

cop 2

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

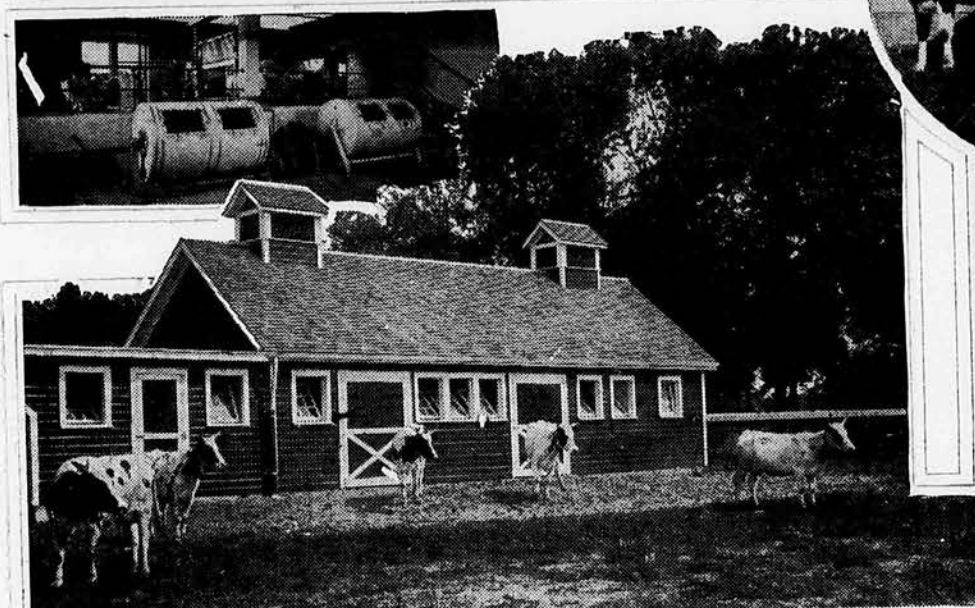
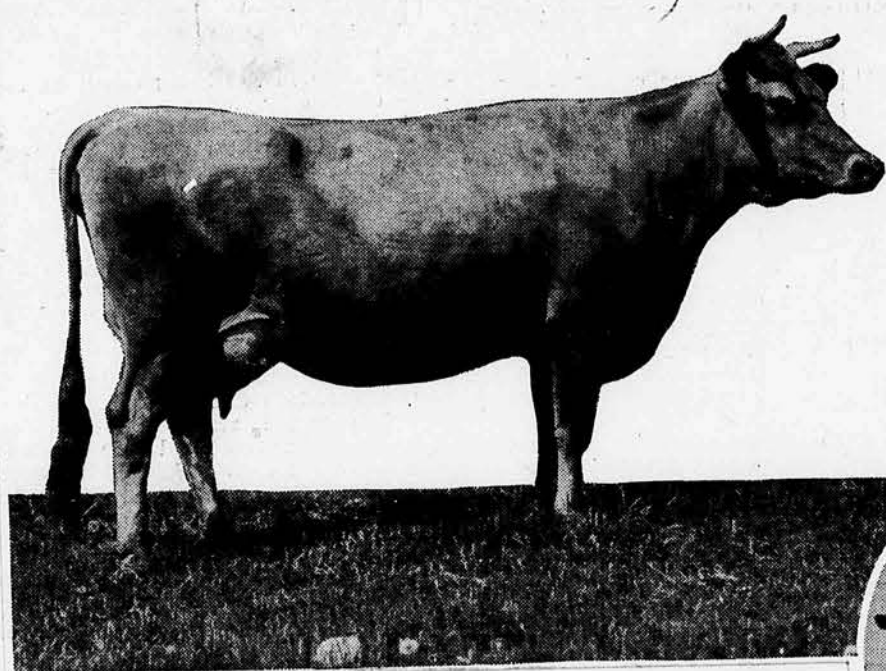


Volume 65

November 26, 1927.

Number 48

*Views of the Dairy Department of the
Kansas State Agricultural College*



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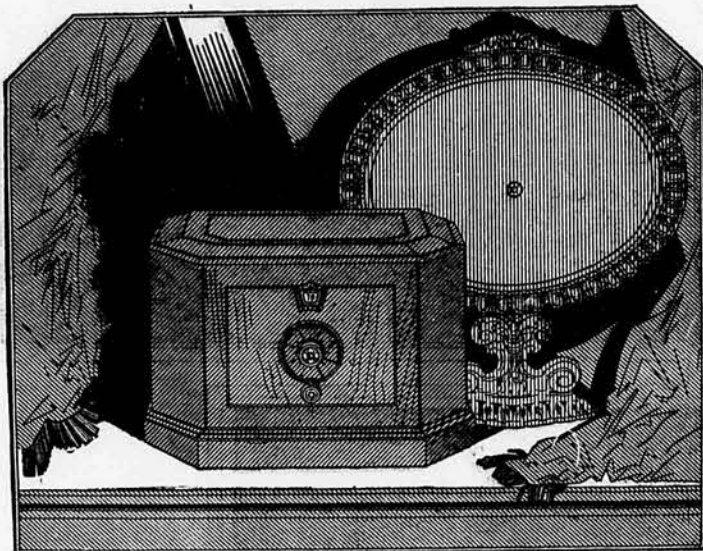
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NEWARK



NEW JERSEY

Corn is Making 40 Bushels

And the Quality is Perhaps the Best We Have Ever Produced

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER a week of clouds and mists followed by one of the warmest November days I ever saw in Kansas has come a change to much cooler weather, but we are thankful there are no signs of moisture. It is good corn husking weather, and that work is going on in most fields in this part of Kansas, Jayhawk farm included. I think that most farmers are finding the outturn of the crop much as we are, about 5 bushels less than was expected. The field in which we are now husking is making 40 bushels an acre by weight—no guesswork. We had thought earlier in the season, when corn was showing at its best, that this field would make 45 bushels, but it is not doing it. The quality, however, is about the best we ever raised. We have raised corn just as solid in many other years, but I can't recall a year since we have been farming in the West in which the corn is so free from worm damage.

Plenty of Sorghum Seed

All varieties of the grain and sweet sorghums are very heavily seeded this year. This has resulted in making the shocks very top heavy, and more than usual are going down. Because of this many farmers are now topping their kafir before they husk their corn, as they know if bad weather comes these down shocks of kafir would damage much worse than the standing corn. Some of the very latest kafir was cut and shocked this week, and the crop of both seed and fodder is very good. If I were handling a kafir crop so early in the season and wanted the grain to feed I would either stack or store the heads without threshing. Kafir threshed early in the season, especially in a season of excess moisture like this, does not keep well if any amount is put in a bin. If one intends to sell the crop during the cold weather of winter, threshing will be all right, but to carry over for feed next summer it will not do. Musty kafir has caused the death of more poultry in Kansas than almost anything else that can be named, and kafir headed and threshed now is almost certain to become musty with the coming of warm, damp weather next spring. We know this from experience.

Ready for Winter, Maybe?

Part of the farm force on Jayhawk farm have been husking corn during the last week, and part have been at work getting yards, sheds, feed racks and the water system ready for winter. I think today we are as ready for winter as we ever will be. The cattle are yet out in the pastures getting a good share of their living, but they are being fed cane, seed and all, once each day. Even tho there seems to be plenty of bluegrass, cattle crave dry feed when cold weather comes. We note this in cattle on wheat pasture; even tho they are getting all the green wheat they can eat it does not entirely satisfy, and there are instances known of stock dying on wheat pasture in the winter because the feed did not supply what they lacked in cold weather. One of the big jobs of the week was fixing the windmill pump which forces water from a pond well 60 rods away to the yards and barn. This well is filled by a pipe running into the pond; the pipe has a cut-off on it. The pump developed a bad leak owing to the packing, and we had to get to it to fix it. The cut-off was stuck and we could not turn it with the lever, so we had to plug the end of the pipe with rags on a bent rod before we could empty the well, but we finally succeeded and now have everything in good working order.

In the Home Town, Too

No doubt you have all read of the Vermont floods during the last week. Some of the greatest damage appears to have been wrought right in my old home neighborhood. Newport, the town of which the folks were said to be

starving, adjoins my old home. I have heard nothing from any of my relatives there since the disaster, and naturally I am somewhat worried. One who has ever traveled in the river valleys of Vermont, especially if he be a resident of Kansas, cannot help but note how many structures there are right at the water's edge. Many houses are but 3 or 4 feet above the water. As they have stood there in many instances for more than 100 years it is probable that never before have they been visited by such a flood as that of last week. It is fortunate for most of such river valley dwellers that they have but a few steps to take to reach higher ground and safety. The house of my uncle is close to a branch of the Barton River, and have to rise but a few feet to flood them.

But the Rain Came

The Vermont people have felt in the past that they were exceedingly fortunate in not being called on to face damage by floods and storms. In fact, they have felt that the West was the place in which such things were of common occurrence, and that New England was much favored by nature along that line. In talking with my uncle one day, as we were driving down the valley of the Lamoille River, I mentioned that many of the houses seemed to be built entirely too close to the water. I told him that if they ever had a genuine gully washing rain such as we sometimes had in the West, tremendous damage and great loss of life would result. He agreed, but thought as there had been no such rain since the country had been settled by white men there was not much to worry about. I agreed with him and never expected to hear of anything like the terrible disaster of the last week. It should be an example to all dwellers close to streams, whether they live in Vermont, Kansas or anywhere in the United States, to build on high, safe ground. It is better to climb a hill to the house for 10 years than to have that house flooded even once in that 10 years.

Grange Plan is Right?

At the Coffey County Pomona Grange held in Burlington recently a luncheon of sandwiches and coffee was served instead of the usual bounteous dinner, and I think all present were just as well satisfied, especially the ladies who have to do most of the work! Several live questions were discussed and action taken on part of them. One resolution which seemed to have the hearty approval of all favored a law compelling all stockholders in banks to provide security to the amount of their double liability. This question has an especial interest to those who live in Burlington territory and do business in that town. Two banks have failed there since 1921, and in both instances little more than half the double liability has been collected. If this liability was secured all banks would be on a much better basis in the minds of their depositors, and it is probable the fact that the stockholders securing bonds were actually on deposit would make them much more careful in their looking after bank affairs. The Grange debenture plan for putting farmers on an equality with the industrial world was discussed. I have not space this week to give the details of this plan, which is simple and direct, but will take it up next week.

Face the Music

FOUND—By wife returning from vacation, a lady's brooch in the back of husband's car. Owner may have same by paying for this notice, identifying property and admitting ownership.—Alpine (Tex.) paper.

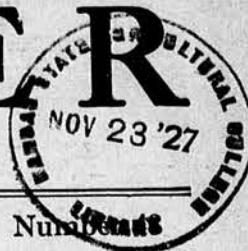
Under the law a man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty; and some are guilty after they are proved innocent.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

November 26, 1927



Kansas Had Winning Quality at Royal

Special Day Set Aside for the Sunflower State Drew 10,000 Boosters

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

TEN thousand Kansans thronged the 9 acres of arena building at the American Royal to make this year's Kansas day an outstanding feature of a wonderful show. Delegations poured in from western counties, as well as those nearer Kansas City, and each loyal resident of the sunny state pinned on his badge and stuck his feather rakishly in his hat as means of identification. It might have made some folks think an Indian pow-wow was on—with all the gaudy feathers. But the real meaning wasn't hidden. It emphasized the importance of the support Kansas lends the Royal and the livestock industry in general.

Kansas bands officially opened the afternoon program—the Parsons High School Band and Drum Corps, the Central High School Band, Kansas City, Kan., and the band from the Kansas State Agricultural College. Over in the speakers' box were Governor Paulen, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; members of the State Board of Agriculture, O. J. Gould, dairy commissioner, and George S. Knapp of irrigation fame. Both Governor Paulen and Secretary Mohler praised the American Royal and predicted greater growth in the future and that Kansas would continue to take an important part. It was a big day for Kansas.

But every day of the Royal from November 12 to 19, held considerable interest for Kansas because of her many exhibitors. Kansas Herefords were entered from the herds of John Wallace, Blue Mound; the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado; Foster Farms, Rexford, and F. W. Cleland, Vinland. The college, Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, and Mrs. Pauline Kuhrt, Edson, held up the Shorthorn end. Angus herds in the Royal were owned by F. P. Chilen, Miltonvale; J. B. Hollinger and J. H. Schuler of Chapman; the College and Ljungdahl Brothers of Manhattan, and E. A. Latzke & Sons, Junction City.

Some Ribbons for Kansans

The Ayrshires from Fairfield Farms, Topeka; Ransom Farm Guernseys, Homewood; and Holsteins from the herds of Arden Clawson, Lawrence, and Sherman Sifers, Olathe, represented Kansas in the dairy section. Besides the college, which had hogs in some classes of every breed represented in the show, Kansas was represented by C. H. & Lloyd Cole, Topeka; M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, and Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, with Chester Whites; Beardwell & Feeny, Wakeeney; C. G. Nash & Sons, Eskridge, and A. L. Pinet, Onaga, with Berkshires; J. M. Lytle, Garnett; S. U. Peace and I. F. Tyson, Olathe, with Poland Chinas; Helendale Ranch, Campus, with Durocs; and B. G. Hall & Sons, Selma, with Spotted Polands. Other departments were equally well represented, so it is easy to see that Kansas supports the Royal in showing as well as attendance.

Did Kansas count in the winnings? First thing the Kansas State Agricultural College judging team walked off with highest honors. There were 14 colleges represented but none of them had the finished quality the K. S. A. C. boys exhibited. The Kansas team earned 4,316 points out of a possible 5,000. The nearest competitor from Texas scored 4,282 points. H. H. Brown Edmonds; H. V. Vernon, Oberlin; F. D. Wilson, Jennings; R. N. Lindburg, Osage City; V. E. McAdams, Clyde; E. A. Stephenson, Alton, and H. L. Murphy, Protection, make up the college team, with F. W. Bell as coach. And here is another thing equally



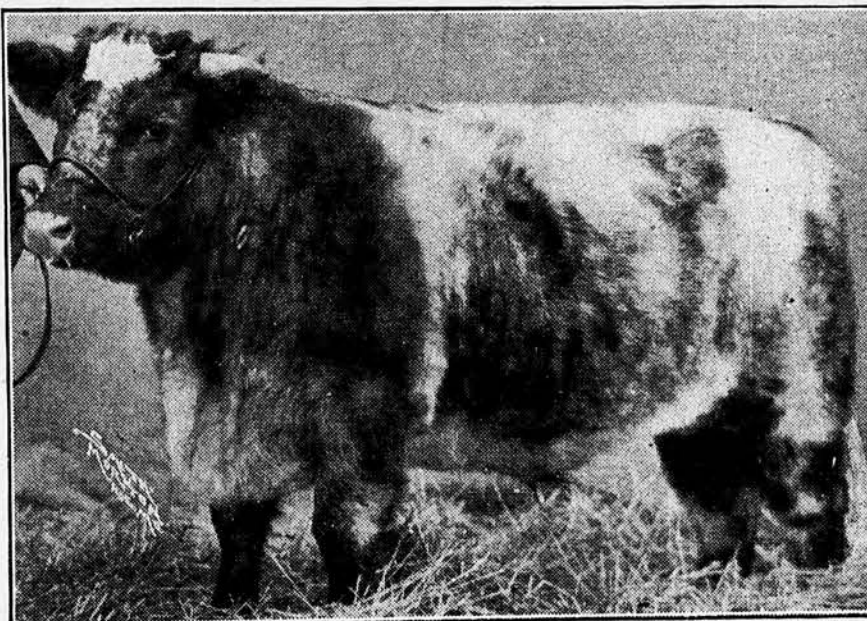
Meat Judging Teams Vied for Highest Honors This Year for the First Time at the Royal, and the Kansas State Agricultural College Girls Won First. Left to Right: Prof. D. F. MacIntosh, Coach; Dorothy Stewart, Catherine Lorimer, Velma Criner, Ora Hatton, and Prof. Ascha Johnson

as important. For the first time this year a meat judging contest was held for college teams selected from the group of girls taking the course in home economics. Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma college girls competed and Kansas won first. And that is as it should be, that Kansas should win first the very year the event was introduced. An interesting thing is that Dorothy Stewart, the K. S. A. C. girl who was high individual, is a Nebraska girl who attended college at Ames, Ia., two years and came to Kansas State Agricultural College for the finishing touches. And see what the college is doing for her. Again we remark that the greatest agricultural college in the country is located at Manhattan. Members of the college team included, besides Dorothy Stewart, Catherine Lorimer, Kansas City; Velma Criner, Wamego and Ora Hatton, Bunker Hill, as alternate.

The girls had to name various cuts

of meat, determine what wholesale cut they came from and give at least two ways to prepare the meats. In each case they had to give reasons for doing these things. Kansas won first, had highest individual, and second highest individual in the person of Catherine Lorimer. There also was a very similar event for the men. H. L. Murphy, Protection; Hale Brown, Norton; E. A. Stephenson, Alton, made up the team, with V. E. McAdams, Clyde, as alternate. The Kansas team placed fourth in competition with seven other teams.

Another first-timer, not only at the American Royal but in the entire United States, was a meat exhibit sponsored by the American Royal, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Institute of American Meat Packers, and the National Livestock and Meat Board. Seventy-five different cuts of meats were shown, including eight sides of beef, seven sides of pork and as many



This is Marshall, a Shorthorn Steer of Unusual Quality That Stood First in Class and Won Out as Reserve Grand Champion at the American Royal. Marshall is Owned by Mrs. Pauline Kuhrt, Sherman County, and This is the First Year She Has Exhibited at Kansas City

lamb carcasses. The beef cuts were of prime, choice and good and it was the first exhibit of its kind ever put on in the United States showing carcasses having the government grade stamps on them.

On every hand there was evidence of excellence in exhibits from Kansas. For one thing Shorthorn breeders had to recognize quality in the animals exhibited by Mrs. Pauline Kuhrt, and her two sons, Paul and E. F. Kuhrt of Edson. They had three steers at the Royal, and Marshall, an animal of genuine quality, stood first in class and won out as reserve grand champion of the show. Mrs. Kuhrt said her daughters are just as enthusiastic over the livestock as the rest of the family, but they couldn't all attend the Royal. Emilie Kuhrt took her vacation this summer, going to Yellowstone Park, so she staid by the farm. Gertrude is teaching. Marshall will be in at the International.

Johnson Workman, Russell, surprised the folks over at the carlot feeder end of the Royal. His load of Angus took grand champion honors, thus making a very decided change in the color scheme. It had been a red and white combination for a long time, and George Jones, Texas, has been in the habit of taking the honors. But they belong to Kansas this year. And these Kansas cattle set a new Royal record for feeder cattle at auction. The Workman Angus feeders brought \$26.50 a hundred. The previous record was an even \$26 back in 1919. Last year the top was around \$18 at the Royal. Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, sold a carlot of Hereford fat cattle for \$21 and A. P. Fielding, Manhattan, got \$20.50 for a carlot of Herefords in the fat classes. Compare those with the feeder prices. The grand champion load, Shorthorns from Sni-a-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., in the fat lots brought \$22, the high money. This winning was another surprise as it has been some years since Shorthorns have taken the highest honors.

Youngsters Were Half the Show

What the Ayrshires from Fairfield Farms, Topeka, would have done to competition would have been sufficient. There wasn't any competition for them at the Royal, but there is a good record back of them this year. The same string of 15 animals took all but two blue ribbons at Portland, Ore., made first prize dairy herd and first prize cow at Minnesota, and the first prize 4-year-old cow at the National Dairy Show. We still are talking Kansas quality. The college got 17 firsts out of a possible 21 in the sheep section, J. J. Moxley's Percheron, Osage City, won another junior championship, and out of six firsts available in the 4-H calf club awards, Kansas got three of them. Warren Ljungdahl, Manhattan, a 4-H club member had the champion Angus; John Samuel, Manhattan, had the champion fat barrow, and Harold Freeman, Manhattan, also in the club department, had the champion fat lamb. Certainly those things should impress Royal visitors and exhibitors that Kansas has quality stock.

At least half of the enthusiasm of the Royal was generated by the junior department—the 4-H club members, 500 strong, and 1,600 vocational agriculture students. The club folks came from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, and all except Illinois and Iowa brought judging teams. The Oklahoma team took first, with Kansas a close second. Willis Thomson, Arthur Thomson, Edward Martin, all of Cherokee county, were the 4-H boys to represent

(Continued on Page 19)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

SOMEONE has sent me a pamphlet written or compiled by Sherwood Eddy, who was born at Leavenworth, January 19, 1871, and who will therefore be 57 years old next January. The title of the pamphlet is "Religion and Social Justice."

Mr. Eddy begins his pamphlet with the following: "For several years the writer has felt a growing dissatisfaction with things as they are, and an increasing desire to find a way that leads to things as they ought to be. Society seems today to be semi-pagan, while organized religion lacks the spiritual dynamite to transform it. Our social order is characterized by gross inequality of privilege; vast wealth unshared, side by side with poverty unrelieved; flagrant luxury and waste confronted by unemployment, poverty and want; costly homes and resorts for the rich, and reeking slums and disgraceful housing conditions for the poor."

This is a strong indictment against society, but it must be acknowledged that it is true. The serious and unanswered question is, how can conditions be changed for the better? Mr. Eddy, who is an idealist, and, I take it, of a deeply religious turn of mind, has decided, so far as he and his family are concerned, to do his share by leading the simple life and giving away, where he feels it will do the most good, all of his income in excess of his and his family's personal needs. In other words, he does not intend either to live luxuriously or to accumulate a fortune, altho he believes he has the business ability to succeed. When he succeeded to his father's business he says that he was successful, made money and enjoyed it.

In the pamphlet Mr. Eddy has collected a large mass of statistics showing how wealth is concentrating in a few hands and how the aggregate wealth of the United States is piling up, but is not at all evenly distributed. According to the report of Federal Trade Commission for 1926 1 per cent of the estates in America left 59 per cent of the wealth and 13 per cent owned more than 90 per cent of the wealth. At the other end of the scale individuals in the non-probated class of the poor left an average of only \$450 at their death. The writers from whom Mr. Eddy gets his statistics define as poor any person receiving less than \$2,000 a year income. This of course is placing a pretty high level for poverty.

If these writers mean to say that a single person who does not have an annual income of more than \$2,000 is poor, the statement is rather ridiculous, for it is certain that a single person can live very comfortably and save money on an income considerably less than that; even a moderate sized family could live comfortably on that income.

However, I am not disposed to argue that point. The fact that there is a most unequal distribution of wealth cannot be denied. This has always been true as far back as I can remember; in fact, I think there was, relatively speaking, a greater inequality 40 or 50 years ago than there is now. As I recall at that time it was estimated that considerably less than 10 per cent owned more than 90 per cent of the aggregate wealth. Neither can it be denied that a vast amount of wealth is wasted on lavish display, on needless luxuries, on selfish and unwholesome pleasures.

That, however, does not answer the question of what is to be done about it or how can poverty be abolished and greater justice and better conditions for the poor and unfortunate be obtained.

