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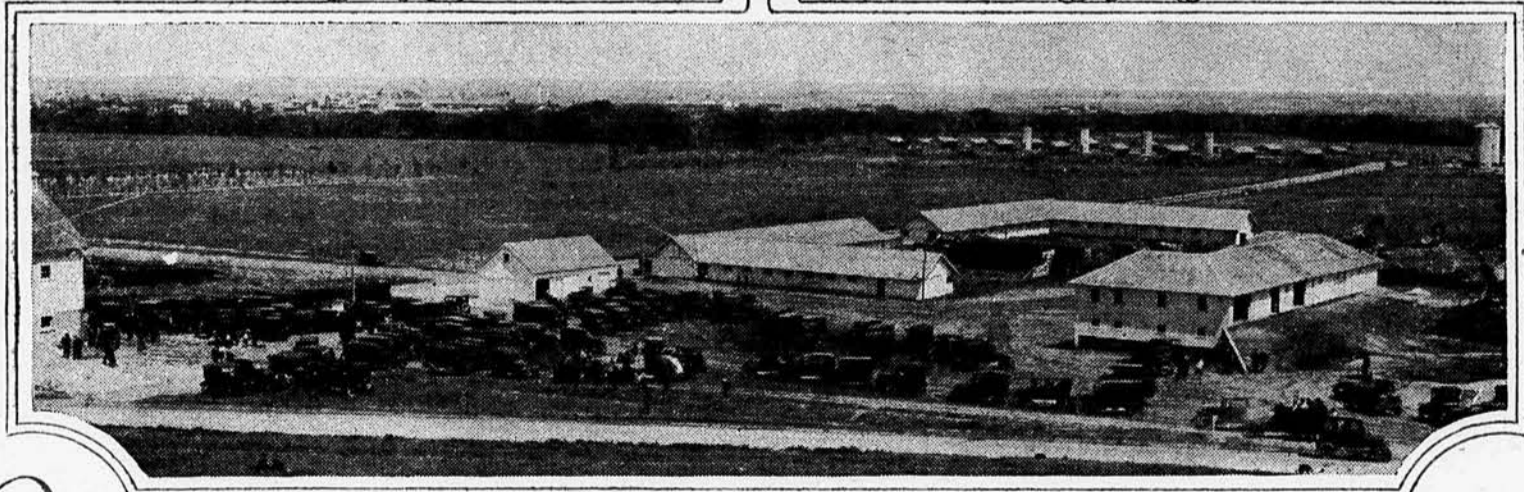
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

November 5, 1927

Number 45



*Views
of the
Fort Hays
Experiment
Station*



Gasoline Low Priced

"Despite that domestic consumption has multiplied by more than nine since 1913, gasoline makes a strong claim to be, by comparison with the general price level, our cheapest commodity of general and extended use."

"Taking 100 as the 1913 index figure for commodity prices, the 1926 index figure was 151, according to the U. S. Department of Labor statistics. That is, there has been an average advance of 51 per cent. Various groups, however, have been variously affected."

"... Then the ratio of increase tapers off, until at the bottom we find gasoline, its index figure 118.1."

"That is, while the index figure of all commodities advanced 51 points, and while some important groups advanced over 100, gasoline gained only 18 points."

THE paragraphs quoted are from an article by Judson C. Welliver appearing in the August issue of the American Review of Reviews.

This unique record of the petroleum industry stands as a tribute to science and efficiency.

In making gasoline the least expensive of commodities, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has done its share. Improved methods and processes have been developed in its scientific laboratories. Waste has been eliminated and efficiency promoted by its constant search for improvements.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) exists to serve the people of the Middle West and it has never wavered from that purpose. This faithfulness to an abiding ideal has earned for it the confidence of those whom it serves.

Every day gasoline of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) fuels millions of cars. The motorist is confident that the gasoline which flows into his tank from a Standard Oil Company (Indiana) pump will "deliver the goods" because it always is uniform in quality.

He has learned to trust the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) for he has found its name a guarantee of quality. He knows that every gallon of gasoline it sells must carry on its reputation for integrity.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has helped to make gasoline not only one of the lowest priced commodities, as Mr. Welliver has shown it to be, but one of the most dependable as well.

Dependability is important, for gasoline—unlike most commodities—is mysterious to the average man, revealing little by its appearance.

No one can tell how it will work in a car by looking at it. But everyone knows how it will work in a car if it is a product of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). The interest and responsibility of this Company does not stop with the sale of the gasoline.

It is a part of the service of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) to provide the people of the Middle West with gasoline whose performance they can depend upon—at the lowest possible price.



Standard Oil Company

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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A Woman Tackled This Man-Size Job

Eight Quarter Sections Have Been Added Under Her Management



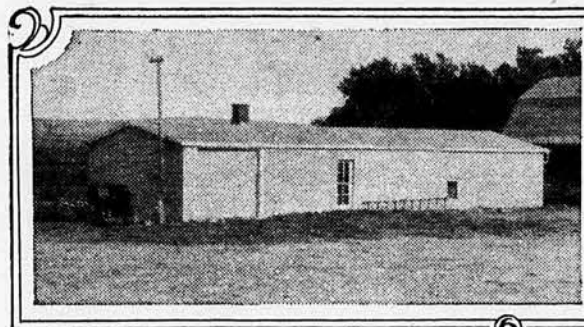
THIRTY-FIVE hundred acres of Western Kansas land farmed so it is in better condition with each passing year. A well balanced crop acreage marketed thru livestock. A farm equipped with the best in machinery. Buildings that are outstanding in efficiency from poultry house to grain elevator. A very comfortable home remarkably well furnished. One of the most luxurious flower gardens in Kansas. All this the result of Paulina Kuhrt's courage and foresight out there in Sherman county.

Here's a job that would test the ability of the best of men. Turn back the pages of her story 10 years to the time when she either had to fight or quit. Death claimed her husband, war clouds darkened the eastern horizon, maybe to take her sons; then followed the dizziness of after-war adjustments that crushed strong men. But Mrs. Kuhrt didn't quit. She and her husband had homesteaded there and apparently they built up a system of farming that is safe. At least it came safely thru the storm. Mrs. Kuhrt hasn't merely kept things going as they had been started. She has built up. Under her management in the last 10 years there have been eight quarters plus 80 acres added to the land holdings, barn, elevator, machine shed and repair shop, and of course, considerable farming equipment.

Good Equipment for Good Livestock

"My two boys and I run the farm," Mrs. Kuhrt said. She doesn't want to take any credit that isn't due her. "But Paul and Eugene are quite willing to let me make the final decisions where there is a question of any consequence. We just plan our work together so that we know what we want to do, and that is about all there is to it. Just now we are farming 200 acres of wheat, 200 acres of barley, 225 acres of corn, 135 acres of alfalfa and 80 acres of cane for roughage. The rest is in pasture."

The barn was built five years ago, and it is as handy as anyone could want. Bins and feeding arrangements are convenient; over where the milk cows are kept a single handle closes all of the stanchions at one time, and inside tanks keep water available—cool in summer, warm in winter—for the livestock at all times. The Kuhrt family believes

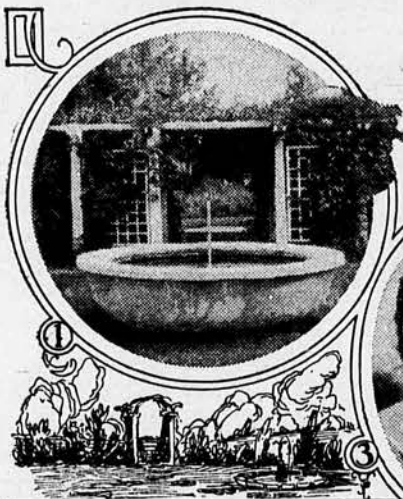


No. 5, the Comfortable Home Effectively Shut Off From the Barn Lots by the Fence and Shrubs. It is an Inviting Place. No. 6, the Garage and Blacksmith Shop. No. 7, the Very Convenient Barn. No. 8, Poultry House and No. 9 Shows 16 Horses Hitched to the Five-Row Lister Ready for Business

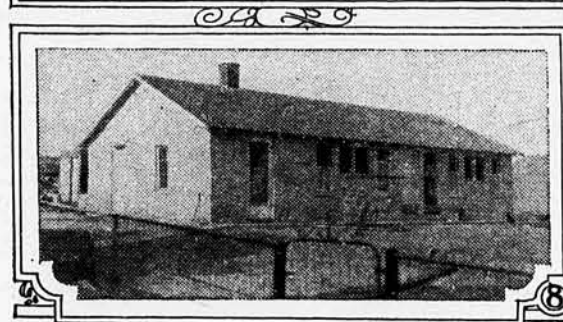
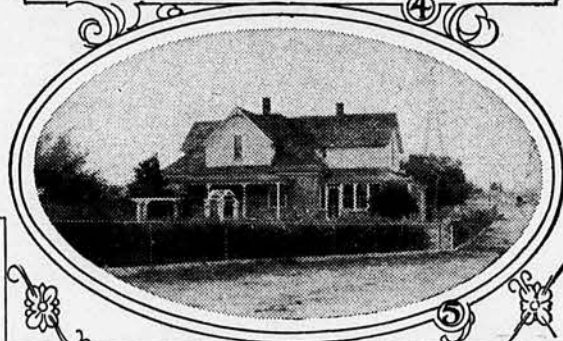
in good equipment to take care of good livestock, and they have both. Incidentally in all of the building work on the place, concrete has been used generously for substantial, lasting construction, as Mrs. Kuhrt explained it. The grain elevator was built three years ago because the system of farming could not go ahead without it. There is room for 8,000 bushels of grain, and it all can be handled with a minimum of expense and labor. The engine from the very first car the Kuhrts owned has been mounted to run the machinery in the elevator, and it does a good job, too.

All of the wheat can be stored in the elevator until somebody finally decides that there isn't quite such a surplus for world consumption, and the market settles to paying a satisfactory price. Then, too, all of the grain consumed on the place by the livestock can be handled, ground or stored to best advantage in the elevator. "We simply couldn't get along without it," Mrs. Kuhrt said. "It is handy and it cuts down on the amount of help we need. The money we make on this farm is for living first

By Raymond H. Gilkeson



No. 1 Shows the Fountain and Thru the Vine Covered Arbor You Get a Glimpse of the Lily Pond. No. 2, a Concrete Arch That Encourages Climbing Growth. There are Three in the Flower Garden. No. 3, Mrs. Kuhrt. No. 4, a Peek at the Front Yard in the Spring, Just Before the Leaves are Out in Full Growth

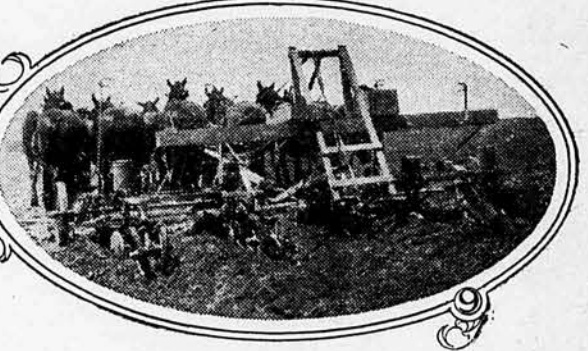


so no time is wasted in sorting things out to "begin to get ready to start" the repair work one might decide to do. That is typical of the whole farm. Everything is orderly and cleanliness prevails. The buildings are well grouped with the home completing the picture, in its setting of a magnificent flower garden. Electric lights lend their aid in making things convenient and safe, besides being economical and indispensable, according to Mrs. Kuhrt. There are lights in the home, barns, milk house, blacksmith shop and garage, and electric power runs the iron, washer, cream separator, grindstone and charges the radio batteries. "Oh, there is some difference between turning the button now and the old daily job of trimming wicks, cleaning and filling oil lamps," Mrs. Kuhrt said.

135 Acres of Alfalfa Help

Just as the oil lamp period progressed into an electrical age, Mrs. Kuhrt—and the boys, too, of course—has progressed in her ideas of farming. She keeps abreast of the times and studies her job. Not long ago someone asked her how she managed to gain such a knowledge of farming and the interesting things she knows about her flowers. "I read a good deal," she replied, "and then a person must use just ordinary good common sense. All you have to do if you want to know anything is go and get it. There is plenty of information in this country for everyone who wants it badly enough." Mrs. Kuhrt is a wonderfully self-educated woman.

The crops on the Kuhrt farm are changed about, or rotated, so that all of the cultivated acres are benefiting rather than suffering from production. Consider the help 135 acres of alfalfa can lend,



and there is the livestock to produce fertilizer. Mrs. Kuhrt maintains a herd of Shorthorns, 165 head in all now, that has real quality. If you doubt that just recall what happened at the Denver livestock show last year. Mrs. Kuhrt exhibited four calves in Denver and won a second, three firsts, first in steer group, grand and reserve champion in breed and grand champion over all breeds in the fat classes. "And remember this," Mrs. Kuhrt said, "those were home-grown calves on home-grown feeds. We feed everything but the wheat and buy some corn extra. We milk about 12 of the Shorthorns, but I like the beef end of the business much the best. I like to study animals at the stock shows. That is where

(Continued on Page 29)

of all and then improvements that are needed." Just a few steps from the elevator is a concrete building that is a machine shed, garage and work shop combined. All of the machinery isn't kept here by any means, but shelter is found for it somewhere. The work shop is very complete, or perhaps it should be called a blacksmith shop. It contains most everything one could think of that would be needed to do repair work on the farm, from a forge down to miscellaneous bolts and nuts. Everything in the shop is in its particular place,

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

LIFE is a continuous adventure. Death, the unseen, is ever at our elbow. Not one of us has an assurance that he or she will be alive a single day or a single hour from now. Sickness, accident, some form of disaster, tho it may not bring death, is always about and cannot be entirely guarded against. About the only thing that is sure is that sooner or later every one of us must die.

We come into the world with the sentence of death pronounced upon us.

We live under an indeterminate sentence, but we know that there is to be no final commutation.

The death penalty may be postponed for a good many years, but finally it will be administered.

Humanity may be likened to a panorama, continually changing, but never standing still.

What we call society changes its aspects completely within a single generation.

The individual instinctively dreads change. He does not like to adjust himself to new conditions. When the inevitable change comes he is apt to believe that everything is going to the bad; that mankind is growing worse and worse.

Is he correct?

Are his fears justified? Are conditions on the whole growing worse? Is mankind growing more evil minded, more dishonest, less regardful of human rights, more corrupt and less virtuous?

Society is very complex. It is made up of people of every shade of belief, of varying degrees of intelligence. A correct conclusion cannot be arrived at by considering an isolated community. Local conditions vary; each individual and each community form parts of the whole. It is only by observation of a great number of communities and a vast number of people living under different environments, with different racial, industrial and religious backgrounds that one can form anything like a correct approximate of the whole, and it is only by comparing this whole with conditions on the whole as they were 10 years ago, 25 years ago or a generation ago that one can come to an approximately correct conclusion as to whether conditions are improving or growing worse.

'Tis a Better World

AS MY readers know, I have returned from a trip of more than 3,700 miles thru the wealthiest part of the United States. That affords apparently a fair opportunity to get a general view, but after all the view is superficial. I had little opportunity to study conditions in the various localities thru which I passed. I know after all very little about how the people live in these various localities or what their different racial, industrial and religious backgrounds are. Furthermore, I have only superficial means of making a personal comparison with conditions in the same localities 10, 20 or 50 years ago.

I formed certain opinions, but they are not final conclusions.

My opinion is that while conditions have changed remarkably within the last half century, they have not changed for the worse but for the better. There may be a good deal of drinking in the United States, no doubt there is, but there is much less drunkenness and far less intoxicating liquor consumed.

There is no doubt much poverty and distress in certain quarters, but on the whole people were never living so comfortably as they do now.

There undoubtedly is a great deal of crime, but no more in proportion to the population and wealth than there ever was. It should be kept in mind that at least 90 per cent of the crimes committed are crimes concerning property of some kind. Within the last 25 years the wealth of the United States has more than quadrupled, and today the income alone of the people of the United States is considerably greater than was the entire principal of their possessions in 1900.

The temptation to commit crimes concerning property such as larceny, burglary, forgery and defalcation is at least four times as great as it was a quarter of a century ago, and 10 times as great as a half century ago.

New laws have been passed making acts crimes which were not crimes so far as the law was concerned a quarter of a century ago. Necessarily there are more temptations to violate law. Conditions have made these new laws necessary, but that does not alter the fact that they add to the number of law violations.

People are thinking more about religion than they ever did, but not in the same way. The old beliefs and old creeds are undoubtedly breaking down, because people are doing more thinking of their own and depending less on the authority of professional religious instructors.

There are undoubtedly different moral standards, but it does not follow that they are less sound and reasonable standards than those of half a century ago.

Political party bonds have undoubtedly been weakened; the old political rallying cries no longer influence the majority of the people, but it does not follow that there is less intelligent patriotism than there was a generation ago.

Political corruption still exists, but considering the vast interests involved my opinion is that there is less political corruption and jobbery than there ever has been before.

There is no evidence, so far as I can discover, of a breakdown of government or any widespread political calamity.

I can discover no indication that population is likely to outrun production, or that there will be any general shortage of food for many generations to come. On the other hand, there are many evidences that improved methods of production will increase the food supply faster than the population will increase.

Instead of seeing any indications of impending gloom and general disaster, my opinion is that we are nearing the greatest era of prosperity the world has ever known; an era in which there will be less sickness, less poverty, a wider and more

story and told it well, but our time was too short.

The battlefield of Gettysburg covers an area of 25 square miles, and while I do not pretend to have any knowledge of military matters, it occurred to me as I looked over the rolling ground on which the armies of Meade and Lee engaged in this titanic struggle that it was an ideal place to have a battle, if any locality can be said to be an ideal place for a battle.

It is said that it was not the original purpose of either Lee or Meade to fight at Gettysburg. The fight was brought on unexpectedly by a rebel force advancing along the road leading from Chambersburg to Gettysburg and coming in contact with a detachment of Meade's army. Lee's army was advancing against Gettysburg from three directions, west, south and east. Altho Lee only commanded an army of 70,000 men, while Meade's army aggregated 90,000, on the first day of the battle his force that was first attacked was decidedly outnumbered and driven back.

On the second day Meade managed to concentrate his forces so that only at one point was he outnumbered. He also succeeded in massing a large part of his artillery on the famous Cemetery Ridge, and here was fought the decisive conflict of the battle. Standing on Little Roundtop I looked across the field to the woods where the troops of Picket were gathered preparatory to making their historic charge. There had been a terrific artillery battle before the charge. Under the direction of General Hancock the Union cannon slackened fire and finally ceased.

Lee believed that his artillery had silenced the artillery of the federals and ordered the charge. It was easy to visualize in imagination that line of gray coated troops, the flower of the Confederate army, as they came out of the woods and swept in brave array across that gently sloping field. On they came in perfect alignment, fully exposed to the fire of the federal artillery concealed behind hastily constructed breastworks. Still the Union cannon waited and still the lines of gray swept on. At last was given the order to open fire, and 80 cannon belched their loads of death into the oncoming lines. Great gaps appeared in the rebel lines, but they were closed again, and with their flags flying, now half obscured by the smoke, the flower of Lee's army marched to its destruction. Fortunate for these men that they were facing the guns of the Sixties instead of those of 1918. If an army had undertaken to charge across that open field, a distance of nearly a mile, against modern cannon and modern machine guns not a man would have gotten half way across. Every man would have been either dead or wounded. As it was, with even the guns of that day the slaughter was terrific. Dead and wounded men literally covered the ground. The rebel line was shattered; a thin broken line of men came on "into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell," but the limit of human endurance was reached.

A few reached the breastworks; a monument marks the spot within the federal line where one brave Confederate officer reached the farthest advance made by the Confederates and where he fell.

Broken, disorganized, the flower of Lee's army fled back to the shelter of the woods; the battle of Gettysburg was won and the Union was saved, for that charge marked the high tide of the Confederacy. True the war continued for nearly two years after the battle of Gettysburg, but from that time on, according to as high an authority as General John B. Gordon, one of the great commanders of the Confederacy, the rebellion began to wane, the greatest of all the Confederate generals, Lee, had made his supreme effort and failed. Of his 70,000 men he lost, according to the best statistics obtainable, 20,448 men, killed, wounded and missing. The loss sustained by the Union troops was even greater, aggregating 23,000. When during the first two days of the battle, the Confederates had the better of the fight they stripped many of the Union dead. As a matter of fact Lee's army even then was rather short on both clothes and provisions. General Gordon, in his lecture "The Last Days of the Confederacy" said that one reason Lee determined to invade Pennsylvania was because his troops were hungry. It was a rich and fruitful land they invaded and they expected to find and did find rich and plentiful forage.

They also helped themselves to other supplies besides food. They took a great many fat horses and fat cattle and blankets. One of the reasons that Meade had more time to prepare for the at-



even distribution of wealth and comfortable living, a more general dissemination of education, more sane thinking, less superstition and a clearer understanding of rights of individuals and their obligations to one another than there ever has been before.

At the "Bloody Angle"

FOR 50 years I have cherished a desire to visit the battlefield where was fought the decisive battle of the Civil War, and incidentally recognized by all historians as one of the great battles of history.

About four weeks ago I had that desire partially gratified. I say partially, because our visit to the scene of this historic conflict was too hurried. One ought to wander over the battlefield for at least two full days under the direction of a guide and with his history at hand. We made the trip over the battlefield in less than 3 hours. We had the services of a competent licensed guide—only licensed guides are permitted and each one of them is required to take a civil service examination. Our guide was a fine old chap who knew his

tack of Lee was that Lee's troops were busy foraging. When the Confederates stripped the clothing from the dead Union soldiers it became difficult to distinguish except at close range, the difference between the contending armies and when the dead were hastily buried, which was necessary on account of the summer heat, hundreds of Union soldiers and dead Confederates were buried together and are still among the unknown dead. Side by side lie the bodies of the men of the North and the South.

As I stood on the rocky point called Little Round-top, not far from where Lincoln delivered his memorable address, and gazed over the field where once the little stream literally ran red with human blood, where two great armies made up of the best that the Anglo Saxon race could breed, fought like demons against each other under the hot July sun; where more than 6,000 young men, torn by shot and shell and saber thrust, lay dead upon the field and more than 20,000 moaned in anguish from wounds, infected and with only the crude surgery of that day to relieve their frightful suffering, there was presented a vivid picture of the horror and the uselessness of war. These fine young men who wore the blue or the gray had no quarrel with one another; there was no issue involved which might not have been settled without bloodshed if only the leaders of the South had been wise enough to understand that war meant the destruction of the institution for the perpetuation of which they fought.

The Erie Canal

THE old Erie Canal was largely the work of a great Revolutionary statesman, DeWitt Clinton. It was called "Clinton's big ditch" and was constructed by the state of New York between 1815 and 1825. It connected the Hudson River and New York City with the Great Lakes and poured the traffic of the lake region into New York and contributed largely to the making of New York the greatest port of entry and also the greatest exporting city in the United States. The canal barges were pulled by mules and horses, principally mules, that walked along the tow path, single file, and pulled the barges by ropes. The progress of these barges was of course the gait of the mule on the tow path, perhaps 3 miles an hour.

The old canal boat captains were proud of their rank and profession, and romance lingered along the banks of the old canal. However, railroad competition became too strong for the old mule towed barges, the business of the canal declined, but there was sentiment in favor of keeping up the old artery of commerce, and also there was a widespread belief that a canal was necessary to hold the railroad freight charges down.

So a few years ago the state undertook to widen and deepen the old canal, straightening the channel where it was winding and making it navigable for steam propelled barges. This new canal system was completed at a cost of many millions of dollars. The present canal is at least 12 feet wide, and with a minimum bottom width of 75 feet when dredged thru earth and 94 feet when cut thru rock. There are 306 bridges on the canal system, and these are required to clear the surface by at least 15.5 feet. The new canal looks like a good sized river flowing calmly thru a fertile land.

But apparently the commercial results have been disappointing. Twice I have ridden or walked along the banks of the new canal. I have stood for an hour on one of the bridges, but hardly a barge passed either way. I first saw the canal seven years ago; I supposed then that the traffic would gradually develop, but apparently it has not. Certainly bulky freight ought to be moved on this state-owned waterway more cheaply than it can be moved by rail, and as the barges are moved by steam power they can travel much faster than

the old mule propelled barges and carry vastly greater loads.

But for some reason they are not doing much business. It may be however, that the canal system is a benefit in that it is a constant check on inflated railroad rates.

Hubby Wants a Divorce

Last fall I was compelled to marry a girl against my wishes. I am not guilty of the crime she accuses me of. A lawyer, at one time a probate judge, tells me now that the court broke the law by making me marry where no love abides. She has had me arrested twice and in jail once just on account of her being so untruthful. On what grounds could I obtain a divorce? Could I go into another state and get one or would I have to get it in Kansas? G. E. S.

I apprehend the court did not compel you to marry this girl. You had your choice probably of marrying her or going to the penitentiary. But the court could not compel you to enter into the marriage relation if you refused to do so.

There are 10 grounds for divorce in Kansas. First, when either of the parties had a former



husband or wife living at the time of the subsequent marriage; second, abandonment for one year; third, adultery; fourth, impotency; fifth, when the wife at the time of marriage was pregnant by another than her husband; sixth, extreme cruelty; seventh, fraudulent contract; eighth, neglect of duty; ninth, conviction of a felony and imprisonment therefor subsequent to the marriage; tenth, habitual drunkenness.

You might go to another state to obtain a decree of divorce. In some of the states it is not so difficult to obtain a decree as it is in Kansas. However, in any or all of the states if the wife could show to the satisfaction of the court that since the marriage she has not been guilty of any of the causes for which divorce is granted in that state, and if she contested the divorce proceedings you could not obtain a divorce. Probably the state in which it is easiest to obtain a divorce is in Nevada, where under a law only recently passed as I understand only three months' residence is required.

Hedge Had Good Posts?

A and B own two eighths of a quarter section, their land lying east and west. The quarter section which joins them on the east is now owned by C. For many years the division of fences recognized by successive owners of these two quarter sections has been that the fence between A and C belonged to the owner of A's land. The fence between B and C belonged to the

owner of C's land, thus equalizing the ownership of the fences between the two quarter sections. To equalize the ownership of division fences on the two eighths, 20 rods of the half mile between them has belonged to the owner of B's eighty, the remaining 40 rods belonging to the owner of A's eighty.

When C bought his quarter section he claimed half of the fence between him and A, which is now a tall hedge containing a good lot of hedge posts. A claims that the fence (posts and wood) belongs to him, and that he has the right to cut the hedge and keep the posts and wood. The fence for 60 rods of the eighty is on his land by from 14 to 4 feet. The owner of B's land in recent years cut about 60 rods of hedge (keeping the posts and wood) between A and B, including the 40 rods next to the 40 recognized as belonging to A and which probably would have been A's fence if the fence between the two eighths had been divided equally. While the fence between A and C has been growing there also has been a hedge growing between B and C.

A offers to cut and clean up the hedge between him and C and to build a good barb wire fence between him and C and turn half of it over to C. On the basis of these facts and in view of his proposition, has A the right to do as he wishes, namely cut the hedge, keeping the posts and wood? C. C. W.

That part of the hedge which is on A's land unquestionably belongs to him and he has a right to do with it whatever he pleases. The other 20 presumably is on the line—at least no statement is made that it is not on the line—and if so it presumably belongs half to A and half to B. He would not have a right to cut that hedge and appropriate the posts without B's consent. But certainly if he takes only that part of the hedge which is his own and cleans up the other 20 and at the same time puts up a legal fence between him and his neighbor, C, it would seem that he is offering a very fair proposition, rather more in fact than he could be compelled to do by law.

A Lawyer is Not Necessary

If a person wants to make a will must it be drawn by a lawyer? L. D. V.

It is not necessary that a will be drawn by a lawyer. The essentials of a will in Kansas are first that the person making it shall be in a sound mind, that the will shall be made and signed in the presence of at least two witnesses, and that these witnesses shall sign in the presence of the maker of the will.

Husband Gets the Property

A and B are husband and wife. They have no children. A inherited town property from his mother. They traded it to C for a Missouri farm. C had the deed made in B's name, not mentioning A's name. D is to get this place at C's death, but in case she should die first, it is to go to her heirs. C, however, is her cousin and she has a sister. Shouldn't her husband get it instead of her heirs? F. O. W.

In this case A and B having no children and no parents, B's surviving husband would inherit the estate under the Missouri law.

Write to A. F. Williams

Could a person who sends anonymous and blackmailing letters thru the mail be prosecuted by the postal authorities? When a person knows such letters are being sent out to injure their character, who is the proper person to go to for assistance in finding the guilty party? R.

Lay the matter before the United States District Attorney for Kansas. His name and address is A. F. Williams, Topeka.

