from far and near to camp and see the fair.

This was the seventh year that Tent City has

sprung up overnight, just outside the fairgrounds,

and become a bustling, busy community. But unlike most mushroom cities, it was orderly, with no robbery or disturbing of peace. Police patrolled the lice patrolled the streets as diligently as in any city, and the children entertained themselves in a well equipped playground. Every year lights, water and wood are provided, and if one hasn't intended to camp, tents and camping paraphernalia can be rented from the general store.

This year when the fair gates swung open, Tent City had a popu-

lation of 800 which increased every day of the week so that the average population was more than 1,000 each day. Many of its residents remained thruout fair week, while some families divided, part coming the first of the week, then they go home while the rest of the family spend the last of the week there. In the picture are Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. John Lewick of Lincoln Center, Kan. —When this picture was taken they had just got nicely set up and were having dinner, and they passed around a mighty tempting platter of fried chicken.

"Our son was down the first of the week with his vocational agriculture class," said Mr. Brown. 'He got home last night and we came this morn-Just then along came a couple from Salina, and in a few minutes the conversation was reinforced by a couple from Oklahoma. "We camped here last year, too," said the lady from Oklahoma. "I consider it almost as good a vacation from housekeeping as if we could afford to stay at a hotel. When we want to, we cook, otherwise we eat out, and when we get back home we're glad to be there again. Last year we were here all week we counted cars from 42 states during the

The new community house shelters the office of the chief city official, Mr. E. A. Millard, who for the week holds the title of mayor. The office consists of a long table holding the registration The rest of the room is a lounging room with a huge fireplace that beckons visitors to draw up chairs and be comfortable. In this building also are dressing room and batteries of showers for the residents.

After 10 o'clock Tent City was usually as deserted as any Main Street at dinner time, for as soon as there was a stir at the fair grounds, Tent City was there to miss nothing. Parents of small children called first at the Women's Christian Temperance Union cottage and checked their babies there to be kept warm and safe until called for. During one day 19 babies were checked at the bungalow and other days brought equally flourishing business.

One might not be exactly right in saying that the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson went off



Ford County Canning Club Won First Place Among 4-H Club Booths with a Tempting Array of Their Products. At the Lower Left is the Hot Water Bath Canner, at the Right is the Pressure Cooker-Important Equipment for Canning

with a bang, but there was much banging around early Monday morning as the finishing touches went into the booths and hot dog stands, and the concessions along the Midway pitched their tents and put up their wares for a big week.

There was no waiting for business, for by the time everything was complete, the few shivering visitors who passed the gates had been reinforced

Monday was Children's Day, and the youngsters came in throngs, each to see the fair in his own way. To some this meant swinging in the swings, riding the merry-go-rounds and taking in the side



Tent City Furnished All the Thrills of Camping Out

shows, but the more serious-minded spent their time at the stock shows and culinary exhibits many themselves having entries, for boys and girls play a big part in the State Fair.

There was an excellent representation of women's club booths. One which amused me very much was that of Pratt county. It was labeled, "Give us tools, not tombstones." The whole booth was trimmed in

all points, the decision went to the Ford County Canning Club. The booth which pleased a great many was the one representing a beauty parlor. It showed which garden cosmetics taken internally would produce pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, glossy hair and sparkling eyes. Miss Marie Antrim of Kingman, who is the Kansas health champion.

ward the last of the week the blue ribbon hung

It was hard to decide which was the best of the club boys' and girls' exhibits, but after considering

and will represent our state for the national health championship at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago this fall, might well have stood beside it, as a living example of the efficiency of these beauty aids. She has all of these charms and nature is her cosmetician.

## Something Every Minute

One wanted to go back again and again to the club building, for there were demonstrations being given there all of the time, and the auditorium was always full of interested listeners.

It was just about 6 o'clock when I stopped one evening for a look at the 4-H Club encampment, and was lucky enough to be invited to stay to dinner. The building which was formerly used for automobile displays has been remodeled to meet the needs of the boys and girls who come to the fair, for a four days' dwelling place. A wing to the east is fitted up for the boys' sleeping quarters, and the opposite wing is arranged for the girls, with a large dining room and assembly hall in the middle. When the dinner whistle blew, every one found his place at the table, and was served a brimming plate of lettuce salad, beets, potatoes and rolls with butter. Each member of the camp took his turn in acting as waiter during the week. Milk was served next and the dessert was ice cream and cake. This was a typical dinner for the 4-H Club health creed says that at least two vegetables besides potatoes must be served every day, and a leafy vegetable at every meal. During the meal, Warren Ljungdahl of Manhattan, who had been elected mayor of 4-H Club Town acted as toast master and introduced the president of the Chamber of Commerce, who gave a short welcoming address. After supper the youngsters were scheduled for a visit to the fireworks,

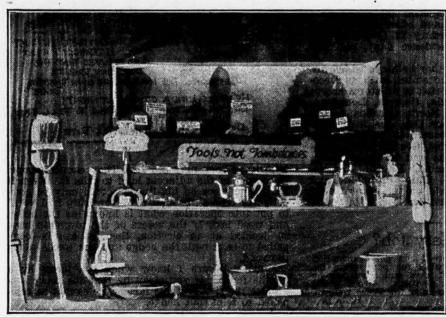
Next day they called on the Reformatory, and in the afternoon watched the races. All of the other days of the four days' encampment were equally well planned.

Lyon county boys' and girls' booths evidenced

a great deal of interest and carried three prizes - second, third and eighth. Aside from this, the Lyon County Poultry Club won a prize of \$20 awarded by the Folger Coffee Company of Kansas City to the best poultry club exhibit representation of the property of the pro senting at least 90 per cent of its members. The Lyon county pig booth placed near the bottom of the list at the Topeka Fair, but in taking their exhibit to Hutchinson the boys took stock of their errors and corrected them so successfully that they won second place.

The Bourbon County Canning Club with a membership of 12 all represented, won the Folger prize of \$20 to be used in sending its members to the 4-H Club round-up at Manhattan next June. The Clothing Wakefield

Club of Clay county will send as many of their members as possible to the round-up, also thru the courtesy of the Folger Coffee Company. Other clubs who will receive help in paying expenses to the round-up are: Sherman County Baking Club, winners of the Yeast Foam prize of \$20 and Ford and Riley counties, winners of the Ball Bros. awards.



Give Us Tools Not Tombstones is the Demand Which Pratt County Women Voiced in Their Prize Winning Booth at the State Fair at Hutchinson. The Booth Showed the Tools They Were Discarding and Those They Proposed to Use

black and orange. At the eye level was a miniature cemetery with tombstones bearing such suggestive inscriptions as "Waiting for a Better Day,"
"At Rest at Last," and "Her Life was Swept Away."

At the bottom of the booth was grouped the crude old equipment, and just above it were the modern tools for which it should be discarded. To-

## You Can Make Cheese

NOTHER way of getting the quart of milk a day or its equivalent is by the addition of cheese to menus. This is especially fine for warm days at school when it is almost impossible for the youngster to carry milk and have it remain sweet.

To a great many youngsters, cheese is not especially tempting except to nibble at along with sandwiches. But it is remarkably adaptable to mixing into sandwich fillings.

Grated cheese mixed to a spreading consistency with salad dressing, or with cream, sugar and a little lemon juice form an excellent basic spread. To this may be added nuts, dates, pimentoes, peanut butter or olives for variety.

"But cheese is so very expensive"—many women say to me-and so it is if one must buy it.

But there is a better way. You can easily make it at home with the equipment which most homes already possess

Not satisfied with making cheese at home a great many women are making it for sale so successfully that they have a steady income from a milk sup ply which would ordinarily net them a little pin

I am glad thru the courtesy of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Extension Division, to be able to send you the recipe for making cheese, on request accompanied by a 2-cent stamp. I have also directions for making a cheese press which you may need in case you do not have a lard press. I will be glad to send you this also. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Music of School Days

in connection with the lessons. It's like putting frosting on the cake—and in some cases the pill. For the small folks there are the rote songs, easy to learn, and with a rhythm that is easily



followed. Among these are: "Humpty Dumpty," "To Market," "Crooked Man," "Tommy Tucker," "Mother Hubbard,"
"Sing a Song of Sixpence," "I Love
Little Pussy," "Georgie Porgie," "Pussy
Cat," "Feast of Lanterns," "The Mother
Goose Songs," "A Dew Drop" and "A
Rain Song." Rain Song."

Perhaps you remember the most of these. Most of them carry an appeal to the imagination of the child, as in "A Dew Drop."

> Little drop of dew, Like a gem you are; I believe that you Must have been a star. When the day is bright, On the grass you lie; Tell me, then, at night, Are you in the sky?

And the "Rain Song." Rain, rain, do not go, Rain, rain, we love you so! Make us music on the pane, Drum to wild wind's fiddle strain, Make us pools wherein to float Every little painted boat. Rain, rain, do not go,

Rain, rain, we love you so! If you're warm and soft and mild, Then each strong and healthy child, Waterproofed, berubbered, too, Forth shall go to play with you.

There are many songs for small children, and much music that can be used in older classes. I'll be glad to help you find this music, and have a specially prepared list for the rural teachers—that is yours for a stamped, selfaddressed anvelope. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka,

## 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.

## Why Pop Corn Doesn't Pop

We raised several bushels. of popcorn last year but for some reason it would not pop. We stored it in a dry place so I am sure that it was not too wet to pop. This year we are raising some more so I would like to know how to store it and why that we raised last year would not pop. I. M.

Some moisture is necessary for corn to pop as it is the expansion of the moisture on heating that causes the kernels to burst. Popcorn should not be stored in too dry a place. Neither should it be kept in a very damp place or it will have a musty odor. Some people always dip the shelled corn in water about a half hour before popping it if it is too dry and does not pop well. Perhaps yours was too dry to pop well.

## Books on Homemaking

I am a girl 19 years old and am to be married this fall. While I have kept house for my father and gone to school for several years I know that there is a great deal for me to learn about housework and keeping a home and I want to be a success at that if possible. Do you have any book or books which you think would be helpful to me?—A Learner.

We have a list of books on home making subjects, with authors and publishers given. I am sure that among them you could find several that would

School life is more interesting for be quite helpful to you. I will be very the wee beginners as well as the glad to send the list to you if you will older pupils if a little music is used send me a stamped self-adressed envel-

When Elbows Pique Your Pride

My elbows are very dark and rough, so ugly that I am ashamed to wear short sleeves. Is there any way to bleach and soften them?

Sally.

With a little perseverance and work you can whiten and soften your el-bows. First you should bleach them with either a bleaching cream or lotion. Then massage them well with a good cream. A good hand lotion applied frequently will also help to keep the elbows soft. I have lists of bleaches, creams and hand lotions which I will be very glad to send to you. Address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclose self-addressed envelope for

## Something Just as Good

About two years ago I believe it was that I saw a recipe in Kansas Farmer for making apple butter. I used the recipe once but have lost it. The apple butter was delicious and I would like to have you reprint the recipe.

It is impossible for us to look up recipes that are more than a year old

Great Bend

Herington Hutchinson Independence Iola Kansas City

Lawrence Leavenworth

Manhattan

Liberal McPherson

Newton Ottawa

Parsons

Salina

Pittsburg Pratt

Wellington

Wichita

Winfield

COLORADO

Aguilar Alamosa

Boulder Canon City

Durango

Colorado Springs

Denver (3 stores)

Broadwa

Fort Morgan

Las Animas

Longmont Loveland Monte Vista

Montrose

Trinidad Walsenberg Wray

Sterling

2021 Larimer St.

859 Santa Fe Dr.

Glenwood Springs

Grand Junction

4 bushels apples
10 gallons sweet cider
13 pounds brown sugar
14 tablespoons powdered cinnamon
1 teaspoon grated
hutmeg

and begin to cook them. Add gradually the cider which has been boiled and skimmed. Boil, stirring constantly un-til it thickens, then stir in the sugar and spices. Keep in a closely covered receptacle, and set in a cool dark place. Apple butter may be made of sweet apples or half sweet and half sour

## **Dressing From the South**

BY CATHERINE CLARK

THE one thing that seems especially hardens the eggs.

good to me of all the Southern housewives' cultnary efforts is dressing.

She Catcle

"How is it that everyone down here

makes such delicious dressing?" I asked of one woman.
"I don't know," she answered naively, "we just use bread and cold biscuit," (bread meant cornbread.)

I begged her to let me watch her prepare the dressing for the dinner, and this is the way she did it.

She had disjointed her hen and cooked it on top of the stove until many of them bring an added profit.

unless the exact date is given. Here is a similar recipe which I believe you will like.

4 bushels apples 7 tablespoons powdered cloves 13 pounds brown sugar 14 tablespoons powdered clonamon 10 pounds granulated with 12 quarts of water with liquor from the Core and pare the apples. Put them into a large pan with 2 quarts of water about 1 teaspoon ground sage. Then about 1 teaspoon ground sage. Then she lifted the cooked chicken into a pan about 16 inches square and 2 inches deep, filled the dressing in about the chicken and covered the whole with the remainder of the liquor. "This thickens, and makes the gravy," she told me.

She baked this for about 1/2 hour, removed it from the oven and added six or seven hard boiled eggs, folding them into the mixture, then returned it to the oven for a few minutes, when it was ready to serve. Longer baking

## She Catches the Bugs MRS. K. EVANS

I SAVE a lot of spraying by capturing moths and butterflies with a net bug catcher. It is simple to make. Attach a net 15 by 20 inches or larger to a hoop and tack it to a long forked stick, then go after them. If the insects are chloroformed and preserved properly



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## Here's Fun for Every Boy and





The "Porch" of Myrapetra, the Wasp

The "porch" over the entrance of a dwelling was not invented by human builders until man had reached a high state of civilization. But while he was still living in doorless caves, a certain species of Brazilian wasp was doubtless building "porches" upon its home, just as it does today.

This nest, like so many wasp-structures, is erected of wood-pulp paper. It looks like a long brown bell as it hangs from a tree branch. Its builders, not contented with one entrance and one front porch, have so many doorways with porches that the whole surface of the nest fairly bristles with

Why does this wasp, called Myra-petra Scutellaris, find a need for porches, when so many similar insects do without them? If we had a speci-men of Myrapetra's house before us and looked at it from above, we should probably understand at least one reason for then the many doors would all many legs will he have? Four anyhow. be screened from the view of bird enemies in the tree above. Also the eaves of the overhanging porches probeaves of the overhanging porches prob-ably prevent the heavy tropical rains she is often tender to a man-of-war; included.

with an awning over each window.

## My Sisters and Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have three sisters and a baby brother. My pets are a dog named Shep. He is part Shepherd and Collie. I have some chickens. I call one Benny Jennie and another Bluetail and I call my rooster Rooster Pooster. Then I have another near farm.
live on a 160-acre farm.
Ellen Fortner. have another hen I call Whitey. We

## Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I am staying with my cousin. I am learning to ride horseback and milk this summer. I have 10 brothers and sisters. I am the youngest girl in the family. My cousin gave me a horse to ride. His name is Flash. He is 12 years old. I ride him every night and morning. Kathleen Turner. morning. Ka Rush Center, Kan.

## Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I enjoy the young folks' page. I have two brothers but no sisters. Their names are Lester and Dean. Lester is 7 years old and Dean is 5. I live on a 160-acre farm. I like farm life. I take piano lessons. I wish the boys and girls would write to me. Arline Barricklow.

Bazine, Kan.

## Help Me Name My Kittens

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have 2 miles to go to school. For pets I have a horse, two dogs, an old cat and a kitten. The horse's name is King and the dogs' names are Bruno and Spot. I don't know what to call the kitten. I wish some one would send me a name. Helen Garten.

Plains, Kan.

## A Test for Your Guesser

If you call a sheep's tail a leg, how

a good deal of brass about it, requires Emanuel. much attention, is not remarkably brilliant, is sometimes unsteady upon its legs, liable to explode when only half full, flares up occasionally, is always out at bedtime, and is bound to smoke.



grade. I go to the Maple Grove school. I live 21/3 miles from school. I have to walk to school most of the time. My

from beating in at the numerous openings.

Perhaps, after all, the many-storied nest is more like an apartment house with an awning over each window.

Often running after a smack; often attached to a buoy (boy); and frequently pets I have 15 Bantams, and a dog named Watch. I have four sisters and two brothers. Their names ar Katherine, Susie, Sara, Martha, Johnny and Emganul.

Elizabeth Josephine Hilbert,

Goessel, Kan.

## Goes to School in Bus

For pets I have a dog named Browny, and a cat named Snowball. She can open the screen door by herself. I have four sisters and one brother. Their names are Mayme, Lola, Won't You Come Over to Our House to Dinner?"

Has Fifteen Bantams

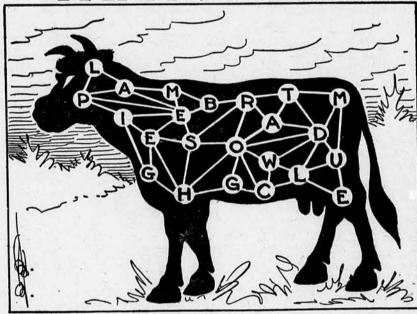
I am 14 years old and in the eighth reads I go to the Manle Grove school

The problem of the family. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me. I have blue eyes, light hair and a dark complexion. I am 4 feet 6 inches tall. I am in the sixth grade. I ride to school in a bus. I go to the Menlo consolidated school solidated school.

Edith M. Johann.

Menlo, Kan.

## FARM STOCK



You can start with any letter, and proceed along any path to another letter, and so on. Try to see how many names of animals you can spell out in this way. All the animals are to be found on most farms. What are they? There are nine of them. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package containing five wires, one jewel and enough vari-colored Indian beads to make five rings. Instructions for making the beads are also



The Hoovers—Ma Does a Little Figuring, Too



## Rural Health

## Why Not Give the County School Nurse a Chance to Help Jimmy?

THERE isn't a thing the matter stain is sufficient. Others find more with Jimmy," said his mother, satisfaction in making a solution of "excepting that his ear runs and it seems to come on worse every time he has a cold. I'd like to get it cleared he has a cold. I'd like to get it cleared required color. up, too, because it smells something awful."

Jimmy's folks live on a farm, and they are just as proud of him and just as anxious that he shall be a fine, successful man as any parents who live in towns and cities. The fact remains, however, that the boy is in a fair way to be handlcapped all of his life by at least one doctors. life by at least one deaf ear, a handicap which would be promptly avoided if he lived in a city and received the attention of a school nurse and doctor. Children who go to school in towns large enough to have health supervis-ion have wonderful advantages in that they get a reasonable amount of in-spection, and things that are likely to make trouble are corrected early and danger thus warded off, I hope the day will come very soon when children who go to country schools will have equal advantages. This is not a futile dream, for any Kansas county of reasonable size and with an intelligent county health officer can take advantage of an act passed by our 1927 legislature to employ a school nurse who can visit every school in the county and, at least, pick out the gross defects in health. Meantime, mothers and fathers must be very particular to see that they acquire enough health knowledge. that they acquire enough health knowledge to be able to protect their children both in the little things and the big things. It is so difficult to tell just when a little thing really is little.