Admitting that the idle rich waste a great deal of wealth in lavish display, in the building of huge palaces, jewelry and dress, according to the table of useless expenditures he gives, it must be said that the people of small incomes waste far more in proportion to their incomes than the rich. Here is his table of needless extravagances:

Tobacco.....	\$1,847,000,000
Theater, Movies.....	934,000,000
Soft Drinks and Ice Cream.....	830,000,000
Candy.....	689,000,000
Jewelry.....	453,000,000
Sporting Goods, Toys.....	431,000,000
Perfumes and Cosmetics.....	261,000,000
Chewing Gum.....	87,000,000
	\$5,522,000,000

I do not know, of course, but my guess would be that about 90 per cent of that \$5,522 million dollars spent in one year for the things enumerated in the above list was spent by people whose incomes did not exceed \$2,000 a year.

Mr. Eddy is an idealist. He is setting a fine example of self-sacrifice, but he has not, in my opin-

ion, found the answer to the problem. If everybody who has wealth would follow his example that perhaps would solve it, but we know that only a tiny percentage will do so. The multi-millionaires of this country have a tremendous responsibility, and no doubt a great many of them have been guilty of a great many sins of omission and commission, but the great mass who are not in the millionaire class probably have sinned as much in proportion to their opportunities.

That Farm Prosperity

THIS year the farmers of Kansas have raised fine crops, or at least that is true of a large part of the state. Immediately the cry goes up; what is the farmer kicking about? He is prosperous.

Relatively, yes; but while the corn crop of the United States probably will be less than the crop of last year, the price is going down to the point where the profit is nearly wiped out. There is no doubt in my mind that sometime between now and the harvest of next year's crop the price will go up again to what it was a few months ago, but it also is probable that before that time arrives most



of the farmers will have disposed of their corn crop. The high price then will do them no good. The trouble with the farmer is that under the present system he cannot as a rule take advantage of the best market. He cannot feed his crop into the market as the demand requires. A few farmers there are who can do this with their individual crops, but they are the exception, not the rule. It is evident also that the prices are influenced by speculators fully as much as by legitimate demand.

The price received by the farmer has no relation to the value of the product. A bushel of corn does not have twice as much feeding value one time as it does another time. Neither can it be said that in the long run there is any considerable surplus. If the farmer's crops were so controlled that they would only go to market when there is a legitimate demand the price would vary but little, and the farmer would prosper in proportion to his industry and knowledge of his business. He could figure from year to year just about what price he will get for his grain and his livestock and regulate his business accordingly. He simply cannot do that now.

He has a perfectly legitimate kick coming. It is to correct this economic injustice that the McNary-Haugen bill was framed. It may not be the best bill that could be framed, but it is altogether inconsistent for the representatives of interests that are continually asking for legislation that will benefit them to say that in the case of the farmer the law of supply and demand will cure all of his troubles. The trouble is that the law of

supply and demand has not done that. It would no doubt if supply and demand could be made to co-ordinate with each other. If the supply could be held back until the demand is ready for it the law would work very well, but the trouble is that sometimes the supply is far in excess of the demand and at other times the demand outruns the supply. The average price of farm products might be fair, but very often the farmer is not in a condition to get that average. A few may be lucky enough to get the peak, considerably above the average, but that cannot be said of the great mass of farmers. Someone may say, "Well, why don't they hold back their produce when the price is too low?" The answer is obvious. The average farmer has to sell when his crop is harvested or very shortly afterward. The second answer is that he is manifestly at the mercy of speculators to a very large extent.

The Master Farmers

IT WAS my privilege to attend the banquet given recently at the Hotel Jayhawk in Topeka by Senator Capper, in honor of the 15 farmers selected out of a long list of successful farmers by a committee headed by President Farrell, of our state agricultural college, as most worthy to receive the degree of Master Farmer.

It is my opinion that this was the most remarkable and successful banquet I ever attended, and I believe that opinion was shared by practically all of more than 200 folks who attended. These 15 men were not selected by the committee because they were the most successful of the long list submitted to them in the matter of growing crops and livestock, altho each one of them has made a striking success in that way, but because, in the opinion of the committee, they have made the greatest success all around, in the matter of home building, social contact, interest in community affairs and in local, state and national life.

In other words, in the opinion of the committee, a man's success cannot be measured entirely by the amount of money he has been able to accumulate; he might be a failure, altho successful in the matter of accumulating property.

I have no doubt there are many farmers in Kansas who would measure up to the standard fixed by the committee, but they did not happen to be on the list. The whole list submitted to the committee, I might say, represented 72 counties out of the 105 in the state.

All of the 15 made short talks when presented with the medals; and all of them talked well. Not only did they talk sense, but they used what is called good grammar.

Perhaps these 15 men, with their native ability and energy, might have made a greater financial success in some other line than they have made in farming, but I am glad they did not get into other lines. Farming after all is the most essential industry; upon it all other industries directly or indirectly must depend, and these men have demonstrated that it is possible to attain to reasonable financial success and also live a well rounded, healthful, pleasant life on the farm.

My opinion is and has been for a good while that the farming business has not yet come into its own. It will be a much better organized and more successful business in the not very distant future than it is now, and these Master Farmers are helping to bring about that condition.

Why Do Men Commit Crimes?

AFORMER member of the State Board of Control recently told me an interesting but tragic story. Among the inmates of the Kansas penitentiary was one particularly brilliant man, serving a term for forgery. His ability was such that he was given employment in the office, assisting in keeping the accounts of the prison. His record as a prisoner was excellent. He was paroled before his term expired, and went out to engage in business for himself. He had a fine wife who stuck by him thru the period of his imprisonment, and was at the door of the penitentiary to greet him when he was released.

He engaged in business, and by reason of his superior ability soon built up a profitable business, so that in a comparatively short time he had an income of a thousand dollars a month. This member of the Board of Control was greatly interested

in the man and corresponded with him after his release. In one of his letters he asked the ex-prisoner to tell him what in his opinion was the greatest cause of crime. The ex-convict answered that in his opinion idleness was the greatest cause of crime, that men engaged in real work with fair pay as a rule did not commit crime.

The correspondence ceased after awhile, and for some time the member of the board who told me the story did not hear from the ex-convict. A few years later he, the board member, made a trip thru the penitentiaries of a number of states, so as to better inform himself concerning prison management. Among the prisons visited was the Ohio State Penitentiary. In company with the warden of the prison he was watching the prisoners as they filed out to dinner, and in the line of convicts he recognized the former inmate of the Kansas penitentiary. He was serving a sentence of from 14 to 20 years for forgery.

The question arises, why did this man revert to crime? He was fully capable, as he had demonstrated, of making a brilliant success in business. He knew all about the disgrace and hardship of prison life. He knew that if again caught and convicted it meant for him a long term and little chance for pardon. He knew that it meant disgrace and misery for him, and worse yet for the wife who had so loyally stood by him during his first term in prison. He could not plead poverty, because by his ability as a business man he was able to live not only in comfort but in luxury. Why was it that having gotten out of hell he deliberately went back again?

It is a question I am not able to answer. I can readily understand why some men yield to temptation and commit crimes that land them in the penitentiary. Poverty coupled with an opportunity to obtain riches; the pressing needs of a growing family, sudden passion, any one of a dozen causes might lead a man into crime, but they do not explain this case.

Half to the Husband

If a woman has property in her own name could she leave it all to her children or could her husband hold half of it? A and B are husband and wife. B has real estate in her own name. She dies and A continues to collect the rent from her property, which is satisfactory to their children, for it is the intention of A to sell the property and turn it all to the children. A marries again and before the property is sold dies. To whom does this property of B's descend? W. F. C.

At the death of B, the wife, without will, half of her property would descend to her surviving husband and half to the children. She could not will away more than half of it from her surviving husband. She might have willed away the other half as she pleased, but apparently she has intended to leave it to the children.

As A at the time of his first wife's death inherited half of her property, that property was his when he married again, and half of this property together with any other property he might die possessed of would go to his second wife. The rest of it if he died without will would go to his children.

Property to the Daughter?

A father has money on time deposit payable to himself or daughter, with his and her name on the certificate of deposit. The father dies. Is it lawful for the probate court to instruct the bank not to let the daughter draw out this money? She has proof that he meant her to draw this money and deposited it in her name. Should she sue the estate for it? At the hearing in probate court of this estate this daughter was refused by one of the heirs and by the guardian of a minor heir to act as administrator and was accepted as administrator by one heir. The probate court chose an administrator to whom the daughter objected. Can this daughter object to this administrator? One heir has neither refused nor accepted this daughter as administrator, and is taking no part in the matter, altho he was notified by the probate court of the application of the daughter as administrator. R. B.

This seems to have been a joint account, and in my opinion on the death of the father it becomes the property of the daughter. Apparently that was the original intention when the money was placed

on deposit, as no limitation seems to have been put on either of them in the matter of drawing on this account.

In case the heirs cannot agree upon an administrator the probate judge has a right to appoint one—in fact he has the right to appoint one anyway if he is not satisfied with the one selected by the heirs or the one who naturally becomes the administrator by virtue of relationship. If the administrator refuses to turn over this bank account to the daughter there is only one way I know of in which she can settle the matter, and that would be to prosecute her claim against the estate.

Was the Fight Legal?

If in a prize fight one of the fighters be killed by a blow from the other fighter would the law do anything to the fighter that dealt the death blow? O. K.

If it could be shown that the death of the fighter occurred thru no carelessness on the part of the other fighter, in other words if they were operat-



ing under rules provided by the legislature, the party dealing the death blow would not be guilty of a crime. If they were operating in a state which does not permit prize fighting, then the person dealing this blow would be guilty of manslaughter. Or if the blow was given not in accordance with the rules established under the authority of the legislature, he would be guilty of manslaughter.

Can't Break the Will

A, a bachelor, owns a farm in Oklahoma. He has no living relatives except one half sister and a nephew, a son of his deceased brother. At his death if he makes no will how and among whom will his estate be divided? If he made a will giving his estate to his half sister and not giving his nephew anything could the nephew break the will? A. S.

His estate would be divided between his half sister and the son of his deceased brother. If he made a will giving his estate to his half sister the nephew would have no right to break the will on that account.

Left the Sheep Behind

I borrowed \$500 six years ago from an Arkansas bank while I lived in Arkansas, and gave a chattel mortgage on 45 sheep. I left them, the 45 sheep, and 15 or more lambs, and never have paid anything on the mortgage. Now the bank claims I owe it \$341. I have lived in Kansas ever since. Can it still collect or get a judgment against me? A. H. B.

The bank can send the account to Kansas and sue on it and get judgment here provided it can prove the case. When the note is sued on—or the

account or whatever form it is in—you will have the right to any defense you may have. You will have a right to show that the bank took these sheep and lambs, and you will be able to show the value of the same and what credit you are entitled to on your original note.

Mortgage Is Void Now

About July 20, 1926, I sent two yearling calves to a neighbor's place to pasture for the summer. A few days afterward the neighbor's son, a grown man, asked if I would sell the calves. I answered yes, and we agreed that he should work at haying time to pay part and pay the balance in cash. When the time came to haying he had left the state, and had mortgaged my calves. His father could do nothing, he said. The record shows that the mortgage expired in December, 1926. Can the man that holds the mortgage take the calves? No one seems to know where the man is who mortgaged the stock. C. W. C.

If this chattel mortgage expired, that is, if the two-year limit expired on this chattel mortgage in December, 1926, and no renewal affidavit was made by the mortgagee, then the mortgage is void as against the creditors of the mortgagor, and you as creditor would have a right to go and take the calves.

Deed Would be Valid

A and B were husband and wife. They own two city lots jointly, that is the deed reads to A and B, his wife. Now B, the wife, is dead. There are some minor heirs, grandchildren of both A and B, children of their daughter who also is dead. A wishes to sell these two lots, valued at about \$150 each. How can he give good title to said lots? R.

A has title to three-fourths of these lots, his original half and one-half of his deceased wife's half. A guardian might be appointed for these minor heirs, and then acting under the orders of the probate court, the guardian, acting as representative of these minor heirs, might sign the deed to these lots; if this deed was approved by the court it would in my judgment be a valid transfer.

But Not a Tunnel

We own a farm in Cloud county. The Rock Island railroad track cuts thru the pasture, leaving half of the pasture on the west side of the track and the barn and all improvements on the east side. When we want to water the cattle they have to be driven over the track. We want to know if the track can be tunneled and at whose expense. In case this can be done who are we to notify in regard to the matter? H. L. M.

The law requires the railroad to make a crossing over the road so the landowner can get from one side to the other. It does not require the railroad to make a tunnel under the track.

Has 1 Million Marks

Is a German gold bond of the city of Munich for one million marks, dated August 6, 1923, of any value? If so, how much? H. R.

It probably is of no value. However, you might write to the mayor of the city of Munich. Then you can find out whether there is any fund provided for the redemption of such bonds.

B Was Short of Cash

1—A and B are neighbors. A sells B some feed. B being short of cash gives A a note without security. B afterward became a debt dodger, taking advantage of the bankrupt law. The note is now outlawed and A knows he is one who helped feed B's family and stock but wishes to advertise B's note for sale at 10 cents on the dollar in a local paper. If A does so could B have any comeback at A for damage? 2—A owns a 328-acre farm in Kansas but wishes to homestead in another state. Would A be allowed to homestead if he deeded the land to B, his wife? R.

1—I am of the opinion that if A merely advertised this note for sale for purpose of injuring the reputation and credit of B that he would be subject to an action for damages.

2—Deeding this land to B, not being a bona fide sale, would in my opinion not change A's rights in any way either to take or not to take a homestead.

Business Finds Agriculture Needs Help

ALL that the West has been saying about agriculture's needs these last six years is admitted as true in the report of the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture, just made public. In that respect the most confirmed McNary-Haugenite could ask no more.

The one industry which needs first attention at Washington is agriculture, the report virtually declares. It gives sweeping recognition to the fact that agriculture needs the attention of the Government and that a farm-relief program is necessary.

The commission recognizes and points out that the permanent and deep-lying causes of agricultural decline are still working, and that agriculture is progressively going from bad to worse.

To have such wholesomely bitter truths admitted by a business men's commission sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Industrial Conference Board is reassuring and gratifying. It testifies to the sincerity of the study the commission has made of the farming industry this last year and speaks somewhat of the courage of its personnel in daring to tell the truth where not so long ago the truth did not receive full credence and was not palatable.

Agriculture and business are that much nearer to an understanding, and that is all to the country's good.

The report will be of greatest value, I think, in convincing the country that the farmers and those who speak for them, have not been merely fostering a discontent which shortly will pass, but a vital cause.

It is plain the commission has gone into the subject carefully and thoroughly. But it should be realized they are business men and not farmers. They are outsiders looking in; it isn't possible for them to have the grass-roots viewpoint.

The commission's chief recommendation is its tariff reduction plank. It declares for—

Gradual tariff reduction, to equalize more nearly the benefits of the protective tariff system as between agriculture and the manufacturing industry.

This will have the West's heartiest approval. Of next importance is the commission's recommendation for a revision of rail rates on farm products. This is in line with what the Middle West has been asking, and was the issue in the farmers' grain rate hearing this autumn.

Another timely and important recommendation

is the one calling for the revision of state and local tax systems, to this effect—

The state should so far as practicable relinquish the general property tax to the local governing units and obtain such revenue as they need thru income, business and excise taxes.

All farm-relief plans have the commission's federal board provision.

Nor have any of the farm leaders failed to urge the other steps in the Business Men's relief plan.

What will please farmers as much as anything in the report is the business men's complete endorsement of the farmers' tax program in almost every agricultural state in the West.

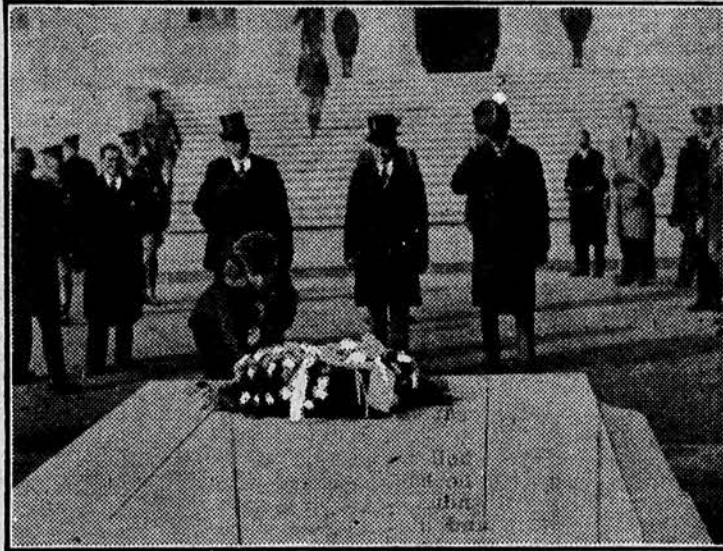
The relief the Business Men's Commission has planned in general, will require long-time processes—possibly a generation—to put into effect. In the long run agriculture might obtain great benefits from the policies suggested, but in the meantime farmers have to live, and they will be up against it.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



Aristide Briand, Premier of France, Enjoyed Roughing It While Spending a Hunting Holiday on the Vast Estate of Gaston Doumergue, President of France



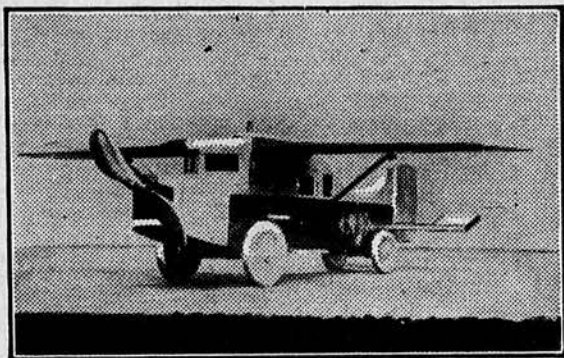
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Wife of the President, Laying a Wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Armistice Day Services. President Coolidge is Center Man Immediately Back of the Tomb



An Official Awarding the Championship Cup to Japan's Woman Tennis Star, Miss Tokuko Moriwake, Who is Eager to Play Our Helen Wills



The First Master Farmers of Kansas in Front of the Capper Building in Topeka. They Were Selected in the Recent Project Conducted by Kansas Farmer, to Give Outstanding Men of Agriculture the Recognition They Deserve. Left to Right, First Row, Senator Arthur Capper, Publisher of Kansas Farmer; J. C. Frey, Manhattan; A. Yale, Grinnell; Henry Rogler, Matfield Green; E. H. Hodgson, Little River. Second Row, R. C. Welborn, Lawrence; A. E. Wegener, Norton; J. F. Staadt, Ottawa; C. M. Baird, Arkansas City; H. E. Hostetler, Harper; T. J. Charles, Republic. Back Row, Raymond H. Gilkeson, Associate Editor, Kansas Farmer; W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia; C. H. Gilliland, Mayetta; J. G. Tomson, Wakarusa; A. L. Stockwell, Larned, and F. G. Laptad, Lawrence



No Longer Will an Airplane be Limited to the Air if a German Invention Proves Practical. It is a Combination Motor Bus and Airplane. The Wings Fold in When Operated as a Bus. Photo Shows the Bus Ready to Fly



Golf Doesn't Suit Baron Kihachiro Okura, 91, Japan's Richest Man. His Latest Diversion is Climbing Kongo-Zan, the Famous Diamond Peak



Princess Sturdza, of the Rumanian Legation at Washington, Bagged a Record Moose in Jasper National Park, Alberta. His Antlers Measure 61 Inches Across. This Probably is the Largest Moose Ever Taken by a Woman Hunter



Ruth Elder and George Haldeman Were Enthusiastically Greeted on Return from Their Attempted Transatlantic Flight. Photo Shows, Left to Right, Haldeman, Ruth Elder and Grover Whalen, Chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee, on Board the Welcoming Boat, Macom



Countess Michel Karolyi, Wife of the First President of Hungary and Daughter of Count Andrassy, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Has Opened an Antique Shop in Paris. Recently She Was Refused Entry to the United States Because of Her Soviet Ideas. Photo Shows the Countess and Her Daughter

Tophet at Trail's End

By George Washington Ogden

BONES! Bones of dead buffalo, bones of dead horses, bones of dead men; the tribute exacted by the Kansas prairie. A waste of bones, a sepulcher that did not hide its bones, but spread them, exulting in its treasures, to bleach and crumble under the stern sun upon its sterile wastes. Bones of deserted houses, skeletons of men's hopes sketched in the dimming furrows which the grasses were reclaiming for their own.

A land of desolation and defeat it seemed to the traveler indeed, as he followed the old trail along which the commerce of the illimitable West once was borne. Altho that highway had belonged to another generation, and years had passed since an ox train toiled over it on its creeping journey toward distant Santa Fe, the ruts of old wheels were deep in the soil, healed over by the sod again, it is true, but seamed like scars in a veteran's cheek. One could not go astray on that broad highway, for the eye could follow the many parallel trails, where new ones had been broken when the old ones wore deep and rutted.

Present day traffic had broken a new trail between the old ones; it wound a dusty gray line thru the early summer green of the prairie grass, endless, it seemed, to the eyes of the leg-weary traveler who bent his footsteps along it that sunny morning. This passenger, afoot on a road where it was almost an offense to travel by such lowly means, was a man of thirty or thereabout, tall and rather angular, who took the road in long strides much faster than the freighters' trains had traveled it in the days of his father. He carried a black, dingy leather bag swinging from his arm, a lean and unpromising repository, upon which the dust of the road lay spread.

Despite the numerous wheel-tracks, all of them apparently fresh, there was little traffic abroad. Not a wagon had passed him since morning, not a lift had been given him for a single mile. Now, mounting a ridge toward which he had been pressing forward the last hour, which had appeared a hill of consequence in the distance, but now flattened out to nothing more than a small local divide, he put down his bag, flung his dusty black hat beside it, and stood wiping his face with a large turkey-red handkerchief which he unknotted from about his neck.

His face was of that rugged type common among the pioneers of the West, lean and harsh-featured, yet nobly austere, the guarantee of a soul above corruption and small trickery, of a nature that endures patiently, of an anger slow to move. There were bright hues as of glistening metal in his close-cut light hair as he stood bare-headed in the sun.

Sheep sorrel was blooming by the wheel tracks of the road, purple and yellow; daisy-like flowers, with pale yellow petals and great wondering hearts like frightened eyes, grew low among the short grass; countless strange blooms spread on the prairie green, cheering for their brief day the stern face of a land that had broken the hearts of men in its cruelty and driven them away from its fair promises. The traveler sighed, unable to understand it.

All day he had been passing little sod houses whose walls were crumbling, whose roofs had fallen in, whose doors beckoned in the wind a sad invitation to come in and behold the desolation that lay within. Even here, close by the road, ran the grass-grown furrows of an abandoned field, the settler's dwelling-place unmarked by sod or stone. What tragedy was written in those wavering lines, what heartbreak of going away from some dear hope and broken dream! Here a teamster was cutting across the prairie to strike the road a little below the point where the traveler stood. Extra side-boards were on his wagon-box, as they used to put them on in corn-gathering time back in the traveler's boyhood home in Indiana. The wagon was heaped high with white, dry bones.

Bones. Nothing left to haul out of that land but bones. The young man took up his valise and hat and struck off down the road to intercept the

freighter of this prairie product, hoping for an invitation to ride, better pleased by the prospect of resting living bones on dead dry ones than racking them in that strain to reach the town on the railroad, his journey's end, on foot before nightfall.

The driver's hat was white, like his bones; it drooped in weatherbeaten limpness about his ears, hiding his face, but he appeared to have a hospitable heart in spite of the cheerlessness of his pursuit. Coming to the road a little before the traveler reached the point of conjunction, he drew his team to a stand awaiting his approach. "Have a ride?" he invited, edging over on the backless spring seat as he spoke, making room.

