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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

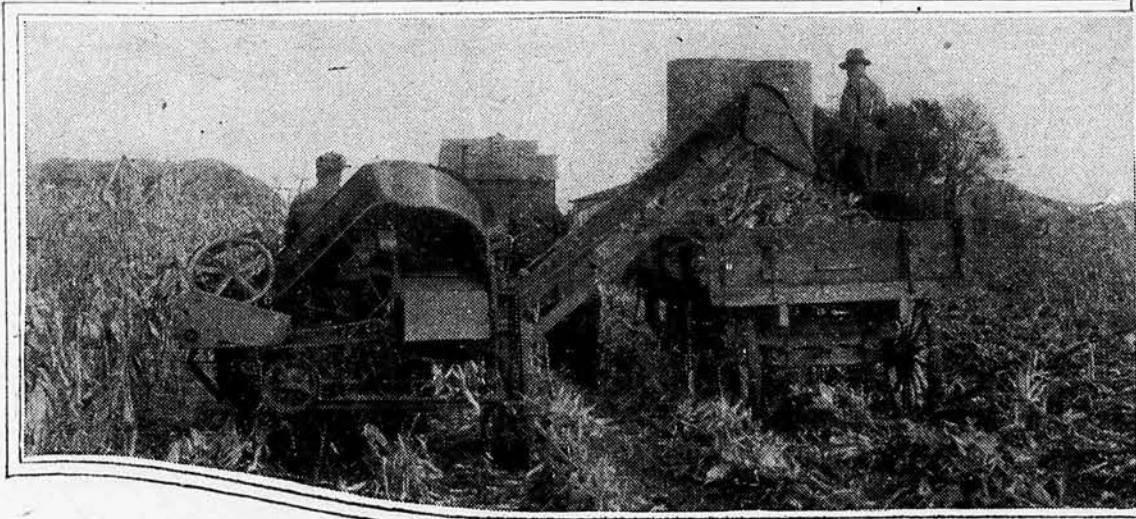
November 12, 1927



Number 46

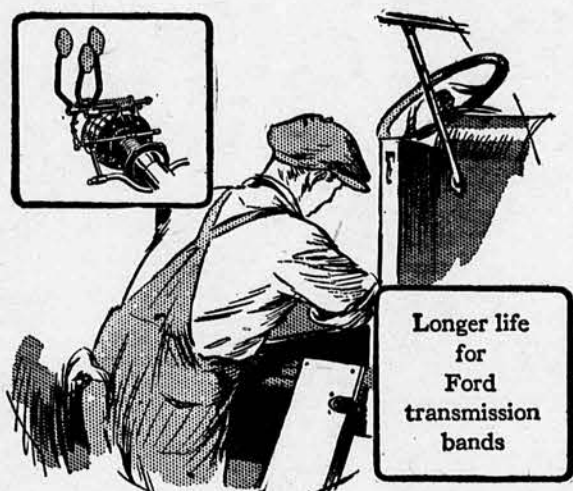


"But There'll be Another Year"



A scientific achievement!

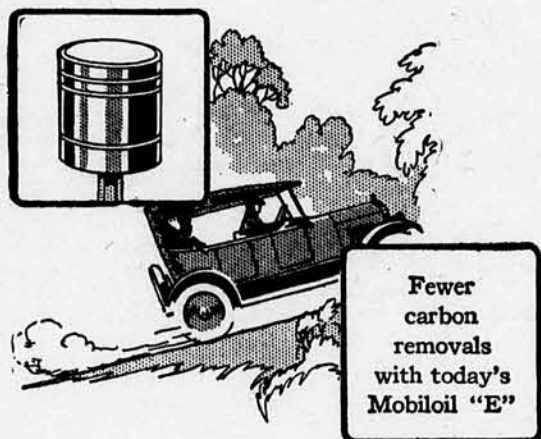
New Ford economies—New Ford smoothness



The achievement of the Mobiloil engineers in producing the improved Mobiloil "E" does not lie in any *one* characteristic of this finer Ford lubricant, but in its ability to cut operating costs in so *many* directions.

With the improved Mobiloil "E" in your Ford crankcase you insure smooth starts and smooth stops. And more—you definitely extend the life of your transmission bands. The improved Mobiloil "E" provides this new margin of safety in driving your Ford.

Still more mileage between carbon removals with today's Mobiloil "E"



In any car carbon is a costly menace. Carbon accumulation cuts power. It jumps gasoline consumption. Oil consumption, too. And carbon removal jobs are a real item in operating expenses.

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Mobiloil "E" makes no claim to be a cheap oil. It costs a few cents more per quart than ordinary oil. But Mobiloil "E" gives you lower cost per mile and per year. *That* is what counts. Thrifty Ford owners never say that Mobiloil "E" is high-priced. They have had too much experience with the oil itself. Mobiloil "E" contains an extra margin of safety to meet every lubricating need of the Ford engine, the Ford clutch and the Ford transmission.

Fill your Ford crankcase today with four quarts of the improved Mobiloil "E". The genuine Mobiloil "E" can be obtained in original one-gallon sealed cans or by the quart from Mobiloil dealers.

New smoothness of operation and full power will be immediately apparent. And road tests have proved that you may confidently expect less carbon, and a longer life for your Ford engine.

The year around use Mobiloil "E" in your Ford car and truck. In your Fordson tractor use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. The nearby Mobiloil dealer will give you a substantial discount on barrel and half-barrel orders of Mobiloil.

YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that . . .

609

automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mod.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mod.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Essex	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jewett	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Veline	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A



Mobiloil "E"

for Fords

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

November 12, 1927

Number 46



A Set of Books Guides Barrett's Work

As a Result He Has Saved Money and Kept Out of a Muddle

FIRST of all Floyd Barrett farms with books. If it is a dry or wet or normal season, those volumes in his desk will give him a good idea as to what he can expect in crop yields on his Nemaha county farm. It's the same thing with hogs. With market quotations, via radio and daily paper, for porkers and corn, he can figure from the books just about how much profit he can expect, or perhaps he will be figuring beef or poultry profits.

The author of these books and the publisher? Well, he is Floyd Barrett. And the volumes he has are valuable to him only. But such a set of books is available, according to Mr. Barrett, to every farmer. And in each case the farmer concerned will be the author and publisher of his particular set of books. They are farm accounts. Mr. Barrett keeps very accurate records. There is a day book in which everything is itemized from daily work to weather conditions. He has records of this kind for 20 years back. "I don't guess at a thing," he said. "I cannot afford to. I must and do know exactly what I am doing all the time. For instance, if I'm feeding a bunch of stock and don't keep records of weights, and of feeds consumed, I'm merely guessing as to whether I'm making or losing. I wouldn't have any definite idea as to whether I could afford to hold the stock longer. But here I have records that give me accurate information about my entire operations," and he laid aside the day book, opened the ledger and pointed out the various items. There were columns of figures headed cash account, bank account, farm and feed, interest, taxes, insurance, fences, farm buildings, auto, mules, house, living, cattle, hogs, poultry, implements, labor. Those are not all but they give an idea as to how complete Mr. Barrett's records are. "It isn't knowing how to keep track of things," he said. "The test comes in doing it. I fixed up this loose-leaf system myself and it has made me money and has saved me considerable cash and worry. It keeps me straight. I've had to take the market slumps and crop failures like everyone else, but I don't worry. That wouldn't help matters at all. I know things will right themselves and I know that my system will work out well eventually when things go bad. I can look back over my records for 20 years and see what success I had under certain conditions, and this gives me a good idea of what to expect from year to year as similar conditions arise."

Mr. Barrett's "book farming" has helped him work out a balanced program. A fine garden, 250 Buff Leghorns, two or three good milk cows and home butchering just about account for all of the living expenses. Other incomes can be set aside or invested in improvements and equipment. "Seasons prevent one from holding to a set plan of rotation," Barrett said, "but I always aim to keep up the fertility of the soil with legumes, rotation of crops and manure, grow the biggest crops I can with the smallest overhead cost and feed up everything. I have found that I get a much better price for corn and hay in the long run when I sell it thru cattle and hogs. I have my land built up now until corn and alfalfa pay much better than wheat. Once in three or four years I may have some wheat just to bring my rotation to suit. I keep all the livestock the place will carry and that helps the fertility. I often have to buy extra corn but always manage to have enough hay."

There are 30 acres of alfalfa on the farm at present. It is allowed to stand from six to 10 years. Sweet clover is worked in for a more rapid rotation. Mr. Barrett just broke out

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

20 acres of it this last spring. Corn will run on the same land from two to four years. Oats and other crops are worked in as needed.

"Hogs have made the most money for me," Mr. Barrett offered, "and I would consider them just about my major operation. I've had set-backs that hurt. In 1913 I lost every hog I had from cholera. Some years the profits have been small, but over a stretch of years the hogs have been the

but he is using every precaution to give the pigs the right start and the best of care. "I've been on this place 17 years and have had very little trouble from sickness among the hogs," Barrett said. "I try to follow out good measures of sanitation. I clean and disinfect the pens and sheds, provide clean bedding and water, keep the pigs on fresh ground and vaccinate whenever it seems necessary. One secret of success is careful attention to just such details. When something is wrong, get busy. Chances are that it will get worse unless something is done about it."

You wouldn't find anything "slipshod" with Barrett. He is particular about feeding his livestock. For the hogs he has a concrete feeding floor, and for all livestock there are special waterers that supply cool, clean water in summer and just as fresh water in the winter, with the chill taken off. To feed the hogs, Mr. Barrett walks along a special alleyway unmolested by the hogs. He can go ahead with his work without being bothered by hungry porkers nosing him about. He believes in the self-feeder. A good, well-balanced ration is supplied this way and within six to eight months hogs can be ready for the market, tipping the scales at as much as 240 pounds. But the pigs getting the benefit of the alfalfa pasture seem to make the better net profits. "On the self-feeder they make quicker gains," Mr. Barrett said, "but I question whether they are any cheaper. I've made better net profits pasturing hogs over feeding them out rapidly. By putting them on pasture I can utilize the legumes to best advantage and build

up the soil at the same time. "I'll feed an average of four carloads of cattle a year, too. I have raised some of them but most always buy Herefords for feeding. I like to buy young stock and feed the crops I grow. That way I can pocket 75 per cent of the profit. That is my most successful way. I like to buy good, stout calves weighing about 400 pounds,

grow them to 800 or 900 pounds on cheap feeds and put them in the feed lot to 1,100 or 1,200 pounds." The price of feed and age and quality of livestock guide Barrett's feeding operations. "In all farming work," he advised, "whether it is growing crops, livestock or a combination, get all the market information you can, but above all keep an accurate set of books so that you will be able to intelligently select your system."

Things are handy and convenient on this Nemaha county farm. The home has just been remodeled—strictly modern now, but Barretts have had electric lights and a furnace ever since they have lived there. One item in the home has considerable to do with the way things move along in daily routine, according to Mrs. Barrett. "If the radio goes dead I don't get my work done," she said. She finds the cold-pack method of keeping food "fresh" especially fine.

Out at the barn things are arranged so Mr. Barrett can rough feed 100 head of cattle in 10 to 15 minutes. The lots and feeding bunks are arranged for speed. There is water at the turn of the faucet wherever it is needed. Four pastures are easily available to the barn, a good system of lanes lead to all the fields and good gates and fences keep the stock where they are supposed to be. Barrett is just as particular about getting things done that he knows should be done as he is about keeping his "book farming" up to date. Does his system work? Well, 22 years ago when he moved to Nemaha county on to a rented farm, he hauled all he owned in the world, aside from one cow, in two wagon boxes. Today his 141 acres belong to him in fact and all that is on them, including the livestock.



In the Oval is a Likeness of Floyd Barrett, Nemaha County, and in the Other Picture He is Rounding up a Bunch of White Faces from Which He Will Pocket 75 Per Cent of the Profit. Barrett Also Has Good Success with Hogs, and They Are His Most Profitable Livestock

most profitable livestock I have handled. The best year I ever had hog sales totaled \$4,200." He usually raises two or three carloads of hogs a year as an average. This spring he got 110 pigs from 12 brood sows and saved an average of eight to the litter. That is about his average over a period of years. Last fall he fell down due to flu,

Master Farmers of Kansas

KANSAS FARMER takes a great deal of pride in announcing the names of the men who are being awarded the degree of Master Farmer in this year's project. These men were selected out of a field of 270 nominees in 72 counties. Each Master Farmer follows practices that are considered safe and practicable for his particular locality, and each man is a leader in his community in many ways. Comfortable, convenient home life has been emphasized, as well as education and recreation. Each Master Farmer lives on the farm and depends on agriculture for all or the major part of his income.

When the Master Farmer project first was announced it had been decided to select only 10 to receive the award. But so many men of such high caliber were nominated that it was necessary to raise the number to 15. It is interesting to note that a number of men were nominated by more than one person. Of course, in no case could a candidate nominate himself. A rigid score card was applied to each nominee, taking into consideration conditions that prevail in his particular locality, so the judging was done as fairly as it was humanly possible to make it.

There are many other farmers in Kansas just as good as these 15 men who have been selected as Master Farmers. They may be candidates for the honor in future years. Perhaps others of this year's nominees are just as good as the 15 selected, but they did not quite measure up to them on some points, according to the judges, who used the score card made up by Kansas Farmer on which to base their decisions. The Master Farmers are:

Charles M. Baird, Cowley county	J. F. Staadt, Franklin county
Tudor J. Charles, Republic county	A. L. Stockwell, Pawnee county
E. H. Hodgson, Rice county	James G. Tomson, Osage county
Fred G. Laptad, Douglas county	A. Yale, Gove county
H. E. Hostetler, Harper county	Henry Rogler, Chase county
R. C. Welborn, Leavenworth county	Charles Gilliland, Jackson county
W. A. Gladfelter, Lyon county	J. C. Frey, Riley county
A. E. Wegener, Norton county	

The Judges:

F. D. Farrell, President Kansas State Agricultural College.
J. C. Mohler, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture.
Arnold Berns, President Kansas Live Stock Association.

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

FRANK HODGES, editor and proprietor of the Johnson County Democrat, sends me a copy of his paper in which he vigorously attacks a speech made by Ex-Congressman Little, his fellow townsman, in which address the ex-congressman advocated a 60-million dollar bond issue for road purposes. I suppose I might comment on the differences of these two Democratic leaders and suggest that they should harmonize them, but I will not. The fact is, that this matter of issuing bonds for road building purposes is not, or at any rate should not be, a party question at all.

The mere fact that both these gentlemen happen to be Democrats is no reason why they should agree on this question. Personally, I am in agreement with Mr. Hodges. Approximately 10 million dollars is collected in a year from automobile and truck licenses and the gasoline tax. That is about as much, I think, as can be spent wisely on road building in one year. I do not believe the people just at present should burden themselves with a large bond issue.

Kansas is behind most other states, at any rate behind the states I have traveled thru, in the matter of building roads. This has resulted from a lack of harmony among those who have "the say" about the building of roads, but these differences are being ironed out. We are coming to agree on a state system. A few boards of county commissioners continue to stand in the way of a unified system, but such commissioners are becoming rare. Good roads are growing in favor; in other words, it is becoming the fashion to have good roads, and there is no county in the state that likes to be pointed to as not being progressive.

So we find the county commissioners of the various counties and the State Highway Commission coming to be more and more in accord; the county commissioners are not so much afraid of the State Highway Commission, and the State Highway Commission has a better opinion of the county commissioners. Trying to vote a 60-million dollar bond issue would be more likely to retard road building than to advance it. It would start an unnecessary fight, and about half the people would believe that it was a scheme to line somebody's pockets.

Curtis for President

SENATOR CURTIS has announced his candidacy for the nomination for President on the Republican ticket. And why not? There are very few if any men in the United States who have had as much experience in public life as Senator Curtis, or who are as familiar with the machinery of government. He began his career as a member of the lower house of Congress March 4, 1893, and with the exception of two years has been a member of the lower house or the Senate ever since. He has risen from the position of an obscure young member of Congress to the leadership of the Republican side of the United States Senate.

During that long period he never has been accused by his political foes of dishonesty, either personally or in his capacity as a public servant.

He is not a brilliant statesman, but he has the genius of industry coupled with shrewdness and hard common sense, which after all, in this workaday world, is more useful than brilliancy. He is conservative in temperament, and would therefore have the confidence of the business interests of the country; at the same time he is a product of the West. He understands the temper and the needs of the Western people, especially the people of the great agricultural Middle West. He might not be the first choice of the radical group, but they would not be seriously opposed to him.

He has always been a straight party man, but the Democratic members of the Senate like him because they can depend on his word.

So why shouldn't he be a candidate for President? And if he is nominated and elected why will he not make a good President?

Prohibition may not get into either national platform, but if either Governor Al Smith or Senator Jim Reed is nominated by the Democratic party it will get into the campaign.

Senator Curtis has not talked a great deal about prohibition, but it is remembered here that as county attorney, the first office he ever held, he was the most relentless and successful prosecutor of violators of the prohibitory law Shawnee county ever had. The friends of law enforcement would

not need to have any doubt about what policy he would pursue if elected President.

Probably no man in public life knows so many public men as Senator Curtis. In selecting his cabinet he would not make the mistakes made by President Harding.

Farms Are Not Deserted

I HAVE heard and read a good deal about the deserted farms of New England. Now there may be a great many deserted farms in New England, but during a journey of several hundred miles thru New England states recently I did not notice any considerable number of farms that appeared to be deserted. The fact is that the New England farms are much better kept up so far as appearances go than are the farms in Kansas, Missouri or Illinois. Those Yankee farmers seemed rather prosperous to me. Of course, they are not doing much of what we would call general farming, for the very good



reason that it is more profitable to engage in dairying or truck farming. They have the best markets in the world, and I judge that they get good prices for what they raise.

I have heard and read about the worn-out lands of New England. Of course, one cannot get much of an idea about the condition of the land from looking at it as he rides by in an automobile, but so far as I could judge the lands are not worn out. If they have been worn out they must have been restored by fertilizers.

I made a few inquiries about the prices of land, and while my investigations were not sufficient to reach a definite conclusion, I have the impression that there are good bargains in farm lands in New England. I am not weeping any tears over decadent New England. My opinion is that the New England farmers as a class are more prosperous than the Western farmers, that they keep their farms in better condition and their homes make a much better appearance. It rather irks me to make this confession, but it seems to me to be the truth.

There has been a good deal of fun poked at Connecticut. I had formed the impression that it was rather a poor state, but after traveling thru it I changed my mind. Both the farms and towns seem prosperous and well kept up. At that we did not travel far thru the very richest part of the state. We crossed the Connecticut River and the valley, but did not go from south to north, so that there was a lot of the beautiful valley I did not see. My impression is that while there are larger valleys than the Connecticut there are few if any that are richer. Connecticut struck me as a very prosperous little state. After this I am a defender of Connecticut.

I visited several graveyards in New England. I get, if you will permit the expression, a considerable kick out of visiting old graveyards. There was

one connected with the old church which has long stood guard at the gates of Harvard University. I was told that this old burying ground is called "God's Acre." There are very few folks buried there who were not laid away more than a hundred years ago, and some have been resting there more than two centuries. A great many eminent men of the past generations are buried there. In those old times they were long on inscriptions, especially Latin epitaphs. One needs to be a good Latin scholar to tell what was said about the departed. I discovered that my Latin is in a bad state.

The engravers who put those long inscriptions on the tombs were artists in their line.

However, what impressed me most was the evident futility of human effort to perpetuate the names and fame of the dead. According to these inscriptions, so far as I was able to translate them, all of the persons buried there were eminent in their time; men of extraordinary attainments and influence. Perhaps they were, but only a few of them have their names preserved in history or biography, and of the few that may have a place in some work of biography an exceedingly small percentage have anything like an enduring fame.

Men always have wanted to be remembered; they have hoped if their names are graven on enduring marble or granite that future generations will pay tribute to their memories. A vain hope! Almost as soon as they are dead they are forgotten. A few relatives and particular friends remember them for a little while, but even their recollections soon grow dim and then fade entirely. As for the next generation, some who have a flair for curious epitaphs may hunt among the weather-beaten stones that mark the resting places of the dead, not with any feeling of reverence but to satisfy an idle craving for the peculiar and the amusing.

One tomb and monument we visited stands out distinct and different from those that mark the graves of ordinary men. The state of Illinois, or the city of Springfield, or perhaps both united, have reared an imposing monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. At the corners of the platform, from the center of which rises the imposing shaft, there stand heroic bronze figures of men in uniform with arms in hand, eagerly watching every point of the compass, standing an everlasting watch and guard over the last resting place of the most loved of the Presidents of the American Union. Underneath the great monument his casket is placed in granite and steel. At the head and foot of his bier are graven wreaths.

Some 25 years ago an attempt was made to steal the body of the immortal President. To guard against such an attempt in the future the present vault was constructed. At the time of the removal to this vault, the casket was opened and a few persons had the privilege of looking on the face of Lincoln, who had then been dead more than 35 years. It was said by those who looked on his face that, considering the time that had elapsed since his death, the body was remarkably well preserved, and that those who had known him in life could easily recognize the strong, rugged features of Abraham Lincoln.

It was noticeable that the visitors to the tomb were not moved by mere idle curiosity. Curiosity of course they had, but it was tempered with reverence, as with uncovered heads and speaking, if they spoke at all, in low tones, they looked on the spot beneath which lay the mortal remains of the wonderful man who bowed under his load of responsibility and grief and six months before his final triumph believed he had utterly failed.

On one of the principal streets of Springfield stands the old home of Abraham Lincoln, the only home, by the way, he ever owned. It is a plain, unpretentious, but substantial dwelling, two stories high, built somewhat after the colonial style of architecture. In this home has been preserved a good deal of furniture owned and used by Mr. Lincoln. There was his favorite rocking chair, his old desk and lounge. I do not know, of course, who selected this furniture, whether it was Abraham Lincoln or his wife, but it was the general consensus of opinion among the visitors who were there when I was that the furniture and such dishes and plates as are still preserved were selected with remarkably good taste.

If you ever happen to be in the vicinity of

Springfield go out of your way, if necessary, to visit the monument and tomb and the old home of Abraham Lincoln.

A Chance for the Referee?

THE ex-champion prize fighter, Gentleman Jim Corbett, says it is terribly hard for anything in which there is as much money as there is in prize fighting to be honest. He is of the opinion that the fighters do not have to be in on the crooked deal, in fact, he says that he doubts if they can be and get away with it, altho he does not explain why he thinks so. The man who has a chance to make a large fat wad of crooked money, according to Jim, is the referee. Jim may be right—he probably is—but there is this suggestion I might make: none of you have to waste your money on prize fights.

There is complaint about the scarcity of country doctors. Regular doctors have to go thru a long and expensive course of training before they are admitted to practice. They must have a college education. Then they must go thru four years of medical training and hospital practice.

The young fellow who starts out to be a regular doctor may as well prepare for eight or 10 years of hard work and a lot of expense before he gets his medical diploma. After all that time and expense it is not remarkable that he does not care to take up a country practice where the work is hard, not so hard as it used to be, before the time of automobiles and good roads, but still pretty hard. The patients he has are not likely to be wealthy. His bills, even if not so very high, seem outrageous to them, and the country doctor finds collections slow. So if the opportunity offers he goes to the city where the rewards are greater. In the old times it did not require much education or preparation to be a doctor. The young fellow who decided to practice medicine studied in the office of his local physician. If he was right ambitious he took a course of lectures somewhere and then he was ready to hang up his shingle. In most states he did not even have to pass an examination. The people took him on faith. He "physicked" his patients, sometimes bled them, gave them abundant doses of salts, "blue mass" pills or quinine. If they got well he took the credit, if they died he laid the blame on the Lord. He knew nothing about sanitation or any of the things so common to modern medicine and surgery. He did not charge much for his services, but at that he charged all they were worth. He scarcely ever got rich, but if he was a kindly man he enjoyed the confidence of the people of the community in which he lived, and by his cheerful good nature and hopefulness he helped many a poor soul, not because of his medicines but because of his personality.

Note Can't be Collected

A owns the east half of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of a section of land and B owns the west half of NE $\frac{1}{4}$. B's buildings are situated in about the center of his land. He has for years used a strip of A's land for his driveway, always leaving the gate open. A's land is changing hands. Can the new owner stop this use of his land for a driveway? If so, how? B says he will fight it in court—that the

fact he has used the driveway so long makes it impossible for them to stop him now. Has he any ground for that assertion?

2—Can a merchant who sold an overcoat to an 18-year old boy without his parents' consent, taking the boy's note in payment, compel the parents to pay the note? Can the merchant collect from the boy or the parents either, by taking a check to be turned in when the boy sold his wheat, in payment for a suit, then sending check in for payment before the boy notified them to do so? The boy has paid the face value of the check, but refuses to pay the protest fee.

The mere fact that B has used this driveway, if the ownership of the driveway was all the time claimed by A, the owner of the east half of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, it does not give B the right to continue to use



such driveway without the consent of either A or his grantee. He might be stopped by injunction.

2—This minor's note is not collectable. When the minor had money in the bank and gave a check on the same and the check was protested by the bank and was afterward paid by the young man, my opinion is that he could not be compelled to pay the protest fees.

Out Comes the Salt Water

Is it legal to operate an oil lease under an assumed name? Would it not be classed as a fraud? The company which claims to own the wells does not pay its obligations. It only promises to do so. Cannot the land-owners cancel the lease or have it cancelled even though they get their royalty but no damages? Does the land-owner have to take chances on having his land ruined when they choose to enter the premises to clean the wells and pour the oil and contents of the well over once productive or agricultural land?

