

KANSAS FARMER

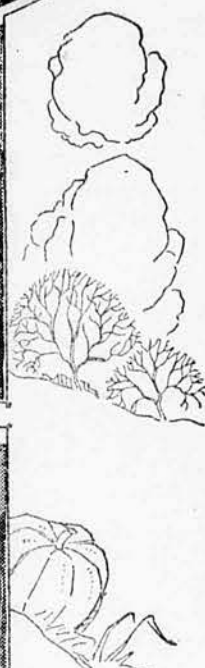
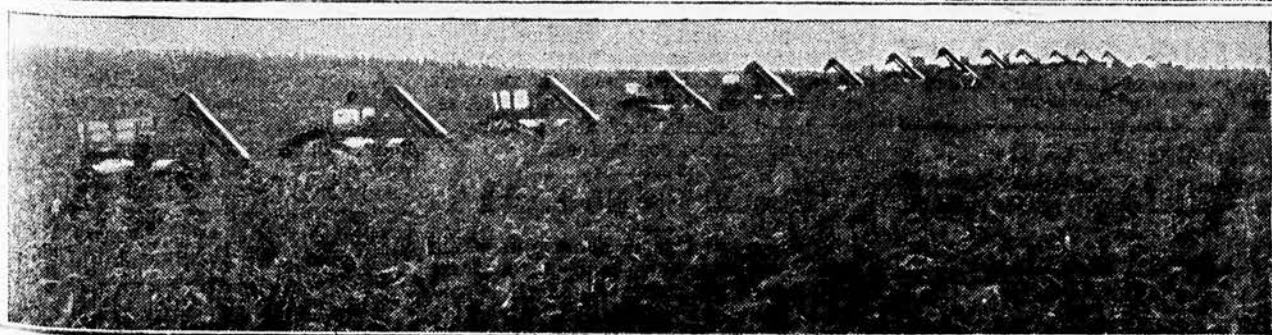
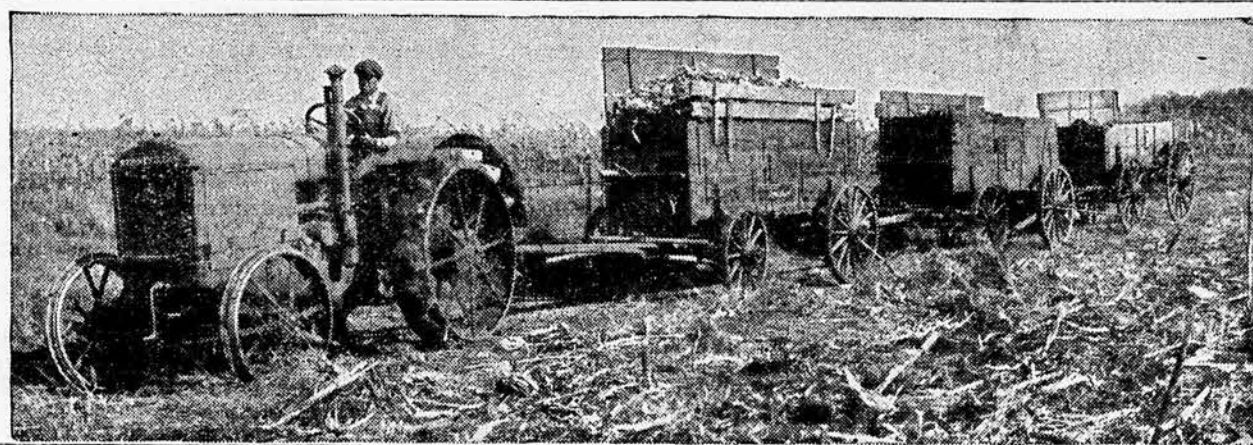
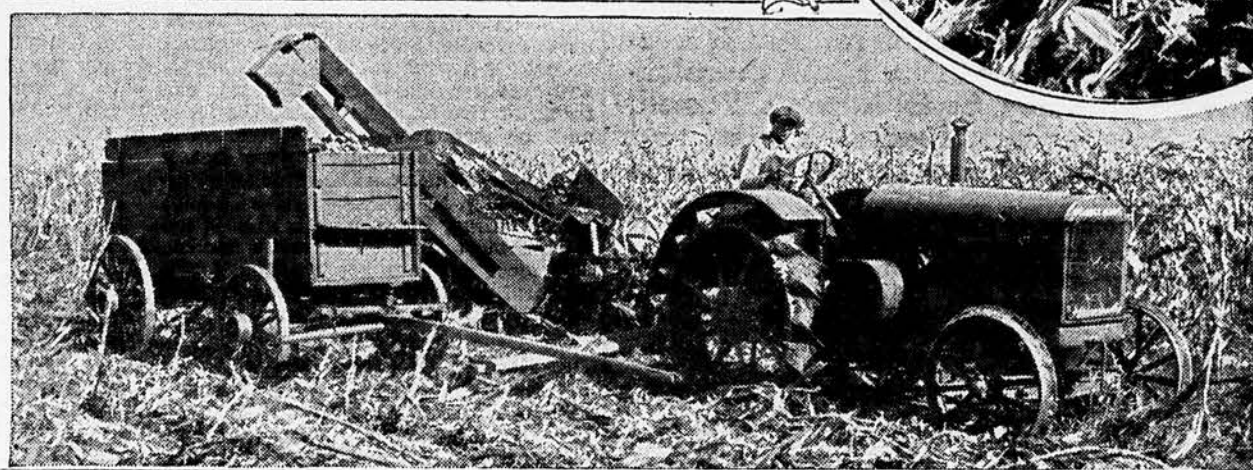
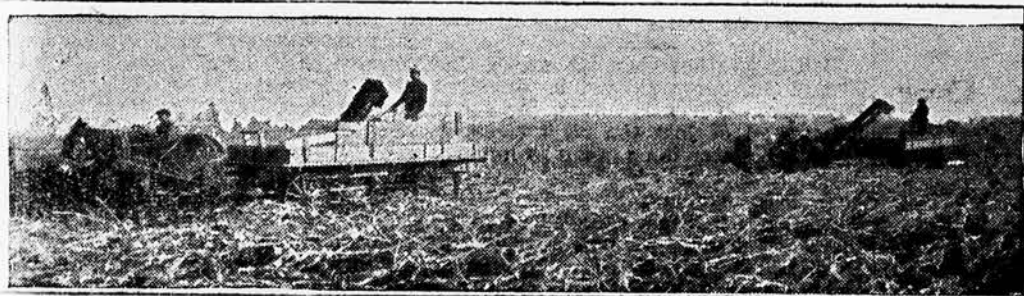
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64

October 30, 1926

Number 44

The Hired Hand's Latest Rival



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An Upward Trend in Cattle?

Anyhow There is a Keen Demand for Beef Animals at Public Sales

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE public sale season has begun, and the local papers now find plenty to fill their advertising columns. Most farm property sells well; cattle bring a good price, especially good breeding stock. It is the common belief among farmers that cattle are going to be the most profitable stock on the farm for the next three years. On the whole, there can be little complaint made on the present price of either cattle, sheep or hogs. But horses—well, no one seems to want horses, and the time when they will sell for a profitable price seems further away than ever. At a neighbor's sale this week a very fair horse colt, 2 years old next spring, that gave every promise of growing into a profitable work animal, brought but \$15. Farm machinery of any decent quality brings a high price, and good feed such as bright fodder or hay would sell, if any were sold, "clear out of sight." I look for a large number of farm sales this coming winter, for there is much changing about in the rural population. There are no vacant farms, however; any farm worth working, if offered for rent, finds plenty of prospective takers. This condition is not caused by expected farm profits but because the farm offers a safe and comfortable home.

Fine Fall Weather

Better weather than we are having just at present could not be produced anywhere. The sun shines, the air is balmy and of just the right coolness, and the country is as green as in early May. In fact, this is May weather we have been having for the last week; how long it will last cannot be told, as the average date of our first killing frost is at hand. Pastures are green and all stock is doing well; there are some flies, but the cool nights are making them sluggish. They apply every night for admittance to the houses, but do not get a very warm welcome. This wet weather has been good for one thing, or two things, rather; the trees and the meadows and pastures. The trees are still carrying a very heavy foliage, and the grass has thickened up wonderfully. No kafir has yet been cut; for one thing, the ground is almost too wet in most fields to carry a binder, and most farmers are waiting for a touch of frost to make the fodder safe to put in the shock.

30 Inches of Rain!

Some of the farmers along the creek have been picking the corn that was under water, and are selling it to hog feeders, the price in most instances being 50 cents a bushel. Many folks seem to think that old corn at 85 cents is the cheapest, and I am inclined to think so, too. We made the first draft on our new corn this week, and found the field so wet that the horses could scarcely pull the wagon. The corn is standing well and seems to have taken little damage from the 30 inches of rain which has fallen here since September 1. It is not quite dry enough to crib, but will be by the time the fields have dried. As nearly as we could tell it is making 20 bushels an acre. We finished with the alfalfa hay this week; it cured very slowly, as the plant is full of moisture, the ground wet, the air cool and the sun does not have the requisite heat to cure hay. Next week we start on the crab and water grass which is growing on the wheat and oats stubble, and if the weather will allow I think we can get between 20 and 30 tons of fair feed there. If we can't save that we will have to fall back on our baled prairie hay for roughness, and that will be costly feed.

Should Be No Leaks

I have a letter from Labette in which the writer discusses roofing for farm buildings. Referring to what I said about the standing seam metal roofing he asks how it can be put on so the joints will be tight and how it can be fastened so that it will not rattle in the

wind. We have a building covered with this roofing which has not leaked a drop during the 30-inch rain period we have had since September 1, and if it rattles in the wind, I have never heard it. There is no sheathing on this roof; the frame is made of 2 by 6 rafters with a piece of 2 by 4 set in between the rafters about every 3 feet. These 2 by 4 pieces are spiked thru the rafters, making a very solid roof. The rafters are just 2 feet apart and the roofing laps on each rafter, where it is nailed securely. It also is nailed to the cross pieces between the rafters. By being very careful one should be able to hit wood every time he nails thru the roofing; if he does not, leave the nail in just the same. This type of roofing comes with wood strips to put under the standing seam, and these should always be used.

Not a Party Question

The road question is not a party question and should not be made one. Both sides on this question say they do not want a bond issue, so here is one point of agreement. Altho they do not feature the point on either side, it seems to me that the main issue is, shall the gasoline tax money be expended by the county commissioners as at present or shall the entire amount be turned over to the state road commission to be handled as they see fit? It is, of course, not true that under the present law roads are laid out haphazard and do not connect with other roads, but to read some of the papers interested in building concrete roads from city to city, regardless of the wants of the folks living out in the country districts, one would think that all the road money was wasted. The facts are that 80 per cent of all the gasoline tax and license money is expended on roads approved by the state road commission, so if the law should be changed to suit the various "chambers of commerce" the route of the roads would not be in different hands than it is now.

We Want Results

The next question that arises is, would a state road commission get more for the money than do the county commissioners under the present system? If the work done in Coffey county and the adjoining county of Lyon is anything to go by, the commissioners are getting fully 50 per cent more for the money than is the state highway commission. Take the gravel road from Emporia to Admire, for instance. That road was built by state highway engineers acting under the direction of Federal officials. Under their careful supervision they built a gravel road costing \$9,000 a mile. The commissioners of Lyon county have been building gravel roads equally as good, if not better, for \$4,000 a mile. For proof I ask anyone to ride over and inspect the gravel road built by the Lyon county commissioners, hiring local labor at going wages, on what is called "Logan Avenue," which cost \$4,000 a mile. Then drop over to the gravel road built by state and Federal engineers running from Emporia to Admire and which cost \$9,000 a mile. If you don't say then that the county commissioners got more than 35 per cent more for the money expended, come on down to Jayhawk Farm and I will set up a big feed of buckwheat pancakes and maple sirup.

A nervous passenger on the first day of the voyage asked the captain what would be the result if the steamer should strike an iceberg while it was plunging thru the fog. "The iceberg would move right along, madam," the captain replied courteously, "just as if nothing had happened." And the old lady was greatly relieved.

"Well, didn't you want him to kiss you?"

"No, the bold thing! I only wanted him to want to kiss me."

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Number 44

Fence Row in Peonies Pays His Taxes

FRANK PAYNE gave his fence to a neighbor. It was an unsightly thing, forever needing attention. Frank Payne was so busy raising flowers and fruits he couldn't keep it clean. You know how fence rows are. They grow up in weeds before your back is turned, almost. The neighbor took the wire and posts for his trouble, and Frank Payne planted peonies in its place.



Dahlias

In two years they grew and began producing returns. They make a pleasant border even when they're not blooming. And that border, 500 plants strong, along the front of his place pays Frank Payne's taxes, something like \$7.30 an

acre in cut flowers alone. Now that they need dividing, there's a revenue of several hundred dollars from roots.

In the way of taxes, that's some charge for Government service, but Frank Payne has no kick about them—he says they make a fellow hustle to earn an income on land that takes such a high valuation. Furthermore, the roads and other public improvements that make the tax so high are an asset to the community and to his business. He has three children to educate, and considers he is receiving a greater value from the schooling alone than his taxes cost.

Holy smoke, a fellow that's satisfied with his taxes! Never thought you'd find him. But Frank Payne's that way, and from his viewpoint he's right. But this isn't a tale about taxes. It's about a man who grows fruit and flowers and makes money at it.

Everybody who goes out to his place in Johnson county receives a bunch of flowers—in flower season. That's business policy. It pays, too. When Mrs. Flat calls on her friend Mrs. Bungalow in Kansas City and sees the beautiful bouquet on the table she "ohs" and "ahs" and acquires explanations, and Mrs. Bungalow shows her the "perfectly lovely" berries she got out in the country. Fresh? You bet! Clean, appetizing and the same size to the bottom of the box or crate. Next afternoon Mrs. Flat takes hubby out over Southwest boulevard and on to the highways of Johnson county in search of Shawnee and Frank Payne's place. She is presented with a bouquet and buys some berries.

Fruits, flowers and everything else that leaves this farm is put up right. Honest pack—that's the business builder.

"Mrs. Payne is the firm I work for," Frank Payne explained. "She superintends the casing and grading of flowers and berries, and attends to sales. Just one bad deal and you lose a customer in this business. We haven't lost one yet. I am straw boss in the field."

Eight years ago Frank Payne was a mail order house employe in Kansas City. He went out to Shawnee and rented 1½ acres and planted it in strawberries to supplement his income. Drouth took care of any profit he might have made. The half acre on an east slope was saved. When the owner refused to lease the land again, he bought 10 acres, planted 9 of it in strawberries and 1 in black raspberries. He paid \$400 down and promised to make another payment from the first crop. In 14 months his berries went on the market. Within two years the land, \$4,100 worth, was clear. The first year those berries bore, his gross sales were \$1,167. The next crop brought \$3,000 gross.

The following year he bought 15 acres near Shawnee for \$450 an acre, planted black raspberries and quit the town job. The original 10 acres and the new place were planted in early apples, Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenberg and Wilson Red June. He figures early apples are the best bet because folks will buy them right from the orchard at a time when no other apples are available, and he avoids the competition of commercial regions and the necessity for storage. The trees are now 6 years old.

Frank Payne's flower and fruit farm now comprises 55 acres, 40 acres in strawberries, red and

By M. N. Beeler

black raspberries and gooseberries, and 15 acres in flowers. Dahlias and gladioli are his main flower crops. These are marketed wholesale. His dahlia plantation comprises 5 acres, on which he grows 51 varieties. He has 48 varieties of gladioli on 10 acres. About half an acre is devoted to miscellaneous flowers.

"Kansans don't appreciate their flower growing opportunities," he declared. "This is a wonderful state for certain flowers, beautiful ones. Why don't folks cultivate them? It's because they've been told it's impossible. Gladioli and dahlias alone would transform the landscape, and they'll grow in profusion." Then he exhibited a collection of gladioli, gorgeous, delicate, beautiful. If you could have



seen them you'd have gone right home, dug the horse weeds out of the garden and started a plantation of your own.

Merle Payne, the 18-year-old son, is starting in the flower business on his own account. Two acres have been set aside for his use. To date he has paid his high school expenses, bought a team and harness with which to work the land and this year he purchased a small automobile in which he and his sister drive to high school. Merle is planning to enter Kansas State Agricultural College next fall where he will specialize in horticulture and floriculture. With the profits from his 2 acres of flowers he is expecting

to pay his way thru college.

Maxine, 14 years old, will be a musician. She is in her first year in high school, and is a member of the Co-operative Club band which played at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, this year. She plays six instruments. Gordon, the youngest child, is 11.

Europe and Free Trade

INTERNATIONAL bankers in their manifesto favoring freedom of trade and the mitigation of the evils of customs barriers as the only solution of European economic recovery will be accused of ulterior motives, yet the tariffs of European states are a complicated system of trade barriers, aggravated by the creation of new states by the treaty of Versailles, and undoubtedly harass and hamper economic recovery, as the bankers declare. European governments are in fact considering this problem, and there have been reports of meetings and conferences of business leaders looking towards some form of customs union thruout Europe. There has been a good deal of discussion this year of an economic United States of Europe which would imply greatly reduced tariffs.

English bankers are credited with the initiation of the bankers' manifesto, tho England has not been included in the project of a European customs union, which is continental. But England has been for nearly a century a free trade country, and while protectionism has been proposed by some English statesmen since the war, it has not appealed to the English people. English tariffs are for revenue and are levied on goods not produced by England. Other countries have more and more resorted to protection to build up their manufactures, but with every little and big country shutting out foreign goods by protective tariffs inter-continental trade in Europe is necessarily restricted. It is impossible for so many territorially small countries to become self-sustaining. The greater the territorial extent the broader must be the versatility of the industries. The United States with 3 million square miles of territory and variety of climate and productions might be to a large extent self-sustaining in its own market, while European countries must depend more on imports.



Oval—Paynes Among the Gladioli; Maxine, Merle, Mrs. Payne, Gordon and Mr. Payne. Above—Merle With One of His Horses. Below—Frank Payne Exhibits a Crate of Aromas

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AS A MEASURE not only of what America has done, but also of what it expects to do, Julius H. Barnes, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, directs attention to the fact that "the organized life insurance companies of America have entered into solemn contracts to redeem, by the distribution of payments at varying periods within the lifetime of men now living, the enormous aggregate of 72 billion dollars.

"When Abraham Lincoln was a child," he said, "the United States possessed 5 million people, clustered closely along its seaboard, with a great undeveloped territory of vast potentiality, inland and yet untouched. When Abraham Lincoln was born, 72 billion dollars, the capital total of today's life insurance, would have bought more than half the total possessions of all the world. Fifty centuries of productive effort of all races of mankind had succeeded in creating, in every form of wealth and value, hardly twice the face obligation of life insurance contracts of today. Life insurance, itself a growth of barely more than a quarter of a century, is evidence today in popular confidence by contracts, the final redemption of which, in the United States alone, equal in aggregate value the whole world's savings of 20 centuries preceding."

Our Bulging Cities

THE rapid spread of American cities has brought in its wake a host of troublesome problems. They have grown so rapidly in area that new methods of organization must be devised to permit the extension of necessary public services to all communities within the limits of the so-called metropolitan areas.

During the 20-year period, 1903 to 1923, seven American cities acquired an average of 67,373 acres of land; an average increase in territorial size of 277 per cent. If this rate of increase were continued for 40 years more in these seven cities a total area of 8,077,285 square miles would be required, or 5,050,566 square miles more than the total area of the United States.

The largest increase was for Los Angeles, Calif.—from 27,399 acres in 1903 to 250,651 acres in 1923, or an increase of 815 per cent. If this rate of increase continued, Los Angeles would be larger than the state of California within 10 years.

Other cities also have increased greatly in size thru the acquisition of surrounding territory. Some of the largest increases from 1903 to 1923 are as follows:

Richmond, from 3,523 to 15,360 acres; or 336 per cent.

Detroit, from 18,172 to 54,174 acres; or 198 per cent.

Atlanta, from 7,040 to 19,634 acres, or 178 per cent.

Baltimore, from 19,303 to 50,560 acres; or 161 per cent.

Kansas City, Mo., from 16,209 to 37,395 acres; or 130 per cent.

Seattle, from 19,844 to 43,840 acres; or 120 per cent.

"I am not going to move to town," said a farmer to me the other day. "I have seen a good many of my neighbor farmers move to town and most of them died within a year or two. This old world suits me fairly well and I propose to live here just as long as I can. No loafing round town for me."

The Duty of Voting

PUBLIC officials may be responsible for mistakes and failures in government, but they are not responsible for the failure of government that consists in non-voting by half the eligible voters of the country, or is traceable to this indifference of voters.

It is a duty of citizenship to vote. Kansas has a full state election November 2, of all state executive officers, three members of the Supreme Court, eight Congressmen and United States Senator, the lower branch of the legislature, together with the county officials. This is the time the voter is responsible, and not the official or the party in power. The stay-at-home citizen has no comeback and no legitimate cause of complaint if the government doesn't suit him.

Aside from sickness and absence on more important business than voting there is in fact no good excuse for the non-voter. In this country the citizen has one duty to the country, and that is to register and vote. It is not a good excuse

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

to plead that he is not informed. He can be informed as well as the voter who votes. But information as to the candidates is not so important as voting itself. When all the people vote and voting is the most popular duty in the country officials will take notice of public interest. There will be better government if all the people vote than if only half vote, regardless of anything else to improve government.

The American Legion in its convention recently put the duty of registering and voting at the head of its platform of Americanism, because voting has been too much neglected by millions of citizens who are ready enough to complain of the way officeholders perform their duties, but fail to perform their own as voters. The chronic non-voter cannot claim to be a good American, and is the last man with a right to talk about 100



per cent Americanism. He has one duty to good government—and that is to vote.

The voter who stays at home on election day cannot claim that non-voting accomplishes anything for better government. Politicians, officeholders and parties are not influenced by non-voters, but by voters. A full vote would cause them all to sit up and take notice of public interest in government.

Chairman Swonger and Pardons

CHAIRMAN SWONGER of the Democratic state committee, in a letter to Chairman Wells of the Republican committee, refers to "your garbled and falsely based questions," whatever that may mean, and further notifies him that "further garbled and falsely based questions and insinuations from you will not receive answer from this committee."

Is this polite language for one chairman to use in addressing another chairman? Should not these political mentors set a better example of refined courtesy? Even diplomats of governments not on good terms are careful to employ language of exemplary courtesy, and usually even sign themselves, "with distinguished consideration, etc.," or in similar delicate terms. But the Democratic chairman speaks of "garbled" questions and "falsely based" questions and bluntly announces that they won't be answered.

It might be asked how a question can be garbled, for that matter. An answer may be garbled and often is, tho garbled is a carelessly bandied epithet, especially in politics. Any statement objected to can be waved aside haughtily as "garbled" by the objector, tho a garbled question is something of a novelty even in politics. A question may be made up of so many complicated and conditional clauses that nobody but an expert knows in the end what it actually means. Such are often "hypothetical questions" which tax the ingenuity

of a Philadelphia lawyer to understand and are completely mystifying to a jury, and perhaps are intended for that purpose. But Chairman Wells's questions were not hypothetical questions and were clearly understandable to the ordinary plug voter, not to speak of a state chairman. How then can these questions be called "garbled?"

The fact is that Chairman Swonger for some reason did not want to answer the questions, which related to Governor Davis's wonderful parole and pardon policy of economizing state expense by depopulating the penitentiary. Chairman Swonger says that juries met this issue. But all that juries said was that on the evidence Governor Davis was not guilty of selling certain specified pardons and paroles for money. The jury didn't indorse the governor's pardon and parole record by a long way. That was not an issue in his trial.

Chairman Swonger indorses the record, he says, with the condition, however, that "all the facts are taken into consideration," whatever he may mean by that proviso. The fact seems to be that nobody wants to indorse the Davis pardon and parole record.

Chairman Wells wanted to know specifically whether Chairman Swonger and the Democratic state committee indorses that record, and Chairman Swonger comes back and says that they do "when all the facts are taken into consideration," which might almost be called a garbled alibi. The Democratic state chairman does not indorse the pardon and parole record of the Davis-Peterson administration unqualifiedly, and who can blame him? If Kansas should indorse it in November it would be equivalent to giving carte blanche to a policy of emptying the penitentiary, and would be hilariously cheered by every convict and every criminal or would-be criminal in this part of the country. It is hard enough to run crime down, convict criminals in court and get them to the penitentiary, without having them turned out by hundreds by a governor making a specialty of pardons and paroles.

Politics and Education

WHAT personal politics and vindictiveness in a governor's office are capable of is illustrated by Governor Hartley's removal of President Suzzallo of the University of Washington. The reasons given by the governor are the familiar ones in such cases. He thought that "politics should have far less prominence in the president's office of the university." The president was accused also of planning to use the full appropriations of the legislature for the university, tho the governor had requested economies and had vetoed the appropriation bills, which nevertheless the legislature had passed over his vetoes. The alumni association also was stigmatized as "virtually a political organization," tho its activities were such as are customary. The governor further referred to an "undercurrent of discord" between the president and some members of the faculty.

On the other hand, the removal is condemned by the greater part of the press of Washington and Oregon, the alumni, leading citizens of the state and by educators. It is remarked by the Springfield Republican that the governor's list of charges "even accepted as a whole, is far from being a convincing exhibit of presidential shortcomings." In order to carry out his purpose, Governor Hartley was compelled to remove several members of the board of regents summarily, substituting regents of his own appointment willing to do his bidding. This is politics without any question, and ominous for any sort of educational freedom.

Washington University alumni are now moving for a new law that will take the educational institutions "out of politics" by removing them from the arbitrary control of a governor who may be, as Governor Hartley is accused by the president of the Washington Federation of Labor with being, dominated by "insatiable hatred of the University of Washington and education generally." There is even talk in Washington of a movement for the recall of the governor. "The regents," says Dr. Mark A. Matthews of Seattle, a former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, "have committed a crime against the university." This is the feeling among alumni and friends of the institution.

After a similar experience, Kansas two years ago enacted a new regents' law, the essential feature being non-salaried regents. The governor appoints them, but the office being without pay or emoluments of any kind is "taken out of politics" so far as a legislature can do it. Regents appointed to a salaried job are under obligations to a governor

no selects them, but a governor asking citizens to take a job without pay is under obligation to those who accept such an office. Nevertheless, the independence of regents would be strengthened in Washington or any state if these offices were placed under the civil service law of the state, so that regents cannot be removed summarily, but only for cause. Even a contract with the head of the institution is not adequate protection, since in Washington's case President Suzzallo was employed under a contract which does not expire until next year, yet the Governor and his personal regents around it by the device of giving the president "leave of absence" until the expiration of the contract. Maybe contracts are not as binding in Washington as they are everywhere else.