Take this matter of the running ear, A child takes cold and an infection sets up thru the Eustachian tube. The child suffers earache. An abscess forms and after a while relief of pain is obtained by the abscess breaking and a discharge of pus. If this case were properly and promptly handled by a competent doctor, the drum would heal again and the discharge would prompt-ly end. But perhaps the child feels so much better after the pain is relieved that nothing further is done, and the ear continues to discharge. There are frequent aggravations of the discharge, and as the ear is not properly cleansed it begins to have a foul odor. Anyone who has studied matters of health should realize that this spells serious danger, not only to the hearing of the little one but even may forebode an extension of the infection to the mastoid process, involvement of the brain cells, and death from meningitis. With this explanation one can readily see that this is not really a "little thing," but how are the fathers and mothers in country districts to know about these matters without some intelligent attention being given to health super-

## Due to Defective Arches?

What causes callouses on the ball of the foot and what might give relief? The entire ball of the foot pains to such an extent I can scarcely walk up any incline.

K. R. M.

I think this probably is due to defective arches. Perhaps you will have to wear arch supports for a time, but a skillful doctor can bandage the feet with adhesive plaster so as to give prompt relief. You should take exercises to strengthen the natural arches rather than depend on artificial sup-

## Not a Serious Disease

Does leprosy show white spots on the skin to begin with? Is there anything else that has white spots? They do not itch or feel sore nor make me sick but I am worried.

G. L. T.

The white spots do not indicate a serious disease. They are due to the death of the pigment cells in those parts of the skin. It is hard to know what is the cause, but the spots rarely spread to any great extent, and do not seem to interfere with the health of The disease is known as Vitiligo. The only treatment is to color the spots to resemble the surround- At the least suspicion of illness, call ing skin. In some dark people walnut your doctor.

## Get a Real Examination

For 20 years I have had bronchial catarrh, also nasal. Doctors do not help me. I cough and spit up a yellow phlegm, but several examinations show no germs of tuberculosis. I had an X-Ray picture and the doctors said the base of one lung was affected. I have no night sweats or other bad symptoms. Do you think this may run into tuberculosis? What shall I do? N. T. B.

The main question is to find out definitely whether you have tuberculosis. The negative sputum examinations only prove that nothing was found in the specimen examined. Go to a chest clinic and have a thoro examination. If you do not have tuberculosis you should be able to live in such a way that you can overcome your bronchial irritation. If you do have any symptoms of it you should give yourself up to active treatment against tuberculosis at once.

## About Infantile Paralysis

A city in Kansas has closed it schools for a brief period because infantile paralysis has appeared. This is going to cause Kansas mothers everywhere to be anxious about their children and to wonder how they can best protect them. As a matter of fact, there are not very many cases of infantile paralysis in the state at present, but we remember the ravages that this disease created a few years ago, and, very properly, are anxious to avoid the possible repetition of such an epidemic.

Infantile paralysis is still a mystery to some extent. Undoubtedly it is a contagious disease and not only is it spread from the patient by direct contact, but we also have to face the fact that it may be spread by those mysterious and unfortunate individuals known as "carriers" who, without showing any signs of the disease in their own persons, harbor sufficient contagion in the passages of the nose and throat to he able to pass the disease on to others. It is safe to say that the most active principles of contagion are from the discharges of the body, chiefly those coming from the mouth and the nose. This may be either by sputum, the spray of coughing, running nose, or the use of utensils that have been in the mouths of others, such as tableware and pencils.

Under the laws of this state the disease must be reported and also strictly quarantined. It is a hard disease to quarantine, however, seeming to defy ordinary methods of isolation. I re-member very well that in the last epi-demic we were constantly surprised to find cases reported from solitary farmhouses where it would seem that no possible contact could have occurred. My own opinion is that when it is in full blast it attacks very many persons, both children and adults, in a mild form not sufficiently marked for recognition. These people go about under the supposition that they have a slight cold or some mild indisposition and thereby unknowingly spread the disease. I doubt if closing the schools is a wise procedure excepting under very unusual circumstances, such as can only be decided by the official health officers. I think you should let your children go to school as usual, but see that it is understood in your school that a morning health inspection is made and every child in the least indisposed sent right home. own child, make your own inspection before he goes to school and act ac-cordingly. Be sure that he has his own towel and drinking cup and is instructed that he is not to go into any homes where there is any sickness whatever. I think it just as well that when there is any suspicion of this disease children should not go to such

places as moving picture houses where

nothing is to be gained by attendance.

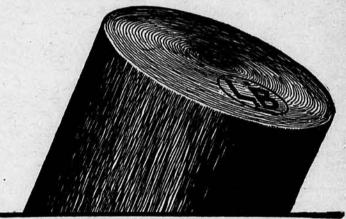
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CONQUERS HARD WEAR

## Expansion at Hutchinson

(Continued from Page 18)

steps were in a pie; then some instructions on how to produce fine apples like those over in the agricultural hall; a warning about storing wheat with too high moisture content; Albert R. Schlickau's picture—he's an old wheat champion, you know. He was a fair visitor and some of the members of his family were exhibitors. "Everything's fine," he smiled. If the college didn't have information on the subject that interests you most, just send them a line, or follow the information from your nearest experiment station.

But there was one thing in the ex-But there was one thing in hibit that made a lot of folks think it was some facts about alfalfa. is the most profitable crop in Kansas," they were informed. "For 10 years it has produced more than twice as many New Grandstand Next Year dollars to the acre as any other crop. And just remember these comparative figures: Over 10 years the average value of crops in Kansas to the acre was, alfalfa, \$34.25; grain sorghums, \$18.60; wheat, \$17.80; corn, \$13.50; and oats, \$12.60.

It was bigger than a six-ring circus, the Kansas State Fair, and just impossible to see everything.

more sturdy shrubs, intimated the beauty that every farmstead may boast. The 110 acres lend themselves each year as a colorful setting for one of the most impressive big time shows for

Secretary A. L. Sponsler, of the fair board, is in a large measure responsible for the beautification of the grounds. Had one time to count thru the varieties he would find a thousand different kinds—perhaps more—native to the United States, European countries and the Orient. It was a big job to get them there and a steady one to keep them smiling for public approval. But it is worth it. How many persons are inspired by those flowers and shrubs and trees? They help to make the Kansas State Fair more than just a fair.

Improved models with more power than ever to create the desire of ownership were not the only new feature of the automobile show at the fair this year, for there was a brand new building to house them. It is an example of what \$80,000 in hard cash if one can comprehend what those fig-A common ures mean-coupled with the best ef-

One of the Finest Classes of Livestock at the State Fair Was This Bunch of 33 Junior Yearling Herefords, Exhibited by 4-H Club Boys and Girls, and These Animals Held the Crowd as Well as Any Others Shown

er he missed anything. "Nope," he said, "only if I were back there again I'd ask that wise lady and her boy friend what's a gorgeous, awe-inspiring, pyrotechnic exhibition."

## A Colorful Show Setting

Everyone noticed one special inviting feature about the State Fair. Local folks pointed to it with pride. Visitors for the day during the big week inquired whether it was part of the wide variety of exhibits. Men who make the big circuit of fairs with their livestock and other offerings enjoyed it, The first thing to greet one as the gates were entered, and a warm invitation to come again, mingled with a cordial farewell. It is the landscaping effects of which we speak.

A riot of color lined the broad, winding cement walks of the State Fair grounds this year. Flowers of many varieties, yet well chosen for color effects, marshaled into orderly array by else.

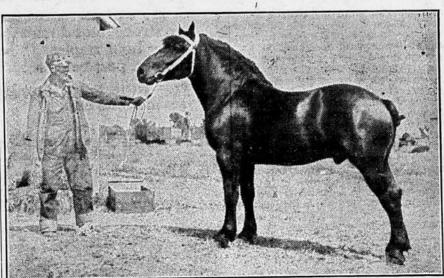
thing heard among groups pulling out for home was a laughing, "I'll tell you a place where you haven't been yet."

Bill's family wanted to know whether he missed anything. "Nope," he prominently at night. colonial lighting effects set it out

prominently at night.
Inside there are 27,600 square feet of display space, filled this year with the very latest the automotive industry has to offer in compositions of cylinders, springs, gorgeous upholsterings and all the things that make for comfort and luxury in a motor car. Thousands of folks stopped there to ponder over how complete in every detail are these 1927-28 models.

The new motor building serves as a sign of progress of the State Fair. Perhaps next year will find still another building that will add further to this impression. It is hoped by the executives to start in on the big job of constructing a new grandstand in a very few weeks. Plans are being made for one that will accommodate between 12,000 and 14,000 persons.

Uncle Ab says the only man who really succeeds is the one who always does a little better than 'most anyone



"Certo, 3-Year-Old Percheron Stallion, Owned by D. F. McAlister, Topeka, Has Been in the Money at Four State Fairs So Far This Year, He Looked Pretty Smart When the Camera Man "Shot" Him at Hutchinson

## Necro and Septicemia caused him heavy losses for years-

Now, it has entirely disappeared. Tells how he got rid of it easily.

Here is good news for you if you have been having trouble with sick pigs. A prominent Nebraska hog raiser has disclosed the new easy method he used to com-

pletely end heavy losses from Necro and Hemorrhagic and Hemorrhagic Septicemia (Swine Plague). For sev-eral years, Schin-dler Bros. had lost most of their fall and spring pigs. They had despaired of ever getting rid of ever getting rid of the disease.



THEN-they discovered a new treatment. Where everything else had failed, this new way was 100 per cent successful. Notice what they say:
"We had been having heavy losses from

Necro and Septicemia for several years. It looked as if we would have to quit raising pigs. But last fall we started using 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. Our hog troubles have entirely disappeared. It has proved so successful that we are now using it regularly on 400 pigs and also on our fall sows. We are recommending it to all our neighbors."

Straightens Up Sick Hogs

3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate straightens up sick hogs quickly—in 7 days or less. It is the most positive aid Veterinary Science has ever discovered for preventing and treating Necrotic Enteritis, Thumps, Hog Flu, Swine Plague, Mixed Infection, Pig Scours, etc. Has proved wonderfully successful for thousands of hog raisers.

It is the original and exclusive 3-pur-

It is the original and exclusive 3-purpose liquid hog concentrate. Formula is protected by U. S. patents and cannot be

3-Fold Benefits

A "true" wormer that destroys all (1) A "true" wormer that destroys all hog worms, of which there are more than 20 kinds including Round, Lung, Gland and Thornhead worms. Far superior to ordinary "mechanical" wormers which expel only worms from digestive tract.

(2) CHARGES THE BLOOD with easi-

(2) CHARGES THE BLOOD with easily digestible minerals in concentrated liquid form. Builds strong bone and large frame. No other minerals are necessary.

(3) A positive CONDITIONER that keeps the digestive organs in perfect condition. Gland secretions are made to function properly. Enables the hog to get the utmost value from all feed.

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Kemarkable Results

Keeps hogs in prime condition, free from worms and disease, and physically able to make the most rapid growth. Has saved entire herds after the owner had given up hope of saving them. Has made 250-lb, hogs of scrawny, poor-doing pigs in six months' time. With 3rd Degree you need no other wormers minerals tonics. no other wormers, minerals, tonics, etc.

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## Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

### The Brown's Lose the Gold Mystery

BLACK NEB had been telling Beth Brown the strange story of how Captain Pettibone had traded ships and found the gold which had been sought by its former owner, presumably a pirate. He also gave Beth the LACK NEB had been telling Beth astounding information that there was a direct heir and that Old Captain Pettibone had made a new will before he died. Voices are heard and Beth opened the door to find Jack Miller with a beautiful young girl who clung to him with an air of possession.

With Young Jack and the strange young woman was Boggs, the lawyer, and as all the company crowded into the little room Boggs assumed charge. It was evident he was as thoroly mystified as the others. Ignoring the Browns except for a word to Beth, Jack Miller began to speak: "We came here," he said, "because Neb is sick and unable to travel. The time finally has come when I can tell what I know and all this mystery will be cleared away. Neb here and myself were under oath to Captain Pettibone never to tell until we had exhausted every effort to find the Captain's heir. This young lady is Isobel Sanchez, Captain Petti-bone's granddaughter, and the sole heir to his property.

"When the Captain was dying," went on Jack, "he made a new will.
Here it is, written by me at his dicta-tion and signed by myself and Black

tion and signed by myself and Black Neb as witnesses."
"It wouldn't be legal," shrilled Mrs. Fernandez, "the old Captain was

"But it is legal," gravely observed Boggs as he perused the document. "There is no reason to believe the old Captain was not in his right mind, altho he was 'queer' as he had been for years. Go on with your story, Jack."

"The Captain," Jack continued, "had given his granddaughter up for dead, but just a few days before his death a chance word dropped by Mr. Fernandez gave him renewed hope. Juanita is a cousin of Isobel," said Jack, turning to Beth. "They expected her to be the heir."

"All ees lost," moaned Mrs. Fernan-

dez as she sank into a chair.

"When Neb called me over," Jack
went on, "and we fixed up the new
will he made us promise that we
would have Jed Carpenter take up the
market old hoggs, but, sat, you
have an old head on young shoulders,
and Miss Sanchez, living at Vardon,
will not be far away.

"We are not done with you yet,
Miller," cried Hal savagely. "Rememsearch, and he insisted that Neb should guard the gold in the cave which the old Captain had used as a hiding place old Captain had used as a hiding place stand by it. We were robbed of our to spy on the pirates who had sought right to the gold, now you propose to to rob him. We gave our word of honor that we would tell no one. Jed In the background, Juanita Fernan-Carpenter was in the cave, Mr. Brown, when Little Joe was found. I took you there feeling that perhaps Carpenter, who had sworn no oath, might tell you something, but they had thought it wise to leave."

For the first time since she had entered the room the strenge girl spoke, "He is no liar," she said haughtily. "My Jack is a gentleman. Go on, please." With hardly a trace of accent, the girl's voice was sweet and

low but her eyes flashed.

"That you may have no further cause for flarm, Mr. Brown," said Jack, "the new will stipulates that whoever buys the House of the Lone of the Lone will stipulate and the same said. Oak gets good title. It merely nullifies the clause regarding the hidden gold which, when the first will was written, Captain Pettibone had expected to hide in the secret tunnel. In fact, some coins were hidden there. The gold with all other possessions goes to Miss Isobel, and there are valuable properties in Vardon which were not named in the first will. The distant heirs of Captain Pettibone retain what was given them by the first will, but Miss Sanchez will be a very wealthy young woman."

"No doubt about the legality of the new will," announced Boggs, "but it clouds title to the House of the Lone Oak. Jack Miller is named as executor and guardian of Miss Isobel, the new heif. He will have to give a new

new heif. He will have to give a new deed to your farm, Mr. Brown."

Into the eyes of Jack Miller came a look of surprise. "I don't know about that, Mr. Boggs," said Jack doubtfully. "As I happen to know the property now occupied by Mr. Brown and his family is far more valuable than the price paid for it. Miss Sanchez is the rightful heir. It will be for her to say whether I shall relinquish all claim to the property as you suggest or return the \$1,000 paid by Mr. Brown and give them notice to leave. What do you say, Miss Sanchez?"

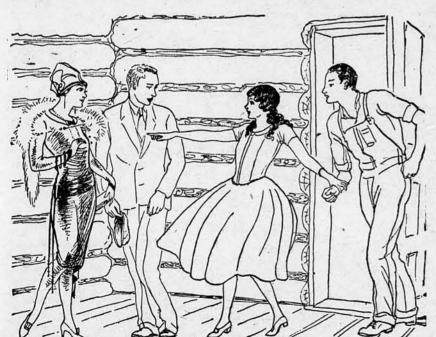
"It will be all left to you, my Jack," replied the heiress. "If all my life I do as you wish I could not repay you for what you have done for me." As the beautiful girl smiled up into Jack's face and Jack smiled back, something clutched hard at the heart of Beth Brown, draining color from her face.

"You are over young to have the responsibility of a guardianship," remarked Old Boggs, "but, Jack, you

ber there's still the charge of horse stealing. I said you were a crook, I

dez had not uttered a word, but now with flashing eyes she ranged herself by Hal's side. "We'll fight with you, Hal," cried Juanita and her words were a challenge directed toward Jack and the strange girl. "We'll fight with "Liar!" cried Hal Brown. "You and the strange girl. "We'll fight with you and we will win. That girl is not knew that you were taking us on a my cousin Isobel."

(TO BE CONTINUED)



Isobel Sanchez is Presented by Jack Miller as Captain Pettibone's Rightful Heir. Juanita Dramatically Denies the Newcomer's Right



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

## PowerFarmers Were at Home evidence at quite a number of exhibits this year. At the end of the line stood the Salina Tractor and Thresher Company display of Monarch tractors. These

## The Machinery Exhibit Was the Largest Ever Shown at Hutchinson

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

gest single attraction, we would say that our own fair at Hutchinson is the one. This year the machinery show was bigger and better than ever. Take it any way you like, it was a knock-out. There were more exhibitors this year than ever before; there were more new machines and there was a larger assortment all the way around.

The big features of this year's fair were the combines and the one-way disk plows. These are the two machines which have brought about the greatest changes and economies in a full line of John Deere implements. wheat farming in Kansas in recent years. Along with these machines, of to pull them-the tractors

There was no particular place to start taking in the show because it was spread all over the place. Alongside one of the buildings we found the Twin City tractors and LaCrosse plows and listers, both lines well known to Kansas folks and always standing in

Across the way we found the exhibits of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, which included a bunch of Case tractors, Case combines and threshers, Grand Detour plows, series of 6, 8 and 10-foot one-way disk plows, hay presses and implements manufactured by this concern. Ellis Chadwick in charge of the display, remarked that this year was the best machinery year for the state fair, and reported good crowds and lots of in-

Right next door was the splendid display of the J. I. Case Plow Works Company, another well-known firm of manufacturers located in Racine, Wis., the city noted for farm machinery and equipment. Here we saw something new in the very latest model of the Wallis Combine Special tractor, which has a rating of 20 horsepower on the drawbar and 30 horsepower on the belt, and along with the tractor there was shown a line of Case plows and wheat land one-way disks of the latest design. T. J. Turley in charge of the exhibit, said that there seemed to be more keen interest shown in power farming equipment this year than he had ever seen before.