If the lease was obtained by fraud that would be sufficient ground for an action to cancel the same. Our law in regard to oil wells provides that it shall be unlawful for any person having

possession or control of any well drilled or being drilled for oil or gas either as contract owner, lessee, agent or manager, or in any other capacity, to permit salt water, oil or refuse from any such well, to escape upon the ground and flow away from the immediate vicinity of such well, and it shall be the duty of any such person to keep such salt water, oil or refuse safely confined in tanks, pipe lines or ponds, to prevent the escape thereof. Provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to apply to the escape of salt water, oil or refuse because of circumstances beyond the control of the person in the possession or control of such well and under circumstances which could not have been reasonably anticipated and guarded against.

Any person willfully or knowingly violating any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

A Part of the Real Estate

A bought a farm from B. In regard to the hay rope that is fastened to the car on the track of the barn, B said he would see what the law was on it. Does it belong to the barn or not?

S. F. N.

If this is part of the equipment of the barn and is fastened to the barn, my opinion is it becomes part of the real estate and would pass with the transfer of title. When I speak of equipment I mean if this rope, car and track were all part of the same equipment, then in my judgment, as I said before, they become part of the realty and would go with the transfer of the property.

In the Moonlight

When is it the light of the moon and when the dark? O. O. G.

The light of the moon starts with the beginning of the new moon and lasts until the moon is full. The dark of the moon commences as soon as the moon passes the full and lasts until the next new moon.

Mortgage Probably is Valid

A and B are husband and wife. A dies before proving up his homestead and leaves minor children. B marries C, completes the proving up of the homestead entered by the former husband, A. C persuades B to mortgage the homestead. Can the children of A and B come in for their father's share? Can B, A's widow, sign A's children's share of the homestead away without their knowledge?

R.

I am of the opinion that B and C had the right to mortgage this land without the consent of the children of A. If the children had a right in this estate then their mother had no right to sign it away without their consent.

See a Good Druggist

Where can I find a place to sell snake root? A. L. G.

Consult your local druggist. He may be able to tell you where you can find a market.

Teapot Dome Versus the Law

AFTER five years of devious windings thru a maze of subterfuge and legal technicalities, Teapot Dome looms blacker than ever. This national dishonor cannot be washed clean by courts or juries, nor cleared by intrigue or private detectives.

At last comes the crowning infamy. With the thinnest veil of secrecy now covering a covert transaction conducted under cover from the first, with apparently no recourse left in the complex procedure of the courts; when no further delay or quibble can be invoked or invented and a final show-down seems inevitable—there comes in the nation's capital the seemingly despairing and desperate effort of guilty men, with the aid of detectives, to corrupt the jury in the trial of Fall and Sinclair for conspiracy to defraud the Government.

This effort failed thru the sharp vigilance of the Department of Justice. But it results in a costly mistrial and a further delay of justice.

Can modern history, I wonder, show a more humiliating episode affecting the administration of government? If so, I do not know where its parallel may be found.

The Government has filed formal complaint against Sinclair and against Day, vice president of one of his oil companies, charging them with conspiring to influence the jury and with employing detectives for this purpose.

The Government charges that Burns detectives in the employ of Harry F. Sinclair shadowed and attempted to come in contact with the jurors, and that one juror, Kidwell, boasted he expected to gain an automobile "a block long" from a verdict in the case. Sinclair's man Day refused to answer the questions of the grand jury, invoking that clause of the Constitution which does not compel a witness to incriminate himself.

Before this trial ended in a mistrial, circumstantial evidence was laid before the jury by Fall's son-in-law, Everhart, a most unwilling witness, that Sinclair paid Fall, former Secretary of the In-

terior, \$230,500 for the Teapot Dome oil reserve lease. Everhart, a Pueblo banker, also claimed his constitutional exemption from self-incrimination. The payment was made with Liberty bonds, subscribed by the American people to "make the world free for democracy." These were traced by the Government to the possession of Fall and Everhart.

Following this discovery by the Government, three industrial leaders resigned as heads of important oil companies and fled the country to avoid testifying. These important witnesses are dodging service in a foreign land to this day.

The \$230,500 in Liberty bonds which came into the possession of Fall, were part of a series of dubious transactions by which Humphrey, a Texas oil man, sold 8,400,000 barrels of oil, as he supposed, to a Standard Oil company. Later Humphrey discovered the oil was not to be taken by the Standard, nor by any of the men he had bargained with, but by a company hastily organized in Canada for this purpose, the Continental Trading Company. This well-named trading company bought the Humphrey oil at \$1.50 a barrel, immediately sold it to Sinclair at \$1.75 a barrel, making a profit of \$2,100,000 and went out of business. Part of the payment was made with Liberty bonds of the numbers found later in Fall's hands.

In the five years and the several trials in which Teapot Dome has been before the courts, anything but a trial of the case on its merits has plainly been the purpose of the defense. The three most vital witnesses have remained abroad, and about all the resources known to legal practice to balk and delay justice and to keep important facts from the jury and out of the record have been resorted to. Those who could give direct testimony have pleaded their constitutional right to be excused from incriminating themselves, or have remained out of the country. The defendants, far from striving to clear their names from the black imputations of circumstances, have with their counsel taken advantage of every legal device that

would serve to impede justice and prevent disclosure of the actual facts. And now comes the spectacular infamy of a detective force hired to spy on and report on the trial jury's personnel to Sinclair officials. For what purpose does anyone suppose? The boast of the juror suggests the answer.

Are these the efforts of men conscious of their rectitude to clear themselves?

"Consummated by conspiracy, corruption and fraud," said the United States Supreme Court last winter, passing on the Fall-Doheny lease. "Without authority of law, thru the fraud and corruption of a faithless public official," declared the same court passing on the Fall-Sinclair lease a few weeks ago.

What verdict would have been reached in this criminal trial? That is something we shall never know.

It has taken five years to thresh out the oil scandals in the courts, and the end is not yet. Our lawmakers seem to have gone so far to protect the innocent that the checks they have interposed make effective shelters for the guilty. The facts known to the public in this long drawn out litigation give the color of truth to the statement made by Chief Justice Taft, while a professor of law at Yale, that the administration of the criminal law in the United States is "a disgrace to civilization."

Our bar associations for a generation have insisted that reforms of our court procedure were imperative. But the reforms do not come. In England similar reforms failed—as recently pointed out by the professor of law at Ann Arbor—until lawyers were ruled out and it was left to commissions of laymen to recommend the needed changes.

If this will make our court procedure more effective, we may well resort to the same method,

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



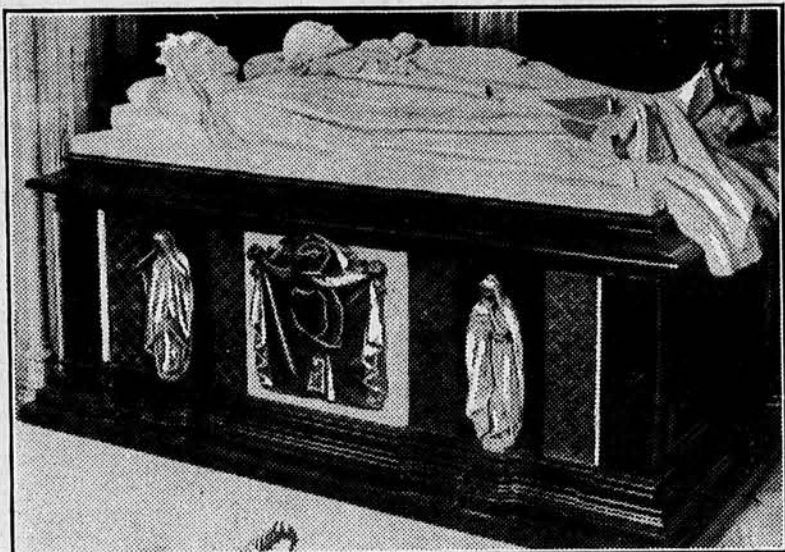
The Hunter Trials of the Berks and Bucks Farmers' Stagounds Took Place Near Twyford, England, with Lord Astor and His Son the Hon. W. M. Astor, Taking Part



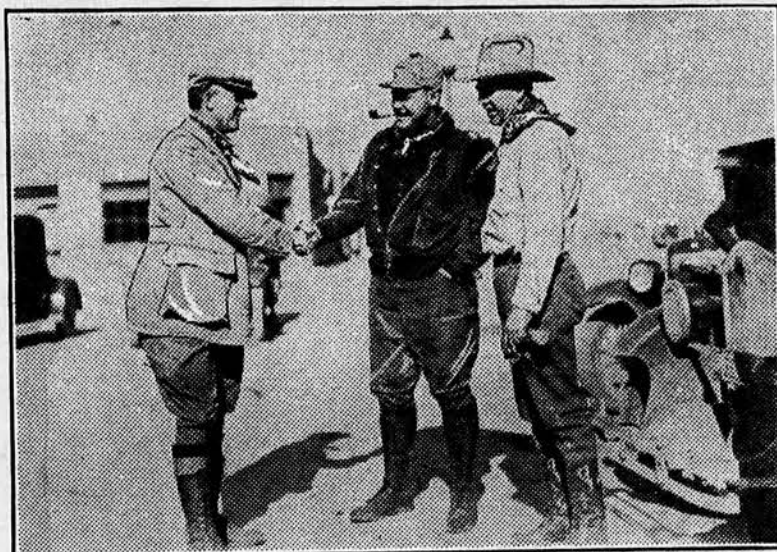
Building the World's Largest Apple Pie, Yakima, Wash., in Observance of National Apple Week. It Was Cooked in a Special Oven Heated by Five Cords of Wood. A Tractor Put the Pie in the Oven and 2,000 School Children Ate It. Apples Were Spread in the Pie Crust with Garden Rakes



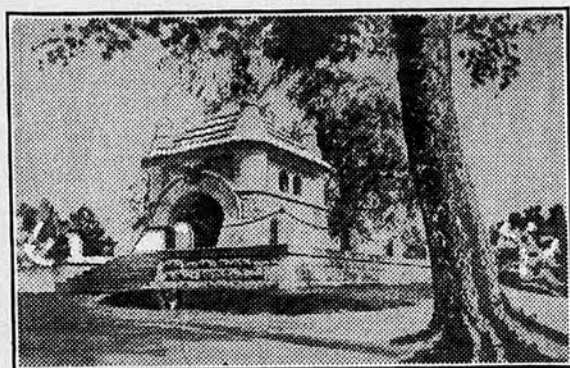
This Black Velvet Dress is Especially Attractive with Circular Skirt and Scalloped Braiding. It is V-Necked and Self-Belted. A White Muff Completes the Costume



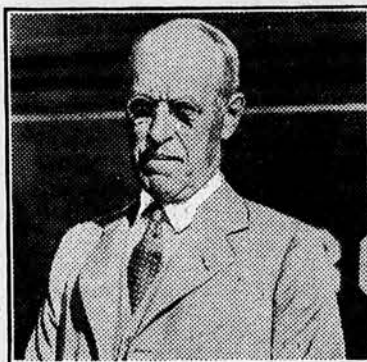
First Picture Taken of the Tomb at Windsor Castle, London, of the Late King Edward VII and His Queen Alexandra. It Was Unveiled Recently. The Sculptured Figures in Carrara Marble Represent the King and the Queen in Their Robes of State



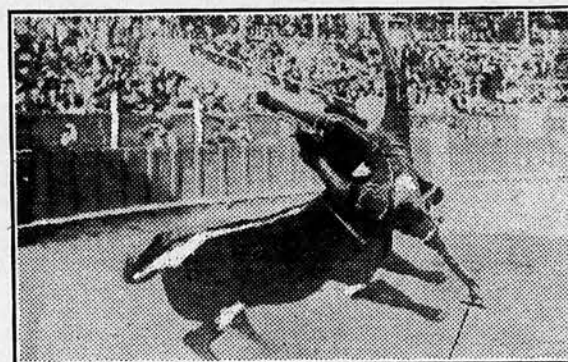
Ty Cobb, Baseball Artist of All the Ages, Greets His Ball-Playing Friends, Garland Buckeye, Center, and Tris Speaker, Right. Ty is Antelope Hunting in Wyoming on the Upper Greybull River. The Other Two Men Have Joined Him



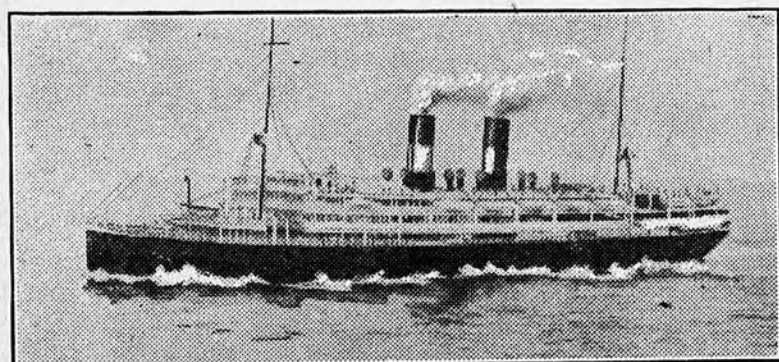
The Mausoleum of John Ericsson, Famous Swedish-American Inventor, Who Gave to the World the Screw Propeller, the First Turret Vessel, "Monitor," and Other Discoveries of Genius. He Rests in Sweden



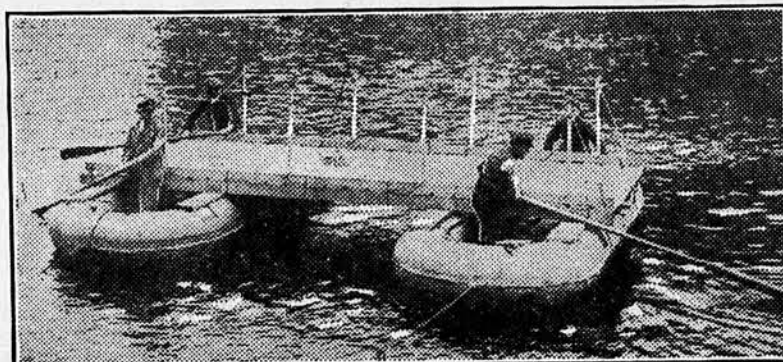
Gen. W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania Railroad President, Made an Extensive Tour of the South and Southwest and Found Business Conditions Most Favorable



The Instant, Tense and Tragic, When Felix Merino, One of Spain's Most Celebrated Bull Fighters, Was Killed in the Arena at Madrid by the Infuriated Animal He Was Fighting



The Italian Steamer, Principessa Mafalda, Which Sank off the Coast of Brazil. The Italian Embassy in Rio de Janeiro Announced That Its Calculations Placed the Number of Missing at 68 Out of 1,200 Aboard



New Tubular Ferryboat, Devised by a German for Use in Flood Districts. It is Intended for the Transport of Cattle and Vehicles. The Boat is Easily and Quickly Transportable and Can Carry Three Cars at One Time Without Difficulty. Capacity is About 13,000 Pounds

Siebert Markets His Wheat at Home

A Good Part of the Farming System Centers Around Livestock

SEED wheat, dairy cows and a laying flock are E. V. Siebert's best bets. He is in a wheat section all right, Reno county, and that is an important part of his farming. He seeds something like 200 acres every year. And certain factors make it a more profitable crop than what might be called the average. First of all he believes in early seedbed preparation, using the plow and lister. He plows one year and double lists two years. This system keeps the ground in about the condition he wants, he explains. The tractor does the heavy end of the seedbed work, and the combine does an efficient job of harvesting at a small cost.

Siebert sells seed from 120 acres. Of course, he uses only pure seed, keeps it separate from the rest, goes thru and pulls out the rye and keeps the fence rows cut. For each of the last two years he has had to turn down orders for more than 5,000 bushels of seed wheat because his supply was exhausted. Apparently he has had what wheat growers wanted. All the seed is sold right on the place over his scales, so the problem of delivery doesn't bother Mr. Siebert. He gets 5 cents more than the market price for the wheat. "It has been very profitable for me," Mr. Siebert said, referring to the seed end of his farming. "It takes a comparatively short time to get out the rye and use other precautions to insure purity. It has brought better than market price for me, and aside from that my market and delivery problems have been solved. Our greatest trouble here is with soil blowing. Because of that fact we can't hold very closely to observing the fly free date, but I think that should be done as much as possible."

The balance of Siebert's farming is for livestock. There are 18 Holsteins that turn home produced rations into milk at a profit. "Perhaps some folks can make cows and poultry produce more on high priced feeds," Siebert admitted, "but in the end who is ahead? I'm satisfied that home-grown rations, balanced properly with whatever is lacking, are the most economical in the long run." He sells cream and uses the skim milk for the calves and poultry. The laying flock numbers some 400 White Leghorns. Purebred Durocs used to have a place on the farm, but they had to be eliminated on account of the uncertainty of corn.

Siebert works his entire system to get the most out of what he does. He gives wheat every chance to make good, and gets more than market price for it. He has enough livestock to tide him over should the wheat fail—and right along they pay a good part of the expenses. Aside from that they are utilizing crops, almost necessary in a rotation to keep the wheat land in good condition, and are adding their share to the soil-building program.

'Tis a Greedy Demand

GOVERNOR PAULEN's formal statement and his testimony on examination at Minneapolis before Commissioner Meyer of the Interstate Commerce Commission refute the evidence of Governor Bailey of the Tenth District Federal Bank as to the ability of agriculture in Kansas to stand the drastic increase in freight rates on farm products applied for by the railroads of the Southwest. The Governor's testimony is that while Kansas agriculturally is slowly coming back, it is not in any condition to bear increased pressure from the railroads. What Kansas farmers need is rather lowered rates from the highly prosperous transportation companies. It is not the railroads but agriculture that has been going thru a severe depression since 1920, when the prices of farm products collapsed.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is no doubt as fully aware of the agricultural depression as anybody else. Financial magazines have discussed it for five years. The Department of Agriculture has given the figures which are familiar to everybody. The United States Chamber of Commerce has appointed a special committee, not to discover whether the depression is a fact, but to propose some measures of relief. President Coolidge has recognized the situation and has urged some plan to revive agriculture, while opposing that of the farm organizations. Congress has wrestled with the condition of agriculture as a major national problem for four years. Everybody but the railroads seems to be aware that the farmer is out of line with the prosperity of the United States.

Meantime there is no interest that has shared more fully than the transportation interest in good

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

times that have passed the farmer by. Here in the Southwest the Santa Fe is paying dividends of 10 per cent on its common stock and adding yearly huge sums to its top-heavy surplus. The Rock Island has come out of reorganization and is making net income of 10 to 14 per cent, while competent statisticians give the farming income at 3 per cent this last year, after two years of none at all. The Frisco is more prosperous than the Rock Island. The former lame ducks, Missouri Pacific and Katy, are earning good net incomes. The excessively capitalized Kansas City Southern's common stock is now close to the market price of the preferred five years ago.

Under these circumstances the greed of the railroads of this section in demanding further exactions upon a hard-pressed Western interest offends common decency. There is a wide-spread impression that the railroad managements have not acted in this case in good faith and have put in an ap-

migrated to Kentucky back in 1780. His grandfather, his father, he and one of his 10 sons and his newest grandson have all carried the name T. J. Turley. The grandfather, born in 1816, was named after Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy, who had been very active in national affairs in those early days, and each succeeding Turley has passed the name of Thomas Jefferson along to the first boy in the family.

The Turleys have all been farmers, livestock raisers or merchandisers to farmers, and their activities along these lines have been going on for 150 years. Mr. Turley's father for many years handled practically all of the livestock that was shipped by boat on the Ohio River from the Kentucky bluegrass country to Cincinnati, which was at that time the country's chief packing center. He also introduced the first chilled plow and the first reaper into that section of Kentucky.

So it is not always the proper assumption that simply because a man is in one line of business he may not know what he is talking about when he starts talking on another line. Mr. Turley is an outstanding example of a successful farmer, and there are many others.

Finley P. Mount, president of the Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., is a lawyer, an implement manufacturer and a farmer of no mean standing. He operates the old Mount farm in Montgomery county, Indiana. This farm has been in the Mount family for more than 100 years, and it has been well farmed all that time. One of the outstanding features of this farm is that in all those 100 years there has never been a bushel of corn hauled off the place

in the form of corn. It has all been fed to livestock. M. R. Voorhees, the Kansas City Branch Manager for the Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., while primarily an implement man, also is a farmer. He has a farm near Atchison, another near Holton and a big wheat ranch near Limon, Colo., where he puts some of his pet power farming theories into actual practice.

M. J. Healy, vice president of the John Deere Plow Co., is another implement man who knows what he is talking about when the subject turns to farming. Mr. Healy has several hundreds of acres of wheat land in Montana, and he operates it successfully, too.

Another regular farmer among the implement men is H. A. Howard of the Twin City Company. He has a nice farm in Southeastern Kansas, where he puts in his spare time and effort and keeps abreast of the times agriculturally.

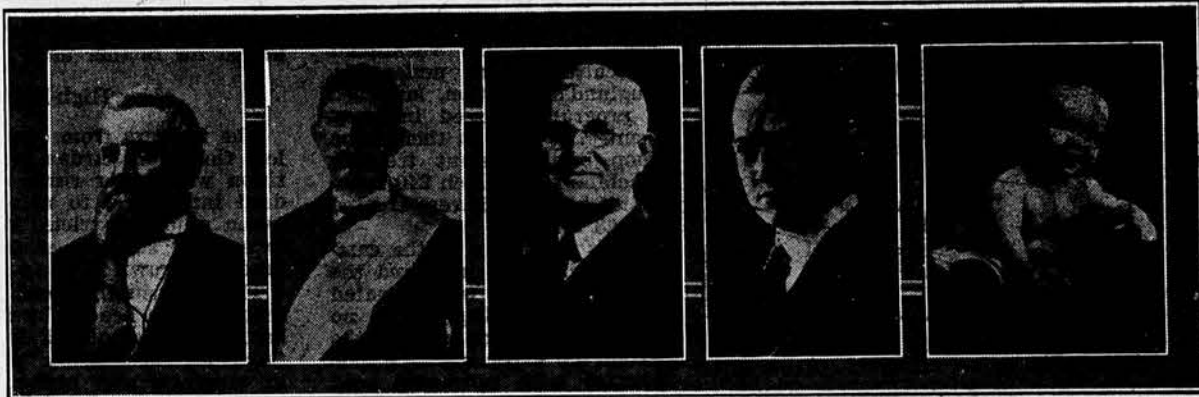
Brock and Schlee's Achievement

JULES VERNE'S "around the world in 80 days" was beaten by an American woman globe-trotter, Nellie Bly, a good many years ago, and her record has been beaten since. It may be a long time before a complete circumnavigation of the world by air is accomplished, but the American aviators, Brock and Schlee, in covering more than 12,000 miles, or half the circumference of the globe, in 19 days, have hung up an aviation record they may justly be proud of. Few people could have believed when the Wright brothers made their feeble flight on the shore of North Carolina that one of the brothers would live to see an airplane complete an air journey from New York to Tokio in less than three weeks. If so much could be accomplished in 25 years, starting from nothing, the miracle of transportation by the air in the next 25 staggers imagination. The first quarter century of aviation has overcome more obstacles and accomplished greater triumphs of inventive and engineering skill and genius than the corresponding period in the development of steam railroads. And steam railroads seem to be about as near perfection in ease, comfort and safety in transportation as most people can conceive.

The Winter Business Outlook

EXHAUSTIVE reports from every field of manufacture and every line of trade indicate that the winter just ahead will bring a continuation of good business. Trade has been on the uptrend for several months, and sound economic conditions are reported from both manufacturers and retailers.

Members of the president's cabinet, among them Hoover, foresee unruffled prosperity for the immediate future. Buying has been good and the employment situation has improved. People are confident, and that spells the first essential to lively business.



Here Are the Five Generations of the T. J. Turleys

plication for higher rates to forestall action by the commission pursuant to the Hoch-Smith resolution, giving the farmer a square deal in freight rates. Such a policy goes a long way to nullify publicity efforts of the railroads looking toward a better understanding and fair play to the railroads themselves.

Five Generations of T. J. Turleys

WHEN an implement salesman calls on you and talks about your farming business do you ever resent it? Do you resent the fact that some man engaged in some other line of business should try to tell you how you could farm better?

It might be natural if you did resent it, but there are a great many implement men who actually have the low-down on this farming business, and who can tell you just a lot of things about farming.

Such a man is T. J. Turley, the man in charge of the Western Division of the J. I. Case Plow Works Company. He not only knows the farm implement business but he also knows farming, and has four farms of his own where he puts his farming knowledge to work, and at a profit, too. He places a valuation of \$100,000 on his four farms, and operates them on a 50-50 basis with a manager. For the last three years his half of the net profits from these farms has averaged more than \$5,000 a year, so you can see that he does know a little something about running a farm.

One of the interesting things about Mr. Turley is that he comes from an old Virginia family which



98 Kansas High Schools Teach Farming

And Thru Their Efforts Thousands of Folks, Both Young and Old, Are Getting a Larger Grasp of More Profitable Management Methods

By Lester B. Pollom

ONE of the outstanding features of the educational development in Kansas in the last decade has been the increase in the number of high schools. Kansas now has more than 700 such institutions. There is an average of nearly eight to the county.

Assuming these high schools to be evenly distributed, few farm homes are beyond reasonable driving distance of an approved high school. With the state so abundantly supplied with high schools, the question naturally arises, "What are they contributing for the betterment of their respective communities?" Not long ago high schools confined their training to the boys and girls of the community between the ages of 14 and 21, or thereabouts. Such schools were committed to the policy of preparing boys and girls to enter college. It took some time for us to appreciate the fact that a relatively small percentage of graduates ever entered college. The question naturally arose, "Why should a large percentage of high school pupils be obliged to pursue the course designed to meet the specific needs of a relatively small proportion?"