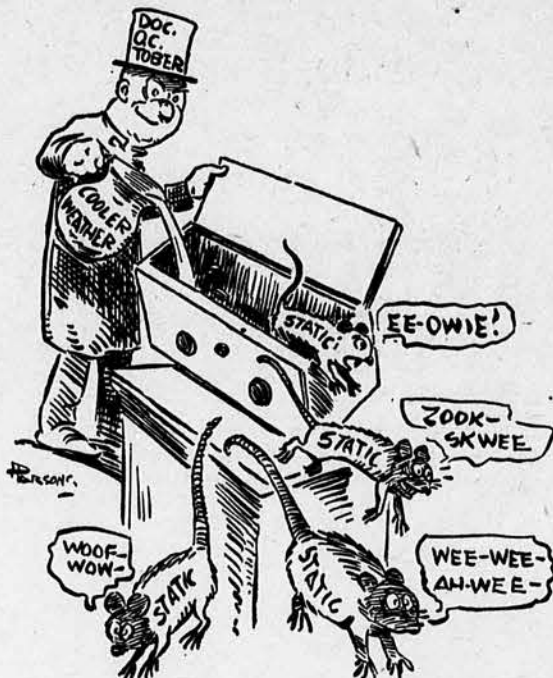
World's Fairs

PHILADELPHIA'S Sesqui-Centennial is now complete, and is said to be a marvel. Yet it is losing money at the rate of about \$5,000 a day and about 15 million dollars all told. The Centennial exposition, on the other hand, was a huge success, as was Chicago's World's Fair in honor of the recovery of America. In spite of recent failures of positions on an international scale, Chicago is preparing already for a stupendous exposition in 1933, making its plans early so that it may be ready for a full season. If Chicago fails, then it will have to be accepted that world fairs belong to the past. It is more favorably situated than Philadelphia to succeed, but there are new factors since the triumph of Chicago's World's Fair. People nowadays go abroad more and see foreign exhibits on their own ground and in their own surroundings. And exhibit novelties are no longer widely attractive. They have lost their novelty for most people. On the other hand, there are rival attractions that did not exist in 1876 or even in 1893. The world has been made over. People have so many toys and novelties and facilities for their pleasure and there are many things catering to them, that a world's fair is no longer what it used to be. There was a thrill at Philadelphia and at Chicago in the last half of the last century that will never come again. The chances seem to be against the Chicago show.

President's Visit to Kansas City

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is well known to everybody in the West by his talks over the radio, by his economies and policies and by sticking to his job at Washington, but not to many persons. The announcement that he will speak in Kansas City at the unveiling of its soldiers' monument on Armistice Day is therefore of deep interest to this section. The President makes a speech, and yet is not a speech-making or touring President. In Western opinion he leans backward in sticking to his task at Washington. It would be good politics to visit the West and better to do so before election, but the President waits until after election, so that politics is not the major motive of his prospective visit.

Contrary to perhaps general recollection, Roosevelt was not the greatest speech-making or circle-swinging President. This distinction belongs to Taft. He made more visits and more speeches than any of his predecessors or successors, while Coolidge has the record for remaining at Washington. It is safe to say that the country appreciates the Coolidge trait of tenacity and staying in one place when that is the place to which he was chosen, but the country also likes spectacles and sensations and Presidential appearances. The President has appealed to the country as an exemplar of "old-fashioned" virtues, and particularly those of his own



native New England. New England thrift and economy have been introduced at Washington by Calvin Coolidge, and they are timely. The people, burdened with war taxes, rose to Coolidge's economy. The President is not a common man, but he has the common man's viewpoints in most things. He is an uncommon man or he would never have been President. But the famous Bruce Barton interview showed the President to hold "old-fashioned" views and ideas whose notion of America is that its institutions and success and hopes are founded on simple principles of thrift, economy, home-making, industry, and faith in the domestic fireside, the school and the church. There is nothing spectacular about these notions, but they are American fundamentals. Some of our modern "intellectuals" make sport of these Coolidge notions as being simple and obvious, but this does not detract from their verity.

Never having been a traveler or sight-seer before he was called to Washington from the Governorship

of Massachusetts, the President has not changed habits since. This section of the country, nevertheless, will give him a cordial welcome on his Western trip. A President who knows the West only by hearsay will have his views broadened by a personal visit and will go back to Washington with a greater conception of America.

This Age of Problems

TALES of Pullman pajama dances and other hilarious behavior of co-eds of the University of Illinois on trips to football games away from home were indignantly repudiated and denied, yet enough was recognized as unbecoming in such expeditions that the Big Ten Conference university authorities are taking repressive measures of one sort or another. A dispatch from Ann Arbor reporting action by the University of Michigan starts off—

"May I football gaming go?"

"Yes, my co-ed daughter."

But stay away from guards and halves, And don't go near the quarter."

Michigan will permit co-eds to attend outside games with the written consent of their parents, but not otherwise. "Without the consent of parents," the announcement of the new rule says, "the university is unwilling to take the responsibility for woman students who go out of town to football games." In these parlous times, who would be a college president?

Outlook is Rather Gloomy?

I am writing to ask you to explain to me the bank guaranty law that some folks are trying to repeal. What do you think of it? What will be the outcome?

MRS. K. L. K.

The outlook for the guaranty law is not at all favorable. That law permitted members to withdraw on giving the required notice, and it seems so many of them will "get out from under" that the law itself will have to be abandoned. If so, I presume the bonds which have been deposited with the treasurer by the various member banks, together with any cash which may be on hand, will be distributed among the depositors of the failed banks. There would be sufficient money in the fund to pay about 25 cents on the dollar. This would be in addition to whatever amount may be obtained from the assets of the bank.

What About the Bylaws?

A local telephone company ordered the president of every rural line to collect and turn over to it the yearly dues in bulk, and now it has ordered the president to collect for all long distance calls on his line. Can it compel him to do the collecting? He gets no compensation for this work.

F. R.

The duties of the president should be set forth in the bylaws of the corporation. I apprehend it is not part of his duty to do this collecting, and it would seem to be decidedly unfair to compel him to do this work without any compensation.

Farm Relief Vital to Business

From Senator Capper's Address to the Conference of Southeast Kansas Business Men at Chanute, Kansas

HAVE never been pessimistic about the Tomorrow of American agriculture. As our cities and towns continue to grow, so must our home consumption of farm products increase, and the American farmer be sure of an ever-expanding market. But we are dealing with conditions they are today. Today agriculture is the only American industry that is lagging. It is trailing behind others. It is true there have been some progress and improvement of a fortuitous, ephemeral kind, but the buying power of the farmer's dollar has gone down and stays down. Good crop years cannot remedy that or remove fundamental economic ills. Trade and business are so closely related to agriculture, the basis of all wealth, that neither can truly prosper unless all prosper. Our economic problems all dovetail together. You business men are as greatly concerned as is the farmer himself in the welfare of agriculture. We are all business men of one sort or another. The kernel of the whole agricultural problem is in the difference between the value of what a farmer sells and what he buys. The latest figures from Washington show that what a farmer sells will bring 34 per cent more than before the war, but that the average selling price of non-agricultural commodities which the farmer must buy, is 59 per cent higher than before the war. The difference between the 34 and 59 per cent shows the handicap against agriculture. Expressed another way, a farmer's dollar is worth about 66 cents, while the rest of us have a dollar with an exchange value of 100 cents. Now that is the situation in which the farmers of America have been for several years. Although farming is the nation's biggest business, the farmer has more capital invested in land and equipment than has any other industry, and has not had a fair return nor has he had a fair chance in the last five years. Last year the producers received about 10 billion dollars for the products of the farm. The

consumers paid approximately 30 billion dollars for these products.

The spread between producer and consumer, representing the cost of distribution, was entirely too great. That affects all of us. In this country the producer receives one-third of the consumer's dollar; in other countries, Denmark for example, he gets two-thirds.

The dealers, distributors, the speculators, the commission merchants, the men in between who take toll, make more out of the products of the farm than the producers themselves. The problem of agriculture, therefore, is one of marketing, not of production.

We have had a drop of 13 per cent in farm prices within the year, but during the same period an increase to the consumer of 3 per cent in food prices, the highest in 13 years, with a few notable exceptions. This is indisputable proof that there is something wrong with our marketing system.

The farmer's unfavorable position in the economic field is largely due to defects in the organization of agriculture as a key industry. Methods of a century ago put the farmer at a permanent disadvantage both as a seller and as a buyer.

A federal marketing board, with the Secretary of Agriculture a member, made up of men experienced in marketing, would greatly aid farmer co-operative associations to put their business on a profitable basis. Co-operative marketing can be made to shrink the spread between producer and consumer, to eliminate waste and the costly processes of distribution, to the ultimate benefit of everyone. An agency to market the farm crop surpluses, aided by the Government until able to stand alone, is a supplemental feature of an effective marketing system.

These things the McNary-Haugen bill provided. This farm relief bill created a federal marketing board and a sound and workable plan for meeting the problem of the surplus. It was a worthy and constructive measure and should have been

enacted into law. I hope to see favorable action upon this legislative proposal by the approaching Congress. It is as necessary as the manner in which the Government nursed and took care of the railroad industry during and following the war, and our manufactures and American labor.

It seems to me it should be apparent to all that the prosperity of the West is intimately bound up with the prosperity of its farmers and of the nation. It is a mistake to assume any permanent solution of the agricultural problem in the United States has been reached. All business is directly or indirectly dependent upon the consuming capacity of the farm market and the welfare of the wealth-creating power of the farm. Any marked disparity between the price the farmer gets for his products and the price he must pay for what he purchases, is immediately and inevitably reflected in your business. If the products of the farm do not bring a price which nets the farmer a living wage and a fair return for his labor and investment, he certainly cannot purchase commodities produced by high-priced labor and by capital that commands high dividends. He cannot for long sell at low prices and buy at high prices.

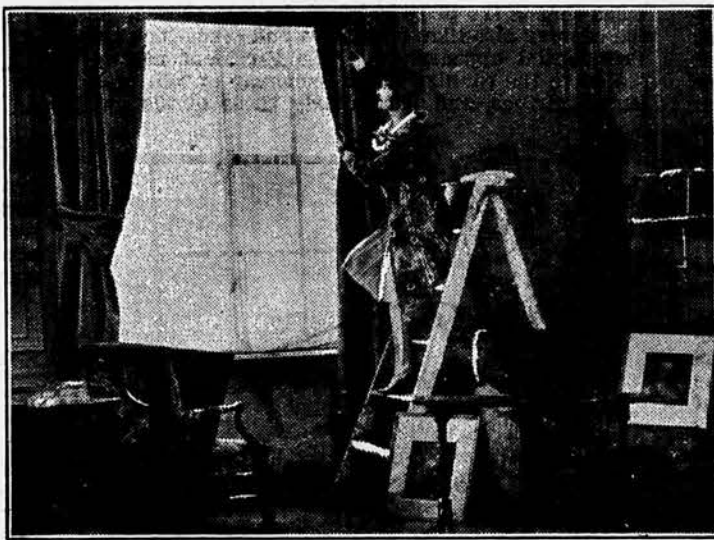
Where Western interests are at stake, the West—particularly Western business men—should make those interests a common cause. The East has had a disproportionately large amount of power and influence in the Government at Washington. This commanding influence is sometimes used at the expense of the West. Certainly it is not always in sympathy with our needs.

The West should have a square deal. But if it wants one it should organize in a way that will present the viewpoint of the West and Middle West to the rest of the country in a manner to command respect. All that is needed is for you to start the ball rolling by combining the forces of business and industry with the farm organizations. Here is something very vital and very necessary to your interests and to national welfare.

World Events in Pictures



The Hon. David Lloyd George, England's War Premier, is Shown "Driving a Point Home," During a Speech. He is the Same Eloquent and Vigorous Speaker He Was in War Days



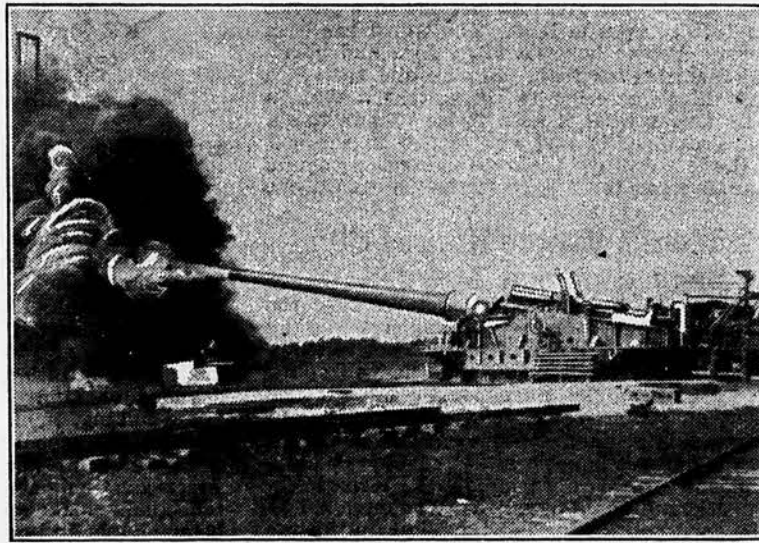
Eleanor Woodruff, of the Cast of "The Donovan Affair," at the Fulton Theater, New York, Directed the Redecoration of the Suite in the Hotel Ambassador, Which Was Occupied by Queen Marie and Her Entourage. Photo Shows Miss Woodruff Hanging Draperies



The Famous Doves of St. Marks Place, Venice, Inspired This Model for Late Winter Wear. Varicolored Braid, Tassels and Accordion Pleated Skirt, Enhance Its Beauty



Peter the Hermit, Right, Famous Recluse of the Hollywood Hills, and Count Ilya Tolstoy, Famous Russian Novelist, When They Met in California, and Discussed the Benefits of Vegetarianism. Neither Ever Has Tasted Meat, Being Staunch Vegetarians. Peter at 80 Feels Like 40, While the Count at 60 Feels Only 30



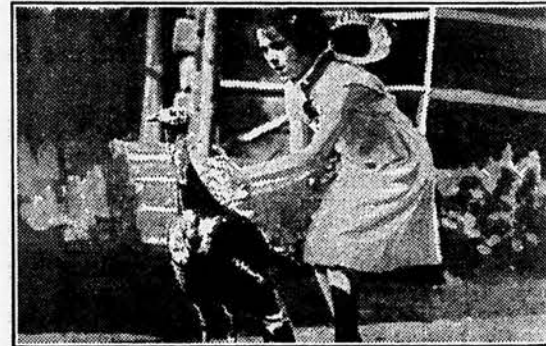
Recently the U. S. Army Staged a Demonstration of a 16-Inch Gun. So Great Was the Concussion That the Ground Glass in the Photographer's Camera Was Broken. The Gun, Largest Constructed for Coast Defense, Has a Range of 30 Miles and Takes 860 Pounds of Powder to Fire One Shell



Some Day Baby Lions Will Replace Dogs as Pets, According to Mrs. Charles Gay, El Monte, Calif. Of Course, She May be a Bit Prejudiced Because She Raises and Trains Scores of Them on Her Famous Lion Farm



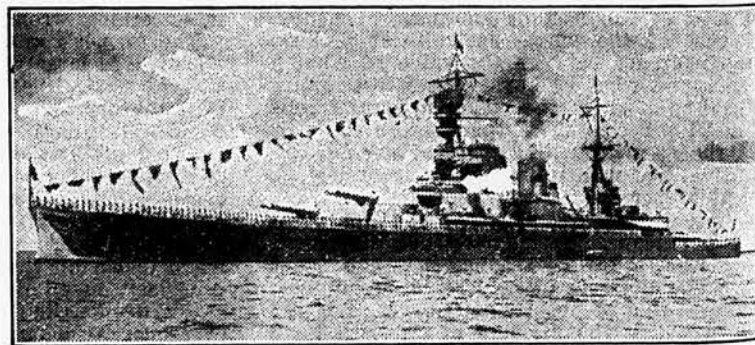
Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerall, Commander of the Second Corps Area, Who Has Been Appointed Chief of Staff of U. S. Army, to Succeed Maj. Gen. J. L. Hines



Louise Lorraine Makes Sure She Will Have Turkey on Thanksgiving Day. She is Seen in the Act of Capturing a Sizable Gobbler, Which Will Undergo the Fattening Process, Before Gracing Her Table



The Latest Rarity to Make Its Home in the London Zoo is the Earth Bear. It is a Hideous Animal, with Long Snout, Powerful Tail and is Practically Hairless. It Feeds on Ants and is Adept at Burrowing, Which, Excepting Sleeping, is Its Favorite Sport



H. M. S. Renown Has Target Practice for the First Time in Six Years. The Aim of the British Gunners Apparently is as Excellent as It Was When They Practiced the Last Time, for the First Shot Straddled the 145-Foot Target at a Range of 8 Miles. Photo Shows the Renown Firing One of Its Guns

The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

By Edison Marshall

GRACE CROWELL and Paul Fieldmaster, who are engaged, were passengers on the Catherine D. on a voyage to Alaska. Just as the ship was being tied up to a barge next to the wharf at a fish cannery, Grace fell overboard between the two ships, and was in immediate danger of being crushed between them. Breed Bert, on the barge, dived after her at once, taking her down below the surface of the water, and then working his way toward the end of the ship. As they came to the surface, Tylee, the superintendent of the cannery, noticed a strange red aura in the water which moved him to sudden horror.

Then Paul Arrived!

The latter whirled about, made one quick gesture to Wagner, his assistant, who stood behind him, and then half slid, half fell down a barnacled ladder, leading to water-level. Wagner all but tramped on his chief's fingers in following him. Both men jumped into the skiff that was always kept at the foot of the ladder and, grasping the oars, pushed out at the fastest possible rowing gait toward the two in the water. Up to this time Tylee had uttered no sound, and now his single remark was shot out as his shoulders lurched at the oars, so that no time was lost in its utterance.

"Row like the devil, Wagner," said he. "That brute out there will drown before he'll ask anyone for help!"

In a moment more they had reached the sinking pair, and by their combined efforts succeeded in dragging them into the boat. Both were too far gone to help themselves, the girl half conscious, Breed at the verge of collapse. And now the red trail they had left in the water was simply explained. Breed's forearms had undergone torture in the dark passage between the hulls. He had struggled fiercely against the crusted sides, and the barnacles that clung below the water line had flayed him from his elbows to his wrists.

The girl lay limp on the floor of the skiff, but Breed Bert would not yet yield to his almost overpowering fatigue. He scorned to bow his head and let these men take care of him; and knowing him well, Tylee found his action perfectly in character. The latter would not invite a rebuff by urging the man to rest, or by attempting to stanch his wounds. He knew that Breed Bert would continue to play his own game in his own way.

Rowing around the dock, he guided the boat into shallow water and presently made a landing on the beach. Most of the cannery force crowded the shore to receive him, and awkward, fumbling, but withal tender hands, reached to lift the girl from the boat. They were not, however, to extend their simple help. The little throng was suddenly silenced by a chill, determined voice behind them.

"Stand aside, please, and let me pass," someone ordered, in a tone of authority. The crowd obediently parted, and the girl's companion pushed thru.

Paul Fieldmaster had recovered from his horror. He was quite himself—self-assured, detached, dominating the situation. He bent, lifted the girl in his arms, and, running with her into the cannery, began to administer first aid in a thoroly competent and businesslike way. Some of the spectators now devoted themselves to Breed Bert, but met no kinder reception. The latter rose slowly and somewhat unsteadily until he stood erect, shaking off the hands that reached to uphold him.

"Go Away"

"Go away and let me alone," he told the people; then, scorning them all, walked up on the dock and lay down with arms outstretched. Here he lay, scrutinized by a silent, interested group, until Paul had time to give him some attention.

Meanwhile Grace Crowell was responding to Fieldmaster's first aid. The battle under water had been violent but not long, and limp in her rescuer's arms, she had fared much better than he. Almost at once she opened her

eyes, and ten minutes later the fact became perfectly evident that she was not in the least danger. She would be the better for a day or two of rest, because of the severe shock which her nervous system had undergone, but any permanent ill-effects were unlikely. She changed to warm dry clothes and, lying on a couch, prepared to make herself comfortable before the big stove in Tylee's quarters.

"I ought to see about that chap who got her out, first thing I do," Paul remarked to Tylee. "I suppose he knew what he was doing, and how to do it. Just the same, it was a brave act. He was in the water before I had a chance to see what had happened."

Tylee grinned slowly. "He's fast on his pins, Breed Bert."

"A breed, is he? Well, I owe him something, and I intend to pay it. Of course I was about to rescue her myself, but he didn't know that. I suppose he realized there was not any great danger—"

Tylee, smiling cheerfully before, instantly sobered. "There was more danger than I'd like to face, Mr. Fieldmaster. Don't make any mistake about that. It is a wonder to me yet they both were not crushed to jelly between those hulls!"

"Well, I shall see that he's properly rewarded," Paul spoke hastily, as if anxious to escape from the subject.

"What Do You Want?"

The girl, who had listened intently, now turned vivid, hazel eyes. "It was the bravest thing I ever knew," she told them, speaking softly. "Is the man much hurt?"

"Not seriously, I think," Tylee answered. "He's filed all the skin off his forearms against the rough hulls. He's pretty well all in, too, but entirely conscious."

"Won't you bring him in here—so I can thank him? I owe my life to him—"

"You can thank him in good time, Grace," her companion told her. "He merely happened to be the first man to jump. There were ten more of us in the crowd who would have gone to help you, if he hadn't. Besides—I imagine a bit of substantial thanks in the way of a greenback or two will appeal to him more than anything else." Paul smiled dryly. "He is a breed, you know. We'd naturally handle this thing a little differently, if he were one of our own sort."

"Oh, I know you'll do what is right! But be careful not to hurt his feelings,

after he has done this wonderful thing. Who is the man?"

"A fellow they call Breed Bert. He is the hard-looking chap we saw from the ship—the man you said you didn't want to be thrown with!"

A shy hint of a smile lurked at the girl's lips; and Tylee glimpsed, never to lose sight of it again, the gayety of soul that was the essence of Grace Crowell. "Thrown with him!" she echoed. "Isn't that good? Well, I certainly misjudged him. Paul, won't you go and speak to him now?"

"You can go and try to thank him, but I won't promise you'll get any thanks for your trouble," Tylee observed, musingly. "He's an unsociable bird. I'll tell you more about him when we have time. I don't think you'll get very far with him."

"I am not worried about that," Paul replied with bland assurance. "He may not care for what I say, but I have something in my pocket that will appeal to him. Mr. Tylee, will you ask him to come here?"

Tylee sent one of his men, and Breed Bert, who now had put on a dry suit of denims, entered presently with his battered hat in his hand. "This lady wants to speak to you," the superintendent explained. "This is Bert, Miss Crowell—one of my men."

Breed looked full into the girl's face, his dark eyes glowing and magnetic. "What do you want?" he asked bluntly. "If I could, I'd like to thank you," she told him. "I know I can't thank you. I can't say anything to express how I feel—"

A grim hard smile bent the straight line of his lips. "Is that all you wanted of me? If it is, I've got some other things to do."

In all her days Grace had never been spoken to in just this way. She had never heard so hard, so cold a voice. The look he gave her was ruthless and unmoved. Hurt to the quick, she turned to her companion.

"Will you speak to him, Paul? He doesn't seem to care for my thanks."

With a knowing and self-satisfied smile—as if Breed's conduct had fulfilled his own predictions, and he was now about to prove even further his understanding of inferior peoples—Paul groped in his pocket, bringing out two bills, each of which represented a week's pay to common labor. He held them carelessly in his hand, watching Breed's face.

Presently Paul's position began to be embarrassing. The seconds dragged out interminably without developing

any change in the other's expression. No twitching of his hand gave him away, no eager light shone in his eyes.

He continued to regard his proposed benefactor in stony and sullen silence. At last Paul held the bills out toward him.

"I'm a Fool!"

"I guess that's more the kind of thanks you want, isn't it?" he asked.

His manner was even more patronizing; yet his knowing tones did not sound genuine to Tylee but as if he were somewhat baffled by this extraordinary situation.

"I can't take money for that," Breed replied.

"Oh, we know you didn't do it for hope of reward," Grace interrupted in an eager voice. "I know how you feel: you don't want pay for doing a noble thing—"

"That's not it, madam," Breed's gaze was unwavering. "I don't want pay—for being a fool!"

"A fool!"

"That's all I was—a fool. I might have been crushed to jelly. I don't know why I did it—to risk throwing away a life that to you—and your kind—isn't any more than a leaf on a twig. I work for my money. I do t clown for it. I acted without thinking."

Deeply hurt but proud, the girl straightened and seemed about to give him a fitting answer. Then, for the first time, she noticed the little dark-red stream that ran down his hands and fell on the rough floor. The response was instantaneous—a lovely and rather startling luster in her opening eyes, and a gracious softening in certain little lines about them that had begun to harden. "Oh, you are hurt!"

"I'll get over it. It serves me right. Don't let yourself be concerned."

"I can't help being concerned, when it was done for me—even if you regret it now."

He made no answer, and deep color flowed slowly into the girl's white face. "I want you to tell me," she went on. "Are you sorry you leaped in and saved me? Are you regretting—you didn't let me die?"

"You wouldn't have died, anyway. Your friend says he would have got you out if I hadn't."

"You haven't answered my question yet."

He looked at her, and he tried to speak. The sullen glow grew between his lids, but it could not now find expression in words. He saw the girl's eyes, more beautiful than any image that his dreams could conjure, than any inland lake that once had mirrored his bidarka. He traced every feature breathlessly and intently: the clear-cut line of her chin to the whiteness of her throat, the silken skin, the chaste clarity of brow. He looked at her hair, gold except for its dusky shadows; he stared at the tapering loveliness of her hands.

"No, I'm glad!" he told her in self-contempt. His tone was harsh and cold. "I'd do it again—because I'm a fool!"

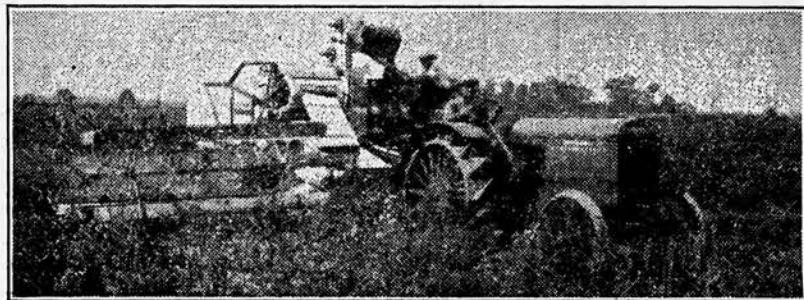
Then they heard him tramping thru the corridor and out into the chill, late-April day.

An Excited Look

To Tylee, it was all but incredible that a humble character like Breed Bert could for a moment draw attention from the young and distinguished Paul Fieldmaster; but he had done just this. Only after Breed's footsteps died away in the hall did the superintendent remember his guest. For the first time he was acutely conscious of Paul's presence. He was an interesting type, this man from the "Outside." His coming had been heralded by letter and wire from Bellingham—the manager of the cannery-chain had expressly wished all his associates to put themselves out for Fieldmaster and his party—and on close study, he seemed quite worthy of the attention paid him. Tylee wondered that he had ever seemed obscured.

No one could doubt Paul's up-bringing and sophistication; both were written all over him, from the barbering of his black hair to the soles of his trim sport-shoes. His clothes alone

And Now a Combine for Soybeans



THE keenest kind of interest was evinced recently by soybean growers in the demonstration of a new type of power-driven combine soybean harvester before the members of the American Soybean Association. This machine, shown in the accompanying illustration, is of McCormick-Deering make and cuts and threshes the beans in one operation. "Once over and it's all over" is the slogan of soybean growers who use this machine. Power for operating the harvester-thresher is taken directly from the tractor. The machine cuts a 10-foot swath, and with it 25 to 35 acres may be harvested in a 10-hour day. The beans are delivered to a bagging platform, where an operator sits and supervises the bagging. This same machine with proper attachments can be utilized also for harvesting small grain, cowpeas and clover seed the combine way.