## More Interest Than Usual

Next came the Advance-Rumely display of Oil-Pull Tractors, Rumely combines, threshers, husker-shredders and silage cutters. These folks have brought out a new combine this season which cuts a 10-foot swath. This can be fitted with a 2-foot extension to make a 12-foot cut if desired. The other combines cut 16 and 20 feet normally, but can be fitted with 4-foot gradual evolution of harvesting right extensions, making 20 and 24 foot down to the present day proved most cuts. E. I. Kirkpatrick of Wichita, in entertaining and instructive. The charge of this display, said that he movie way of demonstrating was in

F THERE is a single state fair considered the fair this year very ex-where farm machinery is the big-cellent despite the rather cool weather, and he had noticed a remarkable interest in modern equipment on the part of farmer visitors.

Next door stood the John Deere exhibit. You can always look for a good display at the Deere tent, and the fair visitors were not disappointed this There were Deere tractors, tractor binders, Papec silage cutters put-ting the silage "over the top," corn shellers, pumps, the Letz feed grinder, the new John Deere corn picker which picks and husks corn in the field and

The Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company showed a nice line of windshould be included the power mills, pumps and tanks, and also a them—the tractors.

e was no particular place to gating pumps that were delivering aking in the show because it 1,200 gallons of water a minute and doing it as nicely as could be desired.

The Chase Plow Company had a fine location at a corner stand and showed a line of Chase listers, cultivators, grain drills and other implements.

### And Motion Pictures, Too

One of the most complete exhibits on the fair grounds this year was that of the Universal Equipment Company, distributors of equipment for Fordson tractors. In this display there was nothing left to the imagination; it was all there. The wonder is that the hu-man mind could devise so many different things to go on a Fordson tractor. They showed a Fordson made over into a power shovel; another one with the worm reversed and re-christened an Iron Mule which carried a dump body and transported dirt. There were two or three different types of crawler attachments for Fordsons; there was a Fordson equipped with a Hamilton transmission for increased power; another with the Chase safety pilot which enables a man to start his trac-tor in a furrow and then go on about other business while the tractor plows without an operator. There was a new type Fordson mower and a dandy new corn picker mounted on a Fordson driven from the power take-off.

One of the features of this Fordson equipment display was the exhibit of Gleaner and Baldwin Combines. These machines were shown in several sizes. The Baldwin is now built in a 9, 10 and 12-foot size. The new tubular frame is a feature this year on the Baldwin. These combines, after another year's service in the field over a more widespread territory, attracted great deal of attention. In the tent one could see a motion picture of the Gleaner and Baldwin in action. An educational film showing harvesting methods of 5.000 years ago and the gradual evolution of harvesting right

new 6-ton Monarchs were quite an attraction.

Across the street and taking up the entire block stood the displays of the H. W. Cardwell Company of Wichita, distributors of Caterpillar tractors and the equipment that goes with them. There was the big Caterpillar "60," the medium sized Caterpillar "30" and the Caterpillar 2-ton. They were shown pulling different pieces of equipment, The "30" was hitched to a five-row lister. Another "30" was hitched to a Killifer chisel, and the chisels were certainly "socked" right down into the ground. Any hardpan that this machine leaves behind it isn't worth mentioning. A big "60" was all fitted out with a snow plow, while the 2-ton was buzzing around the lot with different kinds of farm equipment hitched to it. The Cardwell Company also is distributing a wind-driven electric plant and had one on display. It was doing a regular Lindbergh stunt all the time with its airplane propeller.

Across the street from the Caterpillars were a group of Avery tractors and threshers all merrily chugging along, renewing old acquaintances and

making new ones.

Next to them stood the Minneapolis line of tractors, threshers and com-bines, while directly across from there stood the Nichols & Shepard display of tractors and threshers and combines. The Red River combines have been doing a nice job in Kansas wheat fields this year, and a lot of them were sold in the state.

### Tractor Has 100 Horsepower

Around the corner we saw the Holt Combines built by the Western Har-vester Company. These machines have been in use in Kansas for a few years now and have made many friends.

Across the way was a lot filled with graders, crushers and all kinds of road building equipment made by the Russell Grader Company. Some of these machines are tremendous affairs and are doing a lot toward getting better roads built.

Next to them stood the display of the Challenge Company of Batavia, This exhibit included a line of

windmills, pumps, tanks and saw rigs.
At the end of that line we found the
Cletrac exhibit of tractors. They really need no introduction, having been in use in Kansas for some years, but the feature of this display was the new model "100" Cletrac, a whale of a tractor with 100 horsepower at its dis-posal. The display was put on by the Weber Implement and Auto Company of St. Louis and Kansas City.

Going back again to where the ma-chinery was "thicker" we found the International Harvester Company folks with an entire lot filled with McCormick-Deering tractors, Farmall tractors, threshing machines, corn pickers, motor trucks, a new type ensilage harvester mounted directly on a tractor. and a full line of McCormick-Deering implements and equipment. This dis-play is always a big one and always draws good crowds.

Nearby was the Massey-Harris Harvester Company display of combines, binders, hay loaders, wagons and a general line of implements. These combines are well known in Kansas and a great many of them were sold here this year.

## To Control Wheat Smut

Across the road we found the Allis-Chalmers tent and a very splendid display of Allis-Chalmers 20-35 tractors. Manufactured by a firm which has been building all kinds of power plants for more than a half century, this trac-tor has made splendid headway and has played a good part in the development of power farming in Kansas as well as elsewhere.

On the other side of the grounds we found some more splendid displays. First came the Calkins Smut Treater, a machine for treating seed wheat with copper carbonate. This machine has an automatic control for adding the copper carbonate and the proper mixture is assured.

Across the street from there stood the Watkins Smut Treater consisting of a cylinder mounted on a grain drill. The seed is treated in the cylinder as the drill is seeding, and when the box is emptied a fresh supply of treated seed is run right into the hopper from



Worth \$1 More per Acre Rent! I am a renter. I worked a farm for three ars that was all fenced and cross fenced.

E. W. Loy, Waynesville, Ohio, says:—
"Don't expect your tenants to do justice to their crops while being aggravated by poorly fenced farms."

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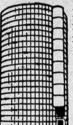
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Thousands have used Square Deal fence for many years. Now, with copper in the steel and more zinc "Galvannealed" on to keep rust out, RED BRAND FENCE is better than everand costs less because it lasts longer. One-piece stays, wavy line wires, ean't-slip knots keep it trim, true, hog-tight and bull-proof.

What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5 or more for each letter that we use. Write for details, capalous of the company of the company of the company of the company with hog-tight fences.



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ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR PRICES

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Write for Our Free Blackleg Booklet



HE picture herewith illustrates one of the reasons why the horse is being displaced in Kansas by the tractor. Val Peterson, left, salesman for the Allis-Chalmers Co., is demonstrating to a prospective customer the advantages of his machine. Incidentally Mr. Peterson leads all salesmen for his company in point of sales volume and is believed to have set a record for all tractor salesmen in the United States. Up to September 1, the total figure for his 1927 sales was \$230,000 and represented 170 tractors. Farmers who purchased these machines lived mostly in Reno, Barton, Rice and adjoining counties. Mr. Peterson was born at Chase, Kan., 25 years ago. He was much in evidence at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson this year.

Next to this display stood the Rock Island Implement Company tent with a nice line of machinery. This included manure spreaders, grain drills, oneway disk plows, Algoma ensilage cutters and feed grinders, wagons, corn elevators and the new Rock Island tractor. This tractor is a gear driven machine and is entirely new this year, differing entirely from the Heider, which was a friction drive. It has an 18-35 power rating, which adapts it to the job of pulling a 16-foot combine and other pulling and the power ration.

or a four-bottom gang plow under most

conditions. It is a very nice looking and a very smooth operating tractor, and is already meeting with a great

deal of favor and interest.

Next door we found the Rhodes Implement Company of Kansas City with a full line of Famous Ohio implements manufactured back in Bellvue, Ohio. This display included corn planters, cultivators, Thomas grain drills, spreaders and the well-known Angell Wheatland Disk Plow, the invention of a Kansas farmer and the machine which has proved such a big thing to

wheat farmers.

The Emerson-Brantingham displays included the E-B tractors and a line of E-B plows, drills and cultivators. The E-B one-way disk plow featured

the display.

In this vicinity we saw displays of the Auto-Fedan hay press, some B. F. Avery plows and a Sandwich corn sheller, a Richardson Extension Feeder, another product of Kansas by the way; the line of Shermuly corn cultivating machinery, which are also Kansas products and the display of the Buller Coupler Company of Hillsboro, Kan, which included a smut treater and some saw rigs.

Near the entrance to the grounds stood the Hart-Parr tractor exhibit and on the other side of that lot was a most interesting display of railroad equipment shown by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. This included a miniature passenger train and a miniature freight train, locomotives and all.

There was so much to see and so much to tell about that any sort of an account would not do justice to the exhibits of machinery. A few words must suffice, but it should be borne in mind that machinery manufacturers recognize Hutchinson as the place where power farmers congregate large numbers, and they certainly do their part in showing these folks the very latest developments in machinery for power farmers.

## Horses Not Obsolete

The horse show was good with its 22 exhibitors from Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. J. T. Schwalin, Baldwin; D. F. Mc-Alister and W. E. Dustin of Topeka and H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, were the Kansas Percheron exhibitors. J. C. Robison, Towanda, passed out the rib-bons. George E. Hineman, Dighton, always has a fine bunch of mules to show, as well as L. J. Jordan and C. H. Dix of Hutchinson and A. C. Jordan of Lyons. Joseph Roussell, Seward, was the only exhibitor of Belgians. Saddle horses were shown by T. F. Wooddall, Howard; Nathan & Jones, Salina, and Mary C. Sheppard, Hutchinson.

Four worthy stallions made up the exhibit of the Government remount services and they were provided before

service, and they were paraded before the grandstand by Capt. J. A. Mc-Callam. "Swing Loose," presented to the Government by Harry Payne Whitney of Kentucky, drew considerable praise. He is valued at \$50,000.

All the regular breeds were repre-

sented by the 116 birds in the poultry show, and they came from Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas. White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons red the others

The children in particular took a great deal of delight in seeing the pet stock exhibits. There were 300 pigeons, 100 cavies, 25 cats, 40 bunnies and 108

## Fine Points Explained

The annual livestock school always is one of the big features on opening day, and just as regularly it is a success. It is a time when everyone who is interested in agriculture can get a glimpse of the best types that have been developed among the various breeds of cattle, and perhaps other domestic animals, and at the same time

President F. D. Farrell, of the agricultural college; W. A. Cochel, Kansas City, and Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri. President Farrell gave an interesting talk on dairying and Mr. Cochel discussed beef animals in detail. Some of the best animals in the entire show were exhibited during the talks to illustrate the points that were being brought out.

Perhaps this was the only recognized of the fair this year, but it "school" didn't take very keen observation to note that it was a week of schooling, No one could make the rounds of the Lush, Manhattan, manager of the dairy buildings, tents and open spaces set cattle division. It was the fact that

gray matter. The daily demonstra-tions of the 4-H club teams should not go without mention or the poultry lectures covering the big subjects of feeding, housing and everything that goes to make up the successful story from hatching to marketing.

## Dairying More Important

In the dairy show there were 122 Holsteins, 57 Jerseys, 51 Guernseys and 33 Ayrshires. One interesting thing was pointed out in particular by R. H.

the treating cylinder and the operation repeated.

Next to this display stood the Rock

have the fine points of the business aside for livestock, poultry, agricultural products and machinery without repeated.

Speakers on the program included adding a few more wrinkles to one's sen, Dike, Ia., was sire of the groups. sen, Dike, Ia., was sire of the groups that won first and third for get of sire. Good quality thruout was evident with the milkers.

If the dairy show wasn't sufficient to impress fair visitors with the importance of the industry in general and with the virtues of the best animals to be obtained, facts presented by President Farrell on opening day like-ly would filter back into the minds of folks who heard him to sell them on the idea. He holds that there is an optimistic outlook for the future. "That is indicated by historical developments in Northern Europe," "As the population there has increased



IF all the DIAVOLO Coals mined in one year were loaded at once, it would make a freight train with its caboose in Lenver and its locomotive in Cincinnati, Ohio—a string of cars 1,200 miles

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the sources of food.

"In the United States the consumption of milk and cream increased per capita from 43 gallons a year in 1920 to 55.3 gallons in 1926. Kansas has shared in the expansion of the dairy

to 55.3 gallons in 1926. Kansas has a shered in the expansion of the dairy industry that has accompanied the greatly increased consumption of dairy products.

"To succeed in the dairy business, one should know he likes it and be willing and able to study it patiently and intelligently and to work at it persistently, or else stay out. He should stay with it year in and year out so as to profit by experience and to benefit from unusually favorable conditions that occur from time to time, partly because others have been discouraged and quit. He should develop the business conservatively and gradually rather than suddenly, and co-operate with others who engage in the business make a real profession of the business."

Quality in Kansas Beef

There is quality in Kansas beef. Of course, there is room for improvement, but some time spent in the cattle barns and in the sawdust ring, where the Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus lumbered sedately past the judges, made one think of the recently developed wheat slogan, adopted a nd adapted to fit the occasion. Valiant Stanway, a magnificent Hereford bull, stanway, a magnificent Hereford bull, owned by the Foster Farms, Rexford, again stood at the head of the show as senior and grand champion. It will be remembered by folks who follow the shows that he took the same honors at the Kansas Free Fair and that he has a record unbeaten this year in the head of the show the same honors at the Kansas Free Fair and that he has a record unbeaten this year in the head of the show the same honors at the Kansas Free Fair and that he has a record unbeaten this year in the fairness of the product of the the shows that he took the same honors at the Kansas Free Fair and that he has a record unbeaten this year in the big circuit.

And that is quite an honor. At the Hutchinson fair nine Hereford exhibitors had 85 head of the cream of their herds, there were 71 animals from seven Shorthorn herds, 38 Polled Shorthorns from three herds, 55 Angus from five herds, 44 Red Polled from four herds and 13 fat steers. Incidentally it was the best representation in Polled Shorthorn and Red Polled classes ever seen at the State Fair. Herefords came from Kansas, Illinois, Colorado, Iowa and Texas, while the Angus show drew from three states, Kansas, Oklahoma and Iowa. Kansas was represented by A. J. Schuler and J. B. Hollinger with Angus; Foster Farms, Rexford, Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Klaus Brothers, Bendena, and J. M. Lewis, Larned, in the Hereford classes: J. C. Banbury & Son, Pratt, and D. F. Richardson, Boyle, in Polled Short-horns and Tomson Brothers, Waka-rusa, in Shorthorns, and they did well. Hazlett's first on aged herd, first on yearling herd and first for the best four animals shown look good indeed. B. M. Anderson, superintendent of the show, and Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the agricultural college, had some very satisfactory opinions to give about the entire layout.

## More Room is Needed

There were 1,250 hogs in open classes, so it was a matter of "how few pens can you use," rather than "how much space do you want." If growth in this department continues more room will be needed. F. W. Bell, Manhattan, superintendent of the swine, offered the information that Hutchinson attracted herds from more states than ever before. Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Nebraska, Ohio, Colorado, Iowa and Florida were represented. Durocs and Polands were more numerous than usual, but also there were notable increases in Spotted Polands, Hampshires and Tamworths. The hog show in general is a reflection of the good business in this field during the last year and the solution of the good business in this field during the last year and the solution in the solution of the good business in the

is a reflection of the good business in this field during the last year and perhaps promises something good for the future.

They Guessed the Winners

They Guessed the Winners

Peeking in on the livestock section this year, it was evident that more folks knew what it was all about. There seemed to be a keener spirit of competition. Onlookers picked their favorites, much like they did over on the race track, and if they won, their pent up interest was loosed in cheers. The general fair-going public was better able than ever this year to appreciate the reasoning of the judges, and grand champion female, Count; junior and grand champion, Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., on Lady Blue Grass.

Berkshire—Senior and grand champion, Count, Count

American Steel & Wire there has been an increased depend- Whether you were at the hog pavilion ence on the dairy industry as one of or where the cattle were judged it was the same-folks on every hand could be heard making guesses about the winners.

## State Fair Champions



Here is "Flying Cloud," a Greyhound, the Grand Champion of the Dog Show. He Will Run in the International Coursing Events at Girard, Kan., This Month

Senior and grand champion female, Harrison & Ryan, on Black Lass of Glencarnock; junior champion, Harrison & Ryan, Black Cap Harrison.

Polled Shorthorns—Senior and grand champion bull, A. H. Goehner, Seward, Nebr., on Sultan's Model: junior champion, A. H. Goehner, on Goldendrop Sultan, Senior champion female, A. H. Goehner, on Rose Maid; junior and grand champion, A. H. Goehner, on Mayflower.

Red Polled—Senior and grand champion bull, Graff Bros., Bancroft, Nebr., on Charmer's Victor; junior champion, H. P. Olson, Altona, Ill., on Davis Ted. Senior and grand champion female, A. P. Arp, Eldridge, Ia., on True Luna Lassie; junior champion, H. P. Olson, on Laddie's Rural Lady.

Duroc Jersey—Senior and grand champion



Hens quit laying in winter because glass windows stop the sun's pitra-violet rays. Give them a GLASS CLOTH scratch affed and they start laying like it was June. GLASS CLOTH admits ultra-violet light freely. Hens exercise. Egg paralysis disappears, Egg glands function. It is common for 400 hens to lay \$100 worth of eggs in the cold months. A \$5.00 roll of GLASS CLOTH makes you tremendous profits. Half a million successful users. Try it this winter. Make big egg money. Order a roll at once,

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price. Genuine GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turnes
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formula. Transparent, waterproof and weatherproof,
To protect you against imitations we place the name
"GLASS CLOTH" on every yard, Look for it when buying, It is your guarantee of quality. Originated in 1916
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\$5.00 brings big roll 45 ft, long and 36 in, wide. (Concrete shed sais ft.) If, after 10 days use, you dind it better than glass or any substitute, return it we will refund your money. Common sense instruct TURNER BROS, weilington, Ohio Dept. 393







The standard house for brooding chicks or housing laying flocks. Over 500 carloads sold last year. Increased egg production pays for it now, gives you amodern, sanitary brooder house in the spring. Three sizes all built of crossoted lumber in standard units, \$45,00 and up. See your dealer or write.





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Farm, on Home Farm Maxine; junior champion, P. A. Wempe, on Red Lady.
Percherons—Senior and grand champion stallion, A. B. Outhier, Homestead, Okla., on Adnos; junior champion, W. E. Dustin, Topeka, Kan., on Marvin Senior and grand champion mare, Mather Bros., Mason City, Ill., on Lydia; junior champion, H. G. Eshelman, on Maple Leaf Lady.
Belgians — Champion stallion, Joseph Rousselle, Seward, Kan., on Kluckier, Champion mare, Joseph Rousselle, on Kupick.
Morgan Horses—Champion stallion, Elmer Brown,—Agt. U. S. Govt., Halstead, Kan., on Linsley.