What About the Car?

If I sign a note with another as security and the principal fails to pay the note, they will hold me for it. If I fail to pay can they attach my car and take it, or will the car be exempt? That is all I have got. Does the law allow an exemption of any vehicle? H. R. S.

The law allows the head of a family a farm wagon, but does not exempt his car. If the head of the family is a woman, her car is exempt. If you are a joint maker of this note and judgment is obtained against you on the note, your car might be levied on.

Something to Be Done About Taxes

THE three great farm organizations of Kansas have mapped out and agreed on a tax-reform program. And that is well. It means something will be done. In 10 years taxes levied on the farmers of the United States have grown from 308 million dollars to 845 millions. They have almost tripled, the National Industrial Conference Board reports.

It has been discovered that Illinois farmers are paying 40 per cent more taxes on the actual cash value of their land than is being paid by Chicago real estate.

And 600 bookkeeping farmers in another state find that taxes are taking one dollar in five of their earnings.

Which makes it very plain that one practical way to relieve the farmer is to reduce his taxes—relieve him from carrying more than his share of the tax burden, relieve him from a part of the load which should be borne by others much better able to bear it and in duty bound to.

One big reason why taxes are unduly high and oppress the farmer and the town home-owner is that real estate and the general property tax still are the principal source of revenue for county, city and state governments. Yet, in all probability, intangible personal property, stocks, bonds, bank deposits and notes now exceed real estate in value,

and it is increasingly difficult to reach this increased wealth by taxation.

The economists of the National Industrial Conference Board are of this opinion, and these economists say the farmer has suffered particularly from this development. "There can be little doubt," they add, "that the burden of taxation is heavier upon agriculture than upon the rest of the nation's taxpayers combined."

And sharing this injustice with him is the home-owner in town.

It is partly because personal property does not pay its honest share of taxation that state and local taxes, which were \$36.27 per capita in 1921, had reached \$119.92 a person gainfully employed in 1926, and that the brunt of this increase was loaded on to the general property taxpayer. Wealth which escapes the notice of the assessor has not been paying its share for years, a share which also has greatly increased in the meantime. And the result is that real property has been doubly hard hit and a readjustment of the entire system of taxation has finally become imperative.

It is to relieve farm and city property from the burden of such unjust taxation that the Farmers' Union of Kansas, the Farm Bureau Federation of Kansas and the State Grange acting in concert, have outlined this important tax-reform program:

Enactment of a state income tax.

A gross production tax on minerals.

A limited sales tax on luxuries.

This will afford a broader and more equitable basis of taxation than the present injurious and outgrown general property tax, and is as much in the interest of the overtaxed town man who owns his home as it is to the farmer.

It virtually provides for home rule in taxation for cities, towns and counties. Also it will eliminate varying assessment valuations in counties, which the Illinois Agricultural Association says is costing the farmers of that state from 1½ to 2 million dollars a year.

Another good effect of such a tax-reform system will be to center attention on the expenditures of local governments, and that is all for the best.

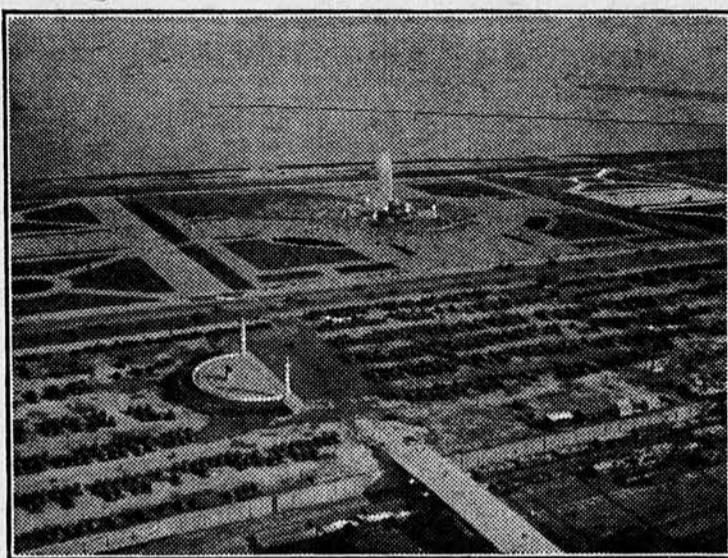
Such a tax revision put in effect would reduce the tax burdens of the farmers and home-owners of any state, as it should. It would result in far more equitable levies. It would make farm taxation bearable where at present it is unbearable and unfair and not longer to be borne.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



First Broadbill Swordfish Ever Caught with Light Tackle off Catalina Island. It Weighed 315 Pounds and Was Taken on a 9-Thread Line with a 6-Ounce Rod



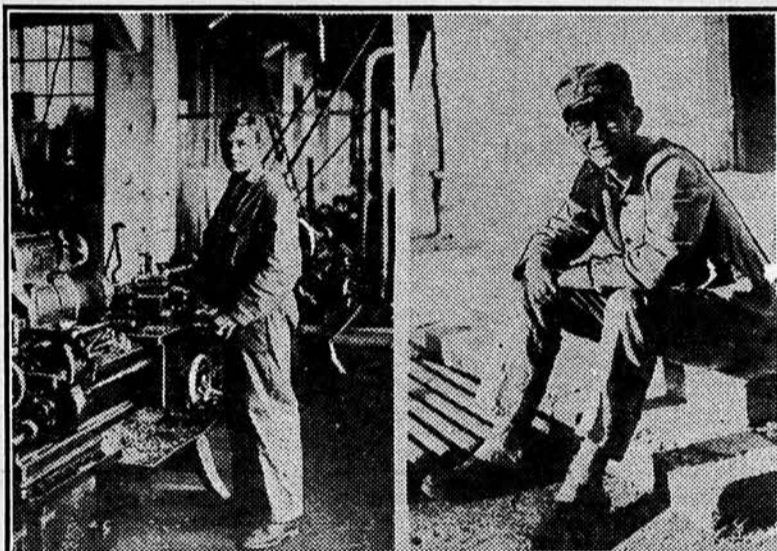
This is a General View of Grant Park, Chicago, and the Vast Auto Parking Space. In the Center of the Picture is the Lincoln Monument and in the Background is the Buckingham Fountain Which Was Turned on for the Last Time This Season When This Photo Was Taken



Prince Albert de Ligne, the Recently Appointed Ambassador from Belgium to the United States, as He Arrived in New York with His Wife and Daughter. He is 53 Years Old



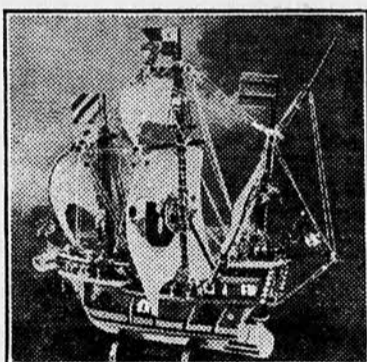
Disastrous Failures of Women to Fly Across the Atlantic Have Not Deterred Other Women from Learning How to Fly, and Many Are Proving Themselves Apt Pupils at the Stag Lane Aerodrome, London. At Left, Women Pupils Learning to Use the Airplane Telephone; Right, Woman Pupil Learning to Swing the Propeller



It is Most Interesting to Note That the Younger Members of the Rising Generation of the Swedish Royal House Receive the Same Democratic Education That Any Ordinary Boy of Sweden Gets. At Left, Prince Bertil, Son of the Crown Prince, at Work in the Thulin Motor Factory; Right, Prince Lennart, Son of Prince William of Sweden, Wearing Clogs During an Interval in Stable Duty



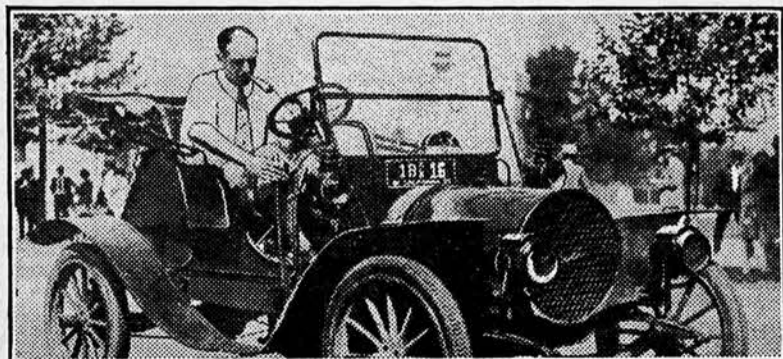
Remarkable Photograph, Taken at Notre Dame, Paris, France, Showing Striking Performance of Trained Dogs, Many of Which Are Sold to American Tourists. Here Several Children Are Acting with Their Four-Footed Friends



An Illinois Doctor Whittled Out This Model of a Columbus Ship, Utilizing the Center Sail as the Loud Speaker for His Radio Set. It is a Very Unique Design



This Heavyweight Champion Irish Cobbler Potato Was Grown by an Indian Boy on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming. He is One of the 5,500 Indian Boys and Girls Enrolled in 4-H Club Work Under the Department of Agriculture Supervision



This Photo Shows Bill Loughland and His 1907 Four-Cylinder Franklin, Which Was One of the Winners in the "Old Timers' Race" from Los Angeles to the State Fair Held in Sacramento, Calif.



Mayor Walker, New York, Now is a Full Fledged Indian Chief by Adoption into the Blackfeet Tribe, Glacier Park, Montana. A Group of Indians Visited Him and Conferred the Title "Chief A-Ka-Ki-To-Pi," Which Means "Many Riders." They Also Gave Him a Head-Dress

How Should One Handle 160 Acres?

Diversification Has Been the Plan Loran Green Has Followed

WHAT is the best system to follow on 160 acres? That is a pretty broad question to give a man," Loran Green was saying. "You ask 100 farmers and it is likely that you will get as many different answers. Not entirely different, but different. In Crawford county a good many farmers try to handle as many things as they can—diversify, you know. I'll not attempt to tell you the best system to use, but I can explain the things that have worked for me."

And he did—it is diversification, all right. He owns 200 acres, and 160 are under cultivation, 40 to 50 acres in corn, 60 acres wheat, hay land, pasture, orchard. That is what you would find there just now, and some changes during other seasons. Crops are changed and manure, commercial fertilizer and lime are applied to keep the land in good condition. The crops are marketed thru livestock, particularly hogs, but lately there has been a pretty even balance between the milkers and porkers. He has both Polands and Durocs but prefers the reds, as they seem to be more prolific and are his choice for mothers. He will feed out something like 50 pigs a year. There are nine milkers—Green is working into Jerseys with the aid of a purebred bull. Whole milk is sold to the Iola condensery. The purebred Rhode Island Reds count up the farm income with hatching eggs in season, aside from birds and eggs for the market.

The crop rotation of corn one year, oats the same length of time and wheat two years with legumes worked on every part of the cultivated acreage once in seven years holds up production. "I like soybeans," Mr. Green said. "Following them my oats were as good again as on land where they hadn't been grown. In preparing my corn land I like to double-disk if possible before plowing. The plow then turns under this mulch and leaves a deep, well-pulverized seedbed that will hold moisture, and I plant as soon as the season will permit. Early plowing for wheat, with a seedbed well pulverized and packed with disk and drag harrow hits the mark for me." A fine little sideline that has proved profitable enough to continue is the fruit—apples, peaches and berries. Aside from supplying the family they bring in a nice income.

Had you been at the Green home one day not so long ago a tub full of tin cups probably would have attracted your attention. It is evidence that the Jayhawker Community Circle membership had gathered there for one of their semi-monthly meetings. In the summer a good many families bring freezers filled with the ingredients that make ice cream when iced and operated properly. "We have a lot of fun turning the freezers," Mr. Green said. "There were 164 at one of our recent meetings. We have oyster suppers, programs and the like, and never have to go out of the neighborhood to get good talent. The club has made better neighbors out of all of us." There is a very good orchestra in which there are 12 members, four of them being from the Green family.

"With two boys of our own," Mr. Green said, "we felt the need for more neighborhood entertainment. One evening we called a meeting of the neighbors and put the proposition up to them and it went over big. We wouldn't take a great deal for the club now. Everyone takes part and enjoys it thoroly. It has gotten now so town folks join us quite frequently."

Speculative Profits and Utilities

PRESIDENT GIFFORD of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company sounds what the Associated Press terms "a new note in American business," in an address at Dallas in which he declared himself against the earning by public utilities of speculative or large profits for distribution as "melons" to stockholders. The statement of Mr. Gifford was taken in Wall Street as setting at rest rumors of a stock split-up of the telephone company, and the stock promptly lost something of its recent gains.

"The fact that the ownership of the American

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

Telephone and Telegraph Company is so widespread and diffused," said President Gifford, "imposes an unusual obligation upon the management to see that the savings of these 420,000 stockholders are secure and remain so. The management also is under an obligation to see to it that the service at all times shall be adequate, dependable and satisfactory to the user. It follows that there is not only no incentive, but it would be contrary to public policy for the management to earn speculative or large profits for distribution as 'melons' or extra dividends. On the other hand, payments to stockholders limited to reasonable regular dividends with the right to make further investments on favorable terms are to the interest of the telephone users and the stockholders."

President Gifford's view is contrary to the arguments frequently advanced by public utility managements that speculative profits are necessary in



all business alike; that is, that public utilities, which are constantly faced with the need of large funds for expansion of their business in conformity with the growth of the country, must earn sufficient profits to invite capital into their properties. And in this respect it is claimed that public utilities are not different from other large business.

The policy of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company as defined by its president is to be able to assure steady dividend returns and to obtain the capital necessary for constant expansion from satisfied stockholders, giving them privileges not enjoyed by "outsiders," in the purchase of new stock offerings at less than the market price. This plan is in fact followed by many other utility concerns. "Speculative returns" may be obtained by competitive business, if it "knows how," but the situation is different where a company is permitted to charge a certain price for its service under the law. Mr. Gifford's "new note in American business" is in fact a keynote.

Insurance as a Prosperity Factor

THE country will not know until December, when the Association of Life Insurance Presidents hold their annual meeting, what the value of life insurance is in the United States or how much it will have increased in this calendar year, but complete returns have been issued of the figures for 1926 for this country and Canada.

The Canadian and American people are "sold"

on life insurance, to their own benefit. Last year the return to policy holders came to 1,585 million dollars which if distributed equally among the approximately 30 million families in the two countries would come to about \$530 to every family of the entire population. Of this sum of more than 1½ billion dollars distributed to policyholders some 858 millions were for deaths, and nearly an equal amount, or 727 millions were paid out in dividends and lapsed or surrendered policies.

The largest single death payment was something over 2 million dollars, and the next largest also exceeded 2 millions. The four largest payments were on policies of residents of Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, Va., and Sheboygan, Wis. Rodman Wanamaker is reported to be the heaviest policyholder, his insurance being 7½ million dollars. Ten persons in the United States are insured for upward of 4 million dollars. Charley Chaplin's insurance, it is stated, was recently reduced from 1 million to \$200,000.

Life insurance properly considered is not only protection, but savings and should be added to the other forms of thrift and saving. Life insurance also is mainly a co-operative and not a profit-making enterprise and about as much annually is distributed to beneficiaries as is paid in by policyholders, the difference being expenses of operation, which are small in comparison with premium receipts.

What this annual distribution of upward of 1½ billion dollars means to the comfort and prosperity of millions of families it would be difficult to compute. The immense growth at least of life insurance in recent years—nearly as much being written every year as 25 years ago existed altogether—is a prop to the stability of families. Without it our depleted poor houses would be crowded and our charity budgets multiplied.

Tractor Dealers Go to School

A BIG tractor and equipment school was held for Fordson tractor dealers and their salesmen at Independence, Mo., adjacent to Kansas City, during the past week. Under the direction of the Ford Motor Company and the Universal Equipment Company some 250 Fordson tractor salesmen and more than 200 Ford dealers came in for a three-day course of instruction.

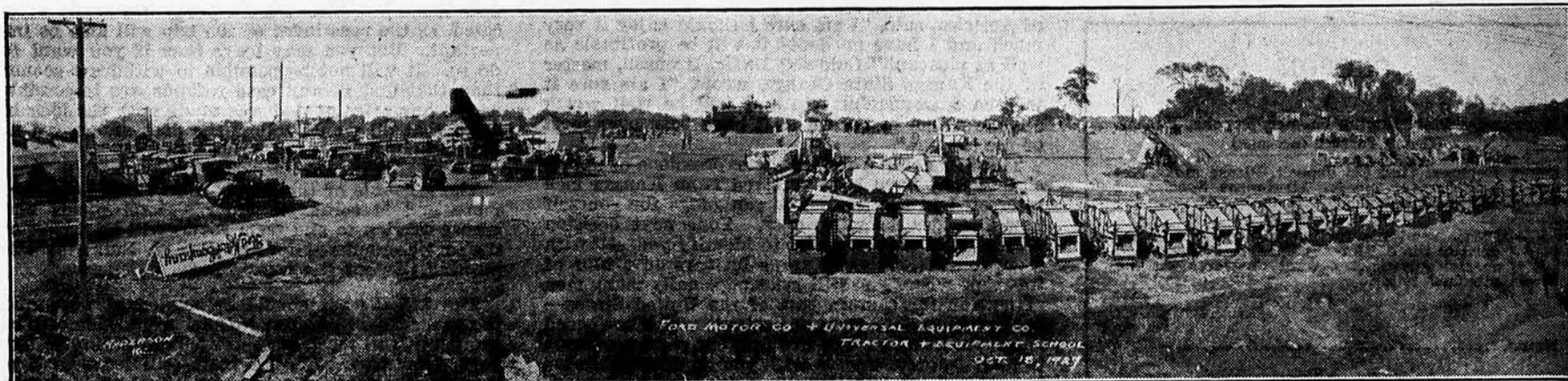
Classes were divided into groups and each group was given instruction on each of the various machines adapted to use with the Fordson tractor. The primary object of the entire school was to familiarize tractor salesmen with the machinery a tractor can operate so that these salesmen may more readily and intelligently help a farmer solve his power farming problems and make proper recommendations along such lines.

The equipment shown at this school included crawler attachments for Fordson tractors; saw mills, buzz saws, power mowers, hay presses, feed grinders, potato diggers, corn harvesters, plows, listers, cultivators, disk harrows and all kinds of tillage machinery, the Hamilton transmission which makes a three-plow machine out of the Fordson; threshing machinery, power shovels, scrapers, bulldozers and a big line of earth moving equipment, and Gleaner and Baldwin combines.

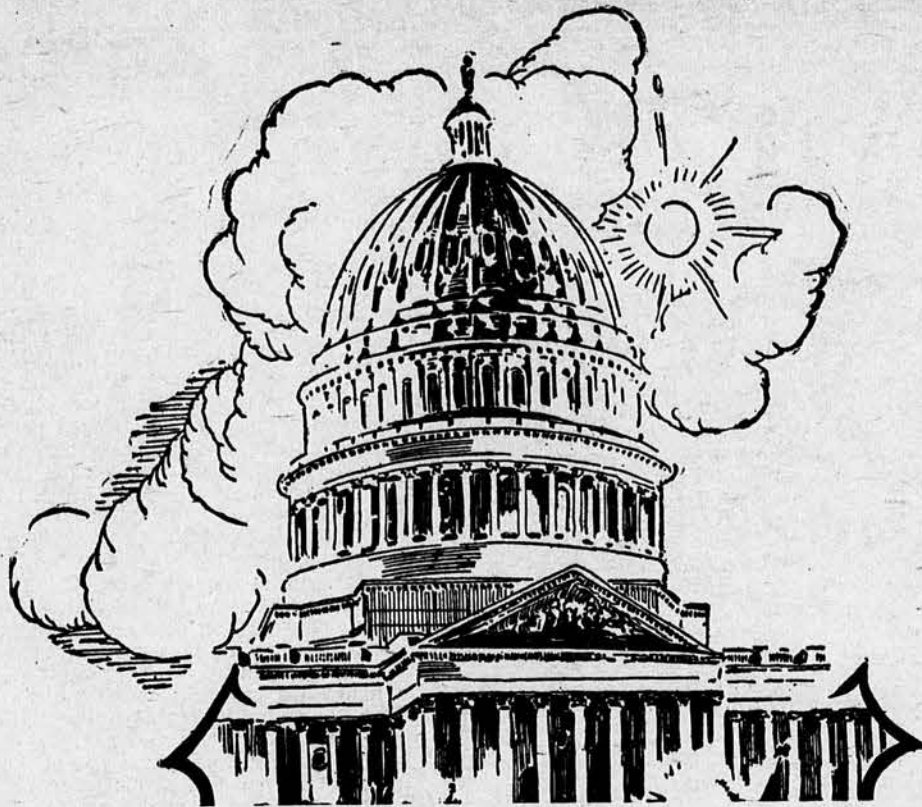
The school was held on a big lot adjacent to the Gleaner factory, and the men from the Wheat Belt were especially interested in knowing everything about these combines, as they constitute a large share of the business being done by Fordson dealers in such territories.

A similar school was held in Hutchinson a few weeks ago and attended by hundreds of dealers and their salesmen.

Such courses of instruction are not only good for the dealers and their men, but they also are bound to have a beneficial effect on power farming in general, because it is only after careful study and planning as to how power farming machinery can fit into a farming program that power farming actually begins to show some very real economies.



A View of the Grounds at Independence, Mo., Where the Recent Tractor School Was Conducted by the Ford Motor Company and the Universal Equipment Company



The Capitol Building in Washington

Send in Your All-Kansas Special Reservation Now!

ARE you going to take advantage of Kansas Farmer's offer of a place on the All-Kansas special? Do you want to see the great scenic and historical wonders of the East and to visit the great factories that interest you (and do all this at a low cost) or will you take your chances on waiting until some other time to pay twice as much and see half as much? Are you going to take a gamble on that unknown future and just hope that some day you'll have a pile of money and a lot of Eastern friends who can make it possible for you to duplicate this trip? Or will you make it sure by taking it now, letting us furnish part of the money and all of the friends?

You will be personally conducted as members of the Kansas Farmer party thru plants not open to the general public. You will see things you never could witness as an individual tourist, and you will be right with the men with whom you want to discuss them. All you'll have to do to discuss anything you see with your farmer neighbor will be to turn to him and say, "Frank, how does that appeal to you?"

Kansas farmers who plan to go on the All-Kansas special tour of the East—and there are scores of them judging from letters received by Kansas Farmer—should lose no time in sending in their \$25 deposits, which is the only way in which they can hold reservation.

For the convenience of the farmers November 15 has been set as the deadline for the mailing of the total amount—\$177.80. But that does not indicate that the \$25 deposit check will not be welcome now. We must plan for a certain number, and now that the first week in November is almost gone our plans must grow more definite with every passing day. It will be much easier for us and will insure better satisfaction to you if you send in your deposit for reservation now. We know there are many farmers who plan to go but haven't sent their money. They have told us so themselves. But we want to get

away from a flood of reservations on the last day if possible. Send in your deposit now. By holding it back you are making it harder for us to make everything pleasant for you.

The Santa Fe railroad is co-operating in spreading information about the trip, and it is now well advertised over the state. Letters from newly interested prospects are coming in every day. The success of the plan is becoming more and more certain with the passing days—but we will be better enabled to make arrangements if those who have already made up their minds to go will let us in on their decision by mailing a check.

That our idea was a good one and that the route is well worked out has been shown in letters received from numerous prominent Kansas men who are interested in agriculture and are also qualified to pass judgment on the plan. M. T. Kelsey, proprietor of the Northwood Farm, Topeka, writes: "I think that it should be a very interesting trip and will arrange my affairs so that I will be able to make the trip with you."

Paul Klein, Iola, a member of the state Board of Agriculture, thought so much of the trip that he volunteered his services to help make it a success. He says, "I notice you are getting ready to make arrangements for the trip and I wondered how you were progressing in the matter and if you want me to take part with you and try to get a group of men to join with you on the trip."

F. C. Whipple, vice-president of the Merchant's National Bank, Lawrence, who is also greatly interested in the farm, in regretting that he could not go on the tour said, "I trust that this trip will be a pleasant one for those who can go." Another fine letter was received from C. A. Branch, Marlon, who is secretary-treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. He said, "Your trip to the East certainly appeals to me, and there is no way to estimate the value of such a trip to any wide-awake Kansas Farmer."

C. E. Huff, president of the Kansas Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, said, "I am sure I should enjoy it very much and I have no doubt it will be profitable as well as pleasant." Caldwell Davis, Bronson, master of the Kansas State Grange, wrote, "I am sure it will be a wonderful trip and will be well worth anyone's time in taking, as I have been over most of the ground."

These are only a few of the expressions of appreciation that have been received from Kansas men interested in the trip. You can judge for yourself how the idea is going over. Your next decision will be whether you desire to identify yourself with a group of first-class Kansas farmers on a tour of this type where you will meet personally many men of note in the eastern part of the United States—leaders in various lines of business which are based on agriculture and who are for that reason anxious to meet you and mingle with you on friendly terms in personal conversation.

We hope you'll decide "yes." And then tell us about your decision.

THE SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27

Leave Topeka at 5:05 p. m. on the Santa Fe for Chicago.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28

Arrive at Chicago at 8:10 a. m. Visit the International Livestock Exposition and the McCormick-Deering tractor factory.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Visiting the International Livestock Exposition; leave at midnight for Detroit.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30

In Detroit seeing the motor car and tractor plants.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1

Across the river in Canada from Detroit in the corn borer territory.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2

View of Niagara Falls; visit the great manufacturing plants of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3

Arrive at the Grand Central Station in New York City; Senator Capper joins the party; trip to Wall Street and the New York Stock Exchange.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4

Sightseeing in New York City.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5

In Philadelphia, at Independence Hall, see the Liberty Bell, visit the navy yards and the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila Bay.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6

Arrive Washington, visit Congress, and see the "law factory" in operation.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7

Sightseeing in Washington.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8

Sightseeing in Washington.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9

Visiting the rubber manufacturing plants in Akron, Ohio.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10

Arrive Topeka 11:55 p. m.

Notes on the Trip

Numerous offers of co-operation from people along the route indicate that the enjoyment of those on the All-Kansas Special will be limited only by their ability to withstand the strain of constant entertainment.

The party will be met at New York by Senator Capper who will conduct the party on a tour of Wall Street and the New York Stock Exchange.

There is no limit on the number of people who may attend from any one community, so if you wish to organize a neighborhood group you are welcome to do so.

If you have friends who might have failed to read of the trip in Kansas Farmer, but who would probably be interested in the tour, send up their names and we will bring the details to their special attention.

The accommodations will not be crowded. No matter how many Kansas farmers accept our invitation all will be amply provided for on the train, at hotels along the route and for any special sight-seeing trips and entertainments provided by outside agencies.

Stopovers, other than those already announced, cannot be permitted. We have arranged as pleasant a trip as possible. It would defeat the purpose of the tour—the group idea—if each man were permitted to outline his own route and stops after the train leaves Topeka.

No women will be taken on the tour. The conducting of such a tour is a great task under the easiest of situations, but a mixed tour is the hardest possible to undertake. For these reasons the party will be restricted to men.

There have also been many requests for permission to leave the party at Washington. This has been made possible. Such a procedure is not advocated, as the remainder of the trip will also be important. But you may leave then if you want to do so. It will not be possible to withdraw sooner than that and in any case refunds are impossible as the low price quoted was made with the idea in mind that all would follow the plan announced at the beginning.

The schedule of the trip is reproduced here once more and is self-explanatory. Hotel rooms and transportation to and from rooms will be a part of the service rendered for the \$177.80. Pullmans will be used thruout the trip.

The \$25 deposit should be mailed at once and the other \$152.80 before November 15. Members of the party will meet at the Capper Building in Topeka, November 27. The train will leave at 5 p. m. All correspondence in regard to the trip should be addressed to F. B. Nichols, Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

COUPON

F. B. NICHOLS,
Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.
(Check correct message)

Enclosed find \$25 deposit. Please make reservation for me on All-Kansas Special. I will send balance by November 15.

Please send me further information in regard to the All-Kansas Special. I have noted special questions I want answered on the attached letter.

Name.....

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

for Christmas



Twenty complete Christmas Stores in your Montgomery Ward Catalogue

You can visit twenty complete Christmas Stores by merely turning the pages of your Ward Catalogue. A jewelry store, a complete toy shop, a dry goods store, everything twenty complete Christmas Stores can offer is to be found in your Ward Catalogue.

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Ward's prices on Christmas goods are all-the-year-round prices. There are no Christmas profits added. You can buy your Christmas gifts at Ward's at regular prices.

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for every Christmas gift. Ward's Catalogue is a Christmas Gift Book. It is a dictionary answering every Christmas question of "What to Give." Merely to study its pages, and to turn through the index will help you solve every Christmas problem.

There are gifts for the children, a big assortment of Christmas toys, articles of jewelry, books, everything you can find anywhere for the boy or girl or infant.