One of the results of such reasoning has been the establishment of departments of vocational education in many high schools. The passage of the Federal Smith-Hughes Act in 1917 and its acceptance by the legislature of Kansas the same year gave vocational education in Kansas an impetus which has carried it to the point where during the school year 1926-27 nearly 10,000 men and women, boys and girls were being reached with a program of systematic instruction and supervised practice work thru a local school. Such vocational training is had in the fields of homemaking, trades and industry, and agriculture.

Plenty of Kafir Seed Now

In Kansas, it being largely an agricultural state, interest in vocational education in agriculture developed rapidly. At the present time 98 high schools maintain departments of vocational agriculture. Practically every teacher in these departments is farm reared and holds a college degree in agriculture.

The establishment of vocational agriculture courses has greatly increased the scope of service which it is possible for a high school to render its community. Folks who pay for the support of high schools are concerned not only with the cost of the school, but also with what is had for the cost. A well-organized vocational agriculture department is in position to foster and promote many community activities of educational, civic, social and economic worth. Instead of confining its efforts entirely to boys between the ages of 14 and 21, the modern Kansas high school in a rural environment, thru its vocational agriculture department, has reached, in an effective way, folks from the upper grades to the established farmer and his family. While the vocational agriculture departments of Kansas have enrolled in day school nearly 2,000 farm boys, the efforts of the department are in no sense confined to these boys. This class of farm boys rather forms the nucleus about which most of the community activities center.

The individual productive project, at least one of which is carried by each boy enrolled in vocational agriculture, often becomes a means by which the entire community is benefited. A typical example of numerous cases which might be cited is that of Charles Harper's project at Coats Rural High School in Pratt county. There was a dearth of purebred, disease free kafir seed in the Coats community. Charles, under the direction of his vocational agriculture teacher, A. J. Englund, conceived the idea of helping to meet this need by growing 5 acres of high

quality kafir for seed. Charles secured pure seed from the Hays Experiment Station. Great care was exercised in the preparation of the seedbed as well as in the cultivation of the project. In November, 125 bushels of purebred, disease free seed were threshed. A sample went to the office of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, which pronounced the sample 100 per cent pure, with a germination percentage of 93. The heavy demand for seed of this quality enabled Charles to sell his product at a good price. But this was not the chief accomplishment. It was worth more to Charles, as well as to the community, to have 125 bushels of purebred, disease free seed replace a like amount of inferior seed.

The campaign for better kafir seed in the Coats community did not terminate here. The entire vocational agriculture class, under Mr. Englund's direction, launched a program of seed improvement. The boys in their farm shop built a smut treating machine with which 240 bushels of kafir seed were treated for 68 farmers.

As a follow-up to the campaign, the class inspected the fields planted with treated seed the following fall. In no case did they find smut to the extent of 1 per cent. Fields planted with untreated seed in the same community ran as high as 40 per cent.

As a result of this seed improvement campaign, the spring of 1927 found the community adequately supplied with purebred disease free sorghum seed of high quality.

In the fall of 1925, the vocational agriculture class at Coldwater High School, under the direction of B. W. Wright, now of Greensburg, began a long-time program of improvement of corn and sorghum seed by the field selection method. Four progressive farmers in the community agreed to co-operate with Mr. Wright and his boys, who every year make a field selection from each of the four fields. The following spring the choicest few ears or heads are again planted, and the field selection process repeated with the accepted type in mind. This is a typical example of a long-time program of a vocational agriculture teacher. The plan is to extend the seed improvement campaign over a series of years.

At Winfield the vocational agriculture class, under the direction of Ira L. Plank, in 1923 promoted a campaign to replace scrub sires with purebreds. After organizing themselves into the Winfield Junior Breeders' Association, the boys promoted a campaign which resulted in 52 scrub sires being replaced with purebreds.

The class at Winfield also sponsors a milk testing association, including a number of dairy herds in the vicinity of Winfield. The boys of the class do the testing and report results to the dairyman. They also balance rations and figure costs and make suggestions for improvement.

Community fairs of educational worth have become a common part of most vocational agricultural programs. Probably 40 departments sponsored such fairs this fall. Such enterprises do much to establish the high school

as the civic, social and educational center of the community. Community fairs provide worth-while lessons for all visitors and make for a type of community pride which is far-reaching in its effect. Far-reaching because when properly organized and promoted it calls for the active contact of a large majority of people of the community. Everyone has a duty to perform, and performs it with the thought that in so doing he is helping to support a real community enterprise.

A typical example of such a fair is that of the Oskaloosa Rural High School, under the direction of O. B. Glover, teacher of vocational agriculture, and Superintendent Godding. Each rural school in the high school district is invited to prepare a float for the parade and a booth to display samples of writing, map making and drawing. Junior judging contests, song contests, athletic contests, booth contests, and float contests lend a spirit of friendly competition.

Usually a large tent is rented and set up by the vocational agriculture class. Display tables, benches and racks are prepared by the vocational agriculture boys in the farm shop. These are built in such a way that they can be dissembled and stored for further use.

No High-Priced Vaudeville

The farmers from each rural school district collect field and garden products to show in competition with other rural school districts. It is indeed interesting to note the friendly rivalry between school districts. Many farmers were heard to express surprise at the variety and quality of products grown in their community.

The fair usually closes with a parade of the rural school floats headed by the school band. The Oskaloosa Community Fair is a good example of a fair being successfully "put over" without resorting to carnivals and high-salaried vaudeville. It is truly a community fair because it all emanates from the community.

Such fairs are an annual occurrence at Silver Lake, Westmoreland, Oakley, Linwood, Webster, Seaman Rural High School at Topeka, Coats, Byers, Mil-tonvale, Winfield, Arkansas City, Shawnee Mission and numerous other localities.

Vocational agriculture departments, being equipped with textbooks, bulletins, laboratory equipment and farm shop tools, are in position to offer courses of interest to adult farmers of the community. Such courses are known as evening courses. During the last year almost 2,000 adult farmers and farmers' wives attended evening courses in vocational agriculture departments. Instruction was given in such enterprises as poultry production, dairy production, feeds and feeding, farm shop, tractor and automobile mechanics. Such courses usually run for a minimum of 10 lessons. It is not an

uncommon occurrence to have from 30 to 40 farmers and farmers' wives attend regularly such classes. Such a course is sometimes taught by the regular day school instructor and meets once or twice a week during the dull winter months. In other instances a specialist is secured who conducts such courses. Such instruction is effective in that it is based entirely on problems which the farmers bring into the class room for discussion.

Kansas can be justly proud of one of the best 4-H club and college extension programs in the country. The vocational agriculture teacher is in position to co-operate with these agencies, with the result that both the extension program and vocational program are benefited. The majority of the vocational agriculture teachers co-operate with the county agent in the promotion of club work. Because of his position and training the vocational agriculture teacher can be of great assistance in serving as local club leader. Splendid examples of such co-operation may be seen at Norton, Winfield, Wakefield, Silver Lake, Seaman, Lawrence, Cottonwood Falls and numerous other vocational agriculture centers.

The vocational agriculture teacher and his boys also are in position to give assistance to the county agent in promoting community programs of various kinds, such as rodent control, plant disease control, insect control, soil improvement campaign and tuberculosis eradication control. Class projects in many instances have a far-reaching effect in the way of improving farm practices of the community. Last year 40 vocational agriculture depart-

(Continued on Page 13)



He'll Help Us Out



The Horn of Plenty



What Papa Saves Mamma Spends

ATWATER KENT RADIO

It has come!
Overwhelming demand for
ATWATER KENT RADIO
brings mass-production prices

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Our engineers have found new and better ways, have devised new and better machinery, have literally created

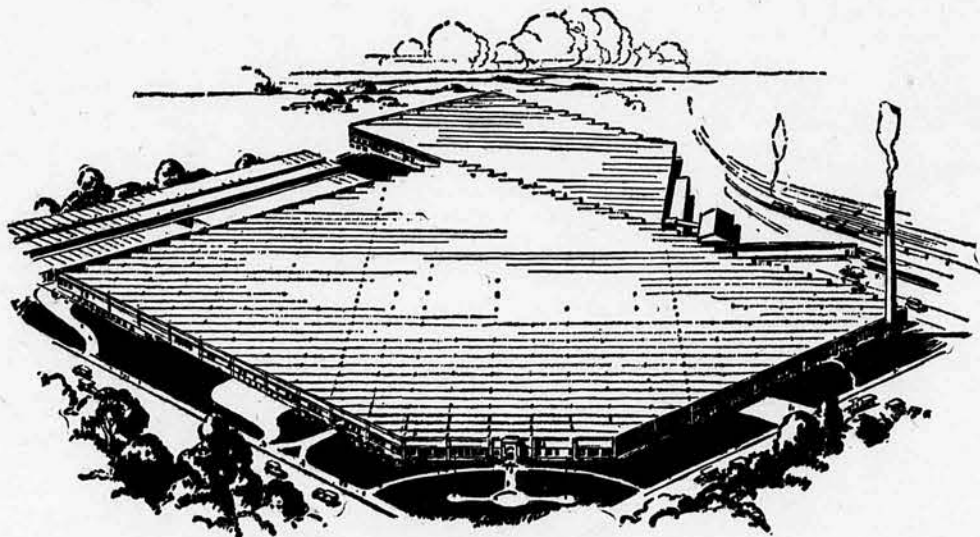
miles of automatic machines, all to the end that each individual Atwater Kent instrument might cost us less so that we could sell it for less.

So NOW, just when you're thinking of Christmas radio, Atwater Kent Radio, recognized everywhere as the highest development, is offered at prices which pass on to the public the savings achieved by scientific, painstaking manufacture on a gigantic scale.

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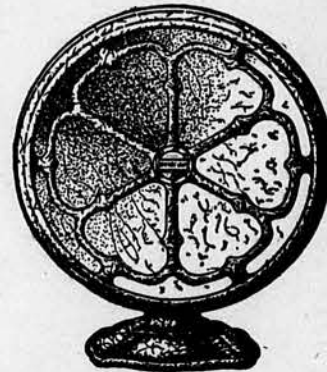
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Model 35, six-tube, ONE Dial Receiver. Crystalline-finished cabinet; gold-plated ship-model name plate, decorative rosettes and power supply switch. **\$49**

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EVERY SUNDAY EVENING—The Atwater Kent Radio Hour brings you the stars of opera and concert, in Radio's finest program. Hear it at 9:15 Eastern Time, 8:15 Central Time, through:

WEAF New York	KSD St. Louis
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WDAF Kansas City	WMC Memphis
WFI Philadelphia	WBT Charlotte
WCAE Pittsburgh	KVVO Tulsa, Okla.
WGR Buffalo	WFAA Dallas
WOC Davenport	WHO Des Moines
	WOW Omaha

The Untamed

By
Max Brand

ON A rock directly in front of the shanty Buck took up his watch. The little house behind him was black. Presently he heard the soft call of Kate: "Is it time?"

His eyes wandered to the ranch house. He could catch the drone of many voices. He made no reply.

"Is it time?" she repeated.

Still he would not venture a reply, however guarded. She called a third time, and when he made no response he heard her voice break to a moan of hopelessness. And yet he waited, waited, until the light in the ranch house went out, and there was not a sound.

"Kate!" he said, gauging his voice carefully so that it could not possibly travel to the ranch house, which all the while he carefully scanned.

For answer the front door of the shanty squeaked.

"Back!" he called. "Go back!"

The door squeaked again.

"They're asleep in the ranch house," she said. "Aren't we safe?"

"S-sh!" he warned. "Talk low! They aren't all asleep. There's one in the ranch house who'll never take his eyes off me till morning."

"What can we do?"

"Go out the back way. You won't be seen if you're careful. Haines has his eyes on me, not you. Go for the stable. Saddle your horses. Then lead them out and take the path on the other side of the house. Don't mount them until you're far below the house. Go slow all the way. Sounds travel far up this canyon."

"Aren't you coming with us?"

"No."

"But when they find us gone?"

"Think of Dan—not me!"

"God be merciful to you!"

In a moment the back door of the shanty creaked. They must be opening it by inches. When it was wide they would run for the stable. He wished now that he had warned Kate to walk, for a slow moving object catches the eye more seldom than one which travels fast. If Lee Haines was watching at that moment his attention must be held to Buck for one all important minute. He stood up, rolled a cigarette swiftly, and lighted it. The spurt and flare of the match would hold even the most suspicious eye for a short time, and in those few seconds Kate and her father might pass out of view behind the stable.

Then a Snort

He sat down again. A muffled sneeze came from the ranch house and Buck felt his blood run cold. The forgotten cigarette between his fingers burned to a dull red and then went out. In the stable a horse stamped. He leaned back, locked his hands idly behind his head, and commenced to whistle. Now there was a snort, as of a horse when it leaves the shelter of a barn and takes the first breath of open air.

All these sounds were faint, but to Buck, straining his ears in an agony of suspense, each one came like the blast of a trumpet. Next there was a click like that of iron striking against rock. Evidently they were leading the horses around on the far side of the house. With a trembling hand he relighted his cigarette and waited, waited, waited. Then he saw them pass below the house! They were dimly stalking figures in the night, but to Buck it seemed as if they walked in the blaze of ten thousand searchlights. He held his breath in expectancy of that mocking laugh from the house—that sharp command to halt—that crack of the revolver.

Yet nothing happened. Now he caught the click of the horses' iron shoes against the rocks farther and farther down the valley. Still no sound from the ranch house. They were safe!

It was then that the great temptation seized on Buck.

It would be simple enough for him to break away. He could walk to the stable, saddle his horse, and tear past the ranch house as fast as his pony could gallop. By the time the outlaws were ready for the pursuit, he would be a mile or more away, and in the hills such a handicap was enough. One thing held him. It was frail and subtle like

the invisible net of the enchanter—that word he had passed to Jim Silent, to see that nothing came up the valley and to appear in the ranch house at sunrise.

In the midst of his struggle, strangely enough, he began to whistle the music he had learned from Dan Barry, the song of The Untamed, those who hunt forever, and are forever hunted. When his whistling died away he touched his hand to his lips where Kate had kissed him, and then smiled. The sun pushed up over the eastern hills.

When he entered the ranch house the big room was a scene of much arm stretching and yawning as the outlaws dressed. Lee Haines was already dressed. Buck smiled ironically.

"I say, Lee," he said, "you look sort of used up this mornin', eh?"

The long rider scowled.

"I'd make a guess you've not had much sleep, Haines," went on Buck. "Your eyes is sort of hollow."

"Not as hollow as your damned lying heart!"

"Drop that!" commanded Silent. "You hold a grudge like a woman, Lee! How was the watch, Buck? Are you all in?"

"Nothin' come up the valley, an' here I am at sunrise," said Buck. "I reckon that speaks for itself."

"It sure does," said Silent, "but the gal and her father are kind of slow this mornin'. The old man generally has a fire goin' before dawn is fairly come. There ain't no sign of smoke now."

"Maybe he's sleepin' late after the excitement of yesterday," said Bill Kilduff. "You must of thrown some sensation into the family, Buck."

"I think I'll go over and see what's keeping them so late in bed," he said, and left the house.

"He takes it pretty hard," said Jor-

dan, his scarred face twisted with Satanic mirth, "but don't go rubbin' it into him, Buck, or you'll be havin' a man-sized fight on your hands. I'd jest about as soon mix with the chief as cross Haines. When he starts the undertaker does the finishin'!"

"Thanks for remindin' me," said Buck drily. Thru the window he saw Haines throw open the door of the shanty.

The outcry which Buck expected did not follow. For a long moment the long rider stood there without moving. Then he turned and walked slowly back to the house, his head bent, his forehead gathered in a puzzled frown.

"What's the matter, Lee?" called Silent as his lieutenant entered the room again. "You look sort of sick. Didn't she have a bright mornin' smile for you?"

Haines raised his head slowly. The frown was not yet gone.

"They aren't there," he announced.

His eyes shifted to Buck. Everyone followed his example, Silent cursing softly.

"I Was a Fool"

"As a joker, Lee," said Buck coldly, "you're some Little Eva. I s'pose they jest nacherally evaporated durin' the night, maybe?"

"Haines," said Silent sharply, "are you serious?"

The latter nodded.

"Then Buck, you'll have to say a lot in a few words. Lee, you suspected him all the time, but I was a fool!"

Daniels felt the color leaving his face, but help came from the quarter from which he least expected it.

"Jim, don't draw!" cried Haines.

The eyes of the chief glittered like the hawk's who sees the field-mouse scurrying over the ground far below.

"He ain't your meat, Lee," he said. "It's me he's double crossed."

"Chief," said Haines, "last night while he watched the shanty, I watched him!"

"Well?"

"I saw him keep his post in front of the cabin all night without moving. And he was wide awake all the time."

"Then how in hell—"

"The back door of the cabin!" said Kilduff suddenly.

"That's it! They sneaked out there and then went down on the other side of the house."

"If I had let them go," interposed Buck, "do you suppose I'd be here?"

The keen glance of Silent moved from Buck to Haines, and then back again. He turned his back on them.

The quiet which had fallen on the room was now broken by the usual clatter of voices, cursing, and laughter. In the midst of it Haines stepped close to Buck and spoke in a guarded voice.

"Buck," he said, "I don't know how you did it, but I have an idea—"

"Did what?"

The eyes of Haines were sad.

"I was a clean man, once," he said quietly, "and you've done a clean man's work!"

He put out his hand and that of Buck's advanced slowly to meet it.

"Was it for Dan or Kate that you did it?"

The glance of Buck roamed far away.

"I dunno," he said softly. "I think it was to save my own rotten soul!"

On the other side of the room Silent beckoned to Purvis.

"What is it?" asked Hal, coming close.

"Speak low," said Silent. "I'm talkin' to you, not to the crowd. I think Buck is crooked as hell. I want you to ride down to the neighborhood of his house. Scout around it day and night. You may see something worth while."

Meanwhile, in that utter blackness which precedes the dawn, Kate and her father reached the mouth of the canyon.

"Kate," said old Joe in a tremulous voice, "if I was a prayin' man I'd git down on my knees an' thank God for deliverin' you tonight."

"Thank Buck Daniels, who's left his life in pawn for us. I'll go straight for Buck's house. You must ride to Sheriff Morris and tell him that an honest man is up there in the power of Silent's gang."

"But—" he began.

She waved her hand to him, and spurring her horse to a furious gallop raced off into the night. Her father stared after her for a few moments, but then, as she had advised, rode for Gus Morris.

To the Sick Room

It was still early morning when Kate swung from her horse before the house of Buck Daniels. Instinct seemed to lead her to the sick-room, and when she reached it she paid not the slightest attention to the old man and his wife, who sat nodding beside the bed. They started up when they heard the challenging growl of Black Bart, which relapsed into an eager whine of welcome as he recognized Kate.

She saw nothing but the drawn white face of Dan and his blue penciled eyelids. She ran to him. Old Sam, hardly awake, reached out to stop her. His wife held him back.

"It's Deiliah!" she whispered. "I seen her face!"

Kate was murmuring soft, formless sounds which made the old man and his wife look to each other with awe. They retreated toward the door as if they had been found intruding where they had no right.

They saw the fever-bright eyes of Dan open. They heard him murmur petulantly, his glance wandering. Her hand passed across his forehead, and then her touch lingered on the bandage which surrounded his left shoulder. She cried out at that and Dan's glance checked in its wandering and fixed upon the face which leaned above him. They saw his eyes brighten, widen, and a frown gradually contract his forehead. Then his hand went up slowly and found hers.

He whispered something.

(Continued on Page 18)

"Paramount" Issues in Kansas

IN THE remarkable platform adopted by the Iowa bankers unanimously in their annual convention this summer, which has been commended to political parties, one very suggestive plank proposes "a broader diversification, with the state as a unit."

This plank has reference to industrial diversification and more particularly diversification on the farm. But the Iowa bankers in bringing in "the state as a unit" are building perhaps better than they knew. The state as a unit applies with even more aptness to taxation, of which farmers are the heaviest burden-bearers.

Iowa is not unlike Kansas in being primarily agricultural, and Prof. Eric Englund of the economics department of the agricultural college in this state, whom unfortunately for Kansas Secretary Jardine temporarily carried away with him, has pointed out that small taxing units within large economic units result in an unfair distribution of tax levies, "especially in such states as Kansas, where tangible property is the main source of revenue."

The Iowa bankers recognize the larger unit of the state in industrial diversification and development, but it is also true, as Professor Englund in his taxation studies has shown, that "the larger political unit coincides more closely with the economic unit" also.

Our legislatures are apt always to overlook this fact. Professor Englund has asked: "Should the principal items of local expenditures such as support of schools and roads, be met to a larger extent than at present by state taxation? Facts now available suggest an affirmative answer—tempered with caution pending the availability of more adequate data. 'As already noted,' he says, 'the states are more and more prone to specify minimum requirements in education and in certain other matters. This being true, why should not the state give financial aid to the maintenance of these standards? This is an important question,' says Professor Englund, 'in a state such as Kansas where local levies are about 89 per cent of the total property tax, and where the property tax is about 85 per cent of all revenue for state and local purposes.'

In the first place, regarding "the state as the unit," it is possible to give greater freedom all along the line by raising all revenues strictly for state purposes from other sources than the general property tax. This would be a great relief to start with to the small local units and do away outright with the evils that are otherwise unavoidable of varying property valuations by the different county assessments. If one county makes a low and another a high valuation and all counties contribute to state revenues by such assessment, there is an unavoidable inequality in the tax burden, but if the state obtains its revenues outside of the general property assessment and levies this is entirely avoided, and counties can differ as much as they like in their valuations.

In spite of grumbling against federal aid to roads and to schools, particularly agricultural, or other objects, federal aid has in fact been a blessing and not a curse. State aid also has a field of service to poor communities in the state in maintaining standards, educational and some others.

Taxation is the greatest function of the state, and the most backward in Kansas, both the system and its administration. It is the paramount subject in Kansas, in considering the general good, but receives rather casual attention from legislatures.

If political parties and candidates in Kansas will put first things first, they will give special consideration to improving the tax system and administration, for one thing, and a geological and soil survey of the natural resources of the state for another. They are of vastly greater concern to the people of Kansas than questions that receive far more attention.

Authorized Crosley Dealers in Kansas

Name	Town
E. H. Letzback	Humboldt
Shannon Hdw. Co.	Iola
Mendell Radio & Elec. Co.	Moran
Eastern Kansas Tel. Co.	Kincaid
C. E. Pickering	Isabel
Trice Furn. Co.	Medicine Lodge
Paul's Store	Albert
Chism & Branan	Clafin
Wildgen Lbr. Co.	Galatia
Dixon Tire & Bty.	Great Bend
Holsington Hdw. Co.	Holsington
Smolik Garage	Olmitz
Pawnee Rock Hdw. Co.	Pawnee Rock
Bronson Grain Co.	Bronson
J. Bloomfield	Ft. Scott
F. C. Albright	Garland
Thompson Bros.	Augusta
W. L. Smith	Douglass
L. M. Durham	Elbing
Betz Auto Supply	Eldorado
R. O. Blunk	Keighley
I. R. Ferguson	Latham
E. J. Boland	Leon
V. E. Smith	Midian
D. D. Knight	Potwin
Garrison & Cutler, Trustees	Rosalia
Hawks Garage	Rose Hill
Everet G. Sanders	White Water
McKenzie Furn. Co.	Cottonwood Falls
G. E. Noland	Cedar Vale
Elgin Hdw. & Lbr. Co.	Elgin
Home Hdw. Co.	Baxter Springs
Frank Supancic Garage	Carona
Scovell's Hdw. Co.	Columbus
Dillon & Marshall	Galena
James Poor Elec. Co.	Scammon
Treece Battery & Radio Co.	Treece
R. L. Thorp	Weir
G. & H. Garage	W. Mineral
Miller Motor Co.	Minneapolis
Culp Bros.	Ashland
J. W. Darmstatter	Longford
Exide Service Sta.	Burlington
Roberts Hdw. Co.	Coldwater
Radio & Elec. Parlor	Protection
Kluttz Motor	Willmore
Osage Elec. Co.	Arkansas City
B. H. Ward Hdw. Co.	Dexter
F. L. Pickering	Rock
Thompson Hdw. Co.	Udall
McGregor Hdw. Co.	Winfield
Lissenbee Music Co.	Cherokee
Wm. Shively Produce	McCune
Rasmunson & Son	Mulberry
F. L. Gould	Opolis
Atkins Merc. Co.	Pittsburg
Rock Furn. Co.	Pittsburg
Robinson Bros. Hdw. Co.	Walnut
Litch Radio & Elec. Co.	Abilene
Davis Jewelry Co.	Herington
Geo. Luker	Manchester
Londeen & Rutz	Navarre
Vanderbilt & Son Hdw.	Navarre
Woodbine Radio Shop	Woodbine
Demain Pharmacy	Kingsley
S. A. Rouse Hdw. Co.	Lewis
M. W. Oliphant	Offerle
Trousdale Merc. Co.	Trousdale
Lindly Garage	Elk Falls
Grenola Garage	Grenola
Freed Furn. & Music Co.	Moline
Kritzer Elec. Co.	Ellsworth
F. D. Olds Motor Co.	Wilson
Eggen Elec. Co.	Garden City
Rakes & Gillett	Bloom
Goff & Bunning Hdw. Co.	Bucklin
Z-Y Electric Shop	Dodge City
Radio & Elec. Sup. Co.	Spearsville
Waters Hdw. Co.	Junction City
M. H. Sutton	Ensign
Stanley Motor Co.	Montezuma
Souders Radio Shop	Eureka
A. P. Simms Sales Co.	Eureka
Hamilton Radio Shop	Hamilton
Shepherd Service Sta.	Lamont
Madison Battery & Elec. Co.	Madison
O. T. Garage	Piedmont
Mattigly & Son	Quincy
Wesley M. Shaffer	Virgil
James Ford Estate	Syracuse
Justice Battery Co.	Anthony
Wood Music Store	Anthony
R. O. Williams	Attica
Sturdevant Hdw. Co.	Bluff City
Farmers Co-op. Bus. Assn.	Corwin
W. L. Botkin & Son	Danville
Dorsett Battery & Elec. Co.	Harper
E. A. Durlinger	Burton
Winters Motor Co.	Halstead
Hanlin Supply Co.	Newton
Lehman Hdw. Co.	Newton
Fry Bros. Hdw. Co.	Sedgwick
Bill's Service Station	Deerfield
Ora Carter	Lakin
Cunningham Elec. Co.	Cunningham
C. A. Amerman	Kingman
E. L. Craig	Penalosa
Bryant Bros.	Haviland
W. H. Culley's Sons	Mullinville
Reads Drug Store	Altamont
C. B. Frits	Bartlett
Geo. H. Spangle	Chetopa
R. A. Read, Jr.	Mound Valley
John Brady	Oswego
Steele Hdw. Co.	Parsons
McCoy Lbr. & Hdw. Co.	Valeda
Hall & Kleweno	Dighton
Siegrist & Nolte	Healy
E. C. Rodrick Hdw. Co.	Ash Grove
V. E. Barber	Barnard
E. V. Fritts	Beverly
Denmark Cash Store	Denmark
Walker Drug Store	Blue Mound
Ambrose Kite Hdw. Co.	Prescott
The Haynes Hdw. Co.	Emporia
R. C. Daggett	Reading
Canton Hdw. Lbr. Co.	Canton
The Elyria Lbr. & Merc. Co.	Elyria
Theo. Lyssell	Lindshorg
Carlson & Johnson	Marquette
J. I. Gustafson	McPherson
E. J. Stuckey	Mound Ridge
J. L. Minter	Windom
Burns Tire & Sup. Co.	Burns
R. H. Funk	Durham
Bibler Book Store	Florence
J. F. Janzen	Hillsboro
Marion Elec. Shop	Marion
Peabody Radio Service	Peabody
Irvine Daetwiler	Ramona
Tampa Radio & Elec.	Tampa
H. M. Boyd	Fowler
H. E. Hoon	Meade
Collingwood Grain Co.	Plains
Beloit Radio Co.	Beloit
M. A. Greff	Glen Elder
Caney Elec. Co.	Caney
W. A. Curtis	Cherryvale
Fiser & Son	Cherryvale
Heymann Tire & Sup. Co.	Coffeyville
S. R. Grant Drug Store	Dearing

\$55.