Morgan Horses—Champion stallion, Elmer Brown,—Agt. U. S. Govt., Halstead, Kan., on Linsley.
Clydesdale Horses—J. G. Sage & Son, Gliman, Ia., all prizes.
Mules—Champion mule, L. J. Jordan, Hutchinson, Kan., on Kate; champion span of mules, Jordan.
Jacks and Jennets—Champion jack, G. E. Hineman, Dighton, Kan., on Western Chief; champion jennet, G. E. Hineman, on Kate.

## A Home for Club Folks

The same four walls stretched up the same number of feet to be crowned by the same roof they had known for years, Generous doors swung open on the first day of the State Fair, like in years past, indicating that another week's activity had begun there. To all appearances no change was in evi-

But inside the building, what a difference. In place of highly polished, artistically curved bodies of gas consuming vehicles there appeared the happy, shining faces of youth; quiet throbbing motors gave way to the still quieter heartbeats of a growing generation; the insistent argument of salesmen, offering the most up-to-the-minute motordom had to offer, was silenced in favor of the quiet conferences of Kansas farm boys and girls with their leaders, their wholesome laughter and shouts of victory. Old motor hall this year was host to more potential power than man made things can ever hope to promise. It housed the 4-H clubs.

And this was the first encampment the club boys and girls ever have held at the State Fair. More than 150 of them thronged in to greet again fellow club members of other counties, ex-change experiences that make for healthy progress and vie with one another for highest honors in numerous contests. It was the greatest outlay for entertainment and education of club folks the fair has offered. There club folks the fair has offered. There was something doing for the young folks every minute from "dress rehearsal" early every morning to "so long until next year." They are a grand lot, these 4-H club folks and their leaders. Fit physically, mentally and morally. The club encampment was a model to go by in orderliness, purpose and accomplishment.

Organization, too, was outstanding.

Organization, too, was outstanding. There was the encampment mayor, Warren Ljungdahl, Manhattan, to head the representatives of half of the 105 counties in the state. He was elected by his club mates because he is outstanding among them. Warren Thompson, Cherokee county, was chief of police, Nola McCormick, police of-ficer for the girls and in charge of appointing waiters to serve the meals, Marie Carter, Cherokee county, and Lloyd Davies, Lyon county, were health officers, and Agnes Pearson, Cherokee county, was camp secretary. The police officers were responsible for checking in each club member at a reasonable hour every night and for keeping order—altho the latter was an easy matter. The health authorities were enemies of enemies to health and one of their duties each morning was to hold camp inspection.

In the program arranged for the boys and girls education was stressed. Visits were made to points of interest in Hutchinson, every boy and girl was preed to visit the exhibits at the fair of educational value and the spirit of true sportsmanship was encouraged by

NOT SO DANGED GOOD ON A HILL

a system of awarding banners each day for excellence in all-around efficiency at the club encampment,

Each club member accounted for himself nobly. And they also re-sponded better than ever before in the matter of exhibits. Pig club entries at the fair were double the best year heretofore, the 50 pens of poultry totaled more than in other years, and there were more entries in baking,

club booths and crops exhibits.

Perhaps one of the most unusual things that ever occurred at a fair happened at Hutchinson. There were five teams entered in the dairy judging contest. Four of them were composed of boys and one entirely of girls, and the girls' team from Cherokee county won highest honors. This means they will go to the National Dairy Show in Memphis, Tenn., October 15, to represent Kansas in contests that are to be held there. Indeed it is an unusual honor, and too, doesn't it indicate that girls on the farm are asserting their right to take a more prominent place in the business end of farming?

Members of the winning dairy judging team are Agnes M. Pearson, Helen I. Hosier and Lily B. Hedges, with Effie M. Carter and Myrtle Brasch as alternates. All five of the girls are members of the dairy calf club in their county, which is under the supervision of H. L. Gibson, county agent, and this is their first year in the work. They became interested in dairy calves at the 4-H club round-up at the Kansas State Agricultural College in June. Effie Carter, Lily Hedges and Myrtle Brasch at that time, clad in overalls, entered in the dairy judging contest and won sixth place in competition with 15 boys' teams. Little wonder they became interested. When they returned home they, with their two additional club mates, decided to go in for the judging work in right style.

All during the summer they have been coached by County Agent Gibson, and they have gone out once or twice a week for practice work in judging. In this time they placed 82 classes of dairy animals. All of the girls have been in the sewing and cooking projects of 4-H club work for three years, and they are very en-thusiastic about the instruction obtained from those sources. Effie Carter and Agnes Pearson, by the way, gave a very interesting and instructive demonstration as part of their work at the fair on "Interesting ways of getting children and grown-ups to drink more milk." Some of their "most pleasant" suggestions were to "drink" more milk in desserts and "home-made" soda fountain concoctions.

There was unusually stiff competition in all classes of entries and more interest on the part of the fair crowd in general than usual. During the judging of club stock the livestock pavilion was crowded. Kenneth Dusenbury, Harper county, with his Hereford, won senior and grand champion honors in the baby beef line. Jack Glace, Clay county, had the best in the Shorthorn line; Philip Ljungdahl, Manhattan, the best in Angus, and Pawnee came out at the top in the county group class, winning the grand championship. In the dairy entries the championship honors went to P. Hostetler, Harper county, for Holsteins; Rudolph Specht, Winkler, for Jerseys; and Violet Samp, Elsmore, for Guernseys.

In the corn classes, Eugene Light, Goodland, won first on 10 ears of Western Kansas white; Henry Nord-man, Goodland, first on 10 ears of Western Kansas yellow; Howard Hanson, Topeka, first on 10 ears of East-ern Kansas white and George McColm, Emporia, first on 10 ears of Eastern Kansas yellow. Carl Walker, Finney county, had the best 10 heads of milo; William C. Leuter, Ness county, best pink kafir; Kermit Davies, Lyon coun-ty, the best Blackhull. For feterita, John Gibbons, Ness county, took first and for other varieties of sorghums, Florine Krause, Ness county, took first, The Lyon county team won first in grain judging. The members are Howard Reeves, Wayne Steward and Lloyd Davies.

## 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 subscriptions. tion, \$2.-Advertisement.



INTERNATIONAL

EGG MASH

(Jewel Brand) contains: (Jewel Brand) contains:
Pure Wheat Flour Middings; Dried Buttermilk;
fine ground Oats Groats
(hulls off not oats ground
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The hen is a factory that uses feed to make eggs. The feed must supply the egg-making material. The hen cannot produce eggs at a profit to you unless you feed her properly.

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## "Back Again"

Good Luck Last Year - Back Again.

Cimarron, Kansas, April 14, 1926 Please insert the attached ad for four issues under the classification of Anconas. We had good success with our ad in your paper last year.

GEORGE FISHER.

PROVED RESULTS

## Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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

## Letters Received by Protective Service Show Many Ways We Help Kansas Folks

Kansas farm folks is evidenced by the stacks of letters we are receiving from members asking for assistance vice from members in every section of the state. It keeps us busy answering all the questions and collecting information, but we know that each letter answered means an important question handled for some member.

### Has Threefold Purpose

As you know the Protective Service has a three-fold purpose. First—to serve members by answering legal questions on any phase of the law, either state or national—by answering marketing questions, covering any problem relating to marketing farm products—by answering investment ques-tions, covering any kind of invest-ments in which members may be interested-by answering insurance questions, relating to every type of insurance, such as life, fire, accident, livestock, crop and any other form of insurance-and by answering questions for information on any subject.

## Protection and Square Deal

Second-to protect members by handling claims they may have against transportation companies, commission firms or other companies and by getting claims adjusted whenever possiwithout court action. Also to further protect members by assisting in running down and convicting swindlers and thieves operating in the rural districts—and by paying rewards for the apprehension and conviction of thieves stealing from the premises of members of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service where the Protective Service sign is posted.

Third-to see that members of the Protective Service get a square deal at all times.

## All Correspondence Confidential

You may be interested in knowing something of the help we are giving members and of some of the problems we are assisting them in solving. Occasionally we may quote from a letter received from a member, but we never publish his name. The letters members write us, and the things they tell us, are considered confidential and the identity of the writer is always pro-

## Untangle Legal Problems

Here are some legal questions members want untangled. One member asks how an error in title to his farm can be corrected. Another wants to know the penalty for trespass. I believe we published an article on trespass some weeks ago, but we will send this man a copy of the law. Another had some valuable livestock stray from his farm. He believes they are on another farm in the county and wants to know how he can recover them. Here are two letters about leases. One is from a tenant and the other from a land owner. Another letter asks about the rights lren in an e no will was left. Contracts seem to be troublesome things, for we are asked to help interpret many of them. Here are three letters asking about contracts. While we are always glad to give legal advice regarding contracts, we cannot undertake to draw up legal papers or represent members in court.

## Ask for Marketing Information

Many members are from time to time in need of marketing information. I find in the mail this morning two letters asking for names of reliable poultry and produce buyers. Another member wants to know about shipping livestock to co-operative livestock commission associations. Here is a man who

THAT there is need of the work wants to know what the hog market the Protective Service is doing for will be in the spring. That is a hard one to answer. A woman member sends names of three produce commission firms and wants to know if they are of one kind or another. Every mail reliable. One member wants to ship brings letters to the Protective Seregs to New York and Boston and sends names of commission firms in those cities and asks if they can be

## Want Help on Investments

Now let's look at this stack of letters. I see they are about investments. Right here on top is a letter from a man who has been offered a lot of stock in an investment company for his farm. Never heard of the invest-



ment company, but we will find out about them. This woman wants to know how she should invest several thousand dollars in order to be sure she will not lose any of it. The next letter looks like oil stock. Yes, it is. This man has sent a whole bundle of

oil stock certificates he bought a few years ago and wants to know if they are worth anything. After looking them over I am afraid they are hardworth the paper they are printed on. Too bad! I am sorry he did not investigate before he invested. We have

loan companies. I'll have to talk them ever with the Kansas building and loan commissioner, Mr. Ben Bond. Here are several letters asking about the standing of several industrial companies whose stock is on the market. Another letter asking about a mortgage company we have been investigating for several weeks.

## Many Ask Insurance Advice

We get as many letters asking for information and help on insurance problems as we do on investments. Here is a letter from a woman who asks about the responsibility of a fire insurance company in which she has policy covering her home and farm buildings. Two more letters asking about crop insurance. Here are five asking for information on life insurance companies. Another tells of the representations made by an agent con-cerning his company. They sound rea-sonable, but we'll check them up and tell the member how they compare with the information we have. Here are three asking for information on accident companies and the policies they write.

## Questions on All Subjects

This next bunch is interesting. It contains letters asking for informa-tion on a miscellaneous lot of ques-This woman wants to know where she can get repairs for her separator that is no longer manufactured. Three of these letters ask for information on correspondence schools. Two want to know how to get a patent. About a dozen of them ask as to the responsibility of work-at-home schemes. I am familiar with these schemes and cannot recommend a one.

Here is a folder that is supposed to contain claims against advertisers. But there is nothing in it. That is fine. Kansas Farmer advertisers are high class business firms and our members can be sure they will get a square deal when doing business with them.

### From Eggs to Agents

I see some claims of a different kind here in the next stack of letters. This woman has shipped poultry to a firm she knew nothing about. they did not pay her the price they agreed to pay. Here is a man who has lost an express shipment and wants adjustment. Two members have claims regarding seeds they say were not as represented. Here is a complaint regarding a cook stove purchased from an agent. One member says he has been cheated in the nursery stock he purchased. Another complains about a peddler who took her money and did not ship the goods. I wonder how much money folks lose every year by buying from irresponsible peddlers whose only interest in their customers investigate before he invested. We have is the amount of money they can col-three letters asking about building and lect? The rules of the Protective Ser-

vice say we cannot undertake to collect notes, nor will we handle claims against private individuals or mer-chants in the same community; neither will we undertake to collect wages. These are things folks should be able to do for themselves.

## More Thieves to Penitentiary

You may be interested in knowing that while this was being written we received word from a sheriff that two thieves, who stole from Protective Service members, in his county were sentenced to the penitentiary yesterday. Just as I had finished reading that letter a telephone call came from another sheriff saying another thief who stole from a Protective Service member received a penitentiary sentence this morning. That is mighty good news. These two cases make the seventh and eighth Protective Service convictions for stealing from members. There are more thieves who will have to stand trial within the next few weeks for stealing from members, and it's pretty safe to say they will be convicted. Let the good work go on. The Protective Service is out to stop thefts of farm property in Kansas. The more thieves we catch and convict the sooner we will stop their dirty, sneaking work.

## Will Make Good Reading

I am going to tell you soon about the three thieves who went to the penitentiary this week for stealing from members of the Protective Service. Look for the articles. In the mean-time I hope your farm is displaying a Protective Service sign to warn thieves against coming onto your place and carrying away your property.

O.C. Thurspoor

## And the G. A. R. Led Them

They had a grievance all wool and a number of yards wide. What did a hog man know about sheep anyway? furthermore what self-respecting sheep would submit to such indignities? It is alleged that the same thing has happened before-a good sheep show and not a judge in sight.

Such was the plight this year over where the woolies were quartered. Hadn't E. E. Frizell, president of the Kansas State Fair, stated right out in public that, "The fair is yours and if it isn't what you want we will change Hadn't he, now we ask you?

That being the case the sheep men formed in an impromptu parade, and headed by the G. A. R. veterans' fife and drum corps marched to the secretary's office and demanded a hearing. "We don't want any hog man judging our sheep," was the sum and substance of their conference. The man selected to perform the ceremonies of placing the ribbons on the elite of the sheep entries found it impossible to preside. As a pinch hitter a hog judge was inducted but nothing doing.

Some speedy work was required. An invitation was extended to A. M. Paterson, of the Kansas City Stock Yards. Someone suggested that he be invited to come via the air route to save time. But even if Paterson could straighten out the jam he had some personal ideas about transportation. Tis said he harked back to the feelings of the Great Emancipator. Or at least one might easily conceive of his saying, as Lincoln said, "I don't care how high I get, just so my feet touch the ground." But anyway the sheep were judged in proper style, and maybe this difficulty will be eliminated another year.

It was a good sheep show with a total of 617 head from nine flocks. And from hearing some of the experiences of the owners it is safe to say that sheep would prove profitable on a good many more Kansas farms than have them at present.

## Tax Program of Kansas Farm **Organizations**

N THEIR study of taxation in Kansas the farm organizations with the exception of the Grange last fall came to agreement on a platform of tax revision which they will urge on the next legislature. Recently the Grange also came into the movement, and Kansas farm organizations are now a unit for tax reform in the interest of a broader tax basis than the general property tax, and of the owners of land and homes. The farm tax program makes as strong an appeal to small home owners and to labor as to agriculture and farmers.

One main objective of the farm organizations, including the Grange, Farmers Union and Farm Bureau, is to free the state, as distinct from localities, from dependence on the general property tax. The advantages of separation of the localities from the state in sources of revenue have often been stated. If this is accomplished a step forward will be taken in justice in taxation. No great changes in the tax system are required to place the state on an independent footing. Its revenues from fees have constantly grown for many years. The farm organizations ask a gross production tax on minerals, a state income tax and a limited sales tax, on luxuries, to eke out the fees and make it unnecessary to apportion any revenue derived from the general property tax to the state. This is home rule in taxation in cities and counties, it eliminates the injustices of varying assessment valuations in counties and will focus attention on local government, so far as taxation is concerned.

Candidates for governor would do well to study the tax program of the farm organizations, and farmers and home owners as well as other taxpayers are entitled to hear from candidates what they think about The farm organizations are in earnest and have a progressive tax program to offer the state and both political parties. They also have a job before them of seeing that nominations are made for the legislature of men in sympathy with tax revision along sound and equitable lines. The fact that at the conference of leaders of the Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers Union and the Grange in Topeka recently the tax program was given unanimous indorsement is of interest to politicians and candidates for office next year in Kansas.

## From Station KSAC

Radio Station KSAC, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is now broadcasting on 333.1 meters, at these hours:

Silent

- 9:00 A. M. Rural School Program
  9:55 A. M. Housewives' Half Hour
  12:35 P. M. Agricultural Program
  4:00 P. M. Matinee
  6:30 P. M. Boys' and Girls' Club Program
  7:00 P. M. College of the Air

Saturday
12:35 P. M. Radio Fan Program
......G. L. Taylor, Station Engineer Sunday



## COMING-

## to visit you this winter!

How would you like to have a host of interesting visitors at your house every week this winter-folks who will entertain and amuse you and the children, and help you with your farm and household problems?

Let's head the list of visitors with Tom McNeal. He will have a ready fund of wit and humor for you. He'll interest you with his Truthful James stories, and talks of men and events of public interest. If you have some legal knots you want untangled get them out. You know Tom is a member of the Kansas bar and has long been helping farm folks with their legal questions.

Harley Hatch will talk over farm problems in a neighborly way. Max Beeler will give you some profit-making livestock and dairy helps. Frank Meckel will go over your machinery with you and show you how to repair it in your spare time this winter so it will be as good as new and ready for an early start next spring.

Gilbert Gusler will keep you posted on the markets so you can pick up some extra profits when you sell. Raymond Gilkeson and his co-workers, who spend most of their time out over the state collecting profit-making ideas from Kansas farm folks, will tell you what other good Kansas farmers are doing to increase their profits.

F. B. Nichols will keep you posted on Kansas crops and world market conditions that are of great importance to every farmer these days. A. G. Kittell has a lot of practical poultry ideas that will help you increase the profits of your farm flock.

O. C. Thompson will help you with your investment and insurance problems, and answer marketing and other important questions for you. Philip Ackerman can help the boys and girls get started in a Capper Pig or Poultry Club where they can begin profitable farming on their own and make money for clothes and good educations.

The women folks will be interested in the many home-making helps Florence Wells will have for them. Florence Miller Johnson will give them the latest and best fashion and pattern ideas.

Mrs. Dora Thompson will talk over with mother and the girls farm-home problems in a neighborly way. She is a Kansas farm woman and will have a lot of interesting news of how she meets her own everyday home-making problems. Leona Stahl will have a big bag full of tricks, puzzles, little stories and other amusing things for the children.

Al Acres and Slim will come along too. And Harve Parsons will bring The Hoovers for a rollicking good time. While they are doing their stuff, Harve will draw a lot of his witty and interesting cartoons for the whole family. On Saturday night we will all sit down and go over the Sunday School lesson.

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo will help keep the family well and fit for school and work every day. There will be many others along to help instruct and entertain; and each night when the family retires the silent old eagle of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service will stand guard over the farm property so we can be sure no thieves will come in during the night and carry it away.

You won't have to feed these visitors, or provide a place for them to sleep. They are Kansas Farmer folks who will come to you every week in the Kansas Farmer. All you have to do to share in the many amusing stunts and instructive and profit-making ideas these visitors have for you, is to send the coupon today with your remittance for your renewal to Kansas Farmer.