The idea of operating the mechanism of a machine in the field by the tractor power take-off shaft was first applied to grain binders and corn pickers, and the arrangement has proved so successful and so convenient that it now has been applied to the more difficult job of operating harvester-threshers and found to work out very successfully. Its convenience is beyond question, since it eliminates the weight, care, and expense of an auxiliary engine. It has been proved especially effective in harvesting soybeans, and saves a much greater percentage of beans than by any other method.

would have distinguished him even in a more brilliant company than any he could find in Western Alaska. He wore soft linens, golf stockings, knickers, and jacket of imported rough cloth, clothes not only perfectly tailored, but studiously fitted to his style. There was more to him than this. His voice was level, deep, and full, indicating the poise and self-esteem that mark the well-bred man; his address was frank and easy, yet not undignified; he possessed the charm of unimpeachable manners. Physically he was not unattractive. He was almost as dark as Breed himself, and Tylee guessed he was given to healthy outdoor sports. He was not tall, but rather solid and heavily built; no one could mistake him for a weakling. He had a full face with heavy jaws, high cheekbones, large features; the pink surfaces of his out-turned lips were only slightly too prominent.

In these respects he was quite at odds with Rufus Carter, a gray-haired man of fifty-five who completed the party. Carter was a lean, nervous individual, fastidious to a shade; and his pale lips and peaked features disclaimed any kinship between the two men.

Fieldmaster stood at the window, looking out at that dismal, fog-draped sea which constitutes most of Western Alaska scenery. The others were somewhat mystified by a strangely alert, almost excited look about his eyes, and in the set of his heavy lips. "Tylee, yours is a picturesque country!" he observed.

"Not My Country"

"It's not my country!" the superintendent answered promptly. "You couldn't give it to me! Mr. Fieldmaster, this was never a white man's country, and sometimes I am doubtful if it can ever be. There is plenty of territory in Alaska that seems to be made expressly for an enlightened people, but not this Land of Forgotten Men. Can you see that sweet little breeze, beating the water against the rocks?"

"I felt it, a few minutes ago."

"Let that whistle past your ears for a given number of years and you'll get my idea. I think that even civilized people would have their joy in living blown away in time, and become like the Aleuts you saw down on the dock."

"Surely that Breed wasn't a fair sample."

"No—simply because he is more intelligent than the rest."

"I'll admit the country has a most curious atmosphere," Paul went on slowly. "Somehow—it grips my imagination. It draws me, yet in some ways it repels me too. I have never regarded myself as being unusually superstitious."

"I wouldn't say we'd had a very auspicious introduction to the country," the girl observed.

"It has given me a queer feeling, that I can't just analyze," Paul went on, evidently missing Grace's remarks entirely. "I have a sort of warning about the place—I wonder if it is a premonition of some terrible disaster out there on the tundras of the mainland. At the same time I feel an eagerness for our expedition that I haven't felt before—as if it were part of a special, ordained destiny, if you know what I mean."

"We don't, exactly," Grace told him.

"Well, I like the country—and at the same time I'm afraid of it." He paused, groping for words to explain his mood; and then Grace was surprised to see him glance about in a curious, almost furtive way, as if some mental discovery, hardly glimpsed himself, had startled him, and he feared to have his friends follow his thought. When he spoke again it was in a rather hurried, studied manner.

"I guess my imagination has been running riot," he explained. "And I can readily understand the fear of this country by our family history. Our relations with it have not been particularly fortunate."

"For instance?" the girl questioned.

"For instance—today. That escape was narrow enough for any one."

"But you said—your family."

A Ship's Mishap

Paul smiled, and Tylee, watching her from across the room, beheld a lovely tide of color flowing in her face. "You are not quite in my family yet,

Grace, but I am hoping that deplorable condition can soon be remedied. Mr. Tylee, perhaps I should explain that Miss Crowell is my fiancée, and the ward of my mother. Mr. Carter, who accompanied us, is our old family lawyer. Grace, yours was but one of the narrow escapes our family has had in this end of the world. I think you have heard about the Floyd J. Cook."

"Why, the Floyd J. Cook had her mishap within a few miles of this cannery!" Tylee exclaimed.

"Yes—and somewhat before your time."

"Somewhat before yours, I should say. I must have been a little shaver four or five years old. I've heard the old-timers speak of the wreck."

"I wasn't even that old—I was a babe in arms. That was my first experience in Western Alaska. My mother and I were on the Floyd J. Cook. She was sailing from Skagway, you remember, via Kadiak and Dutch Harbor to Seattle. We were going to meet father in Dutch Harbor—Unalakleet, you call it now—and go with him to Seattle. This was '96. Father had been all over Western Alaska in the interest of the fur trade, for the preceding six months. I have heard mother tell about the accident. The ship was full of sick or disappointed gold-seekers, turning back home or else going out for the winter, as well as a few other passengers from Kadiak and other Alaska villages, and except for all the luck in the world it would have been one of the worst sea tragedies in history."

"There were quite a few lost, I believe."

"Only five or six, I think, after the passenger list was thoroughly checked over. These were drowned in lowering the life-boats, and a good many more were more or less injured in the rush from the dining-room. Mother herself was caught in the jam and laid up for several days. The passengers were at table when the ship struck an uncharted reef; it was quite a smash, and a panic resulted."

"Yet if every one had stayed on board, no one would have been lost at all."

"Precisely. The ship didn't go down, but was ultimately towed into Dutch Harbor. There we met father, and he went with us back to Seattle."

"What other little adventures have you and your family had up here?" Grace asked.

A Misfit?

"That is all—for mother and me. Father had quite a few before we joined him. He was a fur trader—Prentiss Fieldmaster, one of the heads of the old Alaska Commercial Com-

pany. Perhaps you have heard of him, Mr. Tylee."

"I don't believe I have—"

"I thought perhaps some of the old-timers might have spoken of him. Of course, this was twenty-eight years ago."

"I hope your luck changes from now, Paul," Grace remarked gayly. "For my part, I've had enough adventure to last me some time. Mr. Tylee, I do wish you could explain that man's attitude—I mean the Indian half-breed. He certainly has courage; and then to behave as he did when we tried to thank him—"

"It's entirely characteristic, Miss Crowell," was the reply. "Bert is one of the most surprising men I know. None of us can tell just what to make of him. Somehow, he's a misfit. He got hold of the tail of the wrong destiny, if you see what I mean."

"I don't know that I do."

"It seems to me that Bert is a mighty unfortunate combination," Tylee explained thoughtfully. "He is a native that has been cursed with white blood—or perhaps, a white man with the everlasting taint of native blood. Just which, I've never been able to figure out. I know his mother—old Maria—and she is the kind of squaw that is never seen on magazine covers, but appears frequently enough among these coast tribes. Miss Crowell, she would be difficult for you to understand. It would be hard for you to think of her as a woman—filthy, profane, drunken, absolutely without morals as we know them, horrible to look at. Thirty years ago she was an attractive young kloochee, as far as an Aleut or Eskimo girl can be attractive. Now she is an old tartar, a hideous witch—unbelievably wrinkled, debauched."

"Here she is—Bert's mother. Father unknown—some white man who wandered thru this country—perhaps a fisherman or sailor, possibly even a gentleman—a big-game hunter or government man. The thing has happened frequently, you know. Since Bert is so dark, it seems unlikely that his father was Scandinavian, the usual infusion in this country. Unlike most breeds, Bert seems to inherit mostly from his father. He perhaps got the native tendency toward sullenness and solitude, but certainly he has the innate intelligence of the best type of white man. Hang it all, the man has dreams!"

The girl's eyes showed how intently she was following this recital.

"Oh, isn't it a shame!" she cried.

"Isn't it? The tragedy of the half-caste! He is out of place in this environment, and yet he can never leave it. He has the ideals that all of us

are reaching for, a love of beauty, a need of finer things, a zest for achievement almost unknown among these improvident natives. He wants to rise, and he is fastened down. He is forever removed from his people—in temperament, in ideals, in everything that matters—and he is forever barred from any real association with the whites."

"No wonder the man curses the day he was born. No wonder he hates the white race."

Ruthless Conquerors

"He hates us, does he?" Paul remarked grimly. "Just why?"

"He looks on us as the ruthless conquerors who will destroy or debauch an inferior people for a moment's pleasure or a dollar's gain. Unlike many of these bootlicking breeds, he curses every drop of white blood in his veins. If he can't be all white, he would prefer to be a native, pure and simple, reconciled to this hopeless environment—an environment which you, Miss Crowell, can scarcely imagine. That hate is crystallized, you might say, in his attitude toward his father. He does not know who his father is—certainly not the degenerate breed who was old Maria's so-called husband; but whatever his name or his place—whether he is alive or dead—Bert curses him and all his race."

"Which includes himself."

"Yes. He is self-cursed, no doubt. For the sake of an hour's adventure, his father is responsible for a God-forsaken half-caste, a misfit, an exile who can never return home. He has done worse. Bert thinks, than damn a human life. He has brought down a living curse on his own son, and Bert can only reply by cursing him back with words. He has given him a capacity to enjoy better things, and banished him to a life of squalor, degradation, filth and hopelessness."

"And he can't rise above it," Grace commented.

"He cannot escape from it, surely. Such whites as would accept him he won't accept. He can never marry a white woman—his principles keep him from that—and he resolves he will not curse any future generations by mating with a squaw. The young Aleut girls have tried hard enough to win him, but he ignores them. Yet, in a sense, he has risen above his environment—so far as he can. He keeps clean. You won't realize what this means until you see some of his fellows. He is really self-educated, but calls himself a fool to know and read books which only further estrange him from his environment. He can not only read and write, but he has a knowledge of literature and science. Perhaps with the idea of killing time and escaping from himself he keeps active, never loafing and idling like most of his people. And he is a marvel at all outdoor activities. Except for the fact that he is a breed and my men refuse to work under him, I would have had him for my foreman long since. He is one of the best workers I have. Bert is a hunter and trapper and fisherman, and has developed a physique of which he himself doesn't know the limits. He is the only breed I know who can out-work and out-walk a white man. I don't know how he would be under great excitement—I suppose he would go to pieces like all the rest of the breeds—but I've never seen him lose his head yet. He is as much out of place at that little village of Pavlof—"

"Pavlof!" Paul whirled in his chair, obviously startled. "Did you say Pavlof?"

"A little, far-remote, inland village beyond Izanback Bay."

"Sure it Isn't Sindy?"

When Paul spoke again his voice had a strained, anxious tone. "What—what did you say the name of Bert's mother was?"

"Maria."

"Sure it isn't Sindy?"

"No. They all call her Maria."

"Well, we've got to talk to him, anyway," Grace interposed. "It might be he can tell us what we have come all the way here to find out—anyway, he can show us the way to his village. Do you think he could be hired as a guide?"

"Yes. He has done that kind of work before. Some of his parties swear by him, and some—at him."



One Good Reason for Doing Your Duty at the Polls

"Big-game hunters, I suppose?"
"Entirely. He always helps his people to gain their trophies, but he won't act the underling. Many hunters expect an obsequious attitude on the part of their guides, particularly if they happen to be breeds, and Bert won't fill the bill."

"I don't think he'd fill the bill with us, either," Paul observed. "I wouldn't mind his airs—incongruous tho they are in a breed—but his sullen, hateful ways would keep me from hiring him. Grace, he is out of the question."

The girl's quick gaze showed she was puzzled. "I can't understand your attitude, Paul," she replied. "If he can help us in our quest, of course we must take him—whether we personally like him or not. This isn't a pleasure trip. You remember your mother's orders—to leave no stone unturned. It was a great bit of luck to find a man from Pavlof village. We mustn't overlook it."

"He grew up there," Tylee told them, "and if he would be valuable to you, I'd loan him. I don't mind saying I'll hate to spare him."

"You think he'd be useful to us, do you?" Paul asked.

"Not knowing the nature of your expedition, I couldn't very well say."

It was not until Grace and Carter, the lawyer, had gone to their appointed quarters that Paul had a chance to make explanations to Tylee. "My mother, Mrs. Prentiss Fieldmaster, is the spirit behind this expedition," he said. "We have been sent up here to find a young man, about my age, the son of a squaw, named Sindy. We are to bring him back, and she will educate him and try to give him a chance in life."

"And your mother thinks a mature Aleut or half-breed can be successfully transplanted into civilization?" Tylee exclaimed incredulously. "To move in a circle with people like yourselves?"

"It is ridiculous, isn't it? I never realized it until I saw the people up here. But as I say—it is mother's idea. It seems to be a kind of religion with her. She's getting old and quixotic. Since she is financing the whole thing, we had to comply with her desires."

Tylee did not entirely like the man's manner, but Paul was his guest, so he put up with it. "You don't know anything about the boy or his mother?"

Previous Efforts

"Nothing, except that the family live in or near Pavlof. The whole hope of finding the boy hinges on that. It was just this winter that mother was able to trace the old squaw to that particular village, altho certain clues had led there long before."

"I believe your mother has made previous efforts to find the boy. I think I heard something about it."

"Yes, she has. I suppose she has made herself a nuisance to people up here for the last twenty years. She has hired detectives and made inquiries all over Western Alaska, and one of her men once got as far as Pavlof village, but turned back. Now that she has substantiated the Pavlof theory, she felt justified in sending out this expedition. Her health wouldn't permit her to come herself, or she'd have been with us. It will cost the old woman a lot of money that could be better spent—I can see that—but she can afford it, and insisted on doing it."

Tylee's eyes opened, and he wondered if he could possibly be mistaken in Paul's station in life. Men whom he considered his equals did not as a rule speak in quite this manner of the fountain of their lives. "Your idea, then, is to get an outfit and go on to Pavlof, with the hope of finding this native and bringing him back?" Tylee asked.



Paul nodded. "That's the big idea. The next question that naturally presents itself is—what does she want of him? What claim has the man got on her, that she would go to all this effort to help him?"

"One would naturally be curious, of course."

"Well, to tell the truth, mother has never explained the matter to me. She has always been very vague about the whole thing, evading me when I tried to question her. I guessed the truth, however, years ago."

"And she has since verified your guess?"

"She didn't need to. It is self-evident, it seems to me. Mother, you must understand, is a very conscientious woman. She has a strict sense of duty and a code of ethics that she runs absolutely into the ground. She has most aristocratic ideas, and she seems to think that her blood and breeding only impose further obligations upon her."

"Noblesse oblige—something like that, eh?"

"That's the idea, I guess. A little of it may be all right, but she carries it to an absurdity—and what she believes is her duty drives her into all kinds of foolishness, including so much charity that she deprives her family. However—it won't be this way always. She thinks she owes an obligation to this half-caste swine, and just why is easy to guess. You remember I spoke of the many accidents our family has had in this country?"

"You said something about it."

"Well, I have it figured out that the thing that brought us up here was another accident—one that happened to father. He was something of a Lothario, I fear. He was in this country, you know, about thirty years ago. . . . Before he died he must have confessed to mother about the 'brat, and half-caste tho he is, she plainly feels a sense of duty toward him for father's sake."

A Country of Destiny

Under pressure from Grace and Carter, Paul Fieldmaster himself sought out the sullen man who had moved so darkly into his life, intending to hire him as a guide to lead an expedition into Pavlof. It was an unwelcome idea to Paul. He had not liked the venture in the first place, and now he particularly disliked taking Breed Bert as head guide. Just why this was so, he could not tell. The cause was printed plain in some secret consciousness, but was still darkened in his thoughts. It was an instinct so deep and sure that it counterbalanced reason.

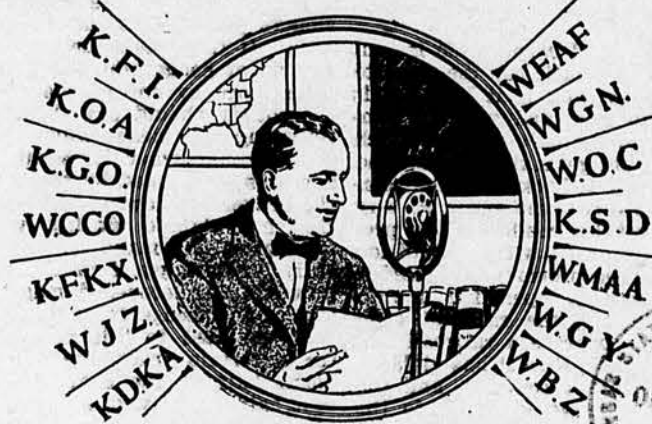
He had argued that the seeming morose and sullen nature of the man would make him objectionable on the trip; yet he knew in his heart that this was a subterfuge. The real truth was that his basic self feared the man. His fear was not a physical one which he could explain to Grace and which she would easily understand—the fear of violence and crime when they were at his mercy in the wild fastnesses of the Peninsula. It was subtler than that. Somehow, it was as if Breed Bert were actually his evil genius, waiting for him here in this gray country of his destiny—face to face with him at last in this strange land that seemed to have called to him across the sea. . . . Was this just fancy? Had some jungle-brain in the back part of his skull, submerged before, ascended over his reasoning consciousness to lead him into absurd superstitions?

The man seemed to cast a shadow over him. Paul wondered if the instinct was jealousy, somehow concerned with Breed's brave act at the dock. He himself had failed to come thru; Breed had snatched the opportunity away from him. The time would come when he could find excuses for his failure—indeed, he was already beginning to balm it over with self-lies—yet now he knew a great self-resentment that somehow reacted against Breed.

He wished he could do the sporting thing and give the man full credit for his act, bless him for saving a life which was inestimably dear, and thus honor himself even as he honored Breed; but when he tried to do so, he could only remember his rancor, his jealousy and his fear.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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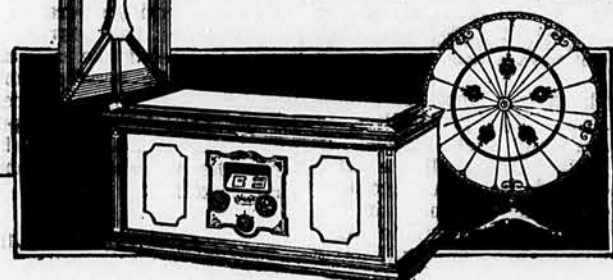
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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

A railroad in Northwest Kansas has not been in operation for seven years, and was sold recently for junk. What is the law in regard to the disposal of the railroad right of way in such case? What can a landowner do to obtain a clear title to the right of way running thru his farm? The railroad has a quit claim deed to the land.—D. W.

IF THIS railroad corporation is still in existence, then it has the right to own property, and if it has a quit claim deed to this land with no condition attached the only way in which the farmer could get a title to the land would be to buy it back from the company. If, however, the right of way was either got by condemnation proceedings or by deeds with a condition attached that the property was deeded for the purpose of operating a railroad thereon, and the railroad company ceases to operate a railroad and tears up the track, then it has violated a condition of that contract, and the land in that case would revert to the adjacent landowner. The only way in which this matter could be tested would be to bring an action in court to quiet the title, making the railroad company a party to this suit.

Dogs Kill the Sheep

What is the law on sheep killing dogs in Kansas? Does the state pay for sheep killed by dogs? Has a man a right to harbor dogs that kill sheep?—L. R. W.

Section 645 of Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes provides that if any dog shall kill, wound or worry any domestic animal the owners of such dog shall be liable to the owner of such animal for all damages that may be sustained thereby, to be recovered by the party so injured in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 646 provides that it shall be lawful for any person at any time to kill any dog which may be found worrying or injuring sheep. The state does not pay for sheep killed by dogs. There is no special law providing a penalty for harboring dogs that kill sheep. The person harboring such a dog would be responsible for any damage the dog might do, and if it could be proved that the dog was a sheep killing dog it might be killed summarily.

Write to Washington Now

Is there any more homestead land in Kansas? To whom should I write to find out where it is located? If I buy city property do I still have a homestead right? Having been married and my husband being deceased, will I still have a homestead right?—A. H. B.

There may be a few pieces of public land in Kansas. The probability is that if there are any such pieces they are of very little value. All the land offices in Kansas have been discontinued. To get information now in regard to any remnants of public land there may be in Kansas you will have to write to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. The mere fact that you own city property would not preclude you taking a homestead.

A widow has the same right to take a homestead entry as a man; women have exactly equal rights in this respect whether married or single.

Not on the Line?

A bought a tract of land in 1917 which joined B's place. There was a hedge fence recognized by B as the line. B sold his tract to C, who had it surveyed, and claims the line is 50 feet over on A's land. Can A hold this land which he has farmed for eight years?—R. J. P.

If this was a legal survey, and no appeal was taken, it is binding on both A and B, and the line established by that survey is the line between the two tracts. If A had held undisputed possession for 15 years, he might perhaps have held it under that kind of title, but eight years' possession would not give him such title.

What the Law Says

If the county should survey and find a hedge fence along the pasture on the road, which hedge fence has been there 50 years, who stands the expense of grubbing and replacing the fence? A petition was circulated about 50 years ago for a road thru the center of the section. The road was surveyed and traveled. Eighty rods was not fenced, but it was always used for a road. Along this township road from one end of the township to the other there is a strip called "No Man's Land." This part has been fenced and hedged for over 40 years. Can the county remove the fence and put the road over on the 80 or 160 that are larger than the deed calls for? If not, can the county change the road when there was no fence? If it should change the road could the person having the long 80 (say 82 or 83 acres) sell what the deed does not call for and give a clear title? If the school treasurer de-

posits money in the bank and the bank closes its doors who stands the loss, the treasurer or the district?—G. E. T.

The county would have a right to establish the road as the original survey and order of the county commissioners provided as shown by the records. If this established road took in a strip of hedge which had been used as a fence by one of the landowners the county should pay the expense of removing this hedge and also should pay the landowner for whatever damage was occasioned by the removal of the hedge. But owing to the long time that has elapsed during which the landowner has made no claim apparently for damages, I am of the opinion he could not recover damages for the loss of this hedge from the county.

If the deed to this 80 acres called for a certain tract, for example, the north half or the south half or the east half or the west half of a certain quarter section as shown by the Government survey, the person to whom the deed was issued would be entitled to the full amount of land included in that part of the original quarter section even tho it ran over the 80 acres. Quite frequently the Government survey made some quarters long and some short, and altho the deed might have specified that it contained 80 acres more or less that would not govern the title. In other words, the holder of this land would be entitled to give a deed to the entire half of the quarter section as shown by the Government survey, altho that included more than 80 acres.

The district treasurer of a school district executes a bond to the district double the amount of money which is likely to come into his hands as treasurer, and in case of a loss where this money is deposited in the bank the district treasurer is held liable under his bond. This was directly decided in the case of the School District versus Carson, 10th Kansas 238.

Witness is Not Necessary

Is it legal for minors to be married without a witness? Also if a marriage license is issued can this be kept out of the papers to keep the marriage a secret?—S.

It is not necessary to have a witness to the marriage ceremony. If a license is issued properly and the marriage performed by some one authorized to perform marriage ceremonies, his certificate that the marriage was duly performed would be sufficient to make it legal, altho it is customary to call in witnesses. Where a license has been issued, that becomes a public record, and there is no law that would prevent the newspaper from publishing that record.

Owner is in Luck

Is oil a mineral? If so can the mineral rights be bought from the Government?—A. E. K.

Webster defines mineral as any chemical element or compound occurring naturally as a product of inorganic processes. Minerals usually are solids, the only ones which are liquids at ordinary temperatures being water and mercury. Except in rare instances they have a definite molecular structure which manifests itself in crystal forms, and optical properties. Rocks, except certain glassy forms, are either simple minerals or more frequently aggregates of two or more minerals. Such substances as coal or amber, frequently classed with miner-

als for the sake of convenience, are not minerals in the true sense of the word. Another definition given by Webster is "anything which is neither animal nor vegetable as in the old general classification of things in the three kingdoms—animal, vegetable and mineral." Petroleum is defined by Webster as "rock oil, mineral oil or natural oil."

This seems to leave the matter in some doubt as to whether oil is a mineral, but I think it is generally considered to be such. The Government does retain mineral rights on Government land, but so far as Kansas lands are concerned they were sold on the assumption that there were no minerals, and therefore the oil which is discovered on Kansas land belongs to the owner.

Who is an American

Who are really the true Americans, the Indians or the white race?—J. S.

That is a question which perhaps cannot be definitely answered. There are many evidences showing that there was a race or possibly races of people occupying the territory that is now called North America long before the Indians who were found here when the white man discovered this continent. So far as the white man is concerned it is certain that he is not the true American. All of them were immigrants originally. The Indian has a much better right to the claim of being the true American than the white man, but if you are going back to the original settlers you will have to go beyond the Indian.

Public Must Pay

Can the public compel me to put in a culvert across the county road, letting the water run down the side of my driveway. If the material is furnished? There is no road running south of this corner, only my lane, and the water has washed a deep ditch cornerwise across the road. Some folks tell me I should do the work free if the public furnishes the material. What should be done about it?—A. C. B.

It is the business of the county or township, depending on whether this is a county or township road, to put in the culverts necessary to take care of drainage water, or any natural stream. Possibly if it is to your advantage to have the culvert put in there you might agree as a matter of equity to bear part of the expense, but there is no legal reason why you should do so.

A Has a Vineyard!

Can a person make a small amount of sweet or sour wine for their own use and not as a beverage? A has a large vineyard. Can he press the grapes and sell the sweet juice by the gallon? B buys 10 gallons, takes it home and proceeds to make wine from the same. Is A responsible for not knowing the use B would make of it at the time of sale?—W. B. C.

If this sweet or sour wine is intoxicating under the Kansas law, it would be unlawful for this person to have it in his or her possession.

It would not be unlawful to press the juice from the grapes and sell the same while it is fresh and not intoxicating. The owner of the vineyard would not be held responsible for what might be done with this sweet juice after it was sold.

Right of Contract Rules

We live 3 miles from town and wish to have a telephone put in. Can we compel the telephone company to run a separate wire to our place, or can it compel us to be on a party line? It is an independent company.—A. P.

I would say that you neither can compel the telephone company to run a separate wire to your place nor can it compel you to be on a party line. There is nothing I know of that interferes with the right of contract on the part of either.

In Contempt of Court

What is the proper course to pursue in the following case? A divorced husband has failed or refused to pay the \$25 a month alimony which he was required to pay by the court when the divorce was granted for the purpose of maintaining a minor heir.—E. W.

Cite him before the court granting the decree to answer for contempt.

Has Some Land Coming

I have a friend who has married a woman who is half-Indian whose tribe has some land which is to be allotted soon. Can you tell me how she can get her name on to the list, or what she will have to do to hold her rights?—O. S. W.

Write to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Charles H. Burke, Washington, D. C.

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MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Garnett Club Leads Race

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

The contest for leadership in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs, known also as the pep race, has just two more months to run. The contest is nearly finished, but owing to the fact that some clubs are nearly tying for the same position, county leaders may yet change the outcome of the race by some special work, or an extra good club meeting. Here is the way the teams stood after all the reports for September were recorded. They are listed in the order of their rank:

County Club	Leader
Garnett-Linn-Anderson.....	Ruby Mae Guffey
Marionville-Marshall.....	Dorothea Nielson
Frankfort-Marshall.....	Clair Cantwell
Jewell.....	Merle Crispin
Lyon.....	Martha Sterbenz
Goodrich-Linn-Anderson.....	Alleen Holloway
Coffey.....	Loy N. Harrel
Trego.....	Elva Ruppe
Morris.....	Dorothy Roy
Rice.....	M. Lowell Shepherd
Washington.....	Mable Lyons
Barber.....	Merle Wright
South Dickinson.....	Rosa Miller
Linn.....	Fern Hewitt
Norton.....	Bernice Gould
North Dickinson.....	Alma Chase
South Clay.....	Elizabeth Todd
Franklin.....	Elmer Hodges
Shawnee.....	Emma F. Deeringer

At the end of the contest December 15, the county leaders whose teams place in the five highest ranks will receive cash prizes. They are from first to fifth place respectively \$10, \$7, \$6, \$5.50, \$5. The county leader whose team places highest will receive a silver trophy cup in addition to the \$10. This pretty cup is 15 inches tall and is valued at \$50. All the names of the members who help to win will be engraved on the cup.