Everything a man uses or wears, everything a woman needs or wants, is offered at regular all-the-year-round prices.

Remember Christmas is Just Around the Corner

The days slip by quickly. Start today making your Christmas list. Order early. Take full advantage of the big savings Ward's Catalogue offers you at Christmas time.

Quality is especially important in a Christmas Gift. At Ward's the quality, the reliability of every article is absolutely guaranteed.

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In the Wake of the News

A REPORT by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture who have directed the farmers' campaign in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois to eradicate the corn borer disposes of any idea that the campaign has succeeded. On the other hand it is an encouraging report. A survey in 745 townships in which the fight has been diligently carried on brings out that the borer is still there and has spread somewhat beyond the first lines of its march, yet its progress has been impeded and it has not gained enough ground even in the most seriously infested districts to damage this year's crop materially. The sense of the report is that the fight must be continued unremittently and there is no occasion for discouragement.

Kansas is vitally interested in this effort, to which Congress appropriated 10 million dollars and the infested states have contributed large sums also, to stamp out the most dangerous corn pest. This state has not been invaded and is still a long way from the affected region, yet the corn borer can destroy corn fields in a very short time if not eradicated completely, and spreads with rapidity if left alone.

There is no danger of a let-up in the vigorous prosecution of the corn borer fight, but Kansas farmers will be wise to look out for it. The report of the Government experts states that despite the rigorous efforts to clean up fields there are actually more borers to the acre in the region affected than a year ago. It is still a serious threat to corn growers.

Kansas Industrial Opportunities

WHERE does Kansas stand industrially in comparison with the other states of the West and of the Union? This question is answered in a Census of the Manufactures in the United States just issued by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce, in which statistics are given for 1925, and comparisons with earlier years, of the industries of states and of cities.

It appears by the Census for 1925 that in that year 16 states exceeded Kansas in the value of manufactured products, 29 states exceeded it in the volume of wages paid and 30 states in number of wage earners.

In value of manufacturing output therefore Kansas stands high in comparison with wage earners employed and wages paid. On the other hand, as an industrial state specifically Kansas ranks low, the 31st state. Great factory cities pay comparatively low wages, yet in value of product do not so far outrank Kansas.

From 1923 to 1925 Kansas made some progress industrially, from an output of 504 million to 706 million dollars. While our greatest manufacturing industry is meat packing, yet outside of this industry Kansas turns out a product of 450 million dollars. Our milling output is upwards of 135 million dollars, oil refining 102 millions, railroad and other car and repair shops 28 millions, and butter, cheese and milk 25½ millions. Cement is an industry with a product of 11½ million dollars in 1925.

Kansas shows a tendency toward fewer and larger plants. In 1914 this state had a total of 3,136 manufacturing establishments, and in 1923 of but 1,776, but in the last two years, the number has grown to 1,878, an increase of 102. But the output of the large number of small plants in 1914 was but 323 million dollars, compared with 706 millions in 1925. The volume of horsepower of machinery used has grown, over 1914, by 100,000, or by nearly 60 per cent.

Yet, while Kansas can claim to be an industrial state to some extent, its industries are mainly small and scattered. In this respect we are not an industrial community, but still preponderantly agricultural. This is indicated by comparison with the concentrated industries of more distinctively industrial states. Our total figures of industrial plants, wage earners and wages paid are about equivalent to those of Akron, or Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Providence, Milwaukee, Indianapolis or Rochester, cities in which industrialism concentrates. Nevertheless, the value of manufactured product turned out in Kansas exceeds that of Oklahoma or Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia, among states that rank close to Kansas industrially.

In the movement that has already been initiated in Kansas for industrial development there are many factors to be considered. We are at a disadvantage in starting late in the matter of already determined freight rates, and these must be adjusted as changing industrial conditions warrant. Manufacturing is in fact moving westward and southward in the United States and Kansas is in line with the movement. It was inevitable because of the growth of population. Kansas could not have considered industrial development 30 years ago because it had no near-by market, but today the center of population of the United States lies west and south of Chicago. But Kansas has, against the handicap of present freight rates, the advantage of relatively cheap raw materials. With raw materials at hand and markets manufacturing development is feasible.

A study of the present manufacturing interests of Kansas will indicate some directions in which expansion is practicable. We have in the state 10

agricultural implement factories with a product of \$663,626. Iron and steel are more accessible than a generation ago, with large development at Gary and St. Louis, among other western points. The market for agricultural implements is all about us. Awnings, tents and canvas products turn out now in Kansas a product equal to agricultural machinery. Our bakery products aggregate upward of 10 million dollars, and Kansas includes bakeries of the Continental Baking Co., the largest concern in the world. Our butter, cheese and condensed and evaporated milk is capable of large expansion above present output of 25 million dollars. The same may be said of cement, which has a product of over 11 million dollars, of confectionery, with upward of a million dollars and capable of large increase, of mattresses and bed springs, in which close to a million dollars of product is turned out, of poultry killing and dressing with a product exceeding 8 million dollars, of structural and ornamental ironwork, with a present product of above 5 millions, and of a variety of other lines of manufacture.

The great advantage emphasized by the late Dean Walker in proposing an organized forward movement in this state's development by making a thoro survey of natural resources certainly cannot be over-rated. Kansas is known to possess very extensive deposits of salt, with prospects that valuable salts may be discovered by a geological survey conducted by the state. Kansas also stands high in the variety of its clays, but if a large development in this line is to be expected it is first necessary to discover to what extent we possess higher grades of clays suitable to the making of fine porcelains, and so on. The geological survey is a fundamental preliminary to development and particularly to entirely new Kansas industries.

That there are opportunities lying all about us and in and under the Kansas soil no student of



these matters doubts, Kansas is in position to win its share of the industrial expansion of the next 10 to 20 years and to take full advantage of the trend of manufacturing westward. All that is needed is the organization and united purpose to do so.

Saviors of the Country

CHICAGO'S eminent demagog, Mayor Bill Thompson, has discovered a kindred spirit in a writer named Bausman in New York and has brought him to Chicago to help clean up the schools and libraries now poisoned with books which aim to make the United States subservient to Great Britain and King George. Bausman in his testimony frankly states that while knowing nothing about Chicago's schools and text books, he has run down the King George conspiracy at Princeton, Columbia and other American universities and finds American public libraries full of the hateful virus of British propaganda. In his patriotic travels over the country Bausman has discovered that the poison is working with great malignancy and even little children are not as patriotic as they ought to be.

But Big Bill and little Bausman are not alone in seeing the yeast of British propagandism working overtime in this country. Even the National Americanization Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars protests against school books that seek to "restore America into the sentimental, spiritual and political subjection to Great Britain," if that means anything.

American text books, it might be thought, could properly be left to the judgment of educators conducting the schools, instead of being turned over to

the Thompsons and Bausmans, but there is the peril of British books in public libraries. While not as bad as a century ago when Sidney Smith, a Britisher, asked his famous ironical question, "Who reads an American book?" there are undoubtedly many British authors represented in all our public libraries. Not to mention Milton, whom it is said that nobody reads any more, there is John Locke, who is credited, the patriotic critics charge, with having first suggested the doctrines in the Declaration of Independence, one of the objections to the propaganda school books being that they teach that these doctrines "were not new or original" with the American fathers. But Milton and Burke, no less than Locke, and Blackstone and various British makers and writers of law still are found in American libraries and exert an influence undoubtedly for King George. Shakespeare's historical plays exalt "this sceptred isle, this blessed spot, this earth, this realm, this England" offensively enough to satisfy any Bausman or Big Bill of the imminent peril to American ideals, and American libraries may be and probably are said by Big Bill to be lousy with sets of Shakespeare's malign works.

For the American fathers, if the principles of the Declaration of Independence were not "new and original" it can be said anyhow that they were not a set of "yokels" who knew nothing of history or the development of government. They apparently knew Locke, and the Frenchman, Rousseau. If these foreigners conceived certain political doctrines in the abstract, the makers of the Constitution built a government on them. The government probably is in no danger from the machinations of King George, but if from anything, from the dunderheads of the Bausman and Thompson order.

A Hoover Flurry

HENRY ALLEN in New York told the political reporters that the Middle West leans toward Lowden and Hoover. In the East the strong candidates are said to be Hughes and Hoover. Mr. Hoover appears to be in the position of the least common denominator among Republican candidates, which of course is far from giving him any preponderating lead. In Massachusetts President Coolidge's withdrawal is being taken more seriously, a striking evidence of which was the poll of the Roosevelt Club on the question, "Who is your first choice for President in 1928, outside of Calvin Coolidge?" Mr. Hoover on this poll of the leading progressive Republican club of Massachusetts not only led the field, but polled an actual majority, 285 out of 544 votes. "The lead shown for Mr. Hoover," says the Springfield Republican, speaking of Massachusetts, "would be less important if it did not follow statements made weeks ago by Governor Spaulding and Senator Moses of New Hampshire, making it almost certain that the New Hampshire delegation will be for Hoover, whether or not it is formally pledged. With a growing belief that Maine also may be counted for Hoover, as the result of the leanings of Governor Brewster and other prominent Republicans, the Roosevelt Club's announcement will doubtless be taken full advantage of in the effort to show that it is in accord with the general New England trend." It is early for predictions, but Hoover seems to be the most likely Eastern choice for President.

Farmers on the Radio

ACCORDING to a survey by the United States Department of Agriculture, there were last spring 1,252,126 radio sets on farms, as compared with 2,180,622 for the entire country two years ago. Undoubtedly urban radio sets have increased more rapidly than farm, but farm patronage of the radio is enormous and also increasing. Most farmers are amateur mechanics and most urban users are not, and the farm sets probably are kept in working repair better than many in the cities.

Since farmers are such constant users of radio the department has sought to find by a questionnaire what they like in programs. The results are what they might be expected to be. In radio as in the automobile, the primary consideration on the farm is practical utility. Replies to the department questionnaire show overwhelmingly that the principal aim of the farm radio user is to get market reports up to the minute, advice from experts on care of livestock, seed and feed more particularly, and the weather reports. In the matter of amusement or entertainment, the farmers vote for old time sentimental songs and classical music in preference to monkey music or jazz. Political talks and news are also popular on the farms.

Farmers are utilitarians because they have to be and not because they are inherently more materialistic or less idealistic than other people. There is one feature of the farm replies that is worthy of notice, and that is the emphasis upon the reports of Old Prognostications. City people haw-haw a good deal at the weather predictions, adhering to a traditional weather service idea that is out of date. The weather reports are good. They probably are 90 per cent correct, as the Weather Bureau claims, instead of 99 per cent incorrect, as the man on the street imagines. If the weather reports had not been found to be good in actual experience, the farmers would not care for them on the radio. As entertainment features, certainly, they cannot be held to rank high.

Sore throat waits here also



In the THROAT and nose more than 50 diseases

have their beginning or development. Some, of mild character, yield to an antiseptic. Others, more serious, do not. At the first sign of an irritated throat, gargle frequently with Listerine, and if no improvement is shown, consult a physician.

watch your throat!

Gargle when you get home

After long exposure to bad weather, after sudden changes of temperature, after mingling with crowds—gargle with Listerine, the safe antiseptic, when you get home.

This pleasant precaution has nipped many a cold and sore throat in the bud, before they became serious.

Listerine, being antiseptic, immediately attacks the countless bacteria that lodge in the mouth

and throat where so many colds start.

It is important, however, that you use it early—and frequently.

Most of the fall and winter months are "sore throat months," and for your own protection use Listerine night and morning. It is a good habit to acquire. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

SOUNDS LOGICAL
The great success of Listerine Tooth Paste has proved that the idea of a scientific dentifrice at 25c (for the large tube) is a popular one.

LISTERINE

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Offer Expires **DECEMBER 31st**

Exceptional Opportunity to Buy a **26-PIECE SET of Rogers' Guaranteed TABLE SILVERWARE** at **\$5.90**

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Set consists of
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The guarantee is without time limit.

SOME OF OUR NATION-WIDE VALUES IN LINENS

64-in. Mercerized Table Damask—Firmly woven, lustrous finish, attractive patterns. Yard **49c**

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Mercerized Pattern Cloths—Two yards square; excellent quality, neat damask designs. **1.49** Each

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20 x 20 in. Napkins to match Basco finish Cloth. Half Dozen **1.49**

Extra Size Bath Towels

Heavy double-thread Terry Bath Towels in large size, 22 x 44 in., all white or with colored stripe border. Our Anniversary number. Each **25c**

Coming Home-Gatherings Suggest Preparations Now!

The new table silverware and linen are mother's delight, for they are beautiful, of such good quality, and, withal, so inexpensive. They were purchased at a nearby J. C. Penney Company Store

WHETHER for the Thanksgiving or the Christmas dinner or for a royal gift, selection of a set of silverware or table linen, or both, is bound to bring the greatest happiness to the recipient.

It is time to make YOUR selections. Buying at the Stores of this Nation-wide Institution—whether silverware, linen or other household needs, or for personal wear—carries with it the assurance and the pleasure of getting standard quality goods at prices which afford real economies.

Write to our Store nearest you for Illustrated Catalog of Holiday Gift Goods. Savings that will prove a delight!

This is assured by the Company's buying resources.

For a quarter of a century, the J. C. Penney Company has been directing its ability and its resources upon more and more satisfactorily serving the public. Its notable success largely is the result of having succeeded in this effort.

Once a customer, always a customer, is true of those who know the high quality of our goods, our unsurpassed values and service.

J.C. PENNEY Co.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

A personal visit to our Store nearest you at this season well repays for a long ride. Bring the children with you.

KANSAS

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- Arkansas City
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- Clay Center
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- Columbus
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- Lawrence
- Leavenworth
- Liberal
- McPherson
- Manhattan
- Newton
- Ottawa
- Parsons
- Pittsburg
- Pratt
- Salina
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- Las Animas
- Longmont
- Loveland
- Monte Vista
- Montrose
- Sterling
- Trinidad
- Walsenberg
- Wray

The Untamed

(Continued from Page 12)

"I was doin' better work for you by stayin' around the house," he said.

"How d'you mean?"

"I stayed there to pick up things you might want to know. It wasn't easy. The boys are beginnin' to suspect me."

"The cowpunchers is gettin' so thick around those parts," broke in Purvis, "that Buck wouldn't even let me go back to his house with him to get my gun."

The keen eyes of Silent never left the face of Daniels.

"Don't you know that Gus Morris gives us all the news we need, Buck?"

Rhinehart and Jordan, who were chatting together, stopped to listen. Buck smiled easily.

"I don't no ways doubt that Morris tells you all he knows," he said, "but the pint is that he don't know every-thing."

"How's that?"

"The rangers is beginnin' to look sidewise an' whisper when Morris is around. He's played his game with us too long, an' the boys are startin' to think. Thinkin' is always dangerous."

"You seem to have been doin' some tall thinkin' yourself," said Silent drily; "you guess the cowpunchers are goin' on our trail on their own hook?"

"There ain't no doubt of it."

"Where'd you hear it?"

"Young Seaton."

"He's one of them?"

"Yes."

"I'll remember him. By the way I see you got a little token of Whistlin' Dan on your arm."

He pointed to the bandage on Buck's right forearm.

"It ain't nothin'," said Buck, shrugging his shoulders. "The cuts are all healin' up. The arm's as good as ever now."

"Anyway," said Silent, "you got somethin' comin' to you for the play you made agin that devil."

On a Rock

He reached into his pocket, drew out several twenty dollar gold pieces (money was never scarce with a lone rider) and passed them to Buck. The latter received the coin gingerly, hesitated, and then returned it to the hand of the chief.

"What the hell's the matter?" snarled the big outlaw. "Ain't it enough?"

"I don't want no money till I earn it," said Buck.

"Life's gettin' too peaceful for you, eh?" grinned Silent.

"Speakin' of peace," chimed in Purvis, with a liberal wink at the rest of the gang, "Buck allows he's the boy who c'n bring the dove o' the same into this camp. He says he knows the way to bring the girl over there to see reason."

Buck followed the direction of Pur-

vis's eyes and saw Kate sitting on a rock at a little distance from the shanty in which she lived with her father. She made a pitiful figure, her chin cupped in her hand, and her eyes staring fixedly down the valley. He was recalled from her by the general laughter of the outlaws.

"You fellers laugh," he said complacently, "because you don't know no more about women than a cow knows about pictures."

"What do you think we should do with her, Solomon?" Buck met the cold blue eye of Haines.

"Maybe I ain't Solomon," he admitted genially, "but I don't need no million wives to learn all there is to know about women."

"Don't make a fool of yourself, Buck," said Silent. "There ain't no way of movin' that damn girl. She's gone on a hunger strike an' she'll die in it. We can't send her out of the valley. It's hell to have her dyin' on our hands here. But there ain't no way to make her change her mind. I've tried pleadin' with her—I've even offered her money. It don't do no good. Think of that!"

"Sure it don't," sneered Buck. "Why, you poor bunch of yearlin' calves, she don't need no coaxin'. What she needs is a manhandlin'. She wants a master, that's what she wants."

"I suppose," said Haines, "you think you're man enough to change her?"

"None of that!" broke in Silent. "D'you really think you could do somethin' with her, Buck?"

"Can I do somethin' with her?" repeated Buck scornfully. "Why, boys, there ain't nothin' I can't do with a woman."

"Is it because of your pretty face or your winnin' smile?" growled the deep bass of Bill Kilduff.

"Both!" said Buck, promptly. "The wilder they are the harder they fall for me. I've had a thirty-year old maverick eatin' out of my hand like she'd been trained for it all her life. The edyocated ones say I'm 'different'; the old maids allow that I'm 'naive'; the pretty ones jest say I'm a 'man,' but they spell the word with capital letters."

"Daniels, you're drunk," said Haines. "Am I? It'll take a better man than you to make me sober, Haines!"

The intervening men jumped back, but the deep voice of Silent rang out like a pistol: "Don't move for your six-guns, or you'll be playin' agin me!"

Haines transferred his glare to Silent, but his hand dropped from his gun. Daniels laughed.

"I ain't no mule post with a hand pointin' to trouble," he said gently. "All I say is that the girl needs excitement. Life's so damned dull for her that she ain't got no interest in livin'."

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Goodyear makes a tire to suit you—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced standard quality Goodyear Pathfinder

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What a Difference the Removal of One Hat Makes!

"If you're fool enough to try," said Silent, "go ahead. What are you plannin' to do?"

"You'll learn by watchin'," grinned Buck, taking the reins of his horse. "I'm goin' to ask the lady soft an' polite to step up to her cabin an' pile into some ham an' eggs. If she don't want to, I'll rough her up a little, an' she'll love me for it afterwards!"

"The way she loves a snake!" growled Kilduff.

"Silent," said Haines, his face white with emotion, "if Buck puts a hand on her I'll—"

"Act like a man an' not like a damn fool boy," said Silent, dropping a heavy hand on the shoulder of his lieutenant.

"He won't hurt her none, Lee. I'll answer for that. Come on, Buck. Speakin' personal, I wish that calico was in hell."

Leading his horse, Buck followed Silent toward the girl. She did not move when they approached. Her eyes still held far down the valley. The steps of the big outlaw were shorter and shorter as they drew close to the girl. Finally he stopped and turned to Buck with a gesture of resignation.

"Look at her! This is what she's been doin' ever since yesterday. Buck, it's up to you to make 'good. There she is!"

"All right," said Buck, "it's about time for you amachors to exit an' leave the stage clear for the big star. Now jest step back and take notes on the way I do it. In fifteen minutes by the clock she'll be eatin' out of my hand."

Silent, expectant but baffled, retired a little. Buck removed his hat and bowed as if he were in a drawing-room.

"Ma'am," he said, "I got the honor of askin' you to side-step up to the shanty with me an' tackle a plate of ham an' eggs. Are you on?"

To his Chesterfieldian outpouring of the heart, she responded with a slow glance which started at Buck's feet, traveled up to his face, and then returned to the purple distance down the canyon. In spite of himself the tell-tale crimson flooded Buck's face. Far away he caught the muffled laughter of the outlaws. He replaced his hat.

In the Saddle

"Don't make no mistake," he went on, his gesture including the bandits in the background, and Silent particularly, "I ain't the same sort as these other fellers. I c'n understand the way you feel after bein' herded around with a lot of tin horns like these. I'm suggestin' that you take a long look at me an' notice the difference between an imitation an' a real man."

She did look at him. She even smiled faintly, and the smile made Buck's face once more grow very hot. His voice went hard.

"For the last time, I'm askin' if you'll go up to the cabin."

There was both wonder and contempt in her smile.

In an instant he was in his saddle. He swung far to one side and caught her in his arms. Vaguely he heard the yell of excitement from the outlaws. All he was vividly conscious of was the white horror of her face. She fought like a wildcat. She did not cry out. She struck him full in the face with the strength of a man, almost. He prisoned her with a stronger grip, and in so doing nearly toppled from the saddle, for his horse reared up, snorting.

A gun cracked twice and two bullets hummed close to his head. From the corner of his eye he was aware of Silent and Rhinehart flinging themselves upon Lee Haines, who struggled furiously to fire again. He drove his spurs deep and the cattle pony started a bucking course for the shanty.

"Dan!" he muttered at her ear.

The yells of the men drowned his voice. She managed to jerk her right arm free and struck him in the face. He shook her furiously.

"For Whistling Dan!" he said more loudly. "He's dying!"

She went rigid in his arms.

"Don't speak!" he panted. "don't let them know!"

The outlaws were running after them, laughing and waving their hats.

"Dan!"

"Faint, you fool!"

Her eyes widened with instant comprehension. Every muscle of her body relaxed; her head fell back; she was a lifeless burden in his arms. Buck dismounted from the saddle before the shanty. He was white, shaking, but triumphant. Rhinehart and Jordan ran up to him. Silent and Kilduff were

still struggling with Haines in the distance.

Rhinehart dropped his head to listen at her breast for the heartbeat.

"She's dead!" cried Jordan.

"You're a fool," said Buck calmly.

"She's jest fainted, an' when she comes to, she'll begin tellin' me what a wonderful man I am."

"She ain't dead," said Rhinehart, raising his head from her heart, "but Haines'll kill you for this, Buck!"

"Kate!" cried an agonized voice from the shanty, and old white-haired Joe Cumberland ran towards them.

"Jest a little accident happened to your daughter," explained Buck.

"Never mind. I c'n carry her in all right. You fellers stay back. A crowd ain't no help. Ain't no cause to worry, Mr. Cumberland. She ain't hurt!"

He hastened on into the shanty and laid her on the bunk within. Her father hurried about to bathe her face and throat. Buck pushed the other three men out of the room.

"She ain't hurt," he said calmly, "she's jest a little fussed up. Remember I said in fifteen minutes I'd have her eatin' out of my hand. I've still got ten minutes of that time. When the ten

minutes is up you all come an' take a look thru that window. If you don't see the girl eatin' at that table, I'll chaw up my hat."

He crowded them thru the door and shut it behind them. A cry of joy came from old Joe Cumberland and Buck turned to see Kate sitting up on the bunk.

"Eggs and Ham"

She brushed her father's anxious arms aside and ran to Buck.

"Shut up!" said Buck. "Talk soft. Better still, don't say nothin'!"

"Kate," stammered her father, "what has happened?"

"Listen an' you'll learn," said Buck.

"But get busy first. I got to get you out of here tonight. You'll need strength for the work ahead of you. You got to eat. Get me some eggs. Eggs and ham. Got 'em? Good. You, there!" (This to Joe.) "Rake down them ashes. On the jump, Kate. Some wood here. I got only ten minutes!"

In three minutes the fire was going, and the eggs in the pan, while Joe set out some tin dishes on the rickety table, under orders from Buck, making as

much noise as possible. While they worked Buck talked. By the time Kate's plate was ready his tale was done. He expected hysterics. She was merely white and steady-eyed.

"You're ready?" he concluded.

"Yes."

"Then begin by doin' what I say an' ask no questions. Silent an' his crew'll be lookin' thru the window over there pretty soon. You got to be eatin' an' appearin' to enjoy talkin' to me. Get that an' don't forget it. Mix in plenty of smiles. Cumberland, you get back into the shadow an' stay there. Don't never come out into the light. Your face tells more'n a whole book, an' believe me, Jim Silent is a quick reader."

Joe retreated to a corner of the room into which the light of the lamp did not penetrate.

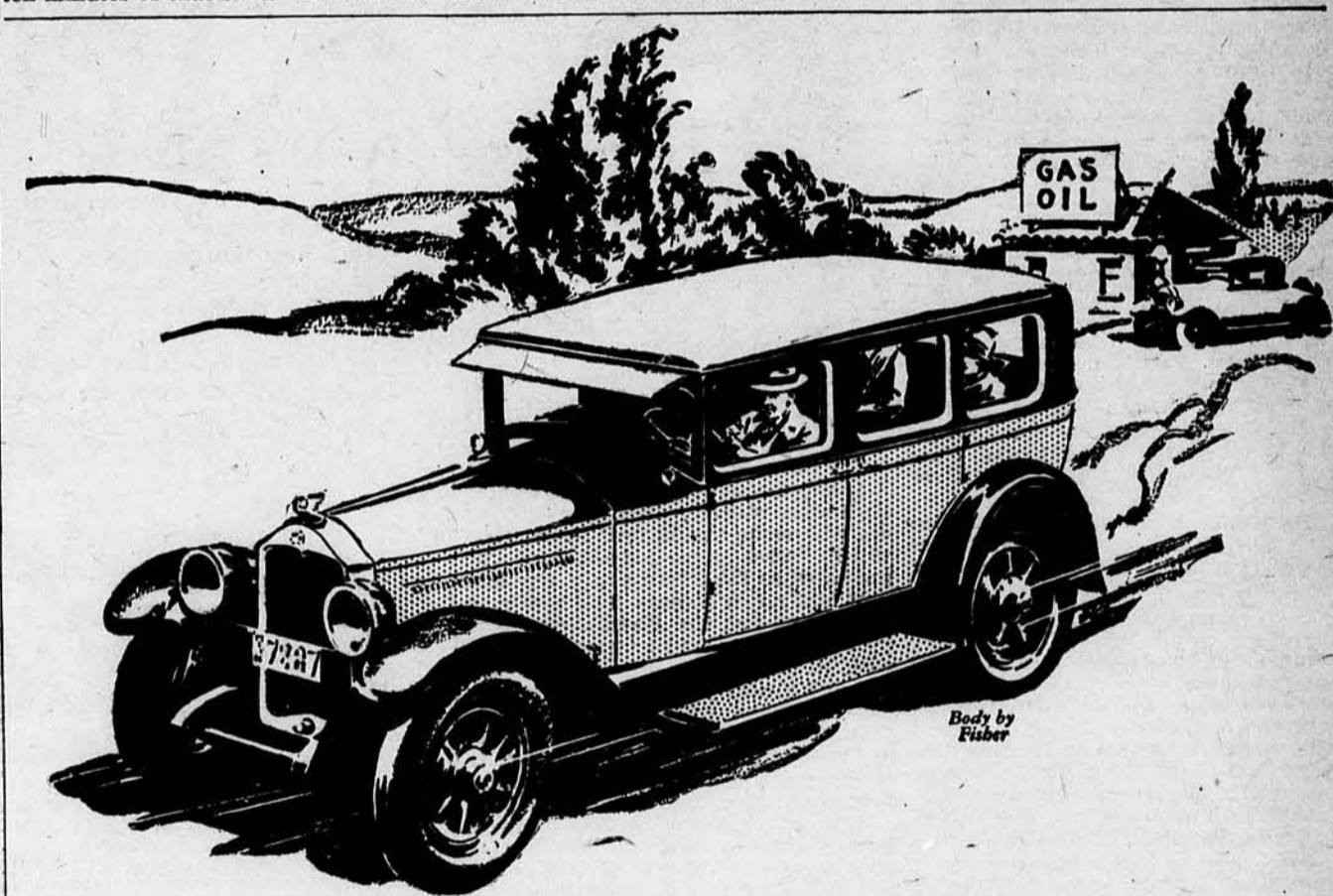
"Sit down at that table!" ordered Buck, and he placed a generous portion of fried eggs and ham before her.

"I can't eat. Is Dan—"

"I hear 'em at the window!"

He slipped on to a box on the opposite side of the table and leaned toward her, supporting his chin in his hands. Kate began to eat hurriedly.

(Continued on Page 17)



You Need *Never* Change Your Oil if You Own a Buick

Last year Buick said: "Change your oil only four times a year."

Buick tests at the great Proving Ground of General Motors at that time had shown that oil changes would *never* be necessary, with the Oil Filter to remove impurities, and with the Crankcase Ventilator, Thermostatic Circulation Control and Automatic Heat Control to prevent oil dilution.

Now more than a year has passed, and Buick owners in every section of the world—under every climatic condition—have also proved that you never

need change your oil if you own a Buick—just add enough to maintain the proper level.