The bone-wagon driver was a hollow-framed man, who looked as if he had starved with the country, but endured past all bounds of hardship and discouragement. He looked hungry, hun-

"You don't tell me?"

"Yes, sir; that's my intention."

"Where you from?"

"Iowa."

The bone man looked his passenger over with interest, from his feet in their serviceable shoes, to his head under his round-crowned, broad-brimmed black hat.

"A good many of 'em used to come in here from Iowa and Nebraska in the early days," he said. "You never walked plumb from there, did you?"

"I thought of stopping at Buffalo Creek, back fifteen or twenty miles, but I didn't like the country around there. They told me it was better at Ascalon, so I just struck out to walk across the loop of the railroad and take a close look at the land as I went along."

"You must be something of a walker," the bone man marveled.

"I used to follow a walking culti-

"They're comin' to this country agin, flocks of 'em. This makes the third time they've tried to break this part of Kansas to ride, and I don't know, on my soul, whether they'll ever do it or not. Maybe I'll have more bones to pick up in a year or two."

"It seems to be one big boneyard; I saw cars of bones on every sidetrack as I came thru."

"Yes, I tell folks that come here and try to farm that bones was the best crop this country ever raised, and it'll be about the only one, I come in here with the railroad, I used to drive a team pickin' up the buffaloes the contractors' meat-hunter killed."

"You know the history of its ups and downs, then," the young man remarked with every evidence of deep interest.

"I guess I do, as well as any man. Bones was the first freight the railroad hauled out of here, and bones'll be the last. I follered the railroad camps after they built out of the buffalo country and didn't need me any more, pickin' up the bones. Then the settlers begun to come in, drawn on by the stuff them railroad colonization agents used to put in the papers back East. The country broke their backs and drove 'em out after four or five years. Then I follered around after them and picked up the bones."

"Yes, there used to be some familiar lookin' bones among 'em once in a while in them times. I used to bury that kind. A few of them settlers stuck, the ones that had money to put in cattle and let 'em increase on the range. They've done well—you'll see their ranches all along the Arkansaw when you travel down that way. This is a cattle country, son; that's what the Almighty made it for. It never can be anything else."

"And there was another wave of immigration, you say, after that?" the passenger asked, after sitting a while in silence turning over what the old pioneer had said.

"Yes, wave is about right. They come in by the freight-train load, cars of horses and cattle, and machinery for farmin', from back there in Ohio and Indiana and Ellinoi—all over that country where things a man plants in the ground grows up and comes to something. They went into this prairie and started a bustin' it up like the ones ahead of 'em did. Shucks! You can turn a ribbon of this blame sod a hundred miles long and never break it. What can a farmer do with land that holds together that way? Nothin'. But them fellers planted corn in them strips of sod, raised a few nubbins, some of 'em, some didn't raise even fodder. It run along that way a few years, hot winds cookin' their crops when they did git the ground softened up so stuff would begin to make roots and grow, cattle and horses dyin' off in the winter and burnin' up in the fires them fool fellers didn't know how to stop when they got started in this grass. They thinned out year after year, and I drove around over the country and picked up their bones."

"That crowd of settlers is about all gone now, only one here and there along some crick. Bones is gittin' scarce, too. I used to make more when I got four dollars a ton for 'em than I do now when they pay me ten. Grind 'em up to put on them farms back in the East, they tell me. Takin' the bones of famine from one place to put on fat in another. Funny, ain't it?"

The traveler said it was strange indeed, but that it was the way of nature for the upstanding to flourish on the remains of the fallen. The bone man nodded, and allowed that it was so, world without end, according to his own observations in the scale of living things from grassblade to mankind.

"How are they coming in now—by the trainload?" the traveler asked, reverting to the influx of settlers.

"These seem to be a different class of men," the bone man replied, his perplexity plain in his face. "I don't make 'em out as easy as I did the ones ahead of 'em. These fellers generally come alone, scoutin' around to see the lay of the country—I run into 'em right along drivin' livery rigs, see 'em around for a couple or three weeks sometimes. Then they go away, and the first thing

A Story of Western Kansas

THIS week we begin the publication of a Western Kansas story—perhaps the best one Mr. Ogden has ever written. And that is saying a good deal, for he has been very popular with the readers of Kansas Farmer in the past. "Tophet at Trail's End" tells of our state in the days when life was young, and the prophets who had visions of an agricultural empire were held up to scorn. Thru it all is a delightful love story, with a most unusual angle and ending. If you start the story this week you will find yourself getting more interested in both Calvin Morgan and Rhett Thayer, and we are sure that you will follow their adventures to the end.

gry for food, hungry for change, hungry for the words of men. His long gray mustache hung far below his stubble-covered chin. He sat dispiritedly on his broken seat, sagging forward with forearms across his thighs.

"Footin' it over to Ascalon?" he asked, as the traveler mounted beside him.

"Yes, sir, I'm headin' that way."

"Come fur?"

"Well, yes," thoughtfully, as if he considered what might be counted far in that land of unobstructed horizons, "I have come a considerable little stretch."

"I thought maybe you was one of them new settlers in here, goin' over to Ascalon to ketch the train," the bone man ventured, putting his inquiry for further particulars as politely as he knew how.

"I'm not a settler yet, but I expect to try it here."

vator across an eighty-acre cornfield," the traveler replied.

"Yes, that'll stretch a feller's legs," the bone man admitted, reminiscently. "Nothing like follerin' a plow to give a man legs, and wind. But they don't mostly walk around in this country; they kind of suspicion a man when they see him hoofin' it in here."

Folks Went Back Home

"There doesn't seem to be many of them either to walk or ride," the traveler commented, sweeping a look around the empty land.

"It used to be full of homesteaders all thru this country—I seen 'em come and I seen 'em go."

"I've seen traces of them all along the railroad for the last hundred miles or more. It must have been a mighty exodus, a sad thing to see."

"Accordin' to the way you look at it, I reckon," the bone man commented.



Will the Shackles Hold Him?



Good cutlery

Can you tell a good kitchen knife from a poor one? You know that a good knife must have the kind of steel in it that holds a razor-like edge, seldom requires grinding, is properly balanced, and has the blade firmly, rigidly secured in the handle.

You cannot judge the cutting qualities of a new knife by its finish or general appearance unless you thoroughly understand the methods of testing steel and of appraising workmanship and design.

You Don't Need To Trust To Luck

There is one way, however, that you can always be sure that the knives you buy will be right, and that is to take the word of your "Farm Service" Hardware Man. His intimate knowledge of cutlery and cutlery manufacturers makes it possible for him to get the right kind of knives and offer them to you with the assurance that you will be thoroughly satisfied. These stores, you know, are the best places to buy cutlery of all kinds, including table silverware, jackknives, shears, scissors, hair clippers and steels and sharpening stones to help you keep them in good condition.

If you need new cutlery, make it a point to find a "tag" store soon.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



I know they're back with their immigrant car full of stuff, haulin' out to some place somebody went broke on back in the early days. They seem to be a calculatin' kind, but no man ain't deep enough to slip up on the blind side of this country and grab it by the mane the way them fellers seems to think they're doin'. It'll throw 'em, and it'll throw 'em hard."

Good Country for Wheat?

"It looks to me like it would be a good country for wheat," the traveler suggested.

"Wheat!" The bone man pulled up on his horses, checking them as if he would stop and let this dangerous fellow off. He looked at the traveler with incredulous stare, into which a shading of pity came, drawing his naturally long face longer. "I'd just as well stop and let you start back right now, mister." He tightened up a little more on the lines.

There was merriment in the stranger's gray eyes, a smile on his homely face that softened the hard lines of it. "Has nobody ever tried it?" he inquired.

"There's been plenty of fools here, but none that wild that I ever heard of," the bone man answered. "You're a hundred miles and more past the dead line for wheat—you'd just as well try to raise bananas here. Wheat! It'd freeze out in the winter and blow out by the roots in the spring if any of it got thru."

The traveler swept a long look around the country, illusive, it seemed, according to its past treatment of men, in its restful beauty and secure feeling of peace. He was silent so long that the bone man looked at him again keenly, measuring him up and down as he would some monstrosity seen for the first time.

"Maybe you're right," the young man said at last.

The bone man grunted, with an inflection of superiority, and drove on, meditating the mental perversions of his kind.

"Over in Ascalon," he said, breaking silence by and by, "there's a feller by the name of Thayer—Judge Thayer, they call him, but he ain't never been a judge of nothin' since I've knowed him—lawyer and land agent for the railroad. He brings a lot of people in here and sells 'em railroad land. He says wheat'll grow in this country, tells them settlers that to fetch 'em here. You two ought to git together—you'd sure make a pair to draw to."

"Wouldn't we?" assented the stranger, in hearty humor.

"What business did you foller back there in Iowa?" the bone man asked, not much respect in him now for the man he had lifted out of the road.

"I was a professional optimist," the traveler replied, grave enough for all save his eyes.

The bone man thought it over a spell. "Well, I don't think you'll do much in Ascalon," he said. "People don't wear specs out here in this country much. Anybody that wants 'em goes to the feller that runs the jewelry store."

The stranger attempted no correction, but sat whistling a merry tune as he looked over the country. The bone man drove on in silence until they rose a swell that brought the town of Ascalon into view, a passenger-train just pulling in to the station.

"Octomist! Wheat!" ejaculated the bone man, with discount on the words that left them so poor and worthless they would not have passed in the meanest exchange in the world.

One Tree, Anyway

There was one tree in the city of Ascalon, in front of Judge Thayer's office. This blazing noonday it threw a shadow as big as an umbrella, or big enough so that the judge, standing close by the trunk and holding himself up soldierly, was all in the shade but the gentle swell of his abdomen, over which his unbuttoned vest gaped to invite the breeze.

Judge Thayer was far too big for the tree, as he was too big for Ascalon, but, scholar and gentleman that he was, he made the most of both of them and accepted what they had to offer with grateful heart. Now he stood, his bearded face streaming sweat, his alpaca coat across his arm, his straw hat in his hand, his bald head red from the parboiling of that intense summer day, watching a band of Texas drovers

who had just arrived with three or four thousand cattle over the long trail from the south.

These lank, wide-horned creatures were thronging and lowing around the water-troughs in the loading pens, the herdsmen shouting their monotonous, melancholy urgings as they crowded more famished beasts into the enclosures. Judge Thayer regarded the dusty scene with troubled face.

"And no pitch better!" said he, shaking his head in the manner of a man who sees complications ahead of him. He stood fanning himself with his hat, his brows drawn in concentration. "Twenty wild devils from the Nueces, four months on the trail, and this little patch of Hades at the end!"

The judge entered his office with that uneasy reflection, leaving the door standing open behind him, ran up his window shades, for the sun had turned from the front of his building, took off his collar and settled down to work. One could see him from the station platform, substantial, rather aristocratic, sitting at his desk, his gray beard trimmed to a nicety, one polished shoe visible in line with the door.

Judge Thayer's office was a bit removed from the activities of Ascalon, which were mainly profane activities, to be sure, and not fit company for a gentleman even in the daylight hours. It was a snubby little building with square front, "Real Estate" painted its width above the door. On one window, in crude black lettering:

WILLIAM THAYER
Attorney
Notary

On the other:

MAYOR'S OFFICE

The structure stood not above two hundred feet from the railroad station, at the end of Main Street, where the buildings blended out into the prairie, unfenced, unprofaned by spade or plow. Beyond Judge Thayer were a coal yard and a livery barn; behind him the lots which he had charted off for sale, marked by white stakes.

Ascalon, in those early days of its history, was not very large in either the territory covered or the inhabitants numbered; but it was a town of national notoriety in spite of its size. People who did not live there believed it to be an exceedingly wicked place, and the farther one traveled from Ascalon, in any direction whatever, the faster this ill fame increased. It was said, no farther off than Kansas City, that Ascalon was the wickedest place in the United States. So, one can imagine what character the town had in St. Louis, and guess at the extent of its notoriety in Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

Pullman porters had a holy fear of the town. They announced the train's approach to it with suppressed breath, eyes rolling white in fear that some citizen of the proscribed spot might overhear and defend the reputation of his abiding-place in the one swift and incontrovertible argument then in vogue in that part of the world. Passengers of adventurous nature flocked to the station platform during the brief pause the trains made at Ascalon, pricking with admiration of their own temerity, so they might return home and tell of having set foot in the wickedest town in the world.

And that was the fame of Ascalon, new and raw, for the greater part of it, as it lay beside the railroad on that hot afternoon when Judge Thayer stood in the shade of his bush watching the Texans drive their cattle into the loading pens.

Before the railroad reached out across the Great Plains, Ascalon was there as a fort, under another name. The railroad brought new consequence, new activities, and made it the most important loading-place for Texas cattle, driven over the long route on their slow way to market.

On the Chisholm Trail

It was a cattle town, living and fattening on the herds which grazed the vast prairie lands surrounding it, and on the countless thousands which came northward to its portal over the Chisholm Trail. As will have been gathered from the scene already passed, ag-



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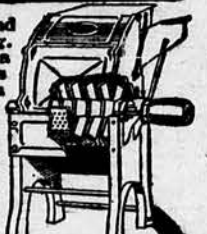
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riculture had tried and failed in that land. Ascalon was believed to be, in truth, far beyond the limit of that gentle art, which was despised and condemned by the men who roamed their herds over the free grasslands, and the gamblers who flourished at their expense.

Not that all in Ascalon were vicious and beyond the statutory and moral law. There was a submerged desire for respectability in the grain of even the worst of them which came to the front at times, as when, in defense of the town's reputation, on election day they put in such a man as Judge Thayer for mayor. But the judge, in reality, was only a pillar set up for dignity and show. They elected him mayor, and went on running the town to suit themselves, for the city marshal was also an elective officer, and in his hands the scroll of the law reposed.

Now, in these summer days, there was a vacancy in this most important office, three months after election. The term had almost two years to run, the appointment of a man to the vacancy being in the mayor's hands. As a consequence there was being exerted a great deal of secret and open pressure on the latter in favor of certain favorites. It was from a conference with several of the town's financial powers that the mayor had returned to his office when you first beheld him. The sweat on his face was due as much to internal perplexity as outward heat, for Judge Thayer was a man who wanted to please his friends, and everybody that counted in town was his friend, altho they were not all friends among themselves.

No later than the evening before, the vacancy in the marshalship had fallen; it would not do to allow the town to go unbridled for even another night. A strong man must be appointed to the place, and no fewer than three candidates were being urged by as many factions, each of which wanted its peculiar interests especially favored and protected. So Judge Thayer was in a sweat with good reason. He wished in his honest soul that he could reach out and pick up a disinterested man somewhere, set him into the office without the strings of fear or favor on him, and tell him to keep everybody within the deadline, regardless of whose business prospered most.

But there were not men raining down every day around Ascalon competent to fill the post of city marshal. Out of the material offered there was not the making of one side of a man. Two of them were creatures of the opposing gambling factions, the other a weak-kneed fellow with the pale eyes of a coward, put forward by the conservative business men who deplored much shooting in the name of the law.

How they were to get on without much shooting Judge Thayer did not understand. Not a bit of it. What he wanted was a man who would do more shooting than ever had been done before, a man who would clean the place of the too-ready gun-slingers who had gathered there, making the town's notoriety their capital, invading even the respectable districts in their nightly debaucheries to such insolent boldness that a man's wife or daughter dared not show her ear on the street after nightfall.

Judge Thayer put the town's troubles from him with a sigh and leaned to his work. He was preparing a defense for a cattle thief whom he knew to be guilty, but whose case he had undertaken on account of his wife and several small children living in a tent behind the principal gambling-house. Because it seemed a hopeless case from the jump, Judge Thayer had set his beard firmer in the direction of the fight. Hopeless cases were the kind that had come most frequently his way all the days of his life. He had been fronting for the under pup so long that his own chances had dwindled down to a distant point in his gray-headed years. But there was a lot of satisfaction behind him to contemplate, even tho there might not be a great deal of prosperity ahead. That helped a man wonderfully when it came to casting up accounts. So he was bent to the cattle thief's case when a man appeared in his door.

Seth Craddock Arrives

This was a tall, bony individual with the dust of the long trail on him; a sour-faced man of thin visage, with long and melancholy nose, a lowering frown in his unfriendly, small red eyes. A large red mustache drooped over his

mouth, the brim of his sombrero was pressed back against the crown as if he had arrived devil-come-headlong against a heavy wind.

Judge Thayer took him for a cattle-man seeking legal counsel, and invited him in. The visitor shifted the chafed gear that bore his weapon, as if to ease it around his gaunt waist, and entered, removing his hat at the door. He stood a little while looking down at Judge Thayer, a disturbance in his weathered face that might have been read for a smile, a half mocking, half humorous expression, that twitched his big mustache with a cat-like sneer.

"You're the mayor of this man's town, are you, judge?" he asked.

As the visitor spoke, Judge Thayer's face cleared of the perplexity that had clouded it. He got up, beaming welcome, offering his hand.

"Seth Craddock, as sure as little apples! I knew you, and I didn't know you, you old scoundrel! Where have you been all these years?"

Seth Craddock only expanded his facial twitching at this friendly assault until it became a definite grin.

"I've been ridin' the long trail," said Seth.

"With that bunch that just arrived?"

"Yeh. Drove up from the Nueces. I'm quittin'."

"The last time I saw you, Seth, you were butchering two tons of buffalo a day for the railroaders. I often wondered where you went after you finished your meat contract."

"I scouted a while for the government, but we run out of Indians. Then I went to Texas and rode with the Rangers a year or two."

"I guess you kept your gun-barrel hot down in that country, Seth?"

"Yeh. Once in a while it was lively. Dyin' out down there now, quiet as a school."

"So you turned back to Kansas lookin' for high life. Heard of this burg, I guess?"

"I kind of thought something might be happenin' off up here, judge."

"And I was sitting here frying out my soul for the sight of a full-size man when you stepped in the door! Sit down; let's you and me have a talk."

Seth drew a dusty chair from against the wall and arranged himself in the draft between the front and back doors of the little house. He leaned his storm-beaten sombrero against the leg of his chair near his heel, as carefully as if making preparations for quick action in a hostile country, shook his head when the judge offered a cigar, shifted his worn cartridge belt a bit with a movement that appeared to be as unconscious as unnecessary.

"What's restin' so heavy on your mind, judge?" he inquired.

"Our city marshal stepped in the way of a fool feller's bullet last night, and all the valuable property in this town is lyin' open and unguarded today."

"Don't nobody want the job?"

"Many are called, or seem to feel

themselves nominated, but none is appointed. The appointment is in my hands; the job's yours if you'll do an old friend a favor and take it. It pays a hundred dollars a month."

Seth's heavy black hair lay in disorder on his high, sharp forehead, sweated in little ropes, more than half concealing his immense ears. He smoothed it back now with slow hand, holding a thoughtful silence; shifted his feet, crossed his legs, looked out thru the open door into the dusty street.

"How does the land lay?" he asked at length.

"You know the name of the town, everybody knows the name of the town. Well, Seth, it's worse than its name. It's a job; it's a double man's job. If it was any less I wouldn't lay it down before you."

"Crooks run things, heh?"

"The marshal we had wasn't worth the powder that killed him. Oh-h, he did kill off a few of 'em, but what we need here is a man that can see both sides of the street and behind him at the same time."

"How many folks have you got in this man's town by now, judge?"

"Between six and seven hundred. And we could double it in three months if we could clean things up and make it safe."

"How would you do it, judge? Marry everybody?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Mrs. Fernandez Volunteers Some Information

DISCUSSING the important news provided by Little Joe, who had overheard a conversation which seemed to cast doubt on Isobel Sanchez being the real heiress to Captain Pettibone's wealth, members of the Brown family are surprised. They find their neighbor, Mrs. Jose Fernandez, standing in the room and evidently listening. She explains that the Browns had not heard her knock and so she had entered.

"Sad, isn't it, that the whole family is getting hard of hearing, Mrs. Fernandez?" observed Beth and her voice was sarcastic. "We must have a door bell."

The dark woman's face flushed. "It ees only a neighborly act to step in," she replied. "You are always welcome in our home without knocking. Me, I came over to talk about this strange young woman whom I know you were discussing. Again I tell you she is not Isobel Sanchez, the child of my dear dead half-sister."

"Perhaps not," said Father Brown drily, "but proving it will be another thing. It is evident, Mrs. Fernandez, that you had hoped to profit and that the old Captain had little confidence in you. Certainly he made no provision in his will for you or your daughter. What can you gain by proving that this girl is not what she claims?"

Over the face of the Spanish woman crept a crafty look. "I heard leetle what Joie had to say," she announced. "Not much but enough to prove you, too, are not convinced. My friends, let us be friends so that I may help you. It ees true that if this girl be proved false you get the farm and the treasure, then you can reward me properly. One day, perhaps, we be one family," Mrs. Fernandez concluded with a meaning look at Hal.

"So you want to sell out to us, do you?" began Beth bluntly. "And that would be 'double-crossing' Jack."

"To blazes with Jack Miller!" cried Hal Brown, as he brought a chair for Mrs. Fernandez. "Tell us what you know and if we win out I'll see that you are taken care of."

"Who gave you authority to speak for this family, Hal?" asked Father Brown, and his voice held the dominant note which seldom was heard. "We make no bargain with you, Mrs. Fernandez. If you have information to give we will listen, but we make no promises. The one thing we are interested in is a square deal for all concerned." Hal's glance dropped and he flushed crimson but held his tongue. When Henry Brown chose to be master in his own house there was no appeal. Nervously the Spanish woman began her story.

"You see it ees this way," she said, "and I must begin at the beginning. The mother of my dear Isobel was my half-sister and in sunny Spain our children played together until Isobel was taken away to a convent. She was a sweet child and we loved her. But Juan Sanchez, Isobel's father's brother, had desire to control her fortune. He it was who looked after her and we came away to America, altho our hearts bleed for the dear one." Mrs. Sanchez paused and wiped her eyes with a tiny handkerchief while Mary's snub nose uplifted at the gesture.

"After awhile we hear that our dear Isobel is dead," went on Mrs. Fernandez, "so we come here to be near the old Captain who, after all, was a sort of a relation. Our Juanita was surely next of kin and entitled to share in whatever the old Captain should leave. The real Isobel, I tell you, had died or had disappeared, which was the same thing."

"Is that all you have to tell?" asked Father Brown, then added cautiously, "Did you ever hear of another Isobel Sanchez, a relative of the girl you have said is your niece?"

All ears were pricked expectantly as Mrs. Fernandez shook her head. "I never did," she answered, "yet it ees possible that there might be such. There are many Isobels and Sanchez ees a common name. But my friends, I bring proof that this Isobel ees not the girl whom you saw today. Behold!"

With a theatrical gesture Mrs. Fernandez held out a picture which until then she had kept concealed. It showed two little girls, one of whom undoubtedly was Juanita.

"See," invited the Spanish woman, "this picture which was taken when my little Juanita and the small Isobel played together. It ees proof that this young woman who came to America is not my niece."

All members of the Brown family crowded around to scan attentively the pictured faces. The children had apparently been about 6 or 8 years old. The child with Juanita while dark showed unquestioned trace of American blood, and it seemed to Beth, who had seen a picture of Captain Pettibone as a young man, in the office of Lawyer Boggs, that there was a distinct family resemblance.

"That girl looks very little like the girl who was here today," said Mother Brown thoughtfully. "Yet when a child changes into womanhood even those who have known her in childhood might not recognize her then. I would not say that this is convincing proof, Mrs. Fernandez. We may never be able to disprove this strange girl's claim."