Besides the pep trophy cup there are other silver cups to be won by Capper club members. They are a mother's cup for loyal co-operation, a cup for best profit in the pig club, and another for best profit in the poultry club. A fifth cup for highest egg production already has been won. It goes to Boyde Boone, Cheney, whose White Rocks produced the greatest number of eggs during the period as arranged for the special egg laying contest this year.

A letter from H. F. Hodges tells us he took five head of hogs to the Ottawa Fair and won two firsts, two seconds and a third. Elmer, who is in partnership with his father in the Father and Son Contest, won one first. Martha Hellmer bought a fountain pen with prize money, and Mable Lyons wrote about winning prizes: "My chickens won first on cock and hen at the Banner Fair. Then I took them to the Washington County Stock Show and won first on hen and second on old pen. All the members of our club who exhibited chickens won some firsts."

Scrap books count for points in the pep race. The best one will earn 100 points for its sender, and the second best will win 75 points. Every part of the scrap book may be made by the club members. Take four or five sheets of strong white paper just twice as wide as you want your scrap book to be. Fold them thru the middle and fasten them together along this fold by sewing, pasting, by tying with ribbons, or by paper fasteners. Upholstering cloth

or heavy paper may be used for a cover and the name of the scrap book may be printed on this cover.

Now, here is what you may put in the scrap book: Snapshots of club members and their contest entries, drawings and sketches by club members, posters, poems and articles about pigs and chickens or about club meetings, articles about prizes won, jokes and anything that you think will make your scrap book the best. You may so arrange the material in your book that there will be a department for pictures, another for jokes and so on, or you may make a page for every month of the year representing on these pages something that happened in each month. But if you have something new and original in the line of arrangement and make-up, use it. The instructions given here do not have to be followed by the club members because these are only suggestions.

At Hutchinson November 9

The Southwestern Federation of Religious Liberals will hold its fifth annual conference in Hutchinson, November 9 to 11, opening with a platform meeting Tuesday evening, and closing at noon on Thursday. The meetings will be held in the Universalist Church.

Officers of the federation are: President, the Rev. Clifton Merritt Gray, minister of the Unitarian Church of Topeka; secretary, Mrs. Georgia W. Ober, Topeka; treasurer, J. N. Day, Junction City.

The federation comprises the Unitarian and Universalist churches and other liberal religious groups and individuals in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. The Hutchinson Church will provide lodging and breakfast free for delegates and visitors, and other meals will be served in the church at cost. Members of the church extend a cordial invitation to all religious liberals to attend the Hutchinson meetings.

Prominent speakers from Boston, New York and Chicago are to address the meetings, as well as the ministers and prominent laymen from all the churches of the federation.

The program opens with a platform meeting on the evening of November 9, continues with morning, afternoon and evening sessions November 10, and with a morning Armistice Day program November 11, closing with a noon banquet and get-together meeting Thursday.

Potato Show at Lawrence

The Sixth Annual Kansas Potato Show is scheduled for November 3, 4 and 5 at Lawrence. This will be the regular gathering of the growers of Kansas who are engaged in producing white and sweet potatoes. Besides an exhibit of potatoes grown in Kansas, there will be an out-of-state exhibit comprising samples of the best show and seed potatoes grown in North Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri and Colorado.

The contest for the silver cups for the Irish and sweet potato sweepstakes will be hotly contested this year. A. W. Travis, Manhattan, has won sweepstakes in sweet potatoes for two years. According to the rules it is necessary to win three years in succession before one is entitled to the silver cup. The contest will be very keen in the sweet potatoes, since Wyandotte county has one or two growers who are determined to get the cup in place of Riley county.

A three-day program has been arranged in which several prominent out-of-state speakers will participate. Among those listed are: Prof. E. M. Page, department of horticulture, University of Missouri; Prof. H. O. Werner, department of horticulture, University of Nebraska; Dr. F. A. Krantz, plant breeder, University of Minnesota; P. N. Davis, superintendent of agriculture, Hollandale, Minn.; Prof. William Stuart, potato specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture; O. A. Flaatt, prominent potato grower, Fisher, Minn.; K. C. Branch, Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Kansas City; C. H. Gonder, produce merchant, Kansas City. The college will be represented by C. E. Graves, extension plant pathologist; L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist; E. A. Stokdyk, agricultural economics; E. B. Wells, soils specialist; R. P. White, plant pathologist. Prof. Albert Dickens will be toastmaster at the banquet. This is one of the most enjoyable parts of the potato show. The speakers at the banquet will be Dean H. Umberger, J. N. Farley, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, Hutchinson, and W. E. Grimes.

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And the Broomcorn Did Well

This Cash Crop is Well Adapted to the Climate of Southwestern Kansas

BY ELMER L. CANARY

BROOMCORN has done well this year on most farms in Southwestern Kansas. The yield is about twice as large as that of a year ago. Naturally this has brought about an increasing interest in the crop. It is a member of the sorghum family, and may have been derived from some sorghum with a loose open head. In Italy the growing of this sorghum for the making of clothes brushes dates back more than 350 years. It was introduced into the United States in 1798.

New York and Virginia led in the production of broomcorn 60 years ago. The center of production has since moved westward, until now the leading states are Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, in the order named. During the early period only the Standard variety was grown. However, since about 1900 dwarf types have come into general use.

In its requirements broomcorn differs but very little from the other sorghums, making its best growth in a warm, sunny climate. It is both drought-resistant and drought-evasive.

Broomcorn is especially suited in many ways to the Great Plains area, especially the southern section. It provides a dependable cash crop on cheap new land. It can be grown successfully despite the light rainfall and the droughts that are so common in this section. The usually dry summer weather during and following harvest is favorable for the curing of the brush, so it retains its natural green color.

88 Per Cent From Acme

The two groups of broomcorn differ mainly in the height of the plants, in the tenacity of the attachment of the peduncle to the upper node, and in the length and texture of the brush. Standard broomcorn grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet under favorable conditions on the field station of the United States Department of Agriculture at Woodward, Okla. The number of leaves varies from nine to 11 and the heads usually range in length from 18 to 24 inches. Dwarf broomcorns range from 3.5 to 6 feet in length, with short internodes. The heads range in length from 15 to 22 inches. A third group is the Acme broomcorn, which was developed from a selection made in a field of Standard broomcorn by A. H. Leidigh at Channing, Tex., in 1906. It has the long brush of good texture similar to the Standard and the short stalk of the Dwarf type. The Acme requires less water than the Standard, which makes it more desirable for the Great Plains area. Many varietal names are applied to all groups; but these are insignificant in most cases, since they do not represent distinct varieties. The following tabulation shows comparative results of tests at Woodward, Okla.

Group	Av. yields an acre 1914-1918	Percent of Good brush
Standard	331 pounds	89
Acme	392 pounds	88
Dwarf	392 pounds	87

The most satisfactory method of preparing a seedbed for broomcorn is to list in the fall and allow the ground to remain over winter in this rough condition. It is important that the listing be done east and west where possible, to prevent the winds from blowing the soil and snow. At the Hays, Kan., and Woodward, Okla., stations it has been proved that fall listing followed by nosing out the furrows in the spring is the best method for obtaining a good stand. In regions where it is not possible to list in the fall because of winds, it is desirable to allow the stubble to stand over winter and list in the spring. Plowing is not practiced much in the Great Plains region, but when the land is plowed, it is desirable to plow in the fall.

The first step in producing a good crop of broomcorn is to secure good seed. To obtain the maximum yield of high-quality brush, a uniform stand must be had. Since broomcorn crosses readily with other sorghums, it is essential to know the exact source of the seed. There are three sources from

which seed may be obtained: (1) From growers who make a business of growing seed for sale; (2) from piles of seed which accumulate at the broomcorn threshers; and (3) from home-grown seed from the field. There are some objections to each of these sources. The danger of getting smut-infected seed is a very perplexing problem, and one to which the grower should give most careful attention. To safeguard against such infection, it is desirable to treat with copper carbonate.

May 10 in Kansas

Planting broomcorn may begin in Southwestern Texas as early as April 1. In Southeastern Oklahoma it begins about April 15, while in Western Oklahoma, the Panhandle of Texas and Southwestern Kansas planting begins as late as May 10, and continues for some two weeks. A poor stand is likely to result from early planting in a cold soil.

The rate of seeding will depend on the available moisture and the fertility of the soil. Experiments have shown that one plant every 6 or 8 inches in the row is about right where the rows are 3.5 feet apart. Thin stands on rich soils tend to produce long, coarse brush. Too thick stands on poor soils or in dry sections produce short brush, or in extreme cases fail to produce brush at all.

Cultivation should begin early and be continued regularly while the plants are small, because it is then that they are easily choked by weeds. When the crop is surface planted, a spike-tooth harrow is an efficient tool for the first and second cultivations. Later cultivations are made with the regular cultivator.

To obtain brush of the best quality, the harvesting should be done early. It may be done at any time from the blooming stage until the seed is in the early dough stage. However, the exact time will depend on the development of the fiber. The fiber will increase in strength until the natural peagreen color extends from the tip to the base, and from the outside to the center of the head. If harvesting takes place before the green color has developed throughout the base of the brush, the result is a weak base and poor quality. When the crop is grown for seed, the brush is not harvested until after the seed is fully mature. Ripe brush, however, is of little value for making brooms.

A Shed is Needed

There are two general methods of harvesting broomcorn, due to differences in the height of the plants and the strength of the peduncle where it is attached to the upper joint. The Standard broomcorn, which grows tall, must be bent over or tumbled, to bring the brush within reach so it can be cut off. The brush from the Dwarf and Acme broomcorns is harvested by pulling or jerking the heads from the standing stalks. As the brush is harvested it is placed in piles, either on the ground between the rows or between the stalks in the row. The latter is more desirable, since the brush is less likely to be splashed with soil in case of rain.

Removing the seed from the brush is termed threshing, seeding or scraping. The machine used for this purpose consists essentially of two cylinders, one placed above the other, revolving rapidly in opposite directions. The surfaces of both the cylinders are set with spikes or teeth. In threshing, only the part of the head containing the seed passes into the cylinder. After the seed has been removed the head is withdrawn.

Broomcorn may be cured to best advantage in a shed built especially for this purpose. The gables are usually sheeted, but the sides and ends are left open to permit the circulation of air. The brush is cured in shallow layers spread on a series of slats. If placed more than 3 inches deep curing will be retarded, and the brush may mold, lose its green color, and become

brittle. Rick curing is not practiced to a great extent where Dwarf broomcorn is grown. This method is next best to shed curing, but the loss from damage is often considerable.

A common loss to the broomcorn grower in the past has been caused by baling the brush without grading it. However, growers are finding that it pays to separate the good from the poor brush before baling. The appearance of the bale also has an influence on the selling price of the product. To have a neat appearing bale the heads must be laid straight in the baler and the wires made tight and secure.

If the bales are not sold directly from the press, they must be stored in a dry dark place for protection from the weather and sunlight. Bleached bales will not command the price that natural-colored bales command.

The profit or loss in growing broomcorn depends on the cost of production, the yields, and the market price of the product. It is a rather expensive crop to produce because so much hand labor is required. Previous to the World War successful growers in Kansas and Oklahoma placed the cost of production at \$35 to \$40 a ton. Prices received for broomcorn vary with the grade and the supply. When the production is large and the quality poor it often sells for \$20 to \$30 a ton, while the better grades bring from \$50 to \$60 a ton. Where there is a scarcity prices have advanced to \$250 for a good grade. However, the normal market price ranges from \$75 to \$100 a ton for good brush. Practically all the brush is consumed in this country.

The yield varies greatly in different sections, according to soil fertility and rainfall. Data from the 16 leading states shows the average to be about 400 pounds an acre. Oklahoma leads in the number of tons produced even though it has the lowest average yield.

Broomcorn stover consists of the stalks and leaves remaining after the brush has been removed. It usually is harvested with a corn binder or a mowing machine. Broomcorn stover is considered by some growers to rank nearly the same as sorghum stover and corn stover in feed value. The value is, of course, much less than that of kafir or corn fodder, because these contain grain in addition to the stalks and leaves. The value of broomcorn stover from which the brush has been taken at the proper time is estimated to vary from \$1 to \$3 an acre.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

October 31 is World's Temperance Sunday, and, of course, about the only way that we can discuss the subject is in Volstead terms. Prohibition is not a remote theory in the United States, but a fact, some persons to the contrary notwithstanding. But it is not a complete fact, and to complete it is the hope and endeavor of many, many persons. Let me retail a few recent findings about alcoholic liquidity.

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, is one of the most eminent authorities on economic questions in the country, the author of many books. He has just published a book, "Prohibition at its Worst," and these are the boiled-down conclusions. Of course, he has statistics by the mile, and the long ton, to back up his statements, but we will not delve much into that part of it.

"1. The present situation of imperfect enforcement is intolerable. 2.

Conditions are not as bad, however, as often represented. 3. Prohibition has accomplished much good hygienically, economically and socially. 4. The 'personal liberty' argument is largely imaginary. 5. We cannot accomplish what the opponents of prohibition really want by amending the Volstead Act, without thereby violating the Eighteenth Amendment. 6. To repeal the Eighteenth Amendment is out of the question. 7. To nullify it would mean disrespect for law of the most demoralizing kind. 8. Therefore the only practicable solution is to enforce the law. 9. Enforcement is a practical possibility."

The figures for 626 cities in the United States are given by Professor Fisher, with the result that—"After an examination of all the data, I have estimated that the flow of alcohol down human throats in the United States is at present certainly less than 18 per cent, probably less than 10 per cent, and possibly less than 5 per cent of pre-prohibition consumption." He adds that this country saves every year not less than 6 billions of dollars from prohibition, "not counting any savings in the upkeep of jails, almshouses, asylums, or any economic savings from reducing the death-rate." If prohibition enforcement cost us 1 billion dollars a year, it would be well worth while purely as an economic investment."

You who moan and groan over the wetness of things, how do you like this? Does it not come as a quieting balm? The country has not gone to the devil yet from prohibition, and, we judge, is not going there. If it does, we will have to travel with it.

Look across the water. The hoary adage that distant pastures are green is lacking in confirmation here. An American editor traveling and studying conditions in Europe this summer is giving his readers facts worth thinking about. Here is what he says about liquor conditions in merry England: "The greatest curse resting on Englishmen today is the liquor traffic. If England would transfer the amount wasted on liquor to the payments of her war debt, she would soon meet her foreign obligations. The liquor traffic here is worse than it ever was in the United States. The public saloons are crowded. The women crowd to the bars with the men, often with little children clinging to them. Grandmothers with sodden faces, too intoxicated to walk straight are seen in front of saloons, leaning up against baby carriages in which are candidates for the liquor traffic of tomorrow." Again, "One of the greatest obstacles in eradicating the terrible drink habit in England is the fact that members of Parliament, leaders in the Established Church, own profitable stock in the liquor business. The common people's wages are thus turned into stockholders' pockets. Consequently the church of greatest influence does not fight the drink evil. The liquor interests are vigorously misrepresenting American prohibition. This is propaganda which everyone familiar with the facts knows to be a lie."

Just what people want, who declare that prohibition must go, seems hard to get at. The wettest of them say they do not want the old saloon back. We are told repeatedly, by those who have made investigations, that government control, such as obtains in Canada, and in some European countries, is a failure. To have liquor without having its consequences has been proved, in 5,000 years of history, to be impossible.

Americans ought to have a sense of pride in their country in this fact, that it is the only great power that has had the social vision, the courage and independence to make nation-wide prohibition part of the fundamental law. To enforce the law is in the best interests of every one.

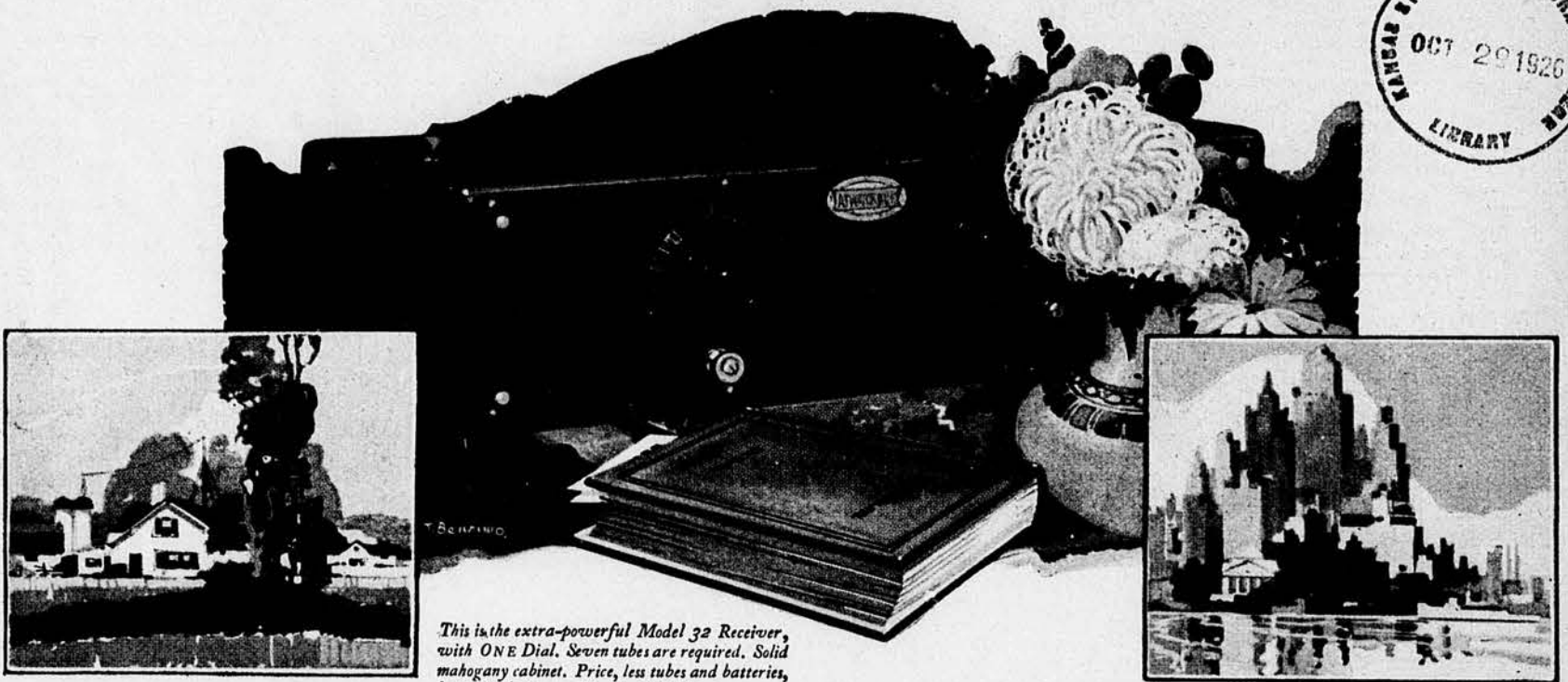
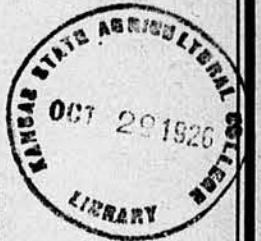
SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 31.
SUBJECT:—The Evils of Strong Drink.
Psalm 101:1 to 8, and Prov. 23:19 to 25.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Prov. 23:32.

"Do you act toward your wife as you did before you married her?"
"Exactly. I remember just how I used to act when I first fell in love with her. I used to lean over the fence in front of her house and gaze at her shadow on the curtain, afraid to go in. And I act just the same way now."

A state of war was annulled by royal decree in Spain, and that seems to illustrate the difference between war and a state of war.



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And, with all its power—it has *tone*—clear, true, natural tone; AND you get the stations in the simplest, easiest, quickest, surest way—with only ONE Dial. You don't tune—you only turn.

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Model 20 Compact, five-tube Three Dial receiver. Less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, \$60.00

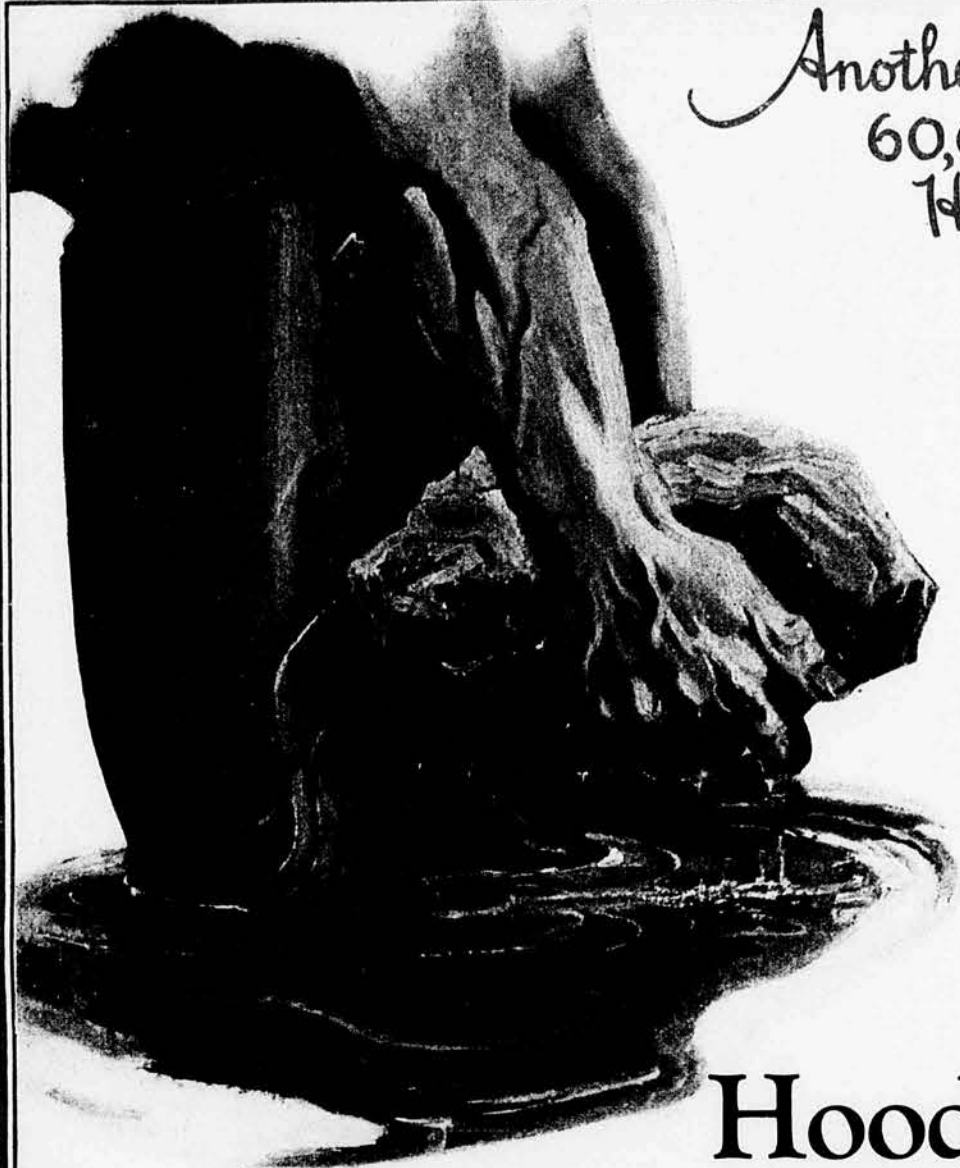


Model 35, six-tube ONE Dial receiver, shielded cabinet. Less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, \$70.00



Model 30, six-tube ONE Dial receiver. Less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, \$85.00

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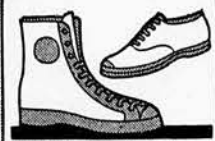
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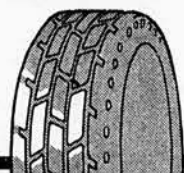
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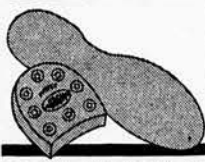
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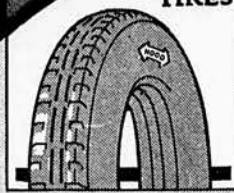
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When the Soil Met Test Tube

A Laboratory on the Missouri Pacific Demonstration Train Was Rushed at Every Stop

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

ANOTHER avoidable loss might have been chalked up against F. A. Moser's farm operations, in Greenwood county, if he hadn't been at the railroad station in Madison one day during the last two weeks. Before he left for town he went out and scooped up several handfuls of dirt, put it in a box and took the box along with him. When the train pulled in, Moser climbed up into the baggage car and handed his box of soil to an amiable looking person who is built after the same pattern as Gene Tunney. There was a tinkle of slender glass tubes for several seconds. Moser watched the big fellow's tinkering until he put the tubes aside, then engaged him in earnest conversation.

Twenty minutes later the big fellow examined the glass tubes. "Acid," he said. "Well, that's something else," Moser mused. "I wanted to put 50 acres in alfalfa next spring, but that test you made shows the seed would be wasted, or a good part of it. What should be done?"

The big fellow with the glass tubes was E. S. Lyons of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and he was with the Missouri Pacific Soil Improvement train which recently finished a tour of 18 southeastern counties boosting a lime, legume and livestock combination as an answer to the serious fertility problem that exists in that part of the state. The train was operated by the Missouri Pacific Railroad in co-operation with the agricultural college.

Hundreds of soil samples were turned in to Lyons along the route. Each sample was tested and the results given to the owner at the various stops. In Moser's case the test showed his land needs 2 tons of lime to the acre, and now he has decided to try out liming on a small plot. If it works the whole field will get the treatment. In the meantime he isn't going to risk losing high-priced alfalfa seed on sour land. The soil laboratory was the busiest place on the train.

While work was going on there, visitors had an opportunity to hear the specialists from the college explain the need of lime, legumes and livestock in the southeastern counties. Everything was considered from soil condition and seedbed preparation on thru every phase of production. Supplementing these talks were two carloads of exhibits that told the story of the three-L trail in a most convincing manner, and the college folks were on hand to explain every point in detail and to answer questions.

In the Rain, Too

Southeastern Kansas folks welcomed the coming of the Missouri Pacific Soil Improvement train. They are aware that something is wrong and that corrective measures must be applied. They wanted to know first hand what the college folks could tell them. Their interest in the event was evinced in numerous ways. At Overbrook, for example, 800 farmers met the train despite the cold rain that was falling. The local business men took a hand by offering \$75 in prizes for attendance of school children. The schools closed for that purpose. At Osage City more cash prizes had been offered and the soil improvement train and its message was made the subject for considerable class work in school.