The ability of the new Bandbox is amazing. Its simple operation is easily understood and its wonderful performance is at the command of any hand that can turn the dial. : : :

The world is your neighbor!

Your house is on Broadway—National events are held next to your door—the market changes in your own living room—famous preachers deliver their sermons in your home—you listen in on every activity—hear everybody's point of view from radical to fundamentalist—enjoy the world's funniest clowns and its sweetest singers. Cheer, laugh, exult, applaud, delight at the world's sport, fun and entertainment, brought to your threshold! Whatever happens—"You're there with a Crosley."

Millions are making up their minds today to buy a radio.

Millions will replace obsolete sets with new, up-to-date receivers this fall.

Experienced radio owners will look first for 3 fundamental points and to every set they consider will address these questions:

1. Is it selective?
2. Is it sensitive?
3. Is it easy to operate?

Satisfied on these points they will look for:

1. Single dial control.
2. Illuminated dial.
3. Volume control.
4. Single cable leads.
5. Console installation adaptability.
6. Reasonable price.

Millions will look at the Crosley Bandbox.

The Crosley Bandbox is a 6-tube receiver.

The circuit of this set is of the excellence you would expect from a group of skilled engineers suddenly given the pick of the world's radio patents to work with.

Crosley has always given the radio world its biggest value for its dollar. Contemplate the perfection possible when the doors of the research and development laboratories of The Radio Corporation of America, The General Electric Co., The Westinghouse Co., The American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the Hazeltine and Latour Corporations were thrown open.

Licensed under their patents!

Simply it means that millions will possess the best radio performance pos-

At this price the Crosley Bandbox is Radio's most astonishing success, not because the price is low, but because the set is magic! : : :

sible at the low prices for which Crosley is already famous.

The Crosley Bandbox is totally and completely shielded. Every element is absolutely separated from every other element by solid shielding. Coils are covered with copper. This could have been done cheaper but efficiency would have been sacrificed. Condensers are housed in cadmium-plated steel. All wiring is separated and shielded from all parts of the receiver.



The tuned radio frequency amplification stages have been absolutely balanced thru use of the Neutrodyne principle. The set is a genuine Neutrodyne!

The shielding makes the Bandbox highly selective—the circuit, acutely sensitive and the design, extremely easy to operate.



The Bandbox is operated with a single station selector (one dial).

In most localities and in most owners' hands the single station selector will find all the programs anyone could possibly wish. But there are some owners who demand greater ability like the possessors of 90 horse power motor cars who may never step on it but like to be conscious it's there. For such have the Acuminators been designed.

Far away stations of weak power but perhaps good music are captured by the use of these little auxiliary tuners. Their function is best likened to a pair of field glasses. As the lens bring the distant scene close, so do the acuminators bring the remote station signals up to room filling volume. Ordinary one dial radios can never perform like this. Hair line tracking of the condensers together is difficult—but the Acuminators, little secondary adjustments exclusive to Cros-

ley give the Bandbox a substantial command of the air and all that is in it.

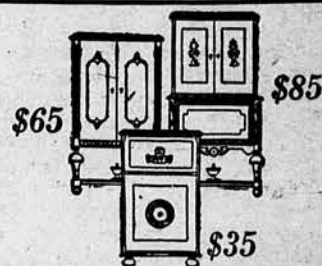
The dial of the Bandbox is illuminated. For shadowy corners and dim eyesight it recommends itself.

Volume Control is necessary on good radio today. Nearby and high powered stations send terrific impulses into the receiver. Detuning has been a favorite method of softening this loud reception but with stations closer and closer together on the dial detuning creates an overlapping of programs.

A single cable leads all outside and power connections from the Bandbox. In this brown fabric covered cable lies each lead covered with colored rubber for protection, accuracy and easy assembly. Tidy housewives appreciate it.

The adaptability of the Bandbox to installation in all types of cabinets is a feature. The metal case of the Bandbox lifts off the chassis. This leaves the closely grouped dial, switch and volume control shafts to be stuck through holes in the panel of any sort of cabinet. The escutcheon is quickly screwed over them and the console installation is not only complete but has no earmarks of a makeshift.

Throughout the country millions are examining the Bandbox today. They see it as the achievement of an organization who began its development when radio as we know it today began. Its success has been tremendous if clamorous demands from dealers are any indication. Even at any price it would be a sensation, for its performance ranks with the most expensive radio receivers on the market.



APPROVED CONSOLES

"I want the public to have as great a value in consoles this year as I have given them in the Bandbox," said Powel Crosley, Jr.

Designs submitted were admired, praised, tested, approved! The Music-cones were built in. Crosley dealers now sell them. Purchasers may know they are best suited for Crosley radio by looking for the "approved label" in each one. Crosley dealers get their cabinets only from The H. T. Roberts Co., located at 1340 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Sales representative for The Showers Brothers Co., Bloomington, Ind., and The Wolf Manufacturing Industries, Kokomo, Ind.

Write Dept. 147 for descriptive literature

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Powel Crosley, Jr., Pres.
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Otto G. Meyer Radio Shop	Elk City
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C. K. Lugeanbeal Bty. Co.	Independence
Sanders Elec. Co.	Independence
Orton & Orton	Tyro
A. D. Rippeto	Wayside
R. W. Wiggins	Delavan
Dewey Riggs	Dunlap
Dwight Pharmacy	Dwight
Tri State Radio & Elec. Co.	Elkhart
Sunflower Elec. Co.	Chanute
McAttee & Donahue	St. Paul
Eldridge Druggist	Thayer
C. R. Williams	Culver
Eutiser Hdw. & Imp. Co.	Tescott
Blue Line Garage	Burdett
S. & K. Battery	Larned
Music Shop	Larned
A. F. Horney	Coats
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Stewart Elec. Co.	Pratt
W. F. Ash	Haven
Robinson Radio Co.	Hutchinson
Rorabaugh-Wiley D.G.Co.	Hutchinson
Geo. Bryan	Hutchinson
Pearce-Nickerson Furn.Co.	Nickerson
The Segrist Garage	Partridge
McBurney Motor Co.	Pretty Prairie
Brewers Garage	Sylvia
Potter Merc. Co.	Turon
Dwight Alexander	Geneseo
Watson Motor Co.	Little River
Mealeys Radio Shop	Lyons
Finnin & Co.	Silica
Hanlon Hdw. Co.	Sterling

B. R. Hull	Manhattan
Roy C. Warnock	LaCrosse
Timken Garage	Timken
Oscar Almqvist	Assaria
V. L. Lundberg	Falun
Swenson Bros.	Hedville
Carlisle Radio Co.	Salina
Harvey C. Ausherman	Cheney
Aldridge Merc. Co.	Clearwater
R. H. Halderman	Garden Plain
J. L. Hudson	Greenwich
Congdon Drug Co.	Mt. Hope
C. C. Mueller & Son	Valley Center
Viola Telephone Co.	Viola
College Hill Radio Shop	Wichita
Home Furn. Co.	Wichita
Rorabaugh D. G. Co.	Wichita
Seesholtz-Fowler Radio Co.	Wichita
Vowell Furn. Co.	Wichita
Hettie Elec. Co.	Liberal
Kistler Auto Supply Co.	Topeka
Mark Galloway	Macksville
C. H. Smith	Seward
C. R. Harlan Co.	St. John
Hudson-Essex Garage	Stafford
Hoopingier & Tucker	Manter
J. B. Porter	Hugoton
J. B. Supply	Argonia
C. A. Cushman	Belle Plaine
R. B. Price	Drury
F. E. Shaw	Mulvane
Oliver Merc. Co.	Oxford
P. E. Byers	South Haven
C. W. Cox	Wellington
Aug. Maes	Paxico
Relph & Relph	Fredonia

Wm. J. Roth	Neodesha
Toronto Hdw. Co.	Toronto
P. C. Peterson	Yates Center

Authorized Crosley Dealers in Colorado

Name	Town
Bowser Bty. & Elec. Shop	Eads
Lloyd P. Johnson	Haswell
LaJunta Music & Jtry. Co.	LaJunta
Husted Motor Co.	Lamar

Authorized Crosley Dealers in Oklahoma

Name	Town
John A. Sphon	Beaver
The Yocum Hdw. Co.	Forgan
Leon Allen	Guymon
Hooker Hdw. Co.	Hooker
Wanser Drug Co.	Tyrone

Authorized Crosley Dealers in Texas

Name	Town
Goforth Bros.	Wellington
Booker Drug Co.	Booker
Beck's Drug Store	Darrouzett
Montgomery Hdw. Co.	Follett
A. R. Hogland	Perryton
Vega Drug Store	Vega
J. L. Shaw	Tascosa
C. S. Selber	Miami

Authorized Crosley Dealers in N. Mexico

Name	Town
Raymond Pendleton	Roy
J. J. Heringa & Co.	Pasamonte

O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

Protective Service

When You Delay Reporting a Theft You Are Helping the Thief Get Away

CAPTURE and conviction of thieves in practically every case where a Protective Service reward has been paid, resulted from prompt work on the part of someone. When a thief plans a robbery he usually knows just how he is going to get away. He uses every precaution to avoid discovery. He leaves as few clues as possible. He travels in an automobile, practically always, and departs from the scene of his crime as quickly as he can. By the time the theft is discovered the thief usually is many miles away and perhaps has sold the stolen property.

Made a Big Haul

Every minute's delay in reporting a theft makes the work of capturing the thief just that much harder. One great reason why more thieves are not captured and convicted is because of delay or neglect in reporting thefts. Not many weeks ago thieves raided the poultry house of a farm family in southern Kansas and took 51 Rhode Island Red hens. The theft was discovered about 7 o'clock the next morning. At the side of the road, about 125 yards from the poultry house, members of the family discovered automobile tire tracks and indications that a car had been parked there. Nearby were found three or four feathers from Rhode Island Red chickens.

Too Busy to Telephone

The farmer was busy looking after a bunch of cattle. His wife was leaving that morning for a visit of several days with her mother. They thought they were too busy to report the theft, although they had a telephone, and could have called the sheriff's office and reported the theft in a very few minutes.

About 8 o'clock that morning two men driving an automobile appeared

at a poultry house in the county seat and sold 51 Rhode Island Red hens and about a dozen White Rock hens. They told the poultry buyer they lived just across the line in an adjoining county. After questioning them further the poultry dealer believed they were telling the truth so he bought the chickens.

Thieves Are Delayed

The two men who had sold the poultry started away in their car, but in turning a corner about a block from the poultry house they collided with a truck. Their car was so badly damaged it had to be taken to a garage for repairs. The men waited at the garage until after 11 o'clock before their car was ready.

Reported Two Days Later

Two days later the man who had lost the 51 Rhode Island Reds was in town and met the sheriff on the street. He reported the theft of his poultry. The sheriff went with him to the poultry houses to see if they could find where the chickens had been sold. They called on the dealer who had bought the 51 Rhode Island Reds and the White Rocks from the two men. The hens had been shipped so it was too late for the man to identify his stolen poultry, but there was little doubt that the thieves had disposed of the stolen hens to the dealer.

No Trace of Thieves

The officers have not been able to get any trace of the thieves. It is very probable, however, that the thieves could have been captured while waiting for their car to be repaired had the theft been reported as soon as it was discovered. Also, the man would have recovered his chickens. As it

Relief Thru Co-operative Marketing

PRESIDENT COQLIDGE is reported to be giving more time to farm relief than to any other particular question at this time, and Secretary Jardine made an oral statement the other day that this question "will be an outstanding issue in the coming session of Congress." Mr. Jardine expressed his "earnest desire" for an early settlement of the question.

Whether the administration attitude is expressed by the Secretary of Agriculture or not, it appears that he desires the problem of farm relief settled in order to get to "agricultural questions even more fundamental." In short, it is desired to have it out of the way, releasing the energies of the department for other work in behalf of agriculture.

"We receive many questions every day that we cannot answer," says Secretary Jardine. "This work should claim our attention, and with farm relief provided for and behind us, we shall be able to make more definite strides in the somewhat neglected field of research."

Research generally is one of the things "even more fundamental" than farm relief, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, but among other matters are the Canadian wheat pools, which Secretary Jardine holds should be studied with a view to adoption in the United States. He pointed out that the Canadian pools, organized in 1923, now market 52 per cent of Canadian wheat, with 54 per cent of all Canadian wheat growers as members. "They have elevators already set up and paid for out of earnings," Mr. Jardine states, and "by orderly marketing and spreading out sales thruout the year, glutting is prevented and these grower-controlled pools take advantage of better prices. An average price of \$1.45 a bushel is turned back to the farmer, whether he sold a wagonload or a carload. This," declares Secretary Jardine, "is just what must be done here."

Some advance in co-operative marketing is made when wheat growing in this country, scattered as it is in upwards of 40 states, is now regarded as feasible. When first proposed by Aaron Sapiro there were many conservative people who held that it is impracticable, and that co-operative marketing must be confined to products grown in well defined units of locality, where the growers are neighbors and able to get together. It was also questioned whether co-operative marketing is feasible in a product whose price, as in the case of wheat, is determined by the surplus. These doubts seem to have been settled in favor of wheat pools, since 52 per cent of the Canadian crop is so marketed with good results to the producers.

Last year Kansas wheat pools handled a much larger product than ever before, but after all, the pools in this state took but 4 million bushels, or less than 4 per cent as compared with the Canadian 52. Nebraska this year has entered upon a more extensive effort and will endeavor to handle at least half of the product of the state. Irrespective of farm relief generally, which is a larger question than the marketing of a single product, wheat pools in this leading wheat state of the Union have an opportunity to go a good way further than has ever yet been attempted.

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OR



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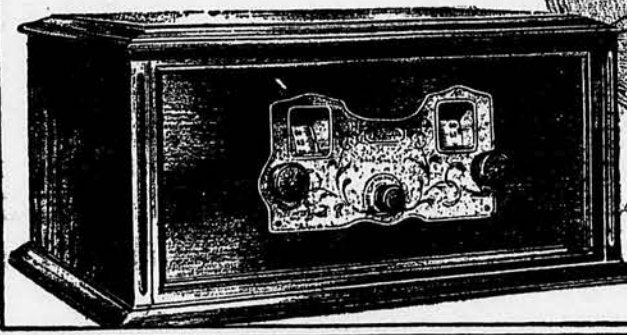
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17-in. free-floating cone—permanent Parkerized magnet. Antique bronze-finished tri-foot.

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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

turned out he lost 51 valuable hens, and two thieves who should have been sent to the penitentiary, escaped. No doubt they have committed many other thefts since.

Truck Driver Discovered Theft

That case is quite different from another that recently came to my attention. A truck driver hauling freight saw a car parked at the side of the road one night, but there was no one in it. He thought it might be a stolen car that had been abandoned. He got out of his truck and examined the license number on the car. Also, he looked inside and saw several sacks. An examination disclosed that the sacks contained chickens. The truck driver stopped at the next farm house on the road and told the farmer what he had discovered in the car. The farmer called the sheriff who came at once. The thieves were captured and about 100 fat birds were recovered. It will be a long time before those thieves do any more stealing. They are in the penitentiary. If the truck driver had not taken time to report what he found in the car the thieves probably would have made their escape and gone on stealing poultry from farm folks.

Kansas Has Good Officers

Sheriffs, county attorneys and other peace officers want to protect folks from thieves, but under modern conditions they cannot do their best work alone. They must have the full co-operation of folks who lose property by theft. One of the best ways to co-operate with the officers and help put a stop to thefts of farm property is to report thefts promptly. It is best not to wait until you are going to town. A theft should be reported immediately after it is discovered. You should call the sheriff's office on the telephone. If you have no telephone, go to the nearest neighbor who has one.

Hog Hairs Cause Conviction

When you report the theft be sure to give the officers any clues you may have discovered, such as foot prints, or automobile tire tracks. If you find tracks or other evidence do not permit anyone to destroy them until the officers have had an opportunity to examine them carefully. Often every possible bit of evidence is needed to convict. Evidence that at first is considered unimportant sometimes turns out to be among the most valuable in the whole case. A few months ago a gang of hog thieves were convicted in a Kansas county and sent to the penitentiary. The strongest evidence against them was developed as the result of finding a few red hog hairs in the back of an automobile.

Why Rewards Are Paid

Promptness in reporting thefts to law enforcement officers, care in gathering evidence and complete co-operation with sheriffs and county attorneys in capturing thieves and presenting evidence at trials will be a great help in checking thefts of farm property in Kansas. These are the very reasons why the Protective Service pays rewards of \$50 to people who are responsible for the capture and conviction of thieves who steal from members. We want to make it worth while for folks to help capture thieves, and get evidence against them that will lead to their conviction.

Work Shows Results

The Protective Service has been in operation about nine months. In that time we have made much progress in stopping thefts of farm property in Kansas, but the fight is not over. It has only started. It will take much time and lots of work to rid the state of thieves, but the number of thieves who are being sent to prison for stealing from members of the Protective

Service is ample evidence that the work is becoming effective. By keeping farms posted with Protective Service signs, keeping property where thieves cannot get at it easily; by reporting thefts promptly and working with officers to help capture and convict thieves, we can gradually cut down the number of thefts and save the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of farm property in Kansas every year.

O.C. Thompson

98 School Teach Farming

(Continued from Page 8)

ments carried class projects in winter egg production. Usually the boys of the class as a class carpentry project would build a model poultry house early in the school year. Following this, each boy, after being taught how to cull and select poultry, selects five or six birds from the home flock, or from some other flock in the community and brings them to the poultry house on the school ground, where they are entered in a contest in egg production with birds brought by classmates.

The flock thus made up is managed and fed according to the best accepted methods. Birds are trapnested and accurate records of production as well as feed costs are kept. Flocks so made up usually consist of from 100 to 150 birds. Toward spring, eggs from the better hens are selected and incubators are set by the boys. About the first of March the egg laying contest having terminated the boys remove the hens and convert the hen house into a brooder house, where the newly-hatched chickens are brooded, some being sold as broilers, others being kept to improve the quality of breeding stock on the home farm or sold to other farmers in the community for the same purpose. Occasionally a number of the cockerels are caponized and fed for the fall and early winter market. Such projects usually are visited by many interested farmers in the community. Noticeable improvements in the feeding and management of many flocks have been noticed following such projects in the community. Many evening courses in poultry production have been asked for by farmers thru interest aroused by such class projects. It seems reasonable to think that such ventures have resulted in a marked improvement in methods of feeding and management of the flock.

A number of vocational departments have conducted successful beef feeding projects. Early in the school year after the boys have made a careful study and had field practice in selection of feeding stock, a carload of baby beefs is purchased by the boys with money borrowed from the local bank. Quarters usually are found within a reasonable distance from the high school, where the carload is fed and housed. The entire management is under the direction of the vocational agriculture boys. The problems they encounter in feeding and caring for the cattle are taken up, discussed and solutions reached in the classroom. Not infrequently such projects result in profits of \$500 or more, but their chief objective is not financial but rather educational returns. It is interesting to note that returns from such projects usually are comparable to the results secured by the better feeders of the community.

One might go on indefinitely citing instances where the vocational agriculture department has contributed materially to community betterment. It suffices to say, however, that in many communities they have brought about a new vision of the function of the high school. Vocational agriculture departments have enabled the high school to fill a bigger place in the community in a civic, social, educational and economic way. Vocational agriculture has come to be an established educational institution in Kansas.

Land Values Hold Up

That Pratt county land is retaining its value was fully demonstrated recently when the W. H. Gutteridge estate was sold at auction. The home quarter, which is near Cullison, sold for \$18,100. Other quarter sections sold for \$12,000 each.

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



"... and I'm wearing a pair of Mishko shoes that I bought sixteen months ago."

A successful raiser of pure-blood hogs tells how to

Save money on work shoes

NOAH R. WILSON, of Halls, Missouri, whose photograph is shown above, like a host of other farmers, has found that Mishko work shoes give amazing wear. These shoes have soles that last as long as the uppers and that outwear two or three pairs of ordinary soles.



Here is a pair of shoes whose soles last as long as the uppers and outwear two or three pairs of leather soles

The Mishko sole is a special Ball-Band product and is used only on Mishko shoes. It is tough, flexible and waterproof. The heel is of the same material.

The uppers are grain leather, soft, pliable and very durable. The counter and insole are solid sole leather, with the slip sole running from heel to toe. Seams are double- or triple-stitched, with extra strong thread. The tongue and toe cap are grain leather and the full vamp runs to the toe.

This construction builds into the Mishko shoe such comfort as you would hardly expect to find in a sturdy work shoe.

Like other Ball-Band footwear, Mishko shoes have the Red Ball trade-mark. Says Mr. Wilson:

"The Red Ball stands for real money's worth on footwear. I have a pair of Red Ball boots that I've worn for seven years, a pair of Ball-Band four-buckle arctics that have seen their third winter, and I'm wearing a pair of Mishko shoes that I bought sixteen months ago. With these styles of footwear I am prepared for all kinds of weather, wet, cold and dry."

And Mr. Wilson should know, for he is working two farms that together cover 283 acres. He specializes in Poland China hogs and is the owner of "Attaboy," a registered boar.

Mishko work shoes and Ball-Band rubber footwear are sold by dealers everywhere. Ask for them by name and look for the Red Ball trade-mark.



Mishko shoes are made in plain toe, toe cap and moccasin styles and in various heights

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BOOTS · LIGHT RUBBERS
HEAVY RUBBERS · ARCTICS
GALOSHES · SPORT AND WORK SHOES

Look for the Red Ball

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Mystery Deepens With the Story of Little Joe

AS MEMBERS of the Brown family discussed the claim of Isobel Sanchez, who had been brought from Spain as the missing heir of Captain Pettibone's estate, Little Joe, at play with Mary, let fall a remark which caught Jack's attention. Early in the occupancy of Lone Oak Farm by the Browns, Little Joe had been lost and had spent a night in a cave, cared for by an old man who later proved to be Black Neb, former servant of the old Captain. "They was a talkin'," said Little Joe, "an' I heard 'em say they wasn't sure they had found the girl named Isobel." With Little Joe in her arms Mother Brown urges him to tell all he knows.

"The old man with the white whiskers," went on Little Joe, as he cuddled comfortably, "was a tellin' Black Neb about the years he'd put in a huntin' some girl. He said the old captain trusted him an' he just had to do his best to find her. Black Neb told the old man he knew he'd do that."

Yes, yes," cut in Hal impatiently, "but get down to brass tacks. "What did they say about the girl herself?"

"I'm a comin' to that," answered Little Joe indignantly, "Just hold your horses, Mr. Smarty, or I won't tell anything!" The small boy's lips set obstinately, and Beth smiled at Hal's look of chagrin. Little brother held the whip hand. In response to Mother Brown's gentle urging, Joe again took up his story: "They kept on talkin' and the old white man said that he spent a long time a huntin' until he found a convent where the sisters told him that they knew a girl named Isobel. They told him where she was a livin' but they wasn't sure she was the girl he wanted after all."

"But who could she be, Joie?" asked Mary. "Wasn't there an Isobel right here in our house today?"