"There's one way to prove that the whole thing's a frame-up," cried Hal triumphantly. "That's by going direct to the source and finding out what became of the other—"

"What ees that?" said Mrs. Fernandez sharply. "What other you refer to?"

"Nothing at all," answered Hal lamely. "But right tonight I'm going to ask Juanita to begin teaching me to speak Spanish. It may be months and it may be years but if necessary I'm going to Spain to prove that Jack Miller's a four-flusher."

"That will take money, son," remarked Father Brown. "But at that I'm not saying it might not be a good thing. We must see this thing thru. Where would you get the cash?"

"Don't forget the zinc mine," answered Hal as he caught up his cap and prepared to leave for the Fernandez home. "Wealth's on the way."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

America Visits Canada

American tourists spent in Canada last year upwards of 180 million dollars. They could afford the money, and that Canada was glad to get it is attested by the prominence Canadian newspapers give to the figures. The growth of the tourist trade across the 49th parallel in recent years has been very great. The tourist crop brings more money into Canada every year than any other crop it produces, wheat alone excepted.

At the same time Canadians understand that a tourist is worth more to them than the money he spends at their hotels and filling stations. Canada needs settlers even more than money. A tourist is always a potential settler. The Canadians work on the theory that while the tourist may not himself remain in their country, when he returns home he will become a booster for Canada among others who may migrate. So they treat him right.

Viewed from the American angle the money spent in Canada is not wasted. There is much to be seen and enjoyed north of the international boundary; while Americans visiting Canada become disabused of prejudices growing out of ignorance, and thus make it easier for the two nations to live side by side and work out their respective destinies in a spirit of mutual understanding and helpfulness. The tourist movement is one form of international intercourse which cannot easily be overdone.

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE ancient Hebrews had an elaborate and expensive system of worship. It consisted in part of the sacrifice of thousands of animals every year, the chanting of praises in the temple, and the strict observance of several important feasts. It was a complete and complicated system, which had humble beginnings in the remote past. But like any custom that does not keep its primary motive uppermost, the whole idea had degenerated into a long series of religious forms and exercises, from which the soul had fled. Hence the prophets of Israel uttered some of their severest denunciations on these mechanical and soulless religious services. Isaiah in this week's lesson says that Jerusalem had become like Sodom and Gomorrah, and Jehovah was sick of the smell of burnt offerings, and the sight of the streams of blood.

Seven hundred years later the Master Teacher, you will remember, spoke even more excoriating words than did the prophets, telling the officials that they tithed mint, anise and cummin, while neglecting justice and mercy and peace.

What reform did Isaiah recommend? First, that his people start an immediate moral crusade of honesty, justice and mercy. "Wash you, make you clean!" he thundered. "Cease to do evil, learn to do well; seek justice, relieve the oppressed, judge for the fatherless, plead for the widow." In other words, get right with God, in order that you may get right with men. One cannot be right with God unless he is right with men. The Old Testament teaches "truth in the inward parts." Its simplest and plainest teaching is, "Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer." And the New Testament writes in colors of living light across the sky, "Ye must be born again;" "Not every one that saith, Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom, but he that doeth the will of the Father."

This all means, of course, what we have all heard so much about of late years, namely, social religion. By that is not meant religion that people may talk about when they go to a church social. It means taking the teachings of religion into all the relationships of life. For instance, is it right for the middleman to get such a large share of the retail price of farm products, and the farmer to receive such a small share? Is it just for the wages in some industries to be so low that the wife has to work nights in the factory, while the husband works days, and the children shift for themselves? Is it fair for a vast industrial concern to ignore unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and the like, and thus when times are slack throw thousands of men out of work for months and to discharge permanently all men who have given years of service to the company when they reach 55? Is it sensible, to say nothing of Christian, to spend large sums in religious worship, if the religious and moral instruction of children is neglected? Many other such questions will occur to my readers.

But now let us not go too fast. Some one promptly comes back with, "That is just my idea. Cut out all church services, except the teaching of the Bible to the young." Well, don't some of these old folks need religion just as much as the younger ones? If I am any judge I should say some of them need it a good deal more. I never knew a boy to do some things that I have known men to do. But besides, public worship has a power that nothing else can supply. A tired and dispirited soul that spends 90 minutes in a well-conducted service of worship is going out to face the week in a much more courageous mood. There is a lifting power in public worship. Our prophet did not tell his countrymen to stop worship, but to do it in a different spirit, and to back it up with honest living. Jesus always attended the synagogue, and spoke when invited. He was in the temple during the great feasts, and much of his teaching was done there.

Can these reflections be applied to public worship now? One reason, I suspect, why many people do not at-

tend church is because they really get very little from it. That probably in part is their fault, but not wholly so. In many churches the entire service of worship ought to be changed. Take the average village church. Many changes could be made that would add to the meaning of the service. The first thing is to look over the program and see whether we mean everything that we do. Meaningless worship is not worship. Perhaps we have been reciting the creed every Sunday, without thinking what it means, and while looking around at the new hats in the congregation. Out out the creed for a year, and see whether people miss it. A lot of people not only come late, but come up the aisle while the Scripture is being read, or the choir is singing an anthem. Get ushers who will work with preacher and choir. Hold the late comers back until the right places in between portions of the service, and then show them to seats. Have a nursery, so that babies may be left there and the parents can enjoy the meeting—and other people also. No preacher can compete with a crying baby. It will knock all the religion out of him. Increase the preacher's salary so he can buy the books he needs, and take the papers he should have. Make the service of worship real and sincere.

Lesson for November 27: Isaiah Teaches True Worship. Isa. 1:10-20. Golden Text: Psa. 24:3, 4.

The Farmer's Way Out

In a series of articles on the agricultural problem, a Chicago writer, Fred J. Matteson, finds from a study of reports of the United States Department of Agriculture that any surplus marketing plan that will increase farm prices 25 per cent will give the farmer an increase of 81 per cent in purchasing power, or will benefit other industries by such an increase in farmer purchases.

Department surveys have shown that overhead costs plus the cost of feed for livestock and poultry leave the farmer 21.6 per cent of his aggregate product as net income for management, labor of the farm and interest on investment.

It appears by these reports that the average farmer's gross product last year was \$2,865, one-third of which never left the farm but was absorbed for seed, feed of stock and consumption on the farm, leaving \$1,910 as gross income, from which overhead expense of \$1,031 was deducted, leaving \$879 as net income, the net calculated by the department for 1926 to meet living costs. Of this sum \$261 never occurred as cash, being food products of the farm consumed by the family and \$109 is included as house rent, leaving an actual cash income \$509.

An increase of 25 per cent in average farm prices, it is calculated, would increase the net cash income for purchases off the farm by \$412, over the sum of \$509 for 1926, an increased farm purchasing power of 81 per cent. In gross figures for all farms it would add about 2 1/2 billion dollars to the market demand for the products of other industries. Incidentally it would put the farmer on Prosperity street if not Easy street.

That such an improvement in farm economics is possible is taken as demonstrated by the wide spread of nearly 200 per cent represented by cost of marketing, or the difference between what the producer receives and the consumer pays. In most lines of business probably 70 per cent comes nearer the cost of distribution than the farmer's 200 per cent. In marketing the farmer is widely out of line.

While the administration at Washington and the farm organizations differ on some points, they agree that the solution of the farm problem is co-operative marketing, pooling of products, and the abandonment of the individualistic marketing system. Since both the Government and the farmer know what the solution is, it is only a question of time when it will be brought into practical effect, as has been done to a great extent in Denmark.

We have often wondered if professional fasters do not begin weaning themselves from food by eating in tea-rooms.

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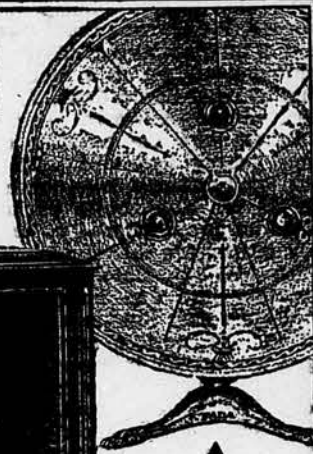
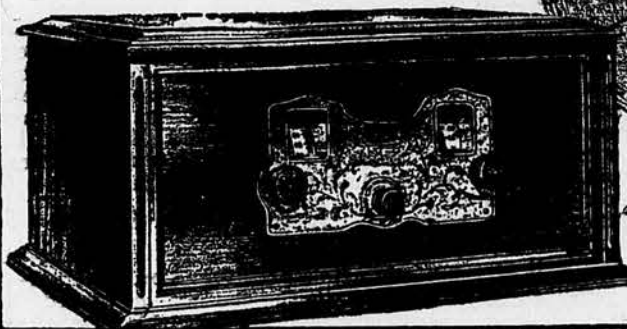
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The Senorita Had Black Eyes

So It Perhaps Is a Good Thing We Went to See the "Lord Nelson" Gun

By Francis A. Flood

PLEASE send me a canary," begged all my friends when they found the "West Humhaw" was to call at the Canary Islands. I was glad we weren't scheduled for the Isle of Jersey also.

"Yes, or the Isle of Man," said Jim, who had lady friends. "It's bad enough to supply canaries. Better just mail back a package of bird seed and let 'em grow their own." If we'd been going to the Philippine Islands I believe some of our friends would have asked for a nice souvenir Filipino, guaranteed to sing and keep well on any feed, and not to fade or molt.

As a matter of fact, when the "West Humhaw" finally nosed alongside the mole at Santa Cruz, on Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, Captain Phillips pointed to the ambitious canary hawkers waiting for our gangplank and our dollars to drop and warned us: "Don't buy any of those canaries. Half of 'em won't sing. Those that do sing probably have been doped this morning for just that purpose, and they won't sing tomorrow. The real canaries come from the Hartz Mountains in Germany."

Dogs, Not Canaries

We learned later that when the Romans discovered this group of islands just off the northwest coast of Africa they first noticed, not the pretty yellow songbirds, but strange, large dogs. These explorers named the islands "Canaries" after the word "canus," meaning dog. Subsequently, the birds were named after the islands.

As Jim and I climbed down the gangplank, a greasy Spaniard on the dock seemed suddenly overcome by a wave of generosity. Pulling at my lapels to emphasize it, and pointing to his automobile, he offered "Laguna for 100 pesetas." Neither Jim nor I knew what Laguna was—or a peseta either for that matter—so we told him we didn't want any and pushed on down the crowded mole toward town. We wished to buy some cork sun helmets for our invasion of the African tropics.

Spanish is all Greek to me. I have studied a little French in school, and I know a few scattering words of English, but we were helpless here, and so we sought the United States Consulate for advice on sun helmets, Laguna and pesetas. We learned that Laguna is the capital of the island of Teneriffe, and is located away up on a mountain about 8 miles from Santa Cruz. A peseta is a piece of money worth about 18 cents.

As we left the consul's office, the same greasy Spaniard with the same look of brotherly love bowed himself out of his automobile parked at the curb and again offered us Laguna—for only 80 pesetas this time.

"No. We go Subida. Not Laguna," Jim told him and hurried me away.

"What's this Subida anyway?" I inquired. I'd noticed several attractive signs on street intersections showing a mysterious black arrow, some directing to "Subida" and some to "Bahida," but I didn't know whether they led to a subway station or the bull fighting ring. Jim didn't know either, but thought we might as well go there as anywhere else. The Spaniard thought we were going crazy.

We followed those "Subida" signs for about 30 minutes and found nothing. Finally we entered a little shop advertising souvenirs and "English Spoken," and we inquired, "Where is Subida?"

"Soubenirs? Si, senior. Juanita! Some soubenirs for the American seniors." And the coffee-colored merchant shoved a basket of embroidered Spanish shawls into the arms of a scintillating seniorita who had been fitting gloves on a Santa Cruz village belle. The cagey sales strategist nodded Juanita toward Jim and me, while he busied himself over the slim, gloved hand of Juanita's erstwhile customer.

A One-Way Street!

Our seniorita of the shawls was a girl Jim could open his heart to. He explained our mission in the store.

"Subida" means a one-way street, leading 'Downtown,' she giggled, and I didn't blame her for laughing at us—especially after Jim admitted, under

the spell of her black eyes, that we'd been following those signs for an hour. "Bahida" is a one-way street to 'Uptown'."

"What is there to do here in Santa Cruz anyway?" Jim inquired. "We're tired of chasing rainbows and one-way street signs. Where can we have some fun?"

Whether it was Jim's last question or our lack of interest in shawls or the fact that the village belle had walked out without buying gloves, the merchant growled out the answer: "There's nothing for you to do here in Santa Cruz, except to go to Laguna."

"And what is there to do in Laguna?" Jim countered.

Juanita smiled the answer to Jim's question this time. "Nothing except to come back here to Santa Cruz!" She laughed again, and Jim would have bought her shawl for any price but for the scowling merchant.

"There will be a fiesta here in town this evening," accommodated seniorita of the souvenirs, "and dancing, and music—if the seniors' ship doesn't leave today."

Before I had time to reply that our ship would leave that afternoon—and

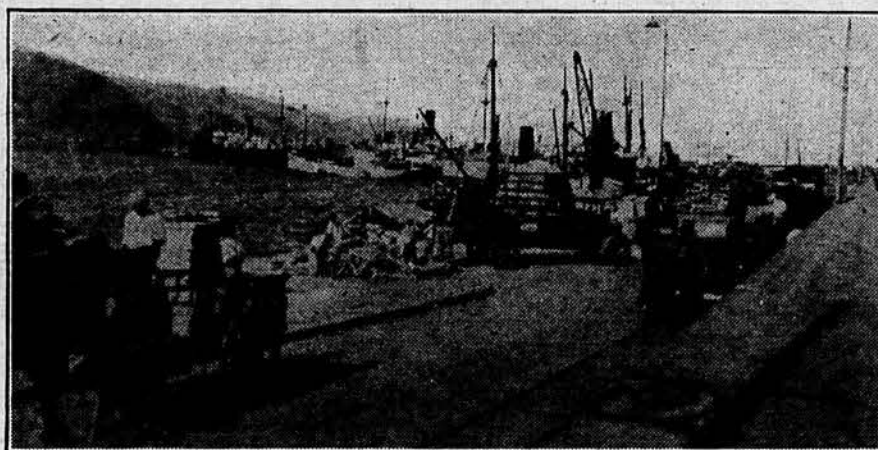
shot off the arm of the great British naval hero during an engagement right there in the harbor of Santa Cruz. That naval battle saved the day for the souvenir merchant.

"Signor!" There stood our benevolent, smiling auto driver, reaching one greasy hand for its old place on my lapel. "Laguna, for 60 pesetas."

"Give you 40 pesetas," I dared him, wondering just how charitable he really was. "For three," and I indicated Jim, another "West Humhaw" passenger, and myself.

"Muy bien," he agreed so quickly that I wished I'd said 20 pesetas. He handed us into his car and we were off for Laguna. Past the bull fighting ring and grandstand we went; past the sandy ocean beach crowded with bathers, some of them with no bathing suit on at all, past the busy mole with the "West Humhaw" tied beside it; past all the suburban barnacles that always attach themselves to the edges of a city—on out and up into the vine-clad foothills that nestle beneath the mountain city of Laguna, only 8 miles away.

Up and up we climbed, the American made car grinding along in second



A View of the Shipping at Teneriffe in the Canary Islands, Which Is the Open Road to the Markets of the World

before Jim had time to assure Juanita that he would steal the steering wheel so we couldn't leave—the merchant cut in again with a suggestion which we couldn't quite understand at first. "You visit museum, across street, see cannon that shoot off Lord Nelson's arm. That's what happen to one foreigner when he try things here in the Canaries."

Whether it was a kindly suggestion or a threat, it provided an excuse for me to get Jim away from those black eyes. We strolled across the street. "I never knew Lord Nelson lost an arm," pondered Jim. That Spaniard back there is going to suffer for his hint, if he just made up that tale."

There Was the Cannon!

Fortunately for the merchant—and unfortunately for Lord Nelson—we found in the museum a wicked little brass cannon, labeled "Le Tigre," and bearing an inscription boasting that it

speed over the circling, paved road that soared above the harbor of Santa Cruz like smoke rings above a pipe bowl. Now the bull fighting ring away below us was only a thin round dime, the circling outlines of the harbor only a piece of broken glass, and Laguna, the city above us, a promise of cooler air and throbbing ear drums.

On the Steep Hillside

Here was a battleground of man's eternal fight for production. Allied with a fertile soil and a generous climate, the Canary Islanders have fought the steep hillsides and rugged heights of their farms; and the vineyards that have made the islands famous for their wine are monuments of the victories of man. Here and there are stretches of untamed areas, occasional patches of cactus, prickly pear, and even barren ground, exhibiting the various stages of man's partial defeat.

We had time in Laguna only to visit



Here is the Way the Folks Carry Water From the Hydrant in Laguna in the Canary Islands; 'Tis Hard Work, Maybe?

the ancient dragon tree which a young monk explained was 1,500 years old, and a grand old church whose age needed no announcement. "How do you know this tree is so old?" I asked the friendly monk.

"Oh, but it is that old," he argued seriously. "The people all say so and the guide books say so, too." There's no answer to an argument like that, and as I photographed the tree I labeled it, "Dragon tree, 1,500 years old."

The seniorita was right; there was nothing to do in Laguna except to return to Santa Cruz, and we reached the busy mole just as the "West Humhaw" was ready to leave. The story of our visit in Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa, our first port on the Dark Continent, will be described next week.

After Ten Years

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

The tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik regime is being celebrated. It was just a decade ago that the "revolution of the proletariat" was begun in Petrograd—since named Leningrad, in honor of its chief instigator and leader.

Just as it seemed impossible then that the Soviet government would be capable of standing 10 weeks or 10 months, today it seems impossible that the Soviet government should have survived the storm, stress and disintegration of 10 years. The Soviet is a paradox among governments. The Russian revolution stands as a paradox among revolutions.

This revolution, based on the dictatorship of the proletariat and founded on the Communist doctrines of Karl Marx, should have failed for three reasons. The first reason was at home. It was that in Russia, the population of which is 80 per cent peasantry, the proletariat was naturally a weaker element, and more than 100 million peasants had no use whatever for Communist ideas. Nor have they today.

The other two reasons had to do with Russia's foreign relations—support of armed counter-revolutionary movements from the outside and the moral, political, economic and financial isolation to which Russia was subjected by the rest of the world. This isolation is still largely in effect, despite certain lapses and more or less abortive attempts to bring Russia "back into the family of nations."

Opposition on the part of the peasants did not materialize effectively, for the reason that they had obtained possession of their land and the rest did not matter. Foreign-supported counterrevolution simply had the effect of rallying Russia against invasion. Isolation by the rest of the world has actually been capitalized by the Soviet government as showing that its leaders were "defending the revolution."

So the oft-predicted fall of the Soviet government did not come about. It failed to bring Communism to Russia. It failed to carry revolution to the rest of the world. It has bolstered up its weakness at home by violence and terrorism. It has been impotent and disgusting in its walks abroad. Yet it has stood, and has stood for 10 years, an accomplished fact.

Hence the world is still confronted with the problem of Russia. The vast material resources of the country and its great potential buying power have brought varied attempts at solution. England, beginning with hate, turned, under the Labor government, to conciliation and then back to hate again.

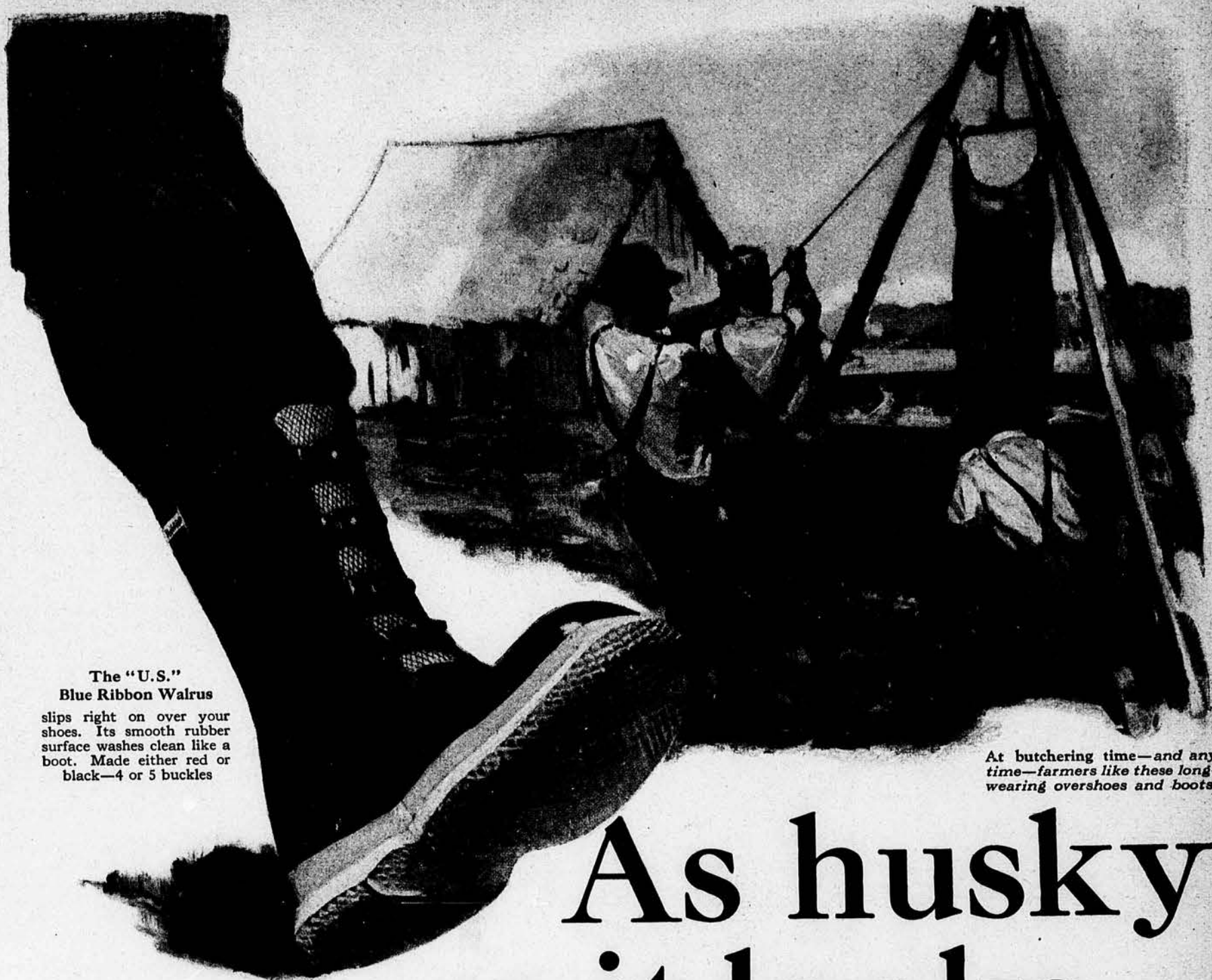
Germany, at a time when it was also a country in distress, fell into the arms of Russia economically and, to an extent, politically. Germany found political relations with the Soviet just about impossible and economic co-operation rather worse than useless.

These two examples are typical. The United States alone of all the major powers has wisely—as these various failures have shown—followed a policy of aloofness. The United States is in the fortunate position of being able to remain indifferent to Russia. Recognition of the Moscow government after 10 years may be nearer. But there are no signs of it.