The Admire meeting was made more interesting and successful because the American high school girls and 4-H club girls put on a pageant to show how Sweet clover has come into a place of respect from its predicament of a few years ago when it was despised and avoided. At Waverly and LeRoy, Glen and Russell Thorne, 4-H club boys, gave demonstrations showing the inter-dependence of the livestock industry and alfalfa. At Eureka more cash prizes were offered, and Yates Center made the coming of the soil train the occasion for an all-day farmers' get-together. Thirty-three hundred folks, mostly farmers, were on hand, and that would seem to indicate some interest in the message the train had for

them. Something like 128 samples of soil were tested there, and 86 of them found to be in need of lime.

Before the train arrived the merchants provided the entertainment. A \$25 prize was offered for farmers registering before 10 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. R. L. McCormick, living near Yates Center, got the lucky number in the drawing for this prize. Horseshoe pitching tournaments and hog calling contests were offered as tests of skill and training. S. E. Adams and A. J. Reider, who live near Toronto, as a team won with the iron shoes. This makes them the champions of their county and they wouldn't hesitate to take on all comers.

Pickering Was Champion

Youth and old age clashed in the hog calling event, and P. J. Pickering, 81 years old, placed first. "My father taught me to call hogs back in Indiana," he said. "Many is the time he has had me on the top of our rail fence trying to imitate him. Father was as good as could be found in his time. On a good day his best hog call could be heard for 2 miles." Marcus Kilby, 16, was second best at calling the porkers. He knows how it is done in Illinois, Missouri, and down south in Kentucky as well as in Kansas, and he demonstrated to the crowd. "It's all in the way you shape your mouth," he said. "You have to hold it differently for each call."

One of the biggest and best events staged along the trail of the soil train was at Yates Center. An \$85 radio was offered as first prize and \$25 cash as second for the best window display arranged by pupils of rural districts. Local merchants turned over their display windows for use of the pupils and also offered the prizes. Thirty schools answered the challenge with displays which in quality, variety and attractiveness never have been surpassed by county or state fair. Kelida school won first and New York Valley second.

Neighbor met neighbor at the train, and after looking things over and hearing the talks were more sold on the proposition of lime, legumes and livestock than they had been heretofore. G. E. Shirkey, Lyon county, had an experience which makes him think lime is a pretty good thing for his farm. Fifteen years ago he planted alfalfa on 55 acres. There were two lime ledges in the fields covering about 3/4 acre. On one of these the alfalfa is as good today as when the first stand came on. The other ridge was plowed up. Where there was no lime the stand is poor and thin. "I'm convinced now," Mr. Shirkey said, "that I would have been paid many times over for liming the rest of my farm."

One farmer near LeRoy brought in a sample of soil, and Lyons found it to be all right and not in need of lime. And this man didn't say anything, but a friend nearby was heard to whisper, "Wasn't that a sample from the field you limed last year?" And the owner of the sample said, "Yes." L. B. Grundy, near Severy, believes there is considerable in this lime theory. Part of his alfalfa on a slope shows up poorer by at least a third than that on the heav-

ier, flat soil. Claude Ruggles, Severy, said his alfalfa and Sweet clover doesn't grow to any height, and that the plants are not so vigorous as they should be. Two samples of soil he had tested showed acidity. "Seems to me lime is the only salvation," he said. "We have to depend on legumes, cows and sheep. I'm going to try lime to see whether it will settle the question on my farm. If I can get the legumes I'll not worry about the rest."

Blecha Brothers, Severy, have been experimenting with lime. One application was made as a top dressing for alfalfa, but it didn't do any good. These men believe it will be better another year as it will be worked well into the top soil. Where the Blecha Brothers worked lime into the top soil before seeding Sweet clover, the crop is showing up with better color and more vigorous plants than ever before. James Drain, Woodson county, said he wouldn't think of sowing alfalfa now without lime. The success his neighbors have had with lime and the demonstrations and lectures at the Missouri Pacific Soil Improvement train have convinced him that lime will do the work with acid soil.

Liming first started in the southeastern counties about six years ago, according to E. B. Wells, of the college, and its usage has been greater every year. In 1923, for example, only 3,300 tons were used. In 1924 it jumped to 5,600 tons; 12,000 tons in 1925 and this year so far it has reached the 30,000-ton mark. Southeastern Kansas is "saying it with lime" in a way that is bringing back soil fertility and putting the best days of farming ahead and not behind folks in that section.

Dean H. Umberger, Dean L. E. Call, Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, E. B. Wells, H. R. Sumner, L. E. Melchers, C. E. Graves and E. G. Kelly were the specialists from the college who gave talks on the train and explained the exhibits. John T. Stinson, director of agricultural development for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was in charge of the train. "I'm satisfied that folks in this part of Kansas realize the value and need of agricultural limestone, and I know they are interested in the lime, legume and livestock possibilities. It is easy to understand from those exhibits what should be done and how to avert disaster," he said. "President L. W. Baldwin of our railroad, said, after a careful investigation, that he was in favor of running the soil improvement train because the work it outlines is fundamental."

Make It Hot for Bugs

Lump forming grasses which provide winter homes for the chinch bug should be consigned to the bonfire. This is a pretty sure way of getting about 95 per cent of the insects. With the coming of cold weather only a few of the bugs will be found in corn, cane, Sudan stubble and fodder shocks, according to E. G. Kelly, entomologist at the college. They already are hibernating in grass clumps along fence rows, roadsides, wasteland and pastures.

"Community co-operation should be practiced in order to make this work a success," Kelly warns. "Chinch bugs in grass burned between November 1 and December 31 are certain to be killed. Preventive measures to protect everything that might be endangered by fire are urged. Pastures and meadows may be burned in the spring without injury and a large per cent of the bugs will die. Fall burning of pastures is injurious and is not encouraged."

"When chinch bugs can cause losses they have during the last two years,"

said L. F. Neff, county agent, "somebody is being bluffed, because these bugs can be controlled. Bug damage is preventable—inexcusable. Burn 'em between Thanksgiving and Christmas."

Let's Use Local Materials

BY C. H. SCHOLER

Many Kansas communities are paying too much for their highway construction work, because in initiating this program and in the choice of the type of road to build, the availability of local road materials was not given proper consideration. There is no type of construction best suited to the needs of every community. Many items must be considered if a wise and economical choice is to be made, but in highway construction the supply of raw material for the construction is of paramount importance. Road building is a manufacturing process, and perhaps in no other industry is the relative cost of raw material to labor and final value so high.

The distribution of material is quite varied over the state, but one sees but little recognition of this in the type of construction adopted. Communities in the southeastern section, with heavy industrial traffic and unfavorable soil conditions, with heavy rainfall, and plants manufacturing cement, brick and asphalt at one end of the road, decide to build a light gravel or chert road; while northwestern or southwestern counties 400 miles from such manufacturing plants, and with an abundance of local sand, gravel or other native material, decide to build a brick road on a highway not carrying one-third the traffic of the industrial section. The first road is inadequate for the traffic needs, will necessitate excessive maintenance charges and will eventually have to be replaced at a loss by a higher type of construction. The second instance burdens the community with needless overhead expense and prevents the building of a greater mileage of cheaper road with an increased range of service rendered.

Even tho the type selected would not be changed by a knowledge of and due consideration for the local material situation, the lack of this knowledge often increases the cost of construction. Contractors are called on to make estimates on the cost of many projects scattered over all parts of the state. Usually the contractor is not the successful bidder, and cannot undertake a careful survey of the local material situation on account of the expense involved. If this information is not available, he will be forced to base his price on the nearest known source of available material, with the result that whether local material is available or not, the taxpayer is forced to pay the freight.

Numerous instances of this have come to my attention. In some instances supposedly good local materials have proved unsatisfactory, or the supply inadequate; in other cases local material of excellent quality has been found after contracts based on long haul were signed. A careful survey of the local situation before the initiation of the work would save such needless expense.

The Road Materials Laboratory of the Kansas State Agricultural College has been gathering data of this nature for several years. This laboratory is the official laboratory for the Kansas Highway Commission, and in this connection several thousand samples from nearly every section of the state have been tested. During the last biennium work was done in 89 counties. While the data thus secured do not constitute a thorough and complete survey of the road material resources of the state, they are a very good start, and the college is in a position to give reliable information to a large portion of the state. Any community that is contemplating a road building program may rest assured that the college is ready to render any assistance possible, and that money and effort invested in studying their local material situation will be well invested.

Teller—"Yes, Summers is a good friend of mine. He showed confidence in me when the clouds were dark and threatening."

Askit—"In what way?"

Teller—"He lent me his umbrella."



Hundreds of Farmers Put Aside Other Things to Attend the Missouri Pacific Soil Improvement Train. At Some Stops Crowds Were So Large They Were Divided Into Groups to Afford a Better Chance of Seeing and Hearing Everything. Here is a Group at Osage City

Irreverent Old Age

At the age of 84 years, when, as the saying is, he is old enough to know better, Georg Brandes has published a book whose thesis is sufficiently explained in its title: "Jesus: A Myth."

Now, everyone knows who Jesus is. But, tho he might not suspect it, Georg Brandes still needs some explaining.

He is the dean of Danish letters. He is one of the world's most celebrated literary critics. He is the godfather of Ibsen and the fairy godmother of Anatole France. He is the discoverer of Nietzsche, (see his thin volume on the subject), and the rediscoverer of Shakespeare. He is one of the few great swimmers who have breasted the "Main Streams of Literature of the Nineteenth Century." (See his six fat volumes of that title.) And it takes a courageous literary man to swim those turbid streams, even with the aid of life preservers in the form of standard encyclopedias, of which Brother Brandes made greater use than his public generally suspects or would consider altogether sporting.

Among other things, Mr. Brandes asserts in his latest opus that Jesus really never existed, that "the Lord's Prayer is a compilation of Old Testament Models," that the story of the Twelve Apostles is "a palpable piece of mythology," that the writers of the Gospel had no interest in historic facts. "The fact," writes Mr. Brandes, "that their topography is as poor as their chronology shows that the evangelists possessed no real knowledge of local conditions."

But then, Mr. Brandes, of all persons, should know that history is bunk—especially written history. How prone the historian is to err should be apparent to Brother Brandes, whose first name probably is spelled incorrectly nine times out of every 10 it appears in print.

Mr. Brandes's valedictory, we are told, has made quite a stir in Germany and now it has been translated into English will (the publishers, with an eye to greater sales, assure us) make quite a stir in America.

We beg leave to doubt it.

It may stir up the literary critical brethren (tho it is to be hoped they will be more respectful of age than Mr. Brandes is of religious sensibilities) but it will cause no mental or moral earthquake among the great mass of men who call themselves Christians—the simple, common people to whom Jesus addressed the Sermon on the Mount. . . . (But, there we go forgetting again. It was not, according to the gospel of Brandes, the founder of Christianity who gave utterance to the Sermon on the Mount. The Sermon on the Mount was merely an official publication—like an auction sale announcement—made by their high priest to the Jews of the pre-Christian Roman Empire.)

Mr. Brandes realizes his denial of the real existence of Jesus will have no effect on men's faith. "Divine figures," he writes, "can never be affected by having lived their true and only lives in the minds of men." And he says Christ will continue to be worshiped for a thousand years. Well, thanks for that assurance, anyhow.

Nor, of course, was the undermining of Christian faith the purpose of "Jesus: A Myth." The book is merely the last, sad gesture of a bitter, brilliant, weary, soured old man, who would long since have lost his last illusion, if only he had ever had one to lose.

"The curse of God," G. K. Chesterton says somewhere. "Is Lesson One in the primer of the minor poet."

It appears at times also to be the last ribald diversion of irreverent old age.

Pratt Elevators Stuck

You will remember that grain elevators in Pratt county undertook a campaign of buying wheat on the loss off basis last season. The movement started last spring and some skepticism developed as to the feasibility of the plan in view of the tendency of elevators to pay a flat price and take all wheat, smutty, mixed with rye or otherwise, at the same price they paid for clean, first grade wheat.

Elevator operators who met to consider the plan in Pratt last spring were afraid their competition would not sign the pledge and that most of them would

not stick if they did. Charles Stinson, Pratt county agent, was convinced the elevators would agree to dock for smut and rye. They did. Furthermore all of them stood by their agreement throughout the heavy wheat marketing movement this summer. Only two out of the 26 which signed broke over and they only during the late part of the season.

It was a drastic measure and the elevators ought to receive the approval of the entire farming and grain trade interests. That move did more to advance the cause of clean wheat seed, elimination of smut and rye, than all the talking that has been done since wheat became a topic of conversation. It cost farmers heavily but it was just. The man who produced No. 1 wheat was paid for it in proportion to the quality of his grain. The man who had smutty or rye infested wheat was docked. He paid for the first time in the local market for his negligence, altho he has paid in his fields during all the years he has refused to adopt the methods that will control these yield lowering factors.

The Right Crop Variety

BY H. R. SUMNER

Certain crop varieties will yield more than others. One of the duties of the Kansas Agricultural College is to find out what variety will produce the most under certain soil and climatic conditions. This information is then given to the citizens of the state.

Everyone knows that some varieties are better than others, but everyone does not seem to know that the only possible way to judge the merits of any variety is to plant and compare it with others grown under identical conditions. It is not possible to explain just why some folks wish to ignore this fact, but there are many Kansas farmers who buy new seed from a neighbor because the neighbor's field, perhaps a mile away, yielded 10 bushels more an acre.

A second fact that must be kept in mind when choosing the right crop variety is that the results of a single year's comparison cannot be used as a basis for final selection. Crop yields go up and they go down; rarely does a variety experience two similar years. Therefore, the right crop variety is the one having the highest average yield over a period of five or six years. It is not good judgment to select the right variety on the basis of one year's performance record.

The right variety is also called a standard variety. A standard variety is one that is adapted—one that will produce its maximum every year. There are some varieties that yield well in poor years and others that yield well in good years, but a standard variety produces well nearly every year.

Lenin Worship in Russia

Among measures adopted in Russia to prepare the coming generation to follow in the path of revolution, the strangest is the training of what are known as "pioneers," corresponding somewhat to Western Boy and Girl Scouts, to visit Lenin in his sarcophagus at Moscow for inspiration. The strong vein of mysticism in Tartar Russia and the pathological strain that is prominent in Russian literati and in Russian novels are both appealed to by this gruesome ceremony, as they are illustrated by what the soviet has done with the body of Lenin.

It is known from many reports from Moscow that the body of Lenin has

been embalmed more successfully than were the Pharaohs of Egypt, and perhaps the Russians have a similar morbidness to the early Egyptians, who were interested more in death than life, whose monuments were all tombs and whose literature is summed up in the Book of the Dead. In the intellectuals Russian morbidness is only of a higher type than that of the peasants, which runs to alcohol and arson, a combination that before the war was said to have destroyed every peasant village, on the average, once in seven years.

An American correspondent describes the nightly thousands who assemble to view the body of Lenin, orderly and devoutly interested crowds. "His color is natural," says this writer. "His features are unshrunk and his recumbent pose normal. First there was ordinary embalming. This preserved the body while the more permanent processes were sought. Several months were required and then a perfect result was announced. Three years have elapsed, and 50 years, it is asserted, will bring no change." The body, exposed to view every evening from 8 to 9, "lies under a glass canopy in a mahogany mausoleum in front of the Kremlin. It was a sleeping man and not a corpse that one saw."

Old and young come to view Lenin in the flesh, and this is believed to keep the spirit of Lenin alive in the Russian people. The French might have adopted the same process to perpetuate French loyalty to Napoleon if they had known how, for there was the same sentimental veneration for the dead Napoleon among the people of France as for Lenin today in Russia. Still, the Napoleonic legend, for any practical or political purpose, has been dead in France for 50 years. So it will be with Lenin in Russia.

More Common Sense?

Europe's dread of American "dollar imperialism" is a force that is breaking down age-long national feuds and is even lowering national trade barriers. The United States of Europe was once a cherished dream of the German Kaiser, as Count Witte, the great Russian financier and statesman, recorded in his autobiography. He was invited more than once to discuss the question in the privacy of the Kaiser's palace, and even states in his biography that the German ruler complimented him by saying that if he had a chancellor of Witte's ability he would actually launch such a project.

In an economic way some progress is being made from day to day toward a United States of Europe. Not only is the Franco-German potash trust in full swing, but the Belgian-French-German-Luxemburg iron and steel combination has been organized, and other Franco-German combinations of an industrial character will follow. Frontiers are being broken down in the sense of tariff barriers. German statesmen are frankly working for a general European Customs Union, by which something of the free trade between 48 American states will be inaugurated, with results that should be only less profitable than have been realized in this country. Political barriers will stand, but trade and commerce will be freed from immense handicaps. A pan-European congress has been held in Vienna, the object of which is the reduction of frontiers by customs agreements, as well as arbitration.

"Everybody agrees," says Prof. Irving Fisher, in an article in the Chicago News, "that the establishment of free trade between the states of this Union, making it the largest customs union in the world, was a good thing. The International Chamber of Commerce, representing some 40 nations, will report between now and June, 1927, when its next congress is convened at Stockholm, as to whether a commercial United States of Europe may not be achieved on the same principle that proved successful in America."

America has nothing to fear from any of these projects. It is interested in every movement towards friendlier relations among nations and better commercial relations. If a universal customs union comes about in Europe, it will make all the countries concerned better customers of this country, and the United States has and will have a surplus to sell to good customers.

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One Vote Was Enough

It is remarked that New York's bronze statue, heroic size, of Samuel J. Tilden was unveiled with imposing ceremonies, on the birthday of Rutherford B. Hayes. Democrats have always maintained that Tilden was elected President. It was at all events the closest American Presidential election. Tilden was elected, according to Democratic judges of the United States Supreme Court, and not elected, according to Republican judges, who constituted the majority. It was all a question of the integrity of elections in Southern States just 50 years ago, and at that period Southern elections were far from a model of lawfulness.

New York seems to have been tardy in erecting a monument in honor of one of its greatest Democrats and one of its great governors, but the Tilden statue is said to be a work of art, which makes it different from most statues in New York City, of which a brilliant Rumanian sculptor, the most distinguished pupil of Rodin, now in New York to exhibit some of his sculptures, remarked in an interview this week that none of them is artistic and all of them are misplaced. Either, according to this expert opinion, the statues should be removed, or the setting should. In waiting a generation to honor Tilden in bronze New York probably "built better than it knew."

While Tilden never was President, he was the first Democrat following the war to come near election, and two more terms followed before the Democratic party broke into the Government. It can be said for the Democrats who used to have all the Presidents and for more than 60 years have had but two, that the three who since the Civil War either were elected or missed it by a narrow squeak, were of Presidential timber—Tilden, Cleveland and Wilson. This is more than can be said of every man who has held the highest executive office of the nation. Tilden received 184 electoral votes, with 185 needed for election, the only time when a single electoral vote altered the course of history. Charles E. Hughes missed the Presidency by a single state, tho not by a single vote. Either California or Kansas would have put him over, and both swung over to the Democratic side, another instance where history was made.

A memorial to Samuel J. Tilden is a reminder of one of the greatest proofs of American capacity for self government, and that is the acceptance of elections without murmuring, much less resistance by force. There was some talk of this in 1876, promptly checked by Tilden himself. The difference between North and South American, or Anglo-Saxon and Spanish democracy is the sporting trait of playing the game and abiding by the results. Tilden has his share in the credit for establishing the national tradition in that respect.

Bankers' Double Liability.

Limited liability is one of the special privileges enjoyed by corporations, but banks have "double liability" of stockholders. If the bank becomes insolvent the stockholders are liable for the par value of their stock in cash, besides losing their stock. Private banks are discouraged by the state, which makes their stockholders liable for their entire estate.

The leading article in The Bulletin, an organ of the Kansas State Bankers' Association, deals with the subject of double liability in state banks, and proposes an amendment of the law by which stockholders originally shall be required in addition to full payment of their stock to put up in the hands of the state their double liability in cash. In such a case the state would remit any further liability of stockholders and assume responsibility for the safety fund so deposited, and would pay the stockholders interest, investing the double liability fund in securities.

In the Bulletin article some of the original causes of failing banks are referred to. "It has happened in times past," it says, "that men borrowed on the stock itself the money to pay for it, and they had no other property except ambition to engage in banking." After a failure, frequently some of the stockholders are unable for one reason or another to pay, nor can it be collected by law. "It would seem," says the Bul-

letin, "that under the present Kansas law, the examination of banks should include the examination of stockholders' double liability; that is, the examiner's report should show the value of this sacred asset." Moreover, "our law makes a poor effort toward attempting to guard against transfers of stock from solvent to insolvent owners."

Coming from bankers, these criticisms of the law and its administration deserve the attention of the legislature. The proposal of making a trust fund of the double liability at the start is novel, so far as we know, and there may be objections to it. But that it would add a safeguard to banking seems likely. If transfers of stock from solvent to insolvent holders when the bank is threatened with trouble is a serious matter, this suggestion would go far to cure it.

Bankers complain of the liberality of the law in this state toward the organization of "three-ball banks," little more than pawnshops, with inadequate capital. The Bulletin suggestion would operate to discourage such experiments in banking, from which depositors have suffered a good deal in the past.

Our Popularity in Germany

An American correspondent in Berlin was quoted recently to the effect that Americans receive preferential treatment thruout Germany from all classes of the German people. This is borne out by an article in The Outlook by a well known foreign correspondent, E. H. Hullinger. "The feature that first strikes an American on arriving in Germany today," he says, "is the profound revolution that has taken place since the armistice in popular attitude toward the United States. At a moment when the United States and things American probably are at a lower ebb of approval than they have been at any time since President Wilson returned from Versailles, the United States today leads all foreign nations of the world in general popularity in Germany."

It does not follow that the United States will be loved in Germany next

year or the year after, or that there are any special characteristics of Americans that are admired by Germans. Probably the attitude of this country toward the Versailles treaty and League of Nations and the allies generally in the war makes us popular in Germany, as it makes us unpopular with our late allies. The war alliance was chopped off short by the United States when the war ended. All this is naturally gratifying to Germans. At the close of the war probably this country held first place in German hatred, as England did at the beginning. The complete reversal of feeling both among our war allies and our enemies is the latest illustration of the fact that international friendships and enmities are unreliable.

It is nevertheless gratifying for "Uncle Shylock" to have at least one friend for the time being in Europe. "From Hamburg to Hanover, from Berlin to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, as I traveled thru Germany recently," Mr. Hullinger writes, "I found the utmost good will toward America. All traces of the war feeling had gone. . . Eyes lit up with genuine pleasure when I announced the country of my origin. Smiles clearly innocent of design welcomed mention of the word America." The masses of the German people are more naive, ingenuous and good natured than those of France or England, except when hypnotized by the army.

Sheep Growers Together

The two sheep producers' organizations have united. The Kansas Sheep and Wool Growers' Association and the Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association decided their best interests could be served by a merger and the two have become the Kansas Sheep Association. D. E. Spiker, Emporia, is president; Sam Knox, Humboldt, vice-president and Harry E. Reed, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. The new organization has a membership of 1,200.

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Agricultural Development—The Santa Fe Railway is cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, State Agricultural Colleges, State Boards of Agriculture and County Farm Bureaus in helping to develop the agricultural resources of

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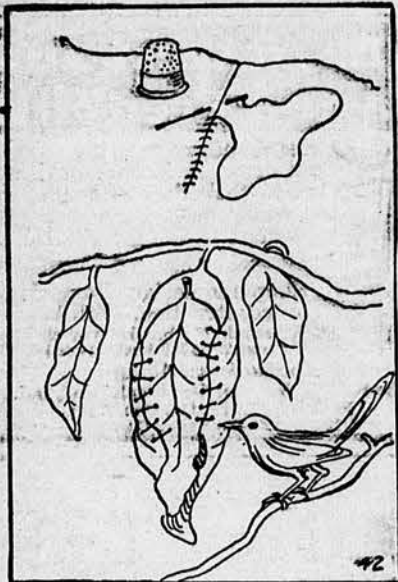
Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work

I AM 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have one sister. Her name is Dorothy. She is in the third grade. I enjoy the children's page. We have a dog named Kewpie and two cats. We live on a 160-acre farm. We go 2 miles to Fairview school. There are 13 pupils in our school. Our teacher's name is Miss Lackey. I would like to hear from some of the girls.
Olivet, Kan. Margie Calkins.

Lybran Has Two Ponies

For pets I have two ponies—one is a black and white Shetland named Dimple and the other named Midget. I also have a white Spitz dog named Tootsie. I live on a 40-acre farm 2 miles from town. I help milk the cows and feed the pigs. I am 7 years old and in the third grade.
Alton, Kan. Lybran Endsley.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Tailor Bird's "Needlecraft"

When Eve took fig leaves and made herself the first ensemble suit in the world, where did she learn the art of needlecraft? From the tailor bird, undoubtedly! And surely she could have



This is a picture of myself and three little brothers on our pet pony. Her name is Bonnie. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I ride to school in the bus. We have a big schoolhouse. I live 1½ miles from town. I have five brothers and three sisters.
Palco, Kan. Ruby Pickinpaugh.

had no better teacher, for an examination of this bird's craftsmanship shows that the leaves from which she forms her nest are held together by stitches far more even than many a little girl's first attempt at sewing.

The tailor bird's needlecraft resembles that of the shoemaker. She first uses her sharp and slender bill as an awl; then, when the holes are bored thru the edges of the leaves, she thrusts thru them the string, or long grass-stem, which will hold the walls of her nest firmly together until the precious nestlings are fledged and gone.

No wonder that the guild of tailors claims great antiquity for their craft, and even insists (because of the verse in Genesis) that Adam was the first tailor, for, long before man appeared at all, Nature had taught the art of needlecraft to this clever bird.

Mable Has Plenty of Pets

I live on a farm 5 miles from town. I go to West 82 school. I live ½ mile from school. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is February 10. I have a brother 10 years old and a sister 7 years old.

For pets I have a colt, a calf, a Bird dog, a chicken, six cats, 14 ducks and 10 pigs. I was one of Mr. Capper's prize babies in 1914. I won third prize.
Mable Legg.

Powhattan, Kan.

Spot and Shaggy Are Pets

For pets I have a pony and a dog. The pony's name is Spot and the dog's name is Shaggy. I am 11 years old. I live on a farm. I have three sisters and one brother. I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' page.

Covert, Kan.

Charles Miller.

To Keep You Guessing

With whom do the mermaids flirt? The swells of the ocean.

What is it that is queer about flowers? They shoot before they have pistils.

What flower most resembles a bull's mouth? A cowslip (cow's lip).

What two flowers should decorate a menagerie? A dandelion and a tiger-lily.

What pickle reminds you of gathering a flower? Pick-a-lily.

What is the difference between fog

and a falling star? One is a mist on earth, the other is missed in heaven.

When did the fly fly? When the spider spider (spied her).

Which is the greatest back-biter? A flea.

Why is a caterpillar like hot cakes? Because it is the grub that will make the butter-fly.

When is a bank note like iron? When it is forged.