The trouble and expense of frequent oil changes are now things of the past with Buick owners—replenishment and inspection of the Buick Oil Filter only are required.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

It Will Be a Great Contest

Big Crowd at Bern Will See State's Speediest Huskers Settle Kansas Championship

BY O. C. THOMPSON

FROM three thousand to five thousand people are expected to attend the first Kansas state championship corn-husking contest, which will be held on the farm of A. L. Lortscher in Nemaha county, 6 miles northeast of Bern and 9 miles northwest of Sabetha, November 11, Armistice Day.

It will be one of the finest exhibits of agricultural skill ever seen in Kansas. Enthusiasm over the contest is running high. There will be a big field of as fast a lot of huskers as can be found in the state, and plenty of action can be expected from start to finish. Every contestant will be ready to show all the speed he has, in an effort to land the state championship and the big prizes that go with the honor.

The Bern Community Club, which is co-operating with Kansas Farmer to make the state corn-husking championship contest one of the big events of the year, is putting on a two-day corn show in connection with the contest. The corn show is open to all growers and first prizes range from \$10 for single ear of any variety, to \$30 for grand champion 10 ears of any variety. Other first prizes will be white corn, Pride of Saline, best 10 ears, \$10. Any other variety white corn, best 10 ears, \$10. Reid Yellow Dent, best 10 ears, \$10. Any other variety yellow corn, best 10 ears, \$10. Champion 10 ears yellow corn, \$20. Mixed corn, best 10 ears, any variety, first prize \$10. Best 70 ears, any variety, \$10. In addition to the \$30 cash prize for grand champion 10 ears, the winner in this class will be awarded an engraved silver loving cup.

Beginning at 10 o'clock Armistice Day, there will be an appropriate patriotic program at Bern conducted by the American Legion.

Watching a Good Race

The state championship corn husking contest will start at 1:30 o'clock on the farm of A. L. Lortscher, 6 miles northeast of Bern.

In addition to the husking contest there will be plenty of other amusement at the Lortscher farm for everyone. While the contestants are getting ready for the start, the band is going to play just to make things a little more lively. Then the starting gun will boom and the boys will be off down the half mile rows, and for an hour and twenty minutes those fine, big ears of Yellow Dent corn will beat a merry tattoo on the bang boards of the wagons.

There will be plenty of room for everyone to see the contest. Mr. Lortscher has a large pasture at the end of the field where the contest will start. Just east of the corn field is another pasture that is high enough to afford several thousand people a clear view of the entire 70 acre field, where the contestants will work. Every wagon will carry a large number which can be seen from a distance. By referring to the big score board, on which the names of all the contestants and the numbers of their wagons will be posted, the crowd can keep track of every husker. They will have a fairly good idea of which husker is going to win for the fellow who gets ahead and keeps ahead will be pretty sure to have the greatest amount of corn in his wagon when the finishing gun is fired. It will be just about like sitting in the grandstand and watching a good horse race. But it never is certain that the fellow who is in the lead at the finish will be the winner. Deductions will be made for ears left in the field and husks left on the corn.

Every husker will have a driver for his team, and following every wagon will be two gleaners with sacks. These gleaners will gather all corn the husker has failed to husk and all the corn he has thrown over the wagon.

When the gun has been fired ending the contest, the huskers must stop and the loads will be taken to the scales in the Lortscher barnyard where they will be weighed. Then a 100 pound sample of corn will be taken from every load. The husks, or ribbons, will be taken from the 100 pounds and weighed

to determine the deductions to be made from the gross weight for husks. No deductions will be made for 4 ounces of husks to 100 pounds of corn but 1 per cent of the weight of corn husked will be deducted for each ounce of husks over four and up to eight in the 100 pound samples of corn. For every ounce of husks over eight, in the 100 pounds of corn, 3 per cent of the gross load husked will be deducted.

Scoring the Contestants

For every pound of corn the gleaners bring in, which the husker has failed to put in the wagon, 3 pounds will be deducted from the gross weight of his load.

After the corn has been unloaded and the equipment weighed, the deductions for husks and gleanings are taken from the net weight of the corn husked.

Posted in a place where everyone can see it plainly, will be a large score board which will give the names of the contestants, gross weight of corn, weight of gleanings, deductions for gleanings, weight of husks, deductions for husks, total deductions, net weight of corn scored by each husker, and the amount in bushels. There will be plenty of workers to figure up the scores of the contestants and as fast as the scores are figured they will be posted on the score board.

The entire contest will be in charge of a group of competent judges who will see that every contestant has a fair chance and that scores are correctly figured.

When the scores have been figured the judges will announce the five huskers who made the highest score. They will be called to the judges' stand and presented to the crowd as the five best corn huskers in Kansas. The high man will be named the Kansas champion corn husker. He will be presented also with a large engraved, silver loving cup and a cash prize of \$100. The second high man will receive \$50 cash, the third man \$25, the fourth man \$15 and the fifth man \$10. In addition to receiving the silver loving cup and the \$100 cash prize, the winner will have all his expenses paid to the Midwest corn husking contest at Winnebago, Minnesota, where, on November 15, he will husk against state champions from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Minnesota for the world's championship and a cash prize of \$100.

Fun for Everyone

The Kansas state husking championship contest will afford an afternoon of good, wholesome amusement for everyone. In addition to the husking contest there will be other amusements for the crowd. The men will have an opportunity to decide who among them is the best hog caller, and the women will demonstrate their respective abilities as husband callers. Then there will be chicken calling contests, and the boys and girls will have some good fun trying to determine which is the best corn sheller. Winners of these contests will be awarded suitable prizes.

Conveniences have been arranged for handling a large crowd, and keeping everyone happy. Admission will be free and there will be plenty of free parking space for all cars. An additional convenience will be an emergency hospital tent in charge of a competent doctor. The Bern Community Club will have an ample supply of good food to serve to folks at reasonable prices.

If you go by rail, take the Rock Island to Bern. If you drive by way of Seneca, take the Seneca-Bern highway, No. 63, out of Seneca to the Rock schoolhouse. Then go 3 miles east, 2 miles north and 1 mile east into Bern. The highway will be marked from Bern to the Lortscher farm. If you go thru Sabetha take highway No. 75 out of Sabetha and go a half mile north. Then take the Sabetha-Bern highway 2 miles west, 3 miles north, 2 miles west and 2 miles north to the Lortscher farm.

Let's all go to the first Kansas state corn husking contest, November 11, and see the best huskers in the state put on a fast exhibit of corn husking!



Faithful Friends!

A GREAT new shotgun shell with the old, dependable Winchester worth.

Winchester Repeater Speed Loads are specially loaded to deliver more power — safely; greater range — reliably; faster speed — with an even pattern

that covers and stops the strongest, swiftest, feathered game. If you have often longed for more distance and killing power in your shells, now you can have both — every shot.

Ask your dealer for Winchester Repeater Speed Loads.

WINCHESTER
TRADE MARK
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SPEED LOADS
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Also
FISHING TACKLE FLASHLIGHTS BATTERIES ICE SKATES ROLLER SKATES
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

COLORADO FENCE & SILVER TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS



FALL—THE IDEAL TIME TO PUT UP FENCE

HARVESTS over, gives a breathing spell to make needed repairs and improvements about the place. You can make them best with

COLORADO FENCE and SILVER TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS

Both are made from special copper-bearing steel. COLORADO FENCE is heavily galvanized as an additional protection against wear, weather and time.

SILVER TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS drive into the ground easily and stay put. Painted green, with a silver tip, they last for many years and look exceptionally well.

These add to the value of your property, give you maximum protection and long service. They ARE better. Yet they cost no more!

Western Dealers Sell Them. Ask For Them By Name.



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The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company
"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"
LOS ANGELES DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

SALINA
KANSAS CITY
WICHITA
SPOKANE
PORTLAND
OKLAHOMA CITY

The Untamed

(Continued from Page 15)

"No! no!" advised Buck. "You eat as if you was scared. You want to be slow and deliberate. Watch out! They've moved the board that covers the window!"

For he saw a group of astonished faces outside.

"Smile at me!"

Her response made even Buck forget her pallor. Outside the house there was a faint buzz of whispers.

"Keep it up!"

"I'll do my best," she said faintly.

Buck leaned back and burst into uproarious laughter.

"That's a good one!" he cried, slamming the broad palm of his hand against the table so that the tin dishes jumped. "I never heard the beat of it!" And in a whispered tone aside: "Laugh, damn it!"

Her laughter rang true enough, but it quavered perilously close to a sob toward the close.

"I always granted Jim Silent a lot of sense," he said, "a ' has he really left you alone all this time? Damn near died of homesickness, didn't you?"

She laughed again, more confidently this time. The board was suddenly replaced at the window.

"Now I got to go out to them," he said. "After what Silent has seen he'll trust me with you. He'll let me come back."

She dropped her soft hands over his clenched fist.

"It will be soon? Minutes are greater than hours."

"I ain't forgot. Tonight's the time."

Before he reached the door she ran to him. Two arms went round his neck, two warm lips fluttered against his.

"God bless you!" she whispered.

Buck ran for the door. Outside he stood bareheaded, breathing deeply. His face was hot with shame and delight, and he had to walk up and down for a moment before he could trust himself to enter the ranch house. When he finally did so he received a greeting which made him think himself a curiosity rather than a man. Even Jim Silent regarded him with awe.

"Buck," said Jordan, "you don't never need to work no more. All you got to do is to walk into a town, pick out the swellest heires, an' marry her."

No Room

"The trouble with girls in town," said Buck, "is that there ain't no room for a man to operate. You jest nacherally can't ride a hoss into a parlor."

Lee Haines drew Buck a little to one side.

"What message did you bring to her, Buck?" he said.

"What d'you mean?"

"Look here, friend, these other boys are too thick-headed to understand Kate Cumberland, but I know her kind."

"You're a little peeved, ain't you, Lee?" grinned Buck. "It ain't my fault that she don't like you."

Haines ground his teeth.

"It was a very clever little act that you did with her, but it couldn't quite deceive me. She was too pale when she laughed."

"A jealous feller sees two things for every one that really happens, Lee."

"Who was the message from?"

"Did she ever smile at you like she done at me?"

"Was it from Dan Barry that you brought word?"

"Did she ever let her eyes go big an' soft when she looked at you?"

"Damn you."

"Did she ever lean close to you, so's you got the scent of her hair, Lee?"

"I'll kill you for this, Daniels!"

"When I left she kissed me goodbye, Lee."

In spite of his bravado, Buck was deeply anxious. He watched Haines narrowly. Only two men in the mountain-desert would have had a chance against this man in a fight, and Buck knew perfectly well that he was not one of the two.

"Watch yourself, Daniels," said Haines. "I know you're lying and I'm going to keep an eye on you."

"Thanks," grinned Buck. "I like to have a friend watchin' out for me."

Haines turned on his heel and went back to the card table, where Buck immediately joined the circle.

"Wait a minute, Lee," said Silent.

"Ain't it your turn to stand guard on the Cumberlands tonight?"

"Right-o," answered Haines cheerfully, and rose from the table.

"Hold on," said Buck. "Are you goin' to spoil all the work I done today with that girl?"

"What's the matter?" asked Silent.

"Everything's the matter! Are you goin' to put a man she hates out there watchin' her?"

A Long Account

"Damn you, Daniels," said Haines fiercely, "you're rolling up a long account, but it only takes a bullet to collect that sort of a bill!"

"If it hadn't been for Haines, would the girl's father be here?" asked Buck.

"Besides, she don't like blondes."

"What type does she like?" asked Silent, enjoying the quarrel between his lieutenant and the recruit.

"Likes 'em with dark hair an' eyes," said Buck calmly. "Look at me, for instance!"

Even Haines smiled, tho his lips were white with anger.

"D'you want to stand guard over her yourself?" said the chief.

"Sure," grinned Buck, "maybe she'd come out an' pass the time o' night with me."

"Go ahead and take the job," nodded Silent. "I got an idea maybe she will."

"Silent," warned Haines, "hasn't it occurred to you that there's something damned queer about the ease with which Buck slid into the favor of the girl?"

"Well?"

"All his talk about manhandling her is bunc. He had some message for her. I saw him speak to her when she was struggling in his arms. Then she conveniently fainted."

Silent turned on Buck.

"Is that straight?"

"It is," said Daniels easily.

The outlaws started and their expectant grins died out.

"Buck!" roared Silent, "if you're double crossin' me—but I ain't goin' to be hasty now. What happened? Tell it yourself! What did you say to her?"

"While she was fightin' with me,"

said Buck, "she hollered: 'Let me go!' I says: 'I'll see you in hell first!' Then she fainted."

The roar of laughter drowned Haines's further protest.

"You win, Buck," said Silent. "Take the job."

As Buck started for the door Haines called to him:

"Hold on, Buck, if you're above-board you won't mind giving your word to see that no one comes up the valley and that you'll be here in the morning?"

The words set a swirling blackness before Buck's eyes. He turned slowly.

"That's reasonable," said Silent.

"Speak up, Daniels."

"All right," said Buck, his voice very low. "I'll be here in the morning, and I'll see that no one comes up the valley."

There was the slightest possible emphasis on the word "up."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that farmers receive 60 per cent of their power from animals and that they pay 81 per cent of the total power bill for it.

Camel

The cigarette that leads by billions

Just to state a great truth in another way—Camel is so exactly what so many smokers want that no other brand is even a close second.



If all cigarettes were as good as Camel you wouldn't hear anything about special treatments to make cigarettes good for the throat. Nothing takes the place of choice tobaccos.



Protective Service



Locks Stop Them—Burglar Alarms Catch Them —Protective Service Rewards Pay Costs

WHAT would you think of a merchant who went home at night and left his store unlocked so thieves could go in and steal his stock of merchandise? You probably would think him a pretty careless fellow. Even the burglars would have a good laugh at the ease with which they could get away with a theft from such a merchant.

When Folks Are Away

Farm property, poultry, grain, tools and machinery are to the farm what the merchant's stock of goods is to his store, yet many folks on the farm fail to provide locks, burglar alarms and other means of protecting their property against thieves at night. The great number of folks who fail to provide locks for their poultry houses and other buildings is surprising. Often farm folks will go away from home and

No doubt one cause of the great number of thefts of valuable farm property is the ease with which thieves can get at the property. A few weeks ago I saw a man moving his poultry house from a site within a few feet of the road to a new location back of the house. He told me that within the last year he had lost more than 200 fine birds from that poultry house. He believed he could prevent thefts if he put his poultry house where it would not be so easy for thieves to get to it and where he would have a better chance of discovering them if they should come again.

Locks and Burglar Alarms

"I am not only going to move the poultry house," he said, "but I am going to put locks on it and put in a burglar alarm system. Just look what it has cost me within the last year because I did not protect my poultry," he added. "I could have paid for several burglar alarms, locks, and in fact built some mighty nice poultry houses for less than the price of those big hens I lost." He also has put up a Protective Service sign so he can collect a reward for any thieves he captures and convicts.

And he was right. A little protection no doubt would have saved him the loss of his poultry. As it has turned out, he lost his poultry and had to go to the expense of moving the house and providing locks and a burglar alarm.

Compare These Two Cases

Now compare this fellow's case with that of M. A. Erpelding of Atchison county, about which I told you a few weeks ago. You will recall that Mr. Erpelding had his poultry protected with locks and a good burglar alarm. In addition he was a member of the Protective Service. The thief got past the Protective Service sign and the locks, but he didn't get past the electric burglar alarm. However, the Protective Service sign proved quite valuable later.

When the alarm sounded Mr. Erpelding and his two sons went out to call on the thief. But they took along the special calling cards they had pre-



It Pays to Play Safe

be gone for hours, leaving their property unprotected. At such times thieves have an excellent opportunity to go in and help themselves. In fact they often take advantage of the absence of the farm family to make a raid. Many farm folks have returned home from town or a visit to a nearby neighbor to find that thieves have been there and taken many dollars worth of poultry, grain or machinery. Not all thieves are stopped by locks, but they help

Chicago Stock Show to Climax Season

IMPROVED agricultural conditions, which have made this a record year for the local and state fairs, are expected to result in a great outpouring of stockmen and farmers and the products of their skill at the 28th anniversary celebration of the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, from November 26 to December 3. The spirit of the Thanksgiving season, aroused by the wonderful display of the bounties of nature, will be the keynote of this gathering, according to Secretary-Manager B. H. Heide.

Over 11,000 of the finest beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine and 5,000 of the choicest samples of 22 crops of grains, small seeds and hay will take part in a thousand different contests for the highest honors of our basic industry. These animals will include the outstanding individuals of over 40 breeds of livestock which have proved the sensation of the recent fair circuits of the United States and Canada and others which are being fitted solely for the show-ring of the International.

Walter Biggar of Dalbeattie, Scotland, is coming across the Atlantic to judge the individual fat bullocks and select the grand champion of the show, while Lieutenant Arnold Caddy of Australia will make the official awards in the Red Polled breeding classes. Canada, as usual, will send strong entries to compete in many of the contests, and this year New South Wales will be represented for the first time in the grain and hay show. Practically every state in the Union will take part in the various activities of the exposition.

Attractive educational displays covering a wide range of timely subjects will be staged by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations. Inspection of the exhibits in the Meat Shoppe, National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress, individual and carload show and attendance at the numerous contests, student judging competitions and auctions will fill each day's crowded program, which will be brought to a fitting close by a brilliant night horse show and entertainment in the arena.

Reduced railroad fares will be in effect on all railroads entering Chicago, and over 40 national farm organizations will take this opportunity to hold their meetings in connection with the International. Chicago, the agricultural capital of the world, will be the mecca of the livestock and farming industries the week following Thanksgiving.



Winter
is the time
for odd jobs

USE the spare time you will have this winter to clean up the filing jobs on your farm.

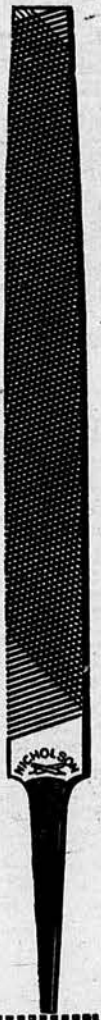
Make machinery repairs and replacements, shape the grindstone, remove burrs from the inside of pipes where needed, sharpen plowshares and edged tools.

You can do any or all of these jobs with the proper NICHOLSON File with which your hardware dealer can supply you.



NICHOLSON FILE CO.
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—A File for Every Purpose



Only genuine smoke can give a genuine smoke flavor

"We used Old Hickory Smoked Salt and our ham and bacon are well cured. The smoke flavor is right through the meat; not just on the outside."—Mr. and Mrs. C. Earl, Swan Lake, Manitoba.

Nothing but genuine wood smoke can give a genuine wood smoke flavor to your meat. Old Hickory Smoked Salt does this and more because it is the highest purity meat salt smoked with genuine hickory wood smoke. The delicious smoke flavor goes all the way through the meat because the smoke penetrates every tissue.

A million farmers have proved that Old Hickory does away with all the

fire risk, dirt, work and excessive shrink of the smoke-house method. It gives a better cure at less cost and a rare old country flavor that fairly makes your mouth water.

You, too, can get that flavor by using the original and genuine smoked salt. Your dealer can supply it. You will know that it is the original and genuine when you see the yellow and blue label on every drum—with the Old Hickory Trade-Mark exactly as it appears here.



Write today for FREE SAMPLE and booklet No. 464
THE SMOKED SALT COMPANY
444-464 Culvert St., Cincinnati, Ohio

pared for such emergencies—three shot guns loaded with buckshot—just to be sure the thief would know who they were and not try to run away.

The thief was sent to prison. Mr. Erpelding received a \$50 reward from the Protective Service. That reward more than paid for the cost of the Protective Service membership, the burglar alarm and the other precautions he had used to protect his property.

Making Electrical Alarms

In the March 5, 1927 issue of Kansas Farmer, page 22, was an article describing two types of good electric burglar alarms for poultry houses and other farm buildings. The first was an open circuit type of alarm. This type is essentially the same thing as an ordinary door bell, the push-button contact at the door being replaced by contacts which are closed or made when a door is opened or a window is raised. This is called an open circuit, because under normal conditions the circuit is open and no current flows until one of the contacts is closed when a door or window is opened. This completes the circuit and the electric bell rings.

Protecting the Wires

Almost any type of battery can be used for this type of alarm, altho dry cells are by far the most common. The chief objection to the open circuit alarm is that if either of the wires leading to the house is cut the alarm is put out of commission. If carried up to a considerable height on trees or poles, however, the wires are not so likely to be cut. In some cases a false or decoy wire is run in plain sight, while the actual working wires are run out of sight along a fence or in an underground conduit. In either case the wires around the building should be inside where they cannot be tampered with easily.

A Closed Circuit Alarm

Because of the great security afforded, many owners prefer the closed circuit type burglar alarm, such as is used on banks and warehouses. This consists of two separate circuits—relay and bell circuit—and is somewhat more complicated and expensive in first cost and in operation.

The relay circuit is closed and runs thru the door and window contacts on the poultry house, thru a No. 18 insulated wire to a set of gravity batteries located in the house, from there to the coil of back contact relay, and from the other end of coil back to the poultry house contact.

The bell circuit runs from one side of the relay contact to two ordinary dry cells, from there to an alarm bell and from that back to the other contact on the relay.

How Circuit Works

The door and window contacts are arranged in series so the current in the relay circuit goes thru them one after the other and thru the coil of the relay. So long as this current is flowing, the coil remains a magnet and holds the relay lever away from its contact so that no current can flow in the bell circuit. However, if any break is made in the relay circuit due to opening a door or window or by cutting a wire, the current in the relay circuit stops, the relay coil loses its magnetism, and the coil spring pulls the relay lever over against contact. This completes the circuit and the alarm bell rings. A switch should be placed in the bell circuit so that the bell can be shut off during the daytime.

Use Gravity Type Cells

Two ordinary dry cells are used in the bell circuit, since this is an open circuit most of the time and is used only occasionally. The cells used in the relay circuit, however, are the gravity type of cells, similar to those used in telegraph work, since they are on closed circuit and these cells give the best results where a small steady current is required for many hours at a time. Other cells can be used, but will not give as cheap operation. The relays usually used in simple burglar alarm work are wound with a resistance of about 4 to 5 ohms.

Materials and Diagrams

Any good electrical shop can furnish diagrams for either of these alarm systems and sell you the necessary sup-

plies for making them. Either system can be easily installed by following the diagram. The cost of good burglar alarms is small and the protection they afford is more than worth the price.

Any member of the Protective Service who has his sign posted and catches and convicts a thief stealing from him, will be eligible to receive one of the \$50 rewards. Mr. Erpelding saved his poultry, and the Protective Service reward he received for catching and convicting the thief more than paid for the cost of his burglar alarm.

O.C. Thompson

And Grapes Paid, Too

"Kansas should grow and consume more grapes than it has in the past." This is the conviction of Prof. R. J. Barnett of the horticultural department at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, who tells of grape culture in a circular "Grape Growing in Kansas," to be ready for distribution soon.

"Grape growing on a commercial scale," according to Professor Barnett, "is confined to a few localities in Kansas, but expansion is taking place in these places and new centers of production seem to be forming. Doniphan, Wyandotte and Shawnee counties in order of present acreage lead in grape production. Plantings could be profit-

ably enlarged in these and in other counties, such as Sedgwick, Reno, Crawford, Leavenworth, Douglas, Johnson.

"Grapes can be grown in nearly every county, but commercial development should be restricted to those sections in which the climate, soil and market are particularly favorable. The total 1925 grape crop for Kansas was reported as 554,000 8-pound baskets, which is less than enough to supply the first class cities of the state. Expansion of the present acreage would appear to be a safe and profitable undertaking for competent growers."

The department of horticulture at the Kansas State Agricultural College has tested nearly 200 varieties of grapes, and learned that for most sections of the state the Concord variety is best adapted, but in home vineyards varieties of high dessert quality may be substituted in part for the Concord. The important American grape varieties are Agawan, Brighton, Diamond, Niagara, Moore's Early, Concord and Worden. Worden ranks next to the Concord as a leading variety, but due to a thin skin which makes handling difficult it is not as well adapted to commercial handling.

The best time to plant grape vines in Kansas, as stated in the bulletin on grape culture, is in March or the first week in April. Planting distances will vary with the varieties used, but a rather common planting system is 9 feet between the rows and 8 feet be-

tween the plants. This system calls for about 605 plants an acre. Yields of grapes are closely related to the fertility of the soil of the vineyard and the culture given it.

Professor Barnett gives the following hints for growing grapes commercially:

Correct pruning is essential for successful grape growing and varies only in amount when applied to different varieties or individual vines.

Loss frequently results from tardy or careless tying of the canes of pruned vines. Tie promptly and use only square knots.

Color is not a safe guide as to time of harvesting grapes for dessert uses or for grape juice. They should have a high sugar content for these uses.

Vigilance in guarding grapes against insects and fungous enemies is necessary. Prevention is the watchword.

Special treatment such as girdling or ringing, bagging, winter protection, and summer pruning are practices adapted to amateur rather than commercial vineyards. However, it probably pays commercial growers to exhibit fruit at fairs within their sales territory.

And Still More Cars

Motor vehicles registered in the United States in the first six months of this year totalled 20,991,333, an increase of 1,374,578, or 7 per cent, over the same period last year. Revenue from registrations and licenses was \$272,119,534. There were 454,685 vehicles registered in Kansas, an increase of 4.9 per cent.

The papers play up the doings of rich people, it being only natural that money should draw interest.

"Oh, yes! Of course I grind the grain."

"Yes, I know, so do I."



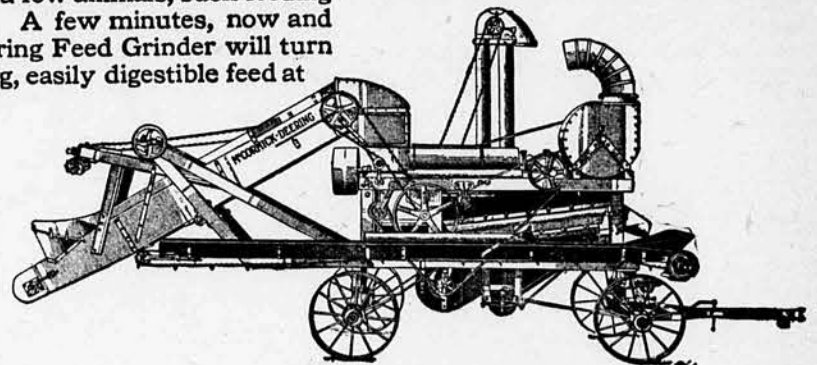
TWO FEEDERS were discussing their feeding methods recently when one broke in with, "Oh yes! Of course I grind the grain." And the other replied in a matter-of-fact tone, "Yes, I know, so do I." No disagreement on that score.

No matter how their methods varied in the matter of roughages and quantities, these successful feeders were fully agreed that *grain must be ground*. Neither would even think of wasting grain by feeding it whole. Both have learned through experience that the difference in digestibility, between whole and ground grain, may easily spell the difference between profit and loss on a year's feeding.

Save 12% to 26% on your grain bill

Actual tests with whole grain, fed to healthy, full-toothed animals, show an average loss of from 12% to 26%. In other words, out of every 100 bushels of whole corn fed, 26 bushels yield practically no nourishment. The underground oat diet shows a loss of 12 bushels out of every 100.

Even though you feed only a few animals, such feeding losses cannot be overlooked. A few minutes, now and then, with a McCormick-Deering Feed Grinder will turn the whole grain into nourishing, easily digestible feed at low cost. Your local McCormick-Deering dealer can show you the McCormick-Deering Grinder that meets your special requirements. His store is also headquarters for McCormick-Deering Shellers, Engines, and Tractors. Modern equipment for the modern farmer.



McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders

Built in three sizes from 6 inch to 10 inch, requiring from 3 to 16 h. p. according to size and type. Designed to grind various combinations of grains and forage crops.

McCormick-Deering Engines

Full-powered engines with removable cylinder, enclosed crankcase, magneto ignition, efficient fuel mixer, etc. Sizes 1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p.

McCormick-Deering Tractors

Sturdy 4-cylinder tractors, built in two sizes, 10-20 h. p. and 15-30 h. p. Also, the all-purpose Farmall. Ideal tractors for winter belt work.