## Here Is a Coupon!

Send it now so you will not miss one of the many good things every issue of Kansas Farmer will have for you and the whole family this fall and winter.

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze 8th and Jackson Sts. Topeka, Kansas

PERSONAL VIRGINIA	CALL STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	STREET, SQUARE	THE RESERVE OF	***	THE PERSON NAMED IN
KANSAS	FARMER	AND	MAIL	&	BREEZE

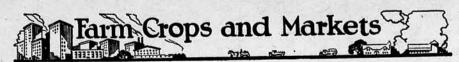
8th & Jackson, Topeka, Kansas Gentlemen: I want Kansas Farmer to come to our house every week so we can enjoy the good things the editors and special writers will have for us. Enclosed find payment for the offer checked below.

| 33.00 for a five years' subscription
| \$2.00 for a three years' subscription
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- Add 10 cents to any of the above offers for membership in the Protective Service.

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

(Be sure to give your R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route.)



## Corn and Kafir Have Been Making Splendid **Progress Recently Toward Maturity**

Steel Prices Are Lower

"Dullness continues in leading manufacturing industries, Steel manufacture has falled thus far to rise above the summer level. Mill operation after a slight increase at the beginning of the month, apparently has slipped a little. The United States Steel Corporation's rate for the week was 67 per cent. Prices in this field have turned irregular again, a sale of basic iron at \$17, the lowest price since 1915, having been reported. The largest single order of the week was placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad and involved 300,000 tons of rails. This field have turned irregular sealed by the Pennsylvania Railroad and involved 300,000 tons of rails. This field the steel industry to hope that other railroads would soon enter the market on a large scale, but the decrease that has recently appeared in the carriers' earnings renders heavy buying on their part at the present time unlikely. Traffic is running behind last year and there is accordingly little need for new rolling stock of any kind. "The automobile industry which at the beginning of the last quarter is going to be disappointed. After a moderate increase in activity shortly after the introduction of new models, the industry is again slowing down, a reduction both in production and sales having been reported from leading automobile centers for the past week. Several more new lines were announced and plans for expansion published by two makers in the high-priced field.

"Of the leading industries which have been the backbone of our recent prospepity.

ers in the high-priced field,
"Of the leading industries which have
been the backbone of our recent prospently,
building is doing better than the rest. August contracts fell considerably below those
of the corresponding month in 1926, residential construction showing the largest decline. September figures available at the
present time are running somewhat behind
those of September a year ago, but the dollar value of contracts remains at high
levels.

Progress Recently

Toward Maturity

Toward Maturity

over Kansas during the last 10
days, Corn and kafir are maturing
rapidly; the warm weather of the middle of September was very helpful in
getting these crops started in that direction. Fast progress is being made
with wheat seeding, except where the
soil has been too dry. Silo filling and
corn cutting have taken considerable
time. Flies are beginning to get more
or less discouraged. It was about time!

Business conditions seem to be brighter in
Kansas than in most parts of the United
States, Perhaps this has come are good and
prices above those of last year. Anyhow
high prices are being paid generally over
the state a public sales. Motor car sales
this fail to farmers are seen fairs at Topeka and
Hutchlason were spending money freely. So
far as the general business situation goes
the deconomist with the Cleveland Plain
Dealer says:

Maturity

Dealer says:

Which have been very busy

of the growers much higher observed in handling
progress is to be made toward eliminating progress is to be made toward eliminating
progress is to be made toward eliminating
the numerous evils that result in loss to
both produces and beatch was also or car sales
growercrowding coops and sacks, result
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## The Effect of Drafts

The Effect of Drafts

William H. Lapp, director of the Poultry Research Society, in an article in the current issue of the United States Egg and Poultry Magazine, discusses some of the factors that may influence the condition of poultry. He says:

"Years ago we transported poultry from the farms to the concentration stations in vehicles that moved slowly and caused little, if any, discomfort to the stock, Today we are using motor trucks and automobiles to convey this poultry, and the rapidity with which these trucks and cars move thru the country cannot help but have a bad influence upon the poultry if it is not protected from drafts.

"Every poultry operator using trucks should see that the sides are protected, especially when the weather becomes colder. In recent years the running board coop has been used quite extensively by farmers in bringing poultry to town. These coops are entirely exposed and do not help to reduce the chance of developing colds. Unless these coops are protected properly their use should be discouraged. Muslin cloth or burlap fastened around the coop will assist materially in keeping direct drafts from the birds."

## More Money for Eggs, Too

Agricultural Economics. Is some sections movement of about 15 per cent of the crop had taken place, but in others practically no movement had occurred. On corresponding dates last year and the year before, the bulk of the crops for those years, which were much smaller, had already been sold.

Apparently growers and buyers have been unable to agree on prices. Growers were not interested in prevailing prices which Apparently growers and buyers have been unable to agree on prices. Growers were not interested in prevailing prices which averaged 5½ cents a pound basis clean seed, compared with 15 cents and 8 cents, respectively, at the close of the movement last year and two years ago. Prices ranging from 6 to 8 cents were paid for the Missouri crop, the bulk of which moved earlier.

Quality is reported good to very good in the principal sections.

### Butter Stocks Have Increased

Butter Stocks Have Increased

Comparatively large stocks of creamery butter continue to feature the cold storage situation, the holdings of butter in storage being reported at 163,037,000 pounds in September, compared with 138,151,000 pounds on the same date last year, according to the cold storage report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Larger stocks of eggs, meats, lard, and poultry in cold storage in September compared with a year ago, also are reported. The only decrease is in American cheese, stocks of which are placed at 69,901,000 pounds against 31,297,000 pounds last year. Stocks of case eggs are placed at 9,652,000 cases against 9,573,000 cases a year ago; total meats 867,126,000 pounds against 725,269,000 pounds; lard 167,309,000 pounds against 151,233,000 pounds, and poultry 39,735,000 pounds against 38,634,000 pounds.

## Development of Beef Grading

BY A. T. EDINGER

The first four months of the grading and stamping of beef carcasses by the Government have developed a service that has all the aspects of being permanent. During the week ending September 3, which was the peak week for the amount of beef graded, nearly 1500 carcasses and 500 beef cuts left the various packing plants bearing the U. S. grade stamp. Since the inauguration of this service on May 2 over 18,000 carcasses and 3500 cuts, totaling better than 10 million pounds, have been sold to the various members of the wholesale and retail trade.

At the outset of this grading service only

tail trade,

At the outset of this grading service only four packers availed themselves of the opportunity of having the Government grader pass officially as to the quality of the carcasser of the service is performed have asked that all or part of their prime and choice beef carcass supply be stamped by the official grader.

The distribution of such beef has been wide spread, retailers located in many small towns as well as the larger cittes handling this product entirely or in addition to the other grades of beef. Several hundred meat dealers located in some 60 cities have signified their intentions of using the graded commodity, whereby each retail cut bears the grade stamp, thus insuring the meat consumer that he is purchasing a superior product.

The bulk of the labeled meat has originated in the plants of 10 packers located in Chicago. New York is second in the total number of stamped carcasses, these having been produced in six different plants. Seven packers in Kansas City have contributed liberally to the total supply, but due to the small percentage of finished steers arriving at that market at this time of the year the total output from these houses has been smaller than for the two previously mentioned cities.

During the first week of September the price range between common and top steers at Chicago widened materially. This range in price is the widest of the year to date, a spread of \$6.50 being noted between the common and top grades. A year ago this spread was \$3.75. Two years ago, however, due particularly to an extreme scarcity of the top grade, the spread amounted to \$10, with the top price for that year \$1 above that for this year. It cannot be approximated as to what advance will be forthcoming on the better grades, for this will be determined by the ability of the beef trade to absorb this supply of high priced beef. But at present it does not seem that the high point which will retard consumption of the beater grades of beef, rather than by a short supply of this grade of cattle why as h more dealing industries which have been the backdone of our recent prospetty.

More Money for Eggs, Too

More Money for Eggs, Too

Mr. McClastey also makes these suggests of the corresponding month in 12%, read of the corresponding month in 12%,

Cheyenne—If a killing frost holds off a little longer most of the corn and feed crops will be safe. Very little wheat seeding has been done except on summer tilled land. Cane will produce a big crop.—F. M. Hurlock.

Hurlock,

Dickinson—Wheat seeding has started; the soil is in fairly good condition. Corn is practically all matured—the crop is the best since 1915. Not much corn has been cut. Sorghums need a little more time to mature properly. Files have been the worst this season that I have seen for years—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—Kafir needs a little more time to mature before frost. It was damaged somewhat by the hot weather which came along about the middle of September. Farmers are waiting for rain before starting the wheat drills. Some are cutting the last crop of alfalfa. Wheat, \$1.24; new corn, 75c; barley, 55c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 38c.—W. E. Fravel.

75c; barley, 55c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 38c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—The soil is getting dry, and the weather, up to last week, was very hot. Roads are rough; there is no money available for grading. Some wheat seeding has been done. Wheat, \$1.09 to \$1.18; eggs, 25c; butter, 40c.—William Grabbe.

Gove and Sheridam—The weather has been hot, dry and windy. Early corn is good; late fields poor. Millet, kafir and milo are doing fairly well. The recort winds have done some damage to the crops. The dry weather also has delayed wheat seeding somewhat, and likely the acreage will be reduced. A few public sales are being held, with fairly good prices.—John I. Aldrich.

rich.

Harvey—The weather was much cooler last week, following a long hot period. Farmers are busy night and day in their wheat fields. Silo filling is underway, and there is a keen demand for help. Wheat, \$1.14; butter, 40c; eggs, 27c; apples, 50c to \$1; peaches, \$2.50; blue plums, 80c a crate; tomatoes, 2c to 3c; potatoes, 27c a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

Lyon—The hot, dry weather recently was fine for corn and kafir. Some wheat has been sown. The corn on the creek bottoms and on the good upland will produce fine yields. Livestock is doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We have had some local showers recently that were of value. Farmers have been cutting the millet crop, which was heavy. Corn, 90c; cream, 38c; eggs, 29c; potatoes, \$1.50.—J. D. Stosz.

was heavy. Corn. 90c; cream, \$8c; eggs, 29c; potatoes, \$1.50.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—The last two weeks have been very favorable for farm crops, and they are maturing rapidly. Haying, plowing and silo filling have been the leading activities. Flies have caused a great deal of trouble, especially the screw worm fly. The cooler weather of last week was beneficial so far as the fly situation went, and also with the crops that were drying too fast.—J. R. Henry.

Neosho—The hot weather recently caused the corn to ripen rapidly, and it is safe from frost. Kafir also is maturing fast, and probably will get thru all right. Farmers are leasing their places for the development of shale gas production; many wells have been drilled, and the additional income this is providing is very helpful to the community. Livestock is doing well. The folks are haying, cutting corn and seeding wheat. Wheat, \$1.06; corn, 80c; corn chop, \$2.15; bran, \$1.45; hens, 16c; eggs, 28c; butterfat, 39c.—James D. McHenry.

Osage—Practically all the corn is saffrom frost, but kafir needs a little work.

Osage—Practically all the corn is safe from frost, but kafir needs a little more time yet to mature. The sweet potatoes are small; the season was too wet and cold for this crop. Fresh eggs are scarce, and there is a considerable difference in the prices being paid at the various towns in this section.—H. L. Ferris.

this section.—H. L. Ferris.

Pawnee—The weather has been dry and windy. There is a great deal of volunteer wheat and Hessian fly in this section. Some farmers are sowing wheat, but most of the folks are waiting for rain. Feed crops and corn are doing well. There is a fine demand for cattle. Not much land is changing hands. Quite a large number of automobiles have been purchased by farmers this fall. Hogs, \$11; cream, 35c; eggs, 24c; wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1.—E. H. Gore.

Republic—A fairly large acreage of wheat



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

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a play type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

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

## Words

## 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 livestock and real estate 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. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and selier, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

## AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

SALESMEN: THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO make money. Splendid territory open. Permanent work, liberal pay. The Ottawa Star Nurserles, Ottawa, Kan.

AGENTS—WE START YOU IN BUSINESS and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn \$50-\$100 weekly. Write Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

SELL THE BEST NURSERY STOCK—Hardy, vigorous Ozark Mountain grown fruit trees, roses, shrubs; national advertising brings leads; healthful, pleasant outdoor work; good money for spare time. Write for new sales plan, Neosho Nurseries, Desk J. Neosho, Mo.

## FARM HELP WANTED

WANTED-MARRIED MAN ON FARM ranch at once. Wm. Flanders, Quinter, Kan.

## PAINT

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal, Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. or more, Good 4 in, brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal, H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## LUMBER

LUMBER — CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia,

### KODAK. FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Se-dalla, Mo.\* BETTER PRINTS FROM YOUR FILMS.
Six Luster prints from trial roll, 25c.
Reed, Norton, Kan.

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS
25c. Trial 5x7 enlargement, 10c; in folder,
20c. Send film. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale,

TRIAL OFFER. FIRST FILM DEVEL-oped, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P, Water-loo, Iowa.

### EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTING OUTDOOR WORK, QUALify for forest ranger positions. Start \$125 month; cabin and vacation; patrol the forests, protect the game; give tourists information. Write Mokane, Dept. M-42, Denver, Colo.

### TOBACCO

TOBACCO. POSTPAID. GUARANTEED.
Best mellow, juicy, red leaf chewing, 5
lbs. \$1.40, 10-\$2.50. Best smoking, 20c lb.
Mark Hamilin, Sharon, Tenn.
LEAF TOBACCO—GOOD, SWEET, CHEWing, 3 pounds, 75c; 5-\$1.00; 10-\$1.75.
Smoking, 3 pounds, 75c; 5-\$7.5c; 10-\$1.25.
United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman.
United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

TOBACCO-BEST TENNESSEE RED LEAF, mellow and sweet. Chewing, 10 lbs. \$2.00; smoking, \$1.20, plus postage. Quality guaranteed. Tobacco Growers' Pool, Martin, Tenn.

SPECIAL OFFER — CHEWING LEAF 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10c chewing twist 3 doz. \$2.50; Smoking leaf 5 lbs. \$1.00; granulated for pipe 2 lbs. \$1.25; Cigars \$1.95 for 50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West Paducah, Kentucky.

## SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

POTATOES, EARLY OHIOS, 75 CENTS per bushel, truck or carload. Henry Kor-gan, Hastings, Neb.

SUPER HARD BLACKHULL, YIELDS 2 to 5 bushels above famous Blackhull; Price cut \$1 per bushel. Write Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick, Kan.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS, Mastodon \$2.25 per hundred, Champion \$1.25. Cooper spring berry \$1.25. Postpaid. Mrs. Wm. Terrass, Alma, Kan.

PEONIES: ONE RED, ONE WHITE AND 2 pink \$1. 25 Darwin Tulips \$1. 12 German Iris \$1. 8 Hyacinths \$1. (Prepaid.) Order from this ad. Satisfaction or money back. Wholesale list free. Weich Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

## MACHINERY-FOR SALE OR TRADE

WAGON BOXES — FULL SIZE \$29.50 F. O. B. K. C. Ruth Feeder 36 in. with new extra shaker \$12.50, Congoleum Rugs, Deep well Force Pumps ½ price. Chas, Shepherd, "Savin' Man's Broker" Bonner Springs, Kan.

TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cletracs, Model W, \$250,00 and \$300.00: Model K, \$400.00 to \$750.00. H. W. Cardwell Company, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan, "Caterpillar" Tractor Dealers.

### CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HAVESTER, POOR man's price, only \$25.00 with bundle tyling attachment, easily shipped by express. Illustrated catalog free. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kan.

### DOGS

HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP; TRIAL.
Dixle Kennels, D8, Herrick, III.

HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP, C. O. D.
Write Ginger Kennels, Herrick, III.

FOX TERRIERS, WHITE WITH BLACK
markings, Roy Stoskopf, Redwing, Kan. FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Neb. FOR SALE—ST. BERNARD PUPPIES. Price \$25 to \$35 each, Russell Crosby, St.

Price \$25 to \$600 Paul. Ind.

FOX TERRIERS, ALL AGES. BEST RAT.
Pet or Watch Dogs. T. H. Kaldenberg,
Pella, Iowa.

WANTED — ESKIMO-SPITZ PUPPIES 8
weeks old, no mongrels. Reagans Kennels,
Riley, Kan.

WANTED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP,
WY16.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP, Supplies catalogue, Kaskaskennels, A W76, Herrick, Ill.

PURE BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPS, priced right and shipped on approval. C. H. May, Roca, Neb.

H. MRY, ROCA, Neb.
PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES. FEMALES \$10.00, Males \$13.00. Shipped COD. Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.
COONHOUNDS, COMBINATION HUNTers, Foxhounds, champion Rabbithounds. Catalog, photos, free. Trial. L. J. Adams, Ramsey, 111.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

## BUG WEAVING

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

## HONEY

EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50, 120 LBS. \$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo. EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN. \$5.50; 120-lb., \$10; Sample, 15c. C. Martineit,

HONEY—EXTRA SELECT, EXTRACTED alfalfa, pure as bees make; 60 pounds, \$5.50; 120, \$10.00, here, C. W. Felix, Olathe,

Colo.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY.
one 60 pound can, \$5.50; two, \$12.50; 6-5
pound pails, \$3.75. Nelson Overbaugh,
Frankfort, Kan.

DREXEL'S HIGH GRADE HONEY IN
sixties, \$6.25; two, \$12.00; thirties, \$3.25;
pails, 12½ @ per pound. Write us. Drexel's,
Crawford, Colorado.

TWO 60-POUND CANS PURE NEW CROP Colorado Honey; fine quality; freight pre-paid west of Mississippl river, \$13.50. W. H. Birney, Las Animas, Colo.

COMB HONEY—CASE 24, SECTIONS, BEST grade, \$4.00; bulk comb, 6, 10-lb. pails, \$8.00; Extracted honey; 6, 10-lb. pails, \$7.00; 2, 60-lb. cans, \$12.00. Joe Wadleigh, La Junta, Colo.

THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 60-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

### FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS: 100 POUNDS \$3.15 freight prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

APPLES—HOME DRIED OR EVAPOR-

ated, from producer; 25 pounds given if few orders, Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

### RADIO

600 MILE RADIO, \$2.95 POSTPAID. Needs no tubes, batteries, or electrical current. Over 300,000 homes have them. Picture and folder sent free. National Ra-dio Sales Co., Fuller Building, Wichita, Kan.

### FERRETS

FERRETS FOR SALE, WRITE HANK Peck, B854, Des Moines, Iowa.