Half Square Puzzle

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

1. This day; 2. A cavity to bake in; 3. A cave of a wild beast; 4. Means one; 5. A vowel.

The problem is to fill the above rows of dashes with words which will read the same across the columns as down the columns. The definitions of the words to be supplied are given below the dashes. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



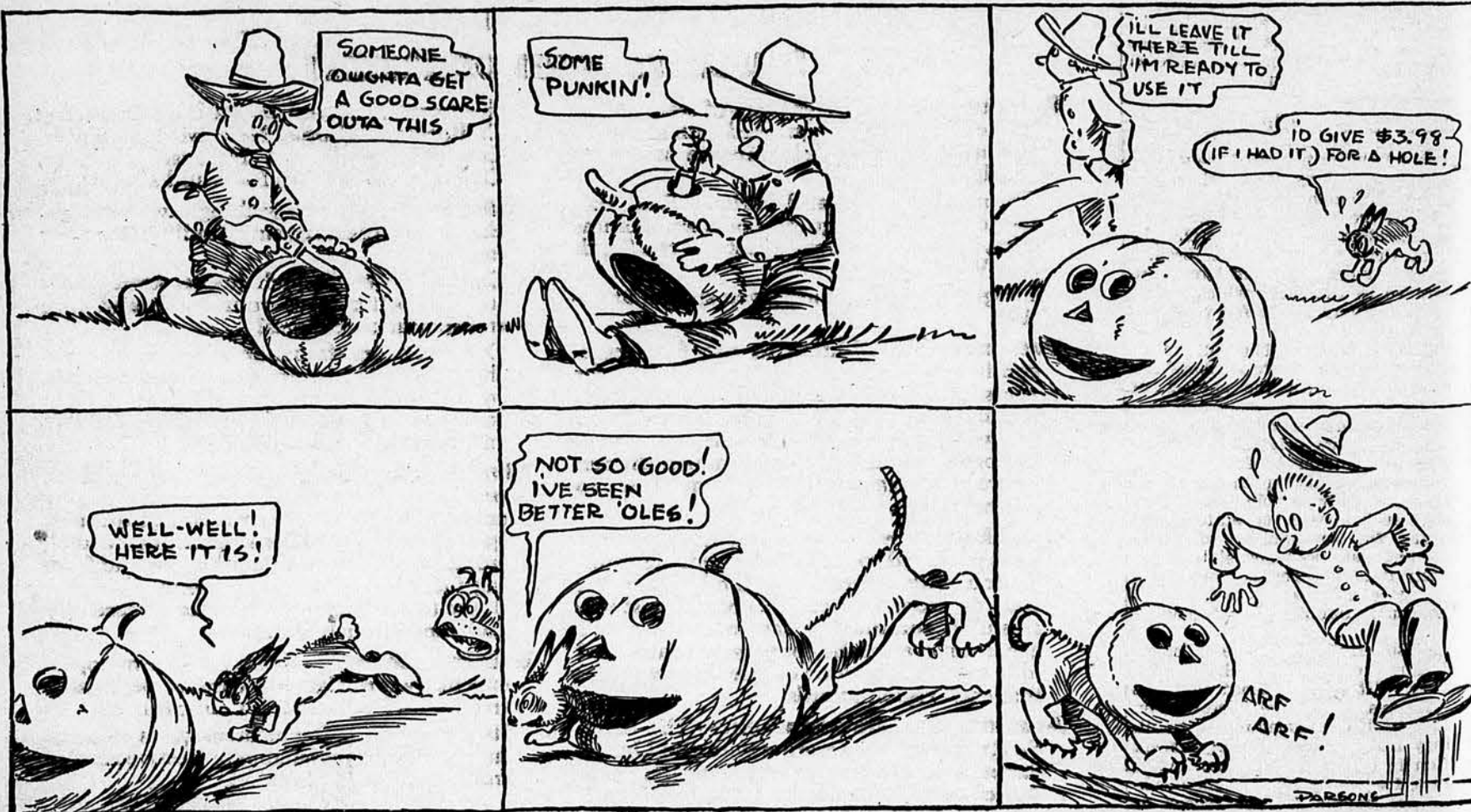
School teachers should know how to spell

But this one does it extra well.

Observe her name and you will see,

How very good she has to be.

When you have found what the school teacher's name is send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The answer is concealed in the odd black letters. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Yes, It Was "Some Punkin!"

Do Your Feet Hurt You?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

For the man or woman with a real job there are few handicaps so crippling as painful feet. The trouble is not common in childhood or youth, tho no age is exempt; but as the years increase and the body puts on added pounds at the same time that the muscles lose some of their spring and elasticity, foot trouble becomes very common. Since not all of us are expert diagnosticians, we are as likely to be wrong as right in our efforts to relieve the trouble.

"It's rheumatism!" is the most common conclusion. Perhaps a good many bottles of dope are taken before we conclude that it must be something else. Perhaps we settle down to the conclusion that nothing can be done about it anyway, and we'll just have to go along and make our suffering best of it.

Much of the foot trouble experienced by young and old alike is due to a breakdown in the bony or ligamentous structure of the foot—"weakfoot" is the proper name, rather than "flatfoot." The trouble comes because the foot is not strong enough for the strain put upon it. Extra strain may come suddenly, as when one jumps or falls from a great height, alighting on the feet. It may come gradually, as in the case of a person whose weight should be 140 pounds gradually putting on avoirdupois until he tips the beam at 220. It may come because a general muscular weakness has affected the whole body and allowed the flaccid ligaments to stretch and the bony arches to give.

You can get relief better by treating the feet than by taking medicine. If you are carrying 50 pounds or so of excess flesh the first thing is to get rid of it. If you are wearing ill-fitting shoes throw them away. Get shoes that are broad enough and long enough to allow full sway to the complex structure of the foot in all directions. In moderate cases nothing more will be necessary to a cure. If yours is an old chronic case it may yet be cured. Old persons who cannot expect to get new life and energy into their muscles may get aid from artificial arch supports. I do not advise them for sound, strong persons, however, because they do not allow restoration of tone to the muscles and one has to go on wearing them indefinitely. A doctor can give temporary support by the use of wide strips of adhesive plaster skillfully applied and worn for a few weeks while the normal arch is building up.

See a Specialist

I would like to know if there is any danger when a child has a running ear; if it has any effect on the hearing. She had an earache to begin with. I. M.

Yes. Discharges from the ear always indicate danger. Not only may it seriously impair the hearing, but by involvement of the mastoid cells it may

cause death. A child with a running ear should be given the services of an ear specialist at the earliest possible time.

A Child Needs Milk

I would like to know if cocoa is all right to give to a child 2 years old. He gets all the milk he wants, but likes cocoa for a change. I would also like to know if raisins are all right. Always thought that they would be good for the bowels as all other fruits are. Our little boy just loves them and asks for them real often. I get the seedless kind. MRS. J. C. T.

Cocoa in which there is much milk and little cocoa is all right even for a child of 2. It is possible to use cocoa to excess, but when used with good judgment is quite harmless and a good way to persuade a child to drink milk. The same principle is true of the raisins. They are good food if used in moderation.

Write to the College

Please give me some information as to a practical way to get a septic tank for my eight-room home. We are putting modern plumbing in the house. S. V. S.

Write to the Division of College Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and ask that a copy of the septic tank plan exhibited at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs be sent to you, together with a bulletin on the subject.

Death Toll in Kansas

Kansas mortality statistics are the subject of a bulletin by the Department of Commerce, showing a death rate for all causes of 1,025 in the 100,000, or 18,581 deaths in 1925, an increase from 17,899 for 1924, which the bulletin explains "is more than accounted for by increases in the death rates from influenza, nephritis, diseases of the heart and cancer and automobile accidents." Influenza ran an epidemic, its death rate in the year increasing over 1924 by 76 per cent, an abnormal condition.

But increasing mortality from cancer and diseases of the heart is not abnormal, but in Kansas as in the country at large is an alarming fact. A Topeka surgeon states that he never knew cancer to be cured except by surgery, and then only if taken promptly. If not stopped in an original operation, subsequent operations generally are futile. There is nothing more appalling than the spread of cancer and its incurableness, and nothing more important than at the first indication of a sore spot or a lump to have it investigated without delay. Cancer taken in time is positively curable.

Diseases of the heart are more prevalent than in any time in the past, and are increasing. It has been stated by physicians that 47 per cent of cases of angina pectoris, the most common heart trouble, are traceable to diseased tonsils. But bad eating practices

and diet and the excitements of modern life promote heart weakness. The heart is the toughest bodily organ, and its commonest diseases are curable.

There is no extenuation, however, for the increased mortality from automobile accidents, which aside from an epidemic of influenza showed the greatest increase of all the causes of mortality in Kansas in 1925, an increase over 1924 of 44 per cent.

Deaths by automobiles last year in this state were greater in number than from malaria, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, rheumatism and whooping cough combined, all not many years ago major causes of death. Deaths from automobile accidents exceeded the combined mortality of mine accidents, machinery accidents, accidental drowning and all railroad accidents apart from those with automobiles. One-third of the mortality from all railroad accidents in the state was caused by collisions with automobiles.

The publicity campaign against speeding across railroad tracks seems to have had no effect, since deaths from trying to beat the train to the crossing in this state increased more than 30 per cent in 1925 over 1924, a considerably greater increase than of the number of automobiles in the state. Yet the mortality from other automobile accidents than collisions with railroad trains increased by a greater percentage than these latter.

It is evident from these tragic statistics that there is a great field of usefulness for the Kansas Safety Council in automobile accidents alone. They are almost invariably due to carelessness, tho not always of the drivers of cars. But careless driving needs more severe penalties by the law and the courts.

Red Heads and Tomboys

You can't afford to miss this. Those of you who went to the Kansas National Livestock Show at Wichita last year will remember the Red Haired Beauty contest. Another will be held at the show this year which will be November 1 to 6. There's nothing else in the country like it.

Also there'll be a Tom Boy Skirt contest. You know those hip pocket things? Well, this contest has something to do with this latest affectation of the girls who are young enough to wear 'em. That's about all the information that has leaked out about the contest. The Kansas National wants everybody to come—to see the contest—but is keeping mum about details.

Allen Team Third

The Allen county 4-H dairy judging team placed third at the National Dairy Show in Detroit two weeks ago. Teams from 21 states competed. The Allen county team was composed of William Dreher, Iola, who was third high man of the contest, first in judging Holsteins and fourth in Jerseys; Irwin Tippet, Geneva, first in Guernseys, and Horace Lower, Humboldt, Roy Gwin, county agent, was coach. The team as a whole was second in judging Guernseys, third in Holsteins and fourth in Ayrshires.

To Hold Market School

A marketing school for Kansas county agents, livestock shipping association and grain elevator managers will be held in Kansas City, November 22 to 24 inclusive. The group will spend two days studying livestock markets and packing houses and one day in the grain markets. B. C. Biggerstaff, secretary of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, will make arrangements for the school.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Professor (after hour's dissertation on Egyptian archaeology)—"Does anyone care to ask any questions?"

Voice in back of room—"Just one question, professor. In your opinion what is clam digging—fishing or agriculture?"



JOHN S. DAWSON

Justice of the Supreme Court, presents his compliments to the readers of the Kansas Farmer and respectfully asks their votes on November 2nd for his re-election to his present position. (No. 7) on the Supreme Court. (Political Advertisement)

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Farm Accounts in Rural Schools

SEVENTEEN schools in Smith county are taking up farm accounting as a supplement to arithmetic studied by the pupils of the last three grades. A. B. Kimball, county agent, has placed the farm account books with the teachers and pupils and explained how they are to be kept. The pupils will follow a year of farm business in the special training. They will make inventories, record sales and purchases and make a summary of the business at the end of the year. About 14 lessons will be required to complete the work. More than 100 pupils are engaged in the study. Mr. Kimball states that this work is preliminary to possible introduction of farm accounting as a part of the regular course of study in rural schools of the county.

And why not? Thousands of farmers have failed because they have not kept accurate record of their business. Many other thousands have lost countless thousands of dollars that they might have gained, thru failure to keep records. Account books, since the cost of production wrangle of war times, have been simplified to meet the limited time requirements of farmers but altho great progress has been made in collecting cost of farm production statistics the books have not been so widely accepted as to make a very great contribution to the study except where specialists have been placed in certain counties to assist in the record keeping.

The trouble has been that, even with the simplest forms of records, the farm business is so complicated that unless a man has unusual ability or training in that direction he has difficulty in keeping his books. The process is simple, but without some coaching any man finds the task of keeping his records straight quite irksome.

A large portion of the youngsters who are in country schools now will engage in farming within a few years. Practically all of the farmers of the next generation will be drawn from the school enrollment of the present. They'll find the effort in making the old farm pay much easier by having had some simple training in farm accounts.

Youngsters must know arithmetic. Why not learn something else at the same time? Farm accounts will vitalize arithmetic in terms of daily farm life now and in the future. Let's have them in all the country schools.

Interest Centers on Table

BECAUSE the evenings are longer and work lighter, Hallowe'en is an ideal time to entertain the Joneses whom you have been intending for a long time to have over. Another advantage is that something absolutely unique and new in entertainment is possible with so little extra preparation. Since the fatal night falls on Sunday nothing could be more appropriate than a dinner. Here is a table decoration that may offer you some ideas.

First bend a large circle of wire into pumpkin shape and cover it with orange crepe paper. Cut the features from colored crepe paper and paste them into place. Two pumpkin faces may be made to put around the center light of the dining room and small faces for the side lights and candles.

To make the tripod, cover three flag sticks with crepe paper and fasten the sticks together at one end with spool wire.

For the centerpiece use a round box. Make a handle of wire, wrapped with black crepe paper and fastened to the sides of the box with gummed cloth tape. In this put prizes for the guests.

Decorate the tripod with pumpkin blossoms. These are made of five petals cut from a strip of crepe paper 5 inches wide and 10 inches long. Gather the petals together and after each petal has been curled, fasten them all together with wire. In curling the petals use a knitting needle to roll the petals loosely over.

Cut three pointed leaves from green crepe paper and wind it with the blossoms on a piece of cord to form a vine.

Make the doll favors of spoons. Draw features with India ink on the spoon faces. Gather ruffles of crepe paper onto the handle of the spoon and decorate them with gummed cat seals. These ruffles of crepe paper enable the doll to stand.

Paste to the back of the spoon in fan shape, four narrow ruffled crepe paper hats. Decorate horns of plenty in the same manner.

For the nut containers use ordinary ice cups. Make a wire handle and fasten it to the side of the cup with tape. Paste ruffles of orange crepe paper about it and then tie a little brownie cutout to the handle.

The table runners are made of orange crepe paper laid across the table, with a plain band of black running down the center of each strip. Decorate each corner with a black cat cut-out.



Settling Some Sewing Problems

By Florence G. Wells

ALL summer we have reveled in dainty voiles, bright crepes and gay prints. We chose them on various considerations such as matching, or contrasting with our hair, being kind to a sun-warmed complexion, or setting off our figures to the best advantage.

Whatever our motives in selection we were not concerned with the color combinations. The solid colored materials we trimmed quite becomingly in lace and crispy white collars, and the prints and stripes were masterpieces of trained professional designers.

But to make our more substantial winter dresses look their best a little touch of color here and there is necessary to brighten them up a bit, and the problem of what colors to use looms large to the home dressmaker. Altho one cannot say definitely, "use this, and don't use that," an understanding of the elements of color will aid the eye in selecting pleasing color combinations.

When we think of the endless array of "colors" which we know, it is hard to believe that there are only three real or primary colors—red, yellow and blue—and that all others are made by combining these three. Red and yellow combine in equal quantities to give us orange; blue and yellow, green; and blue and red, violet—thus from the three primary colors we have the secondaries. All of the hues in between, such as red orange, blue green and red violet are combinations of the primary colors in different quantities. Thus if more blue is present than red, then blue is dominant and we have blue violet.

Another quality of color is its value, or the amount of color that is present. In the violets, a small amount of color gives lavender while a larger amount of the same color applied to the same space gives purple.

The third quality of color is intensity. The addition of two of the primary colors to the third reduces its brightness. Blue is reduced to slate by the addition of red and yellow. Yellow dulled or grayed by red and blue gives tan.

It is much easier to know what colors not to use than to select the very best color to use. Colors to harmonize must have something in common. If you are using colors which have no relation to each other, such as trimming a red dress in green, then select a green that is just as dark in value,

or just as subdued as the red. If you are using the same color, then you may select something less subdued or lighter, (in general the smallest area of color should always be brightest). But do not be misled to believe that just because they pass under the same general color name that two shades will blend in a self tone harmony, as was apparently the error of the lady I saw a few days ago in a navy blue dress trimmed in baby blue ribbon.

And that brings up the delicate matter of contrast in value. There is nothing more delightful than striking contrast well worked out, but there is nothing more dangerous for the amateur to attempt. I should not attempt to combine a very dark material with anything lighter than middle value. In case such a combination is necessary there should be either a great deal more of the dark, or proportionately a much larger area of the light than of the dark. Thus light collars and cuffs are good on a dark dress, altho ecru is always better than white especially on dark brown. If the light area is largest, then a dark tie or bit of embroidery is in order.

Another type of contrast that should be very cautiously made is that in texture of materials. Because we like to think of the bottom of a garment as its supporting element, where two materials are combined the bottom should be of the most substantial as well as the darkest material. The filmy party dress is the one exception to this rule. Do not insert very light into very heavy materials. Lace does not belong to these dresses except in detachable collars and cuffs. Dark colored or substantial cross grained ribbons in bright colors are good with the heavy wool dress.

Lest We Forget

By Mrs. R. C. Kramer

DURING the warm summer months we have forgotten the catastrophes of last winter when in almost every paper we read of homes destroyed by fire, and often, whole families of children, not to mention adults, perished helplessly in the flames. With forethought at least some of these tragedies might have been prevented. Here are some suggestions designed to save you loss and sorrow:

Watch the flue. Defective flues cause the loss of many lives and much property. Fall is a very

busy season but if the flue needs repairing do it now. Next week may be too late.

Do not have papers, clothes, or other inflammable material hanging or lying near the stove. Allow no rubbish to accumulate on your property. It is a likely source of fire.

Instruct the children concerning the danger of fire. Teach them to leave matches alone. Keep the matches where tiny hands cannot reach them.

Keep all matches in a tightly covered tin box or can where mice or rats cannot get at them.

Never, if it can be avoided, leave small children in the house alone, and under no circumstances go away and leave them.

Watch the coal oil can. Many lives have been sacrificed to it. If you must use oil to start the fire pour a very little—say half a teacupful—into a small open can, throw it quickly into the stove, and light immediately. It is the accumulated gas that causes the explosion. Never allow a child to use the coal oil.

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.

Mock Honey

1½ cups white sugar 1½ cups sweet cream
½ cup brown sugar 2 teaspoons vanilla extract
1½ cups white sirup Pinch of salt

Blend well all but vanilla. Boil until as thick as real honey then add flavoring. Many prefer this to honest-to-goodness honey.

Frontier Co., Nebraska. Lillie M. Saunders.

Protects Her Bedding

QUILTS and comforters seldom become soiled any place except on the edges so that hours of back breaking washing can be saved by making protectors for the edge of the quilt which comes next the face.

To make them I use material 24 or 30 inches wide and as long as the quilt or comforter is wide, and tack them envelope fashion over the end of the quilt. If you think tacking them too much trouble, get a card of small safety pins and pin it at intervals of 3 or 4 inches. Either way they can be easily removed for laundering.

Cheese cloth is often recommended for protectors, but I prefer heavier material. Unbleached muslin or crepe is nice, and light weight outing flannel cannot be beaten for comforters. Made of crepe they are a double saving since they require no ironing. I have made them from the best parts of worn sheets and they served their purpose well.

Wouldn't you be pleased to find that Old Santa had brought you a supply of these, with edges bound in colored tape, or hems briar stitched with boil proof floss? Mabel Thornton.

Neosho County.

What's Doing on Our Farm

By Dora L. Thompson

LIGHT frosts that have brought out glowing colors on the hillsides, have ripened the walnuts so that they are dropping. Butternuts from the Northern woods require no hulling but walnuts lose half their value if left with husks on them.

A nearby ice cream factory advertises for walnut meats from hulled nuts—unhulled ones not wanted. For quickly hulling a quantity, a corn sheller works well. For smaller quantities a board with a hole about the size of a walnut may be used. The walnut is pounded down thru the board. I have seen a wider opening used and nails projecting in the opening. Schoolboys' hands often show that they have found other ways of hulling nuts.

MANY in this locality who like pawpaws or enjoy hunting them have found the fruit poisonous to the skin. Occasionally they cause sores worse than ivy poisoning. Sugar of lead seems to have proved helpful in curing some cases.

SOME women's church societies have aided their treasury and got much amusement by having a contest in which each member tested her skill in making a dime grow. Our group of five want to prepare a large amount of home made candy to sell election day. To secure funds needed to purchase ingredients, we plan to hold a small food sale in our local grocery store. Cake will be served with coffee, also sandwiches. Pies and baked beans will be for sale. Small, quart size tin pans have been bought for 5 cents each. These will be filled with beans and sold, tin and all, for 25 cents.

THE high school miss came home from her domestic science class the other day, eager to try her hand in making cake filling and frosting as her instructor had made it. It was simple to make. A cup of pulverized sugar was rubbed into a piece of butter, about twice the size of a walnut. Then a very little boiling hot water was poured into it, flavoring added and more sugar until the desired consistency was secured.

From Winter's Favorites



2352—Suspenders and pockets are the most "fetching" features of this suit for little lads. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2010—Boys' Blouse. One who is handy at the sewing machine can make blouses for growing boys much cheaper than they can be purchased ready made. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2820—A Pleasing Design for the young girl's dress. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2190—This pattern is suitable for a play frock, but is equally delightful as a model for the Sunday dress. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2832—Afternoon Frock. Gathers and puff sleeves make this model one of

fashions most favored. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2457—One of the season's most popular kitchen aprons. Sizes, small, medium and large.

2839—Shirring is growing in popularity for the soft silk materials. This model features the straight line effect with shirred inset in front.

2837—Delightful model especially suited to bordered materials which fashion is favoring this year.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. Be sure to give sizes and numbers.

Women's Service Corner

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

What Color Can I Wear?

Our club has been having discussions about what colors should be worn by different types of girls. Can you give me any information on the subject? Miss E. L.

We have a little leaflet on color combinations which I believe you will find both helpful and interesting. If you will write me giving your name and address, together with a stamped addressed envelope, I will be very glad

to send you a leaflet for each member of your club. Address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

You probably could have a very interesting and instructive club meeting by making a collection of different colored materials and then trying them on the different members of the club, selecting by general consensus of opinion the colors most suited to each one.

Helps for Entertaining

I am giving a party for a mixed crowd sometime next month and would appreciate some suggestions for entertainment. Some good games for getting acquainted, some new charades, and ways of getting partners for supper are what I need most. Mary Dee.

I am sorry that I do not have space here to give you some party ideas, but we have a little booklet entitled "Fun

Making Games" which I believe will more than answer your questions. This little booklet may be obtained from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents. We also have a booklet entitled "Red Letter Day Parties" which has some excellent ideas for entertaining on holidays, and one on "Today's Etiquette" which is a great help in solving some of the puzzling problems which come up in every day social life. These two booklets may also be obtained from the book editor, price 15 cents each. Then there is a leaflet of games and charades which I will be glad to send you free on request.

Remove Water Spots

A vase of flowers was upset on my dining room table and it was not discovered until the next morning. By that time the water had turned the varnish white. What can I do to remove these spots? Mrs. A. M.

Wipe the spots with a cloth wrung dry from water into which a little ammonia has been poured, and finish the operation by rubbing with a cloth saturated with furniture polish. The ammonia water takes off the spot and the furniture polish renews the gloss.

Broilers Sell Readily

Mrs. Walter Lund

I HAVE found the raising of early broilers one of the most remunerative businesses in which a farm woman can engage. In my town there are eight Hebrew families. I called upon them personally and told them that I had early broilers for sale, and would deliver them at any time they were wanted. They were delighted and each family ordered two to be delivered every Saturday morning. Three families ordered two for every Wednesday also.

I hatch the chicks in an incubator, setting it in January for extra early broilers. The earlier they are the better the price they bring. They are kept in a small inclosure and never allowed free range, thus every bit of food is converted into flesh and none is used up as energy. By force feeding I get them to the proper broiler weight of 1½ or 2 pounds in a very short time, at a minimum cost.

They are fed grain, principally cracked corn, and a growing mash is before them all the time. In addition I give them cornmeal moistened with sour milk, five times a day.

They are killed by sticking thru the roof of the mouth, and dressed by the scalding method. As fast as they are dressed I immerse them in cold water and let them remain over night, changing the water occasionally.

When it is time to deliver them I wrap the heads and feet in paper and wrap two together.

Promptness and immaculate cleanliness will insure steady customers and a sturdy income, with a comparatively small outlay of labor.

Customers often ask for fresh eggs, fruit, vegetables and berries which can be supplied from the farm at a substantial profit, and so one line leads to another.

My Home Challenges

IF MY home were already perfect it would bore me. As it is—always urging to be improved—it challenges every bit of ambition and inventive genius I have.

Last fall the whole family's outlook

on life was changed by the installation of carbide gas lights. No one who has not had the daily grind of trimming wicks, cleaning and refilling lamps, and carrying them about, can realize what freedom from this work meant to me. But the real boon came in the more cheerful atmosphere of the house and the new-found pleasure in our evenings at home. Now I confess a pride in inviting neighbors to visit us.

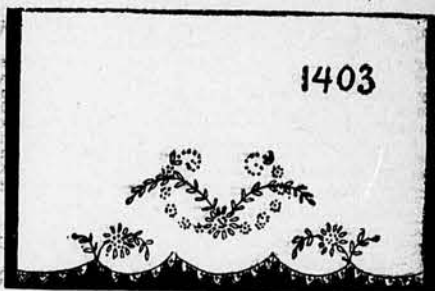
Each year we plan some new improvement in the house, and each one arouses me to fresh pleasure in my home. Two years ago we installed a new water system and modern bathroom. At this time I am looking forward to a furnace and perhaps a radio at Christmas. A more carefully planned garden beckons me toward spring.

There are an infinite number of other things I have in mind, all of which will come about in time, and each one tends to make my home more enjoyable. I want another lamp for the living room, a built in china closet, additional shelving in the pantry, a gas hot plate for emergency cooking, new rugs in a year or two, and certainly an enclosed porch. By the time I have realized all of these there will be many other things just over the horizon of possibility, and so my home is in constant evolution.

Mrs. Grace Osgood.

An Acceptable Gift

IF YOU are planning a gift for a housewife, or for a bride to be, you can't make a mistake by giving pillow slips. Even the college girl, or busy business woman takes a delight in lovely linens for her room. This selection No. 1403 has been chosen not only because working the dainty design will require only a few of the leisure hours that are so precious just before Christ-



mas, but because it is made of good quality durable 42-inch pillow tubing.

The edge is hemstitched, ready to crochet the simple little edging, and the design is stamped for embroidering. Three shades of pink and white are suggested for embroidering but any color, or all white may be used to advantage. Price, a pair with floss for embroidering is \$1.50.

Send orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

One who has the reputation of making the best baked beans gave this as her method of cooking small navies. A pint of dried beans is put to soak over night. In the morning the beans are placed in a pot to cook gently for 6 to 10 hours. To the beans she adds ¼ pound of salt pork, rind side up, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 tablespoon molasses or sugar, 1 tablespoon of onion juice and enough water to cover the top of the beans. The lid is left on until the last hour, then removed and the top browned in the oven.

In Adulation of Kansas

I love Old Kansas balmy air,
Her sunshine, rain and heat;
I crave her wooded hillsides where
Upland and prairie meet.

Where fertile fields, clean and well-tilled
All ready for the sowing,
And shallow winding streams are filled
Sometimes to overflowing.

Then spring too much enthused, I know,
Cannot her promise keep—
A man may toil, and sweat and sow,
And not a harvest reap.

But there are fields of broad expanse
Where grows the choicest grain,
And grazing herds do but enhance
The beauty of the plain.

Then all that nature has to give
Is mine—as it should be—
For Kansas is the place to live—
The gods do envy me.