McCormick-Deering Corn Shellers

For every need; ranging from the 1-hole steel hand sheller to the power cylinder sheller of 350 to 400 bu. per hour capacity.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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McCORMICK-DEERING
FEED GRINDERS • SHELLERS • TRACTORS • ENGINES

Fancy Breads Quickly Made

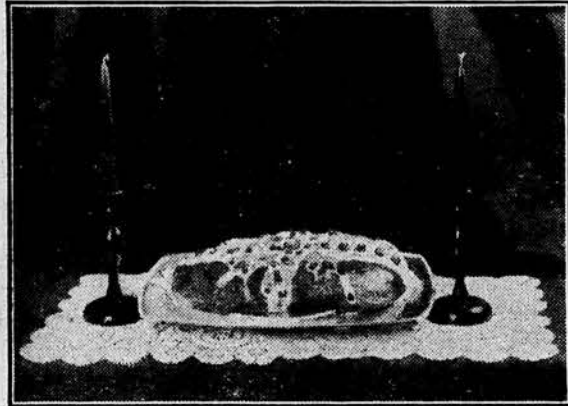
In the New Method Everything is Measured Including Time

SCENTING the aroma of baking bread, as she entered the house, my neighbor exclaimed, "Oh! Do you bake your own bread? Do you really think it pays?" To which I reply, "Sometimes I do, just as I bake beans or cake, not because I can do it more cheaply than the modern factory or bakery, but because we enjoy an occasional treat. I can start it after breakfast and serve it at lunch."

It takes 15 minutes for mixing and putting it to rise, about 2 minutes for the "punch" in the pan, and 15 minutes for shaping into three or four kinds of fancy buns, tea rings, and Dutch apple cake with the nuts, dried fruits and goodies we like.

Here is the new way—

1. Scald milk in large bowl. Turn out the fire.
2. Measure into this the sugar, shortening and salt.
3. When cooled and dissolved, add compressed yeast.
4. Add beaten eggs if desired.
5. Add measured flour, stirring with spoon.
6. Turn out on well floured board. Let stand about 5 minutes before kneading, so it won't stick to fingers.
7. Knead with a quick, light stroke, using palm of hand, working in enough flour that it will not stick to board, but keep dough very soft.
8. Turn into bowl oiled with salad oil (requires no melting). Cover with tight metal lid.
9. Let rise 1 hour, setting bowl into pan of warm water, and adding more hot water to keep it at



Home Made Bread is a Treat, Not an Economy

about 88 degrees Fahrenheit, using an ordinary room thermometer.

10. "Punch" down in the bowl, and turn over. Let rise 1 hour at same temperature.

11. Turn onto slightly floured board, knead gently 3 minutes, shape into fancy buns, put into oiled baking tins, let rise another hour, or more, until more than doubled in bulk.

12. Bake rolls 25 minutes at 425 F., loaves at 400 F. for an hour, or compromise on the temperature and bake both at the same time.

That's all there is to it. Why is it so much simpler than in grandmother's day? Because we measure ingredients and measure the temperature, therefore we can measure the length of time, eliminating guesswork. We have compressed yeast which is of measured strength, and ever so much quicker and easier, altho you may still use some other form of yeast if you prefer. Keep the yeast warm, don't chill it or scald it and it will leaven beautifully.

Still Quicker Bread

If you are not going to be home all morning, you can make fancy rolls in even less time. The rising times just given are for one cake of yeast a loaf, or to each half pint liquid. The total time is about 4 hours.

Using ½ cake yeast a loaf requires 5 hours rising.

Using 2 cakes yeast a loaf requires 3 hours rising.

Using 3 cakes yeast a loaf requires 2 hours rising.

Using 1 cakes yeast a loaf requires 1 hour rising.

The flavor of the finished rolls is excellent, providing the rising period is shortened. A sour or yeasty flavor is not due to too much yeast, it is due to too long rising or poor quality yeast.

RAISED DOUGHNUTS—Take part of any good sweet bread dough and roll as thin as possible. The dough must be soft, not too much flour in it, or it will be too rubbery to roll to ¼ inch thickness. Cut with floured doughnut cutter, let rise on greased tin, and when more than doubled, place, without turning over, in boiling salad oil—hot enough that they come quickly to the top. When browned turn over. Drain and roll in confectioner's sugar.

BUTTERSCOTCH BUNS—One pint milk, ½ cup lard or butter, ½ cup sugar, 2 teaspoons salt, 2 cakes yeast, 3 eggs, 6 cups flour. Mix as usual. Shape into small buns which are placed in the baking pan in the bottom of which is melted 1 tablespoon shortening, 2 tablespoons brown sugar,

By Doris W. McCray

with pecans placed upside down. Bake at 400 degrees Fahrenheit—not such a hot oven, as the sugar burns easily. When turned upside down on wire cake cooler, these buns have a delicious coating of melted butterscotch and nuts. Part of the dough can be used for doughnuts.

COFFEE CAKE—One pint milk, ¼ cup shortening, ½ cup sugar, 2 teaspoons salt, 2 cakes yeast, 2 eggs, 6 cups flour. Mix as usual. Spread in pans not more than an inch thick, and cover with a top-

A Christmas Suggestion

It's not too early to begin to think about Christmas gifts and to hunt up the list you had last year. Hunt up that list now, look it over and make the additions and deletions that the year's changes have brought, and then begin planning for this year's giving. As you check down the list see if there isn't someone to whom you would like to give a Kansas Farmer Home Service notebook.

Possibly you have not heard about this home library or perhaps you have one or two leaflets from it and did not know that there are a number of others covering many phases of home making, such as meat canning, salad making, and caring for floors which you can obtain for the price of a 2-cent stamp for each.

You could give a home maker no more appreciated gift than a collection of these leaflets bound in a loose leaf notebook cover so that she can add to it from time to time as new leaflets are available. The loose leaf cover you can buy at whatever price you wish to pay at a school supply store and I shall be glad to send you a list of the leaflets from which you may choose those you wish if you will write for it and inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope, or ask for the complete collection of homemaking leaflets and enclose 25 cents to cover mailing costs. Send your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

ping of equal parts peanut butter and confectioner's sugar rubbed together into crumbly crumbs. This is best when chopped dates are mixed into the dough when shaping it into the pans.

Glory for Winter Windows

BY CRESSIE ZIRKLE

THERE is a secret about the Christmas cactus. It is one of the greatest winter bloomers if given sun and just enough water from the time you take it indoors. Too much water makes the buds and new plant joints fall. You should water sparingly tho not let it wilt, to have the best of success. After the blossoms are gone you need give but little attention to a cactus, as they require a rest. You can remove it from the window to a desk or table where no direct light falls on it, and it will thrive.

Another cactus that I love for its mottled foliage is the Rattle Snake cactus which will live all winter on the corner of a desk or piano without a streak of sunshine. It should be watered sparingly.

The Wandering Jew is another green trailing foliage plant that makes a wonderful hanging basket, and requires but little sunlight. To water a moss hanging basket I find setting the bottom of the basket in a large pan of water once every week is much better than pouring water on the plant. Tho it should be watered from the top at least every other day as the air toward the top of a room is much drier than the air we breathe at our height in the room.

Last year I planted a pot full of crocuses and they gave us a lot of pleasure for they were in bloom in the spring when the children had a sick spell. They did not require much sun until February when they were set in the light and we soon had a feast of bright-colored blossoms.

Many bulbs are nice for windows as they do not need light until a few weeks before you wish the bloom. I pot my bulbs in November and do not bring them into the sunlight until I remove my big Christmas cactus. I keep them moist in a dark

cool place, where they form a large mass of roots. That insures large blossoms. In this way I have blossoms most all winter with my two east windows.

My begonias bloom well for me each winter. They require more sun than any of my flowers and a turning about each day to keep them from growing toward the window.

My geraniums planted in tin cans give me the prettiest bloom. They set close to the window and get all the light. Coleus plants make a showy flower if given plenty of light, but they have but little color in the shade. The Ivy geranium is a beautiful plant too when planted in the top of a hanging basket and given good light.

The Sultana is one of the plants that sends a cheery lot of pink blossoms each day if we are careful to give it sunlight, plenty of moisture and keep it from the frost on zero nights. I often remove my plants from the window on such nights to save their beauty.

I find but little difference in the care of all flowers except cactuses and bulbs. All require sunlight and moisture and protection from frost.

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.

Raisin Filled Cookies

½ cup butter
1 egg
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup sugar

Cream the sugar and butter, add beaten egg and flour, to make right consistency to roll, sifted with baking powder. Flavor with lemon or nutmeg.

Filling for Cookies

¾ cup sugar
1 cup raisins
2 heaping tablespoons flour

Chop raisins, mix sugar, flour and add 1 cup boiling water, boil until thick. Add nut meats if desired. Spread between cookies.

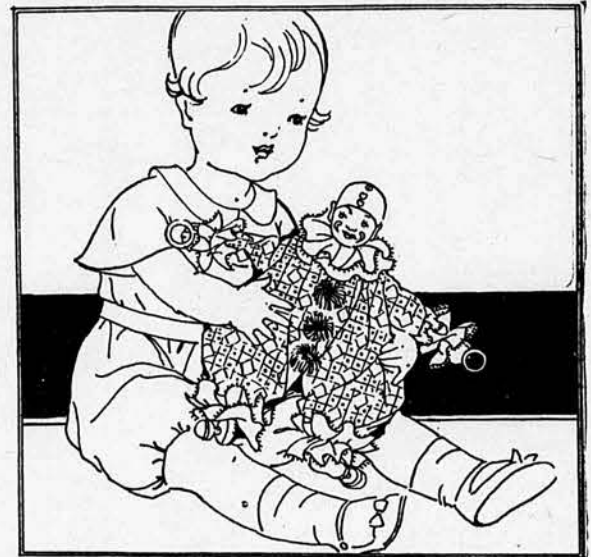
Rawlins County.

Mrs. N. G. Cayton.

A Jolly Gift for Baby

BABY will love him from the tinkling bells on the tips of his toes to the red hearts on the top of his lemon yellow head. And then there are rings on his fingers too, that baby can hold him by altho his soft cotton stuffed body will not be heavy and will not break when he is tumbled about on the floor. The head is of celluloid and in case of an accident could be easily replaced from the stock of a dime store.

In every way this clown doll is designed to suit baby's fancy and will no doubt be his favorite plaything. The full clown suit is blue printed gingham with hemstitched ruffles of white organdy



around sleeves, neck and ankles and then there are fuzzy red buttons down the front of his attire.

The toy may be ordered stamped, with all of the frills needed except for the cotton stuffing, so that all you need to do is cut him out, sew him up, add the stuffing, fasten on the head, sew up his costume and he is ready to be peeking out of baby's stocking Christmas morning. The price is 70 cents. You may order him by number 5750 from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Clothing for Every Need

Autumn Brings Rich Colors, Fabrics and Designs



2992—For Wee Lads There Are Trousers and Blouses. Sizes 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.
2992—The Woman Above Average Size Chooses This. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
2926—This Season's Silhouette Shows Broken Lines. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
3069—If We Choose Pleasing Lines and Simple Frocks. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
3006—A Favorite House Frock. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents. In ordering be sure to give sizes and numbers of patterns desired.

Save the Late Comers

ALICE WILLIS

THE large pasteboard containers in which cereal packages are shipped make ideal coverings for tomato vines and chrysanthemums, an old carpet will protect quite a few cucumbers, two wide boards coming together over a row will keep beets or lettuce or spinach well into the winter. We need the green food so much that it is worth while to take the trouble to save it.

New Books for Children

THE short and stormy days of winter are close at hand and many a little girl gets tired of playing with dolls and dishes and longs for a new book to read or to have mother read a new story to her. Mother's mind may turn automatically to the Louisa May Alcott books of her girlhood, and it is true that "Little Women" is still, and probably will always be, among the best sellers for girls in their early teens. But there are some new and modern books that in their way are just as delightful, and are better suited for girls of 7 to 10 years old.

The Dr. Dolittle books by Hugh Lofting are liked by both boys and girls. They began appearing in 1920, and have been an annual event ever since. The first, "The Story of Dr. Dolittle" is a good one to begin with, as it introduces the hero of the series. He is a kindly doctor who loves animals and discovers one day that he can talk to them and they to him. After that he gives up his practice among people and devotes himself to animals and birds. There are a number of these books, some of which are: "The Story of Dr. Dolittle," "The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle," "Dr. Dolittle's Zoo," "Dr. Dolittle's Post Office," "Dr. Dolittle's Circus," and "Dr. Dolittle's Caravan."

A very pretty story of what some little girls do in a summer vacation is called "No School Tomorrow" by Margaret Ashmun. One rainy day the girls try some cooking in the summer kitchen, and on a sunny day they have an excursion to a flour mill where the miller's wife gives them a little party.

Another series of books is called "The Little Lucia Stories," by Mabel L. Robinson, of which "Little Lucia's Island Camp" is a good one. Little Lucia and her mother and daddy and big brother go on a camping trip, not in an auto but in a launch along the sea-coast.

Laddie, their dog, goes along, and it is lucky he does, as you will see if you read the story.

For a girl of 9 or 10 who likes a fairy tale there is nothing more lovely than "The Wind Boy" by Ethel Cook Eliot. It is not filled with giants, elves and princesses. Two very modern children in very natural circumstances have adventures with the wind boy and the girl from the mountain, and thru the whole book runs a real story that might easily happen to anyone.

If you have a bookstore at hand they will tell you the prices of any or all of these books and if they do not have them in stock they will order one or more of them if you wish. If you have no bookstore nearby, I have filed a list of the publishers with the Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. She will be glad to send you the list if you will send a 2-cent stamp with your request. Send your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Binder Twine Chairs

MANY years ago six of mother's cane seated chairs needed re-seating. I removed the cane from the holes in the frame, trimmed off the rough edges and wove in harvester twine. I then tacked canvas over the twine and put on a cushion of old quilt cotton. She had several large pieces of heavy upholstery cloth left from 'doing over' an old sofa. I used those pieces for covers, tacking the edges securely with brass furniture tacks. The covers have been renewed a time or two but the woven seats are still in use.

Volusia Co., Fla. Mrs. K. Evans.

To Use Hard Green Pears

LET the pears stand for several days until they begin to take on a yellow cast, wash, cut from core and grind peel and all thru the fine or medium knife of the food chopper. Put on the back of stove and simmer slowly. If no juice covers them, add a bit of water. When they begin to get tender, add 1/2 to 3/4 cup of sugar to each cup of fruit. Some pears need even less. Stir often and simmer until perfectly clear. You can seal them or not. This is called pear honey and will make the hardest pears usable. Mrs. E. F. English.

Cooper County, Missouri.

A man is known best by the good neighbors he keeps.



"Mother, you are a dear to get me this"

JUST a few words of praise . . . and a hug and a kiss . . . Reward enough for a Mother because of her pride in her daughter. Pride, too, in that first party dress . . . in her choice among so many.

Choosing . . . comparing . . . a woman's gift to select just the right thing. For great events . . . and everyday affairs . . . she is clever enough to apply this trait to all her purchases.

Comparison is also helpful in choosing coffee.

Folger's Coffee is the supreme of the world's coffees. Each grain of coffee in the Folger Vacuum Can is the highest grade, highest type and highest priced coffee that the world produces in its respective countries of growth. The fragrant aroma of Folger's tempts you. Its rich, marvelous flavor is irresistible. And each steaming cup of this fine coffee delights and satisfies your discriminating taste.

Compare Folger's by making the famous Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER'S
Coffee
Established 1850

RADIO
The Folger Serenade
every Tuesday night,
9:30 o'clock, WDAF,
Kansas City.



VACUUM
PACKED

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

Living Inventions By Gaylord Johnson



The Whirligig's "Water Telescope"

Everyone who has tried to watch the movements of a fish by looking down into a pond knows how hard it is to see anything if the surface of the water has the slightest ripple. It is, however, very easy to observe the creatures who live under water, even on a windy day. All you need is a "water telescope." This is simply a deep, square wooden box or tube, open at the top, and with the lower end closed by a plain piece of glass, set in water-tight with putty or tar. When this end is lowered into the water, the surface ripples are prevented, and you can see below the water without difficulty.

It will seem that Nature could not possibly have been the inventor of this device, yet the common whirligig beetles to be seen circling about on almost any pond all summer, are using water telescopes that work in exactly the same way as our wooden tube.

These strange insects have two pairs of eyes, one pair looking upward into the air, and the other pair looking downward into the water. The latter act as water telescopes, since, being constantly immersed, their vision un-

der the water is undisturbed by the many ripples that the beetle itself makes in swimming.

Evelyn Has Six Bantams

I am 12 years old and in the seventh and eighth grades. I live 1 mile from school. My teacher's name is Miss Melcher. For pets we have two dogs named Spare Ribs and Shep. We have six Bantams. I milk one cow morning and evening. I have one sister and one brother. Their names are Berniece and Eugene. There are 13 pupils in our school. We live 2 miles from Pilsen. I like to read the puzzle page. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me. Evelyn Schick. Tampa, Kan.

Goes to Leach School

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. The Leach school is the only standard school in Kingman county.

My brother's name is Harold. He is 7 years old and in the second and third grades. I have four sisters. For pets I have three kittens named Spot, Bobbie and Tip and a pup named Queen. She goes after the cows with me every night. I like the boys' and girls' page very much. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Kingman, Kan. Velma Kistler.

To Keep You Guessing

When is silence likely to get wet? When it rains.

Why would some snakes make good story tellers? Because they get off a fattling good thing in the shape of a tail.

When does a man sneeze three times? When he cannot help it.

Why does a Russian soldier wear brass buttons on his coat, and an Austrian soldier wear steel ones? To keep his coat buttoned.

What is the difference between a

What two letters will make us food?

6.5 3.2 23 19 18
22
20
21
14
and
10
8 12 1 25 13 16
17

will make us mush.

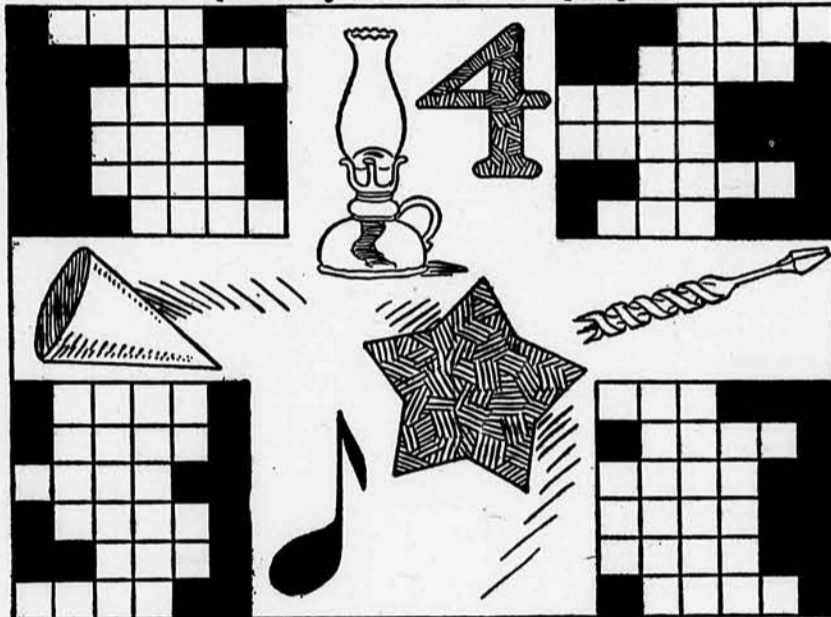


If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

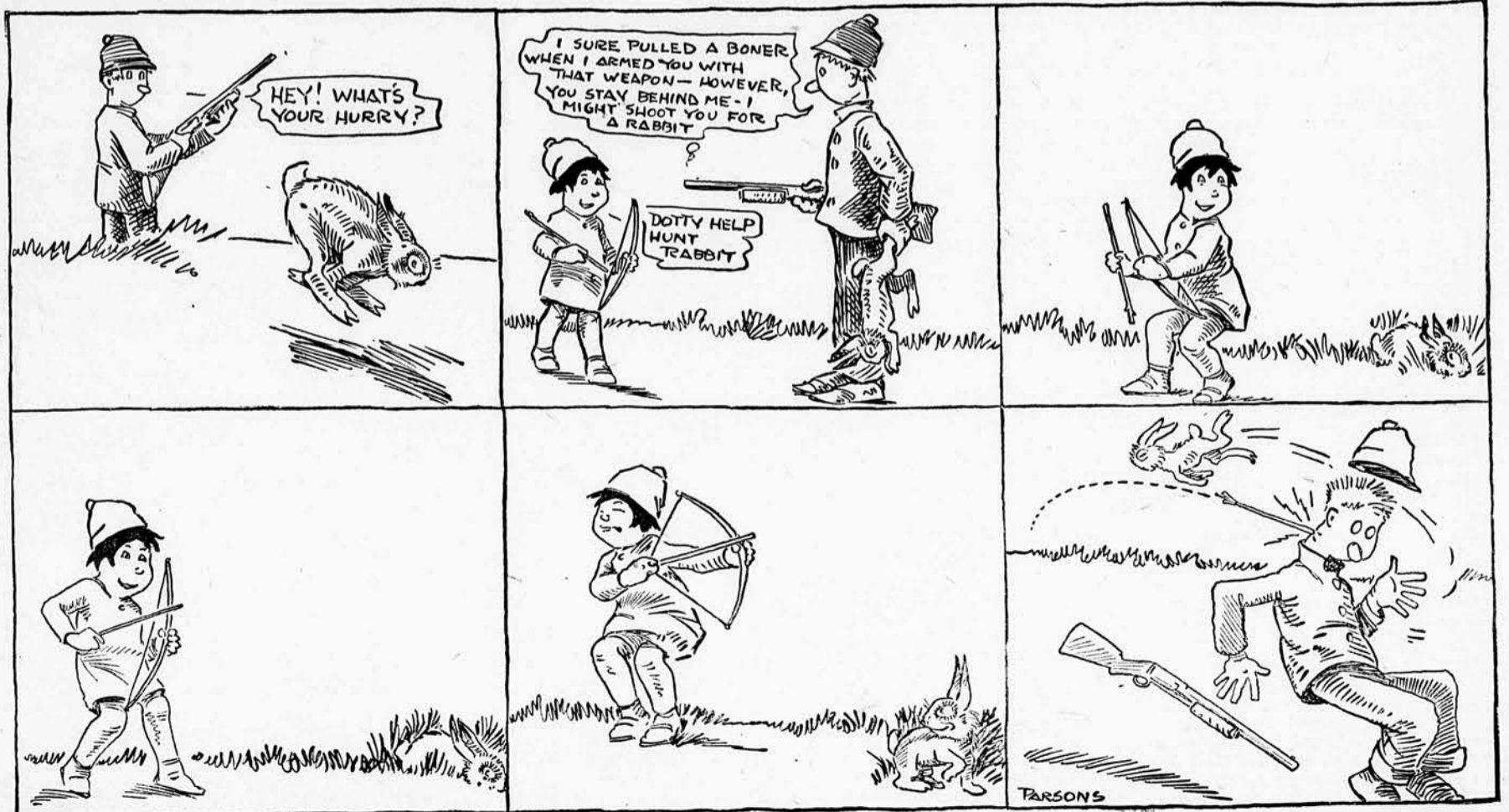
Snowball is My Cat's Name

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I like to go to school. We live 1/2 mile from school. I have a sister 11 years old who is in the fifth grade. For pets we have a white cat named Snowball. Wilma Edwards. Brownell, Kan.

VEGETABLES



Print the names of the six objects in their right places in the upper left hand form, and have, reading downward in one of the upright columns, the name of a common vegetable. Do the same thing with each of the other forms, and have the name of a common vegetable reading downward in one of the upright columns of each. What are the four vegetables? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. There will be a package containing five wires, one jewel and enough vari-colored Indian beads to make five rings. Instructions for making the beads are also included.



The Hoovers—It's a Mistake to Arm Dotty



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Do Not Burn the House Down. Clean It! And Then You'll Be Really Safe

NO DWELLING need be destroyed because of contagious disease! An intelligent, thoughtful but cautious subscriber writes me as follows: "There is a place near here where a member of the family died with tuberculosis. The two families who have lived in the house since have contracted the disease and had to move out West for their health. There is a nice new six-room house there. I do not know whether it is papered, plastered or painted inside. Can one make it safe for the next occupant? Is there any great danger of contracting tuberculosis if one lived there and kept things sanitary? A creek runs below the barn. Would it make the place damp or contribute any cause to make one more susceptible to tuberculosis? There is a nice grassy lawn. Would there be likely any germs in the grass? If it is unsafe for anyone to live there, should the house be condemned and burned? If so, would the county or state bear any part of the loss and help erect a new house? It is a lovely place, a very desirable location, a bottom farm, and valuable but for this menace."

I suppose the particular indictment against this house rests in the fact that "the two-families who have lived in the house since the death by tuberculosis have contracted the disease." Despite this fact I do not hesitate to declare the house "not guilty." Tuberculosis is a disease that spreads from person to person or else thru infected food. It is more hardy in its germ life than most diseases. The "spores" can live a long time, and survive both low and high temperatures. Yet I cannot conceive of any dangerous contagion remaining in an empty house, and I feel certain that if a careful search is made into the history of the two families it will be found that they contracted their tuberculosis from human beings with whom they made direct contact, or else by partaking of infected milk or other food. Perhaps there are tuberculous cows that go with the place.

Let this house be opened to the fresh air and sunlight. Let every particle of old bedding, furniture and clothing be removed. Let the floors and woodwork be scrubbed with hot soapsuds, and the walls freshly painted or papered, and I affirm very positively that it will not be a source of the least danger even to the most sensitive persons. You will observe that I make no mention of fumigation. The practice of thoro cleansing is far more effective than ordinary fumigation.

Should Weigh 117 Pounds

I am a girl almost 16 years old. I should like to know what my correct bust, waist and hip measurements should be, and how much I should weigh. I am 5 feet, 8 inches tall. Jane W.

A girl of 16 who is 63 inches tall should weigh about 117 pounds. There is no health standard for measurements of bust, waist and hip. Human beings are built in many different molds, and dimensions of waist and bust that may mean perfect health for one would be quite out of the question for another. The important things to consider are whether you feel well and vigorous, sleep soundly and have a good appetite for food, work and play.

A Rest is Needed

E. M. V.—I think the very best thing you could do would be to go to the Sanatorium where the doctors and nurses could look after you in every way for a few months.

Build Up Your Health

I am a young man living on a farm, and I would like a few simple instructions that I can follow out at home that might help me to clear up dandruff. T. R. B.

Practice massage of the scalp twice daily; not merely rubbing the skin surface, but lifting the scalp tissues with the finger-tips and making active massage. Brush the hair vigorously, yet not so as to wound or irritate the scalp. Once a week use a shampoo of

equal parts of glycerin, alcohol and liquid green soap. After using it anoint the scalp with a mixture of equal parts of lanolin, glycerin and rose water. Every night apply to the roots of the hair a stimulating lotion made by adding a half ounce each of tincture capsicum and tincture cantharides to 1 pint of alcohol. This should be used with some caution, watching results. Avoid tight hats or caps or anything that will cause the head to sweat. Don't bury the head in soft pillows, but use firm ones.

Try to keep yourself in good general health, with good digestion and a thoro daily action of the bowels. By keeping up your standard of general health you do much to promote the health of the hair.

Hot Soapsuds Will Help

I should like to know if it is necessary to quarantine and fumigate for scarlet fever. B. D.

Scarlet fever is one of the most dangerous of the contagious diseases. Quarantine is very important, and also disinfection after the termination of the disease. This disinfection may be done in some other way than fumigation. As a matter of fact the act of fumigation by using gas as ordinarily performed is not of much value. Scrubbing floors and woodwork with hot soapsuds is much more sensible.

Cows' Cheapest Feed

The owner of a cow which produced 10,584 pounds of milk and 542.6 pounds of butterfat last year was asked "What is the cheapest and best form of food for dairy cows?"

"Pure water," he replied, "Only be sure that the water is put in the cow and not in the milk can."

Milk is approximately 87 per cent water, and if the cow does not have access to an unlimited supply of fresh, clean, palatable water, her milk flow is bound to suffer heavily. A high-producing cow will consume from 25 to 30 gallons of water a day. Cow testers have found in numerous cases where the milk production of a herd was increased 7 to 8 per cent when automatic drinking cups were installed in the stalls, offering the cow unlimited supply of water whenever desired. A reliable automatic water supply system has proved to be one of the most valuable items of a dairy farm's equipment.

Next Week at Wichita

The annual carlot stocker and feeder show, held in connection with the Kansas National Live Stock exhibit, will take place November 7 and 8. It is anticipated that the sale will be a feature of the Wichita market for the year. Several thousand high grade calves, yearlings and two's will be sold at public auction after the show, affording an opportunity for buyers to supply their needs. T. Y. Horton, superintendent of the stocker and feeder divisions of the show, announces that there will be no entry fee or auction fee.