The Russian problem may be solving itself, slowly and haltingly, after the ancient manner of Russian problems. Gradually the personnel of its leaders has changed. Lenin is dead. Trotzky and other firebrands of the revolution are in the opposition. Perhaps this is party government in embryo.

There are portents also in international politics. World revolution is being soft-pedaled. The attempt in China fell flat. Propaganda in other countries no longer finds as much support in Moscow as it did a few years ago. Russian delegations are appearing at League of Nations conferences.

But we no longer hear much about the "fall" of Bolshevism or of the Soviet system. The most that can be expected after 10 years is change. The essential problem remains. How far a future will see a solution no one can tell.

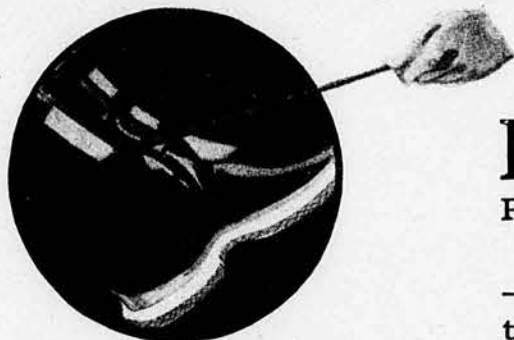


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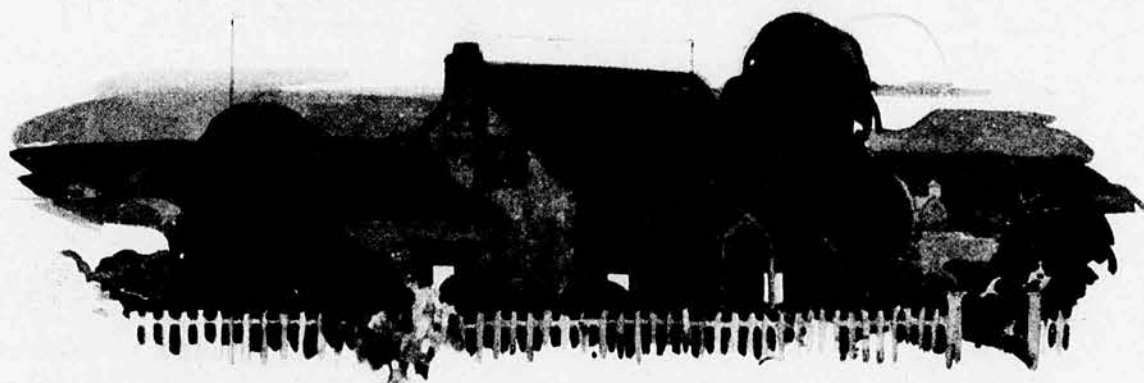


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Iowa Husker the Champion

Chase, Kansas, Finishes Seventh — Ice Covered Corn and Wintry Weather Cut Records

BY O. C. THOMPSON

FRED STANEK, the corn-husking speed king of Iowa, is again the world's champion husker. He came back in the 1927 Midwest husking contest at Winnebago, Minn., November 15, and won the world's championship husking honors for the third time in four years by husking 15.7 bushels in 80 minutes. The miserable weather, which was chiefly responsible for the low scores of all the huskers, held Stanek and the 10 other contestants from 6 to 16 bushels below their 1927 state records. A cold rain that turned to sleet and snow the night before the contest, followed by a stinging wintry wind that sent the thermometer down to within 10 degrees of zero, made the field heavy underfoot and covered the corn with a coat of ice. The ears were small, averaging 241 to 100 pounds.

Bert Hansen, the Minnesota champion, was a favorite to win, but he finished 55 pounds behind Stanek with a net total of 14.69 bushels. Following Hansen in the final score came Hilmer Swansen, Nebraska champion, who took third place with a net total of 14.06 bushels. Bert Holmes, Illinois champion, gave Swansen a stiff battle for third place but lost it by a margin of only 8 pounds and finished fourth with a net total of 13.94 bushels. George Dickinson, the 1927 runnerup in Iowa, scored 13.67 bushels to win fifth place, beating out Joseph Korte, the Nebraska 1927 runnerup, who finished in sixth place with a net total of 12.40 bushels.

Orville Chase, Kansas champion, made a most creditable showing under the adverse conditions finishing seventh with a net total of 10.79 bushels, and beating Valerous Altermott, Minnesota runnerup, and three of the fastest huskers in the 1927 state contests, Charles Budd, Indiana champion, Houston Franks, Illinois runnerup, and Fred Shinneman, the Missouri champion. Altermott scored 10.69 bushels and finished eighth. Budd took ninth place with 9.9 bushels. Franks placed tenth with 9.77 bushels and Shinneman, the barehanded husker from Missouri, finished last with a net total of 9.10 bushels.

Huskers Find Going Hard

Chase threw an average of 31.3 ears a minute for the 80 minutes, just two ears under his average for the Kansas contest. He had expected to be slowed up because the corn was check planted with several stalks growing to the hill, but this gave him less trouble than the smallness of the ears and the containing of ice on the husks.

At the crack of the starting gun, the 11 contestants moved off down the field cautiously, held back by the biting cold wind, and apparently feeling their way to find the best method of separating the ears from the frozen husks. As the men began to get into their swing and warm up, Hansen, followed by a great throng of Minnesota admirers, pulled into the lead slightly with Chase close after him.

The husks were sticking tight to the ears and the corn was breaking hard. Every husker was doing his best to pop the ears into the wagon at top speed and keep them free of husk ribbons. Chase and Hansen were battling for the lead, followed closely by Dickinson, Holmes, Korte and Stanek.

The lands were 80 rods long and six rows to the land. Before the men had reached the halfway point down the first two rows they were going at top speed and perspiring freely. Chase pulled out into the lead, throwing 401 ears by count in 10 minutes. The crowd began to pile up behind his wagon to watch his work, but they kept from 20 to 25 feet behind and gave him plenty of room to husk and show his speed. He was working fast, but easily and giving a fine exhibition of speedy husking. The ears however were small.

Chase was leading at the end of the land and the crowd cheered him loudly as his wagon turned into the next land and started back more than 45 seconds ahead of Hansen, who was fol-

lowed in order by Dickinson, Stanek, Korte, Holmes, Frank, Budd, Swansen, Altermott and Shinneman.

After the wagons turned, Budd began to put on more speed and at 60 minutes' time he was alongside Chase with Korte, Stanek, Hansen, Holmes, Dickinson and Altermott pushing closely behind. Budd was using a thumb hook and peg. All the other huskers were using thumb hooks except Hansen, Swansen and Altermott, who used palm hooks.

With less than 20 minutes to go, the icy condition of the husks was beginning to tell on the men's hands and the cold, wet gloves, which were kept from freezing only by the constant action, were making the huskers' fingers numb. Shinneman was husking bare handed and before he had reached the turn his left hand and arm were numb



Orville Chase, Kansas Champion Corn Husker

to the elbow. But he was game and kept up the battle despite his bleeding hands and the pleas of his friends to quit.

Budd was working frantically and throwing corn at top speed. At 70 minutes' time he pulled into the lead slightly and for the next 10 minutes it was a battle between him and Chase with Stanek, Korte, Hansen, Holmes and Swansen less than 30 feet behind and going at top speed. The leaders were shooting corn into their wagons at an average speed of 35 ears a minute with less than 25 rods to go to the end of the land when the finishing gun fired and the contest was over.

Friends rushed up to the perspiring contestants to help them into heavy overcoats and congratulate them on their good work and courage in the face of the great difficulties. Swansen's bride of three weeks, who had braved the biting north wind to follow her husband the entire 80 minutes over the frozen, snow covered course was the first to congratulate him and assure him of her belief that he had won.

Illinois sent a delegation of more than 50 rooters to encourage their two entries, Holmes, state champion and Franks, the Illinois runnerup. Just before the contest started Chase's father and a group of friends from Brown county arrived to cheer the Kansas champion on to victory. They had driven all of Monday night to reach Winnebago before the contest started.

Big Banquet for Huskers

Despite the wintry weather the crowd of 3,000 spectators was enthusiastic over the performance of the contestants, and less than 500 left the headquarters before the scores were announced two hours after the finish.

That evening the Winnebago and Blue Earth community clubs, made up of business men and farm folks, gave a banquet to the huskers and their friends at the Riverside Country Club, located midway between Winnebago and Blue Earth. More than 600 men and women attended the banquet. Governor Christianson of Minnesota, who was the speaker of the evening, deliv-

ered an admirable address in which he stressed the value of developing water transportation as an aid to a greater agricultural prosperity in the Middle West and Northwest.

Kansas did not win the world's husking championship at the first attempt, but our folks have reason to feel mighty proud of their husking champion, who represented them at the big meet. Before the contest had been going 10 minutes he had a crowd following his wagon second only to that behind the wagon of Hansen, the Minnesota champion. The jam of spectators following Chase stuck to the end, expressing admiration for his work and especially for the ease and speed with which he tossed the ears into the wagon.

The crowd of 4,500 which attended the first Kansas state husking contest at Bern, November 11, demonstrated the intense interest folks in this state have in husking contests. The excellent records made in Kansas county contests, and the state contest, this year prove that Kansas boys are speedy huskers. Chase, the 1927 Kansas champion, who had a net of 26.68 bushels in the state contest, had the second highest record of any of the seven state champions this year, being topped only by Holmes, Illinois champion, who had a net of 28.4 bushels in his state contest.

The Kansas Farmer will conduct another state contest next year and it is not improbable that the 1928 Kansas champion can bring home the world's husking championship from the next Midwest contest which will be held in Indiana next November. There the corn will be more nearly like the corn in our own state and the Kansas champion will have an opportunity to work under conditions similar to those in our own corn fields.

Huskers who want to get into the 1928 Kansas state meet, should begin practicing now for their county contests next year.

The World Wheat Crop

The first Government report of the wheat crop of the Northern Hemisphere of the world indicates an excess over a year ago of something under 180 million bushels, outside of Russia and China, which are not expected to alter the figures materially, the Russian crop being as much below last year as the China crop is above. Canada and the United States together have produced some 84 million bushels more wheat than in 1926, while the crop of Europe outside of Russia is about 75 million bushels greater than a year ago. Taking the 35 countries of the Northern Hemisphere producing 95 per cent of the wheat crop the estimated crop is 1,270 million bushels against 1,196 millions in 1926.

The Government has quit, for the time being at least, advising as to future prices for agricultural products, since the furor which followed its price forecast on cotton. The 1927 wheat crop has yet to hear from the Southern Hemisphere, where the harvest is coming on. Australia is expected to fall short some 45 million bushels from 1926, while Argentina has a larger acreage with good conditions reported. There is no indication in the present estimates of the world's wheat that much if any advance in price can be expected during the next nine months.

A Rural Book

BY ROBERT M. ADAMS

The Bible is a rural book. From pastured hills the prophets look; The inspiration of their word, Stern voices in the storm winds heard. When Heaven's light on Jacob shone His head was pillowed on a stone. The city no such vision yields; His ladder rested in the fields. Not yet a king, by wood and rock, Saul sought his father's straying stock. Young David watched the grazing sheep. The flock from wolves and bears to keep. With pebbles from a country brook, The great Philistine's life he took. All scripture heroes had their birth, Where naked feet touch naked earth. And one there was, exceeding them, Who walked Main Street in Bethlehem And kept with angel voices tryst; A small-town carpenter was Christ. He wrought no stately mansion's ribs, But homely things like babies' cribs. We celebrate his natal day; And even cities own his sway. But still, as then, the fields rejoice And praise him with a clearer voice. No little village gave him death, No Bethany nor Nazareth. His words were words of life to them; Men slew him in Jerusalem.

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Try French Pastry on Your Club

The Question Is Also Asked "How Much Shall I Serve?"

By Nell B. Nichols

IF YOU want something new to serve at your club meeting or some other social occasion, why not give French pastry a trial? Accompanied by steaming coffee or hot chocolate, French Tarts are delicious. They may be made in any kitchen with success. This recipe will be easy to follow:

Puff-Paste

1 pound butter
1 teaspoon salt

1 pound pastry flour
Cold water

Wash the butter in a pan of cold water until it is light and waxy. Shape all but 2 tablespoons into a circular piece and pat between two folds of a napkin to remove all water. Chill. Mix flour and salt and cut into it the 2 tablespoons butter. Add iced or very cold water to form a paste. Turn on to a floured board and knead 1 minute. Chill. Roll paste $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, keeping as nearly square as possible. Flour outside of chilled butter and place in center of lower half of paste. Fold upper half of paste over it and press edges firmly together, enclosing as much air as possible. Fold right side of paste over and left side of paste under inclosed butter. Chill. Pound and roll $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, keeping paste square, then fold from edge to center, making three layers. Chill. Repeat twice, turning paste half way around each time and chilling in between. After fourth rolling, fold from edge to center and double, making four layers. Roll out and cut with a cutter dipped in flour, chill after shaping, before baking.

Place on tin covered with heavy paper. Bake in a hot oven, protecting top from heat until paste has finished rising, which will take from 10 to 15 minutes. It should finish baking in 25 minutes.

French Tarts

Roll out Puff-Paste $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick; cut it into squares; turn the points together into the middle and press slightly to make them stay. Bake until thoroughly done. Place a spoonful of jam in the center of each, cover the jam with a meringue and brown the meringue in the oven.

English Tarts

Roll Puff-Paste $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick; cut in $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares and bake in a hot oven. Cool. Press down the centers and place in each a half of a canned peach, drained from the sirup. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and squeeze a little lemon juice into each cavity.

Note: Perhaps you do not care to experiment with Puff-Pastry, altho it is an interesting experience. There are many other delicious dishes that may be served with equal success at your next party. I have worked out some recipes to be used when one is entertaining a large crowd. If you wish to secure these, along with menus and a table of quantities, I will be glad to send them to you if you will write me, inclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope. For convenience in handling the mail, send your letters in care of Florence G. Wells, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Cultivate Christmas Spirit With Your Finger Tips

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

JUST as soon as the atmosphere becomes frosty, most of us get the Christmas spirit. The best way to cultivate this delightful sensation is to start at once to fill our gift boxes, for by beginning early we will have time to enjoy the making as well as the presenting of most of the tokens with which we express our happy Christmas wishes. If your gift list is long and your finances limited, as is the case in this household, you may find some suggestions among the items I have decided to make.

I am quite proud of my pink and blue taffeta boudoir pillows, especially when I consider their nominal cost. To make, procure $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36-inch taffeta of each color, which makes three pillows. Have the taffeta hemstitched for picot edges, dividing the material after it is hemstitched. The pillows, which are purchased at the 10 cent store, are covered on one side with a blue square and on the other with pink so that the corners of the lower part come half way between the sides of the top, thereby forming an eight-cornered pillow. Put together with a running stitch made with a needle filled with baby ribbon, either blue or pink, leaving the points free. Tie the ribbon in one corner in a dozen or more loops. If a more elaborate pillow is wished, a flower may be arranged in one corner.

For other fastidious friends, I'm going to make handkerchiefs with georgette centers. Lace for borders can be purchased with mitered corners. A perky little ribbon bow in one corner adds to the attractiveness of this dainty accessory.

I'm also going to make some fancy aprons—not too fussy to be the worse for laundering, however. I know from experience that these aprons never come amiss. For some, I'm going to combine flowered flaxon with white flaxon bibs, binding with bias lawn tape to harmonize with the flowers. For others, I'm going to use two shades of organdy in

the same way. Look thru your farm papers for some of the clever patterns they frequently show if you haven't a pattern that you favor especially.

Some of the menfolks on my list will be remembered with a combination laundry and shoe bag to fit on a closet door. These require $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36 inch cretonne and a bolt of bias, lawn tape. For the foundation, cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of the material, double it lengthwise to make it firm and face it with tape. Cut two pockets 12 by 12 inches, hem and stitch side by side 3 inches down from the top with a box plait at the bottom, taking up 3 inches for fullness. These pockets are for soiled socks and handkerchiefs. Just below the pockets comes the laundry bag proper which is cut the width of the foundation—18 inches—and 21 inches long. Hem across the bottom and cut a slit lengthwise down the center, about 4 inches from the top, and face. Then stitch the piece to the foundation along the top and two sides. Next stitch a flap 6 inches deep to the foundation just below the bag which is to be buttoned over the bag for releasing the laundry. Below this are two rows of three pockets each for holding shoes. Cut these 10 inches long and 9 inches wide, which also allows for a 3-inch plait for fullness. The bag is attached to the closet door with eight large sized snaps. The measurements given allow for hems and a small space between pockets and laundry bag. Space can be planned at one side for a long, narrow pocket for an umbrella if one wishes. These bags sell for \$3.50 at department stores, and their convenience is obvious.

One of the handiest things I have in my kitchen is a case with three pockets, one for waxed paper, another for paper napkins and the third for wrapping paper and paper sacks. I'm going to make several of these for a bazaar as well as for small

remembrances. One yard of 48-inch oilcloth makes two cases, 24 inches wide. The back is 21 inches long, and the strip for the pockets is, of course, 15 inches long. Bind the two pieces together with tape, and stitch to form three pockets of equal size. Waxed paper and napkins accompany this gift. Any number of color schemes can be worked out.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

ALL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

Baking Soda as a Cleanser

IN WASHING woodwork, baking soda will be found much better than soap. Sprinkle the soda on a damp cloth and wash. It takes the dirt off without injury to the painted surface, and the woodwork will appear as bright and inviting as when freshly painted.

Mrs. Bertha Bates.
Hampden Co., Massachusetts.

Fruit Jar Labels Gratis

WE GET so many envelopes that come with advertisements, that I save some of them to use when canning fruit. I cut off the gummed part, write on it the name of the fruit and stick it on the jar. If the jar is to set on the floor, I stick the label across the top, and if to set on a shelf, I stick it on the side, then it is handy to see without moving the jar.

Mrs. Bessie B. Datson.
Rice County.

Helping Bill to Grow

By Francis H. Rarig

(The First of a Series of Articles on Health Habits for the Youngest Child.)

IN ALL large schools and in many of the country schools the under-sized and under-nourished child is being given careful study and attention. In the high schools of one city the young people that are under-weight for their height are given the opportunity of joining what they call the "crackers and milk class." This means that in the middle of the morning they go to the lunch room and are given a glass or a pint of milk and a certain number of graham crackers. Astonishing gains have been made by this simple addition to their regular diet, and where weight becomes more normal the ability to study and think becomes more normal also.

A woman who has four children from 11 to 18 years old told me recently of her experience with the youngest one. She herself is small and her husband rather tall. The oldest child stretched up to nearly 6 feet and the second is apparently a combination of the parents, that is, not very tall, but of a sturdy build. The third seems also to aspire to 6 feet, and the fourth, whom we will call Bill, has always been tiny, the smallest in his room at school and of slight build in every way. However, he is wiry and vigorous and seldom ill. I'll let the mother tell the rest of the story herself:



"You know," she said, "I've had an awakening about Bill. This year he has taken his smallness quite to heart. It's been forced home to him at school because he has a teacher who comments on it and because he finds he can't hold his own among the boys, in the games. That is, anything but running. He's a whiz at a foot race.

"One day he told me that he just had to grow faster, and asked me very earnestly how he could do it. At first I was inclined to take the matter lightly because it is evident that he takes after my family. But I soon saw that it was a matter of life and death to him—he just had to grow faster or feel himself a lost soul.

"Let's study it together," I said. "In the first place, we must know exactly how big you are." So he took off his shoes and stood against the door jamb and we found that he was 4 feet, 6 inches tall. Then we had him weighed and found that he weighed exactly 66 pounds, certainly very small measurements for a boy of 11. Next I explained to him in simple words that the things which helped growth most were plenty of sleep, nourishing food, warm clothing, bathing and exercise. We examined his habits in each of these things to see if they were good.

"And that is where I got my jolt! I thought that I was giving him the same care and attention that I had given the other children and I found that I wasn't at all.

I've thought about it since, and I think I understand the reason. The older children have grown-up interests and take up so much of my thought and energy that I have let Bill slide without realizing it.

"Take breakfast, for instance. It consists of fruit, a warm breakfast food, milk and either toast or a warm bread. When the older ones were little I was right on the job to see that they ate everything they should. But I liked to let Bill sleep as long as he would, and when he came down my own breakfast was finished and my attention claimed by something else. I gave Bill his mush and toast, set his fruit and milk before him, and hurried on to other duties. Before he had finished, like as not his chum called for him to go to school and Bill left his milk, his toast, or his fruit. Or he might even depart with only his breakfast food. When I cleared up the table I noticed that he hadn't finished his breakfast and felt worried, but the next morning I had forgotten.

"At lunch I kept a closer eye on him, but at dinner time when six of us sat down together Bill was always the slowest eater, and in anticipation of dessert he would often let his plate go before he had finished with it.

"Then I always meant to see that he got something nourishing when he came in from school in the afternoon, but I'll have to confess that in the press of other things I frequently forgot it.

"When I came to realize what the real situation was about his eating, Bill and I talked it over. He was not only reasonable about it but very interested and anxious to form good eating habits that would make him grow. We easily came to an agreement.

"He was never to skip any of the four essential things at breakfast even if he was late at school. I felt safe in making that provision for Bill never is late to school and I didn't expect him to be now, but it made him see the seriousness of the matter. Then, since a milk class had been started at school he was to buy a set of tickets at 3 cents apiece, and every morning about 10 o'clock he was to drink a glass of milk.

"On my part, I would always have at least one warm, nourishing dish for lunch and would remind him after school that he was to eat something, either fruit, home-made cookies, or a piece of bread with plenty of butter. At dinner he was never to skip anything, especially the vegetables.

"It's just a month since we started on our campaign to make Bill grow, and yesterday he trimmed the balances 4 pounds higher than before."

Boys & Girls!

FIRST PRIZE
\$10.00
SECOND PRIZE
\$7.50
THIRD PRIZE
\$5.00
AND TEN
\$1.00
PRIZES

If you are under 16 years old, write a letter about Jenny Wren flour and how and why you like to use it. Then send the letter to the Jenny Wren Company.

That's all you have to do to win some extra Christmas money. There are 13 prizes as listed above. Contest will close December 1 and the money will be paid at once.

Letters must be between 50 and 200 words long. This is your last chance. Write us now!