"As they was a talkin'," repeated Little Joe, "a thinkin' I was asleep, the old white man answered that same question, for Black Neb asked it, too. He said that the sisters told him there were two Isobels there at one time and one of 'em ran away. They were both brought by the same person who paid their keep an' schoolin'. Both was named Sanchez an' the old man said they was cousins. The sisters didn't know whether it was the girl the old man was a lookin' for that ran away or the one that stayed and later was took away by the folks who brought her."

"Great Scott!" cried Hal, "that complicates matters for sure. "First cousins no doubt and both named for the same ancestress. Of course the guy who was after the old captain's granddaughter's annuity would have palmed the other girl off on anyone in order to hold it. It's a fifty-fifty chance at least that the real heiress is the girl who took French leave."

"But how are we going to prove it?" queried Beth. "The girl who is here has papers and letters that may convince any judge or jury that she's the real thing."

"The Fernandez family will know something about this other girl," replied Hal, "and who this olive-tinted damsel may be. Had you stopped to think, dad," went on Hal with rising excitement, "that if this girl is proved an impostor the second will is void and the old will in force. Under the terms of Captain Pettibone's will we can hold the treasure, for it was found on our farm."

"I'm not so much concerned about that, son," replied Father Brown, "as I am getting a clear title to the House of the Lone Oak. You young folks may enjoy adventure and romance, but all that mother and I ask is a permanent home where we can spend our remaining years and earn an honest living. That can be done on the farm here no matter whether or not the zinc mine proves what you hope it will. It might be best to accept this Sanchez girl's proposition, acknowledge her as the true heir and have a new deed made. That would solve our problems."

"Never!" cried Beth Brown, and all were startled at the vehemence of her cry. "Never!" repeated Beth and her

eyes flashed. "If this girl is a fraud we'll prove it and not only win what belongs to us but prove to Jack Miller that he's been duped."

"Aha," laughed Hal as he pinched Beth's flushed cheek, "so that's where the land lies! We prove the pretty damsel a fake and Little Jackie returns to his first love. You're more interested in that, Sis, than in getting your hands on the fortune."

Beth's flush deepened, but she drew herself up proudly. "I'm only interested in our getting a square deal," she replied, "and settling this matter once for all. What good would a deed signed by Jack as guardian be to us if this Isobel is not the person she claims to be? Who knows but that the real heiress may put in her claim, agreeing that this girl, as you say, Hal, is not the real one?"

"By George, you're right," observed Father Brown. "What Little Joe heard certainly makes it appear there is a reasonable doubt about this Isobel Sanchez being the real thing. Probably Jack Miller knows nothing about it. We should tell him."

"We'll tell him nothing," said Hal emphatically. "I'm going to run down this mystery if it takes a trip to Spain to clear it up. We bought the farm with expectation of finding that gold, and we did find where it had been concealed. Can't you tell us any more Joie? It's great stuff that you happened to hear the old men talking."

There was an apologetic cough, and as the Browns turned, Mrs. Fernandez, their neighbor, stood in the doorway. "A thousand pardons," said the Spanish woman. "It ees evident that you were talking and did not hear me knock, so I came on in."

Beth Brown's glance was cold and suspicious as she measured the woman who had entered their home unannounced. There had been no knock. Engrossed in their conversation they had not heard Mrs. Fernandez enter, and no one knew how long she had been standing there. How much had she heard?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Is the Spark Late?

The temperature at which a water-cooled internal combustion engine operates most efficiently is about 212 degrees, the boiling point of water. This temperature insures proper vaporization of the fuel, but is not high enough to expand the air so greatly as to reduce the power. So long as the water in the radiator boils gently there is no need for concern. It is only when the boiling is so violent as to require the radiator to be refilled at frequent intervals that the engine should be considered as becoming overheated.

The ignition system may cause overheating by delivering the spark too late. If the charge is not ignited soon enough, the mixture does not have time to burn completely by the time the exhaust valve opens, and much of the heat which should have performed useful work is absorbed by the engine and the cooling system.

A very weak spark acts in much the same way and for practically the same reasons.

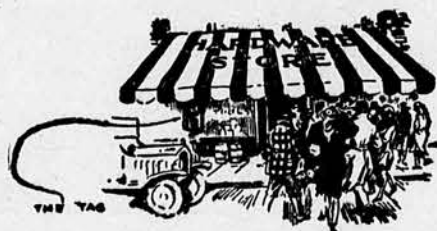
If the mixture of air and fuel has either too much fuel or too little, it makes it burn more slowly so that the combustion is not completed by the time the exhaust valve opens, and too much heat is absorbed by the engine and cooling system.

There are a number of things about the motor itself which may be responsible for overheating. The most common cause undoubtedly is an accumulation of carbon in the combustion chamber, which is equivalent to making the walls considerably thicker and interferes with the proper carrying away of the excess heat.

Poor lubrication will often cause overheating due to excessive friction, and the escape of hot gases past the piston.

At any rate, when the Mexican election is over there will be little desire for a recount of the votes.

"tag" stores are farm family stores!



THE "Farm Service" Hardware Store near you is a store for all the family. The tools, supplies and equipment that father wants are there. All the kitchen needs, as well as many other things that are essential to the operating of the farm home, are a part of its stock. And even the children should know it as a storehouse of wonderful things that they want and perhaps can have as an extra reward for efforts in school or home. The "tag" store is one that you should know better. It offers you the opportunity to "see before you buy" to get the utmost value for your money, and its personal, friendly service is of great value to you.

Remember that you are always welcome to go in and look around to compare prices and values and to ask questions. The "tag" in the window is your invitation.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



The "tag" is in his window

What the Folks Are Saying

THE Missouri River can be made practically navigable and of real profit to the great producing area tributary to that stream. That fact was thoroly impressed on the 150 business men, legislators, farm organization representatives and others who made the trip from Kansas City to Lexington, Mo., on the old river steamer, Missouri. They were guests of the War Department, which has the job of repairing the river so it may be safely and profitably used as a means of transporting freight in and out of this great "Inland Empire."

The Steamer Missouri has been in use on the river for 50 years, and is now used chiefly as a "snag boat." It made the trip of 70 miles in 6 hours, without mishap and with no difficulty except for cautious work over shoals and around hairpin turns where the work of revetments, retards and dykes has not progressed far enough to effect a permanent channel of sufficient depth and easy curve to make navigation successful. The boat draws 4 feet of water, and the river, now at low stage, shows in some places but 4 1/2 feet of channel.

It will be remembered that the 69th Congress appropriated 50 million dollars for the Missouri River improvement from St. Louis to Kansas City available 5 million dollars a year for 10 years, with which the United States army engineers state that at least a 6-foot channel may be attained and maintained. This is done not by dredging, but by a system of dykes, revetments and retards that prevent cutting on the concave shore line and catch rift and silt on the convex, thus confining and deepening the channel. As explained by the engineers, it is a comparatively simple task, yet one that requires a lot of work. Native material only is used. Willows for mats—they grow in abundance on the river banks—stone from the hills adjoining, piling cut from the timber and a limited amount of cement are the materials used. The work is all done by common labor.

The Government now owns a barge line on the Mississippi. The plan is to extend this up the river to Kansas City, then later improve the stream as far north as Sioux City. The general opinion seems to be that later, when the project shall have proved itself, private corporations should take it over under Government regulation, as other utilities are now operated.

How does all this concern Kansas, and what justification is there for asking Federal appropriation for the work?

To get the proper background we must realize that the territory tributary to the Missouri, the great bread basket of the nation, of which Kansas is an important part, is much discriminated against in freight rates. It costs more to ship Kansas farm products to either coast than it does to ship like products from New York to San Francisco, via the Panama Canal. The net price of the Kansas farmer's wheat, for example, is the Liverpool price, less transportation costs. The same is true of Argentine wheat, yet the transportation cost on Argentine wheat is about half that of the Kansas wheat, due to the cheaper water haul. The same is true of Canadian wheat, due to the fact that railroad rates in the latter countries are about half as much a ton mile as in this country, netting the Canadian farmer 10 or 11 cents a bushel more than the Kansas farmer for the same class of wheat. (A recent order of the Canadian Commission cheapens this still more.)

Already the barge line on the Mississippi has cut the rates to the gulf some 3 or 4 cents a bushel, and it is estimated that a successful barge line from Kansas City to St. Louis would reduce the rate that much more. The same would be true of inbound freight necessary to the successful operation of many of our manufacturing plants. Here the Kansas farmer would be aided both ways—by securing a better net price for his exportable products, and a better home market for his truck and produce, which depends largely on the "home" demand.

The Federal Government has spent over a hundred million dollars on the Ohio River and like amounts on other navigable streams. It has spent 11 million dollars on the Missouri, a much larger stream, and one that serves a much larger agricultural territory. Why

should it not, as one means of "farm relief," spend enough to make effective this great natural resource to a section of the country that has served so well and suffered most keenly a great economic injustice, since the World War? Manhattan, Kan. Ralph Snyder.

Against Profanity

An informal campaign is being started among the students of the University of Kansas against profanity and vulgarity. Even an unobserving person down in Lawrence might be surprised by seeing an irresponsible college youth take the head of another in his two hands and, tilting it to the desired angle, thump it soundly.

It seems that two or more students, closely associated, room-mates of fraternity brothers, enter into a compact which provides that for each profane or vulgar word uttered, the student in question shall receive, from the other party to the agreement, one thump on any part of the anatomy the thumper desires.

The results are surprising. Many a half-uttered "cuss word" is choked back by a warning look, but also, many are the sore spots on the heads of forgetful university men, for thumpers attain a scientific efficiency by practice. One youth has gone four days without so much as saying "darn," it is reported. So effective is this form of punishment that the originators of the campaign are looking forward to the day when profanity will be extinct on Mount Oread.

Ottawa, Kan. David W. Stout.

Stone Markings

I was very much interested in reading an article about the Elmdale people placing with stones on a near side hill the name "Elmdale"—very much more artistic and attractive than the old 'sign post'—of years ago. I wish more places would follow the plan. Twenty-five or 30 years ago a party of graduates from the Dickinson County High School of Chapman, went out to the hillside near historic "Indian Hill" facing the railway and public highway and placed there the letters D. C. H. S.

The letters of stone are about 6 feet high and are proportionally broad. The stones used were gathered right on the place, as used. They are still there and plainly visible to all passers on the railway and the Victory Highway No. 40-S, showing how well such work stands all sorts of weather and mishaps. Many persons will remember the Dickinson County High School as the first free county high school in the world. It has been enlarged, improved and is still in grand working order.

Chapman, Kan. Frances J. Poor.

Can You Beat It?

On July 20 I planted sweet corn, and on September 20, 62 days later, we gathered roasting ears from this field and we have been having roasting ears from this planting practically every day since, using the last mess today, October 22. The variety was the Golden Bantam.

Holton, Kan. J. D. Bender.

A Short Meal

A scene is the dining room of a little Arkansas hotel. The actors are a fussy Chicago salesman and a darky waiter. After ushering the guest to a seat, the waiter inquired:

"Will you all have pig tails and sauer kraut?"

"No, I never eat 'em," the guest replied.

"In that case," said the waiter, "dinner is over."

Hitting the Low Spots

Hemmandhaw—"Do you travel much in that old flivver of yours?"

Shimmerpate—"From coast to coast."

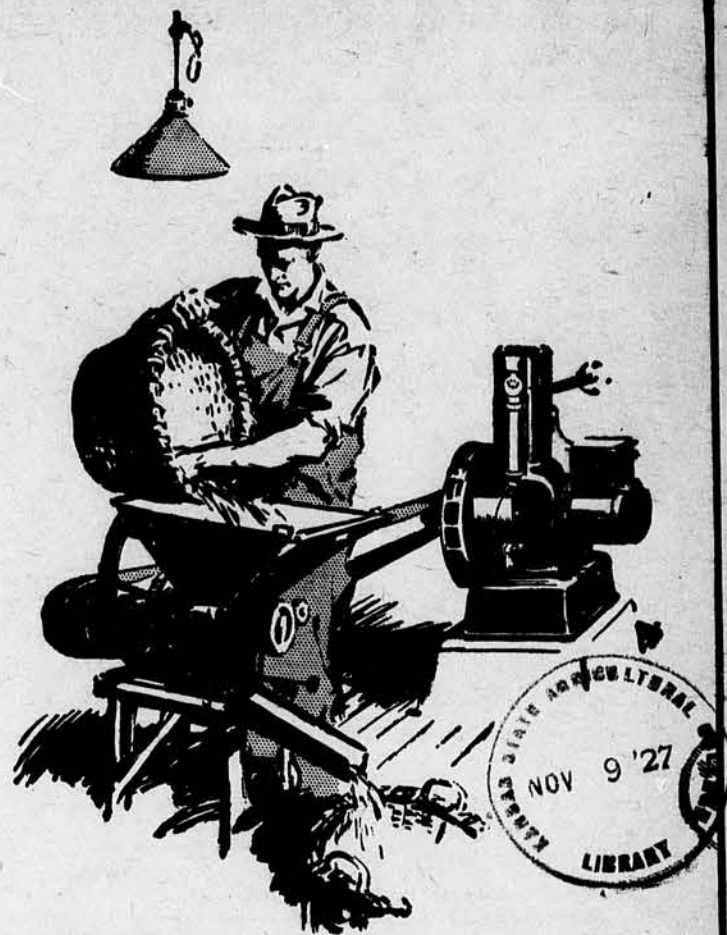
"Goodness! Have you really gone from Maine to California in that boat?"

"Oh, no. I mean I coast down one hill and tow it up another one and then coast again."

Breathless Moments

Elaine—"Was Marion excited on her wedding day?"

Ellis—"Yes, quite a bit, until the bridegroom showed up."



"Why didn't someone tell us these facts about light plants before?"

A NEIGHBOR down the road had a light plant on his farm, and Ellen used to come home from there and vow she'd never wipe soot out of another lamp chimney or pump another bucket of water—or furnish arm-power for another big washing. Charlie complained a lot that the lamplight hurt his eyes when he had to study at night—but somehow I had always thought that a good lighting plant was too expensive for the average wheat grower like myself.

One day my neighbor gave me the Westinghouse book. It's by folks who pioneered in electricity, and it opened my eyes on the farm light proposition. I read dozens of letters from farmers who had put in light plants and were glad to tell about them. I never dreamed it was so easy to buy a light plant—or that it would cost so little to run one—or that it would save so much hard work all around. Why didn't somebody tell me long ago?

Easy Partial Payments

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Fill out and mail the coupon today for your copy of this fascinating book—free of charge. You will find every word of it absorbing—helpful. Don't be one of the farmers to ask, "Why didn't someone tell me these facts about light plants before?" There is no obligation. Send the coupon now!

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300 Years Behind the Times!

Folks in the Azores Prefer to Do Their Work in the Hardest Way!

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD



Jim Wilson and a Team of Oxen Which is Used for Farm Work Near Horta, a Seaport in the Azores

WHEN we learned that the first stop of our freighter "West Humhaw," bound for the African slave coast and points south would be Horta, neither Jim nor I had the slightest idea where Horta was, or what, or why. But after 10 days on the Atlantic we came to the island of Fayal, in the Azores, a few hundred miles west of Spain, and there, presto! was Horta. We had discovered where Horta was. Now what, and why? We would go ashore to see.

"I'll see you back on board in about an hour," grinned Captain Phillips from the bridge of the "Humhaw" as we shoved off for shore on a lighter loaded with sacks of flour. "You won't find much there." But the patched and barefoot Azorean stevedores on board who were busy unloading freight, and the Portuguese-colored soldiery done in tinsel and gold braid, who were just as busy watching them, had roused our curiosity.

The minute our lighter touched the pier and Jim and I looked over the top of the stone sea wall that bolstered up a strip of the Horta beach, we were jerked back at least 300 years, landing plump into the midst of a medieval civilization with a modern job on its hands.

An American Truck

We scurried out of the way of the swarthy longshoremen who were unloading the boat and watched them from the top of the pier. Like so many brown ants toiling from their quarry to their hill, these barefoot Portuguese swarmed up the beach from the lighters, their heads piled high with flour, lumber, cement, or cases of oil, and then filed back "empty headed" as Jim said, to get another load.

The energy and clean shirt of a young man instructing a gang of Portuguese how to load a barrel of lime into an American-made truck attracted our attention. He finally gave up and tossed the barrel on the truck himself. Then he saw us on the pier, sorted himself out of the melee on the beach, and con-

firmed his nationality by leaping up beside us.

"You can't get these birds to work," he growled. "They don't use their heads like they do back in the states."

"There's a woman who's certainly using her head," said Jim, indicating a barefoot dowager in a Spanish shawl, with a box of live chickens and a can of milk perched precariously on her head. She lightly sidestepped a turgid Azorean grandee astride a donkey half his size, and then turned to look at him as she smiled and passed on.

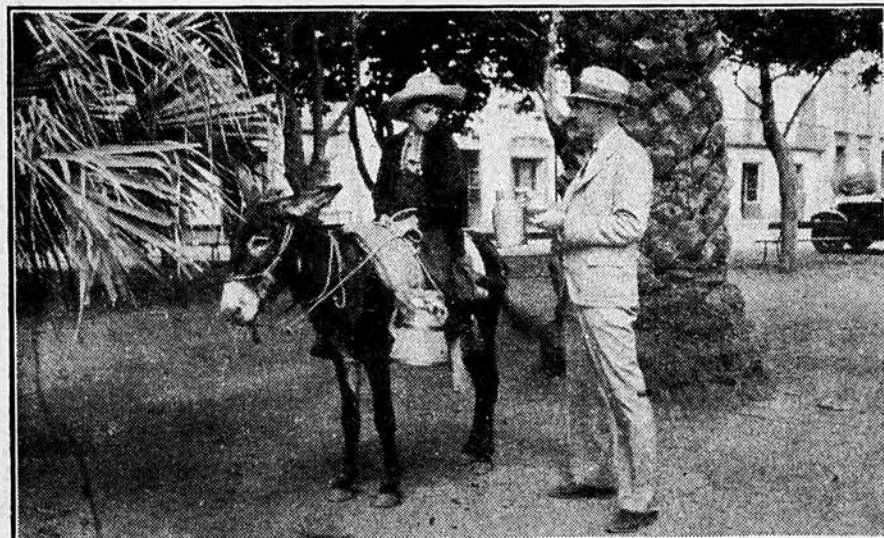
A "Common Carrier"

"Yes, these people wear a tub of water or a sack of cement on their dome just as easily as we wear a hat," agreed our American friend. "Look!" And he pointed to a half-dozen young Portuguese girls marching gayly along the street toward town, laughing and looking this way and that, and each with a 5-gallon can of water on her head! "Just as tho they had nothing on their minds at all," he observed.

"And here's free acrobatic vaudeville right at our feet," said Jim, nodding toward a stone mason repairing the sea wall. The young boy attending him was lazily balancing the mortar board on his bare brown head even while the mason scooped off the mortar with his trowel. "That's something Captain Phillips back on the Humhaw is missing."

"Next to the cranium, the ox cart seems to be the universal common carrier in the Azores," said Jim. "There are at least a hundred carts right here on this little beach. That means 200 head of cattle to be fed, and a hundred oxen, just to haul this little dab of freight up town—and it takes a lot of head work besides."

"I'll say! Do you see that building up on the hill? That's the new cable station our construction company is putting up for the Western Union. And, by actual test, those two little automobile trucks will haul as many sacks of cement up there as eight of



Flood "Dickers" for Milk He Would Have Been Afraid to Drink Even if They Could Have Agreed on the Tariff

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those ox carts in the same time," announced our American friend. "Let's get down and look at one of 'em—any one because they're all alike, and the pattern hasn't changed in a hundred years."

"Incidentally," he continued as we dodged thru the crowds, "these are not 'ox carts,' because only cows are used on this island. Fortunately, however, the people on the next island will use only oxen, and so they've worked out a sort of Jack Spratt trading arrangement so that everybody is satisfied. Here's one of the carts."

Imagine a clumsy Ben Hur chariot body done in heavy wicker, high and rounding in front and sloping away to nothing in the rear. Mount this on two ponderous, solid wooden wheels. Add a short telephone pole for a tongue, fasten it to two wide-horned, contented cows, and you have the universal means of transportation, practically the only vehicle on the island.

One wheel always has to slide when turning a corner because the two wheels are fixed on a big wooden axle which groans in a big wooden bearing under the body.

"But what about brakes?" I inquired. "Oh, they've got four-hoof brakes on these carts. If a farmer starts to town with a heavy load he needs two or three yoke of cows to make the hills, and so when he goes down hill he hitches one or two yoke on behind the cart and then taps the cows on the neck with his driving stick to make them hold back, with the yoke tugging against their head and horns."

We picked our way across the crowded beach to the neighborhood of the town pump where the citizens of that end of Horta were gathered like state fair visitors about a razor vendor. A flock of small boys begged cigarettes from us and seemed unable to understand when I, an American and therefore certainly a millionaire, told them I didn't smoke and had no cigarettes. We stopped to photograph a black-eyed country girl riding a donkey and selling milk out of two big cans that banged together from either side of the straw bag she used for a saddle.

Had No Cigarettes

"It's these young people I feel sorry for," philosophized our American friend. "Their fathers haven't progressed in the last hundred years and so there's no example of progress for them. There is the complete cycle," and he pointed to two scenes near the beach.

A swanking young sailor from the miniature Portuguese gunboat anchored in the harbor was good-timing somebody's sweetheart under a pepper tree, while nearby was a grizzled old beldame with somebody's washing on her head and a patched Portuguese grandpop sitting on a pumpkin which he would be very glad to sell for so many escudos.

"That's all they have to look forward to. There's Alpha and Omega."

Later in the day, however, we decided that this young American engineer was prejudiced in his judgment. He was working for an American construction company developing, there in the Azores, what will be the largest cable station in the world. He had seen the town of Horta and the poorer laboring class of people, but he had hardly considered the agricultural hinterlands that made the town possible. He had overlooked the farms, the backbone of the island, and the true index of its resources and possibilities.

This engineer had judged the island of Fayal and the entire Azores group by the town of Horta and had missed his mark just as thousands of surface visitors judge the United States by the City of New York, that foreign island of Manhattan which lies off our eastern coast and is in no way representative of the United States as a whole. If an Azorean should, on his first visit to America, simply spend a few hours along the waterfront of Brooklyn or Manhattan and then hurry back aboard his ship and go home, what a sorry picture of the United States he would have!

Kilometers "Ain't" Miles

We weren't to be satisfied with an hour on the Horta Bowery, and so when Senor Avila, the local agent of A. H. Bull & Co., operators of the "West Humhaw," offered to take us on a tour of the island in the little seven horsepower machine that he called his automobile, we knew that

there was one good Azorean citizen our pessimistic American friend had missed. Senor Avila surprised us with his beautiful island of Fayal quite as much as he surprised us with the performance of his little European car, which, he said, made from 45 to 50 miles a gallon of gasoline.

"Just look at that speedometer, Jim." I gasped as we reached the open highway and were speeding along between miles of beautiful hydrangea hedges 6 feet high. The indicator was registering between 50 and 60!

Senor Avila smiled, and stepped it up to 60—and then he remarked innocently, "That's 60 kilometers an hour. Five kilometers are the same as 3 miles." But his busy little French car was going fast enough for me in any language.

The beauties and resources of the island of Fayal which we saw on our automobile trip, and our visit at our next port, in the Canary Islands, will be described next week.

Mr. Gray of Iowa

From the New York Herald Tribune:

What Professor Paul Shorey objects to as "the prevailing apotheosis of mediocrity" could have no more startling demonstration than the recent search for and acclaim of "America's average man." "The American Magazine" had no idea of belittlement in mind in fastening upon Iowa as the "average state" or upon Fort Madison, Iowa, as the "average town" or upon Roy L. Gray, clothing store proprietor

of Fort Madison, as the "average man." Quite the contrary, or we don't know American magazine policy in general or that of "The American Magazine" in particular. It divined with shrewd accuracy that the epithet in each case would be considered a compliment by those it tagged and also by the great public, even by Mr. Gray's wife, who says, "I am proud to have this honor come to Mr. Gray."