Stagnant Waters

BY ROBERT M. ADAMS

O pure and cool rise crystal springs,
In God's most holy hills,
Refreshing drink for human lips,
They feed a thousand hills.
But stained and cursed by careless use,
The waters of the plain
Creep onward in a tainted flood,
Slow moving to the main.
My life is like a stream that slips
Thru green and pleasant land;
Fair are the trees and flowers that crown
The banks on either hand.
Yet, fed by fountains that are meant
To comfort and to bless,
Its sluggish pools are choked with weeds
And dark with selfishness.
O cleansing flood of God sweep thru
This stagnant soul of mine,
Release the sediments of sin,
Replace my thoughts with thine.
Break down the barriers old and strong,
Set all the channels free,
Free to receive and free to give
The life that flows from Thee.
So may my own heart, more and more
The mighty forces know,
That swelled within the soul of Christ
Two thousand years ago.

Don't Forget, Kids!

The Jenny Wren Prize Letter Contest closes December 1. Rules were listed in October 29 issue of Kansas Farmer and are broadcast every Saturday morning over radio station WREN. Listen in and write us a letter.

Buy Christmas Gifts With Prize Money.

Jenny Wren Co., Lawrence, Kansas



KNIT UNDERGARMENTS for Warmth with Comfort



THERE'S plenty of snug warmth in an Indera Figurefit Knit Princess Slip or Knit Underskirt—even on the coldest winter's day. And it's an enjoyable warmth, too, for Indera fits like a tailored gown.

Thanks to the patented knit border, an Indera Slip cannot crawl up around the hips or bunch at the knees. And the STA-UP shoulder straps won't slip off the shoulders.

Indeed, if it weren't for its comfortable warmth, you wouldn't know you were wearing one.

EASILY LAUNDERED. NO IRONING NECESSARY
Indera Slips and Underskirts are made in a variety of weights and fast colors at most agreeable prices. For women, misses and children.

If your dealer cannot supply you, don't accept an inferior substitute. Write us and we will see that you are supplied promptly. A descriptive folder, in colors, showing Indera garments, sent free.

INDERA MILLS COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.



Watch the Advertising Columns

for new implements and farm equipment. Then write the advertisers for catalogue and don't forget to say that you saw their ad. in KANSAS FARMER.

Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

A owns more than 160 acres in Kansas with a large loan upon the place. B has a judgment against A. If B cannot enforce his judgment against the 160 acres but could sell the remainder of the farm to satisfy the judgment would B have to satisfy the entire mortgage before getting any of the proceeds of said sale? Or would he only have to settle a proportionate share of the mortgage? If required to settle the entire loan first then the farm including the homestead would not sell for enough to pay the loan and judgment. B. O.

IT WOULD be optional with the holder of the first mortgage whether he permitted B to settle by paying a proportionate amount. This mortgage company or individual or whoever it is holds this first mortgage could not be legally obligated to make a deal of this kind. If he pays the entire mortgage, then he would take the place of the mortgagee and would have, of course, all the rights the mortgagee has in this entire tract. He then might get a judgment on the other indebtedness and might sell the amount in excess of 160 acres subject to this mortgage if he wished to do so, or he could sell that amount and apply it on the judgment, which would merely lessen his mortgage security to that extent.

Then the Cow Died

A bought a cow from B for \$35. The cow was not well. B sold her very cheap, telling A she wasn't well. A left the cow in B's pasture. She died, and A stopped payment on the check. Can B get his money, or what can be done, and how can B go about to collect the \$35? E. F.

Apparently the cow was not sold under any false misrepresentations. B told A at the time of the purchase that the cow was not well, and if he explained what the trouble was and A bought her with full knowledge of the fact that she was ailing with some particular disease, then B could undoubtedly recover the purchase price. When selling an animal which is defective in any way it is the duty of the seller to notify the buyer what is the matter. For example, to simply say the cow is not feeling very well, leaving the impression on A's mind that it is merely a temporary sickness that in all probability will not prove serious, this would not be sufficient. If, as a matter of fact, the cow was troubled with some ailment which was likely to cause her death, and B knew this but did not tell A, B could not collect for the purchase price. In other words, A must buy this animal with full knowledge of the condition of the animal at the time it was bought, or otherwise he would not be liable for the purchase price. Assuming that A was fully informed as to the condition of this cow and bought her, then B could collect the debt just like he would collect any other debt. If A refused to pay he could bring an action, and if he could prove that no deception was used, that A was fully informed as to the condition of the cow, he should get judgment for the amount of the purchase price and then he could collect this judgment just like he could collect any other judgment.

What the Law Says

1—A leased his farm to B under written contract, the lease to expire February 1, 1928. Does the law require A to give written notice if he desires possession upon the date given in the lease? 2—A stream runs thru A's farm. This stream overflows its banks on to the farm above A, and until some 25 years ago during every overflow flooded A's farm. At that time A constructed a levee in such a way as to protect his farm and turn the water back into the stream. This was done on a section line and along a township road, the levee was made on A's land, according to the original Government survey. If a late survey should show that the embankment is in the road as re-established, can A be made to remove it? If done by the township can A collect damages? R. C.

1—Where a written lease specifies the time of the expiration of said lease no written notice to the tenant to vacate the premises is required.

2—If this levee was made by A in what was at that time a public highway he had in my judgment no right to make such levee, altho he did have a right to make a levee on his own premises and protect the land from flood waters. If this was not a public highway at the time the levee was constructed and afterward the land was condemned for a public highway, this levee being upon A's land prior to the opening of this highway, then the public authorities, either county or township, might have the right to remove this levee, but they also would be required to pay A for any damage that might be occasioned to him by its removal.

See What the Court Thinks

A and B were husband and wife. The wife sued for separation. The district judge awarded it to her and gave the children into her custody, also the property and alimony. The wife married again and died, leaving one of the children unprovided for. This child is 17 years old. Who should clothe her, look after her and send her to school, or is she old enough to take care of herself? Her stepfather doesn't do anything much about it, and she doesn't want any one to boss her. C. A. N.

If this mother died without making a will this 17-year-old daughter would become one of the heirs to half of her property. Her stepfather by marrying her mother stepped into the place of the parent; that is, he became according to the legal

phrase, "in loco parentis," and is under obligations to take care of this girl until she is 21 years old. I suppose if it is agreeable all round the girl might go into court and have the rights of majority conferred upon her, take her share of her mother's estate and relieve her stepfather from further obligations.

A Chance for Damages?

A young married man in poor circumstances was away from home seeking work. He crossed the railroad to a farm house. As he turned in his car to the highway a fast train struck him, destroying the car and very seriously wounding him. He probably will recover. Had both legs and one arm broken besides other wounds. Has been in the hospital for about two months. The doctor says he may walk in one year. The crossing was only to this farm from the highway. No gates were shut. Witnesses say there was no whistle at the station post near the crossing. The station is 1 mile away. The young man saw the engine just as it hit him. The engineer on the head engine did not see the car at all. The second engineer saw the accident and stopped the train. Can the injured man collect damages? If so how much? C. W. R.

I do not know whether he can collect damages or not. Our supreme court has held in a good many cases that one crossing a railroad track must stop, look and listen. In other words, he must use even more than ordinary diligence in order to prevent an accident. If as a matter of fact he was guilty of contributory negligence, if



he did not stop, look and listen, I think it is very doubtful indeed whether he could collect any damages.

Of course, if he can prove that the accident was the result of the negligence of the employes of the railroad company he might be able to get a verdict against it. I do not know how much that verdict might be; it would be a matter for the jury to decide. I would say judging from your letter that it is doubtful whether the young man can collect damages. Very often I have found the railroad company is rather liberal in a case of this kind, and in all probability if the matter is presented to the claim department of the railroad company showing the circumstances of this young man, it would be willing to make a reasonable settlement with him, enough at least to pay his doctor bills and hospital expenses. I would hardly advise a suit on the basis of the facts as stated in your letter.

Road Viewers Will Decide

Do the road laws of Kansas permit the establishment of a public highway more than 60 feet wide? 2—Where corners are being rounded by curves with a 500-foot radius, leaving triangular pieces of land outside the road proper, who has jurisdiction over such triangles, the county commissioner or the property owner, after the road is located? 3—Can such triangular corners be condemned (and not used for highway) over the protest of the property owner? T. R. B.

1—The width of all county roads shall be determined by the viewers at the time of establishing the same, and shall not be more than 60 nor less than 40 feet, provided, that in cases where a growing hedge or some other permanent improvement, the removal of which would cause too great an expense, the viewers may determine the width of the road at not less than 30 feet; and in cases where a growing hedge or permanent improvement on or near one side of the proposed road precludes the road being laid equally on both sides of the line, the viewers may establish all or any part of said road on the side of the section line not incumbered by such improvement.

2—Chapter 251 of the Session Laws of 1927 provides that when it is necessary to relocate the road for the purpose of eliminating sharp turns or other dangerous places, the board of county commissioners shall, by order of said board, lay out, alter, or widen a public road and may vacate an existing road. All land required for the laying out, widening or altering of a road shall be ac-

quired by the board of county commissioners by purchase or by donation: Provided, that if the owner or owners of the land shall refuse to sell or donate said land, the board of county commissioners are hereby authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain in the following manner: The board of county commissioners by its order placed of record upon its journal shall determine the nature of the changes required in such road and the approximate amount of land required to be taken therefrom and the time and place at which the same shall be viewed, and shall then publish a notice in the official county paper in one edition thereof not less than 15 days and not more than 25 days before the view, and a similar notice shall be served upon the owners of land affected by such change: Provided, such owners reside in the county, and if they do not reside in the county, the said notice shall be served upon the actual occupants of said land or any known agent of any such owner.

The board shall direct the county engineer to meet with them at such time and place as is provided in this notice, unless the new locations of roads made necessary, by said changes have already been definitely surveyed and located. Upon the day named in said notice or the following day thereafter, the county commissioners shall meet at the place stated in said notice and proceed to view the road and changes required, and shall view all lands required to be taken for the relocation, laying out, altering or widening of said highway for the purposes described in this section and appraise the value thereof and assess the damages thereto and shall forthwith file in the office of the county clerk of said county a written report of their findings, and cause the plat of said road as changed to be filed therewith. All applications for damages must be filed in writing with the county clerk on or before the first day of the next regular session of the board following the filing of said report.

When proper proceedings have been had therefore, the county commissioners have the same jurisdiction over this triangular piece of land as they do over the road itself.

3—The statute quoted answers this question.

Cows Like the Barley

A certain man permits his cows to run on his neighbor's barley. This has occurred continually for three years. He has trouble with all of his neighbors over his cattle. His cows were out on his neighbor's barley recently and the boys drove them out of the barley and milked them. About a week before the said neighbor sent written notice to him to keep his cattle off. His cows were out two times afterward. The neighbor drove them back again. What must the neighbor do to make this man keep his cows off, as he has tried everything else except shutting them up and charging damages? 2—What can be done to a neighbor whose children play at the mail boxes all the time when their own is quite a distance away from these mail boxes? I. C. R.

If this is in a county which does not have the herd law in operation, the owner of the land is required to maintain his share of a lawful fence around his premises. If he does so and these cattle break thru this lawful fence, he may hold the cattle for damages. He also may post said cattle under the provisions of our stray law.

If this is a herd law county, he is not required to have a lawful fence unless the neighbor joining him fences his land, in which case the neighbor might require him to build his share of this fence. If this is not done and this neighbor's cattle stray on to his neighbor's barley, then the owner of the barley may take this cattle up under our stray law and hold them until the damage is paid. If he takes them up under the provisions of the stray law, he may give the notice required under such law.

2. If these children merely play about the mail boxes, but do not tamper with the boxes, they have not committed any offense. If they tamper with the boxes, their parents would be held responsible.

Write to the Land Bank

1—A is plaintiff, B is defendant, in a lawsuit. C is prosecuting attorney for A. C signed a contract with A to fight the case on commission. After filing the suit and the case has been pending for a year can C for any reason whatever drop the suit and neglect, postpone, refuse or otherwise fail to fight it thru to a finish without being liable to damages to A? If he is liable, for how much? 2—I wish detailed information concerning a federal loan or other long term loan in a reliable company. B. I.

1—This attorney is, of course, bound by the terms of his contract. If he agreed to prosecute this case and fails to do so and by reason of his neglect his client is damaged, the client might bring an action against him for damages. How much damage the client could recover I am not able to say.

2—Write to the Federal Farm Loan Bank, Wichita, Kan.

Better See the Postmaster

To whom should I apply in order to learn the qualifications for the position of rural carrier or mail clerk? Can a person get a job of that kind with only a common school education? O. C. R.

Consult your local postmaster as to the time when examinations will be held of applicants for the position of rural carriers or mail clerks. There is no particular educational qualification required. If you can answer satisfactorily the questions asked you in this examination and secure a passing grade you are then eligible. You would take your place on the waiting list.

PAN-A-CE-A

Puts hens in laying trim

Some Recent World's Record Layers: A Canadian hen laid 351 eggs in the year ending October 31, 1926. Other world's records in recent years were 329 eggs in a year by a hen in Hampton Normal Institute, 337 by a hen in Washington State College, and 347 by an Australian hen.

The world's records above are exceptional. They simply show possibilities. But thousands of hens lay 200 or more eggs yearly. In public egg-laying contests the 200-egg hen is no longer a rarity.

How many eggs are your hens laying?

Statistics show that the average for hens of the whole United States does not run over 75 to 80 eggs per hen each year—less than one egg per hen every four days.

Figure how much greater your profits would be if your hens were in the class of good layers—200-egg hens, or hens that would lay practically every other day.

The difference between good layers and the low average and poor layers that do but little more than pay for their feed, lies in the care and conditioning and attuning of hens for laying.

Feed as you will, care for as you may but until your hens are conditioned and attuned for laying, eggs will be scarce.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a puts hens in laying trim. Pan-a-ce-a whets the appetite, improves the digestion and puts the hen's system in condition to turn a proper proportion of her feed into eggs.

Pan-a-ce-a gives life and energy,

promotes industry, gives good feeling and good cheer. Hens get off of the roost in the morning ready to scratch for their breakfast.

Pan-a-ce-a is a valuable nerve tonic. It brings into healthy action every organ, particularly the egg organs. It tones them up, makes them active when sluggish or dormant. That means that a right proportion of the feed goes to egg-making, and not all to feathers, fat and maintenance.

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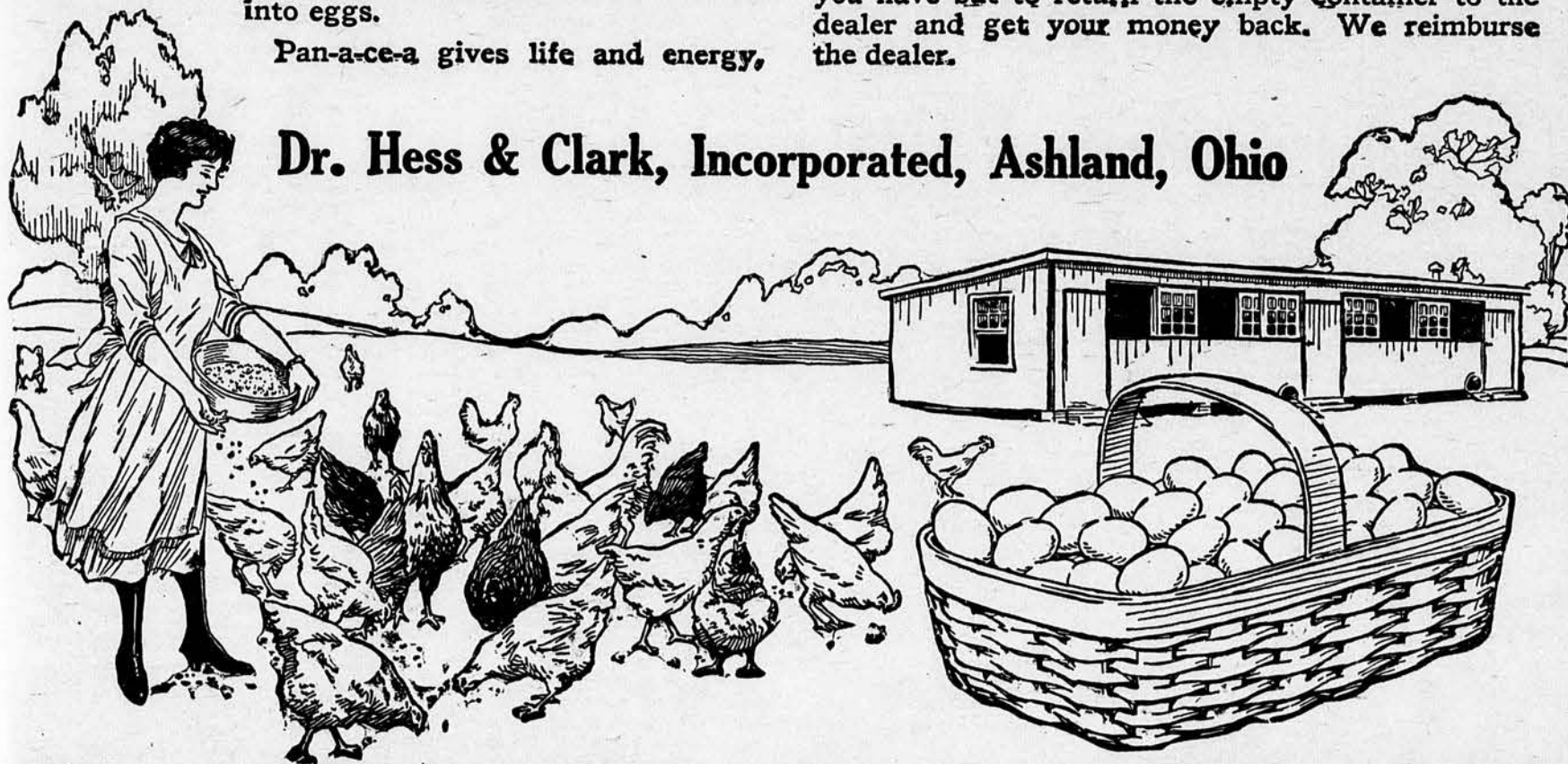
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High Turkey Prices in 1927?

Apparently All This Wild Talk About Overproduction Has Been Merely Ordinary Bunc

BY MARILLA ADAMS

ONCE again the turkey struts into the limelight. As the holiday season approaches, the farm wife who has worried thru the hazards of rain, cold, disease, scanty feed supplies, motorists with no regard for poultry in the road, and the well-known gypsy tendencies of the turkey to go roving off, frequently to forget its way home or to be gathered into another flock, takes stock of the turkeys which have survived the struggle and begins to figure what the return, if any, for her labor with them will be.

Early in the season, it was believed that this year's turkey crop would exceed all previous records. The high prices which prevailed last Christmas, when farmers were paid on the average 32.8 cents a pound, the highest since 1920, induced many folks who had never been interested before to try their hand at raising turkeys. The demand for "seed stock" early in the year was the largest ever known in many sections. Young and healthy toms without pedigree in some instances sold for \$10 and hen turkeys for \$.50 in Texas. So heavy was the demand for hen turkeys toward the close of last season that many cars of dressed turkeys moved to the East with only a scant showing of hen turkeys.

But Poults Encountered Rain

The stage seemed set this spring for what promised to be the largest crop of turkeys ever raised. Undoubtedly the hatch was in line with these expectations. But the hazards from poult to market are great, and this year a cold, wet spring increased the difficulty in getting young turkeys thru the tender stages, particularly for those who attempted to raise incubator hatched poults. Furthermore, the inexperience of many producers was a tremendous handicap. There are records where hundreds of young turkeys were hatched out in Texas and only a fraction of them reached the point where they began rustling for themselves.

Estimates of the size of the turkey crop are at best only a matter of conjecture. The consensus of opinion now indicates that despite the larger hatch last spring, the crop to be marketed is not larger than a year ago. From Texas and Oklahoma, which supply the bulk of the Thanksgiving trade, up thru Kansas, Nebraska and into the Dakotas and Montana, come reports of "same as year ago" or "fewer turkeys than in 1926." In the Pacific-Northwestern states, a small increase is indicated. In the Eastern states, such as Delaware and Maryland, the turkey crop is believed to be fully as large as a year ago. Pennsylvania reports some increase. In the South, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky shippers agree that the turkey crop is smaller than last year, while Mississippi reports production as "unchanged."

It is still too early to venture a guess as to the probable price at which turkeys will be sold this year. Prices never are determined before the first of November, when the marketing season opens, and they frequently change as much as 10 to 15 cents a pound before the short season is over. Prices paid to producers during the last five years as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture are as follows:

	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15
1922	25.1c	29.5c	32.3c	29.7c
1923	26.6	27.9	24.5	23.1
1924	23.3	24.2	25.8	26.2
1925	24.0	28.3	31.1	31.7
1926	26.6	29.8	32.8	31.6

Last year the country prices paid to Texas farmers for No. 1 live turkeys started at 23 to 25 cents a pound. On November 15, the average for the entire state was 24.1 cents, or 2 cents a pound higher than a year previous. In Oklahoma, producers received an average of 26.8 cents a pound on the same date. In the Central states, where a smaller proportion of the crop is ready for the Thanksgiving trade, the price averaged 29.2 cents, and in the Western and Mountain states, 35.5 cents. A month later, farm prices had advanced from 10 to 25 per cent.

During the last three years, prices paid to farmers for their turkeys have averaged higher in December than in November. This will tend to make farmers wait for the Christmas season before disposing of their birds. For this reason, dealers are inclined to believe that the opening prices will have to be as high as a year ago to attract producers to sell.

Storage, 5 Million Pounds

An unsettling factor in the situation is the stock of turkeys still held over in storage from last year's deal. Country prices for turkeys advanced so rapidly during December last year that city prices had difficulty in keeping up. Furthermore, consumer interest fell off at the higher level and the Christmas trade was not as heavy as many dealers had anticipated. On February 1, when reserves of turkeys usually are at the peak, there were 5 million pounds more turkey meat in storage than on the corresponding date a year previous. Since then, withdrawals have been sufficiently large to cut this margin in half, but on October 1, the stocks of 5,165,000 pounds were practically twice as large as at the corresponding time a year ago. The average for the last five years on October 1 has been 4,555,000 pounds.

The heavy movement of turkeys from storage during the spring and summer was at the expense of prices as the sales have been made at less than cost in most cases. Dealers who have stored turkeys during the last few years claim that their operations have been unprofitable. They probably will be slow to store the surplus above holiday requirements this year except at a price which seems a safe guarantee against further losses.

Argentina shipped substantial quantities of turkeys to the United States during the summer, but the arrivals fell off early in October and dealers were inclined to the view that the movement was over until next summer. Small supplies have arrived from European countries such as Hungary, Austria, Germany and Ireland, but the amounts were too small to have much influence on the market. Foreign turkeys will not be a serious menace to domestic prices this fall and winter.

Altho the crop got a late start in most sections, the cool weather lately has been favorable for the growth of turkeys and the birds generally are believed to be further advanced than usual at this time. A plentiful supply of small grain also will help put the birds in fine condition, and the weight a head is expected to average higher than last season. Dealers insist they will buy for the Thanksgiving trade strictly on a No. 1 grade basis, and will encourage farmers to return the under-developed birds to the range for later handling.

Those 12 Eggs Help

BY L. F. PAYNE

An increase of 12 eggs a hen in four years is not a bad record, and yet this is the actual increase among the demonstration flock owners in Kansas. The service which has made this increase possible is free to all citizens of Kansas. If interested, get in touch with your county agent or with the extension service at the agricultural college.

Marlatt Moves Up

Dr. C. L. Marlatt, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, in place of Dr. L. O. Howard, resigned. Doctor Howard, who is 70 years old, will remain in research work with the department, but he asked to be relieved of administrative duties.

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A Live Stock Show—A Horse Show—An Industrial Show and a Dog Show, with a program of education and entertainment makes the American Royal the most interesting Exhibition in America.

Special Reduced Round Trip Railroad Rates to Kansas City, American Royal Week, Nov. 12 to 19

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE book of Amos probably is read as little as any book of the Bible. Take down your Bible and read it, and it seems decidedly dry, remote and uninteresting. The trouble is that we do not have the historical setting, or background of it—unless we take the pains to inform ourselves, and that, I fear, is something that few readers are willing to do. One can do it, however, without any great expenditure of money, and if he does, his Bible and his church, his whole religious life will take on a new meaning. If anyone is interested, I suggest Peake's one-volume commentary on the Bible, published by Thomas Nelson & Sons, N. Y. (I am not an agent for the book.)

Amos was a shepherd, living in the Eighth Century before Christ. He also was a fig-pincher. That is, he went about and pinched figs while they were still green and hanging on the trees, to hurry up the ripening process, which makes us think he must have been fairly poor. A prosperous business man would hardly put in his time pinching green figs, one at a time.

Amos is a rather dim figure even at best. There are many things that we do not know about him. We wish we knew more. But modern scholarship has told us much. Thus, he is said by one famous German scholar to have founded a new type of prophecy. Another describes him as "one of the most marvelous and incomprehensible figures in the history of the human mind."

When he began his teaching, he left the flock and went to the nation's capital and began speaking in a very plain, direct way, using short words that people could understand. People did not need to bring a dictionary when Amos preached.

The nation was highly prosperous at the time, and that was the main trouble. There was a bit too much prosperity. The rich robbed the poor, no doubt by what were called legal methods, but it was hardly less than robbery nevertheless. The estates became larger and larger, the wealthy became wealthier, but fewer in numbers, the poor became poorer and in ever greater numbers. Conditions were bad, and getting worse, and someone ought to say so. And somebody did say so. The principal answer he received was to go home and stay there. He was accused of being unpatriotic, whereas he was the most patriotic man in the whole country. He loved his native land and saw where she was headed, and strove to turn her back from the perilous road she was fast traveling. This habit of calling a man unpatriotic who does not join in with the shouting when the crowd shouts, is old, old. And we are still doing it.

Is there anything in the United States that corresponds to the conditions of Amos's day? I wish we might answer no. But we will have to answer the other way. The matter of income has been carefully studied by professors

of economics and by Government statisticians. The results of these studies are not wholly reassuring. For instance, Professor King, of the University of Wisconsin, in his book, "Wealth and Income," states that 2 per cent of Americans own 60 per cent of the wealth, while at the other end of the scale 65 per cent of the people—or a majority—possess only 5 per cent of the wealth. Or, in other words, 2 million persons possess more than the remaining 100 millions put together. And H. H. Klein, in his book, "Dynastic America," affirms that about 100 families control the railways and the 14 basic industries of the nation. It is true that in America the vote is in the hands of the many, and it also is true that the wealth is fast getting into the hands of the few. Justice Louis Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court reminds us that the Pujo Commission of Congress discovered that one vast financial group was controlling 341 directorates on 112 corporations, with a capital of something like 22 billion dollars. That is twice the value of the 13 Southern states all put together.

These are unpleasant facts, which must be dealt with by just laws, and by legal methods. Where laws do not exist to cope with such inequalities, new laws should be enacted. You will recall that in some of Woodrow Wilson's campaign speeches in 1912, he said that it was a question whether the nation was to be governed by its Government or by vast financial interests which resist being controlled.


I fancy I hear some extremely orthodox brother saying, as he rises, that all this may be true, but what has religion got to do with it? "Preach the simple gospel and don't dabble in economics or politics." But this is exactly what Amos preached about, and it is this kind of reading you find in the book of Amos. Of course, it is couched in terms applicable to his day. He naturally does not say anything about railroads, or oil, or interlocking directorates. But he does have something to say about "they who lie on ivory couches, and sprawl upon their divans, and eat the lambs of the flock, and calves from out of the stall." And he turns in the white heat of righteous anger on those who "turn judgment to wormwood, and cast righteousness to the ground, who hate him that reproves in the gate, and abhor one that speaks uprightly! You persecutors of the righteous, takers of bribes! Yea, the needy in the gate they thrust aside." If the parson talked like that on Sunday morning, some of the brethren in the "amen" corner would be deprived of their customary nap, wouldn't they? Well, there is nothing like having a preacher who delivers his soul once in a while.

Lesson for November 6—Amos Pleads For Justice. Amos 5: 1-2 and 10-15, 21-24. Golden Text—Amos 5:24.

Kansas farms need more alfalfa.



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In the Wilds of Chicago



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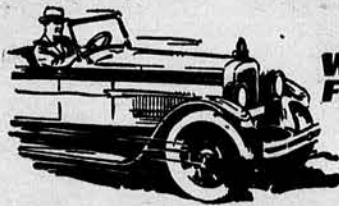


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I Did Obtain a Real Haircut

But Why Should the Valencia Whistler Have My Two-Dollar Pants?

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

SEASICKNESS is a curse not only to those who go down to the sea in ships but to those who read sea stories. I have always borne it as my cross, suffered thru it somehow, and then forced my readers to do the same—for the only pleasure that can come from the terrible visitation of seasickness is in telling about it afterward, like an operation. Jim is an exception. He takes a morbid and barbarous delight in watching an unfortunate in the throes of seasickness, and very severe throes they are sometimes, too.