JENNY WREN CO.
Lawrence, Kansas

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1702 Genesee, 100 styles Saddles,
Kansas City, Mo. Harness, Riding
Boots, Leather
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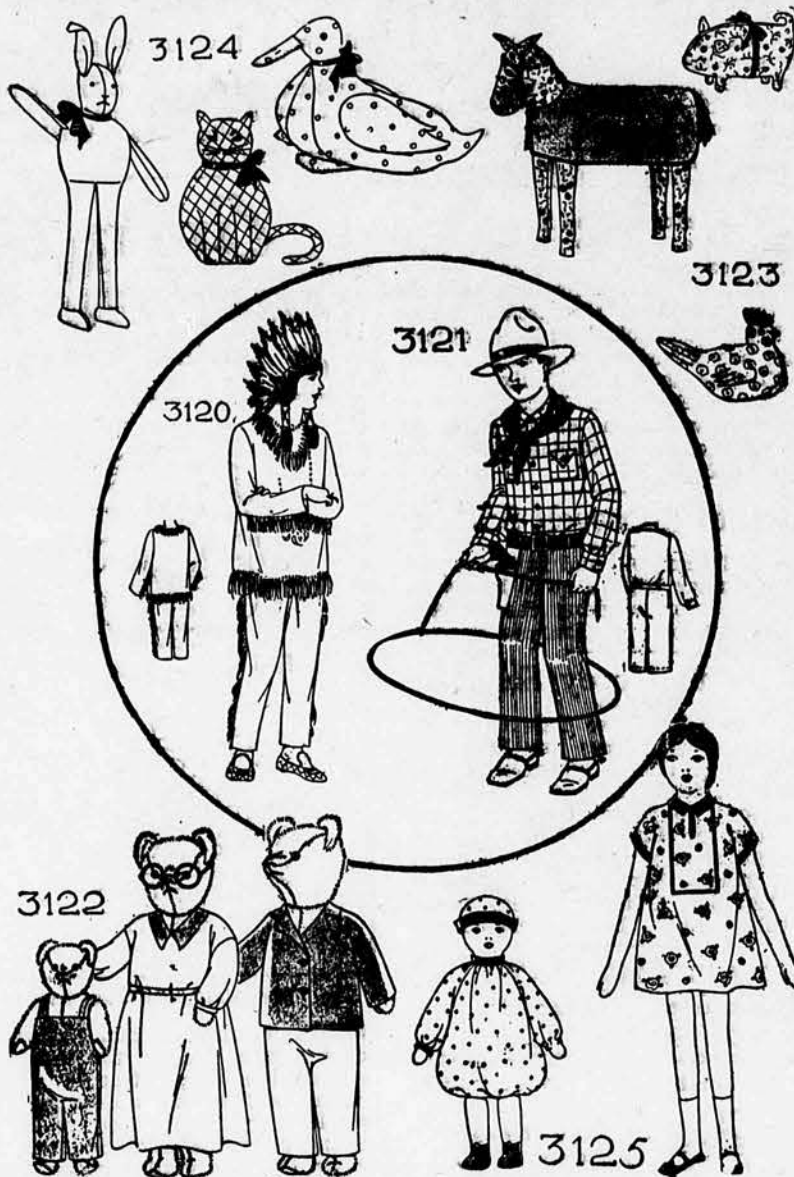
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BAYER
ASPIRIN

The whole world knows Aspirin as an effective antidote for pain. But it's just as important to know that there is only one genuine Bayer Aspirin. The name Bayer is on every tablet, and on the box. If it says Bayer, it's genuine; and if it doesn't, it is not! Headaches are dispelled by Bayer Aspirin. So are colds, and the pain that goes with them; even neuralgia, neuritis, and rheumatism promptly relieved. Get Bayer—at any drugstore—with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Bayer Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Some Merry Christmas Folks



3124—In this set of patterns is the Gingham Cat, Ducky Lucky and Bunny, who may be made of plush or tennel flannel. These will be especially nice to tuck into the perambulator to entertain baby when he goes out for a ride.

3123—If you get this set of three patterns and make one of each, then baby can have a new toy to play with every day, the old one to be put away to grow "new" while baby is playing with the others. Set consists of patterns for horse, pig and chicken.

3120—Make the little "pioneer" happy with an Indian suit for play time. Cotton rep is an excellent material from which to make it. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

3121—A real cowboy suit may make

young son happy. This pattern comes in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

3122—Any little Goldilocks, or brown locks either would be delighted to have the three bears peeking out of her stocking Christmas morning. Even young son who would not for anything be so girlish as to play with dolls will find a place in his little heart for a woolly bear.

3125—The busy little lady will love these two dolls because included in the pattern from which mother can make them are patterns for their dresses so that the little lady may make them new dresses whenever she likes.

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

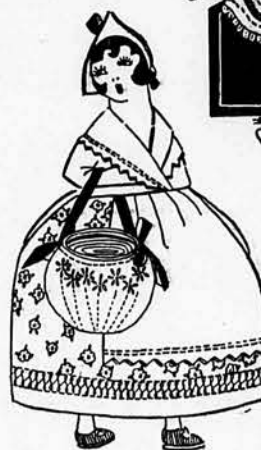
For Older Folks

LITTLE sister need not be the only one who enjoys finding a doll among her Christmas treasures, for here are two dolls designed with an eye to pleasing big sister.

No. 520 is a blond haired doll to be tucked away with the pillows on her bed or to make the divan look inviting. She comes flat and will need stuffing and lace before she is done. But the package in which she comes contains the yellow hair that will be her glory, material for her dress, floss for working her and with all the necessary touches of color for bringing out her features already applied and she costs only 65 cents.



520



513

The more sturdy lady's flowing skirts will collect daughter's washing. She comes under number 513. This fastidious lady is made of unbleached muslin and on her arm she appears to carry a vase, but in reality, it is muslin too, and is there to hold soiled hankies. Her waist and face and feet

are to be padded with cotton to hold them firm, and touches of embroidery set off her features. The package in which this little novelty comes contains everything that you will need to complete it except the cotton stuffing and the ribbon. The price is 75 cents. Either of these articles may be ordered from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

New Use for Waffle Iron

IS YOUR waffle iron a piece of equipment that is used only to make waffles occasionally—perhaps for Sunday morning breakfast, or for Sunday night supper? Ours used to be, until I learned some new uses for it, and now I use it almost every day to make some common, well known dish more enjoyable.

Do you like egg omelet? Try cooking it on a well greased, smoking hot waffle iron. The recipe I find best for this is as follows: Beat 2 eggs until light, add as much milk as you have eggs, a pinch of salt, pinch of baking powder, and a level teaspoon flour; beat well, and pour half of the mixture onto the waffle iron, being sure it is well greased and very hot.

For
Best Results
in Your
Baking

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KC BAKING
POWDER

Same Price
for over 35 years
25 ounces for 25¢

MILLIONS of POUNDS USED
BY THE GOVERNMENT
Guaranteed Pure

A Farm

Richard Glavin formerly of Red River Valley, Minnesota, now owns 280 acres in an Idaho irrigated district. This year, from 220 acres, he sold \$22,294 worth of wheat, beans, and certified Grimm alfalfa seed. Wheat, 80 acres, 5112 bushels, cash \$5,112. Beans, 126 acres, 281-234 lbs., cash \$12,655. Certified Grimm alfalfa seed, 14 acres, 16,170 lbs., cash \$4,527. This represents a return of approximately \$100 per acre. From the balance of his land he produced enough oats, clover seed and hay for his own use. **SIMILAR LAND IN THE SAME VICINITY CAN BE BOUGHT FROM \$150 TO \$200 PER ACRE.**

In another part of the state Henry Jackson farms 80 acres from which he enjoys an average annual revenue of \$5,500. The average return from Mr. Jackson's dairy cows amounts to \$1,200 per year. From the sale of poultry and eggs he receives about \$3,300. And each year he sells nearly \$1,000 worth of lambs and wool.

There are hundreds of contented farmers in all parts of Idaho who are producing crops having a value from \$25 to \$100 per acre. A booklet (16-F) has been prepared covering the agricultural resources of the entire state. If interested, clip this advertisement and mail with your name and address to

GOVERNOR H. C. BALDRIDGE,
Chairman, State Board of
Publicity, BOISE,

in
Idaho

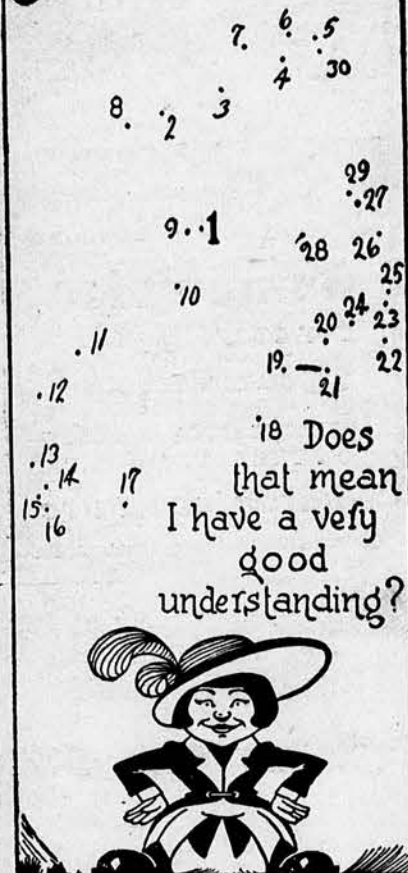
\$1.95

5-Year
GUARANTEE

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our new bargain catalogue of Elgin watches, we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY \$1.95 (safe delivery guaranteed). Dust proof case, stem wind and atom set, newest style decorated dial, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with \$1.95 and watch will be sent at once by mail post paid, or send \$3.00 and we will send two watches. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address **CHICAGO WATCH AND DIAMOND CO. 4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.**

Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?

Just because I wear a size 10



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

Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —
5. — — — —

1. Stands for South; 2. A tailless monkey; 3. A particle of fire; 4. Before; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the

same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Likes Young Folks' Page

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I like to go to school. I have brown eyes and blond hair and I am 4 feet 10 inches tall. I have two sisters and two brothers. My sisters' names are Mirla and Nola and my brothers' names are Theodore and Bruce. They are all older than I am. I like to read the young folks' page. I would like to correspond with some of the girls and boys my age. Beulah Colhour, Luray, Kan.

Goes to Roosevelt School

I am 12 years old and in the second year of Junior High. I go to Roosevelt school. I enjoy working the puzzles. Wichita, Kan. Frances Babb.

Goes to Morey School

For pets I have two dogs and three cats. The dogs' names are Jack and Sport. We live on a 160-acre farm 3 miles from town. I have been in the 4-H clubs two years. I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. I enjoy the young folks' page very much. I go to Morey school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Hartwig. I like her very much. Brush, Colo. Mollie Schneider.

HAPPY MR. GOAT

live upon a great big farm —
The owner's one fine man;
He eats the messy contents up,
And let's me eat the can.



Plays the Piano and Ukulele

I am 7 years old. I live in town and go to school. I have 2½ blocks to walk. I have no brothers or sisters and no

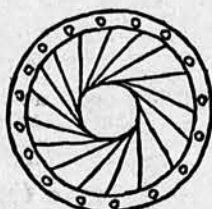
pets but I have lot of playthings. I have a big blue tricycle. I call it my Bluebird Racer. I have lots of fun on it. I can play the piano and ukulele.

Leila Eloise Cunningham

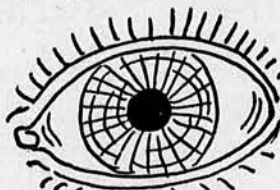
Chapman, Kan.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



IRIS - DIAPHRAGM



IRIS OF EYE

The "Iris Diaphragm" of the Eye

In spite of the fact that Nature furnished perfect models for nearly all man's devices long before he thought of them, he has very seldom made his inventions by simply copying her ingenious structures. The iris diaphragm now used in nearly all cameras is, however, one instance in which he took a hint from Nature's workshop with profit.

Everyone has noticed how the iris of the eye contracts when one comes out of doors from a dimly-lighted room. It does so because the sensitive retina in the back of the eye requires less light in order to make us see clearly when in the sunshine. If we return into the dim room, the iris at once opens to let in more light.

In exactly the same way the photographer opens the iris diaphragm of his camera's lens to let in more light when

he wishes to take pictures in the house or on a dull day outdoors, and makes the opening smaller when the object to be photographed is in bright sunshine. The sensitive film, like the retina of the eye, requires less light to record the image upon it. But Nature's diaphragm, like all her inventions, works automatically, while man's similar device requires the photographer's practiced judgment if a good picture is to be obtained.

Try These on the Family

If 32 is the freezing point what is the squeezing point? Two in the shade.

Would you rather be a bigger fool than you seem, or rather seem to be a bigger fool than you are? Whichever horn of this dilemma a person chooses when you ask the question you reply: "That would be impossible."

When are two friends half-witted? When they have an understanding between them.

Why is the map of Turkey in Europe like a frying pan? Because it has grease on the bottom.

Why is it better to be burnt than to have your head cut off? Because a hot steak is better than a cold chop.

Why are two doctors living next door to each other like a double-barrel shot gun? Because what one misses the other is sure to kill.

Why is a sheet of foolscap paper like a lazy dog? A sheet of foolscap is an ink-lined plane; an inclined plane is a slope up and a slow pup is a lazy dog.



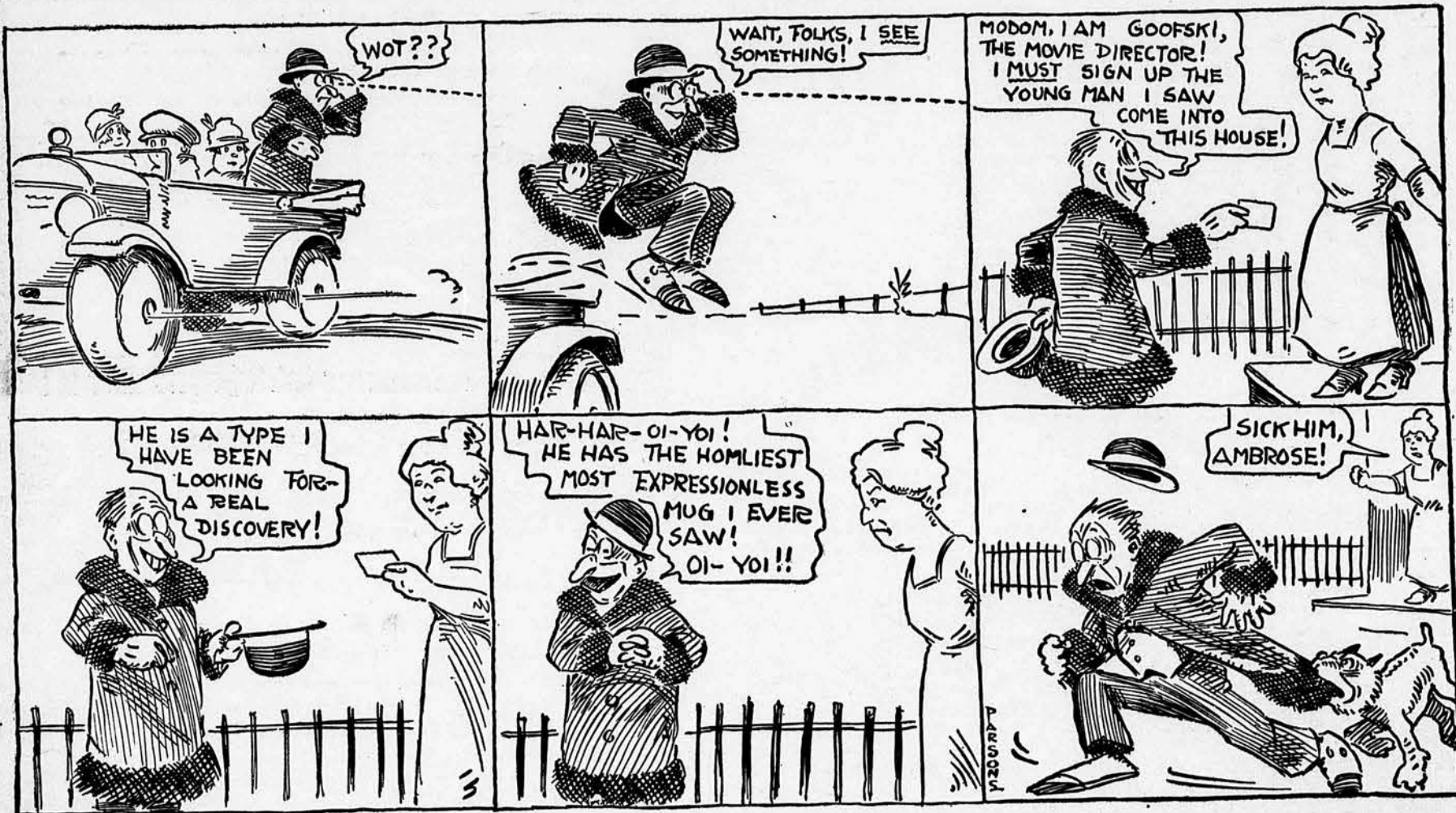
Kenneth Kangaroo: "Aw, Mom! Can't I Go Outdoors and Play?"

There Are Three of Us

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Lamme. I have two sisters—Maude is 10 years old and Alice Ruby is 8. For pets I have a cat named Capy and a cow named Belle. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page in Kansas Farmer.

Frances Mary Herlych,

Rouse, Colo.



The Hoovers—It's Dangerous to "Slander" Buddy



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Tuberculosis Costs Us Thirty Billion Dollars a Year. So Let's All Buy Christmas Seals

YOU will be asked to buy Christmas seals very soon; so I want to remind you of a few reasons why. Tuberculosis can be vanquished and is already diminishing by reason of the systematic campaign put on by the tuberculosis societies. It is one of the most costly diseases. It can be demonstrated that it costs the United States 30 billions a year. Of course the cost of lives lost is figured in that big total, but figuring only on the expense of caring for the people sick with it the cost each year is 449 million dollars. So it is safe to say that one of the reasons for buying Christmas seals is to save money loss.

However, I do not rest my advice to buy Christmas seals on the money basis alone. I urge you to buy them so that you may make a personal and definite contribution to the work of making us a healthy nation. Christmas seal money does a lot of health work everywhere in this country. Christmas seals are truly health seals, since whatever helps to prevent tuberculosis helps to make for health. With the money raised by the sale of seals there have been provided hundreds of sanatoria where those ill with the disease may receive care; preventoria where children who have been exposed to the disease may be built up to resist its attack; tuberculosis nurses to care for patients who are ill in their own homes; clinics where examination and advice are freely given; and to thousands of people has been given the optimistic message that tuberculosis is a curable disease.

There are 600 permanent tuberculosis clinics in the United States, besides a very large number of traveling or itinerant clinics.

The first open-air school in the United States was opened in 1908. Today there are 1,000 such schools, and many hundreds of special fresh-air classes for anemic, malnourished and also for normal children. Special open-air schools should be provided for all sub-standard children.

Reduces the Typhoid Danger

I have been advised to get vaccinated against typhoid. Does it do any good?

F. D.

Vaccination against typhoid fever has now been practiced for 20 years, and its good results are positive. It is much easier on the patient than vaccination against smallpox. There is no sore arm to be considered. The vaccine is injected with a hypodermic needle, and you feel nothing. There may be a little fever in the next 24 hours, but it soon passes. The vaccine is injected in three doses with an interval of 10 days between. The preventive value is beyond dispute.

A Tax on the Heart

A woman 60 years old had a severe cold and cough. The cough lasted three months. Could this cold settle on her heart or cause heart trouble? What diseases in grown-ups are taxing on the heart? Do decayed teeth cause heart trouble in older people?

A. W.

All coughs are likely to tax the heart. This severe cold may have brought on pneumonia, which causes much heart trouble. Rheumatism is the disease that causes most heart trouble, but influenza and pneumonia are not far behind. Abscessed teeth induce serious heart trouble.

Eat Much Less Fat

I am a farmer's wife, and am 25 pounds overweight. Please tell me how to reduce. I am very active, raise turkeys and chickens and do all my other work, but still I gain in flesh.

Mrs. J. E. M.

The only way to reduce weight in a woman who takes a lot of exercise is to cut down the fats and starches. Cut out cream, butter, eggs, potatoes and sweets. Be rigid about it and you will get results.

Better See a Doctor

What is the cause and what is the remedy of white spots which appear on the skin but do not seem to be in the flesh; are not sore but callosus and shell off in scales. Will get

as big as a silver dollar, and appear anywhere on the body. Iodine will cause them to disappear when first started, but will not affect old spots.

A. E. T.

This is a disease known as Psoriasis. It is one of the most stubborn of skin diseases, and often appears on the bodies of persons whose health seems perfect in every other way. For children a good application is an ointment made of equal parts of ointment zinc oxide, talcum powder, vaseline and lanolin. Old chronic cases require more radical remedies such as are not safe to use excepting under the observation of a physician.

Had Winning Quality

(Continued from Page 3)

Kansas. They won first at Hutchinson, so they got the trip to the Royal. Forty-five of the 75 baby beeves exhibited were from Kansas. Highest honors in this class went to Verne Cooper, of Iowa.

It was the second National Congress that brought so many vocational students to Kansas City. This is the only place the congress ever has been held, and it is ideal for that purpose. Centrally located and at a show that knows how to handle youth, the congress is bound to grow in size and value. For the first time the vocational students had exhibits at the Royal, about 35 head of calves. As years go on the number will increase in the same manner the balance of the Royal is growing.

The most imposing spectacle of the Royal was the parade of the boys and girls—the vocational students and club members. The white-uniformed girls' drum corps and the boys' band from Parsons High School first entered the arena. When they were in place the students started marching in four abreast, each delegation carrying a banner bearing the name of the state its members represented. Once around the arena the column doubled itself, and again and again until the young folks were marching 16 abreast. As the closing feature of the parade the students gave the vocational high school yell. More than 200 youthful voices swelled out in all their deafening enthusiasm—in appreciation to their hosts at the Royal, appreciation of the opportunities the present day holds for them, and in assurance that they will keep faith with the soil. And an older generation packing 10,000 seats around the arena, in thunderous applause, saluted their pledge.

Following are the championship awards:

Herefords—Senior and grand champion bull, The St. Amour Company, Wilmington, Del., on Buck Avalanche; junior champion, J. W. Marshall, Lafayette, Ind., on Hartland Mixer. Senior champion cow, Ken-Caryl Ranch, Littleton, Colo., on Sadie Domino; junior and grand champion, J. N. Camden, Versailles, Ky., on Laura Hartland.

Shorthorns—Senior and grand champion bull, Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis., on Champion Master; junior champion, Mather Brothers, Mason City, Ill., on Dreadnaught Salute. Senior and grand champion cow, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., on Dorothy Anoka; junior champion, Kaston & Ward, Danville, Calif., on Collynie Rosewood, 5th.

Angus—Senior and grand champion bull, Harrison & Ryan, Harlan, Ia., on Revolution, 7th; junior champion, Harrison & Ryan on Enchanter Harrison. Senior champion cow, Harrison & Ryan, on Black Lass of G 6th; junior and grand champion, Harrison & Ryan, on Black Cap Harrison 23rd.

Polled Shorthorns—Senior and grand champion bull, C. B. Teegardin & Sons, Duval, O., on Oakwood Baron; junior champion, Albert Hultine & Sons, Saroville, Neb., on Mardale 4th. Senior and grand champion cow, Teegardin, on Oakwood Welcome; junior champion, D. B. Thleman, Higginsville, Mo., on Lovelace.

Milking Shorthorns—Senior and grand champion bull, Alasa Farms, Alton, N. Y., on Bessboro Musician; junior champion, Bruington Bros., Cameron, Ill., on Brookside Royal 17th. Senior and grand champion cow, Donald Woodward, LeRoy, N. Y., on Woodward's Bapton May; junior champion, Alasa Farms, on Alasa Musical Core.

Holsteins—Senior and grand champion bull, Femco Farms, Breckenridge, Minn., on Blue Earth Duke Ormsby; junior champion, Femco Farms, on Femco Pride. Senior and grand champion cow, Forum Holstein Farm, Dike, Ia., on Long Hollow Mercedes Boy; junior champion, Femco Farms, on Arlene Inka May.

Jerseys—Senior and grand champion bull, Wardmere Farms, Macon, Mo., on Blond's (Continued on Page 25)



Try this Coleman GAS PRESSURE Lamp on the "10 Day Visit" Plan

HERE'S the lamp that brings the finest kind of gas lighting service right into your home—no matter where you live. No wires or pipes; no installation expense. The Coleman Gas Pressure Lamp makes and burns its own gas. Just light it with matches and you have plenty of soft, pure-white, eye-saving brilliance for sewing, reading and for every other household task and pleasure. Simple and safe to use—always ready. It's portable—carry it and use it anywhere.