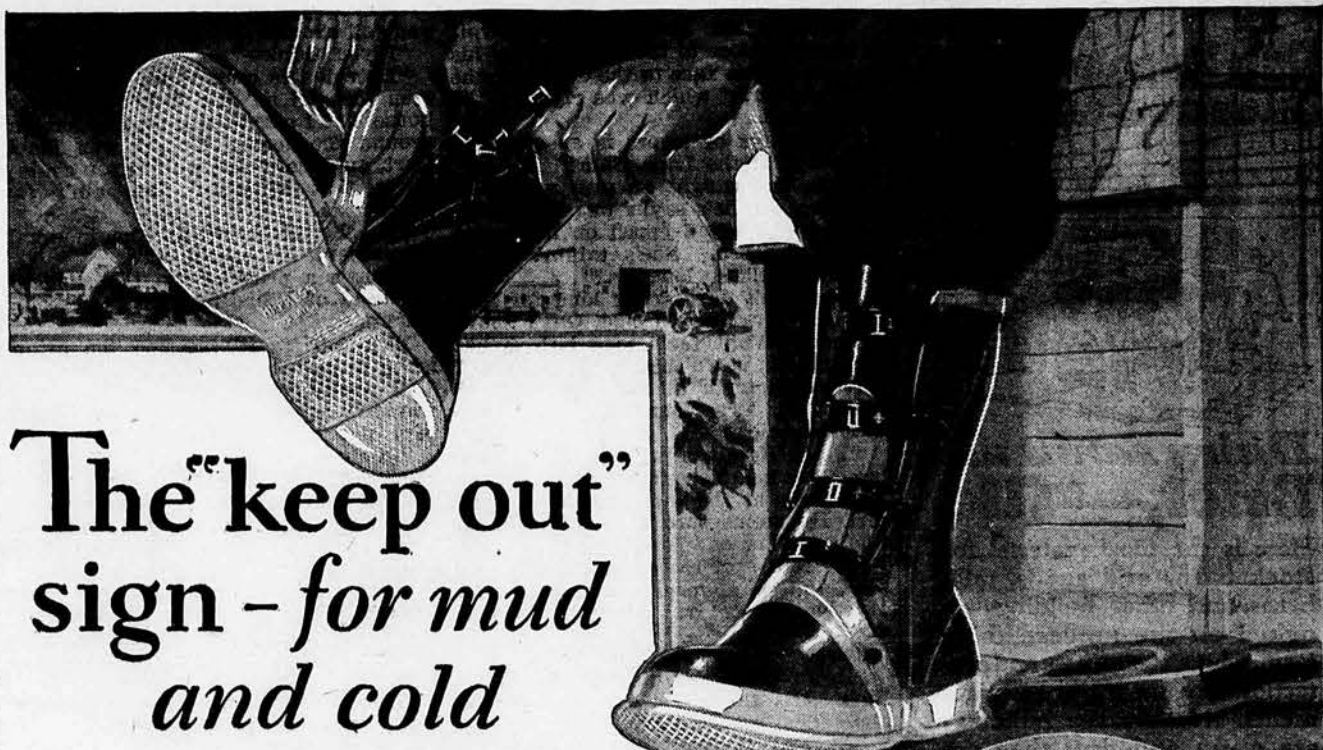
Has human nature changed, then, or are those sociologists and psychologists dreaming who have always maintained that the "will to be different" is one of the primary motivations in human conduct? Probably neither. The seeming conflict can be explained away, we think, by reference to the one category in which Americans as a whole are very ambitious to rise above the average. This is the category of wealth—or success, as it is commonly conceived. Here again "The American Magazine" shrewdly appraises the contemporary ideal in devoting so much of its space every month to stories of how the average man manages in this respect to achieve differentiation.

In a commercial age such as ours the two, mediocrity and success, go hand in hand. To be an average man means to be a good mixer. To be a good mixer means to be a good salesman. To be a good salesman means to accumulate wealth. Thus the paradox is resolved and our average man of the neutral-tinted name, belonging to the average town in the average state, is seen to be the matrix out of which is cut the gem of success.

He enlists our admiration also for another, more subtle, reason. In a world given over to quantity production he typifies the buyer of standardized goods, the customer to whom the appeal of modern industry is attuned. He is the man who rests contentedly in the little cell-like sleeping rooms of our vast hotels, who buys the picture postcard in the morning, puts a cross at the window of his cubby-hole on the 40th floor and sends it home to his family with the message: "This is where I slept; having a good time, but wish you were all here." He is the man who smokes the cigarettes that "satisfy," who chews the billionth stick of gum, who drives the automobile of a "well known make," who wears the "Klassy Kut Klotches," who follows the baseball scores, attends the "movies" regularly, boasts about his radio, keeps his home up-to-date and gratifies the standard ambitions of a wife and two children. In other words, he is the keystone of the arch of our national prosperity, the man on whom we others pin our hopes for success. Society has always had a soft spot in its heart for the average man, but never more so than as a result of its present organization.

Very likely this is all wrong and we should delight to honor distinction other than that of wealth. But what to do about it? The great machines that rule our modern life say "no." Professor Shorey is as one crying in the wilderness.

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The Untamed

(Continued from Page 10)

"What did he say?" murmured Sam. "I dunno," she answered. "I think it was Delliha! See her shrink!" "Shut up," cautioned Sam. "Ma, he's comin' to his senses!"

There was no doubt of it now, for a meaning had come into his eyes.

"Shall I take her away?" queried Sam in a hasty whisper. "He may do the girl harm. Look at the yaller in his eyes!"

"No," said his wife softly, "it's time for us to leave 'em alone."

"But look at him now!" he muttered. "He's makin' a sound back in his throat like the growl of a wolf! I'm afeared for the gal, ma!"

"Sam, you're an old fool!"

He followed her reluctantly from the room.

"Now," said his wife, "we c'n leave the door a little open—jest a crack—an' you c'n look thru and tell when she's in any reel danger."

Sam obeyed.

"Dan ain't sayin' a word," he said. "He's jest glarin' at her."

"An' what's she doin'?" asked Mrs. Daniels.

"She's got her arm around his shoulders. I never knew they could be such a pile of music in a gal's voice, ma!"

"Sam, you was always a fool!"

"He's pushin' her away to the length of his arm."

"An' she? An' she?" whispered Mrs. Daniels.

"She's talkin' quick. The big wolf is standin' close to them an' turnin' his head from one face to the other like he was wonderin' which was right in the argyment."

"The ways of lovers is as queer as the ways of the Lord, Sam!"

"Dan has caught an arm up before his face, an' he's sayin' one word over an' over. She's dropped on her knees beside the bed. She's talkin'. Why does she talk so low, ma?"

"She don't dare speak loud for fear her silly heart would bust. Oh, I know, I know! What fools men be! What fools! She's askin' him to forgive her."

"An' he's tryin' all his might not to," whispered Mrs. Daniels in an awe-stricken voice.

"Black Bart has put his head on the lap of the gal. You c'n hear him whine! Dan looks at the wolf an' then at the girl. He seems sort of dumfounded. She's got her one hand on the head of Bart. She's got the other hand to her face, and she's weepin' into that hand. Martha, she's give up tryin' to persuade him."

There was a moment of silence.

"He's reachin' out his hand for Black Bart. His fingers is on those of the girl. They's both starin'."

"Ay, ay!" she said. "An' what now?"

"Men is All Fools"

"I reckon the rest of it's jest like the endin' of a book, ma," he said.

"Men is all fools!" whispered Mrs. Daniels, but there were tears in her eyes.

Sam went out to put up Kate's horse in the stable. Mrs. Daniels sat in the dining-room, her hands clasped in her lap while she watched the grey dawn come up in the east. When Sam entered and spoke to her, she returned no answer. He shook his head as if her mood completely baffled him, and then, worn out by the long watching, he went to bed.

For a long time Mrs. Daniels sat without moving, with the same strange smile transfiguring her. Then she heard a soft step pause at the entrance to the room, and turning saw Kate. There was something in their faces which made them strangely alike. A marvelous grace and dignity came to Mrs. Daniels as she rose.

"My dear!" she said.

"I'm so happy!" whispered Kate.

"Yes, dear! And Dan?"

"He's sleeping like a child! Will you look at him? I think the fever's gone!" They went hand in hand—like two girls, and they leaned above the bed where Whistlin' Dan lay smiling as he slept. On the floor Black Bart growled faintly, opened one eye on them, and then relapsed into slumber. There was no longer anything to guard against in that house.

It was several days later that Hal Purvis, returning from his scouting ex-

pedition, met no less a person than Sheriff Gus Morris at the mouth of the canyon leading to the old Salton place.

"Lucky I met you, Hal," said the genial sheriff. "I've saved you from a wild-goose chase."

"How's that?"

"Silent has jest moved."

"Where?"

"He's taken the trail up the canyon an' cut across over the hills to that old shanty on Baldeagle Creek. It stands—"

"I know where it is," said Purvis. "Why'd he move?"

"Things was gettin' too hot. I rode over to tell him that the boys was talkin' of huntin' up the canyon to see if they could get any clue of him. They knowed from Joe Cumberland that the gang was once here."

"Cumberland went to you when he got out of the valley?" queried Purvis with a grin.

"Straight."

"And then where did Cumberland go?"

"I s'pose he went home an' joined his gal."

"He didn't," said Purvis drily.

"Then where is he? An' who the hell cares where he is?"

"They're both at Buck Daniels's house."

"Look here, Purvis, ain't Buck one of your own men? Why, I seen him up at the camp jest a while ago!"

"Maybe you did, but the next time you call around he's apt to be missin'."

"D'you think—"

"He's double crossed us. I not only seen the girl an' her father at Buck's house, but I also seen a big dog hangin' around the house. Gus, it was Black Bart, an' where that wolf is you c'n lay to it that Whistlin' Dan ain't far away!"

The sheriff stared at him in dumb amazement, his mouth open.

"They's a price of ten thousand on the head of Whistlin' Dan," suggested Purvis.

The sheriff still seemed too astonished to understand.

"I s'pose," said Purvis, "that you wouldn't care special for an easy lump sum of ten thousand, what?"

"In Buck Daniels's house!" burst out the sheriff.

"Yep," nodded Purvis, "that's where the money is if you c'n get enough men together to gather in Whistlin' Dan Barry."

"D'you really think I'd get some boys together to round up Whistlin' Dan? Why, Hal, you know there ain't no real reason for that price on his head!"

"D'you always wait for 'real reasons' before you set your fat hands on a wad of money?"

The sheriff moistened his lips.

"Ten thousand dollars!"

"Ten thousand dollars!" echoed Purvis.

"I'll do it! If I got him, the boys would forget all about Silent. They're afraid of Jim, but jest the thought of Barry paralyzes them! I'll start roundin' up the boys I need today. Tonight we'll do our plannin'. Tomorrow mornin' bright an' early we'll hit the trail."

"Why not go after him tonight?"

"Because he'd have on edge on us. I got a hunch that devil c'n see in the dark."

He grinned apologetically for this strange idea, but Purvis nodded with perfect sympathy, and then turned his horse up the canyon. The sheriff rode home whistling. On ten thousand dollars more he would be able to retire from the strenuous life.

All the Crimes

Buck and his father were learning of a thousand crimes charged against Dan. Wherever a man riding a black horse committed an outrage it was laid to the account of this new and most terrible of long riders. Two cowpunchers were found dead on the plains. Their half-emptied revolvers lay close to their hands, and their horses were not far off. In ordinary times it would have been accepted that they had killed each other, for they were known enemies, but now men had room for one thought only. And why should not a man with the courage to take an outlaw from the center of Elkhead be charged with every crime on the range?

(Continued on Page 31)

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And Then the Rain Arrived!

This Has Been the Best Fall I Have Seen in the Middle West

BY HARLEY HATCH

EVERYBODY—myself included—has been predicting that with rain, cold weather would come. Well, the rain came last night and this morning is as bright, sunny and pleasant as we could expect even in Kansas. I have lived in the West for 45 years, and this is the best fall I ever saw. No frost yet; the sweet potato vines are still green and the stock are all out in the pastures eating grass just as if it were June instead of November. All but the very latest of the kafir is now in the shock, and the rest will be cut this week. Ordinarily kafir fodder scarcely equals corn, but this year it is going to be very good cut, as it was, after cooler fall weather arrived. Farm sales have begun, and virtually everything of value offered brings its full worth, but I notice that most buyers are shying off a little from pigs and light hogs. I don't wonder, in view of what has happened to the hog market in the last week. It shows that the packers have the power to break the market regardless of the very high cost of beef and mutton.

Folks Quit Eating Ham?

Two weeks ago we sold a truckload of young hogs for \$10.00. Last week we took in a load for \$10.75. Today the market will allow the buyers to pay no more than \$9 a hundred. Is there any other business than that of farming which is called upon to meet such violent price declines in so short a time? Twenty years ago a decline of 10 cents a hundred was thought to be large, and receipts then were larger than now. What has happened to our hog market that such violent price changes can occur? One would think that with the great increase in population the country could absorb readily receipts of hogs no greater than those of 20 years ago. Have the folks quit eating ham, bacon and fresh pork, or is this condition caused by the great decrease in our European exports? For those who like gambling with the cards stacked against them, raising hogs should please immensely. And now farmers are beginning to ask, is the cattleman's turn to come next? It is fortunate for pork producers that we have shipper buyers at our markets; if packers were the only buyers of livestock products I don't like to think what would happen to prices.

Talked Too Soon, Maybe?

Not long ago I remarked in this column that the farming business appeared to be on the upgrade, that the standing of the producer of farm products had risen to 88 as compared with the 100 of the business and industrial world. It seems that I spoke too soon. The violent drop in the price of hogs amounting to \$2 a hundred in two weeks, the loss of 25 cents a bushel in the price of corn and nearly as much in the price of wheat has put the average producer almost back to where he was one year ago. When it seemed likely that we were to have a small crop of frost bitten corn everybody wanted corn. Now that we have an average crop of good quality grain assured no one seems to want it. If you were hiring a man to feed you and he provided the best of food in great plenty you would feel more like paying him well than if he half starved you, wouldn't you? But it doesn't work that way with the farmer feeding the world; the more you starve them and the poorer quality you provide the higher they seem inclined to pay. It isn't what we have but what we can't get that we are so ready to pay for. Grain buyers here are talking 50 cents for new corn, which is less than we received 15 years ago when you could buy a good wagon for \$60 instead of the \$135 we have to pay today.

Made \$7 a Day, Anyway

This has been a week of odd jobs on this farm. Two hands worked pretty steadily for four days at painting the new house, and the job is now so nearly done that two more good days will

finish it. We could have hired a painter to do this work at 80 cents an hour, and at that price the estimated cost of the job was \$160. We did it ourselves and figure that each man on the job earned \$7 a day, which is pretty good pay for a farmer. We have no desires to keep any town workman out of a job, but we simply cannot pay 80 cents an hour when we are threatened with 50 cents for new corn. Another job was threshing 7 acres of Sweet clover which had stood in the shock since it was cut last July. We neglected this job because we knew the seed would take no harm, and because we had so much other work that was pressing harder. We threshed

this job with the farm help, running but two racks. From the 7 acres we got 21 bushels of good seed. It was very dry, and fully 85 per cent of the seed was hulled by the machine. We have only to run it thru a fanning mill to take out a few sticks and it will be ready to sow. This is no great return for 7 acres of land, but from a standpoint of future fertility we believe the crop will show a profit.

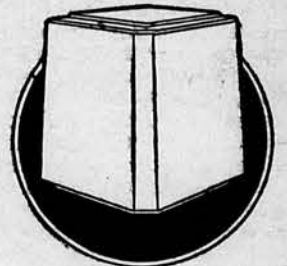
He Should Pay Half

Referring to a paragraph in this column a short time ago about a man with \$5,000 wishing to buy land and cattle to stock it in order to make a living, I have an inquiry asking what part of the price of a farm a man should have to make a first payment. I believe it is usually considered that the buyer of a farm should have at least 50 per cent of the purchase price to pay down. This is no hard and fast rule; some men may have more than that to pay and still lose out because of crop failures, loss on livestock prices, sickness and other causes.

On the other hand, a man may buy a farm with virtually nothing to pay down and still win out because of superior management, good crops and rising prices for farm products and land. If a man is offered a desirable farm for considerably less than it is really worth it might then be safe to buy on a capital of less than the required 50 per cent. While the business of farming is not yet on an equality with other lines, I believe that the price of good land today more than discounts any inequality in our buying and selling prices. Good farm land is today selling for even less than it brought 15 years ago; this is a condition which I do not believe can continue for five years longer.

Engaging a Booster

"When I started in life," said the successful man pompously, "I resolved that my motto should be 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'" "Excellent," murmured a listener. "There's nothing like starting with a good backing."



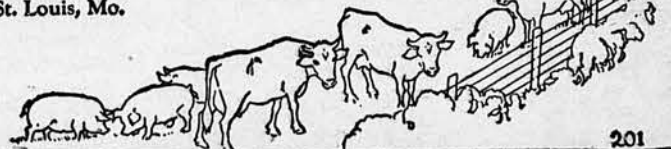
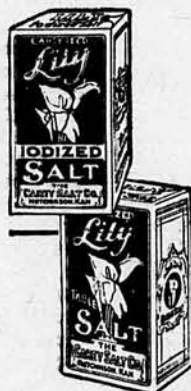
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In the Wake of the News

IN THE Hutchinson News W. Y. Morgan has some suggestions and reminiscences to offer in connection with the choice of a delegation to the 1928 Republican national convention. He says: "Naturally, we will all be interested in the candidacy of Senator Charles Curtis, but I know Senator Curtis well enough to believe that he would prefer to have a delegation selected by the men and women who constitute the party in which he is an honored leader, and would not desire them to be named from a slip of paper taken out of the vest pocket of some committee chairman."

"A humorous note might be discovered in the statement made by former Governor Allen that there should be no repetition of the happening at the Chicago convention when the Kansas delegation was voted for Senator Harding. As this was done over the protest of several members and on the plea that it was a part of a deal which should result in the nomination of Governor Allen for Vice-President, we may be permitted to indulge in a reminiscent smile."

"Of course, if Senator Curtis has some counselors whom he desires on the delegation, there would be no objection made by the rank and file of the party. But they certainly do not want a delegation which will be traded off as was that in the convention of 1920. This is especially true, as the delegation referred to was voted on a fake proposition and the goods were not delivered by the other side."

Probably Billy Morgan would not object to the suggestion that Senator Curtis choose his own delegates, since this would insure as far as possible that the delegation would sincerely be used for Senator Curtis's candidacy and not for any ulterior ends. But otherwise, if Kansas Republicans want to feel secure that their delegation will not be a bunch of passive pawns in a political game, not knowing what they are there for until told, the best security is the election of outstanding representative men and women of the state, who will count for something in their own character. Some clever political manipulators made a monkey out of the delegation referred to by the News. But 1928 will be a poor year for Kansas to play such a role in the national convention.

Beaten to Their Knees

THE question, who makes the fashions, may find an answer in American women. Paul Poiret of the Rue de la Paix, generally reputed to be the fashion dictator, arrived recently in New York "in an effort," reports the New York Herald Tribune, "to prevent the American women from delivering the coup de grace" to Paris fashion makers. For the first time in history the dictators of fashion have been beaten. Poiret admits it with a most lugubrious look. He almost weeps.

Mr. Poiret was interviewed by the ship reporters and admitted it without any reservations. "For five years," he deplored, speaking of American women, "they have worn the same things. It has never happened before. Clothes should change every season—but what do they do? American women alone have enough money to buy Parisian gowns. They set the style. Oh, it is the first time we have been dictated to. But now, alas, we are beaten. And I come hoping that by lectures I can prove to them that to be beautiful they must listen to us in Paris."

In fact, Poiret has been hoist by his own petard. It is a case of poetic justice. In 1912, he says, it was he himself who attempted to introduce the short skirt to America, showing films of his mannikins walking in his garden. "Do you know," he protests, "they would not let me show these pictures here because, they said, they were improper? And now look at your women. Why, the Paris police would not permit a woman to walk down the street in the dresses they wear over here."

What the Paris designer will attempt to demonstrate to American women on his illustrated lecture tour is that knee-high or low skirts are neither beautiful nor comfortable. He is even indignant about it. "Do you mean," he demands, "that it is comfortable to have to tug at the hem of one's skirt whenever one sits down? Every time a style has ever changed the women say at first that they will not wear it because it is not comfortable, but when they do accept it they object to the next change for the same reason."

However, short skirts will go out, simply because nothing in the realm of fashion lasts long. Permanence in styles would mean no style at all. Whether men like the present mode or not cuts no figure, according to the Paris dictator. "Men," he says, "have no influence whatever in the United States as regards clothes." Frenchmen, of course, are different.

The National Jackass

ON HIS swing thru the West, when he appeared in Topeka and made a speech before the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Big Bill Thompson had little or nothing to say about King George and the text books of American history. He was making his campaign on water—Mississippi floods, water power protection and water from Lake Michigan in Chicago. This is a subject of genuine public interest, and in his campaign Big Bill made his best appearance and impression.

It is unfortunate for the Chicago mayor that he could not have stood pat on his water issue. Since returning home he has become involved up to his neck and over his head in the school book issue of his own making and King George, with the result that today he is the prize ass of the nation. The cartoonists are finishing Big Bill off handsomely. Darling's cartoon "Hist! The Witch Burner," pictures Thompson as a national laughing stock, with Chicago bound to the stake while Bill feeds the book fire. St. Louis standing around and jeering that tornadoes are not so bad compared with Chicago's plight, New Orleans guffawing to the same effect about floods, San Francisco of earthquakes and so around over the country. Big Bill is hoist by his own petard.

More Buying in Europe

AMERICAN business has declined from a high peak, but on the other hand eminent bankers and economists and business leaders back from Europe unite in reporting that European business conditions, including English, are for the first time in 10 years showing marked improvement.

One of the latest reports is that of F. L. Mandel, chairman of the board of Mandel Brothers, in Chicago, who returns from a trip to Europe "brimful of optimism." He agrees with Dr. Klein of the



Department of Commerce and others that Europe has begun to "strike its gait" of recovery. An index closely watched since the war is European demand for copper. The copper companies of the United States have gone thru a depression more prolonged and perhaps even more severe than that of agriculture, being, like agriculture, dependent on foreign marketing of their surplus. Lately copper properties took something of a boom, due to the indications of European recovery in a stronger demand for copper.

European prosperity has been a minus quantity for many years, but its recovery, when it comes, as it now appears to be doing, will give a new impulse to American business in many lines. President Coolidge's prediction of continued good times thru 1928 takes this into consideration as an important factor.

The Spreading Corn Borer

WHILE the campaign against the corn borer, the greatest agricultural pest once it becomes firmly established, has not been successful in halting its progress, Secretary Jardine reports that "our campaign this year has demonstrated definitely that we can prevent the corn borer from becoming a commercial menace."

This seems to be as much as is now in sight as the goal of the fight of the Federal Government, the states and the farmers in the borer belt. The figures on the fight of the last year do not include Indiana, which is nevertheless making a strenuous campaign, altho Indiana fields are infested to the extent of less than one borer a hundred stalks.

But despite the 10 million dollars appropriated by Congress, corn borers in Michigan have increased this year from 12 to the hundred stalks up to 27 to the hundred, and in Pennsylvania from 7 to 24. The borer was set back in Ohio from 6 to 5 to the hundred and in New York from 12 to 10.

Altogether the increase was 50 per cent in 1927 over 1926, but this compares with 300 per cent in the previous year, before the campaign was started.

In the infested area as a whole it is calculated that the average infestation is 14 borers to the 100 stalks, and commercial damage is not done until there are about 500 borers to 100 stalks of corn.

Nevertheless the United States Department of Agriculture anticipates the spread of the corn borer to the entire Corn Belt of the United States. This, says Secretary Jardine, "is inevitable and it is a situation to which the farmers, the state de-

partments of agriculture and the agricultural colleges must adjust their plans." The appropriation by Congress "has made possible in one year what would take us 10 years to do on the scale that pests are usually fought," but this is far from promising eradication.

Last year's campaign will not be continued on the same intensive scale, but other methods will be used, particularly in entomological research, introduction of parasites to prey on the borer and other methods of control, together with "economic methods of farming under this handicap," as the more seriously infested corn fields of Canada have required. The corn crop of the United States has never faced as grave a menace.

Hoover's Eligibility

WHEN Herbert Hoover was mentioned as a candidate for President seven years ago a point raised against him was his ineligibility under the constitutional provision which bars persons not residents of the United States for 14 years. Just what this qualification means has never been determined by the courts, whether the candidate must have been a resident for the 14 years immediately preceding his election or for 14 years altogether. In Hoover's case the question has been revived, and relates to the period during which while conducting the Belgian relief during the World War he was not a resident of this country. No question is raised as to his citizenship; it is a matter of residence.

In reply to the point raised against Hoover, an intimate associate, Edgar Rickard, gives his personal testimony to Hoover's residence at that time. In a letter to the Springfield Republican he says:

"I have known Mr. Hoover intimately since 1910, and during a portion of this time have been associated with him in Belgian relief. Without going into the legal question of whether the 14 years' residence period mentioned in the Constitution must be immediately prior to March 4, 1929, or whether it is cumulative, I can state at once that Mr. Hoover not only maintained a residence and a home within the United States for the whole of my 16 years' acquaintance with him, but that, while he from time to time traveled abroad upon professional work and public service, yet I know positively that in each and every separate year ending March 4, he was himself physically within the United States. The conduct of the Belgian relief was directed both from the United States and Europe, and he was constantly back and forth from the United States during the whole period of the war."

It would be a strange thing, to put it mildly, if Hoover's great work in Belgium during the war should disqualify him for the highest honor this country can confer on an American citizen. Certainly it cannot be said that it was a service not to his credit; it was one of the notable personal achievements of this generation. The fact testified by Mr. Rickard that at that time Hoover maintained a residence and a home in the United States and was physically in this country every year during that time settles any question of his eligibility.

Cost of Public Education

FEDERAL reduction of expenses and state and local increases have often been contrasted to the disparagement of the states and subdivisions, but the comparison is not always just to them. While federal expenses have been enormously brought down from the 19 billions of 1919, being now around 3½ billions, yet the present federal budget does not compare more favorably than state and local budgets with 1913 and other pre-war years. The increase is still between 200 and 300 per cent, and this is approximately what the local and state budgets show.

We cannot expect these expenditures to be reduced, and they have not been reduced. Congress and the federal budget director frankly say that they are down to bed rock, and no important reduction in appropriations can be looked for. Neither can reduced expenses be looked for locally.

More than one-fourth of all public expenditures in the United States in 1926, the National Industrial Conference Board reports, were for public schools and state universities. This is the largest single item of taxation, and the Federal Government is immune from it. The states and localities must carry on education. It absorbs, says this bulletin, more funds "even than all our military, police, fire protection and prohibition enforcement combined." But police, the courts, street paving and other expenditures are increasingly costly.