Thru days of famine and thru feast
The state that I love best
Is Kansas, you take all the East;
Give me the Middle West.

—Bruce H. Todd.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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	9.06
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.48
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.90
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 advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

THE RELIABLE HERCO WIND ELECTRIC Plant. Built to the specifications of our government for emergency landing fields. Furnishes free electricity for the farm. One dealer's price and trial installation in each community. Harry A. Jones, Distributor, Hutchinson, Kan.

ATTENTION FARMERS: WE HAVE FOR sale almost any make of used wheel type tractors at bargain prices. Also 5 and 10 ton Hots at from \$500 to \$1,500. 15 to 20 ton Hots at from \$250 to \$500. H. W. Cardwell Company, Distributors "Caterpillar" Tractors, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

ADDRESS ENVELOPES. QUICK EARNINGS. Home work. Write Manager, C-164, Box 5119, Kansas City, Mo.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED: A MAN TO RUN A FILLING station. Good pay to the right party. Address, W. W. Shardware, Oswego, Kan.

PAINT

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

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

OUR SALESMEN ARE MAKING BIG money. Join our forces and work in your home county selling our products. For particulars write The S. P. S. Co., Inc., Desk 7C, Canton, Kan.

\$7.00 AN HOUR ACTUALLY EARNED in spare time selling for the largest direct-to-wearer shoe firm in the world. \$5.00 values at \$2.95. Write quick for free particulars. The Double-Wear Shoe Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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

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

WOOLENS FOR SALE—YOUR ANNUAL opportunity. For quick disposal, we offer salesmen's samples of woolen goods, underwear, hosiery, blankets, sheep lined coats, mackinaws, leather vests, etc., at third to half less than regular prices. Our catalog of sample goods now ready. Send for it today. Associated Textiles, Inc., (Co-operative) successors to Minneapolis Woolen Mills Co., 612-M 1st Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn.

RADIOS AND SUPPLIES

NEW RADIO WITHOUT BATTERIES. Why waste several hundred dollars when you can get all the radio you want on a Lambert costing only \$2.95 postpaid. Big stations 600 miles away come in loud. Needs no tubes or batteries. 250,000 homes already have them. Order direct from this adv. Crystal Radio Company, Wichita, Kan.

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

KODAK ENLARGEMENTS. BEAUTIFUL Art-Kraft enlargements, colored, in permanent oil tints. Send film negative and \$1.00 for enlargement 8x10 or 6x10 panel. Klinkner Film Service, Box 507Z, Dyersville, Iowa.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

BUILDING MATERIAL

FOR SALE: TIE AND SAW TIMBER. Wm. Foote, Spearville, Kan.

RUG WEAVING

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

CANARIES

SINGERS: PURE BRED ROLLERS, SINGERS \$5.00 each; pair \$6.00. Mrs. Ed. Stewart, Mapleton, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

APPLE AND PEACH LOW AS 10c. GRAPE vines 5c. Best varieties. Postpaid. Catalog free. Benton County Nursery, Dept. 6, Rogers, Ark.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: SMOKING OR Chewing; 4 lbs., \$1.00, 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

PIGEONS

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

FERRETS

FERRETS, \$5.50 EACH UNTIL DECEMBER. Hank Peck, 506 SE Fifth, Des Moines, Iowa.

DOGS

RAT TERRIERS—FOX TERRIERS. LISTS 10c. Peter Slater, Box KF, Pana, Ill.

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES. Sunnyside Kennels, Onaga or Havensville, Kan.

POUNCE DOGS, EXTRA GOOD BREEDING, both sex \$20.00-\$35.00. Lloyd Rogler, Bazaar, Kan.

MALE COLLIE PUPS, SIX WEEKS OLD, natural heelers, \$5.00 each. Emory Howell, Princeton, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACKS and browns. Guaranteed to heel. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

FEMALE GERMAN SHEPHERD PUP four months old, eligible registration, \$35.00. Willie Huckstep, Lewis, Kan.

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

HONEY

STRAINED HONEY, 120 LBS., \$10.00; EX- tract \$11.00; 60 lbs., \$6.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

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

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

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

FOR THE TABLE

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

CHOICE OREGON PRUNES, \$6.50 PER hundred, 25 lbs. express paid \$3.20. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

PINTO BEANS SPLIT, NEW CROP, 100 pounds freight paid in Kansas, \$3.15. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet. From the fields, 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice, double sacked, \$4.50. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITERS ON PAYMENTS. CATA- logue free. Yotz Typewriter Co., Shawnee, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

HEDGE POSTS IN CAR LOTS, NICE sizes. Phone, wire or write, Bideau & Nye, Chanute, Kan.

CATALPA POSTS: CARLOTS; VERY CHEAP to farmers, ranchers. H. B. Oldfather, 412 West 2nd, Wichita, Kan.

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

EARN \$25.00 UP WEEKLY GROWING mushrooms for us, at home. Particulars free. Gordon Co., 8235 East Forest, Detroit.

WOLF, COYOTE, RAT AND MICE EXTER- minator, got 9 coyotes one night, brought \$121.50. Free circular. George Edwards, Livingston, Mont.

Learn to Fly!

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

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

SPECIAL SALE ON COCKERELS UNTIL November 15th. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Ks.

DUCKS AND GESE

PURE BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE Geese, \$3.00 each. Willie Huckstep, Lewis, Kan.

FOR SALE: GIANT WHITE EMBDEN Geese, from show stock. Winona Arey, Solomon, Kan.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels. Mrs. E. Draper, Riley, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN HENS, one year, 75c each. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

LEGHORNS, TANCRED-ENGLISH WHITE Leghorns, Cockerels \$1.00-\$5.00. Vaccinated, wormed Sunrise Hatchery, Lorraine, Kan.

PURE YESTERLAID WHITE LEGHORN yearling hens from trapnested stock, \$1.00. April pullets \$1.25. W. G. McHenry, Mc-Louth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ENGLISH BARRON WHITE Leghorn cockerels, hatched from our state certified flock, \$1.50. Mrs. Ed Wilson, Grantville, Kan.

MINORCAS

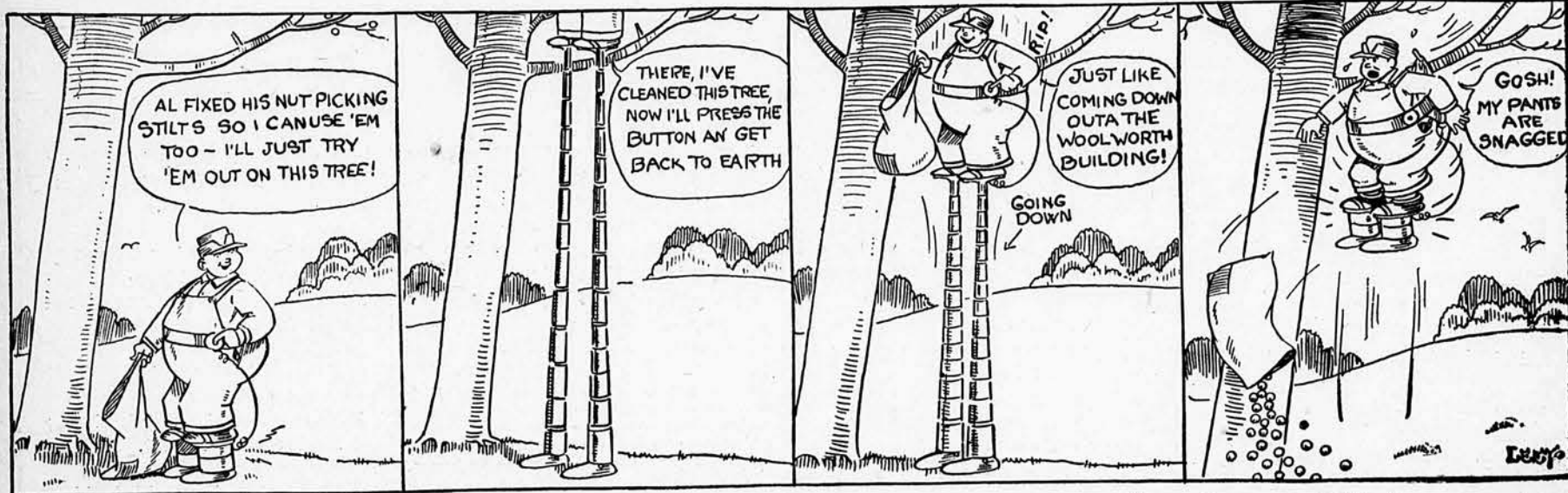
25 YOUNG BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. Hannah Shipley, Eskridge, Kan.

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MIN- orca pullets, February-June hatch. Lucretia Rhodes, Clifton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, PRIZE WIN- ning strain, \$2.00 each, before November 15. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

COCKERELS; IMMEDIATE SALES MATED "Ringlet" strain, range raised, big boned, lustrous, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Al's Nut Picking Stilts Did Their Part, But Slim's Pants Didn't

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. BUY NOW, priced reasonable. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

COCKERELS; KANSAS STATE CERTIFIED Buff Orpingtons, March hatch, \$3.00 each. Mrs. James Stevenson, Waterville, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

SINGLE COMB DARK REDS, COCKERELS \$1.50. Geo. Kump, Jennings, Kan.
LARGE ROSE COMB DARK RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 and \$2.00. A. Campbell, Rago, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

SINGLE COMB R. I. WHITE COCKERELS and pullets for sale. Excellent type, Louis Wehring, Zenith, Kan.
CHOICE YOUNG ROSE COMB WHITE hens, excellent layers, reduced prices. B. Billeman, Kinsley, Kan.
PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, double comb, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Geo. Piper, Mahaska, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, pullets, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Bert Ireland, Holton, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SPECIAL SALE—BANDS 50c, WINTER fountains, genuine Cel-O-Glass. Write McCune Hatchery, Ottawa.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONIES. D. B. Grutzmacher, Westmoreland, Kansas.
FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5.00. PAY when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

CATTLE

FOR SALE, REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, cows and heifers. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.

WANTED DAIRY CATTLE WITH COW Testing Association Records. Box 2, Rt. 2, Greenleaf, Kan.

GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, practically pure \$25.00 each. Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

TEN YOUNG POLLED SHORTHORN cows and heifers for sale, also serviceable bulls. Joseph Seal, Wakefield, Kan.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calf," or money refunded. Remedy, \$2. Booklet free. Breed-O Remedy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.

FOR SALE—DAIRY CATTLE WITH COW Testing Association Records. Box 2, Rt. 2, Greenleaf, Kan.

HOGS

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

CHOICE CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND gilts, big and medium type. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

BURCO BOARS, CRITIC, SENSATION breeding. Guy Cooper, Carbondale, George County, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE, SERVICEABLE BOARS, \$35. Gilts bred \$60. Guaranteed satisfaction. Fred M. Luttrell, Paris, Mo.

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS \$30, \$35 AND \$40, good bone, backs and color, best known blood lines. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

ENTIRE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE herd. Bred sows, gilts sows with pigs, and boar of the best breeding. Priced reasonable. Lloyd Rogler, Bazaar, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

HAMPSHIRE RAMS \$20-\$25. GEO. H. Cook, Rt. 4, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RAMBOUIL- let rams, also ewes and ewe lambs. R. C. King, Burlington, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT in Minne- sota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Cheap round-trip tickets. FREE BOOKS. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 500, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FARMERS are going South where farming pays. Early fruits and vegetables pay high prices on early markets. Dairy products in great demand produced on all year pastures at lowest cost. General farm crops, live stock and poultry pay big profits. Good locations with standard schools and pleasant living conditions at low cost and easy terms. Reliable information free. Write W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 607, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—60 acres, improved chicken and dairy ranch. Will sell at a bargain. Gustave Weide, Owner, Yates Center, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS

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

FOR SALE, N.E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan., Rt. 1.

FINE CROP LAND \$29 A. \$5 A. cash, bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

120 A. Good Improvements. Fine for chick- ens and dairy. Price \$4,500 for quick sale. Oliver Gaines, Longton, Kan.

CHOICE IMP. farms on Victory highway and Kaw Valley from 10 A. up. Priced to sell. Write us. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

80 ACRES Woodson Co., Kan. Well im- proved; near oil; good water. Owner, N. Steele, 2643 Gaylord St., Denver, Colorado.

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

960 ACRES—Smooth, level, unimproved wheat land. \$15 an acre, easy terms; \$1.25 an acre down. \$1.25 an acre each year; 6 1/2%. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kansas.

GOOD LANE COUNTY LAND—1280 ACRE improved farm, level wheat land, 1/2 in wheat, 1-3 of wheat goes with sale. \$22.00 per acre, terms, no trade, a snap. R. S. Hall, Dighton, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED 160 ACRE farm Franklin County. Main Highway. Good land. Only \$75 per acre. Owner leaving. This farm worth \$100 per acre on today's market. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kansas.

FARM—160 acre fruit, poultry and dairy; some timber; 10 kinds fruit; running stream of soft water flows 60 gallons per minute; makes irrigation possible on part; 4-room house and other improvements. For quick sale, \$20 per acre. Address owner, H. F. Stalder, Englewood, Kansas.

400 ACRES in Geary County, Kansas; 80 acres of creek bottom land, balance pasture. Good improvements. Price \$60.00 per acre. Also two 30 acre tracts in Geary County. Both well improved. One real filling station. Write T. J. Cahill, 309 S. Washington St., Junction City, Kansas.

231 1/2 ACRE FARM HOME, well improved. Paved road 5 mi., Topeka 20 mi. 20 A. alfalfa, 15 A. timber, 60 A. bottom (no over-flow). Both well and eastern water in house, (good 8 rooms) new silo, 34x60 good. All stocked, sell with or without. School and church 1 1/2 miles. H. L. Klopfer, 1128 Polk Street, Topeka, Kansas.

1600 ACRES FOR SALE That portion of the McFadden farms belonging to B. H. McFadden & Son is for the first time being offered for sale at very attractive prices. These farms will be subdivided to suit purchasers ranging in price from \$40 up. These farms are finely located, none being more than 2 1/2 miles from town on good roads. Four sets of improvements.

480 A. in Section 30-19-16.....\$45
160 A. in Section 30.....40
160 A. in Section 32.....45
160 A. in Section 26.....45
164 A. in Section 18.....40

Terms, one-half cash, bal. 5 yrs. at 5%. Lathrom & Patrick, Agt., Waverly, Kan.

6% Let your money earn you 6% in our Tax-free Stock, secured by First Mortgages. Write for booklet. The Mansfield Finance Corporation, Topeka, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

\$1400 BUYS well located imp. 120, including all stock, household goods, implements, poultry. Abundance timber and water. Grows good alfalfa, vegetables, fruits, grains, pasture grasses, etc. Healthful climate. Other bargains, part down. Wilks, Mtn. Home, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

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

COLORADO

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

TO GOOD FARMERS will sell one or more of five choice sections wheat land all well located, small amount down, balance crop payment. Write A. N. Mitchem, Galatea, Colorado.

320 ACRES in the famous San Luis Valley, Colorado. All irrigated, permanent water right, well improved, producing alfalfa, sweet clover, sugar beets, potatoes, wheat, etc.; near town, very productive, price \$40,000. Elmer Foley, Biting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

GEORGIA

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS. Write for book on opportunities. Truck, Corn, Fruit, Hogs, Cattle, Dairying. Chamber of Commerce, Thomasville, Georgia.

UNUSUALLY FERTILE, low priced Sumter County, Georgia lands, 12 months growing season. County operated trucks to every consolidated school, paved roads, friendly neighbors; railroad facilities put County within few hours expressage of six million people. Fine for general farming, especially trucking, dairying, poultry raising, open grazing all year. Average temperature 65.5 degrees, annual rainfall 48.57 inches. Americus and Sumter County Chamber of Commerce, 205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Americus, Georgia.

IDAHO

160 ACRES NEAR NAPLES, IDAHO—6 room house, with water piped; barn and other out-buildings; creek. Low price, reasonable terms. H. K. Bixler, Mica, Washington.

MISSOURI

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

A Season to be Remembered!

One of the Fine Features of 1926 Has Been the Big Growth of Feed Crops Recently

THE season of 1926 will long be remembered in Kansas as one of extremes. About everything possible has occurred. The state had huge wheat yields in Southwestern Kansas, a failure in some counties farther north, a severe drouth, floods, some good corn, much that was inferior, short pastures in the summer and excellent ones later. One of the real features of the year was the excellent growth of feed crops since September 1. This will help greatly in getting livestock thru to grass.

There has been a decrease, taking the country generally, in the production of Sudan grass seed. Prices offered by buyers range from \$2.65 to \$4 a hundred. The carryover of Sudan grass seed by growers and country shippers is believed to be much smaller than the large carryover a year ago. Retail sales last spring were better than for the preceding spring and two years ago.

The production in Texas is estimated to be 10 to 30 per cent smaller than that of last year, depending largely on threshing returns. Growers have indicated that their yields would average somewhat less than last year, altho a number reported larger yields. Unsatisfactory prices in recent years caused some growers to cut less for seed this year. Weather conditions were generally favorable for harvesting, but not for threshing, as late rains have discolored the seed and caused some of it to sprout. Quite a little seed was reported to have been contracted for in August. Mostly \$2.50 to \$2.75 a 100 pounds, based on seed, is offered to growers, compared with \$3 to \$3.50 last year.

A larger production than last year is expected in Western Oklahoma. Growers reported an average yield of 440 pounds, or considerably more than the small yield of last year. A price of \$4 seemed to be pretty well established in a few districts.

Production in Kansas is much smaller than last year, due mostly to a marked reduction in acreage. Yields reported by 52 growers in all parts of the state averaged 420 pounds this year, and 425 pounds last year. Drouth generally, hail in some districts, and Chinch bugs, particularly in Northeastern Kansas, have curtailed production seriously. These same factors likewise affected production last year, but not to the same extent. Mostly about \$3 is offered to growers, altho as low as \$2.50 and as high as \$4 are being paid at some points in the state.

Production in Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska and probably also in New Mexico and California was expected to be smaller than last year. Prices in these states ranged mostly \$2.50 to \$3.50.

The population of Kansas, March 1, 1926 was 1,822,989, as compared with 1,812,986 last year, according to the returns of assessors, certified to the State Board of Agriculture thru county clerks. This is an increase of 10,003 during the 12 months, or slightly more than 1/2 of 1 per cent, approximately the same rate of gain as during the preceding 10 years. Since 1916 the population has increased from 1,715,463, or a gain of 6.27 per cent. During the preceding decade the increase amounted to 6.1 per cent and in the 10 years from 1896 to 1906 there was a gain of 20.6 per cent, making a total increase for the 30 years 36.4 per cent. This increase in population, while not rapid, shows a steady growth, and is fairly well distributed.

The largest increase for the year was reported for Montgomery county, with 5,728 more inhabitants than on March 1, 1925. It was closely followed by Sedgwick, with an increase of 5,358. Wyandotte county is next, with a gain of 2,209. Six other counties, Bourbon, Cherokee, Douglas, Ford, Greenwood and Johnson, report increases of more than 1,000 each. The larger losses are reported for Cowley, Rice and Anderson counties, amounting to 1,261, 946, and 848 less inhabitants respectively.

There are now 18 counties in the state with more than 25,000 inhabitants each, as compared with 16 a year ago. Bourbon and Douglas counties having entered the list within the year. Of the 18 counties there have been but six slight changes in rank. Leavenworth county advanced from 8th to 7th, Cherokee from 10th to 9th, and Douglas from 18th to 17th. Cowley, Butler and Bourbon counties dropped back one point each in standing.

Five counties have more than 50,000 in-

REAL ESTATE

MISSOURI

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

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

160 ACRE BARGAIN, 2 good sets improve- ments, 50 acres rich valley and slope farm land; spring-watered pasture, timber, fruit; team, wagon, harness, 2 cows, 50 hens, \$2,500, good terms. List free. Hart Farm Agency, Norwood, Missouri.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

COLORADO stock and alfalfa ranches for sale or exchange Eastern Income or farms. Vaughn Realty Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

habitants each; 13 between 25,000 and 50,000 26 between 15,000 and 25,000; 22 between 10,000 and 15,000 and 39 counties under 10,000 inhabitants each.

A continuation of the drift from the country to the city in Kansas seems apparent. On March 1, 1926, there were 828,038 persons in cities of 1,000 or more inhabitants each, compared with 787,806 in such cities one year preceding. In Kansas the population outside of cities of 1,000 inhabitants is considered as rural, and on that basis 54.58 per cent of the state's population is classed as rural, as compared with 56.55 per cent on March 1, 1925.

Of Kansas' population, 27.5 per cent, or 501,655, live in the 18 cities of more than 10,000 population. Last year the total population of the 17 cities in this class was 470,437. Of the 18 this year, 15 report increases, Wichita gaining the most, or 5,812, Kansas City, Topeka, Coffeyville and Independence show increases of more than 2,000 each. All of these cities are important industrial centers where the growth from year to year has been quite consistent. Arkansas City and Winfield are the only cities belonging to the 10,000-class reporting losses, which are slight amounting to 36 and 505 respectively.

Kansas City continues to be the leading municipality in point of population, having 118,337 inhabitants March 1, 1926, an increase of 2,234. Wichita is second with 94,179, Topeka third with 57,369. Hutchinson fourth with 26,265, followed by Leavenworth and Pittsburg with 20,889 and 20,118 inhabitants respectively.

No changes in rank have occurred in the seven largest cities during the past year. Parsons, which was the 10th in 1925, is now 8th. Independence jumped from 16th to 13th, and Chanute from 19th to 18th, while Salina dropped from 8th to 9th place, Atchison from 9th to 10th, Emporia from 13th to 14th, Fort Scott from 14th to 15th, and Winfield from 15th to 16th.

Gains in urban population are not limited to the larger cities, and many smaller cities record rather remarkable growth. Baxter Springs reports 4,322, an increase of 1,331, or 37.1 per cent. Madison shows a gain of more than 30 per cent, and now has 1,878.

The largest loss reported was 505 for Winfield, but the greatest per cent of loss was in Stockton, which has fallen off nearly one-fifth in population in the year.

The most notable gain in rank was made by Madison, which jumped from 109th to 82nd place, due to oil developments. This Greenwood county town in the past three years has grown from 1,053 to 1,878 inhabitants, or an increase of more than 78 per cent. Franklin, in Crawford county, advanced from 107th to 89th place, Goodland from 56th to 43rd, Pleasanton from 119th to 107th, Atwood from 129th to 118th, and Baxter Springs and Ashland each advanced ten points in their standing compared with 1925. Stockton dropped in rank from 108th to 125th, Weir from 89th to 105th, Oberlin from 111th to 127th, and Downs from 93rd to 108th place.

This year there are 140 cities in the 1,000-and-over class, or one more than a year ago. Cities which entered the list in the year are Troy, Meade, Cedarvale, Wilson, Solomon and Oakley, and those that dropped out are Mulvane, Elkhardt, Treece and Strong City. Oakland, a Shawnee county town with 2,208 inhabitants in 1925, was consolidated with the city of Topeka within the year.

A Glance at the Markets

Farm markets in October have moved along quietly with a few important exceptions. Grain prices recorded various sharp changes, and the whole country has been watching anxiously the ups and downs, mostly down, of the cotton market. Wheat made some gains near the middle of the month; corn, barley and flax have tended lower. Butter, cheese and eggs halted in the rapid advance which had lasted about two months, but have been holding their own easily. Livestock, hay, feeds and most fruits and vegetables show no great change in price, but the trend of potato markets has been rather strongly upward.

Wheat markets lately have been responding to slight changes in the crop outlook—more favorable in North America, slightly less so in Europe. The outlook suggests about the same combined production of wheat as last season. The price range in Midwestern and Pacific markets at \$1.35 to \$1.50 a bushel includes many leading kinds and grades, indicating fairly good value for the \$40 million bushels of the October estimate for production in the United States.

Corn markets have not been so strong since the effect of the western freeze became known and limited to moderate damage mainly north of the leading corn states. Market supplies are increasing, and the demand has been fairly active. The oats situation is undetermined, with production lighter this season and quality much poorer. Barley markets show a weak, unsettled tone. Higher freight rates from the Pacific Coast ports to Europe have restricted export trade. Flax also tended lower because of poor quality of market receipts and the abundant surplus reported available in Argentina.

Feed markets eased down a little in agreement with recent slight declines in corn. At longer range, the situation appears a little stronger than that of last season. Supplies of mill feeds may be nearly as great, but there should be less competition with a heavy surplus of whole grains, used for feed so freely the past season. Cottonseed meal seems likely to remain at bargain levels unless the active export buying relieves the situation. The fairly large grain crops and the prospect of increasing numbers of feeding pigs suggests a balanced situation not unfavorable to Midwestern farmers so long as the price of hogs keeps up.

Quantity and quality of Red clover seed was affected by too heavy rainfall. Prices have advanced more than \$2 a 100 pounds in October, and are the highest in six years. Alsike was threshed earlier, and a large proportion has left growers' hands at comparatively high and advancing prices.

Hay production is the lightest in six years, but there is considerable late grown feed and forage; also plenty of silage and mill feed. The conditions in this age of motor power limit the market possibilities of hay even in short crop years. Prices have shown little change the last few weeks.

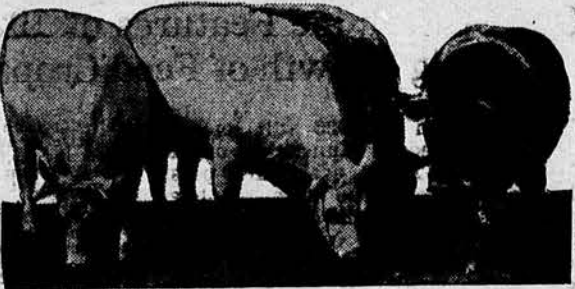
Livestock markets show a fairly steady tone. Highest quoted prices of fat hogs have not varied far from the \$14 mark for a long time. Choice yearling steers have again ap-

Milking Shorthorn Auction

Fairbury, Neb.
Thursday, November 18

50 HEAD, 12 bulls including the herd bull Blackwood Hero, 40 females, cows in milk, bred and open heifers. Most of heifers bred to Blackwood Hero. Many descended from Chief Bell Boy and Oxford King. Several young bulls sons of Pine Valley Viscount, T. P. Moren, Johnson, Kohler & Son, Geneva, Bonnyglenn Farm, Fairbury, Neb., each consign a few head. Meadowview Farms, Fairbury the remainder. This is the greatest offering of Milking Shorthorns ever sold in this part of the West. For catalog address

C. B. Callaway, Box 72, Fairbury, Nebraska



SHORTHORN CATTLE

Allen County Shorthorn Breeders Seventh Annual Sale
Humboldt, Kansas,
Friday, November 5, 1926

10 Bulls—20 Females

Consignors: Claude Lovett, Henry Wagner, Sam Knox, W. W. Works, J. E. & N. E. Jackson, and others.

6 cows with calves at foot by Radium Stamp. 8 cows and heifers bred to Cumberland Knight. 6 cows by Tomson bulls, Fancy Lad and Orange Marshall. Sale under cover. This advertisement appears but once. For catalog address

S. M. KNOX, Secretary
Aucts.: Homer Rule and others

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Dispersal Sale Polled Shorthorns

Sale at the farm, two miles south of Talmage, seven miles northwest of Abilene, Abilene, Kan., Wed. Nov. 10, 23 young cows and heifers. Seven spring bulls. Including herd sire Sultan Imperial X 1252704. For catalog address, either Clarence Meier, Adm., Abilene, Kansas or B. W. Stewart, Auct., Talmage, Kansas

20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

7 to 24 mos. old, \$75 to \$200. Representing some of the very best blood lines of the breed. A beef, milk and butter breed. Dehorn your cattle with a Polled bull. Nearly 200 in herd. Price list ready soon.