A special "10-Day Visit" plan now permits you to use this popular light 10 evenings in your home—on a Satisfaction or Money-Back Guarantee. Judge the Coleman Lamp on its own merits.

Clip and Mail the Coupon. Take advantage today! Just clip, fill out and mail the attached coupon to us. We will send you full particulars of the Coleman 10-Day Trial offer promptly. Be sure to send your dealer's name.

THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE COMPANY
WICHITA, KANSAS
211 No. St. Francis Street
Please send me full particulars of the "10-Day Visit" plan which entitles me to use a Coleman Lamp 10 days in my home.

Name _____

Address _____

My Dealer's Name _____

(211)

TRUCKS · WAGONS · WHEELS



Write for free book describing Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers. Also any size steel or wood wheel to fit any farm truck, wagon or trailer. Farm Tractors—Crawler Attachment for Ford or International Tractors.
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 ELM ST., QUINCY, ILLINOIS



Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in **KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE** which is read in over 60% of the farm homes of Kansas.

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.

Farm Crops and Markets

Excellent Progress Has Been Made in Harvesting the Kansas Corn Crop

RAPID progress has been made in putting the corn crop into the bin. A large part of the Kansas crop of 171 million bushels already has been gathered, as the folks have been aided greatly by favorable weather. The hog cholera outbreak is on the decline. Winter wheat is making a slow growth, except in the more favored localities.

Barton—These cold days and nights are fine for the corn huskers. The crop is producing good yields. Considerable road work is being done in the northwest part of the county. There was an excellent attendance at the annual meeting of the Barton County Farm Bureau recently. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.18; shorts, \$1.70; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 42c.—Fannie Sharp.

Bourbon—Silos are full, and kafir is being headed. The corn is very good on the uplands; on the bottoms it was damaged somewhat. Help is plentiful. Corn, 65c; eggs, 35c; milk, \$2.40 a cwt.; cream, 38c.—Robert Creamer.

Cheyenne—The weather has been cold recently, with high winds. Good progress is being made in corn husking. On account of the abundance of feed, more cattle and hogs will be fed out this year than usual. Corn, 60c; wheat, \$1.25; flour, \$1.90 to \$2; hens, 17c to 18c; eggs, 35c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Coffey—The wheat is doing well. Both the yield and the quality of the corn are excellent. Army worms have done some damage to the fall sown alfalfa. Wheat, \$1.10; heavy hens, 17c; eggs, 38c; butterfat, 40c.—M. L. Griffin.

Douglas—Quite a large number of public sales are being held. Continued cold weather has caused a good demand for wood for fuel, both sawed and in pole lengths. In parts of the county where timber is plentiful, farmers who are obliged to buy fuel pay 75 cents a load in the timber, or else they buy the growth by the acre. Saw rigs charge from \$1.25 to \$2 an hour.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ford—The weather is clear and cool, with the temperature down to 20 degrees. The wheat ground is getting dry on top; farmers would like to see a good rain. Corn husking is the big job now; yields are satisfactory. Only a few fields of wheat are being pastured. Wheat, \$1.30; oats, 55c; kafir, \$1 a cwt.; potatoes, \$1.75 a sack; cream, 40c; eggs, 35c.—John Zurbuchen.

Gray—More than 200,000 acres of wheat were sown in the county this year, which is by far the largest acreage ever planted here. Wheat is up and doing well, but more moisture would be helpful. Considerable corn is being hauled to town, although shelling is just getting well underway. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 65c; turkeys, 28c; hens, 16c; butterfat, 40c.—Forrest Luther.

Harvey—The weather has been cloudy and windy. Livestock is doing well. Corn husking is progressing slowly because of the toughness of the husks. Wheat, \$1.10; oats, 45c; kafir, 60c; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.35; eggs, 33c; hens, 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn is making fairly good yields. Very little is going on the market now, as farmers hope for higher prices later. New corn, 60c; kafir, 90c a cwt.; whole milk, basis of 54c a pound for butterfat content; potatoes, 65c.—W. H. Smurr.

Jewell—Early sown wheat is doing well; that sown late needs rain. The surface of the soil is dry; there is, however, ample moisture in the subsoil. Good progress is being made with corn husking; yields are heavy, and the quality is excellent. The south and east parts of the county are making from 40 to 50 bushels an acre; elsewhere yields are not quite so good.—Vernon Collie.

Lyon—The weather has been changeable—windy, warm and cold. Wheat is doing well; the acreage is about the same as that sown last year. Much of the corn was cut and put in silos or shocks. Farmers are going more deeply into hog and sheep raising here—and getting out of the business of raising dogs! Milk cows are still on pasture. Eggs, 44c; heavy hens, 19c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Marshall county was well represented at the Kansas Corn Shucking Contest at Bern. Our contestant, "Red" Moore, was there until the last, but the 1927 corn was too tall for him; he is somewhat on the short order. Bern certainly knows how to entertain its visitors! Corn, 67c; wheat, \$1.10; potatoes, \$1; cream, 44c; eggs, 40c; hay, \$8; flour, \$2; bran, \$1.50.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—The weather has been cool recently. A much needed rain came a few days ago which was very helpful to the wheat; it is now in excellent condition. The corn is going into the crib in fine shape. Probably 25 per cent of the crop is being marketed, at 55 cents a bushel. Considerable road work is being done; the "chatting" of a 16-mile gap between St. Paul and Thayer was started this week. Some cattle and hogs are being shipped to market; cattle is selling unusually well.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—The weather continues dry and cold. Corn husking and kafir threshing are the main jobs these days. Both crops are making good yields. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 60c; kafir, 50c.—James McHill.

Phillips—The weather has been cold and dry; we need rain or snow. Conditions have been favorable for corn husking and kafir threshing. There is an ample supply of labor for present needs. Few public sales have been held this fall. Roads are in fine condition. Butterfat, 41c; corn, 50c.—J. B. Hicks.

Riley—The weather has been cold and windy recently. A rain would be welcome; it would be especially helpful to the late sown wheat. Corn husking is the main job just now. Corn is of good quality and yields are running from 45 to 60 bushels an acre. Considerable road work has been done this fall, and the highways are in good condition. Corn, 75c; wheat, \$1.07; eggs, 45c.—F. O. Hawkinson.

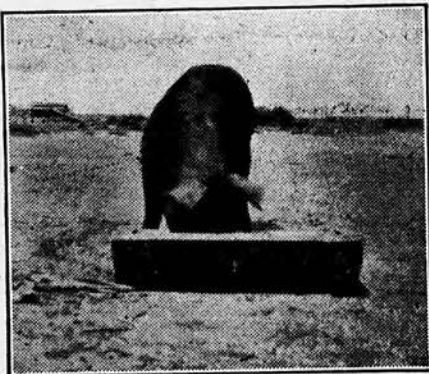
Osage—Corn shucking is progressing rather slowly; the husks are close to the ears. The weight overruns the measure. A neighbor sold one load of new corn which meas-

ured 33 inches on the wagon box and weighed out 41 bushels! This came from 1 acre of ordinary upland. It seems to me as if the Government state estimate is very conservative. New corn, 61c; local price of cream, 40c; price on cream shipped into the county, 43c; price on that shipped out of the county to Iowa and Illinois, 45c.—H. L. Ferris.

School Age, But Thrifty

BY PHIL ACKERMAN

"Save, young man, and become respectable and respected. It's the surest way."—Benjamin Franklin. If saving and thrift were honorable in Franklin's time, they are no less so now. His advice to the young men and boys who lived before white men cultivated land west of the Mississippi River was intended to impress them with the worth of earning and saving. Men who hold positions in big business



"Rather a Fat Duroc Than a Fat Purse," is Kenneth Gardner's Conviction

today urge young folks to be economical, using judgment in buying and investing, and always to be thrifty. One of these men, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, has said: "The difference between the clerk who spends all of his salary and the clerk who saves part of it is the difference—in 10 years—between the owner of a business and a man without a job."

Thrift is the counsel of great men of all ages to the poor spenders around them. These men with extraordinary intellects understood the value of their own thrift, and more than this, they knew the strength and power of their nations depended on the thrift and virtue of the nations' citizens. Proper control of his possessions makes a man respected in his community, and of more worth to his country, his fellow-men and his God.

School boys and school girls take lessons of thrift to heart, and generally are more responsive to thrift talks than either young or older folks. At about school age a boy or girl begins his first spending. Then, if ever, is a time for financial guidance. Folks in school see many shining things that make them all too ready to part with a dollar or two. If the saving account at the bank, or the "for a better pig" fund he is raising can be made to shine as brightly as the barrel of an air-gun to a boy, he will save.

Kenneth Gardner, Wichita county, carried a purse that was as flat as a sunfish only a year ago. He had given all his efforts up to that time in schooling himself in good habits and right principles, and had not applied them in a business way. Then the opportunity came. He enrolled in the Capper Gilt Club, purchased a very small pig, and treated it well. Now, he has a fine growing, purebred Duroc Jersey gilt. This gilt will be suitable for sow and litter contest work in 1928. Kenneth could blot his purse now with coin, if he'd sell, but he isn't in the selling notion. He will enter the gilt in sow and litter contest work, and barring misfortune, he will have more than one very little pig to chop corn with in 1928. It is the chopping corn and making pork that pay this Wichita county boy for his efforts and time in the pig business. It is the pleasure of the thing, and the realization that he is laying the foundation of a lofty business that keep him going. Considering those things he will not sell out. Applying those things he is becoming a respected, thrifty citizen of Kansas.

Get in the Game that Pays big Money

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

This Golden Opportunity Is Yours

RAISE

CHINCHILLAS

For Us Under a Buy-Back Contract

We have prepared a conservative and instructive booklet, "The Chinchilla Rabbit," and we will mail it to you on request. It covers every phase of the profits and pleasure of Chinchilla Fur Farming.



Hundreds of thousands of Chinchilla pelts wanted every month, and we offer the purchasers of our Chinchilla breeding stock a spot cash market for all Chinchillas raised (male or female). Our close personal contact with our purchasers makes it so you can't fail. Your problems are our problems.

YOU CAN

Raise CHINCHILLAS and become independent. Wonderful money-making possibilities await the man or woman who goes into this pleasant and interesting business. Hundreds of thousands of CHINCHILLA pelts are needed for the fur trade. This business is yet in its infancy and offers a big field that is not overcrowded.

DO YOU KNOW?

CHINCHILLAS are easy to raise. You need only one buck and two does to start. Now is the time to start with CHINCHILLAS. It is not a seasonal business. CHINCHILLAS breed equally well every month in the year. In fact, the fall and winter litters are often the best. They can be raised anywhere. Location has nothing to do with your success. The city, town or country, a city lot, or one to five-acre farm—it does not make any difference as to the size of your piece of land.

You raise them; we buy them. We guarantee to pay you \$4.00 each for all the CHINCHILLAS you raise, under our contract.

WRITE NOW

Don't wait. Let us start you on the road to financial independence. Be your own boss with an assured income. We stand behind you with a buy-back contract.

Western Fur Farms

333-J Temple Court Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Don't Forget—

To read the ads—all of them.

They are full of news about the latest in machinery, farm equipment, home comfort and conveniences for the women folks, too. And what's more, you can be sure of a square deal from any of the advertisers in KANSAS FARMER.



Land—Plenty of it!
rich—but not high priced
BIGGER CROPS
HIGHER PRICES
LOW TAXES...
LOW FREIGHTS

—these make Canada the land of opportunity for the man with a growing family. Write for free literature about this land of prosperity.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

To the Canadian Government Information Bureau at:

Kansas City, Mo.—M. J. Johnstone, 2025 Main St.

Please send me free Illustrated Booklets on Farm Opportunities in Canada.

NAME.....

B41 ADDRESS.....



Protective Service



Put Your Protective Service Sign Out in Front of Your Farm So Crooks Can See It

THE only place a Protective Service sign will do any good is on the fence, or in some other prominent place out in front of your property where crooks, thieves and other rascals can see it when they pass. Practically every one of the more than 25,000 Protective Service signs we have sent out to members have been put up and are doing their duty, but there have been reported cases where members have neglected to put up their signs.

Thieves Are Avoiding Signs

It has not happened yet, but some day some member who has failed to put up his sign is going to have a theft of poultry, grain, machinery or other valuable farm property and he will wonder why he was so careless as to neglect to put up his sign. It is a fact, that thieves are passing up farms where the Protective Service sign is posted, and stealing from farms in the same neighborhood where there are no signs. This is mighty good evidence that thieves are learning that it is not profitable for them to attempt to steal from Protective Service members.

Many Have Been Caught

And while we are talking about thieves I might mention that quite a large collection of them have been gathered in within the last few months and we are going to pay some more rewards soon. Many of these thieves, who stole from members of the Protective Service, have been in jail for many weeks awaiting trial. The fall terms of court have been under way only a few weeks, but there have been several convictions for which we will pay Protective Service rewards to the persons who were responsible for the capture and conviction of the thieves.

Courts Give Heavy Penalties

Some of these sticky fingered rascals thought they were pretty clever but they are going to spend a few years at Lansing, during which time they will have plenty of time to think over the error of their way. Kansas courts are giving them heavy sentences, showing these fellows who steal from farm folks that they are in a very unprofitable business.

While thieves have been taking a big toll of property from farm folks, they are not the only ones who need watching. The state seems to be filled at this time with quack doctors and other unscrupulous fellows who are out to get money from farm folks in most any way possible.

Crooks Hate Protective Service

These fellows are beginning to hate the Protective Service department. A few days ago I had a letter from one of them who doesn't like what I told a member of the Protective Service about his proposition. I warned the member that the proposition this man was trying to put over was not sound. The fellow heard of what I had told the member and what he said about the Protective Service was not very complimentary. Of course, I get used to crooks and shysters calling me names, and such reverse compliments have about as much effect on the work

of the Protective Service as water does on a duck's back. I have never sought the friendship of a crook or shyster and the more enemies I can make among that class of people, while advising members of the Protective Service against them, the better I will feel about the matter.

Crooks Don't Like Us

There are a lot of fellows in the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing who hate the Protective Service for the work we have done in putting a stop to their stealing from farm folks. Before the winter is over Warden Mackey is going to have quite a few more long time boarders at the big house, who have made the mistake of stealing from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. This is not said in a spirit of bragging, but I know there are quite a few of these thieves in jail awaiting trial and the evidence in every case is so strong against them that it is pretty certain they are going to be convicted.

Use Hammer and Nails

If you have a Protective Service sign and have neglected to put it up you should take your hammer and nails and go out now and nail it in a prominent place at the entrance to your farm. If you have not yet sent for your sign right now would be a good time to send for it. Thieves have no respect for persons and, altho you may never have had a theft, you never can tell when criminals will come in and carry away a load of your valuable property. Thieves hate a reward and they are going to be careful about coming onto your property when they know you have a Protective Service sign posted.

This is the time of year when thieves are busiest. A Protective Service sign posted at the entrance to your farm may save you a serious loss this winter, and of course your membership and sign are good as long as you are a subscriber to the Kansas Farmer.

O.C. Thompson

A Poultry House Paint

When using the commercial wall board on inside of poultry houses, many poultrymen have found that the hens will peck at the board until they have broken or roughed up the surface, and then large amounts of the wall board may be eaten by the birds. This is neither good for the hens nor the appearance of the house.

A light gray paint can be made on the farm which will give the walls a hard surface like stone and prevent the hens from pecking the wall board. This is composed of 3 parts cement and 1 part fine sand mixed to a plastic state with skim milk. This can be applied with a whitewash brush. Two coats are necessary. The general rule is to apply the second coat about 3 hours after the first.

It is only necessary to apply the paint to a point on the walls and around the dropping platform as far as the hens can reach. A commercial louse paint or any flat paint may be used where the hens will not peck at the surface. When the interior and ceiling of a poultry house are painted white it seems to help in making the house lighter on dark fall and winter days. It also helps to reflect the artificial lights to better advantages if lights are used to stimulate fall and winter egg production.

Another "Biggest Ear"

Cy Kelly, who farms the Arbuthnot farm, 3 miles southwest of Belleville, has been exhibiting an ear of corn with 1,568 kernels.

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, we will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief. You get all this service by sending 10 cents for the Protective Service sign.

Guard Your Savings!



WHEN you have surplus funds to invest, play safe! Invest in Federal Land Bank Bonds—safer than any single first farm mortgage. Back of these Bonds are mortgages on more than 400,000 farms valued at over twice the amount loaned upon them. The prompt payment of principal and interest is guaranteed jointly by the twelve Federal Land Banks with combined capital and reserves of more than \$70,000,000.

Federal Land Banks are located at

Baltimore, Md.
Berkeley, Calif.
Columbia, S. C.
Houston, Texas
Louisville, Ky.
New Orleans, La.
Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Wichita, Kan.

Federal Land Bank Bonds Completely Tax-Exempt

You can secure these Bonds at any Federal Land Bank, or from the Fiscal Agent, in denominations of \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Readily saleable; excellent collateral.

Over a Billion dollars' worth of these Bonds are in the hands of investors, including more than one hundred million dollars in the United States Government Insurance fund. Seasoned by ten years' test. Interest always paid the day it is due.

Send for Federal Farm Loan Circular No. 16, "Financing the Farmer," to

Chas. E. Lobdell, Fiscal Agent

FEDERAL LAND BANKS

31 Nassau Street
NEW YORK CITY



Look at These Deep Cut Prices

We Pay the Postage

Vick's VapoRub Reg. 75c value..... **56c**

Listerine Tooth Paste, 25c size only..... **17c**

3 Dozen Kotex (with choice of FREE Sanitary Belt or Apron)..... **98c**

\$2.45 value.....

Pocket Knife, Stag or fancy handle. \$1.00 value..... **39c**

CIGARETTES—Camels, Chesterfield, Lucky Strike, Carton, \$1.50 value..... **\$1.23**

Chocolate Cherries, Full lb. \$1.00 value..... **39c**

Amer. Alarm Clock, Guaranteed. \$1.25 value..... **69c**

Katz Coffee, Pound Tin, Steel Cut. 80c value..... **42c**

Free With \$1.00 Order

With order of \$1.00 or more of above listed merchandise we will send you Free, a Week-End Package of Armand's or Hudnut's Three Flowers Toiletries—Rouge, Various Creams, Powders and Beauty Aid Booklet. Regular 35c value. We Pay Postage and guarantee absolute satisfaction on everything you buy.

22,000 Other Bargains in this FREE Book

72 pages crammed full of bargains in Drugs, Sundries, Toilet Articles, Rubber Goods, Radio, Toys, Novelties—22,000 high grade, well-known articles—at deep cut prices. See for yourself. Send for your Free copy today!

Katz DRUG CO.
Dept. 801,
Kansas City, Mo.

for Men's Hands

Tough as they are, your hands take terrific punishment from outdoor work and exposure. Don't let sore hands bother you. No matter if cut, chapped or swollen, just rub in Weber Huskum at night. Next morning your hands will be healed and feeling fine.

Used for years by farmers, mechanics, and all outdoor men. Fine for children's hands. Sold on money back guarantee by drug and hardware stores.

GET A TRIAL BOTTLE
If your dealer doesn't have Weber Huskum, send his name and 25c for full sized bottle, postpaid, on our money back trial offer. Central Btg. Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.



Be Sure to Get WEBER HUSKUM

Headquarters for Livestock engravings
Write for prices
Capper Engraving Co.
DEPT. M
TOPEKA — WICHITA

A New Oil Lamp Given, Burns 94% Air

H. J. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., the inventor of a wonderful new oil lamp that burns 94% air and beats gas or electricity, is offering to give one free to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write him for particulars. Agents wanted.

6 Magazines for \$1

CLUB No. F-04
Standard Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
Modern Homemaking.....1 yr.
Woman's World.....1 yr.
People's Popular Monthly.....1 yr.
Good Stories.....1 yr.
Capper's Farmer.....1 yr.

Regular Price \$2.00
ALL FOR ONLY—\$1.00
Send ALL Orders To
Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

We Request—

That our readers who are contemplating the purchase of machinery or equipment scan the advertisements closely and then see your local dealer or write for catalog. If you are not ready to buy new equipment right now look on the Farmers' Market Page. There are always bargains listed there.



Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.20
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified 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 seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have violated each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

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FOR RENT

280 A.: MODERN, imp. farm. On paving, 10 mi. Topeka, 1 1/2 mi. station. 180 bottom, 35 alfalfa, 145 corn or potato ground. 8-rm. mod. house. Write owner 1212 Tyler, Topeka.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE. Improved stock and grain farm. Parsons seven miles. John W. Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

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, 260 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.

in some fields can be detected by numerous yellow spots on the crop.

In the southern part of the county the damage is a little worse than a little farther north, and several farmers had to replant a part of their wheat acreage. The worms, however, are the only pests reported as doing damage to the wheat, the usual chinch bugs and grasshoppers failing to materialize in harmful numbers this fall. A generous rain and freeze would help matters along greatly in this county, and we may get it, too, before this sees print, as we are having a spell of damp, cloudy weather now.

Our wheat seems to be coming along about as well as can be expected. It seems to be a pretty even stand. One field on mother's land has quite a bit of volunteer wheat on the part that was plowed first, but the ground that was plowed later on doesn't seem to have very much volunteer wheat on it, even tho it had several rains on it that soaked down quite a bit below the depth of the plow before planting. The other fields on lands belonging to my brother and I do not have very much volunteer wheat.

Cattle Up to \$18

A few fat steers were sold last week on the Chicago market for \$18 a hundred.

Great Moral Victory—One Mexican rebel leader has made a triumphal entry into New Orleans.

Engle Bros. Dispersal 50 High Grade Holsteins

Sale at the farm, six miles south Abilene, connected with all main highways of the state leading in from all directions. All weather roads.

Abilene, Kan., Thursday, Dec. 8

25 proven cows from three to five years old. All straight in every way and not a bad udder in the lot, the square udder kind. All cows have C. T. A. records and not a producer in the herd under 300 pounds of butter and up to 525 pounds. This herd has been bred for production type and quality which they surely carry. 17 of these cows are producing now and others will during the winter and spring. Any of these cows are capable of producing from 40 to 60 pounds of milk daily. 18 head good type, open coming two year old heifers, all from our own cows. Seven head yearling heifers under one year. These heifers are by a pure bred sire with very large milk record behind him and they should develop into great producing cows.

Herd is T. B. Tested. For the sale catalog address, either

Engle Bros., Abilene, Kansas, Owners
or **W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Manager.**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Boyd Newcom and others.
If you want cows that are producers attend this sale.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Breeders Sale

50 Pure Bred Holsteins

Sale in the Judging Pavilion Free Fair Grounds, starting at 10 A. M.

Topeka, Kan. Wednesday, Nov. 30

This is an offering of good useful cattle—most of them cows and heifers that are now in milk or that are to freshen soon.

There are four young bulls of serviceable ages and Ralph Button is consigning his proven herd sire as an attraction.

Consignors:

Dr. J. P. Kastor, Topeka
J. W. White, Topeka
Tonnes Torkelson, Everest, Kan.
Ralph Button, Elmont, Kan.
and others.

For the sale catalog write at once to
W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager,
Herington, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch
Lester Lowe

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

A. R. O. Holsteins

Bulls from officially tested dams, sired by Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby with ten of the fifteen dams back of him averaging over 1000 lbs. butter in one year.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.