The steady growth of education is one of the most striking features of American progress in the last quarter century. Since 1890 the enrollment of pupils has expanded from 68.6 per cent of children of school age, which numbered 18½ million in that year, to 83 per cent of the 29,700,000 in 1925, or in actual numbers from 12,691,000 to 24,651,000. But in the same time the average school term has increased by 35 days in the year, attendance has increased 64 to 80 per cent of total enrollment and high school enrollment is 20 times that of 1890. As the cost of high school education a pupil is estimated as 2½ times that of the lower grades, this increase is the most significant of all. In addition to this expansion the costs a pupil have increased 69 per cent. In dollars public education in the United States is 14 times the cost in 1890, this not allowing for the lower purchasing power of the dollar. Education alone is a decisive factor in the increase of local costs of government, and shows no signs of becoming less.



You can tell 'em for *me*

P. A. PUTS into the bowl of a pipe exactly what I expect to take out through the stem—Satisfaction, with what the printers call a cap S. When I first went in for a pipe, I said: "Give me a tobacco that won't bite the tongue or parch the throat—something mild."

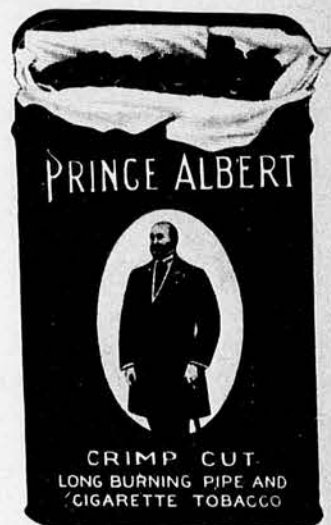
The man shoved a bright-red tin across the counter, and said: "Here's Prince Albert." Smart fellow! He knew his stuff. I opened the tin and got a real thrill out of the aroma itself. Some fragrance, Fellows. If the taste was *half* as good, I said, P. A. was *my* brand for life.

Half as good? Huh! It was marvelous! Cool as the boss when you ask for a raise. Sweet as an extra five in next week's envelope. Mild and mellow and long-burning, with that rich, full-flavored tobacco body you want in a smoke. There's nothing like Prince Albert, Boys.

You never get fed-up on P. A., no matter how hard you hit it up.

Morning to midnight. Slow or fast. Just fill your pipe and hop to it. If you think I'm over-enthusiastic, there's one sure way to tell. Make the personal test!

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



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

Your Roof Must Not Fail!



THE roof over your head stands between your loved ones and the elements. It protects your property, household goods, hay, grain, livestock. It works every hour of the day and night, every day in the year.

Gales of midwinter, laden with sleet, hurl their burly strength against your roof when the thermometer is below zero, grasping at it with icy fingers. Midsummer heat beats down upon it when men and animals seek the relief of shade. Rains pour down in floods, and always, the roof must stand the stress. You depend on it. *It must not fail.*

How much thought do you give to selecting the material that must meet this warfare with the elements? What assurance that when the job is finished, it will remain steadfast against water and wind, heat and cold, hailstorm and gale?

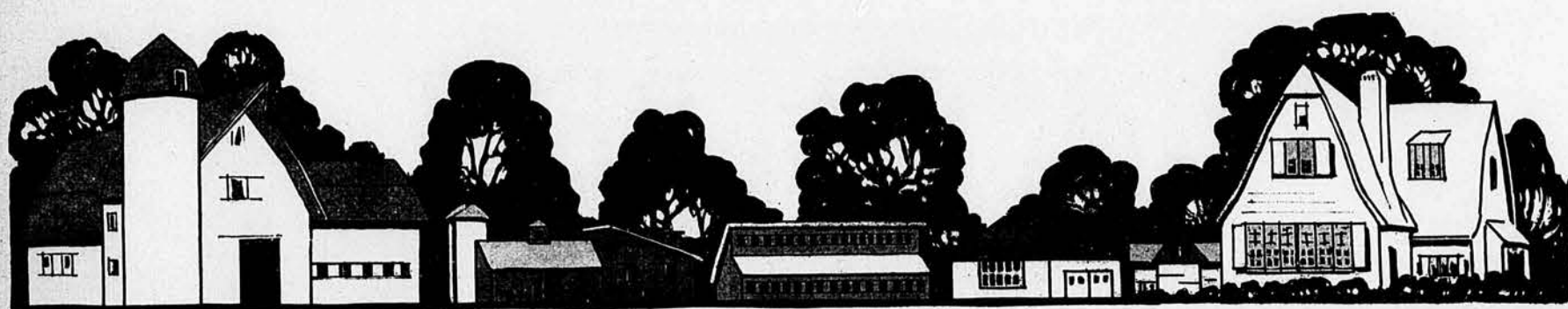
You can tell something about roofing by looking at it, handling it, but to a large extent you must buy it on faith. You must take the manufacturer's word. And fortunately there are manufacturers who know the farm problem. They have studied roofs

under all sorts of conditions for many years. They have experimented with every kind of material. Modern machinery and efficient methods keep costs down and make prices reasonable.

That's the kind of roofing made by manufacturers who advertise in this paper. By years of square dealing they have built up the reputations men are proud of. Their laboratories jealously protect that reputation, and their inspectors see that no inferior material goes into the product.

The finished product is honestly made to give service, and on goes the Trade Mark, the personal signature of the manufacturer. It's a product he's proud of. When he drives by your place he will point to it after years of use and say, "That's one of my roofs."

And when you see that manufacturer's advertising in this paper, you know the maker backs it with his reputation. On top of that this publication adds its endorsement, saying, "This is a good and worthy product. You can buy it and be well satisfied."





These wonderful Radiolas faithfully reproduce the fine programs from the great broadcasting stations



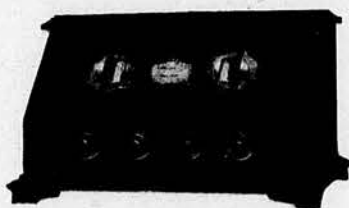
FOR perfect reception of broadcasting programs in the country, away from congested city areas, two models of the RADIOLA are ideally adapted.

Everyone knows the famous RADIOLA 20, which established itself as "the greatest value in radio." Many thousands of these receivers are now in use throughout the country. Their amazing sensitivity and selectivity have given them a deservedly high reputation, and particularly in farm homes.

And now RCA, in cooperation with the Westinghouse and General Electric laboratories, offers another remarkable value in a highly efficient receiver—the new storage battery set, RADIOLA 16.



RADIOLA 16—Storage battery receiver of great compactness. For selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality, it sets a new standard for receivers in its price class. The cabinet is finished in mahogany.
Less accessories \$69.50
With Radiotrons \$82.75



RADIOLA 20—Dry-battery-operated receiver, with amazing sensitivity and many times as selective as the average antenna set. Ideal for distant reception. Can readily be adapted to socket operation. Ideal to use with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A.
Less accessories \$78.00
With Radiotrons \$89.50

It has the widest musical range ever achieved with one-dial control.

When used with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A, either of these genuine RADIOLAS will bring into your home the fine programs from the great broadcasting stations. And if you have electric power service, either of these sets can be adapted for alternating current operation by the addition of socket power devices.

The new complete line of RADIOLAS includes sets ranging in price from \$69.50 to \$895. Any RCA Authorized Dealer will gladly demonstrate these wonderful instruments for you. A RADIOLA installed in your home today will pay for itself many times over.

Buy with confidence



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Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

Is there a law in Kansas compelling the township to put a foot bridge across the river so that school children can go to school? We are 2 1/4 miles from the nearest school, and the Saline River flows between our place and the school. The other school is 4 miles from our school. We have been putting in a footbridge but understand the township is compelled to furnish a way for our three girls to go to school. We have to go 25 miles to get away from the river crossing before we could get our girls to school. We have been trying to get the township to put in a bridge. Who should take this up? The flood waters take out our footbridge every year. MRS. W. F.

THE school district in which you reside is required by law to furnish transportation, where you live 3 miles by the usually traveled road from the school house. As I understand there is no usually traveled road. As an alternative to that the school district might furnish transportation to take your children to another school and pay the tuition for them in that school. There is no law I know of that would compel the township to put a footbridge across the river.

Violation of the Contract?

A and B are residents of Kansas. A hires B to go on a 240-acre farm in Missouri to work for \$50 a month, cow furnished and hen house built. The contract was oral and to hold until March 1, 1928. B had harness and one or two implements which he agreed to use. A agreed to furnish what B lacked. There was to be no one over B except A. The day B reached Missouri A asked a friend to watch B, which he certainly has done! A has sent the checks every month until October. The hen house never has been built and the cow did not come until September, and all there is to farm the place with is one team of horses, cultivator and scythe. In August A came down and seemed satisfied, but later wrote that gossip had told him a great deal while there and that our job depends on results from now on. We answered we could get no better results with what we had to work with and asked to be allowed to leave October 1, but agreed to stay a while longer and give him a chance to get someone else. He replied we need expect no money until he comes down, and he neither comes nor writes. Can he hold the money and didn't he break the contract when he failed to build the hen house and get the cow for seven months? If we can't quit working without losing our pay can he fire us before March 1? O.

Unquestionably if the facts are as you state them he has violated his part of the contract. If he had an oral contract with you to employ you until March 1, 1928, he cannot dismiss you unless he can show that you have not fulfilled your part of the contract by doing as good work as could be expected with the implements you have to work with.

What the Law Says

If there was no bounty paid on rabbit ears in the county where one lives could he send the rabbit ears by parcel post to eastern counties where they were paying the bounty, or would that be using the mails to obtain money thru false pretenses? E. S.

To collect bounty on rabbit ears it is necessary that the rabbits be killed in the county in which the claim is made, and an affidavit must be made to that effect. If the rabbit ears were sent to another county and an affidavit was made that the rabbits were killed in that county, that would be an offense under the law, and also would be an attempt to obtain money under false pretenses.

Section 2309 of Chapter 19 covers this case: "Any person making false affidavit for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining any money from any county in the state of Kansas, under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by confinement in the county jail for not more than one year."

Not a Natural Water Course?

I own a 20-acre tract of land. My neighbor owns 10 acres directly west of me. The land drains northeast. The water runs off his land on mine, and it is washing my land very badly. I threw up an embankment on my side of the fence from 8 to 12 feet high to divert the water and let it run north on his land. The land has a slight drainage north. Can he compel me to open a way thru this embankment and let the water run thru my land? J. V. N.

Unless you are obstructing a natural water course with your embankment you are entirely within your rights. In other words, if this water you speak of is merely the water running off his sloping land on to yours you have a right to protect your land against that water flow. If you obstruct a natural water course, such as a creek, you of course cannot do that if it damages your neighbor, without paying the damages.

Escrow Deeds are Legal

Would deeds made out to heirs for the portion of land the grantor wishes to give each be legal if held in escrow until the grantor's death? And for married heirs could such deeds be made out to his or her children only, that is, not making it a joint deed to daughter and husband or son and wife, whichever the case may be? The wish being to leave the choice wholly to his or her heir. Could such portion be willed to the heir be made to return to the living members of the original estate in case no children are born to the union of son or daughter in the event of the previous death of such son or daughter? S.

Deeds made and held in escrow until the death of the grantor would be legal. Such deeds would be held in effect to be the willing of such property. A better way, in my judgment, however, would be to will property just as the grantor desires it to be willed; that is, will the property to the various

heirs with the provision that in case any one of these heirs shall die before the distribution of the estate his or her portion shall be divided among the other heirs, if such heir dies without issue.

Must Pay by June 20

What is the law in this state in regard to unpaid land tax? If the taxes are not paid what will be done and when? C. A.

All real estate on which the taxes shall not have been paid as provided by law on and before June 20 in each year shall be subject to sale. The county treasurer shall between July 1 and 10 each year make out a list of all lands and town lots subject to sale, describing such lands and town lots as the same are described on the tax roll, with an accompanying notice stating that so much of each tract of land or town lot described in said list as may be necessary for that purpose will, on the first Tuesday of September next thereafter, and the next succeeding days, be sold by him at public auction at his office, for taxes and charges thereon. And if any county treasurer shall at any time discover that any tract of land or town lot had been omitted to be put on the list of delinquent taxes



and sold for any preceding year, the said treasurer shall be required to place such omitted tract of land or town lot on the list of delinquent taxes for the current year, and sell the same as directed by this act.

The county treasurer shall cause the said list with the accompanying notice to be published in some newspaper published in said county, or if no newspaper be published in said county, then in one of general circulation in his county, once in each week for four consecutive weeks prior to the day of sale.

On the day designated in the notice of sale the county treasurer shall commence the sale of those lands and town lots on which the taxes and charges have not been paid.

When school lands are sold for taxes a deed shall not be given to the purchaser until he shall have paid all the installments and interest due thereon at the time, and shall have given a bond as required from the purchaser in the first instance.

The county treasurer shall give to each purchaser on payment of his bid a certificate dated the day of the sale, describing the lands purchased. Lands that are not sold to private individuals are bid in to the county.

The owner of the land may at any time within three years from the date of the sale and at any time before the execution of the deed redeem the land or town lot or any part thereof by paying to the treasurer of the county in which such land was sold the amount for which said land was sold, and all subsequent charges thereon to be paid by the purchaser, with interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum. If the land is not redeemed within three years from the day of sale the county clerk issues a deed to the purchaser.

Where a tax deed has been issued to lands owned by minors the minor would have the same right to redeem after he comes of age that he would have had had he been of age at the time of the sale of the land for taxes.

Didn't Agree on the Fence

S and G have land adjoining. In years gone by the father of each owned the land. One has now died. His son, S, heired 80 acres and his sister 65 acres. This land was fenced by S, Sr., in his day. He built the east half of the fence and G, Sr., built the west half. Now G, Jr., thinks that because two heirs got this land adjoining him on the north that S, Jr., should put in part

of the fence on the west eighty, while the entire east eighty belongs to this man who "heired" this land. I want to know if S, Jr., will have to put in this other fence north. The east end of the fence formerly belonged to S, Sr., the west end to G, Sr. G wants S to put in half of the west half and still use the half belonging to Mrs. C. Can he make S, Jr., put in some fence or is it S, Jr.'s place to do it? R. S. S.

The division of this land does not seem to make any difference in regard to the amount of fence that must be built dividing the lands formerly owned by S, Sr., and G, Sr. S, Jr., now owns half of the original 160 acres of land. His sister, according to your plat, owns 65 of the original 160 acres, while half a mile north of her is a tract of 15 acres of undivided land. This division of the 160 acres does not so far as I can see alter the rights or obligations of G in any way. It simply makes two division fences on his north side instead of one. He is to build half of the division fences between him and S, Jr., and Mrs. C, the sister. But it is the old original line between his or his father's land and the land of S, Sr. In other words, he is obligated to build half of the fence between him and S, Jr., and half of the fence between him and Mrs. C., which amounts to half of the original line between his 80 and the 160 owned by S, Sr.

'Tis a Separate Estate?

Can an heir give good title to land in Tennessee without his wife signing the deed? D. C.

Under the laws of Tennessee the husband must join in the deed to the wife's land generally, but if the wife has a separate estate with full power to convey she may execute the deed alone and must acknowledge the same before a judge, chancellor, clerk of the county court or clerk or master of the chancery court. She cannot acknowledge such deed before a notary public; the husband, tho, may claim his tenancy by the courtesy, unless he join with her, or his right thereto is excluded by the terms of the conveyance to the wife.

No Physical Examination?

Can a man have his wife's life insured without her consent or her knowing anything about it and then collect insurance after her death? K. A. H.

I hardly see how that would be possible, because I know of no reputable insurance company that would insure a life without a physical examination. The man might take out an annuity on his wife's life without her knowledge or consent, because in that case no physical examination is required, and such a proceeding would be entirely lawful.

A Question in Relations

My uncle married. He and his wife had two children. They parted and got a divorce. His wife married again. What relation, if any, are his children and she to me? Would her children by her second husband be any relation to me? G. F.

Your uncle's children are your cousins, and if they are the children of his first wife they are still her children regardless of the divorce. Her children by the first marriage would be your cousins. Her children by the second marriage would be no relation to you.

Note Can't Be Collected

If A, a boy of 18 years, trades a car to B, giving his note for the balance, and gets sick and moves to another state for his health and is not able to make his payments on the note, what can B do to get his money for the car? A has nothing and is not able to work. Can B have the father make good this boy's note, he not having been at home for three years? R. R.

The boy being a minor, his note cannot be collected, and the father would not be liable unless he authorized the giving of this note by the son and became security thereon.

The Court Would Decide

In foreclosing a mortgage on a ranch in Colorado the full amount of the debt is made at the time of sale. Could a receiver be appointed for nine months? The former owner still has possession. Would he have the right to contest? M. E. S.

That would be a matter that would be within the discretion of the court. If the court believed the party having the right of redemption was committing waste upon the premises he might appoint a receiver for the protection of the judgment creditor.

21 Years, With Exceptions

How old is a girl before she is of legal age? B. R.

Twenty-one with this exception: she has a right to marry without her parents' consent at 18, and after she is married she then becomes of legal age, except for voting purposes.

Listed as Personal Property?

We have a neighbor who keeps a female dog, and when other dogs come on the place he shoots them. Has he a right to do this and what can one do about it? He injured one dog that was quite valuable. E. S. H.

If a dog is listed as personal property it is protected by the law, just as any other personal property is. If the dog is not listed as personal property no recovery could be made for the killing of this dog when it came upon the premises of your neighbor.

Holiday Cakes Take Form

We Now Add to the Delicacy of Fruit Cake by Steaming It

By Nell B. Nichols

NOW is the time to make fruit cakes and plum puddings for the winter holidays. If baked or steamed early in November, they may be stored in tightly covered earthen jars. The flavor improves during the period of waiting. It will be better at Christmas than on Thanksgiving Day.

Successful fruit cakes are cooked slowly to avoid scorching and the formation of a thick, hard crust. I always line the pans with four thicknesses



of paper, two of heavy wrapping paper and two of oiled paper. This protection makes for a moist product. A layer of heavy paper is put in first, and then one of the oiled paper. The other two thicknesses are adjusted in the same order.

The batter is poured into the pans. Then I tie a covering of oiled paper and cheesecloth over them to prevent a thick crust from forming on top. The pans are filled three-fourths full.

Steaming is an excellent method of cooking fruit cakes and puddings. Either a steamer or a pressure cooker may be used. In the pressure cooker I steam the batters 15 minutes with the petcock open so the steam will escape. Then it is closed and the cake or pudding is steamed 45 minutes at 15 pounds pressure.

A pan with holes made in the bottom, fitted into a kettle containing water, may serve as a substitute steamer. It is important that the lid fit tight-

ly. If it doesn't, cheesecloth needs to be tied over the top before the cover is adjusted. Steamed cakes and puddings may need to be dried out in the oven after the steaming. Here are some of my choice recipes.

Fruit Cake

1 pound butter
1 pound sugar
1 pound flour
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon allspice
1/2 teaspoon cloves
10 eggs

1 1/2 pounds currants
1 1/2 pounds raisins
1/2 pound citron
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon mace
1 orange, rind and juice
1 lemon, rind and juice

Cream the butter; add sugar and cream together; add beaten eggs. Sift all dry ingredients together and add to butter mixture. Beat thoroughly. Wash

and dry currants and raisins. Cut raisins and citron in small pieces, then add them to batter. Lastly, add orange and lemon juice and rind. Pour into oiled cake tin and steam 2 1/2 or 3 hours. Then bake 20 or 30 minutes. Remove from tin when cool and wrap in paraffin paper. Keep in stone crock. Small raisins may be used instead of currants.

Suet Pudding

1/2 cup suet
1/2 cup molasses
Speck salt
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup sour milk

3/4 teaspoon soda
1 cup flour
1/2 cup raisins
1/2 teaspoon cloves

Chop suet fine. Wash and dry currants and raisins. Cut raisins. Sprinkle suet, raisins and currants with flour. Mix milk and molasses. To it add fruit and suet. Mix and sift all dry ingredients and add to the milk mixture. Pour into an oiled mold and steam 3 hours. Serve hot with hard sauce.

Steamed Fig Pudding

1 cup dark molasses
1 cup chopped suet
2 cups chopped figs
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon soda

1 cup sour milk
2 eggs
2 1/2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg

Mix together molasses, suet, figs and spices. Add soda and milk. Add eggs, well beaten, and flour gradually. Beat all thoroughly and fill a well oiled mold three-fourths full. Steam 2 hours. Serve with Sterling sauce garnished with whipped cream.

Sterling Sauce

1/2 cup butter
1 cup brown sugar

4 tablespoons cream
Flavoring

Cream the butter and sugar. Add cream gradually. Add flavoring to taste. Heat slightly and beat well before serving.

DO YOU need a table of equivalents so that you can measure accurately even tho the recipe is given in pounds and ounces? And do you want to know how to cut the paper linings for your cake pans so they will fit neatly? This information and additional tested recipes for winter fruit cakes and puddings will be sent to you if you will write to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope with your request.

Christmas Suggestion No. 2

HERE is just about the daintiest, loveliest Christmas gift that I can suggest and one that will cost little either of time or money. It is a quilted bag. Queer, isn't it, that no one ever thought before of applying this lovely type of needlework to the making of bags, until within the last few months? But now we have them just in time for Christmas.

A great many materials lend themselves to this treatment but I think that there is nothing prettier than two tone taffeta, for the quilting brings out the tones in the silk and produces a lovely effect.

To make the bag, stamp your pattern on a piece of thin muslin such as is used in sugar sacks. Place a thin layer of cotton on the wrong side of this and baste tightly. Place the silk on the opposite side of the cotton and baste it firmly. The arrangement will be: the stamped muslin with stamped side out, a layer of cotton and the silk. In quilting, either thread to match or contrasting thread may be used. Use the running stitch, making stitches even and straight, working from the pattern on the wrong side. When the bag is quilted it may be finished with a lining of contrasting color and fastened to either celluloid or metal frames.

You may obtain a pattern of the bag shown here from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents.

Extra Frills for Bedrooms

BY EMMA TUOMY

MAKING the downstairs bedroom attractive has been many times a problem. Several homes I have lived in have had bedrooms that opened directly into the living room, thus involving much work and thought on my part to make them not only attractive, but to harmonize with the rest of the rooms.

Before attempting to make a bedroom over, I studied out just what I would do. In my plans, cost has been of paramount importance; for I have never felt that I could follow out any plan that called for an outlay of more than a few dollars.

The downstairs bedroom as a general thing is small. Therefore, to make it look more spacious I usually have the walls decorated the same color as the living room.

The arrangement of a bed that is going

to be seen from the living room will either mar or add to the general view. In one of my homes I had a wooden bed. For the cover I used a flowered cretonne spread made by sewing two strips together. For the pillow cover I used one strip hemmed on the ends. I made a cover for my dresser of the same material and used another width for window drapes. On the floor I had a brown and blue braided rug. The brown of this rug was old net curtains I had dyed.

In another bedroom that opened directly into the living room I used a brass bed and a dresser that had been given mahogany stain. For this room I made a bed-cover of scrim. It was white with a small blue figure. I made a ruffle on the sides and ends that left no view under the bed. The cover for pillows I made of the same material. I made the same kind of a dresser scarf, and white curtains with a ruffle of figured material across the top.

A blue and white rug and a small chair stained to match the dresser made the room complete.

But my most beautiful downstairs bedroom was entirely the work of my husband and myself. Picture molding divided the wall spaces into two sections. The lower part we kalsomined a soft yellow. The upper half and ceiling were tinted cream. The woodwork was painted and enameled white. The dresser and a chest of drawers we stained mahogany color. The floor was waxed and we used a yellow and white rag rug.

For the bed and drapes I used unbleached muslin, hemmed with a feather stitch and flower designs appliqued. With a few pictures, this room invited inspection. I have always used a curtain between living room and bedroom on one side of the door, thus giving the bedroom a look of privacy.

Mary Ann Says:

DO YOU believe in fairies? I still do, and I hope I keep on believing in them until I'm a hundred. The latest fairy I've discovered in my own kitchen—and one doesn't ordinarily associate fairies with kitchens. It doesn't wear an airy, ruffled, fluffy costume nor a brownie suit. Like knights of old, it is well protected in a costume of heavy aluminum. On washdays and shopping days and church going days it is a real godsend. It is a cooker. In it I can put a roast, a chicken or a Swiss steak, some vegetables to steam and a pudding, turn the fire low and go on about my business, come in, in time to take dinner up, and there she is—all well done, beautifully cooked and without any last minute effort. I didn't realize when I paid out my cold cash for that cooker that I was bringing a good fairy into my home—but that's what happened!



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.

Curtains Settle Storage Problem

IN putting up fruit for the winter I found that I had very little room to store it in. My husband made shelves but I did not know what to do to keep light away, for the light makes fruit fade. Curtains are not very sanitary to use in a basement, and one cannot look the fruit over so easily if a flimsy curtain is swishing around, so I took an old green window shade and fastened it to the top of the shelves. This can be raised when looking over the fruit and lowered to keep out almost every bit of light. Mrs. F. E. Alexander, Texas Co., Oklahoma.

Knitting a Pleasant Pastime

FOR those who are fond of knitting, knitted rugs offer pleasant work for afternoon hours. Most housewives have discarded clothing of various colors which can be used for this purpose. Cut the cloth into strips about 3/4 of an inch wide, if cotton material, and knit strips about 5 inches in width on coarse needles. Mix the colors as you choose and make the strips any desired length according to the size you wish the rug to be. Sew the strips together and finish each end with a coarse fringe which can be bought for a small sum.

These rugs are attractive made of silk pieces, but for durability cotton or wool is recommended. Mrs. M. B. Wilder, Orleans Co., Vermont.

A Bride Appreciates Dusters

AN INEXPENSIVE yet acceptable gift for the fall bride's shower is a duster bag made of any inexpensive material in the shape of a large envelope. Fold pieces of bright colored cheese cloth which have been hemmed, and place them neatly in the bag. On the outside embroider the word "dusters" in bright colored thread, using the outline stitch.