I am glad to announce that, after three weeks on the ocean, I have not felt even the faintest tinge of seasickness, and therefore will keep these pages free from the same taint. Will my readers now join with me in hoping that I may be as kindly spared during the rest of my year's trip around the world?—for if I suffer, you will also.

Almost Gambling, Maybe?

As a matter of fact, on board the freighter, "West Humhaw," bound for the Azores, Canary Islands, and Africa, we needed no diversions within ourselves, such as seasickness. There was always something coming up for entertainment anyway, besides our three meals a day. For one thing there was the daily ship's pool.

Every morning at breakfast it became my duty as treasurer and conductor general of the ship's pool to collect 1 dime from each person at the table. These included the genial captain, the sotto-voiced Swedish first mate, the chief engineer when he wasn't sick with the tropical fever, the six men passengers, and the lady missionary. At noon the captain would write on the back of the menu card the number of miles made during the past 24 hours and put it under the water carafe and the guard of the first mate. I would then place 10 little pieces of motion picture film, numbered from zero to nine, in the cover of the silver butter dish and Jim would pass them around. If the "West Humhaw" had made 243 miles during the day, the party drawing "3" would win the collection of dimes in the pot.

This little sport was so closely akin to gambling that, the first day, the lady missionary refused to join us and even threatened to drive the money changers from the dining saloon. She didn't pay up at breakfast time.

"We'll fix her," said the captain after breakfast when all but the lady missionary had gathered on the bridge deck to watch the flying fishes go skimming over the waves. "The number will be 246 today. Make every number a six so that, no matter which one she draws, she'll get the winning number, six. She'll take the money because she's won it without risking anything, and that isn't gambling. She's too good a sport to quit when she's ahead of the game and so she'll keep on playing. And then," the captain

suggested, "when she gets to her destination we'll give her all of our earnings just to show her that we're not playing for money anyway."

The scheme worked. She won, and gave me her dime for the next day. And then she fooled us! She won that pool every day for the next three days—and won them honestly, too—and then quit because she thought we were throwing them to her. She had accomplished her purpose of driving gambling out of the ship, but she'll never know, until she reads this, that we let her win the first day.

Another half-day's entertainment was provided when the passenger list unanimously decided that if I didn't get my hair cut before landing in Africa I'd be shot as a water buffalo or a gorilla. I consented after the captain threatened to put me in irons and throw me into the brig, or to the sharks, I've forgotten which. The chief engineer summoned a Filipino sailor to perform the operation, and the lady missionary gave me a manœuvre. She held my hand and Jim took our picture, and so I was the winner in spite of my rocco haircut.

Thus the days and the miles rolled by until finally, when the morning and the evening were the ninth day, the captain announced that we would sight the Azores Islands sometime during the night and anchor in the harbor of Horta.

The next morning when we awoke, before day, we were already parked, waiting for official greeting from the port doctor, the customs officers, and the sun. Great, green hills that were almost mountains rose in the dim morning light above the little town, and silhouetted on the very top, like night angels taking flight before the coming day, stood six great windmills, their sails reefed and the 30-foot wheels idle in the breeze. Slowly the dusk on the steep hillsides formed into hundreds of tiny green fields, all perfectly square and each one bounded by a hedge that looked like tall corn as we studied them thru our glasses.

Even as we watched one enterprising miller, who could almost have spat upon the town and the crossword puzzle farms as they slept hundreds of feet below him, furled his sails, the great wheel began to turn, and day had begun in the Azores.

Whiskers a Feature

We could still taste the salt breeze of the harbor and feel the slow roll of the ship, but a church bell chiming on shore and a launch whistling by the pier promised that we could soon leave the ship and get our feet on solid ground again after 10 days on board.

Finally a launch nosed its way across the harbor, and a combination of rags, whiskers, and bare feet that had been perched upon the bow of the launch made it fast to the foot of our accommodation ladder. A comic opera general with fierce eyebrows and a sword,



Fools you need

The business of farming requires many tools and in order to prevent loss of time with broken machinery, general repairing and new construction work, there are many special tools that you should own, as they will pay for themselves many times over in an emergency. We suggest a few below. If you do not have them stop the next time you are near your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store and ask about them.

COMBINATION VISES that can be used for machinery repairs, for holding boards while planing, for fitting pipe, and countless other uses.

HANDY GRINDERS to sharpen your butchering and kitchen knives, to grind down a bolt or smooth a rough metallic surface. They are inexpensive but useful nearly every day.

A SET OF SOCKET WRENCHES will save you much time and injured fingers and outside labor costs on everyday repairs on the automobile, tractor and farm machinery.

A BLOW TORCH for heating a soldering iron, making lead pipe joints, and doing many other jobs where heat is needed.

A HANDY BLOWER FORGE. If you like to do your own blacksmithing get a small portable one with a good blower that you can carry around anywhere.

BOLT CLIPPERS save time and temper, and prevent barked fingers.

Spend a few hours in a "Farm Service" store and see these and countless other things. There are labor savers, time savers and money savers. You are always welcome to "see before you buy."

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



The Whole Passenger List on the West Humhaw Looks on While Flood Gets His Haircut. Left to Right: Dr. Bradshaw, the Filipino Sailor Barber, Flood, Ed Gubernick, the Missionary Manicurist; Capt. A. W. Phillips, Master of the West Humhaw; and Ralph Stamp

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followed by the port doctor and a few more Portuguese-colored officials climbed up the ladder. A few minutes later, two huge lighters, towed by a launch, and each one carrying a score of highly patched and barefooted men and boys, came alongside the "West Humhaw." The harbor of Horta is not deep enough for large ships to dock, and the hundreds of tons of flour, gasoline and automobiles, were to be taken ashore in the lighters by these ragged stevedores.

A tobacco-tainted Lon Chaney, who seemed to be the chief herdsman, opened the hatches and sent his tattered demillions swarming over the flour sacks in the hold. Canvas slings were filled with flour and then hoisted by the steam winches and swung over the side into the lighters to be taken ashore.

One debonair ragamuffin in a fancy palm beach suit, patched with cloth of many different fancies, and topped by a homespun straw hat, was operating a winch and whistling Valencia with all the passion of his race. "There's a satisfied citizen," I thought, and approached him to make some talk.

"Big day's work today, eh?" I ventured.

Valencia swooped down for a perfect landing. "Yes, big day. Work all day, get 15 escudos, not quite one dollar." The barelegged diplomat sized me up appraisingly and then observed, "America got good clothes, got lots money, got good wages. America good place. Got lots good clothes." And he looked me over as if he were proud of me.

As the Bible Says

Then he pointed to his fellow long-shoremen, some dressed only in a suit of old pajamas, and others with only part of a suit, others clad in khaki shorts and an undershirt, and some in costumes that defied analysis or identification. The first part of his conquest of America had been accomplished; he had flattered me and stirred my sympathy. He worked in silence for a moment to preserve the effect.

Finally, "Haven't you got pair pants for me, mister?" He swept his costume with a superior disdain. "Just pair pants for me?"

I remembered the Scripture, "If your brother demand of thee thy coat, give him thy cloak also." But I didn't recall that any reference had been made to pants, and so I had to fall back on my own human judgment for my decision. I reasoned that he was no doubt much more accustomed to going without pants than I, and so I kept mine on. Besides, as I explained last week, Jim and I had bought only quinine and two-dollar pants with which to face the tropics of Africa. And this beggar would have left me with only the quinine.

Later, we went ashore, and saw the interesting combination of a most primitive people on a productive island that seemed to invite progress. Our visit there will be described next week.

Tackled Man-Size Job

(Continued from Page 3)

I take my vacations. I'm interested in all that goes on in the beef production line. We turn out calves into baby beeves and that is our most profitable business."

Six or eight good Polands are kept to see that pork production is well represented on the farm, and there is a good flock of poultry that enjoys the comforts of a hollow tile, stucco, straw-loft laying house. It is a combination building. One end 20 by 20 feet is for the mature poultry, the middle section is the brooder and the other section is for cream separator and washing machine.

You would be interested in the power that is used on this farm for seedbed preparation and the like. Paul Kuhrt has the big-hitch idea worked out to a high degree of perfection. Maybe you have heard J. J. Moxley, up at the college, tell about big hitches, or perhaps you caught him on the air over the radio, or one of his big-hitch pamphlets may have filtered thru the mails your way. "Why, it's so simple, we heard him say, 'hitching eight or 10 or 12 or 14 head of horses, a child can do it.' And hearing Moxley's ideas along such lines, we just decided that it is easier to say some things than to do them. But here is Paul Kuhrt proving Moxley's statements. Mr. Kuhrt

has been using 16 head of horses, and next year he plans to use 20 head. Special big-hitch harness has been purchased for them. The details of the hitch, as explained by County Agent N. L. Rucker, goes something like this. There is a vertical bar used the same as a two-horse evener. Chains from the next horse, fastened in the lower hole of the bar, make it serve as a three-horse evener. The eveners will unhook so that traces and bars are left in the field attached to the implement.

This amount of power is needed because Paul Kuhrt has been doing some experimenting in time saving. He had a three-row and a two-row weeder that he attached together, making a five-row machine, and handles it with 10 head of horses. He has used it three years on the corn with excellent success. He also put two double-row listers and a single-row lister in combination to make a five-row, and he handles this machinery with 16 head of horses. Or if you want to talk about the horses differently, they line up in two six-horse teams and one four-horse team and they handle 35 to 40 acres daily. A single foot pedal throws all five lister bottoms out of the ground at one time or puts them in as desired.

One of the most outstanding things about the Kuhrt farm is the flower garden. From the front door of the home you look out to see a concrete fountain, its proud little stream being supplied by the gravity water system that reaches to every part of the farmstead where it will be needed. Then your eyes travel beyond the fountain and thru an arbor with latticed work interwoven with climbing green vines, to a fine little lily pond just the other side. The arbor, fountain, lily pond and three arches are made of cement and the whiteness of them contrasts strikingly with the green vines and the riot of color among the flowers. One might easily imagine Mrs. Kuhrt has captured a bright little corner of some sunken garden and placed it in her front yard.

"It is lots of work," Mrs. Kuhrt agreed, "but I enjoy the flowers, and I wanted to prove that such things will grow in Western Kansas. I've always had roses and some other flowers and wouldn't want to do without them. Life here is just what we make it, and I think flowers help so much. Why, we planted every tree on this farm," she said brightly. "These trees I raised myself from just like that," and her hands indicated how tiny they were when she set them out. Then she guided all around her garden, naming the plants and shrubs and flowers—hollyhocks, Tiger lilies, peonies, pansies, Golden Glow, daisies, bleeding heart, roses of many varieties, iris, wisteria—how does she remember all of them? Just back of the flowers one finds strawberries, grapes and a garden that boasts all kinds of vegetables in season.

Thru the heartaches of 10 years ago, the murky months of war and the battles one naturally must wage who follows agriculture, Mrs. Kuhrt has won a very wonderful victory. Oh, she would be first to minimize its value. "We just kept working," she said. "First thing after my husband died I went to find out whether I needed to make out papers to be sure of my citizenship—I didn't want any doubt about that. And then we just started working." Indeed, first of all she is an American citizen of the first degree, and she and her sons are making a wonderful contribution to the big business of agriculture.

540 Tractor Pictures

S. W. Shaw of the Shaw Tractor Company of Galesburg, Kan., recently conducted a picture contest among the owners of Shaw tractors in which 540 pictures were entered. The judges of the contest were F. E. Enlow, the postmaster at Galesburg; Arthur H. Jenkins, of The Farm Journal of Philadelphia; and Senator Capper.

Two Crops of Potatoes

Samuel Madden harvested two crops of potatoes this year on his farm along Eagle Creek, southwest of Hartford. The first crop was dug about August 1, and the second crop was volunteer. Potatoes as large as hens' eggs were dug from the second crop.

In Illinois 71 counties are cleaning up bovine tuberculosis.

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Hoover Was Not a Price Fixer

H. A. Garfield Tells How the Award of \$2.20 a Bushel for Wheat Was Made

THERE have been many assertions in the last few years that Herbert Hoover fixed the war time price of wheat. In an effort to find out just who was responsible, the Kansas City Star wrote recently to H. A. Garfield, chairman of the fair price committee, for authoritative information as to what occurred. The fair price committee, which was appointed by President Wilson in the summer of 1917, was composed of the following members:

H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College, chairman; Charles J. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union; William M. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Eugene E. Funk, president of the National Corn Association; Edmund F. Ladd, president of North Dakota Agricultural College; R. Goodwin Rhett, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; J. W. Shorthill, secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations; James W. Sullivan of the American Federation of Labor; L. J. Taber, master of the Ohio State Grange; Professor F. W. Taussig of Harvard University, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission; Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Dr. Garfield's Reply

Dr. Garfield's reply follows in full: "I am pleased to lay before you the facts with regard to the determination of the price of the 1917 wheat crop.

"As chairman of the commission appointed by President Wilson to determine this price of wheat for the 1917 crop, I have carefully preserved the data upon which the findings of the commission were based. I am the more willing to reply to your letter in view of the persistent misstatement that Secretary Hoover determined the price. Mr. Hoover had absolutely no part in this matter other than to urge upon President Wilson that some action must be taken to protect the American farmer.

"In order that this controversy should be settled with finality I have laid the matter before the surviving farmer members of the fair price commission—Charles Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange; E. D. Funk, at that time president of the Corn Growers' Association, and W. J. Shorthill, secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevators Association. These gentlemen welcomed the opportunity to sign the attached statement, in which I, together with Dr. Taussig, the economist member, and Mr. Doak, who represented the railway brotherhoods, also concur.

"The occasion for the determination of a fair price arose from the fact that the allied governments had consolidated their buying agencies into one hand and, thru this buying power over the surplus, controlled the price of American wheat the moment that exports of the new crop should begin. The allied buying agencies considered that they should not pay more than \$1.50 to \$1.80 for American wheat. They advanced the argument that abundant wheat existed in the Argentine and in Australia at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel, and the further fact that they had fixed the price to their own farmers at about \$1.80 a bushel; that the only reason for purchasing American wheat was to free allied ships from the long voyages to the Southern Hemisphere in order that they might carry American troops, and they therefore did not consider that they should pay in excess of these prices.

"It was solely to protect the American farmers from this situation that Mr. Hoover presented to President Wilson the necessity for some action. President Wilson appointed the commission, directly under himself, to determine the matter, and the commission unanimously determined \$2.20 at Chicago as a fair price. Congress had fixed the Government price for the 1918 crop at 20 cents less—that is, \$2 a bushel.

"As will appear from the inclosed statement, Mr. Hoover was not a member of the commission and took no part in its deliberations or conclusions. "I attach hereto the signed statement, which I am authorized to forward you on behalf of the above mentioned gentlemen."

The signed statement follows:

Statement of farm representatives who were members of the President's fair price commission for wheat, 1917 crop:

(a) The allied committee which purchased wheat for all the allies was practically the only export buyer of wheat, and thru this buying power over the surplus exercised an important influence on the price of American wheat.

(b) The minutes of the committee's deliberations, August 17-30, 1917, a certified copy of which was delivered to each member before the final adjournment, evidence the care taken by the committee to prevent outside interference. After many formal and informal ballots it was voted unanimously to recommend to the President that the price for No. 1 Northern spring wheat be fixed at \$2.20. Only members of the committee were admitted after balloting began; all were present except Mr. Rhett, and none left the room until a statement addressed to the President had been prepared and approved by the committee. The conclusions of the committee were not made known to Mr. Hoover until after this statement had been approved.

(c) In reaching its conclusions the committee kept constantly in mind the three following factors, as stated in its report to the President: the fact that the United States was at war; the need of encouraging the producer, and the necessity of preventing speculation and profiteering.

(d) In accepting the recommendations of the fair price committee the President issued a statement August 30, 1917, in the course of which he said: "The price now recommended by that committee, \$2.20 a bushel at Chicago for the basic grade, will be rigidly adhered to by the food administration. Mr. Hoover, at his express wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determined the Government's fair price, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price."

Charles Barrett,
L. J. Taber,
E. D. Funk,
W. J. Shorthill.

At an Irregular Speed

Sometimes an engine runs at an irregular speed, slowing down one moment and not developing power, and the next instant speeding up and developing its full power.

The ignition system may be responsible for this condition thru loose connections or a broken or partly broken wire, which may be making good contact part of the time and poor contact at other times, thereby causing some of the sparks to be too weak to fire the charge or causing failure of the spark altogether.

If the engine is equipped with vibrator coils, the vibrator points should be inspected to see if they have become rough, dirty or out of adjustment. A badly worn or dirty commutator will also cause this irregular action.

An irregular supply of fuel from any cause will naturally result in irregular speed. Usually such an irregular supply of fuel is due to some obstruction in the supply pipe or to dirt or water around the needle valve.

In the matter of irregular speed, the motor mechanism is perhaps more likely to be at fault than either the ignition or fuel systems. A valve which is sticking occasionally will produce this irregular speed, or any interference with the proper action of the governor, such as gummed or sticky joints, or loose or badly worn connections will prevent the governor from maintaining the regular speed which it is intended to give. Sometimes the throttle of the carburetor becomes stuck or gummed so that it does not open and close easily, and prevents the governor from regulating the fuel evenly, altho the governor itself and its connections are in good order.

A Woman Farmer Smiles

Prospect of a yield of 75 bushels of corn an acre on her 75 acres is bringing smiles to Mrs. John Exon, who operates a farm 12 miles south of Wichita, in the Arkansas Valley. However, she declares she will not sell a bushel. She will feed it to hogs, instead. Last spring Mrs. Exon sold \$2,250 worth of hogs, which she fattened on \$1,200 worth of corn produced last year. Now she has 400 head of hogs on her 175-acre farm, and she has the corn to feed them. It is one way of doubling the price of corn, she says.

In California, it is reported, 47 per cent of the total power used on farms comes thru electric motors and the cost is only 16 per cent of the total farm power bill.

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'Rah for October in Kansas!

The Weather at Jayhawker Farm Recently Has Been Absolutely Ideal

BY HARLEY HATCH

ALL the pleasure resorts of the country tied into one bundle could not produce a better brand of weather than has been served out to the Kansas folks in the last week. It has been just warm enough, just cool enough and a mild sun has shone out of the bluest of skies. I do not often break into poetry, but this morning I can quote with approval that line of Helen Hunt Jackson's about "October's bright blue weather." Well, that bright blue weather gave the farmers down in this corner a chance to get their cane and kafir in the shock, and they made good use of that chance. No frost to do damage has fallen yet, and it now appears that virtually all the kafir will mature, so we have on top of a great corn crop a great kafir crop also. But as the indications for good quality grain increase the price drops, and grain buyers are now talking 60 cents for the new crop of corn.

Fine Year for Cattle

This has been one year in which cattle prices, instead of declining from July onward, have advanced. Usually if one has grassfat stuff ready to go in July he had better sell then, for it is more than probable that he will then get the highest price of the year. We went on that theory this year and lost out, for the first time since I can remember. An old cattle buyer said this condition was going to cause cattle owners to lose some money next season; he said they would figure a repetition of 1927 and hold to their stock until the end of the season, and it was his opinion that this would be the wrong thing to do next year. But, regardless of next year, this has been a golden season for the cattlemen, good pastures, a long season and, best of all, high prices. There was but one little thing to mar a perfect season and that was the fly pest in September. I have often heard it said that everything was created for some good, but I don't think that holds for flies, chicken thieves and bootleggers. At any rate, the flies are gone and pastures are yet good in the last week of October, and I can note that our cattle are in better condition the last of October than they were the first of the month, something which does not often happen to cattle out in the pastures.

Good Wheat Land, Too

Back some 20 years ago it used to be said that this part of Kansas was not suited for wheat or alfalfa growing, and that there was not much use of trying to grow either on our rather heavy soil. That idea about wheat has gone glimmering since 1917, for since that time wheat has been the surest crop we could raise. In fact, out of 10 crops of wheat raised on this farm since 1917 there have been but two which made less than 20 bushels an acre. So the old idea about wheat has blown up. And now it seems that the alfalfa idea has gone up also. Everyone thought, ourselves included, that alfalfa could not be raised on our uplands. Then about 1912 alfalfa began to be sown on some of the most favored upland spots; results were good and the area extended to include the common upland, and now but few farms in this locality are without a thriving field of alfalfa. It was said that we couldn't grow it because of our heavy soil and still heavier subsoil. Well, the subsoil is just as heavy as ever, but alfalfa is growing on it and sending its roots down into that tough, sticky clay. And now comes the most surprising thing of all: Lyon and Osage counties adjoining Coffey county and having the same type of soil and climate stand first and second respectively in the entire state in the production of alfalfa in 1927. So much for our old ideas.

What About Land Prices?

I have been asked by a reader living in Marshall county why it is that land of equal or even of better quality sells so much cheaper in Kansas than it does in Nebraska. He can't understand

it; he moved to Kansas from Nebraska about two years ago and he says that his Kansas farm will produce much more than did the land in the locality from which he moved, and that there is no comparison as to meadows or pastures. In fact, he says that he can, on his 240-acre Kansas farm, pasture about as much stock as he could on half a township in the Nebraska county from which he moved. Despite that, he says land in his old Western Nebraska location sells for \$60 an acre, while he can buy very good farms in Marshall county for but little more than \$75 an acre. I was over quite a section of Nebraska last fall and in addition know it of old, having lived there 14 years. I figure that the price of land went so high in war times because they were raising good corn then and selling it for \$1.50 a bushel. They thought that condition was to continue indefinitely. Now corn is back down to a 60-cent basis, but if they put land back down to that level it would bankrupt most everybody, the banks especially included. So they are making a great and concerted effort to hold up land prices. They are holding fairly well, but there are few or no sales.

Would Return to Kansas

A Kansas man, who knows Kansas farming and who has a number of big boys ready for work, moved to Arkansas some time since. He doesn't like it down there; wants to get back to Kansas again, and a neighbor of his is in the same condition. This man wants to rent an Eastern Kansas farm on the share rent plan, as does his neighbor. So he has written to me to ask if I can help them out. He says he is an experienced farmer and has plenty of help. If any of my Eastern Kansas readers would like to deal with this man or his neighbor they can write to me enclosing their letter to the Arkansas man, being sure to stamp it. I will then address the letter and forward it. If conditions seem right our man says he will drive up at once and try to make a deal. As to the share rent proposition, it seems to me that it is fairer to both parties than is cash rent. If a short crop season comes, the tenant has to bear the entire burden, which is not quite fair; if the crop season is a good one, like the present, the returns from the farm will be largely in excess of the ordinary cash rent, and the owner then feels that he is the loser. So it seems to me that a share rent proposition with the right person is the most equitable for all concerned.

And Now Comes Painting

The carpenters finish up Henry's new house today. Next follows the painting, with the priming coat already on. This work will be done by the farm force as we have had considerable experience with painting and feel that we are competent to do the work. An experienced painter offered to do the job for 80 cents an hour; we figured that we could afford to hire help for the farm work at \$40 a month and do the painting ourselves. By saving that 80 cents an hour we think we can make much more than the \$40 a month which we would save by working on the farm, especially as the farm help we have can do more work than we can in a given time. By using ordinary horse sense and by buying the best quality of paint we think we can do just as good a job of painting as can the man who follows the business. As to the paint, we long ago learned that the poorest economy in the world is to buy cheap paint. There are house paints on the market which purport to be of the best quality and which sell for little more than \$2 a gallon; we have found that if one uses them he not only throws away his money and the work of applying the paint, but he leaves the surface in such a condition that it has to be scraped before it can be painted again.

This year, strangely enough, the Southern cotton planter can thank the boll-weevil for his silk shirts.



50,000 People Saw De Laval Separators Get Money From Skim-Milk

DURING the past year De Laval Agents in 17 states held hundreds of educational dairy meetings which were attended by more than 50,000 farmers and dairymen. One feature of these meetings was the "Skimming the Skim-Milk Demonstration" to show how much butter-fat the ordinary separator is losing.

Skim-milk from some separator in use in each community was obtained and run through a new De Laval under the complete observation of all in attendance. The cream recovered in this manner was then immediately sent to the local creamery or cream station, was weighed and tested, and a check received for it.

\$78.00 Per Year Average Loss
In hundreds of such public tests the De Laval Separator never failed to recover butter-fat from the skim-milk. The amounts recovered varied in value from a few cents to over a dollar. The average results show that the separators from which De Laval's skimmed the skim-milk were losing butter-fat at the rate of \$78.00 a year.

De Laval Cream Separators and Milkers

Many people were amazed at the separating losses revealed by these tests and asked for individual tests to be made in the same manner on their own separators at their homes. Any separator user can have such a test made and De Laval Agents will loan a new De Laval for such trial.

Trade in Your Old Separator on a New De Laval

The new De Laval's not only skim cleaner but also have other improvements and refinements. They are the best cream separators ever made and are the crowning achievement in nearly 50 years of separator manufacture and leadership. With these new features and cleaner skimming you can't afford not to have a new De Laval—especially when you can get a liberal trade allowance on your old machine regardless of age or make. New De Laval's are also sold on easy terms or installments so that you can use them while they are paying for themselves. See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.

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Name.....
Town.....
State..... R.F.D..... No. Cows.....

Separator
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check which

EVERY DAY

NOVEMBER

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30

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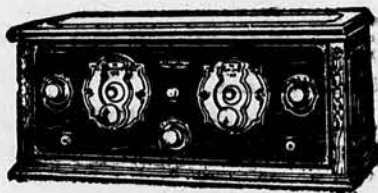
IN WINTER, when snow and mud lie deepest, Radio programs are the best, broadcasting is the clearest.

Why be shut off when a dependable A-C DAYTON can keep you in constant touch with pleasure, with business, with daily American life?

New 1928 models are moderate in price, notably improved, more dependable than ever. Now is the time to buy.

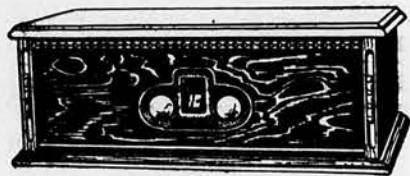
Blish, Mize & Silliman Hdw. Co. Atchison, Kansas

A-C DAYTON RADIO



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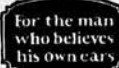
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FREE BIG BARGAIN CATALOG

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Hal Confirms the Report of Jack Miller Finding Zinc

JACK MILLER and his young ward, who, unless her claim was false, had inherited the wealth of old Captain Pettibone, her grandfather, had left the House of the Lone Oak when Hal Brown returned from his quest, tired but triumphant. All the members of the family were eagerly awaiting Hal's report of his investigation in the hills, and Little Joe perched on the arm of Hal's chair while Mary stood leaning against his broad shoulder. It made a pretty picture, and in her heart Mother Brown again thanked God for her children.

"She's there all right," announced Hal, "and I wouldn't have had to send that metal to a geologist to make sure it's zinc. Saw it in the mineral exhibit at the state fair. Here's a sample that I chipped off and brought home." Blonde and brown heads were close together as the Browns examined Hal's find. "Look's as if there's a real deposit, too," went on Hal, "but of course no one can tell until there's some real mining. I'm no miner but I can dynamite, and I'm going to put in some charges and blow blazes out of that hill-top—Fourth o' July, Bud," and Hal playfully ruffled Little Joe's hair.

"Don't think we should put much work on it until this matter of title is settled," announced Father Brown. There's no certainty that we'll even get our money back if the title isn't good, for we'd have to go back to the heirs, and you know what that would mean. I think you'd best wait, Hal, but I'll not forbid you if you want to blow out some samples."

"We are going to win this fight," said Hal, "and the sooner we get this mine opened the sooner we'll be having an income. I believe that this strange girl's claim is all bunc, and that the old geezer who says he was the Captain's mate brought her to America because he was paid for it. Otherwise the gold and other property would have gone to the distant heirs, even if a new will was made. I'll bet that Jack Miller is wise to the whole thing. I'm going over tonight to find how much more Juanita can tell me. There's a girl that's true blue."

"A lot she's told you before hasn't she?" inquired Mother Brown, and Hal flushed. "Juanita may be all right, but her mother is after the property. It seems to me that the best thing for us to do would be to make friends with this Spanish girl, who probably is just what she claims to be, and have Jack Miller make the new deed as proposed by Mr. Boggs. Isobel told me today that if I would help her establish her

claim as the rightful heir she would have Jack sign the papers. She seemed to take quite a liking to me."

"Are you going to let that pretty-faced doll pull the wool over your eyes, mom?" exploded Hal as he jumped up, upsetting Little Joe, who sprawled on the floor. "She's an impostor, I tell you. What do you say, Beth?"