CHOICE REGISTERED BULLS
Ready for service. Grandsons of Canary Butter Boy King and out of daughters of King Watson Serris Star. Write for photos and prices.
Maplewood Farm, W. H. Mott, Herington, Ks.

ORMSBY LINE BRED BULL CALVES
from 1000 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.

REGIER HOLSTEINS

Young bulls for sale by the show bull "Sir Triune Tilly Plebe" out of high record dams. Few springing heifers bred to same bull.
G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. of Merit Jerseys

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 heifers. Correct type. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan.

Young Jersey Bulls

from calves up to breeding age, sired by Casotto Fern our line bred Golden Ferns Lad bull.
L. A. POE, Hunnewell, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS

Geo. Snyder, Auctioneer
Abilene, Kansas.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

CARLOAD OF BULLS

Polled Herefords. Wilson, Worthmore and Perfect Bonnie sired them. Also car of cows and heifers bred to our herd bulls. JESS RIFFEL, Enterprise, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Pure Bred Shorthorns

Public sale, to be held at my farm, eight and one-half miles north of Abilene and two east and one half north of Talmage,

Abilene, Kan. Wednesday, Dec. 7

An offering of nice young, useful and well bred cattle. In the sale are 20 cows, nine bulls and 11 open heifers. Our sale catalog is ready to mail. Address,

J. E. BOWSER, ABILENE, KAN.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer
Every animal bred and raised on my Dickinson county farm.

Reg. Shorthorns

Sired by Silver Marshall 946863, a very impressive sire. Bulls and heifers. Choice breeding and individuals. Herd accredited.
A. H. TAYLOR & SON, SEDGWICK, KAN.

SHORTHORNS

Several good bulls and a few cows and heifer for sale. J. A. PRINGLE, Eskridge, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Blue Grass Herd

Boars sired by champions at prices that will suit you all. Letters cheerfully answered.
Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., Brown Co.

Frager's Blue Grass Herd

Spring boars and gilts by Blue Grass Kid, a Lugenbeel boar. Boars priced right. Gilts bred or open. Come and see me.
LOUIS M. FRAGER, Washington, Kansas

Woellhof's Chester Whites

Boars, Blue Grass and Wildwood Prospect breeding. Guaranteed breeders. Immuned.
A. H. WOELLHOF, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Blue Grass Farm Herd

I am pricing a few good boars at \$25.00 as long as they last to make room for our sows. CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KANSAS.

Second Blue Grass Herd

Very choice spring boars for sale sired by prize winning boars and out of prize winning dams. Priced right.
M. K. GOODPASTURE, HIAWATHA, KAN.

O.I.C. HOGS on time

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

A Few Good Boars

fall pigs either sex, sired by Sulter's Blue Grass 267161. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Shipped on Approval

Spring and Fall yearling Duroc boars shipped on approval. No money down. Guaranteed immune and breeders.
F. C. Crocker, Box M, Beatrice, Nebraska

Boars Ready for Service

Registered, immune, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROTHERS, Abilene, Kan.

30 Duroc Boars for Breeders

Farmers and Commercial Pork Raisers. More tons of Pork can be made more economical from our Champion Bred in the Purple Durocs for over 25 years. Shipped on approval. Registered. Immuned. Photos. Reasonable prices.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING BOARS

carrying the blood of champs. March and April farrow. Reg. Immuned. Priced reasonable. Come, write or phone.
J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



The Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan., exhibited Durocs at the Royal last week. Campus is in Gove county.

In the annual Hereford sale at the Royal last week the general average on 50 lots was \$397.60. The 40 bulls averaged \$424.25 and the 10 females averaged \$275.00.

The Meyer Dairy Farm, Basehor, Arden Clawson, Lawrence and Sherman Sifers, Olathe, were Kansas exhibitors of Holsteins at the Royal last week.

Jim Linn, extension dairyman of the agricultural college, Manhattan, was in Wisconsin last week with a party of Salina dairymen and farmers, buying Guernsey cows for Salina dairy farmers and dairymen.

In the annual Shorthorn sale at the Royal last week 15 bulls sold for an average of \$259.00 and 16 females averaged \$234.00. The top was an 18 months old bull that went to a Texas buyer for \$500.

J. J. Moxley of the animal husbandry department at Manhattan is interested in Percherons and Herefords on his father's farm in Osage county and last week at the American Royal won junior championship on Kansas in the Percheron show.

Johnson Workman, Russell, a breeder and a booster for Angus cattle for years, had the grand champion car load of Angus calves at the Royal last week and they sold for \$26.50 in the car lot feeders sale on Thursday to a Missouri feeder. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for feeders.

Engle Bros., Abilene, will hold a sale of about 60 high grade Holsteins at the farm about 10 miles southwest of Abilene, Dec. 8. It is a complete dispersal sale and the offering is largely of cows and heifers in milk and those that are going to freshen soon.

The Myer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Kan., has had a show herd out at most of the leading fairs this fall and has been very fortunate in winning prizes at many of the big shows. They were at the Royal last week. The Meyer herd is one of the strong Holstein herds in Kansas.

J. E. Bowser, Abilene, is selling a draft of about 40 registered Shorthorns from his herd at that place, Dec. 7. The sale will be held at the farm about eight miles north of Abilene. There will be a number of young bulls of serviceable ages and some young heifers sold open. The balance are cows and heifers.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, attended the Royal last week and was there on Wednesday for the annual Shorthorn sale and most of the Shorthorn judging is done on Wednesday. Mr. Amcoats is one of the leading breeders of Shorthorns in Kansas and is president of the Kansas Shorthorn breeders association.

Of the 20 exhibitors of Angus cattle at the Royal last week five of them were from Kansas, as follows: Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; Ljungdahl Bros., Manhattan; James B. Hollinger, A. J. Schuler and E. A. Latske, Chapman, and Fred P. Chilen of Miltonvale. It was the largest and best Angus show ever held at the Royal.

The Angus sale held at the American Royal last week under the management of the secretary of the National Aberdeen-Angus breeders association resulted in an average of \$161.17 on 30 head. The 17 bulls averaged \$174.32 and the 13 females \$143.27. Some of the consignments were from Kansas herds and a number of purchases were made by Kansas breeders.

The Fairfield farm herd of Ayrshires, Topeka, was represented with 19 head at the Royal last week. At Portland this herd won all the blue ribbons but two and in a strong class. During the fall the show herd has been shown at both the Kansas state fairs, the three leading fairs in Texas, and the Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska fairs and the national dairy show.

Next Wednesday, Nov. 30, is the date of the Holstein breeders sale at the Free Fair ground, Topeka. About 50 head will be sold and most of the offering is cows and heifers in milk and others that will freshen soon after the sale. There are also some young bulls of serviceable ages and Ralph Button is consigning his senior herd sire which is a real attraction in this sale. Remember the sale is next Wednesday, Nov. 30, at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse B. Johnson
465 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



J. C. Stewart & Sons of Americus have for several years been engaged in the breeding of registered Durocs. The boys are active in pig club work.

L. W. Markley, Jersey breeder of Marysville, attended the Clyde Souders sale held at Wichita recently and bought five head of registered cattle.

Grover Wickham, Spotted Poland specialist, writes that he has had a great trade on boars but he is about sold out now. He adds that he is offering the best lot of bred gilts he has ever produced.

G. M. Shepherd of Lyons, secretary of the Kansas Duroc breeders association, announces Feb. 14 as the date of his annual bred sow sale. Breeders of the state and farmers desiring to secure new blood for their herds always look forward to the Shepherd bred sow sales.

Representatives of the Mexican government purchased a shipment of Holstein cattle from Wisconsin breeders last year and returned for more this year taking about 200 head from the best herds of the state.

Eastern Colorado is rapidly developing along the lines of better livestock. Over in Baca county at Rodley, B. R. Glasgow has for some years bred Registered Durocs. A

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Type Poland China

bred gilts, bred for early litters, the easy feeding or farmers' type. DISHERS GIANT and BIG ORANGE blood lines. \$35.00 each while they last and guaranteed to please.

GEO. MORTON,
Oxford, Kan.



Boars Less Sale Expense

I will not hold a public sale this fall but will sell big, husky well bred boars, priced low and less usual public sale expense. Write me at once for prices.
JOS. DELEYE, EMMETT, KANSAS

A Few Choice Boars

Sired by Golden Rainbow a grandson of The Rainbow. These are large, thrifty fellows, vaccinated and priced to sell. Write for prices and description. Our fall boars sired by Wonder Boy are coming great. Are now booking orders for them at weaning time. Can furnish unrelated tris.
C. E. HOGLUND & SONS, McPHERSON, KANSAS

Boars by the Promise

Breeders and farmers who buy them this fall will not regret their purchases. Write us about your Poland needs. H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Gilts for Pig Clubs

Wittum type Poland China gilts bred or open, special prices to pig clubs. Well grown and best of breeding.
F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, 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

PEACE'S BIG POLANDS
60 Boars and Gilts. Blood of Dundale Giant Sired by CAKEEATER and DONQUOTE. Good ones by the great NIGHT HAWK. Holding no public sale.
S. J. PEACE, OLATHE, KANSAS

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

A few choice young boars ready for service. Also open and bred gilts. Write for breeding and prices.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

SPRING POLAND BOARS
sired by DESIGNER HURCLES son of Designer, out of Liberator. King Kolo, and The Rainbow dams. Good individuals. Special prices to Pig Club boys. Floyd S. Brian, Derby, (Sedgwick Co.) 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.

HUSKY POLAND BOARS
for sale, sired by MONARCH A. and other sires of equal merit, the same breeding that we have been winning on right along. Also gilts. Over 600 head in herd.
Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.

20 POLAND BOARS

Selected, by Black Seal and Villager 2nd. Dams by Ataman, New Hope and Black Seal. **OTHO G. SMITH, COLONY, KAN.**

Pearl's Polands

Boars of spring farrow, all immune.
ELMER E. PEARL, WAKEENEY, KAN.

Boars and Gilts For Sale

We bred and showed the Champion ton litter at Topeka. We breed the kind that feeds. **RAY SAYLER, ZEANDALE, KAN.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

BOARS, BIG AND GROWTHY

Weanling pigs. Be sure to see our boars before you buy.
J. A. SANDERSON, REAGER, KANSAS
11 miles west of Norton

Spring Boars Priced Right

Big, husky boars, out of Lynch's Giant dams and sired by Good herd boars.
LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

KAWNEE FARM SPOTTED POLANDS

Spring boars and gilts out of prize winning sires and dams. Fair prices for our best.
DR. HENRY B. MILLER, ROESVILLE, KANSAS

Spotted Boars and Gilts

25 tops. Sired by Victor 1st and Halls Wildfire. Singletons Giant, Harkraker, Sharpshooter dams.
B. G. HALL & SONS, SELMA, KANSAS

BRED GILTS—WICKHAM'S WINNERS

Bred to Toronado, a snappy New Boar. Immune. Splendid brood sow prospects. Priced right. **GROVER WICKHAM, ARLINGTON, KAN.**

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in Kansas Farmer

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Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

few years ago he bought foundation stock for a herd of Milking Shorthorns. First calf heifers are making 40 pounds of milk per day with ordinary attention. These are descendants of the noted bulls Claywood White and Bonview Oxford. Mr. Glasgow takes great pride in his livestock and considers it a privilege to produce good young bulls for the farmers of the west.

The dispersion Shorthorn cattle sale made by Miss M. V. Stanley at her farm near Harper was attended by a large crowd of buyers and friends. Many years and a lot of intelligent effort have been expended in building up this herd and Miss Stanley's neighbors watched the conduct of the sale with unusual interest. The cattle were sold in just ordinary condition and the prices received were very satisfactory. Females sold up to \$210 and the herd bull brought \$280. The large number of home buyers and customers who have secured cattle from the herd in the past indicated the esteem in which Miss Stanley is held by her neighbors and business associates.

Last summer I visited Geo. Morton, Poland China breeder of Oxford, Kan. The wheat crop had been fairly good, the corn crop prospect was mighty bad just at that time and Mr. Morton was all hopped up over the idea that grain farming was just the thing. He didn't even ask me to look at the big Polands and there was every evidence that they were being neglected. Just then the price of pork was low and corn high. But the corn came out fine and hogs held up pretty well. George attended the big Poland China show at Wichita, mingled with the breeders there and went home more sold on good Polands than he has been for sometime.

On his irrigated farm, out on the Arkansas near Bristol, Colo., Bert Sterrett has for many years been engaged in breeding registered Durocs. He has every year gone farther east and bought seed stock from the very best breeders. Always herd boars good enough to win at the best state fairs and usually out of sires that were international grand champions. His present senior herd boar is a son of the world's champion Fancy Silts. Mr. Sterrett always shows at the Colorado State Fair and the big Lamar Stock Show and often at some of the good shows over in Western Kansas. His location because of the climate is mighty well adapted to the raising of big healthy Durocs. His herd has come to be recognized as probably the leading herd in his state. His bred sow sale to be held on the farm December 6, is an event of very great interest to the farmers and stockmen of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

Nov. 30—Breeders Sale, Topeka, Kan.
Dec. 8—Engle Bros., Abilene, Kan.
Dec. 8—Engle Bros., Abilene, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Dec. 7—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Dec. 8—W. R. Wood, Belton, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Dec. 6—Bert Sterrett, Bristol, Colorado.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 15—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Feb. 9—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.

Had Winning Quality

(Continued from Page 19)

Oxford Baron, junior champion, Longview Farms, Lees Summit, Mo., on Raleigh's Dairylike Majesty. Senior and grand champion cow, F. J. Bannister, Hickman Mills, Mo., on Agnes Gladstone, junior champion, Longview Farm, on Dark Raleigh's Dairy-maid.

Ayrshires—Senior champion bull, Fairfield Farms, Topeka, on Fairfield Mandarin; junior and grand champion, Fairfield Farms, on Stratteglass Craig Star. Senior and grand champion cow, Fairfield Farms, on Cairncroft Primrose; junior champion, Fairfield Farms, on Ayrcroft Colleen Girl. Guernseys—Senior and grand champion bull, Larson Canning Co., Green Bay, Wis., on Border King of Roberts; junior champion, Larson, on Le Beau Petit de Fern Dell. Senior and grand champion cow, Larson, on Imp County Flower of Langwater; junior champion, Larson, on Jacqueline of Fern Dell.

Chester Whites—Senior and grand champion boar, J. H. McAnaw, Cameron, Mo., on Missouri Ace; junior champion, C. H. & Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, on Jayhawk Sterling. Senior and grand champion female, Cole, on Sterling Lady; junior champion, Cole, on Jayhawk Sis.

Berkshires—Senior champion boar, F. E. Kite & Sons, St. Paris, Ohio, on Amellor's Double; junior and grand champion, Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Cameron, Mo., on Clemson Monarch. Senior and grand champion female, F. E. Kite & Sons, on Ruby of Shady Lane; junior champion, Kite & Sons, on Theda of Shady Lane.

Poland Chinas—Senior champion boar, I. F. Tyson, Olathe, on Master Evolution; junior and grand champion, Capitol View Farm, Springfield, Ill., on New Hawk. Senior and grand champion female, Columbian Stock Farm, Kansas City, Mo., on Columbia; junior champion, Capitol View Farm, on Nittingale.

Duroc Jerseys—Senior and grand champion boar, Walter Hollingsworth, Martin City, Mo., on U-Design; junior champion, Willard Gunnels, Elmer, Mo., on Sensation Boy. Senior and grand champion female, Gunnels, on Belle Pathe; junior champion, Gunnels, on Modern Lady II.

Hampshires—Senior and grand champion boar, J. A. Sellers & Son, Lathrop, Mo., on Monarch Improver; junior champion, R. P. McWilliams, Gallatin, Mo., on Lookout Chief. Senior and grand champion female, McWilliams, on Defenders Beauty; junior champion, Sellers, on Pershing's Cream.

Spotted Poland Chinas—Senior champion boar, M. C. Scott, La Monte, Mo., on Monitor; junior and grand champion, Scott, on Supremacy. Senior and grand champion female, Scott, on Wildwood Lady; junior champion, Scott, on Lady Champion.

Percherons—Senior and grand champion stallion, E. L. Humbert & Sons, Corning, Ia., on Cromwell Argot; junior champion, J. J. Moxley, Osage City, on Kansan. Senior and grand champion mare, W. W. Waters, Iowa City, Ia., on Martha; junior champion, J. O. Singmaster & Son, Keota, Ia., on Maple Grove Lagocoe.

Belgians—Senior and grand champion stallion, C. E. Jones, Livermore, Ia., on

Your Choice from the Capper Pig and Poultry Club's Best

Here is New Blood for Your Herds and Flocks

WORTH consideration when purchasing registered swine and purebred poultry are the character and habits of the breeder from whom the purchase is made. Habits of accurate and thorough record keeping are drilled and trained in every Capper Pig and Poultry Club member. The methods of feeding and care used by members are carefully guided, and judgment and selection of best type representative of breed and variety are gained by club members' experiences.

Kansas and her adults may be proud of the character of her young folks who are enrolled in boys' and girls' clubs. Their honest dealing, square offers and value for value sales based on 11 years in business have won the respect of great numbers of customers. Steadily their reputation is climbing toward superiority in their line. Purchasers will find our club folks capable of making business deals.

Club members guarantee their stock listed here to be fit for breeding purposes and will make good anything which is unsatisfactory. Upon inquiry, club folks will furnish data about the breeding, outstanding traits, and records at fairs belonging to animals and birds in their herds and flocks. Much of this stock is of prize-winning lineage.

We shall appreciate every order given one of these club members, and your choice of stock from this list will insure safety in the heredity, and beauty in the form and quality of the offspring. Here is new blood for your herds and flocks.

Write directly to club members.—Philip Ackerman, Capper Club Manager.

Duroc Jerseys

Milton Kohrs, Dillon, 3 gilts.
Ethel May Blaser, Vesper, 1 boar, 3 gilts.
Clair B. Cantwell, Frankfort, 4 boars, 15 gilts.
Ramon and Carol Paxson, Bushong, R. 1, 10 gilts.
Niles E. Haworth, Alton, R. 3, 1 boar.

Poland Chinas

Merle Wright, Kiowa, 1 boar, 3 sows.
Edgar Rose, Scott City, 1 pig.
Cecil Wittum, Caldwell, 2 gilts, March pigs.

Chester Whites

Merle Oxaplin, Webber, 1 boar, 5 gilts.

White Japanese Silkie Bantams

Brooks Vermillion, 1831 West St., Topeka, 6 hens, 4 pullets, 5 cocks, 5 cockerels.

White Rocks

Boyd Boone, Cheney, 20 pullets, 30 cockerels.
Mrs. J. M. Nicolson, Marysville, R. 6, 6 cockerels.

S. C. Brown Leghorns

Mary Strawn, Hardtner, 33 pullets, 9 cockerels.

S. C. White Leghorns

Anna Ziegler, Abilene, R. 5, a number to sell.
Lester Ziegler, Abilene, R. 5, a number to sell.

S. C. Anconas

Marjorie Williams, R. 6, Marysville, 20 cockerels.
Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, 6 cocks, 50 cockerels.

Black Minorcas

Wanda Reade, Moran, 8 cocks.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons

Sarah and Mrs. H. J. Sterling, Hope, 30 cockerels.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds

Leo Hellmer, Olpe, 10 cockerels.

Aristocratic Barred Rocks

Donald Seefeld, Altamont, 6 cockerels.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

BANBURY & SONS

Polled Shorthorns won at State Fair, 6 firsts, 5 seconds, 4 thirds. One of largest herds in United States. Grandsons of \$5000 and \$6000 Imp. Bulls. Beef, Milk and Butter breed. Reds, White, Rosans. Halter broke, \$75 to \$200. Bull and 2 heifers delivered 150 miles free. Phone 1902 our expense. Pratt, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

IF WANTING SOME FANCY

Quality Hereford Steers, Dark cherry Reds and De-horned, either one year old or two years old, or some T. B. tested heifers. Write Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa

Vidas De Ergot; junior champion, Jones, on Supreme Event. Senior champion mare, C. G. Good & Son, Ogden, Ia., on Jupiter's Lola; junior and grand champion, Good, on Queen Supreme.

Shires—Senior and grand champion stallion, Ralph M. Fogleman, Callendar, Ia., on Tatton Coming King; junior champion, F. A. Huddleston, Webster City, Ia., on Silver King. Senior and grand champion mare, Fogleman, on Ratten Blossom; junior champion, C. L. Waltz, Creston, Ia., on Zion Blossom.

Clydesdales—Senior and grand champion stallion, A. G. Soderberg, Osco, Ill., on Green Meadow Reliance; junior champion, Soderberg, on Quartermaster. Senior and grand champion mare, F. L. Anderson & Sons, Ross, Ia., on Cedric's Baroness; junior champion, Anderson, on Mollie Mae.

Mules—Champion mule, E. D. Frazier, Drexel, Mo.; champion pair of mules, C. J. Irvine, Marshall, Mo.

Fat Cattle—Champion Hereford steer, Texas A. & M. College, on Bonnie Anxiety 10th; champion Shorthorn steer, Mrs. Pauline Kuhrt, Edison, on Marshall; champion Angus steer, Harrison & Ryshan, Harlan, Ia., on Herb Pennock; champion grade steer, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, on Dale's Master 5th; grand champion steer, Texas A. & M. College, on Bonnie Anxiety 10th. The grand champion carlot, Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo., on Shorthorn calves.

Carlot Feeder Cattle—Grand champion load, Johnson Workman, Russell, on Angus.

The Urbanite's Dilemma

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

(A scientist says that the sky line of great American cities will in time break down the nerves and drive people mad.)

I used to believe that the taxis, Delivery wagons and trucks, The furniture vans and the polished sedans And the two-storied busses de luxe Were rapidly serving to scatter Such moderate wits as I had— And I cherished the fear that inside of a year Their menace would drive me quite mad.

But I soon learned to dodge them so nimbly That I lost all my former alarm That the juggernaut wheels of great automobiles Would do me some serious harm.

Conveyed by a traffic policeman, I looked at them all with disdain; When a year rolled around I was mentally sound— Or, in other words, perfectly sane.

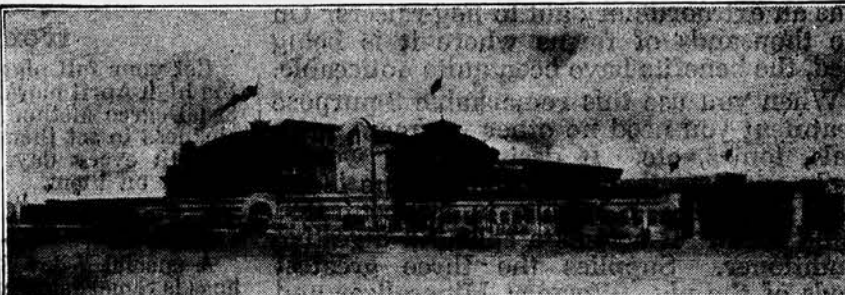
Then the clamor of riveting hammers, The clashing of girders of steel Broke in on my ears and awakened fresh fears That my senses were certain to feel, But anon I was deaf to the discord And shortly grew perfectly sure That I'd shortly begin to get used to the din— And my reason, perhaps, would endure.

But now I have found that the skyline So jagged, so high, so immense, Albeit sublime, will destroy in due time The faculty known as sound sense. I own that this knowledge has filled me With qualms of the keenest alarm.

If in town I remain I'll be driven insane AND I SIMPLY WON'T LIVE ON A FARM!

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