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

## 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 on product unless the classification is stated on order.

### ANCONAS

ANCONA YEARLING HENS \$10.00 DOZEN.
A. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS

PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY laying flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns \$9; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$10; Assorted, \$7.90% alive, prepaid arrival guaranteed, Catalog, Order from this ad, Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

Shinn Chicks are Better say thousands of chick buyers. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book and low prices. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

## Co-operative Chicks

Famous laying strains. Circular free, Per 100: White Leghorns, or Heavy Assorted, \$7. Anconas, Buff Leghorns, \$8. Reda, Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, \$9. White Orpingtons, White Langshans, \$10. Light Assorted, \$6. Prompt live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Missouri.

## LEGHORNS-WHITE

FOR SALE—500 WHITE LEGHORN PULlets. W. Ebling, Arbela, Mo.

TOM BARRON LEGHORNS, EARLY
hatched, 270-300 eggs \$25 doz. Wm. F.
Youngers, Spivey, Kan.

YESTERLAID COCKERELS, A PRIL
hatched, 75c each if taken at once, Mrs.
Hayes Showman, Sabetha, Kan.

YESTERLAID WHITE LEGHORN YEAR-ling hens, good laying strain. Special price this month. E. W. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

BIG, SNAPPY COCKERELS, INDIVID-ually pedigreed dams 4½ to 5 lbs. 225 to 294 eggs, \$3.00 to \$12.50. Farm records to 308. Gamble White Leghorn Farm, Coffey-ville, Kan.



### LEGHORNS-WHITE

WYCKOFF-PENNA. POULTRY FARM rain White Leghorn pullets; begin lay-soon. F. H. Stannard Nursery Co., Ot-

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS FROM trapnested stock, April hatched pullets, \$1.25. May, \$1.00. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan. TANCRED

FOR SALE—THREE THOUSAND SINGLE Comb White Leghorn pullets hatched May 12th. Also Milk Goats. Steinhoff & Son., Osage City, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnest record 303 eggs. Choice cockerels. Bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan. Dargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.
TANCRED COCKERELS FROM TRAPnested dams, sired by 230-250 egg males.
March hatch \$2.50, \$25 doz.; April \$2, \$20
doz.; May \$1.50, \$15 doz.; April-May cockerels from 220-265 egg dams, 300 egg sir\$3, \$33 doz. Lingerlonger Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

### MINORCAS-WHITE

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCKerels. Feb. Hatch, \$2.00. C. A. Dettweiler, Halstead, Kan.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS\_BUY NOW. Willialm A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.
BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$2, IF TAKEN at once. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

PEDIGREED R. C. RED COCKERELS. Mrs. F. J. Didde, Olpe, Kan.

### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, LARGE, CLEAN, BRINGING PREMium. 50,000 broilers wanted. Write "The Copes, Topeka.

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

## LIVESTOCK

### CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEY COWS AND HEIF-ers. Fred H. Krotsch, Home, Kan.

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

FOR SALE: 160 HIGH GRADE WHITE-face stock cows. Kansas Cattle Co., Salina, Kan.

### HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONIES. D. B. Grutzmacher, Westmoreland, Kan. FISTULA HORSES CURED, \$5. PAY when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCHeron stallions, \$200.00 to \$500.00. Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

## HOGS

IMMUNE CHESTER WHITE SPRING boars. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS \$25 each during September. Cholera immuned. Chas. Huber, Perryville, Mo.

Chas. Huber, Perryville, Mo.

DUROCS—I HAVE BRED AND WON
more champions this year than any other
breeder; I have 20 March boars ready for
service, \$40, that are good; open gilts, \$35;
weanling pigs, trio unrelated, \$50. Send
check with order; my show herd is now
in the east. Willard Gunnels, Elmer, Mo.

## SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE RAMS, GEO. H. Cook, Larned, Kan., Rt. 4.

FOR SALE PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE rams. W. W. Cook, Larned, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP FOR SALE. W. C. Harris, Rt. 2, No. 82, Larned, Kan.

PURE BRED TOGGENBURG BILLY AND Nanny. Wm. J. Wehling, Lanham, Neb. FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE rams and ewes. John Linke, Geneseo, Ks.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE ram lambs. Richard Johnson, Geneseo, Kan.

REGISTERED RAMBOULLET PAMS

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET RAMS, some extra good lambs, either sex. R. C. King, Burlington, Kan.

## Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Elijah was a man who went against the current. That is always a hard role, and a hard row. We talk about it, but few of us do it. It all seems to come from our underlying motives. Listening to the casual conversation of many persons, one gathers the improphets is delicious reading, at least pression that the highest bliss is to in some of our fiercer moments. Somegather together enough money so that thing within us says that is the way to one may live without working. If you handle all the fakers and frauds. But are a merchant, to be able to have a long after, the disciples of a Man much winter house in Florida, and a summer one in Michigan. If you are a farmer, ister some such mild dose to those to be able to move to town, buy a spacious house and sit on the front porch and smoke, while you watch other farmers, who haven't been so successful as you, driving their loads of hogs to market. The idea is to make life easy, easier, easiest. All very well, of course. But Elijahs are not made that way, nor Washingtons, nor Livingstons. It takes a terrific amount of heating and pounding and rolling and heating

One of America's most successful college presidents, who put the fear of God into many a student, has phrased it thus—"The concentration of one's whole energy on a worthy end, and the willing acceptance of the pains, privations and penalties which may be incidental to the effective prosecution of that end is the comprehensive formula of every brave and heroic life." That seems to be Elijah, and every other brave and heroic life that you can think of.

I remember a visit I made, in company with other teachers in a southern college, to the home of Cassius Marcellus Clay. Cassius Marcellus Clay, a cousin of the statesman Henry Clay, was a man who went against the cur-If he was ever afraid, no one but himself knew it. It was in the hot abolition days before the Civil War, when to be an abolitionist in the South was to invite hooded men to your door after dark. Clay had freed all his slaves and believed ever/one else should do the same. He would go to a meeting, filled with men who were prepared to break up the meeting and flog the speaker, and would begin something like this. Taking a Bible from his pocket he would read a few verses. "That," he would say, "is for those in this audience who revere the Word of God." Then drawing from another pocket a copy of the constitu-tion of Kentucky, he would read the section which guaranteed the right of free speech. "That is for those who revere not God, but who respect the laws of man." Then pulling out two vicious looking horse-pistols he would lay them on the desk one on each side lay them on the desk, one on each side of the Bible and the constitution. "These," said the speaker, looking calmly at the men in the crowd, "These are for those who respect not God nor regard the laws of men." Then he would deliver a broadside against the iniquities of his day.

When we visited him, he had become old and queer. He came to the door with a rifle in his hands, and would not permit anyone to enter. He had the hallucination that some one wanted to kill him. He had been a tower of strength in his day, an Elijah sort of a man. He had an idea, and for that idea he had been willing to sacrifice everything, come one come

Elijah believed in God. He believed in God very hard. He was willing to stake everything on what he believed. He was prepared to put his God to the test in the open, before a vast multi-tude of people. Charles Spurgeon, the famous Baptist preacher of England, did the same thing in another way. In effect he said, I am asking God to provide orphanages for the poor children of London. If He answers my prayer, let Him be the God we worship. And God answered the prayer of Spurgeon, and the orphanages are still going on, long after the great preacher is dead,

Note Elijah's prayer. Nothing feverish or excited about it, nothing theatri-cal, or I-am-about-to-do-a-big-thing attitude. Very simple and direct. it is a large prayer, that takes hold of large ideas. "Hear me, O Jehovah, of large ideas. "Hear me, O Jehovah, hear me, that this people may know that thou, Jehovah, art God, and that thou hast turned their heart back

The test began by repairing the altar. That is a good way to begin any reform. When religion sags, it is invariably neglected in the home. No prayer is heard, no grace at table, no mention of God. The altar has broken down, and must be repaired. To get right with God often means to get age, his fidelity to the truth as he saw it.

Lesson for October 2—"Elijah on Mt. Golden Text—Joshua. 24:15. right with Him in the home.

The way Elijah disposed of the false greater than Elijah wanted to adminwho opposed them, and He rebuked He said He had not come to do them. things that way. To kill men is not to help them, in the way of truth, Maybe it was all right in Elijah's time. It does not go, in the light of what Christ taught. He asked for vengeance on none of His persecutors, but at the last cried out, "Father, forgive them." Religious persecution or prosecution gets nowhere. It does not change opinand pounding and rolling, and more ins or practices. The way of love heat and rolling to make a steel rail is the way of conquest, and the only states and cannot be made such an that will hold up a train, or a steel way that endures. It is slow, painway who will hold up a great cause. fully so, tragically so, at times. But modify their ideas about political prob-

## The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line (undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising.

Write For Rates and Information

### MISCELLANEOUS LAND

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere, Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

FREE BOOKS on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. LOW ROUND TRIP RATES. IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, G. N. Ry., St. Paul. Minnesota.

WESTERN LAND—800 acres improved, good farming neighborhood. 480 A. wheat \$26.25. acre. This and many other farms, ranches and business chances advertised for sale and exchange in OPPORTUNITY, the illustrated monthly farm magazine, Send for free copy to Opportunity, Garden City, Kansas.

### ARKANSAS

WANT to sell my farm. T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Arkansas. ALL about cheap farms in Crawford County, Arkansas. Write Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm, Benton County, Original Ozarks. Free Lists, Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

## COLORADO

320 ACRE ranch \$1120. \$350 cash required.
R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

100 QUARTER SECTIONS irrigated lands for sale. Easy terms, All in consolidated school districts, good markets and roads.
L. R. Sims, Secy, Center, Colo.

CHOICE well improved Klowa Co., Colorado wheat and corn farm, near good town and schools. Priced low for quick sale. Attractive terms. Write A.N.Mitchem, Galatea, Colo.

### KANSAS

BUY choice farm land now. Write for new list. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas FOR SALE—160 Acre farm. Running water. Sam Robinson, Florence, Kansas. FOR SALE: N.E. Kansas farms, ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan. FARMS: Splendid wheat and corn farm, nicely improved, Terms. T. V. Lowe Realty Co., Goodland, Kansas.

ty Co., Goodland, Kansas.

120 A. well improved dairy farm. Half grass, must divide. \$55.00 acre. Possession. W. Lodge, No. 2, Emporia, Kan.

SUBURBAN HOME — Semi-modern. Well improved. 10 acres, chicken, dairy & fruit. Terms. W. A. Hazlett, Oswego, Kansas.

FOR SALE—520 acre ranch. South Kansas. Good improvements. Write for description. Armstrong Investment Co., Guthrie, Okla.

Armstrong Investment Co., Guthrie, Okla. 160 ACRE FARM. \$20,000. Partial payment. Dickinson County, Kan. 3 mi, from town. H. A. Franz, General Delivery, Geneva, Neb. 320 A. good land. 200 A. in wheat. Priced to sell quick. For details write A. C. Gingrich, Rural Route, Garden City, Kan. RENT to March 1st, 1,000 A. fine pasture, unused. 75 tons hay, house, sheds, corral, unlimited water. U. P. Ry. Weskan, Kan. Mary Kingore, 822 E. & C. Bldg., Denver, Colo. GREAT OPPORTUNITIES offered at Gar-Mary Kingore, 822 E. & C. Bldg., Weskan, Kan.
GREAT OPPORTUNITIES offered at Garden City, "The Kansas Valley of the Nile," both in irrigated and plains farming lands. Send for literature. Chamber of Commerce, Garden City, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 150 TILLABLE. CORN 80 bushels per acre this year. 7 room house, barn 36x52, 2 wells, cistern, wash house. 7 miles to K. U. 3 miles to U. S. 73 paved. \$75 per acre. ½ cash. W. W. Boyd, Route 8, Lawrence, 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 Bidg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR THE FARMER moving to town. Five fine corner lots, 2 room house, electric lights, water, fruit, \$2375; \$500 cash, take \$850 in stock and implements, balance monthly payments, L. D. Irvin, owner, 2600 Clay, Topeka, Kan.

### KANSAS

FINE 160 ACRES, 1½ miles from Barnes, Kansas, Good markets and high school. 10 room house, barn 48x46, other nice out-buildings. Land in high state of cultivation. \$115 per acre. Good terms. Julius E. Stohs, Owner. Beatrice, Nebr.

Owner, Beatrice, Nebr.

158% ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass farm, good imp. soil, water, ½ ml. town, grade and H. S., 35 ml. K. C. This is your opportunity to own a real producer at right price. Already financed, \$16,500, ntg. \$10,000, 5%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas, 640 ACRES best wheat land, near town. Mortgage \$4800, Trade equity choice clear income. Improved 640 A., choice, can irrigate part. Snap. \$29.50 acre. \$4,000 cash, balance casy. Improved rolling sandy 320 A. \$15 acre. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.

## MISSOURI

MISSOURI

320 A. stock and grain farm, Vernon Co.,
Mo. Good improvements, Must sell. A
bargain. A. P. Elder, Ottawa, Kansas,
DAIRY, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,
paved highways; use clear city property in
exchange. Joe Roark, Neosho, 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, \$6 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry
land, some timber, near town, price \$200.
Other bargains, 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

OZARKS—480 acres, \$6,000; 275 cleared,
well improved, close to markets, R. R.,
village, school, 200 acres pasture, well
watered. Other bargains, list free. Terms.
OZARKS Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS
Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you
want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

### NEBRASKA

INVESTORS and Homeseekers—1200 acres farm land in Box Butte Co., to be devel-oped. H. G. Furman, Jr., Marsland, Nebr.

## OKLAHOMA

640 ACRES farm land, improved, all fenced. 100 A. in crop. \$10 acre. \$2500 will handle deal. Fred Speakman, Tyrone, Okla.

### TEXAS

Extra good wheat land. \$15 and up.
Easy terms. Near Dalhart. City growing fast.
J. W. Yager. Dalhart, Texas

## WASHINGTON

FINE DAIRY RANCH. One of the most profitable places in the Colville Valley. 120 acres in cultivation. 110 acres under irrigation. 3 crops of alfalfa. Modern house, two modern barns, milking machine. Electricity and telephone. Price \$19,000; \$6,000 down. 1½ miles from Valley. Cattle, horses, machinery, and crop which can be bought for small additional figure. We have many other dairy ranches listed wifh us, prices ranging from \$2,500 to \$20,000. Inquire of Stevens County Investment Company. 311 Symons Building, Spokane, Washington.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

INCOME EVERY MONTH
You can own a steady monthly producing income property in hustling, growing Kansas City, Your investment grows as Kansas City grows. Tell us what you have and what you want. We will try to meet your requirements. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

force and violence, which seem speedy, leave behind broken pieces, broken heads, broken hearts. But we must honor Elijah for his tremendous courage, his fidelity to the truth as he

## Prophecies for 1928

New York politicians are said to be flabbergasted by the report brought back from a political tour of the country by L. B. Gleason, secretary of the state Republican committee. "From the time I left Toronto on the way out (to the Pacific) until I reached Chicago on the way back," says Mr. Gleason, "I never heard the word prohibition even mentioned. That convinces me that no matter how we may feel about it here in New York, the question is not agitating either the Republicans or the Democrats in those states thru which I have traveled."

When some Eastern states come to understand that prohibition is not a

lems between this date and the national conventions, particularly in Congress. It is altogether likely that both party platforms will declare for prohibition enforcement and equally so that neither will declare for modification of the prohibition policy and law. Two or three recalcitrant states who are doubting Thomases on this proposition have this to learn, and will learn it.

Secretary Gleason reported that Hoover will have the delegations of Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada and Kansas. He heard little talk in the West, he said, of anybody but Hoover and Dawes. So far as Kansas is con-cerned it is certain that nobody is qual-ified to say at this time who will have its delegation, and this probably is true of the other states mentioned. It is still a long time before delegations are to be elected. Meantime a good deal will happen, including a session of Congress.

Women's intuition doesn't seem so impressive when central uses it to decide what number you really want.

## Farmers Met at Tribune

BY R. E. GETTY

Methods of assuring better homes and the least risks in farming on the plains of extreme Western Kansas were pointed out at the annual Field Day of the Kansas Branch Experiment Station recently at Tribune, This sta-tion, founded 15 years ago on 90 acres just southwest of Tribune, is now old enough to have established reliable conclusions on farming possibilities of this region where the altitude is 3,500 feet and the average rainfall is but 16.64 inches.

The Tribune area has had its ups and downs for 40 years, first with set-tlers who failed in general farming on account of their eastern methods not being adapted, then large ranchers whose holdings are passing since the post-war cattle slump, and most re-cently the large-scale wheat farmers. The leading one of these wheat growers, when addressed recently as a "wheat-king," accepted the title, but added that times are pretty hard for kings now in Kansas as well as in

Cropping possibilities under careful dry-farming methods in the Tribune region are suggested by the average yields of several leading varieties at the experiment station: Cassel White Dent corn, 24 bushels; Dwarf Yellow milo, 19 bushels; Kanred wheat, 13 bushels, and spring wheats 5 to 7 bushels. Wheat yields are averages for fallow and corn land, and fluctuate widely from year to year.

For those who want to risk wheat culture, Prof. R. I. Throckmorton of the Kansas State Agricultural College, suggested this crop be limited to two years in a five-year rotation, half the wheat to be on fallowed land, and the other half on wheat stubble land requiring but little working the second year after fallow. He called attention particularly to the value and need of including the forage and grain sorghums in this rotation after the wheat, with corn also having a place on many

ings and garden were pointed out by Prof. Albert Dickens of the agricul-tural college. He urged the use of Red cedar particularly as one of the best and hardiest windbreaks available for this region, west of that section of Kansas where it would interfere with health of apple trees. Other trees growing on the place are ash, Honey locust and Russian olive. They were set out in 1912, and the carefully kept clean, have been watered very little.

The Tribune station has an excellent garden this year, protected by the windbreak plantings, in which more than 20 vegetables are successful with only such irrigation as is available part time from the ordinary farm windmill. Potatoes on fallow land also yield 50 to 70 bushels an acre.

## Farmers Believe in Pools

(Continued from Page 8)

wiped out some of the old abuses in grading and weighing; and that it has a wonderful psychological effect. has given the grain farmer something to which he can hold with the utmost confidence, and in times of unrest that the pools have acquired their elevators probably is as important as prices.

has great economic and political strength, but it denies the pool any credit for improving in any degree the existing marketing machinery. It con-tends that the profits the pool has had where the pool movement has made but are merely the profits that any private little progress, altho inaugurated ahead handler with large volume would have of Canada. made, and that it has made them by handling wheat just as the private trade handles wheat. Were these con-tentions all well founded, the pool farmer finds consolation in the fact that his organization is saving for him the profits which would go to the private handler.

The pool is quite conservative in its claims, as compared with the promises made during the organization period of some of the co-operative movements in the United States. It has never implied it could fix prices, realizing it would be foolish to attempt it, and officials foresee the danger of bringing marginal lands again into production by establishing artificially high prices, even if that were possible. Its principal promise is to give its members

bilize the market and keep for the farmers the profits that the trade might take if it handled their wheat.