J. O. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Osage Blue Grass Chester Whites



Boar and Gilt Sale

Sale Pavilion

Overbrook, Kansas.
Saturday, Nov. 6

Actual tops of 70 spring boars and gilts. 41 head—15 boars, 26 gilts. All by Blue Grass 1st.

N. J. Gruber, Overbrook, Kan.
Homer Rule, Auctioneer

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

175 lbs., \$37.50; 200 lbs., \$45; 225 lbs., \$50; gilts from 150 to 225 lbs.; fall pigs 10 weeks old \$15 each; trios not akin \$42.50. Order from this ad.

ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb.

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

HORSES AND JACKS

PERCHERON STALLIONS

and fillies for sale, sired by CARINO the 1925 Kansas National grand champion. See them at Wichita show, Nov. 1-6.
H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

TYLER'S TIPTON BRED HAMPSHIRE

For sale, limited number spring boars and gilts.
A. N. TYLER & SON, Rt. 9, Emporia, Kan.

DUBOC HOGS

SECOND SALE

Boars and Gilts

All by Jack's Scissors. Sale in sale pavilion.

Bendena, Kansas, Saturday, Nov. 6

Boars and gilts all sired by Jack Scissors. 25 spring boars, 15 spring gilts. Five bred sows. Sows bred to Jack Scissors for early spring farrow.

Sale catalog ready to mail now. All are immunized. For the catalog address

M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.

Aucts., N. G. Kraschel, Foster & Williams

Durocs on Approval

One hundred and fifty immune Duroc fall yearlings and spring males sired by State Fair prize winning boars. Shipped on approval. No money down.

F. C. CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

Waltemeyer's Giant

and Major Stills sired the good boars we have to offer. This breeding has won the heaviest at the big shows last 18 years and made the farmer the most money. Shipped on your approval.

W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Duroc Boars and Gilts

Spring boars and gilts, premium winners. Have size with quality.

A. M. MARKLEY, MOUND CITY, KANSAS

Boars Ready for Service

Reg., immune, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs.

STANTIS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS

and Gilts by Rehance King out of Top Scissors dams. Also three hornless Shorthorn bull calves. ENOCH LUNGREN, Osage City, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

BLACK POLAND CHINAS

Luft's popular Polands offering March and April farrowed boars. Cholera immune, of the most popular blood lines. Liberator, Yankee, Designer, Rainbow, Buster, sired by Light Rainbow, the 1000 lb. 2 yr. old and The Prophet, an Armistice bred boar.

EARL LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Cummins' Ayrshires

Cows, heifers and bulls.

R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

Reg. Ayrshire Heifers

Out of splendid dams. Popular breeding, 2 yr. bred \$80, open \$75, one-yr. \$50. Write for photo and particulars. WM. BANTA, OVERBROOK, KANSAS.

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All breeds of Livestock. Lincoln, Nebraska.

BOYD NEWCOM

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Learn Auctioneering at Home or in College. Terms: Dec. in Kansas City, Oct. in Washington, D. C., Feb. in Los Angeles. 21st year. Tuition \$100, Home Study \$25, Joke \$1. American Auction College, 844 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

proached fairly close to the season's highest point of \$12.75 a hundred, but at the same time the general run averaged about \$10. Best fat lambs reached tops of \$14.50 at the time, and feeding lambs were in good demand. Meat trade has been fairly active.

After a slowly rising trend of fully two months, dairy and poultry products have shown comparatively little change since about the middle of the month. Trade in butter is moderate but satisfactory. Many dealers are drawing supplies from cold storage. Butter prices are 4 or 5 cents below the level of a year ago. Production is holding up well for so late in the season. Cheese markets also have been generally quiet and steady. Indications favor continued moderate demand. Storage stocks are about the same as last season.

Egg markets began to show a hesitating tendency after the middle of October, following a month of fairly continuous gains in price. The situation continues fairly steady owing to lessening receipts, the active demand and less stock than last season in cold storage. The only impressive feature of the poultry market is the active movement into cold storage.

Potatoes have shown a slowly upward trend in October in response to the growing certainty of a short supply. By the middle of October most shipping points had advanced above \$2 a hundred, but the trend has not yet taken the sharply rising movement of a year ago. Shipments have been very heavy, sometimes at the rate of 1500 cars a day. Onions shared slightly in the advance of potatoes, gaining 5 to 20 cents a hundred at shipping points. Some crop

damage in the West and prospect of only moderate imports strengthened the onion situation slightly. The tendency of cabbage prices has been mostly downward, owing to good yields in the principal shipping states. Sweet potatoes have found a dull market, and prices continued slightly downward in most localities, the general level of values being scarcely more than half that of last season.

Eastern grapes sold a little lower after the middle of October, but jobbing prices of California table stock tended upward owing to some decrease in the volume of shipment; but combined grape movement has been fully 1,000 cars a day most of the time.

The bright feature of the apple market in October was the fairly high level of prices in British auction sales. General range of Eastern barreled stock was \$4 to \$7 compared with \$3 to \$4.50 for similar stock in domestic markets. Exports have been very heavy, and prices in foreign markets have steadily declined from high opening levels. Quantity of apples in storage is considerably less than last season, owing in part to the lateness of the season and to hesitation of buyers in regard to holding stocks for long keeping.

Barber—Wheat has been making an excellent growth, and it is supplying considerable pasture. Hogs are scarce. Wheat, \$1.20; butter, 50c; eggs, 35c.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Pastures made a fine fall growth, following the heavy rains. Prairie hay, \$10; alfalfa, \$18; eggs, 35c; milk, \$2.20 a cwt.; turkeys, 25c.—Robert Creamer.

Ellis—The soil is getting rather dry. I understand there are some places in the county where the wheat is in poor condition, altho most of it is doing fairly well. Wheat, \$1.24; corn, \$1; eggs, 35c; butter, 40c.—William Grabbe.

Finney—The weather has been dry and warm, and the wheat is on a standstill. More rain would be of help. The sorghum harvest is nearly finished. Best harvest has started. Corn shucking will start about November 1. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 55c; kafir, 55c; butter, 40c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Greenwood—Kafir will make a normal crop. Most of the cattle have been shipped. A good many wild-cat oil wells are being drilled here.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather has become settled, and farmers have been busy with wheat drilling and other farm work. Wheat, \$1.25; oats, 45c; corn, 80c; potatoes, \$2; flour, \$1.65; sweet potatoes, \$1.25; eggs, 35c; butter, 40c.—H. W. Prouty.

Marshall—Most of the wheat is up, and it will make good fall pasture. Corn in the shock has been damaged somewhat by the rains. Everything sells well except horses. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 72c; hogs, \$13; eggs, 32c; cream, 40c; hens, 14c.—J. D. Stoss.

News—We have been having very fine fall weather; a little more rain, however, would be of help. Most of the feed has been cut. Wheat, \$1.27; corn, 95c; oats, 50c; cream, 40c.—James McHill.

Rice—The wheat is up and growing fine. Farmers have been busy harvesting feed crops, and in rounding out farm work in preparation for winter. Considerable road work is being done. Wheat, \$1.24; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 32c; alfalfa, \$16; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Roos—The weather is rather dry, and the wheat is not coming up in some of the fields. A good many cattle are being shipped. Jersey cows are selling at about \$80.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Small patches from which feed crops have been removed are now all sown to wheat. The crop is doing well, and is supplying considerable pasture, altho more rain would be of help. Wheat, \$1.25; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 41c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—The weather is fine; wheat is all up, and is supplying a good deal of pasture. A few public sales are being held; prices are good. There is more feed in the county to take the livestock thru to grass than had been expected. Wheat, \$1.27; cream, 40c; eggs, 32c.—Harry Saunders.

Summer—Wet weather delayed wheat seeding here; much of the crop was sown late. Forage crops made a fine fall growth. Wheat, \$1.21; corn, 80c; kafir, 80c; butter, 45c; eggs, 35c.—E. L. Stocking.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



C. H. Brunner, Manhattan, has claimed Dec. 15 for a dispersal sale of his registered Percherons and Shorthorns. The sale will be held at the farm near Stockdale.

P. R. Whitmore, Manhattan, a well known dairyman of that place will disperse his dairy herd of high grade milk cows and a lot of other cattle and hogs at his farm near Keats, Nov. 22.

Roger Williams, Lawrence, sold 96 registered Herefords at auction at his farm near Lawrence, Saturday, Oct. 16, for an average of \$118. There were 16 bulls in the sale that averaged \$138.50.

Smith county Shorthorn breeders recently organized a county association and the following officers were elected: president, Lloyd Mathes, Smith Center; vice, T. M. Willson, Lebanon; Ward Taylor, Smith Center, secretary. There are about 20 members at present and it is hoped to add others.

At the stock show at Oberlin recently Earl Luft, Almema, owned a nice string of Poland Chinas and beat the grand champion sow at McDonald and the same sow that was junior sow pig last year at the Ohio State Fair. Sixty-seven head of Polands were shown by eight breeders and Mr. Luft won most of firsts. It was a good show all the way thru.

Tomson Bros. sold 37 lots in their Shorthorn sale at Wakarusa last Tuesday for an average of \$171.60. Of that number 13 were bulls that averaged \$208. The females averaged \$152. The top was \$540, paid by W. J. Sayre, Manhattan for an October yearling bull. It was a good offering and those who saw it said the prices were not high enough considering the quality of the cattle. All of the cattle went to Kansas buyers.

Harvey Cooper, Manhattan, announces a dispersal sale of his registered Holstein herd at that place, Nov. 12. The sale will be held in the old Neale barn just across the river east of town and 40 head are being cataloged. There is a choice lot of daughters of a splendid sire that are just fresh cataloged and it is a sale of real merit all the way thru.

Also a fine lot of young heifers and heifer calves and a yearling bull. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is the sale manager.

I have just received this letter from Geo. Mather, Corning, who sold registered Jersey cattle at that place last Tuesday. "Please find enclosed my check to pay for advertising. We sure had a dandy sale, \$142 top and I must say your advertising in the Kansas Farmer was the main help. Jas. T. McCulloch, my auctioneer and R. A. Gilliland, my sale manager, were fine. I am more than well pleased all the way round and shall use Kansas Farmer advertising again next time."

I have a letter from H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, saying he sold 50 boars and gilts, Oct. 19 for an average of \$50 for the 50 head. They were sons of The Villager, Kansas Monarch, Majestic, The Robber, Masterpiece and New Hope. The buyers were from Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. The average on the first 30 head was \$70. The top was \$210, paid by C. G. Smith of Colony, Kan., for The Villager 2nd., Junior champion boar at the Kansas State Fair 1926. This pig was bred by the Walters.

In the combination sale held last Wednesday at the S. B. Amcoats farm at Clay Center, the 37 Shorthorns consigned by Mr. Amcoats, Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, and Arthur Johnson of Delphos sold for an average of about \$110. The average on the 10 bulls was around \$142 and the top bull sold for \$230. He was an August yearling and a son of Radium Star 2nd and of the Amcoats, consignment and went to A. F. Cyr, Elkhart, Kan. The top cow sold for \$267 and was a daughter of Jealous Dale and consigned by Bluemont farm. Ben Stewart, Talmage was the buyer. The cattle were all in good condition and sold to breeders and farmers within 50 miles of Clay Center.

There are 100 lots in the Ira Romig & Sons' Shungavalle Holstein dispersal sale at Topeka, Nov. 8, which is a week from Monday. I doubt if there ever has been held in Kansas a public sale with anything like that number cataloged where every animal was one of real merit. Of the 100 lots 90 are females that have a 305 day record or are the daughters of cows with such records. Count College Cornucopia, the senior herd sire and the grand champion at both the Kansas fairs this fall has 30 daughters in the sale. Dr. W. H. Mott, who is managing the sale wants every one interested to know that the sale will start promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. The semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Association will be held the evening of the sale.

The consignment sale of Holsteins at Manhattan last Thursday, drew a good crowd and the prices received were very satisfactory. The cattle were largely from northwest Kansas where the scarcity of feed made it necessary for many of the breeders and dairymen to reduce their herds. I. N. Cope, Norton sold seven cows in this sale that were either in milk or not far from freshening for an average of \$155. Guy Barbo, Lenora, sold a larger number but many of them were young heifers and bulls and cows that were farther from freshening. Edward Bowman, Clyde and Norman Miller, Onaga were other consignors. The average on mature cattle was considerable over \$100. Albert Cramer, Marysville topped the sale when he paid \$250 for number 36 of Mr. Cope's consignment. He bought several around the top.

It would look like Texas, Colorado, Wyoming and western Kansas and Nebraska cattlemen had a real live hunch and that the cattle business was on the upgrade from now on if the strong demand for breeding cattle in the Cochran sale at Hays last week is any indication. Nearly 1900 purebred Herefords were sold in less than two days when it was expected that it would take three days to complete the sale. According to L. D. Prescott, the western representative for the Cochrans for the past three or four years it was a very snappy sale and prices received were very satisfactory. The cows made an average of about \$92 and the herd bulls \$250 with a top of \$450 paid by the Agricultural college, Manhattan for a young Sullivan bred bull. The yearling and two year old bulls sold for an average of \$125 and the young heifers at prices ranging from \$60 to \$90. A large part of the offering sold in car lots. J. O. Southard, Topeka was the sale manager.

The Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Concordia, will be held Nov. 24. It was originally planned to hold a two days' sale selling Shorthorns one day and Polled Shorthorns one day, but Mr. Cory has decided that it is best to hold a one day sale and sell both the Shorthorns and the Polled Shorthorns on that day. If you are consigning to this sale it is highly important that you get your pedigrees to Mr. Cory at once and don't neglect it as he needs them in building the sale catalog and advertising. The sale will be held in the big sale pavilion at Concordia and the evening before the sale the annual meeting of the association will be held and the annual banquet. It is hoped that a full attendance may be had and if you breed Shorthorns or are interested in them you are invited to the banquet and meeting and to the sale the next day. Mr. E. A. Cory, Concordia is the sale manager.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson

463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



H. Marshall, breeder of big Jacks and Durocs writes from his home at Winfield saying he is entirely sold out on boars and gilts, except those he is breeding to go in his Feb. 21st sale. On that date he sells both Durocs and Jacks.

Grover Wickham, the big Spotted Poland China specialist of Arlington writes me that altho he kept more boars than ever this year he is already entirely sold out. These boars as well as the bred gilts that are now for sale were largely the get of the 950 lb. sire, Imperial Knight. This boar was killed under a freight train while being unloaded at the Kansas State Fair; good judges concede he would have been grand champion of the show.

Over in Southern Nebraska in the vicinity of Fairbury there are more good herds of Milking Shorthorns than can be found in any locality in the Middle West. C. B. Callaway, one of the oldest and largest of these breeders will hold his annual reduction sale on November 18. Other well known breeders will consign, including Bonnyglenn Farm, Fairbury; T. P. Moren, Johnson; and

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dispersal Holstein Sale!

sale in the old Neale barn, adjoining Manhattan,

**Manhattan, Kan.
Friday, Nov. 12**

40 registered Holstein cattle, 13 daughters of Duke Colantha Artist Dutchland all fresh or heavy springers. Six 10 months old heifers, eight heifer calves, all daughters of the above bull. Five daughters of Sunflower De Kol Walker, all in milk now. One yearling bull ready for service. Herd fully accredited. Sale begins at 12:30 sharp.

**W. H. Mott, Sale Manager,
Herington, Kan.**

**Harvey Cooper, Owner,
Manhattan, Kan.**

**Aucts.: Jas. T. McCullough
Vernon Noble**

Reg. Holstein Sale

At the farm 2 miles north and 2 miles east of Rose Hill, Kansas, 20 miles southeast of Wichita

Thursday, Nov. 11

I am leaving the farm and will close out everything, featuring twenty-six head of extra well bred registered Holstein cattle, consisting of sixteen cows and heifers to freshen this fall and winter, nine yearling heifers and three year old heifer calves.

This is a splendid, Federally accredited herd and will be sold at regular farm sale without any high powered tactics.

**L. C. Dunlap, Owner, Rose Hill, Ks.
Auctioneers, Boyd Newcom, Jesse Richardson.**

COWLES HOLSTEINS

Baby bull for sale, also choice young cows and heifers. Some will freshen soon.

H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Auction, 300 Head West Salem, Wis.

**Wednesday, Nov. 10
1 p. m.**

100 Head fresh and close springing Guernsey Cows. 60 Head Guernsey Heifers. Bred to freshen during fall and winter.

100 Head of Holsteins—fresh and close springers. 40 Head of Jerseys and Brown Swiss.

All cattle Tuberculin Tested and from Federal Area Tested counties.

West Salem is located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads—ten miles east of LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

For further information write

**O. G. CLARK & CO.,
West Salem, Wisconsin**

GUERNSEYS

Select high grade heifers \$20 each here. Tuberculin Tested. 8 weeks old, shipped C. O. D. Express. Approximate weight crated 160 lbs. Bred for heavy production, color and type. Grow your herd at little cost. Pay after inspection at your own station.

WOODFORD FARM, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.

JERSEY CATTLE

Dispersion Sale

Registered Jersey Cattle. Federal accredited herd. Friday, November 5th, 1926. 16 milk cows and 10 heifers. Some are bred, and one herd bull. Breeding lines: Financial King, Gamboze Knight and Flora's Queen's Raleigh.

Chover Hill Jersey Farm, Americus, Kan. Beam, Simpson and Way, Proprietors.

DISPERSAL SALE

Forty-five head, well selected Hood Farm breeding second week of November. Accredited herd with C. T. A. records. Peace Creek Jersey Farm. Chas. Fritzmeier, Stafford, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Groenmiller's Red Polls

Twenty young bulls and fifty young cows and heifers. Must be sold at once. Oldest herd in the state. Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kan.

Copper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS
ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT.-M TOPEKA-WICHITA

Kohler & Son, Geneva, Neb. Fairbury is just over the line in Nebraska, ten miles in Jefferson county, which county lays just north of Washington county, Kansas.

Probably no other county in Kansas has so many good herds of registered Shorthorns as has Allen. Many of these herds are small but good bulls have been used for many years and so when these small breeders each pick out a few all of them together make up a very creditable offering. The sale to be held at Humboldt, Nov. 5, is the seventh annual event of the association and Sam Knox, the secretary, says it is to be one of the very best offerings they have ever had. Nearly everything selling is of Scotch breeding and while nothing will be highly fitted they will sell in good breeding form.

Down in Montgomery county in the vicinity of Independence there are several mighty good herds of registered and high grade Holstein cattle. Good bulls have been bought and used in these herds for several years and some official testing has been done. These breeders have builded their herds up a lot in the past few years and from time to time quite a surplus accumulates and then they join with each other and hold a big sale. One of these sales is to be held on Nov. 10. The sale will be held on the T. M. Ewing farm about six miles out from Independence; the cattle selling represent the natural accumulation of the different herds and includes complete dispersions of two herds.

Cal C. McCandless of St. John held his first public sale of registered Durocs on October 21. The sale was held out on the farm, the day was ideal, a big crowd of neighbors turned out and the event as a whole was a very profitable and pleasant affair and reflected credit on Mr. McCandless and his family. The principal herd boar and sire of much of the offering is a litter mate to Golden Rainbow, the Long boar that won second at the National Swine Show and was later grand champion of Kansas. Mr. McCandless calls his boar Rainbow Orion 9th. The sows with litters at foot sold for an average of \$77.00. Open gilts averaged \$37.00; boars a little above \$50.00. E. G. Hoover of Wichita, topped the boar sale at \$95.00, a son of the National Grand Champion Fancy Stills. A local buyer took the top sow and litter at \$85.00.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

Nov. 12—Chas. Fritzmeier, Stafford, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Nov. 8—Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

Nov. 9—Board of Managers, State Eleemosynary Institutions of Missouri. Sale at Springfield, Mo.

Nov. 10—Montgomery County Breeders, Independence, Kan.

Nov. 12—Harvey Cooper, Manhattan, Kan.

Nov. 15—Reynolds & Son, Lawrence, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

Nov. 17—Molvane Holstein Club, Mulvane, Kan.

Dec. 6—C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 3—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale, Wichita, Kansas.

Nov. 5—Allen Co. Shorthorn Breeders, Humboldt, Kan.

Nov. 9—E. J. Haury estate, Halstead, Kan.

Nov. 11—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 24—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' Association, Concordia, Kan.

Dec. 15—C. H. Brunker, Manhattan, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 18—C. B. Callaway, Fairbury, Neb.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 10—Clarence Meler, Abilene, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Nov. 13—W. I. Bowman, Council Grove, Kan.

Dairy Cattle

Nov. 22—C. R. Whitmore, Manhattan, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Jan. 20—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Feb. 2—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 22—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Dec. 7—Ross McMurry, Burrton, Kansas.

Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kansas.

Feb. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Nov. 6—N. J. Gruber, Overbrook, Kan.

Jan. 25—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

Feb. 23—M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.

Jacks

Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.

Percheron Horses

Dec. 15—C. H. Brunker, Manhattan, Kan.

From Gas Tax, \$85,000,000

Taxes on gasoline used in motor vehicles amounted to \$84,939,373 for the first six months of 1926. Of this, \$54,981,677 was available to state highway departments; \$19,338,976 for county and local roads; \$6,329,413 for state and county road bonds, and \$4,140,998 for miscellaneous purposes. A total of 3,560,987,586 gallons of gasoline were taxed and it is estimated that an additional 856,450,000 gallons were consumed in the four states in which taxes are not collected. All of the states except Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York imposed the gasoline tax, the rate ranging from 1 to 5 cents, with an average of 2.39 cents a gallon. Since 19,697,832 motor vehicles were registered in the six months period, the gasoline consumption to the vehicle averaged 225 gallons.

It is said by an American newspaper that it is difficult to induce the Filipinos to live within their income. We have the same trouble in trying to get the Government to live within ours.

To the Farmers and Dairymen of the Southwest Public Sale of High Grade Cows and Heifers



The six state hospitals of Missouri—
FULTON NEVADA MARSHALL
ST. JOSEPH FARMINGTON MT. VERNON
have, as is well known, for years maintained good dairy herds of



HOLSTEIN COWS

The Board of Managers has decided to put all of these institutions upon a purebred basis, and in this manner, be able to furnish to the farmers and those interested in dairying, good, reliable, purebred bulls and foundation stock when desired; and to make the farms, stock, grain, chickens and all agricultural activities of these state institutions serve the various sections of the State as demonstration farms. In carrying out this policy, a

Public Dispersal Sale of all surplus grade cows and heifers will be held at the Livestock Sales Pavilion

Springfield, Mo., Commencing, Nov. 9

and continuing two days, unless completed sooner. This will be a rare opportunity to secure some unusual cows and breeding stock. Many of these cows are purebred, whose registration has been lost or neglected.

Among the cattle offered will be

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 9 registered Holstein Cows | 12 coming fresh Cows |
| 2 registered Holstein Heifers | 15 Milk Cows, high-grade |
| 1 6-month old Holstein Bull | 15 1-year old Heifers |
| 4 Bull Calves | 1 2-year old registered Bull from UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI |
| 22 High-grade Cows | 20 heifer grade Calves |
| 26 2-year old Heifers | |

All of these cattle will be at the Pavilion, subject to inspection on November 8; sale to begin November 9, and to continue two days unless sold sooner.

It is the desire of this Board to place within reach of the taxpayers and citizens this opportunity; and it is not the intention to sell or offer any but high-class stock capable of making money for the owner.

If desired, a satisfactory tubercular test will be given on every animal sold. Get in the dairying game through this rare chance.

BOARD OF MANAGERS, STATE ELEEMOSYNARY INSTS.

R. M. White, Mexico
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Complete Dispersal Shungavalley Holsteins

100 head—more than 90 females, nearly every one of which has a 305-day record or is a daughter of a cow with such a record. Sale at Shungavalley farm, joining Washburn college campus on the south.

The Sale will start without fail at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp.

Topeka, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 8

In the sale there are 30 daughters of Count College Cornucopia, the 1926 grand champion at Topeka and Hutchinson, 30 or 40 cows that are fresh or heavy springers. The herd is fully accredited. For the handsomely illustrated sale catalog address,

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kansas.

Ira Romig & Sons, Owners, Topeka, Kansas

Auctioneers, J. E. Mack, Bob Hager. S. T. Wood in the Box.

Semi-Annual meeting Kansas State Holstein Association evening following sale.

Montgomery County Holstein Breeders' Sale

Wednesday, November 10

Sale starts at 10:30 a. m. Will be held on the T. M. Ewing farm 8 miles south and one mile west of Independence. One mile east of stop 23 on interurban. Cars every one and half hour. Cars to this stop can be taken at Nowata, Okla., Coffeyville, Dearing, Independence, Cherryvale or Parsons, Kansas. Auto will meet cars at stop 23 between 8 a. m. and noon, day of sale.

75 HEAD—50 head of registered cattle and 25 high grades of all ages. Daughters and granddaughters of such bulls as King Korndyke, Daisy Sadie Vale, King Segis Pontiac, Repeater, King Ona Matador. A few sons of King Ona Matador. Many cows have good records, others are daughters of cows with records.

H. J. McGugin and S. S. Winchell are dispersing their herds. C. S. Stewart and T. M. Ewing are selling about half their herds and others consign a few head of good cattle. This is a great opportunity to buy cattle as a beginner or to build up the herd you already have. Usual T. B. test guarantee. For catalog or other information address, T. M. EWING, Independence, Kansas.

Auctioneers, Fred Ball, Boyd Newcom, C. A. Burk
O. B. Tolson, Sale Manager and Pedigree Interpreter.

Shorthorn Dispersal Sale



on farm 3 miles North of Halstead and 9 miles due West of Newton, Kan.

Tuesday, Nov. 9

50 HEAD, more than half of them straight Scotch cattle.

6 bulls ready for service including the herd bull PROUD MARSHALL, son of Village Marshall. 11 bull calves about six mos. old.

25 COWS and HEIFERS sired by or bred to PROUD MARSHALL. Some daughters of the former bull son of ROSE-credited. For catalog address

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer. The E. J. Haury Estate, Halstead, Kan.

Frank O. Lowden

Writes for Kansas Farmer Readers

An Exclusive Story of His Trip Thru Denmark and Sweden



Frank O. Lowden—farm-leader, statesman, farmer—holds a particularly warm spot in the regard of the American people. He is the operator of large farms, and breeder of both Shorthorn and Holstein cattle. He is an ex-Governor of Illinois and declined the nomination for Vice-President of the United States as well as the appointment of Ambassador to Great Britain.

Frank O. Lowden—farmer and statesman—decided to find out for himself how farmers in Denmark were conducting their co-operative projects with such success.

He visited farms, talked with farmers, inspected their creameries and packing houses and toured Denmark from one end to another. He also visited interesting places in Sweden.

Mr. Lowden's story of this interesting trip starts in the next issue of Kansas Farmer. Every reader who grows corn and wheat, and who raises cattle, hogs and poultry should not fail to read this exclusive story of the success farmers are making in Denmark and Sweden.

Read this clear-cut, interesting, well-told story of what farmers are doing and thinking in Denmark and Sweden starting in the next issue of Kansas Farmer

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