Beth pondered for a moment before replying, nervously fingering the zinc samples, discovery of which might some day mean wealth to the Brown family. "Honestly, Hal," replied Beth, "I don't know what to think. There may be something in what you say about the old seaman bringing over a substitute if the Captain's granddaughter is really dead, but there is no doubt but that she knows something about Captain Pettibone's history, and she does not look like an adventuress. I am sure that Jack is honest in his belief that she is just what is claimed. Yet when mother said that if she was false she would be punished it seemed to me that Isobel showed fear. It's as much of a mystery as the chest of gold. I fear that we may lose our home as well, for Jack would have no right to refuse if this girl is the real heir and demanded that they take it away from us." Beth, usually brave and buoyant, dropped into a chair and buried her face in her hands.

"Buck up, old girl," said Hal, patting Beth's drooping shoulder. "We've had our spats in the past, but we're in this together to win. This muddy-colored maid's a fake, I tell you. We'll tear the mask off her and send her back home to sunny Italy. Or is it Spain? Anyway, we're here, and there's an old saying that possession is nine points of the law. How's chow coming? I'm starved."

As Mother Brown and Beth went about the preparation of the evening meal, it was Little Joe in conversation with Small Mary that brought Hal Brown to keen attention and made him sit tense and silent without interruption as Joe went on. As many times before Little Joe was retelling the story of his great adventure when lost and the night and day he had spent in the cave with Black Neb and the old white man who said he was the shipmate of Captain Pettibone. "They was a talkin'," said Little Joe, "and I heered 'em say the name of this girl Isobel who was here today. They thought I was asleep but I wasn't. I forgot about it until today."

"Go on, Joe," urged Mary, "and tell what they said. Did they say she was coming to this country?"

"The old man said he'd been a long time hunting her," replied Little Joe, "And he wasn't sure that he had found her. He thought probably the real Isobel is dead."

"What's that, youngster? Tell us every word that you heard. What was it they said?" Hal's words were shot like a bullet, and Little Joe looked up frightened from his play. "Tell it all I say!" In his eagerness Hal seized and shook Little Joe, who began to cry, and at Hal's excited explanation of his action Mother Brown took the small boy in her arms and soothed him with loving words. "Tell us what you know, Joe," she said gently. "It may mean a lot to daddy and mother. What did you hear the old man say?"

Little Joe rubbed his eyes, cleared his throat and with supper forgotten the Browns gathered to hear what he had to tell as the small son of the house took up his interrupted story.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Power From the Engine

The development of the power take-off attachment for farm tractors is rapidly making the bull-wheel on farm machinery just as non-essential as the invention of the breech-loading mechanism has made the old-fashioned ramrod for firearms.

The bull-wheel was originally put on farm machines simply because neither oxen nor horses were fitted by nature to develop power and apply it with a rotary movement. Oxen and horses could deliver their power to farm machines only in one direction, but on most farm machines it is necessary to have the power applied with reciprocating movement, or with a rotating motion—often both are necessary in the same machine.

The purpose of the bull-wheel was to convert the lineal application of power into a rotary or a reciprocating application, and for this it served a very useful purpose for many years.

With the advent of the internal combustion tractor, in which power is transmitted thru a rotating crank-shaft to other rotating parts, the use of the bull-wheel was not only unnecessary but also wasteful of power, and it meant retaining the several disadvantages which bull-wheels have always possessed despite their great usefulness and value.

The power take-off is nothing more than a rotating shaft, or "tumbling rod," which transmits power directly from the engine of the tractor to the mechanism of the binder or other machines being used with the tractor. It makes it possible to deliver an ample supply of power to the mechanism of the drawn machine at all times, regardless of ground conditions, whereas with the bull-wheel slippage was likely to occur at times when power was most needed. For example, in low spots in the field where the growth of grain or weeds might be rankest, if the soil was soft at harvest time, the bull-wheel was likely to slip and stop the whole mechanism. This sort of thing is practically eliminated with the power take-off. Even in the rare cases where clogging may occur, it is not such a serious matter as formerly because with a properly designed power take-off it is possible to operate the mechanism of the binder or other machine while the tractor is standing, which is a great help in cleaning out the accumulation of grain.

Another advantage of the power take-off lies in the fact that machines designed to be driven by the power take-off usually can be made of larger size without increasing their cost.

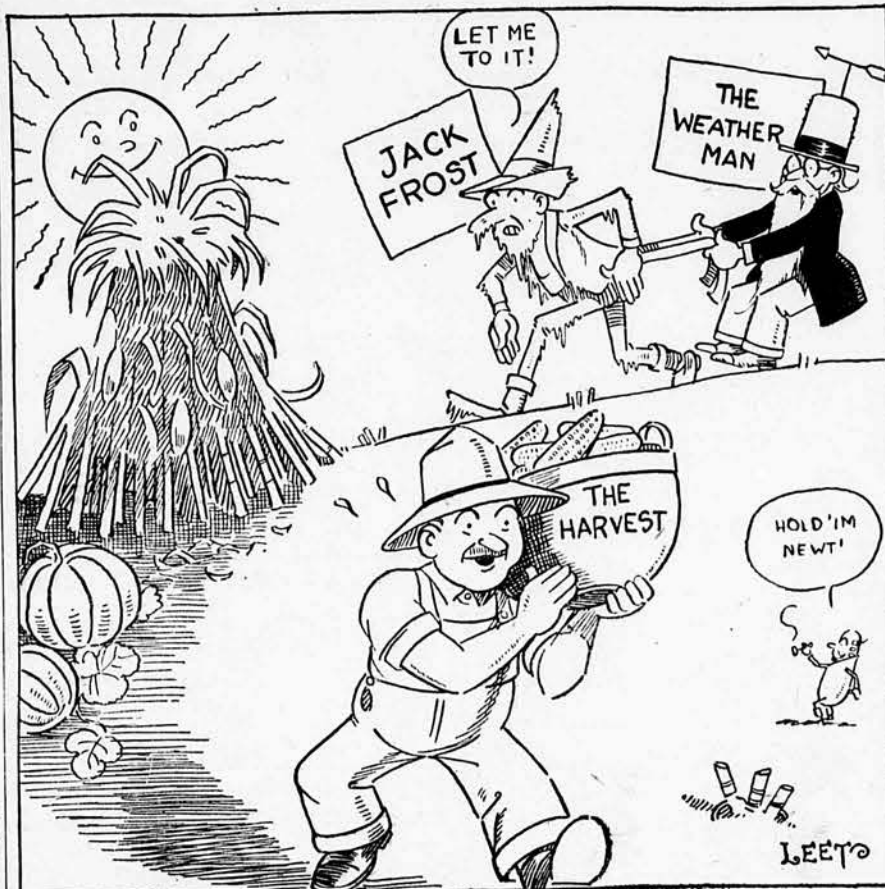
The power take-off not only displaces the bull-wheel on many machines, but also the auxiliary engine which has been used frequently in the past to operate spraying outfits, orchard and cotton dusters and combined harvester-threshers. In this case, too, the take-off effects quite a saving in the cost of the equipment, besides offering many advantages in operation.

The agricultural engineer has done a great deal to lighten the labor of farming operations and increase the profits from the business—and the power take-off is one of his greatest achievements in this direction.

Bringing Him Down

He: "I wish I had a nickel for every girl I've kissed."

She: "What would you do? Buy yourself a package of gum?"



It Won't Be Long, Now!

Let's All Go—

*to Bern, Nemaha County, Next Friday,
November 11, to See the Big Kansas
Championship Corn-Husking Contest*

It will be one of the finest events you ever have seen. The fastest corn-huskers in Kansas will compete for the state championship.

They will put on a real show. The corn will fly from start to finish. Every husker knows he will have to do his very best to win. But the big prizes for the five high huskers will be well worth their efforts.

Folks are coming from many parts of the state. From three thousand to five thousand people will be there to see these fast huskers show their skill.

Ample accommodations have been arranged for the convenience of everyone. Plenty of free parking space. Lots of room for spectators. An ideal place to see the contest from start to finish.

The contest will start at 1:30 P. M. Armistice Day, at the farm of A. L.

Lortscher, 6 miles northeast of Bern, and 9 miles northwest of Sabetha.

There will be plenty of good band music, games and contests for men, women and children at the Lortscher farm—corn shelling, hog calling, chicken calling, and husband calling contests. Suitable prizes for contest winners. It will be an afternoon of good, wholesome amusement for everyone. No admission charge.

There will be bushels of fun, and the corn-husking championship will be one of the most interesting contests ever held in the state.

Just load the family into the car the morning of November 11 and head for Bern. If you ever have seen a championship corn-husking contest you will want to be there. If you haven't seen one you should see this one. It will be a day well spent.

In addition to the state championship corn-husking contest, the Bern Community Club is putting on a corn show, November 10 and 11, at which prizes will be awarded as high as \$10 for the best single ear and \$30 for the Grand Champion 10 ears.

Kansas State Championship Corn-Husking Contest Bern, Nemaha County, Friday, November 11



Farm Crops and Markets

And Now Kansas Must Husk 171 Million Bushels of Corn—It Has Matured Properly

A GOOD start has been made on the job of husking the 171 million bushels of corn that Kansas has produced this year, in almost every community. Practically all the crop matured without frost injury. This has been an amazingly good year for corn, and for many other lines of production for that matter. Certainly this has been the best season that Kansas agriculture has encountered since the lamented depression of 1920 was precipitated into the lap of a more or less unsuspecting public.

The corn outlook is so fine that the economist with the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City turns handsprings over the outlook. This, it must be said, is contrary to his usual frame of mind, as he appears to conduct his life more according to the principles of Gloomy Gus, as is common with individuals near the money bags. Anyhow in his most recent sermon he writes an epic of great joy, thus:

"This promises to be a great corn year for the Southwest. The showing in corn production is really brilliant. Sentiment as to business is better, and there is basis in the indicated harvests of corn and other feedstuffs for some improvement in farm buying power. Corn, however, has not yet had an opportunity to make itself felt to a material extent in current trade. It is a crop that is marketed mainly thru livestock and dairy products and is not sold from farms largely in the raw form as in the case of wheat. Instead of importing corn, as in past years, the Southwest will finish more livestock and will have a considerable surplus of the grain to sell, hence coming months should develop some gains in business.

"Indicative of what may be expected is the fact that about the only increase of any importance which has occurred in the demand for money has been from livestock feeders. With far more corn, plans are being laid in the Southwest for increased feeding. Of course, many weeks must elapse before the finished stock is ready. Many cattle that might have been sold by Kansas City's territory during the present grass marketing season are being held back for dry-lot feeding. The new corn crop year just ahead should witness increased production of finished cattle, hogs and sheep for slaughter. In the corn year now closing feeding operations were reduced and large sums of money were sent out of this district in payment for corn purchased in distant states. It is particularly fortunate for the Southwest that finished live stock prices are high this season.

"Weather conditions favored the progress of corn the last month, and estimates for the Southwestern states are 5 million bushels larger than in September. Kansas, which experienced a failure last year in corn growing, has three times the 1926 harvest in prospect. Nebraska, which suffered in corn and wheat raising last year, has almost twice as much corn in prospect."

Barber—The last week has been very warm; the wheat needs more rain. The feed crops are heavy, with good seed yields. Corn husking has begun. Some livestock is moving to market.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—Wheat is in fine condition, cattle and horses are doing well and farm help is scarce. The farmers are getting a chance during this fine weather to repair their buildings, stack their feed and store their machinery for winter. Many combine sheds have been built this fall. Wheat, \$1.09; old corn, 95c; new corn, 80c; hens, 16c; eggs, 30c.—Fannie Sharp.

Cloud—The early sown wheat is coming up with a fine stand. The soil is in excellent condition. The pigs and calves are doing well.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—Some farmers have cut and shocked their cane; others are waiting for frost. There is some difference of opinion among the folks, obviously, as to which method is the better. Corn huskers are getting 6 cents a bushel with board or 7 cents without board. Roads are in good condition.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Elk—Farmers have been making good time with their fall work, aided by favorable weather. Wheat seeding is finished. Cattle are coming off the pastures in fine condition. Corn husking has begun.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We are still in need of a good rain; it would be of real help to the wheat. Insects are still plentiful, and a good freeze would be welcome. Corn husking and seed topping are the main farm jobs these days. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 75c; eggs, 35c.—C. F. Erbert.

Ford—The weather has been warm for this time of the year, and a rain would be welcome. The early sown wheat is doing well, and that sown later is coming up. Row crops are being harvested; the yield is satisfactory. Corn also has done well. The county is grading the last of the Santa Fe trail near Offerle. The paving of the streets of Spearville is almost completed.—John Zurbuchen.

Greenwood—We have been having some very fine fall weather. Silo filling and kafir cutting have been keeping the farmers busy. Corn is maturing nicely. The apple and potato crops are below average. Livestock is doing well. Eggs, 37c; cream, 40c; potatoes, \$1.50; bran, \$1.45.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather has been quite warm recently, as high as 82 degrees in the shade. It has been ideal for fall work. Good progress has been made with stack threshing and silo filling. Livestock is doing well and bringing satisfactory prices. Wheat, \$1.12; oats, 45c; corn, \$1; butter, 45c; eggs, 30c; potatoes, \$1.40; cabbage, 2c; hens and springs, 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

Labette—The wheat is all drilled and the fields are green. The Indian summer still continues. The leaves are falling and kafir is ripening in a satisfactory way. Some plowing is being done for the crops of next year. Farmers here say the chat roads are very satisfactory, especially when horses are used. Corn yields are good. Cattle and

hogs are bringing high prices at sales.—J. N. McLane.

Johnson—Cloudless days and nights without winds still prevail. Excellent progress is being made with fall work. Wheat is up, with a good stand. There is an abundance of roughage and hay stacks are numerous. Especially good prices are being received for cows. Butterfat, 40c; eggs, 40c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Ness—We are in need of another rain, as the soil is rather dry. The weather has been ideal for fall work. Roads are in good condition. Corn has produced a good crop; husking has begun.—James McHill.

Pawnee—We have been having some fine weather recently. Grasshoppers have done a great deal of damage in the west part of the county, and some of the wheat fields must be replanted. But where there has been no insect damage the wheat outlook is excellent. Farmers are very optimistic over the outlook, as the subsoil contains ample moisture. There is an abundance of feed, and livestock is going into the winter in fine condition.—E. H. Gore.

Rawlins—The weather has been rather dry, and unfavorable for wheat. The hoppers also are doing some damage to the crop. Some hogs and cattle are going to market, at a good price. Farmers also are selling some wheat, altho most of the crop was sent to market some time ago.—J. A. Kelley.

Rice—Early sown wheat is in fine condition. Most of the county needs rain to bring up that planted later. Practically all of the 1927 crop is threshed; some grain spoiled here due to the wet weather of late summer. A few public sales are being held with good prices. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat, \$1.09; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 31c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—We have been having some very fine fall weather. Wheat is not coming up very well, on account of the dry weather. Some corn is being marketed at 50 cents a bushel, of 80 pounds. Bran, \$1.50; oats, 50c; eggs, 34c; butterfat, 40c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—We have had three weeks now without rain, and the top soil is getting dry. However, wheat is coming up fine. Farmers are still busy filling silos and taking care of row crops. Wheat, \$1.17; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 39c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—We have been having fine fall weather. Farmers are putting up "worlds" of feed. Corn is drying well; husking will begin about November 10. Livestock is in good condition. Hogs and cattle are scarce. A few farm sales are being held, with high prices. Cream, 41c; eggs, 35c.—Harry Saunders.

Washington—We have been having some very warm weather. Most farmers are husking corn. A few cattle are being put on full feed. Wheat is making an excellent growth. Several public sales have been held recently, with high prices. There is an especially good demand for stock cattle. Wheat, \$1.12; corn, 75c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 37c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—We have been having fine weather recently, and the roads are in excellent condition. Kafir heads are filling well. Wheat seeding is completed, and the crop is coming up fine. Corn has made an extra good yield. There is an abundance of walnuts and other wild nuts this year. A few public sales are being held, with good prices. Some hogs are being shipped to market. Butterfat, 43c; eggs, 35c; potatoes, \$1.20.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

To Store Farm Butter

"Making and Storing Farm Butter for Winter Use," is the self-explanatory title of Leaflet No. 9-L, just is-

sued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is designed for use in farm homes where there is a surplus of butter in the summer and where the winter supply is not always adequate for the needs. For butter which is to keep for months, it has been found by experiment that pasteurized sweet cream should be used, and the butter churned at a fairly low temperature. After being churned it should be washed carefully, salted, wrapped in rolls or prints and covered in a strong brine and kept in a cool place. The brine method of preservation in stone crocks was found far superior to covering with parchment paper, storing in dry salt, or covering with paraffin. This leaflet is devoted primarily to suggestions for storage and supplements the more detailed bulletin No. 876-F, "Making Butter on the Farm." These publications may be obtained by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

On a recent Saturday afternoon while in town several farmers were discussing the corn husking situation, and the husking wage came up for consideration. They were all agreed that the corn raiser should have something to say about the price he has to pay for husking his crop. As one man expressed it he was getting tired of having some outsider telling him what he should pay for harvesting his crops. It was the sense of those present that a corn growers' convention should be held for the purpose of discussing the price to be paid for husking this winter and try to establish a fair price to which all farmers in the county would adhere. County Agent A. B. Kimball took the matter in hand and called a meeting of the corn raisers at the Court House a few nights ago, at which meeting about a hundred were in attendance. After a statement was made of the object of the meeting the question of a fair price for husking corn was discussed by several farmers. It seemed to be the universal opinion of those present that the wages of 8 cents to 10 cents a bushel were not justifiable under present conditions. A number of instances were cited where tenant farmers after paying rent, husking, shelling and hauling expenses would have nothing left for themselves after marketing their crop. After some discussion a resolution was adopted as follows: "That it is the sense of this meeting that a fair price to pay for husking corn this winter is 5 cents a bushel and board or 6 cents without board." The farmers were then urged to stand by this price. It is said that the Republic county farmers have adopted 6 cents a bushel as their price, and expect to stand by it, and other

counties are expected to line up in a similar manner.

The other day we plowed out a few rows of the potatoes we planted on alfalfa sod ground. The first row was from the seed my brother-in-law gave us in June when he planted his late patch. These were a failure for us as the season was too late. The other rows were the Red River Early Ohios that were shipped in last spring. They seemed to be late and a few of the vines were green yet. They yielded better than those did that we raised the year before ourselves. Every hill seemed to have several large sized tubers, and if the few remaining rows turn out as well as what we plowed out we will have more than we need for ourselves.

The 700 sweet potato plants we set out on this alfalfa sod were all hailed out in July, while those we set out in the garden managed to come thru the storm pretty well. The Red Bernuda variety yielded more and a better quality than did the Yellow Jerseys planted close by. We probably will have to buy a few as we didn't have very many plants set out in the garden plot.

We will have more pumpkins and squashes than we can use from the patch planted on this sod ground. They did fine despite the fact that they were hailed down. We have sold a few already and have given some away too. We traded several for apples recently with a farmer up near the state line, thereby securing most of our winter's supply of apples.

My brother planted about a half acre of sweet corn on this sod the first of July, and since the first of September we have been having roasting ears aplenty and Mother has dried about 6 pounds of corn, besides letting a few others gather some too.

The Colorado Pinto beans we had planted in the same field seemed to be affected by the hail worse than the other crops planted there. These beans are only about a half a stand but what vines did grow have produced a pretty good crop of good quality.

Some of the headed grain in this vicinity is being threshed and marketed now. The price for the best grade this last week is about \$1.20 to \$1.25 a bushel which is about 8 cents less than was paid two and three months ago for the grain threshed from the shock. Some of the stacks are a little damp, and I have heard of a few instances where the grain was too wet to be marketed and the machine had to stop for awhile until the stacks had a little more time to dry out. This is one season wherein the early threshed and marketed wheat outsold the late threshed grain, and also where it paid to harvest with a binder rather than a header as some of the headed grain has been damaged by too much rain.

Some of the farmers around here are running woven wire around and thru their corn fields preparatory to turning their hogs in and letting them pick their own corn themselves. This method saves quite a bit of labor and money in picking the corn for them and it is better for the hogs to pick their own corn whenever they want it. We tried that plan about three or four years ago on a 10 acre lot we had fenced and noticed that the shotes made a quicker growth that fall than those we raised and fed by hand in years before and since that time.

To Set 4,000 Trees

John J. Intfen, a pioneer Atchison county orchardist, is going to back his faith in Atchison county's fruit growing possibilities by setting out a young orchard of 4,000 apple trees. In the orchard, which will be one of the largest in the country, will be planted largely the four commercial varieties: Jonathan, York Imperial, Delicious and Winesap. This year Mr. Intfen's orchard north of Atchison produced 12,000 barrels of apples, which brought \$2 a bushel on the Chicago market.

'Twas a Big Radish

Bennett Bell, a gardener living near Lebanon, pulled a radish recently on one of his fields that was a foot long and 5 inches across, and a turnip 8 inches in diameter.

At Lewis December 14

The Edwards County Poultry and Pet Stock Show will be held December 14 to 17 at Lewis.



An Approaching Storm?

—From the New York World



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

RATES 3 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.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.22
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING
We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED
SALESMEN: THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO make money. Splendid territory open. Permanent work, liberal pay. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

AGENTS—WE START YOU IN BUSINESS and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn \$50-\$100 weekly. Write Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

SEND NAME, ADDRESS ON POSTCARD. Free introductory copy Salesology Magazine; contains 1,000 money making opportunities offered by big reliable firms; no obligation. Salesology Magazine, Desk B-290 600 No. Dearborn, Chicago.

TAKE ORDERS FOR COFFEE, FLOUR, dried fruits, canned goods, meat, staple groceries, toilet articles, paints, tires, auto and tractor oils. No capital or bond required. We deliver and collect. Permanent business. Big pay. Write at once. Hitchcock-Hill Co., Dept. 87, Chicago.

SELL THE BEST NURSERY STOCK— Hardy, vigorous Ozark Mountain grown fruit trees, roses, shrubs; national advertising brings leads; healthful, pleasant outdoor work; good money for spare time. Write for new sales plan. Neosho Nurseries, Desk J, Neosho, Mo.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
THE OLD RELIABLE SELECT NURSERY of York, Nebraska, has a large stock of perennials and shrubbery for fall planting. Write for fall catalog.

LUMBER
GUARANTEED LUMBER AND SHINGLES sold direct. Big saving! Ask for estimate. Kenway Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

KODAK FINISHING
TRIAL ROLL, 6 PRINTS 20c. SUPERIOR Photo Co., Enid, Okla.

TRIAL OFFER FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

TOBACCO
TOBACCO, POSTPAID—BEST LONG RED leaf chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.40; 10-\$2.50. Smoking, 20c pound. Homer Prince, Agent, Sharon, Tennessee.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO— Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—GUARANTEED, good flavor. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 pounds, 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Kentucky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—THE BEST grade, guaranteed; chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 12 pounds, \$2; smoking, 12 pounds, \$1.50; pipe free; pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

SPECIAL OFFER, CHEWING OR SMOKING, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; Cigars, 50 for \$1.95; pay when received; money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO THAT GIVES SATISFACTION. Ten pounds best chewing, \$1.75; ten pounds real smoking, \$1.50; ten pounds mild smoking, 90c. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Wallace Fuchs, Floral, Kentucky.

HONEY
EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50; 120-lb., \$10; Sample, 15c. C. Martinett, Delta, Colo.

HONEY—FINEST EXTRACTED; 60 LBS. \$6.00; 120 lbs. \$10.80; satisfaction guaranteed. G. A. Paull, Box 153, Pueblo, Colo.

DREXEL'S HIGH GRADE HONEY IN sixties, \$6.25; two, \$12.00; thirties, \$3.25; pails, 12 1/2 @ per pound. Write us. Drexel's, Crawford, Colorado.

TWO 60-POUND CANS PURE NEW CROP Colorado Honey; fine quality; freight prepaid west of Mississippi river, \$13.50. E. H. Birney, Las Animas, Colo.

THEBEST COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 60-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE
20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR, 8 ROLL MAY-tag corn shredder. S. G. Chacey, Meriden, Kan.

NEW MEADOWS GRAIN BLOWER WITH engine attached very cheap. Also new sixteen horse Gas Engines, \$50.00 each. E. A. Peyton, 126 N. Emporia, Wichita, Kan.

TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cletracs, Model W, \$250.00 and \$300.00; Model K, \$400.00 to \$750.00. H. W. Cardwell Company, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan. "Caterpillar" Tractor Dealers.

PAINT
SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE
SPLIT PINTO BEANS, 100 POUNDS \$3.15 freight prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

APPLES—HOME-DRIED OR EVAPORATED, from producer. 25 pounds given for few orders. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

SPANISH PEANUTS: UNSHELLED, 100 pounds, \$6.25. Write for freight estimate. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

CHEESE
FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size. Thirty-three cents per pound. Postage paid. Send check for amount wanted. F. W. Edmunds, Hope, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL
MEN WANTING OUTDOOR WORK, QUALify for forest ranger positions. Start \$125 month; cabin and vacation; patrol the forests, protect the game; give tourists information. Write Mokane, Dept. M-42, Denver, Colo.

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ACCOUNTS, NOTES, CLAIMS COLLECTED everywhere. No charges unless collected. May's Collection Agency Somerset, Kentucky.

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

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

MUSKRATS
MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

FERRETS
FERRETS FOR SALE, WHITE HANK Peck, B854, Des Moines, Iowa.

DOGS
HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP; TRIAL, Dixie Kennels, D8, Herrick, Ill.

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES; FOX and Bull; Sunnyside Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

COLLIES ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, BOOK on Care and Training. Clover Leaf Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

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GERMAN POLICE PUPS, REAL DOGS, Registered sires and dams. Prices reasonable. Dr. McCormick, Fleming, Colo.

RABBITS
SELECTED CHINCHILLA AND NEW Zealand rabbits. Claude Boyd, Meeker, Colo.

MISCELLANECUS
VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

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

BABY CHICKS
PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY laying flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns \$9; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$10; Assorted, \$7. 90% alive, prepaid arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

Shinn Chicks are Better
say thousands of chick buyers. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book and low prices. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

LEGHORNS—BROWN
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1.00 each. W. Greving, Prairie View, Kan.



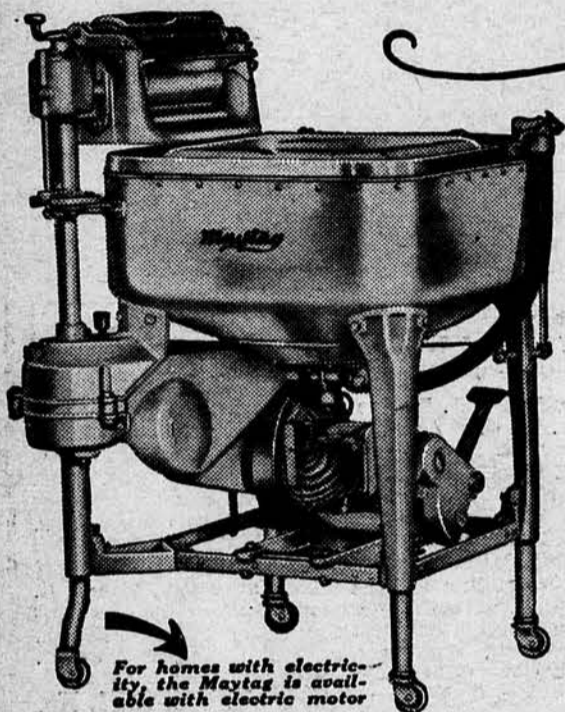
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A GAIN the Maytag writes washer history! Over a million owners, including many farm homes, have testified that the Maytag Gyrafoam Washer, introduced five years ago, was the height of perfection in washers. Now five years of research work have produced a new and still better Maytag—a washer as far in advance of the times as the former Maytag was five years ago.

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For over ten years the famous Maytag Multi-Motor has solved the washer problem for farm homes without electricity. The Multi-Motor on the New Maytag embodies engineering refinements that make it the most modern small gasoline power unit available. It is a part of the washer—not a separate unit with belts to line up. The housewife can start and operate it as easily as she can an electric motor, and it is quite as compact, simple and noiseless.

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See a New Maytag—the only washer with a roomy, lifetime, cast-aluminum tub; that does a big washing in an hour or two without hand-rubbing anything.

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F-10-27



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Caldwell.....C. E. Winn
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Hartner.....Marshall & Marshall Hdw. Co.
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Hays.....N. M. Schlyer
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Hiawatha..G. Spaulding Furn. Store
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Holsington...Fred Childs
Holton.....Abbeuhl Maytag Co.
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Howard.....F. L. Dobyns & Co.
Hugoton.....Porter Hdw. Co.
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Kansas City..Swenson Maytag Co.
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Pendennis...Aitken Lbr. Co.
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Pittsburg...Pittsburg Maytag Co.
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Randolph.....Moline Hdw. Co.
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Russell.....S. S. Miller & Sons
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Salina.....Kipp Maytag Store
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Ahlborn & Stone Hdw. Co.
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