Ignoring the question of price advan-tage the pool farmers of Western Canada know that they are receiving more money for their crop than they received before and immediately following the war. Admittedly, not all this improvement is due to the pool, as Canada has had three good wheat crops in suc-cession, and wheat prices have been better than just before or after the war. However, some of the improved financial status of the pool farmer is without question due to the pool's methods of paying for the grain sold

Orderly financing is what the business men and bankers of the prairie provinces term the pool's methods of payments. Paying for the wheat in four installments has removed the ne-cessity for running a line of credit to the extent the farmers once ran. Wheat is the one great cash crop of the prairie provinces, and will remain so for many years to come, and naturally when the farmer sold all his wheat in the fall he received the bulk of his year's income in those months.

The old practice was to sell the wheat after threshing, pay the banks and stores what they had coming, and if there was anything left the farmer naturally felt flush and had a ten-dency to "blow" himself. Then in the spring he started borrowing again, at 8 per cent or more, and by fall he had to sell his wheat again to meet his obli-Under that practice the gations. farmer financed this year's crop from what he expected to get for it. Now the pool farmer finances this year's crop on the basis of what he got for last year's crop.

The initial payment in the fall or on delivery usually takes care of obligations then coming due; the spring payment carries him thru threshing; then he still has the final payment coming in September. This distribution of the wheat money has certainly made pool farmers wise spenders. It has placed them on the same basis as the salaried More than 200 trees growing in man, who, if he received his year's windbreak plantings about the build- wages annually, probably would spend freely for a month or two and then be hard up for the rest of the year.

This system of payments has cut down some of the borrowings at the banks, as the pool farmers are adjusting their operations to this new sys-This is indicated by the experience of one farmer who had gone to town last July to borrow \$500 to buy some harvesting equipment. Before going to the bank he went to the postoffice, and there was his pool check for over \$600, representing his third payment. Naturally, he didn't borrow any money.

The banks lost that loan, but the bankers feel that what they lose directly has been more than made up by the increased prosperity of their customers. Business men who often had to carry the wheat farmers from one harvest to another find business is spread more evenly over the year, and credit men of wholesalers selling to merchants say they see a great improvement in their collections since the pool began its op-erations. Orderly financing has become a phrase as magic in Western Canada as orderly marketing.

without borrowing a cent of money, Even the trade admits that the pool how they are expanding their elevator as great economic and political system and the methods of selling trength, but it denies the pool any grain. In the third article I shall point out the fundamental conditions differ-

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## As the R. F. D. Grows

The vast extent of the rural mail delivery service is indicated by the fact that 44,729 rural carriers are daily carrying mail to and from the homes of the farmers to the nearest postoffices. In a recent address an official of the Postoffice Department said that these postoffices in the main are small, but yet there are some cities of considerable size having rural routes leading out therefrom. For instance, Denver has six rural routes, Even Chicago has two, Indianapolis has 17, and Atlanta, eight. It is estimated that these rural carriers reach 31,698,700 patrons, the average price for the year after and that every week day they collec-selling costs have been deducted, to sta-tively travel 1,270,746 miles.

## Helendale Ranch Duroc Sale!

One of the season's attractive public sale offerings. Sale at Helendale ranch, seven miles east of Oakley on U. S. 40 South.

## Campus, Kansas, Friday, October 14

Two boars in service in this herd that has enabled this herd to forge to the four-most ranks of the breed:
Golden Rainbow, twice grand champion at the Kansas state fair.
J. D.'s Sensation headed his class as a Junior yearling at the Iowa state fair and the national swine show.
Our top boars and show gilts are in this sale. Be sure to get on our mailing list.
400 head in our herd. For the sale catalog, address,

Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan., Dr. O. A. Johnson, Prop. Auctioneers: Heriff and Rule.

DUROC HOGS

## Newkirk's Durocs Sale at Strawn, Kan.

25 miles S. E. of Emporia, 10 miles Northwest of Burlington

## October 10, 1927

The offering will consist of 10 sows with litters. These litters sired by So Big, one of the very best Juniors of the breed. 30 spring gilts, mostly granddaughters of Great Col. twice world's champion. Also 2 by Super Titan.

20 spring boars including grandsons of Great Col. and Revelation. Also 2 by Super Titan, their dam by Super Su-preme Col., a winner at Aurora, Illinois Fair last year. Write for catalog.

Brice L. Newkirk, Hartford, Ks. Col. Homer Rule, Auct.

## **Shippedon Approval**

Spring and Fall yearling Duroc boars shipped on approval. No money down, Guaranteed immune and breeders.
F. C. Crocker, Box M, Beatrice, Nebraska

## **Bred Sows and Gilts**

shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs.

STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

## **Top Scissors Stilts Orion**

The best Duroc cross I have found, 25 selected spring boars ready for use. Just the tops reserved for breeding purposes. The best lot we have ever raised. In spection invited. W. A. Gladfelter, Emperis, Kansas

## **Duroc Boars and Gilts** Best of breeding, more pork for given ra-tion. Over 20 years perfecting this type. Ship on approval. Reg. Immuned, photos W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

**CHAMPION DUROCS** Pathleader boars and gilts, big sound indi-viduals. Write me for description and prices. E. W. NICKELS, DODGE CITY, KANSAS

## Shepherd's Boar Offering

better than ever. Plenty of good ones sired by STILTS MAJOR, ARCHITECT, Sunflower King and other great sires. Suitable outcross for any blood lines. Inspection invited. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.



## **Grow Better Durocs**

Big strong spring boars bred and fed for the best results Priced reasonable. Inspection invited. reasonable. Inspection invited.
Innis Durce Farm, Meade, Kan.

## **Sunflower Herd Durocs**

Very choice, toppy boars for sale. Also glits for sale, All by Sunflower Lad, a splendid son of Masterpiece, Grand champion 1926. CHAS. STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KANSAS

## Spring Boars, Private Sale

Six great spring boars by Stilts Monarch and out of Jr. Champion sow, Illinois, 1926. 13 in litter. Other boars by our herd boars. SHERWOOD BROS., CONCORDIA, KAN.

## **Hillcrest Stock Farm Durocs**

I am offering the tops of 50 spring bodrs at private sale, priced less sale expenses. I have real herd header material here at fair prices. Come and see them. W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Nemaha Co.)

## Some Choice Spring Boars Harvester dams. Prices will suit. H. C. NELSON, BELOIT, KAN.

Long Boars by Long Col. Come and see us. Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kansas

## CARLTON'S CONSTRUCTOR DUROCS structor, Out of mature dams. A. M. CARLTON & SON, Geneseo, Kansas

Scissors Stilts DurocBlood 15 spring boars by Stilts Sensation and a service Top Scissors, out of Sensation bred dams.

W. H. LING, IOLA, KANSAS

## McCANDLESS DUROCS

Choice big stretchy spring gilts ready to ship, sired by our big boar RAINBOW ORION 9th, Out of big dams. Reasonable prices. C. C. McCandless, St. John, Man.

HELD'S BIG DUROCS
Orion Robert T. In service, boars and gilts for sale
by above boar, son of Fancy Stilts, etc.
LEONARD HELD, GREAT BEND, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

## **Public Sale Poland Chinas**

at our farm, two miles west of town,

## McPherson, Kan. Wednesday, Oct. 12

40 boars and gilts, one litter by Redeemer, the rest by Golden Rainbow, our 1,000 pound show boar. Our boars and gilts placed high at Topeka and are in this sale.

Write for catalog. Sale in pavilion on the farm.

on the farm.

## C. E. HOGLUND & SONS McPherson, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.



Wittum Type Polands 20 big spring boars sired by SUN-DIAL and BORDER CHIEF. Largest herd in the southwest, Kan.

## **Spring Boars and Gilts**

Mostly by Oh Boy, Large, growthy boars priced right, Spring gilts open or will breed without extra charge. C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS



SPRING POLAND BOARS sired by DESIGNER HURGLES son of Designer, out of Liberator, King Kole, and The Rainbow dams. Good individuals. Special prices to Pig Club boys. Floyd S. Brian, Derby, (Sedgwick Co.,) Kansas

## Now Booking Orders

for fall pigs by Wonder Boy. The Redeemer, and others. Our Poland won the lion's share at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1927. C. E. HOGLUND & SONS, McPherson, Kan.



## Boars by the Promise

PEACE'S BIG POLANDS
60 Bears and Gilts. Blood of Dundale Glant. Sired by CAKEATER.
and DONQUIXOTE. Good once by
the great NIGHT HAWK. Holding
no public sale.
S. U. PEACE, OLATHE, KANSAS

## Rickert's Big Polands big spring boars for sale sired by WALL STREET, MONARCH 3d, and other boars of note. Priced reasonable. M. F. RICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS.

**20 POLAND BOARS** Selected, by Black Seal and Villager 2nd. Dams by Ataman, New Hope and Black Seal. OTHO G. SMITH, COLONY, KAN.

## AUCTIONEERS Jas. T. McCulloch

AUCTIONEER.
Selling All Breeds, Clay Center, Kansas.

## BOYD NEWCOM LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER 421 Beacon Building, Wichita, Kansas

## **Rate for Display Livestock Advertising** in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising col-umns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired. LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas On farm 12 miles Southwest of Wichits, two miles from Shulte on the Orient.

miles from Shulte on the Orient.

75 HEAD—20 cows with calves at foot and bred again. 18 two-year-old helfers selling open. 3 yearling helfers, 4 bulls, 3 yearlings and the herd bull. 20 winter and spring calves, half bulls. All young stock was sired by and the cows bred to the herd bull SUPERIOR BULLION, grandson of Bullion 4th, himself winner of first at the big Des Moines show 1922 and 1923. Foundation cows come from leading herds and include many daughters and granddaughters of POLLED PLATO and some descendants of DANDY ANDREW. Superior Bullion weighed 2350 in show condition. Sale is being held to close out a partnership and offering sells off grass without fitting. For catalog address D. S. Tammany, 911 West Maple St., Wichita, Kan.



Dunn & Tammany, Owners, Wichita, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

## Shorthorn Dispersal

A total dispersal of the Dragoon Valley herd of Scotch Shorthorns. Sale at the farm four miles east and three and a half south of Burlingame, five south, one west of Scranton, three and a half south of U. S. 58 Highway, 27 miles southwest of Topeka.

## Burlingame, Kan., Monday, Oct. 17

The high standard of the cattle offered in this sale is emphasized by their splendid type and character combined with breeding that has proven a valuable asset. The offering consists of 28 head, 22 lots. Five bulls, Reds and roans. Six calves go with their dams. Balance young cows and helfers.

Herd federal accredited. An opportunity for real investments in Shorthorns. For the sale catalog write at once to

A. F. Kitchen, Burlingame, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE

## Herefords

Public Sale at the farm near Oak Hill, Kan. Saturday, Oct. 8

This is a carefully selected offer-ing of Domino and Beau Mischief

bred cattle.
50 head, 10 bulls, 40 females. We have won first honor at the American Royal with our cattle.

No one will be disappointed with this offering that attends this sale. For further information and catalog write Ross Blake, Sale Mgr.

## L. M. Blake & Son, Owners

Aucts .- Jas. T. McCulloch and others Oak Hill is in Clay county about 30 miles from either Clay Center, Abilene, Concordia or Salina.

POLLED HEREFORD, CATTLE

## CARLOAD OF BULLS

lled Herefords. Wilson, Worthmore and Pericco nnie sired them. Also car of cows and heifers bred our herd bulls. JESS RIFFEL, Enterprise, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Craik's Stock Sale



on farm 20 miles South of Chanute and 12 North of Cherryvale, Kansas

## October 12

25 POLLED SHORTHORNS, 5 SHORTHORNS, 9 young bulls, 17 cows and helfers bred to a line bred grandson of ROAN HERO.

SPOTTED POLANDS, sows with litters, pars, gilts, etc. Sows bred to SPOTTED LAD. oung stuff sired by son of SPORTSMAN. high grade Shropshire sheep, mostly ewes.

L. G. CRAIK, MOREHEAD, KAN. Col. E. E. Hall, Austioneer

J. C. BANBURY & SONS
Polled Shorthorns. See us at State
Fair, Grandsons of \$5000 and \$6000
Imported Buils. Blood; Quality;
Beef; Milk: Butter. 200 in herd.
Scotch and Bates Families. Reds.
Whites, Roans. \$75 to \$300. 3 del.
150 ml. Free. Reg. Transfer, T. B.
tested with guarantee; free. Phone
1602 our Expense, Pratt, Kansas.



CEDAR WILD FARM POLLED SHORTHORNS

ine young bulls, all reds and roans, sired by Cora's ommander. Also cows and helfers. Also pure bred Shropshire rams. JOS. BAXTER & SON, Clay Center, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval Spring boars and gits by prize winning boars.
Write for descriptions and prices.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS. Middle West. Paul A. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., Memaha Ga.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Cloverdale Shorthorns Crowned Victor grandson of Marshall Crown in service, good Scotch breeding, bulls and females for sale.

Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.



REG. SHORTHORN COWS 10 for sale choice of 30, bred or calves at foot, by Village Guard. Also bulls and helfers. Good milk families.
E. H. ABRAHAM, EMPORIA, KANSAS

CREEK SHORTHORNS Scotch herd cows heavy milkers. Golden Crown 2nd son of Marshalls Crown in service. Pleased to show our herd. Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kansas



**Young Shorthorn Bulls** Nice reds and roans ready for service, sired by RED MANDOLIN. Out of big heavy uddered Scotch Topped cows. OTTO STREIFF, Ensign, (Ford Co.) Kansas

Dales'ShorthornFarm

Best of Scotch breeding. Emblem Jr. daughters predominate, Orange Cumberland in service. Visitors welcome. E. S. DALE & SON, Pretection, Kansas

YOUNG ROAN BULL Son of GOLDEN MARSHALL will go in the Wichita sale Nov. 9. Others for sale privately.
W. A. YOUNG, CLEARWATER, KANSAS

MAXWALTON LAMLASH herd of milk producing, beef type scotch cows. McIlrath Bros. Kingman, Kansas, R. F. D. 2

**Pearl Herd Shorthorns** Two nice yearling bulls, one Scotch and one Scotch Topped. Also nice lot of bull calves C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Knowsley's Batchalder 7th** First American Royal 1926, Bull Calves for sale of Record of Merit ancestry. Duallyn Herd Milkins, Shorthorns, BEADLESTON & GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

**Williams Milking Shorthorns** Headed by WHATE GOODS sire of more R. M. Cows than any other Scotch buil in America, Using Glen Oxford on his helfers. Bulls for sale.
W. C. Williams, Coldwater, Kan., Coy Rt.

RED POLLED CATTLE

W. E. Ross & Son's Herd
For sale: One yearling bull, some bull calves, cows
and helfors, bred or open. Address
W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

Reg. Red Poll Bulls 15 to choose from, sired by PRAIRIE KING. Heavy milking dams. W. S. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Kan.

**Real Dual Purpose** Bulls and helfers from world record ancestry Write us your wants. Letters cheerfully answered. Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, Kansas

TAMWORTH HOGS

Tamworths on Approval

## Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

This is the season when many kinds of garden truck are getting ripe and are being gathered and sold. Every Sunday morning during September, so far, the line ring is given out over the felephone that so and so has water-melons and muskmelons for sale at his farm today at so much a hundred, and tomatoes at \$1 a bushel. In a few minutes another ring is given out for someone else, and after a little while still another, and so on until all who have any to dispose of have taken their turn at this kind of advertising. This is a quick way to advertise, and tho the charge is \$1 quite often it is worth many times that price to let the public know what you have for

This is a good year for garden truck, and those who put out gardens seem to have plenty of the varieties they planted, except in the hall stricken territory where gardens were damaged severely. As melons and tomatoes are ripening now one hears more about them than of the other kinds of veget-There seems to have been an increasing demand for tomatoes in the last three or four years, and many folks have set out more plants than formerly. Altho the crop is large the price seems to keep up pretty well so far—\$1 a bushel at the farm. Canning seems to be the chief meth-

od of putting up tomatoes for winter use of late years, but well do I remember, when a boy, of seeing mother and other farm women put them down in sweet water, a method that required less labor on their part, and that left to matoes in a very palatable condition when used.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 11—M. Constable, Bennington, Kan.
Oct. 12—L. G. Cralk, Morehead, Kan.
Oct. 19—Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.
Oct. 21—W. H. Heiselman, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 21—W. H. Heiselman, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 27—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.
Poland China Hogs use of late years, but well do I reand other farm women put them down in sweet water, a method that required dition when used.

They selected tomatoes that were smooth and firm and placed them in stone jars or large barrels and poured water over them that had previously oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. They selected tomatoes that were been sweetened with cane sorghum at the rate of 1 tablespoonful of sorghum to a 3-gallon pail full of water, keeping them well under water by means of a weight. The barrel or container does not have to be filled all at once.

One can put them in as they ripen, adding sweet water as the tomatoes are put in until the container is full, keeping the container in a cool place in the cellar. As soon as the skins slip on them like they had been scalded they are ready for use. Sweeten to taste and serve without cooking. Oh, boy! Pass 'em again.

And still it rains. This is the second rain we have had in this vicinity during September. It came Thursday about 3:30 p. m. It didn't last over 20 minutes, but it gave us a good inch of water. The wind was flerce. It blew down a big hay barn % mile west of the search base and broke off a few telephone here and broke off a few telephone poles along the north and south roads. In about an hour it began again and rained quite hard for awhile, and gave us all told 2½ inches for the day. This makes us 4¼ inches of rain so far for this month, and puts the late prepared wheat ground in fine shape for seeding.

According to the present outlook the wheat acreage to be sown in Smith county this fall promises to equal if not exceed that of former years. On every hand farmers have been busy preparing ground for seedbeds, and even now quite a number are drilling the seed. It has been many a year since the ground has been in such prime condition, moisture being ample and sufficient to bring the plantings up at once. Many corn fields will be sown to wheat, too, where they are free from weeds.

The unusually severe fly pest has made a lot of bother to livestock thruout Kansas lately, torturing the dumb creatures almost beyond the point of endurance at times. The milk production in many instances has been reduced fully half. Reports have it that south of here horses have died from the effects of fly bites. There seems to be no method devised as yet to combat this evil, and the flies probably will continue to be a big nuisance until cut off by frost.

There are a lot of stacks of headed wheat standing in the fields waiting to be threshed. The machines started up again the first of last week, but had to take another layoff on account of the recent rains. There will be a lot of cold weather threshing done around here this fall and winter, the same as in the fall of 1919. One September night that year we had a 9-inch

rain that wet many stacks clear down and they had to be rebuilt and stand over until after Thanksgiving before threshing. My brother's wheat stood over until late in the spring of 1920 before it could be threshed.

Those folks who censor the modern bathing suit have scant reason for doing so.

## Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 5—D. J. Wilson, Mound City, Kan.
Oct. 12—Gem Jersey Farm, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 14—E. H. Taylor, Keats, Kan.
Oct. 26—Mark Branine, Cheney, Kan.
Nov. 9—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, at
Topeka, Kan. R. A. Gilliland, Denison,
Kan., Secretary.

Oct. 18—D. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Sale at Wichita.

Dairy Cattle Oct. 4—C. F. Alexander, Kinsley, Kan. Holstein Cattle

Oct. 5—Millard & Williams, Basil, Kan. Oct. 20—Thos. Weddle, Valley Center, Kan. Nov. 1—Roy H. Johnston, Oskaloosa, Kan. Nov. 2—Geo. Lenhart, Abliene, Kan. Nov. 30—Breeders Sale, Topeka, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 17—A. F. Kitchen, Burlingame, Kan.
Oct. 19—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 27—Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kan.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale,
Wichita, Kan.
Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 12—L. G. Craik, Morehead, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Oct. 8—L. M. Blake & Son, Oak Hill, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle Dunn & Tammany, Wichita, Kan. Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 12-C. E. Hogland & Sons, McPherson,

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Oct. 10—Brice L. Newkirk, Hartford, sale at Strawn, Kan. Oct. 14—Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan., (Gove County).
Oct. 18—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Ks. Oct. 21—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 29—Foley Bros., Bendena, Kan. Oct. 31—Harry Long, Kanopolis, Kan. Dec. 6—Bert Sterret, Bristol, Colorado, Feb. 29—E. B. Norman, Chapman, Kan. Sheep and Gosts
Oct. 12—L. G. Craik, Morehead, Kan.

Oct. 12-L. G. Craik, Morehead, Kan. Oct. 26-Mark Branine, Cheney, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kar



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The dates of the Lebanon Livestock Show are Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1. Lebanon is in Smith county and the Lebanon Stock Show is always good.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, one of the directors of the Kansas State Fair was at Hutchinson all of last week, assisting with the management of the big show.

John D. Henry, Lecompton, will sell 45 Poland China spring boars and gilts in the pavilion at Big Springs, Oct. 26. Mr. Henry has always been recognized as one of the top breeders of Poland Chinas in eastern

At the annual meeting of the Kansas Duroc breeders association at Hutchinson last week the election of officers was post-poned until Tuesday night of the Kansas National at Wichita, the first week in No-

C. E. Hoglund & Sons, McPherson, were exhibitors at the Free Fair at Topeka and their winnings on their Poland Chinas were very satisfactory. They will sell Poland China boars and gilts at auction at their farm two miles west of McPherson, Oct. 12.

Poland China breeders and farmers out in Northwest Kansas will be interested in knowing that Earl Luft, Almena, will sell Poland China boars and glits at auction at his farm near that place, Oct. 25. He will sell 30 boars and 15 gilts. The sale will be advertised in the Mail and Breeze next week.

M. Constable, Bennington, sells 100 registered Spotted Poland China hogs at his farm near that place, Oct. 11. This is the largest sale of hogs, any way purebred hogs, that has been made in Kansas in a long time. Mr. Constable has bred Spotted Poland Chinas for several years and is well known as a breeder.

Monday, Oct. 17, A. F. Kitchen, Burlingame, will disperse his herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. While the offering is not a large one, 28 head, it is nevertheless one of real merit and an opportunity to secure choice Scotch breeding and animals that are being sold in a dispersal. There will be some nice young bulls and a few calves with their dams and the rest are young cows and helfers.

E. H. Taylor, Keats, Riley county, will sell Jersey cattle at auction Oct. 14. It is hardly necessary to say that the offering while not a large one, will be one of real merit. It is not a dispersal sale but as I understood it, Mr. Taylor's sons have some interest in the herd and it is to close up a partnership. It is in such sales that real

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

## **Public Sale Spotted Polands**

## Bennington, Kan. Tuesday, October 11 on Highways 81 Meridenand 18 (Blue Line.)

100 pure bred Spotted Poland Chiace.
10 spring boars, tops, five last fall boars, 25 spring gilts, 20 last fall gilts, some bred. 15 tried sows with litters or heavy lat pig. Balance shoats.
Write for further information to

M. CONSTABLE, Owner Bennington, Kan
Jas. T. McCalloch, Auctloneer. Kansas

## Nebraska Champion 1926 I will have for sale some very choice boars by Sun-rise, Junior Champion, Nebraska 1926, for sale at fair prices. Also some open gilts. W. H. Helselman, Holton, Kansas, Rt. 4

**Meyer's Spotted Polands** Bred gilts, boars ready for service, Also weanling pigs registered free, visitors wel-come. WM. MEYER, FARLENGTON, KAN.

## **40 BOARS AND GILTS**

by grandson of Wildfire. Some by Monagram, well marked, lots of scale. EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS

**Spring Boars Priced Right** sired by Good herd boars.

LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

Wickham's Big Spots ing stretchy spring doors and gilts sired by Glant Spot They won at both big Kansas fairs. Farm adjoins town. GROVER WICKHAM, ARLINGTON KAN

## KAWNEE FARM SPOTTED POLANDS

DR. HENRY B. MILLER, Rossville, Kansas

## **Spotted Boars and Gilts** tops, Sired by Victor 1st and Halls Wildfire, agletons Glant, Harkraker, Sharpshooter dams, G. FALL & SONS, SELMA, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

## Second Blue Grass Herd

Very choice spring books for sale sired by prize winning boars and out of prize winning dams. Priced right, M. K. GOODPASTURE, HORTON, KANSAS

## Blue Grass Herd

Boars sired by champions at prices that will suit you all. Letters cheerfully answered. Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., Brown Co.

## **BOARS, BIG AND GROWTHY** Veanling pigs. Be sure to see our boars be-

J. A. SANDERSON, REAGER, KANSAS
II miles west of Norton

## Frager's Blue Grass Herd

Spring boars and gilts by Blue Grass Kid, a Lagenbeel boar. Boars priced right. Gilts wred or open. Come and see me. LOUIS M. FRAGER, Washington, Kansas

## Western Blue Grass Herd

ng boars for sale. Weanling plgs, pairs tries not related. Vaccinated. Papers a every plg. Special price on 10. RAY GOULD, REXFORD, KANSAS

## **Blue Grass Farm Herd**

offer some very choice spring boars at prices that the right, Well grown and splendid individuals. Also clits. Come and see me.

LYDE COONSE, HORTON, KANSAS

## Valley Blue Grass.Herd have for sale a few very choice spring boars sired by Sulter's Bluegrass. Priced very reasonable, ERNEST SUITER, LAWRENCE, KAN.

## O.I.C.HOGS on time Write for Book THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio.

attractive thing about it is the great herd of Durocs and especially the two herd boars. Golden Rainbow, two times champion at the Kansas State Fair and J. D.'s Sensytion, another boar of real reputation. Oct. 14 is the date of the big boar and gilt sale at the ranch and all roads will lead to Campus on that date. The sale catalog is out and ready to mail free to those who ask for it.

Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Brown county, and M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, were at Hutchinson last week with their herds of Chester White hogs. Mr. Lugenbeel calls his herd the Blue Grass Herd and Mr. Goodpasture calls his Second Blue Grass Herd. Earl Lugenbeel, one of the best known breeders and exhibitors of Chester White hogs in the United States is popular with Kansas breeders and there is probably in the neighborhood of a dozen herds in the state that have attached Blue Grass to their herds because of the regard that they have for Mr. Lugenbeel and his fine herd and the fine string of winnings he has made during the last five or six years at the big swine shows of the country.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson 163 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



C. F. Alexander of Kinsley, Kan., has announced a sale of dairy cattle to be held Oct. 4. Over 100 head of Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys will be sold.

A. M. Carlton & Son. Duroc breeders of Genesso, were interested spectators at the Kansas State Fair. They did not show this year, but have a lot of fine pigs at home sired by Giant Corrector.

M. F. Rickert of Seward was a visitor at the Kansas State Fair. Mr. Rickert has bred big type Poland China hogs for many years and stock from his herd is scattered all over Kansas. He has a fine line of boars and gilts for the trade this year.

G. M. Shepherd of Lyons showed representatives from his good Duroc herd at the Kansas State Fair, winning second on aged sow, second on spring pig and his boar Stillts Major. Mr. Shepherd always takes lots of interest in the State Fair and his own winnings are-always incidental to the success of the breed as a whole.

Grover Wickham, Spotted Poland specialist of Arlington had a good display at the Kansas State Fair. He won several firsts and thirds on litters and individual pigs at both Futchinson and Topeka on the get of his bear, Glant Spot. Mr. Wickham is now located on a farm adjoining Arlington and says he expects to breed them better than ever.

J. B. Hunter. Denton, will disperse his herd of 60 registered Jersey cattle at his farm near Denton, Monday, Oct. 17. It is a rare opportunity to buy high class Jerseys at auction. The sale catalog is about ready to mail and likely will be by the time you get your Kansas Farmer. It is free for the asking. Look up the advertisement in this issue.

W. S. McMichael of Cunningham attended the State Fair last week and had charge of the boys' and girls' pig club work for Kingman county. Lester Karterkeg of Kingman won first and third on his Polands and June Johnson had the fourth prize Duroc. Last spring 75 gilts were purchased for pig club work in this county and the results have been mighty satisfactory. Mr. McMichael and his father own one of the leading herds of registered Red Polled cattle in the state. The herd now numbers about fifty head. A bull that was senior yearling at Hutchinson last year heads the herd.

Several years ago Dunn & Tammany of Wichita engaged in the Polled Hereford business buying liberally from the best breeders, their original purchases included daughter of the noted bull Polled Plato. Their present herd bull has been in service in the herd for three seasons. He is a very large bull, having weighed 2350 in high flesh. He was first in class at the big Des Moines show the year of 1922 and did the same thing over again the following year. The herd now numbers about 75 head and is going to be dispersed. The date is Oct. 13. Other business makes it impossible to go on with the breeding operations altho the outlook is mighty good just at this time.

I have just received a very interesting letter from the McIIrath boys of Kingman, the leading Shorthorn breeders of that section of the state. They say but for the files this has been a great season for the cattle. The brothers maintain Shorthorns on three farms, use their herd bulls jointly and have a good understanding of what it means to build up a herd of good cattle. It takes time, they say, to breed the best and still more time to let the public know what you have. They have enjoyed a great trade in bulls the past year and are now sold down to calves. Heifers from their great bull Gold Sultan are now calving and promise much from the standpoint of good milk production. It is the aim of this firm to breed the Beef type and at the same time maintain as much milk production as possible.

orattle are always to be found and the Taylors are known as breeders of high class Jerseys.

The Gem Jersey Farm, Corning, Nemaha county, will disperse the entire herd of Jerseys at the farm near Corning and Centralia, Oct. 12. Mr. Mather is considering a new location and in a later sale will sell bits other stock and it will be a general farm sale.

The Security Benefit Association, which owns a fine herd of Holsteins at Topeka, ware. They are double grandsons of the winterthur farms herd at Winterthur, Delaware. They are double grandsons of the century sire, King of the Ormsbys. They are also grandsons of the famous four times aloop opound foundation cow, Spring Brook liess Burke 2nd, Thru the use of these bulls the Security Benefit Association hopes to intensify the blood of the Besse Burke and Ormsby families in their herd.

Dr. O. A. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo., owns a fine ranch, Helendale Ranch, at Campus, a small town in Gove county and about seven miles east of Oakley on the U. S. 40 south, highway. There are several thousand acres in this big ranch but the most

## 7th Annual Dairy Cattle Sale



On farm 5 miles Southeast of

## Tuesday, October 4



115 Dairy Cattle—16 Guernseys, 14 Jerseys and 85 Holsteins

These are purebreds and high grades from 2 to 6 years of age. Possibly 50 per cent will be fresh by sale day. Balance heavy springers. We believe this to be the finest lot of dairy cattle to be found in one bunch in Western Kansas. All T. B. tested and in good condition.

## C. F. Alexander, Owner, Kinsley, Kan.

Auctioneers-Col. Boyd Newcom of Wichita, Col., Webb of Larned

## 50 Holstein Cows and Heifers—50



DR. C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KANSAS Boyd Newcom and J. J. McLinden, Auctioneers.

## **Auction Sale of 60 Head of Richly** Bred, High Producing, Registered Jerseys Owned by J. B. Hunter, Denton, Kan., Monday, Oct. 17

Denton is located 24 miles west of St. Joseph, Mo., and about 16 miles northwest of Atchison, Kan... Good roads operate in all directions and train service is excellent. Sale will be held at the farm five miles west of Denton and will start promptly at 12:30 p. m.

Some of the choicest specimens of the breed will be offered in this sale, including a number of heavy in call cows, about 20 head of bred and open heifers and a few very choice young bulls. The Hunter herd has long been known as one of the greatest producing herds in eastern Kansas. Catalogs are now ready and can be secured by addressing

R. T. LEE, Sales Manager, IOWA CITY, IOWA

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## best of record breeding. Bulls for sale out of dams with official records, In.

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, (Coffey Co.) Kan.



## Oldest Herd in the State

Bulls from this herd and out of 32 and 1000 pound ancestors. J. P. MAST, 1426 Harrison St., Topeka, Kan. Farm at Scranton, Kansas

CHOICE REGISTERED BULLS
Ready for service, Grandsons of Canary Butter Boy
King and out of daughters of King Watson Segis
Star. Write for photos and prices.
Maplewood Farm. W. H. Mott, Herington, Ks.

ORMISBY LINE BRED BULL CALVES from 1060 pound butter production. Approved type, Place your order for your future herd sire now. Write for prices and descriptions.

Shady Nook Farm, J. A. Engle, Talmage, Ks.

JERSEY CATTLE

## **CUNNING MOUSES MASTERMAN**

Heads our Reg. Jersey herd, he is a son of Masterman Of Oakland and his dam was Oxfords Cunning Mouse. Cows for sale bred to above sire. Inspection invited. Clyde Souders, Wichita, Kansas, R. F. D. 5



Reg. of Merit Jersevs 4th of herd have R. M. Records, rest closely related. 3 state record cows in herd. Young fresh cows for sale out of tested dams, Also bulls. Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kan.

## Tessoro Place Jerseys

High class bulls out of R. of M. cows and sired by grandson of Fern's Rexford Noble, Also cows and helfers, Correct type, R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan-

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Elm Ledge Guernseys
Bulls by Lone Pine Adjutant who was out
of an 840 pound dam. Also a few females.
G. E. WOLCOTT, LINWOOD, KANSAS

## **Upland Guernsey Farm**

Bulls for sale by a proven sire, Golley Maid's Pride 83033 and out of high producing dams. Also cows and grades. Hord federal accredited. Frank Garlow, Concordia, Kansas Bull calves. Phil Dawson, Endicott, Nebr.

## **Echo Farm JerseysatAuction**

At Echo Farm, three miles north of Keats and 12 miles west of Manhattan,

## Keats, Kan. Friday, October 14

25 head of cows, heifers and young bulls. Sons, daughters, grandsons and granddaughters of Ohio Owl's Choice I Prince 148565, a son of Mary from Sibleys Choice, with a gold medal record of 835 pounds of fat.

This herd is bred for production and most of the cows have register of merit or C. T. A. records.

Some of the cows are fresh now and others will be soon. Three young bulls ready for service, one out of state record cow. Herd federal accredited.

Mail bids may be sent to either auctioneer.

E. H. TAYLOR & SONS, Owners, Keats, Kansas Auct.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Ross B. Schaulis

## Gem Jersey Farm **Dispersal Sale** at the farm near

Corning, Kan. Wednesday, Oct. 12

All dairy equipment consisting of De Laval separator, milk scales, Babcock tester, etc.

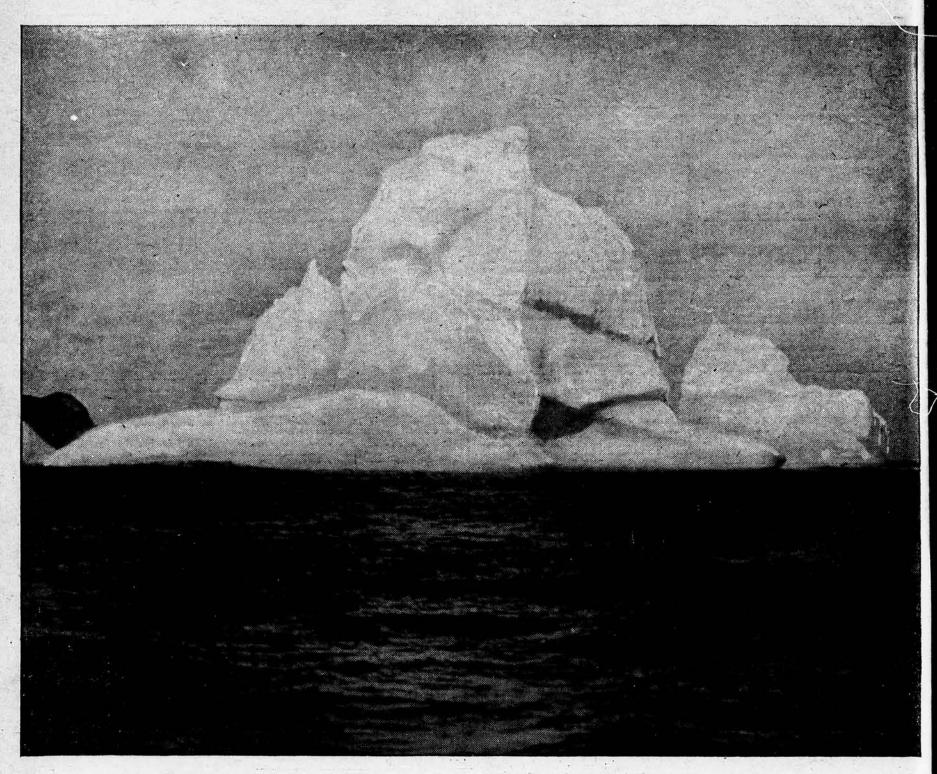
ester, etc.

Six cows in milk under five yold. Five coming yearling heifers, yearling heifer and baby bull calf. Geo. E. Mather, Corning, Kansas Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Phil Dawson's Ayrshires

## AFTER SHAVING



## HERE IS A GOOD BET

Have you ever tried Listerine after shaving? You will like that cool as ice sensation.

We are so certain of this that we are willing to risk the cost of this page (more than the average man's yearly income) to tell you about it.

After your next shave, just douse Listerine on full strength and note results. Immediately, your skin will tingle with new life and vigor. Then, over your face will steal a lingering and delightful sense of coolness such as you have never known before.

And as it cools, Listerine also heals—takes the smart and burn out of tiny wounds left by the razor and lessens the danger of infection. Go ahead and try Listerine this way. We dare you. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

## LISTERINE

-the safe antiseptic