This makes a very acceptable gift because the bride often has no old cloths which might commonly be used.

Kay Co., Oklahoma. Alice Fisher.

A Quick Salad Dressing

FOR a quick and delicious salad dressing heat a small amount of vinegar in which sweet pickles have been made. Stir into this 2 eggs or more and cook until thick. Mrs. Chris Widman, Brown County.

Simple Dresses for Service

Beautiful Is the Dress That Suits Both Wearer and Occasion



728—For Street Wear. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
788—Sports Frocks. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2996—Coat Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
744—Ribbons for Trimming. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
2954—Raglan Sleeves. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3038—Something Different. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2929—For School Days. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
Price of patterns is 15 cents each. Send your orders to the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to mention size and number. If you do not have your Fashion magazine order it now so that you may have its help in planning your sewing. The price is 10 cents.

your letter to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. This same service is offered to others who will write for it.

Topaz for November

Please tell me thru your Service Corner what the birthstone is for November. And what is the significance of birthstones?
Mary L.

The birthstone for November is topaz. It has always been considered lucky for one to wear the stone which stands for his birth month. Much as we like to remember these old superstitions they really carry no significance.

Paint Nets Cash Returns

BY EMMA TUOMY

IT TOOK me many years to learn that as a housewife I was not thoroughly efficient unless I could use a paint brush in my home. And that I could learn to use one with considerable skill was a surprising thing to my family as well as myself. To begin with I want my home to look well kept at all times—walls fresh and spotless, floors shining like new, furniture showing a perfect finish.

But I learned that it takes a great deal of money to call in decorators every time a spot on the floor needs paint or varnish, a wall to be repainted or a table to be scraped and varnished. Therefore to keep my home up to the minute I must do it myself.

My first attempt at painting was on the kitchen. It had grey woodwork, with tan walls. I got a color card and studied it to get the same colors. I bought paint and set to work with my husband helping with the walls. When thru it was like a new place except the furniture which I proceeded to paint. Once started there was no stopping. I went after bedrooms, bathroom and furniture. My home was beautiful when I had finished, and like a bolt from a clear sky came people who wanted to buy it, making such a fine offer that we became homeless but with a very satisfactory bank account.

It would be too long a story to tell of all the houses I have since painted and sold. Houses that other people would not buy before they were put in repair and painted but which they wanted as soon as they were made fresh and like new with paint.

Paint has cost me a great deal of time and work, a great deal of upheaval at times. But once a woman begins to paint she becomes imbued with the desire to have everything up to the minute.

Here are some of the things I have

learned in my experience of painting and decorating homes: A well painted house gives a person a better standing in a community. It not only makes a person appear prosperous but does make them so, for paint increases the value of any piece of property. It yields the biggest returns of any investment I know for the money paid out. Paint will not only transform any dull house into a comfortable looking home but to the woman who uses it there comes a feeling of power and ability to make her environment what she wants it to be.

Beauty and Love

Sometime perchance I shall forget
The blue of skies, the rose of flowers,
The diamonds after Summer showers
On bush and tree sun drenched while wet.

Someday perhaps I shall not feel
How good it is to love my kind
And know that in their hearts I find
A love as eager and as real.

Some hour I'll sit with songs unsung
Mayhap, but this I firmly hold,
If losing faith is growing old,
Then I would be forever young.
—L. Mitchell Thornton.

We Join the Merry Whirl

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT

WHEN Summer made her bow and Autumn replaced her on the stage of Time, thoughts turned again to party frocks and dance music. No doubt there are many charming frocks and I'm quite sure there is a wealth of dance music from which to choose for home use, or for entertaining. Here is a list of ten, obtainable in sheet music form, on record or roll, and every one of them is a number to make the feet go pitty-pat. These are all foxtrots:

Side by Side
Pretty Lips
Sometimes I'm Happy
Hallelujah!
There's Something Nice About Everyone
But There's Everything Nice About You
The More We Are Together
The Whisper Song
One O'clock Baby
Fifty Million Frenchmen Can't Be Wrong
Just the Same

One finds every type of music in these ten foxtrots, some have words, some haven't. Some are lively and some stately, and some are jazzy, some are humorous, some serious and others just cuddly. But they're all good dance numbers and that's that.

I'll be glad to tell you where you can secure any of these numbers, also to help with any other music problem. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Rabbit Doll Brings Luck

BY MRS. BESS DAY WILHELMUS

ONE dear little rabbit doll which stood alone in the rural club display at the Giles County Fair has proved to be a magic wand in my family," said Mrs. C. G. Branch of Lynnville, Tenn.

"As a member of this club I was asked to make something to exhibit and I made this little rabbit doll, which had always been a favorite with my own children. When a dozen people saw the doll and asked me to make similar ones for them, dreams of a real doll factory began to form in my mind. I went to Nashville and secured an order for 500 dolls from Nashville's largest department store, and then I felt that my dream was becoming a reality. I employed a dozen assistants to help me with this work and they are still with me.

"Recently I sold 3,600 dolls to a firm in St. Louis. I manage to clear about \$1,500 a year above expenses and I am sending two sons thru law school with the proceeds from my business.

"My two little girls help out with the sewing at home, and they do so cheerfully because they know that a college education is to be their reward. For myself I have bought a farm of 117 acres and have stocked it completely, and am planning on building a real factory in the near future.

"I have shipped these dolls everywhere from South Africa to Canada and to every state in the Union. I have often felt that the one little rabbit doll at the fair that year must have had four lucky feet instead of the traditional one. Certainly it has brought prosperity to us as well as a world of joy to thousands of little girls thruout the country."

Women's Service Corner

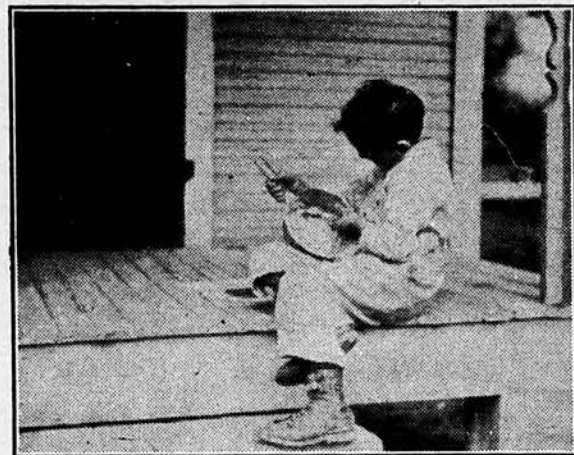
Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner,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

Banishing Dark Circles

I am troubled with dark circles under my eyes which make me look years older than I am. Is there any way I can remove them?
Mrs. G. S.

Dark circles under the eyes are usually a visible sign of ill health and you should have a physician examine you. I have a leaflet on banishing dark circles that will help you to remove the marks after your general health has been built up. I shall be glad to send you this leaflet if you will write me again and inclose a stamped envelope carrying your full address. Address

The Icing in the Pan



Simple food and gorgeous dinners.
Camp-fare, picnic, hotel, home,
Every sort that men have eaten
I have tasted—meat and comb,
But of all the viands offered,
All the dainties known to man,
There is nothing beats the flavor
Of the icing in the pan.

I have praised the worth of sweet corn,
I have lauded to the skies
All the virtues and the merits
Of my mother's pumpkin pies,
Yet somehow these foods and others
Seem designed more so for man,
But the morsel made for kiddies,
Is the icing in the pan.

Oh, the baking days of mem'ry!
When the cake so mountainous
Donned its robes of creamy splendor
Like a knight victorious,
Then to hear my mother saying,
"Now see here, my little man,
Don't you want the job a-lickin'
Of the icing in the pan?"

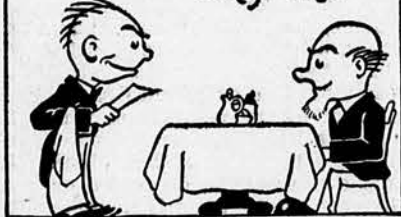
And I'd lick it to the bottom,
Scrape and cut it to the core.
Then sit there a-softly thinking,
"Wish to goodness there was more!"
Memory of youthful bygones,
Sweetest thought, now I'm a man,
Is the sweet vanilla flavor
Of the icing in the pan!

Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls

Looking for a

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. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

No! I'm looking for a meal, eh? a meal that hasn't any end



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.

Try These on the Family

Why is it foolish to educate the Indians? Because they are naturally well read (red).

What is a common miracle in Ireland? Waking the dead.

What is the scarcest thing in the world? A ham sandwich at a Jew picnic.

How does Ireland rule America? Thru the police force.

Why is a joke less durable than a

church bell? Because after it has been told (toll'd) a few times it is worn out.

Why have we reason to doubt the existence of the Giant's Causeway? Because Ireland abounds with sham-rocks.

Why are two ladies kissing each other like an emblem of Christianity? Because they are both doing unto each other as they would that men should do unto them.

Why would a pelican make a good lawyer? He knows how to stretch his bill.

What age will people reach if they live long enough? Dotage.

What is that which is full of holes and yet holds water? A sponge.

Marion is a Boy Scout

I am a Boy Scout of troop No. 17 in Fredonia, Kan. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I wish some of the boys would write to me.

Marion Lambillotte.

Fredonia, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. Stands for 50; 2. Plural of man; 3. A citrus fruit; 4. At the present time; 5. Stands for North.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



"Hey Mother! The Old Cat's Eating Her Kitten!"

Mary Likes to Read

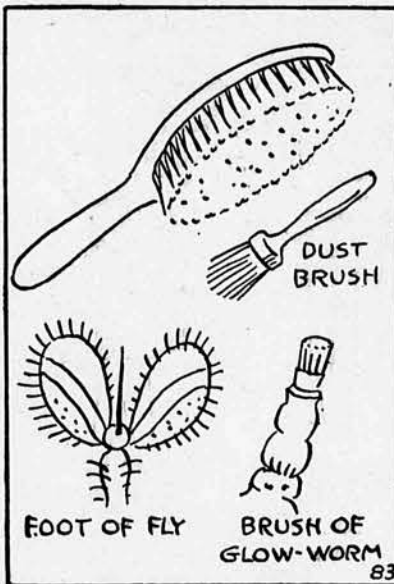
I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I live on a 160-acre farm 3 miles from town. I have a brother and a sister. For pets I have a black cat

named Topsy and a brown and white dog named Jack. I have brown hair and eyes and fair complexion. I like to read and play basket ball.

Mary Eleanor Kipp.

Horton, Kan.

Living Inventions



The Fly's "Hairbrush"

The brush is an article of comparative luxury, which could never have been invented by man until he had arrived at a considerable degree of civilization. But the principle of smoothing and cleaning a surface by tufts of stiff hairs was invented by Nature and used for the benefit of many of her creatures.

No one can have failed to notice how a fly cleanses itself, behaving almost like a cat in similar circumstances. The forefeet are repeatedly passed over the head, which is bowed down to meet them, while a similar office is performed for the rest of the body by the hind legs. The feet are then rubbed against each other, so as to free them from all accumulations, just as the housemaid cleans the brush with the comb before washing it.

A strong magnifying glass, held over a fly's foot, will show that the comparison is not far-fetched, for the "brush" it carries is similar, even in shape, to the one used by human kind.

Even the round clothes-brush is duplicated by Nature in the implement belonging to the larva or grub of the

glowworm. This creature feeds upon snails, and in consequence gets itself covered with the tenacious slime. In order to rid itself of this inconvenience the larva is furnished, near the end of its tail, with the real "brush" shown above.

Has a Shetland Pony

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to White Dove school. My teacher's name is Miss McKee. I have a little brother 3 years old. His name is Max Laverne. I have three dogs and a Shetland pony and her colt. The dogs are Rat Terriers and their names are Spot, Trixie and Billie Buster. The pony's name is Lady and the colt's name is Micky. We live real close to my grandma and grandpa.

Simpson, Kan. Yvonne McClintock.

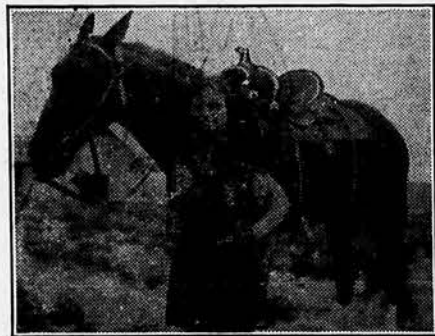
My Dog's Name is Jiggs

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I have 3/4 mile to go to school. There are 24 pupils in our school. I have a pet dog named Jiggs and a pet cat named Kitty. We have lots of flowers in our yard. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Concordia, Kan. Iretta Pae.

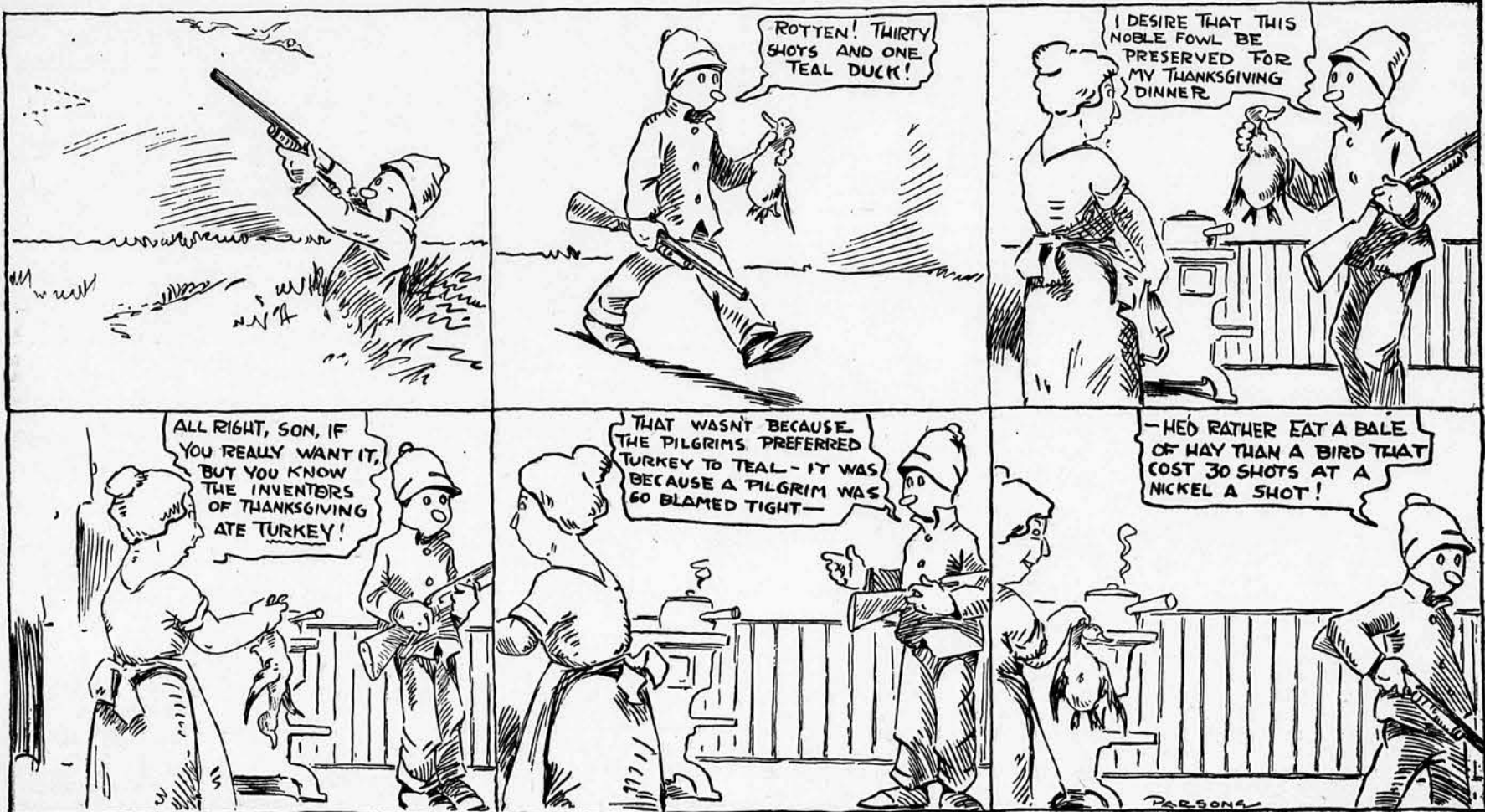
The Three 12 Years Old

Here is a picture of myself and two pets—Trixie and Tom. We are all 12 years old. Trixie can jump the rope and do several little tricks. Tom will sit up and mew for us to milk in his mouth when we are milking. I am in



the seventh grade and live in a consolidated school district. This picture was taken on our farm 8 1/2 miles south of Flagler. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Flagler, Colo. Lorris Sloan.



The Hoovers—Why the Pilgrims Ate Turkey



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

A Real Community Effort Can Give You the Right Kind of a Doctor

IF I WERE a preacher I might urge my people to send medical missionaries to China; I believe in the work. But certainly I should urge them to raise some of their boys to be country doctors.

I have on my desk a letter from an educated woman, a farmer's wife who is to mother her first child in a few months. She is 50 miles from a hospital and there is only one doctor in her community. He has no competitor within 50 miles west, 30 south, 35 north and 15 east. The doctor on the east is himself in the hospital just now, and there is no saying when he will be out. This leaves her with "Hobson's choice" as to a doctor, and the man she must employ "is drunk so much of the time that it is hardly safe to depend on him." Furthermore, it seems that this alleged "physician" absolutely refuses to come when called at night or Sunday, even when he knows the patient is in a serious condition. He charges exorbitant fees, too. My correspondent asks if something cannot be done, and wishes to know if the state does not have control.

The state has little more control of doctors than of any other citizen. It has a licensing board, and if you can prove charges of drunkenness or incompetency this board will take away the man's license; but the burden of proof rests on the individual, so it is never offered.

Yes, this is a desperate situation, and one that is all too common. A few small towns have found a solution in the employment of a community doctor. It is possible whenever as many as 200 families will unite. It gives the people some chance to pick a doctor who will meet their needs, and gives them a word to say as to the fees they will pay and the kind of service they will get. It is a possibility. But even before that, is the need that young men shall be trained in medicine with the very purpose of supplying service to rural communities. It is as noble and heroic as any missionary enterprise. I hope that some of the mothers who are now suffering will bring up their boys and girls with this ambition.

Use Plenty of Soap!

If only I could keep my feet from sweating and smelling I would be happy. Is there anything I can do? Why am I worse than ordinary? Bill B.

Some persons seem to have sweaty, bad smelling feet despite their good health. Drink plenty of water. Keep the bowels regular. Do not overeat, especially of meats. Bathe the feet every night in cool (not hot) water, using a mild soap if necessary. If the odor is very bad a drop or two of formaldehyde in the water will help. Put on a clean pair of socks every morning. Wash the hose in soft water and be sure that all the laundry soap is rinsed out. Keep two pairs of shoes so that one can be airing while the other pair is worn. These things will help.

Too Much Hard Work?

My blood pressure was 140 in last July. It is now 170. I have been working harder than usual, cutting corn on a sled. Would that account for it? I am 69. C. A. S.

Hard work, mental excitement, worry and many other things will cause temporary increases of blood pressure. However, if it persists there is some other cause than working hard and it should be sought. At 69 your blood pressure might well be 150 or even a little higher.

Better Find the Cause

I have had three babies—one lived four days—one only two days and one was born dead. Husband and I are both healthy so far as I know. What ought we to do? Mrs. X.

When an apparently healthy couple cannot beget healthy children it is because of some disease. The most common cause is syphilis. You must bear in mind that innocent people sometimes have this disease and may

neither show it nor know it. Both you and your husband should have your blood tested by the Wasserman or Kahn test. If negative the next thing will be to find out if there is some focus somewhere about you that poisons your offspring. It has been found that such things as diseased tonsils, a purulent appendix or even abscesses at the roots of the teeth have been sufficient cause. Have these physical examinations carefully made and you will find some trouble that can be corrected.

A Habit That's Harmful

My baby cries a good deal and I have been in the habit of giving him a bottle of hot water to keep him quiet. He has got so that he seems to have the bottle in his mouth most of the time now. Please tell me if there is any harm in it? S. T. M.

There is no harm in giving the baby hot or cool water at regular intervals; in fact it is a very good practice that is too much neglected. Neither is there harm in giving the hot water occasionally when there seems to be an accumulation of intestinal gas. But it should be only on special occasions. Instead of quieting the baby by giving the bottle whenever he cries you should find out why he cries and seek to correct the error in his feeding or whatever it may be that causes his distress. The habit that he now has is distinctly harmful for many reasons, and you must proceed at once to break him of it.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

"We are having some nice weather, aren't we?" is an expression on the lips of most people we meet lately, and we certainly are, too. October was dry and warm in this section, up until the last Saturday, when it was cloudy and rained a little during the afternoon and evening. The average temperature for the month was considerably higher than during August. The thermometer here registered above 90 during the middle of the day on several days.

A neighbor told me he noticed one of his cherry trees in bloom and also saw flowers on his wife's blue flags. We were having sweet corn roasting ears from our July planting on alfalfa sod up until after October 25. Mother also cooked a mess of green peas and new potatoes on the 28th. It is very seldom that the season hangs on as late as it has this year without a freeze and frost on the upland. We have had killing frosts on the upland here as early as September 29, on two or three occasions during the last 16 years.

The long distance weather forecasters predicted a summerless year for 1927, and they seemed to hit it pretty well. This warm, dry weather is delaying the beginning of corn husking, as this cereal cannot be cribbed in any large amount without danger from heating until after it has had a killing frost to dry it out.

Professor H. H. Laude, in charge of



the crops experiments over the state for the agricultural college, was in this vicinity recently, accompanied by County Agent Kimball, checking up on the work done here by one of my neighbors in a grain sorghum variety test put on for the vocational agricultural class of the local high school. He harvested a part of this crop with the assistance of the boys of the high school class. He said this was a particularly interesting field. It was planted June 7 and was hauled to the ground July 14. All varieties recovered, but only three had matured by the date of harvesting. These were feterita, Dwarf Yellow milo and Wonder kafir. Early Sumac cane grown locally also was well matured. Dawn and Pink kafir were nearing maturity, while the Sunrise Reed, Red kafir, Kansas Orange cane and the Blackhull Sourless hybrid were hopelessly green.

Following were the yields obtained from a small patch containing one-fortieth acre that was cut and weighed:

| Variety | Weight Pounds | Heads Pounds |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Early Sumac..... | 281 | 48 |
| Feterita | 239 | 81 |
| Wonder Kafir..... | 195 | 65 |
| Yellow Milo..... | 212 | 77 |

Translating this into acre yields and allowing 80 pounds of heads to the bushel, we have feterita, 40 bushels; milo, 38; Wonder kafir, 32; and Early Sumac, 24. These sorghums were of a short growth and thin stand, owing to the hail. The silage weight an acre was fair, the Early Sumac yielding 11,240 pounds; feterita, 9,560; Yellow milo, 8,480; and the Wonder kafir, 7,800.

We have been cutting kafir, cane, darso and some corn fodder the last two weeks for ourselves, and also for a few of the neighbors. We expect to fill our silo this week. This is the latest we have ever filled the silo since we constructed it some 10 years ago. We put this job off on account of wanting the kafir and cane to mature as much as possible so we could save seed from it.

We will fill it mostly from cane, kafir and darso and not so much corn fodder this year as in the past. The sod corn we intended to use in the silo has matured so well that we believe it can be marketed, so we will not make silage from very much of it. The most of it has been in the dent now for two weeks or more. I picked a few rows for feed the other day and was surprised to see how well it has matured.

There were two loads of new corn from the southern part of the county marketed in town the other day. The first load sold for 60 cents on the basis of 80 pounds to the bushel. The second load sold at the same place for 50 cents. The man who raised it said his field is yielding at the rate of 60 bushels an acre. The dealers say the corn is too soft and immature, and they do not want it at the present time.

County Agent Kimball has sent out a call for 500 corn huskers from abroad to help crib the 5-million bushel corn crop this county is credited with having in the fields. The demand for help is growing from all sides, and he is receiving many calls for help. But very few farmers have started husking corn because it is not as yet dry and matured enough to crib, yet they are anxious to sign up for help to be ready when the proper time arrives. There are a few scattering farmers, however, with very early planted crops, in the field husking daily.

A New Implement Merger

An announcement was made recently of the purchase by the Rock Island Plow Co., of Rock Island, Ill., of the Newell Sanders Plow Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn. The Newell Sanders Co. has been making an excellent line of disk plows for many years, and has been distributing them thru the sales organization of the Rock Island Plow Co. The new combination will cut out considerable overhead and extra effort, inasmuch as the entire Sanders plant with its equipment will be moved to Rock Island. The manufacture of the Sanders line will continue under the direction of the Sanders men who have directed these activities for many years. They will simply become a part of the Rock Island organization.

Archeologists in Arizona have found an unfinished dam that is more than a thousand years old. It must be a state job.

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

WHEN one has deep trouble, can good come out of it? When one suffers the pains of indescribable anguish, can it be said to do him any good, or anyone else any good? That is being asked all the time. "Why should that man suffer so? He has been a good man all his life. He has never done anything to merit such affliction." One may hear such remarks almost any time. They forget that suffering is not always retributive, that sometimes it is an honor to suffer, that suffering is sometimes like the furnace in which the hardest steel is made. Lincoln once said, during the war, "If there is any man out of hell who suffers more than I do, I pity him." Lincoln without suffering would not have been Lincoln.

The lesson of this week is out of the life of a man who suffered more than most people are called on to endure, and from that white heat of pain there came a wonderful message that is ringing yet, thru the world. He was a married man, but his wife fell into evil ways, abandoned her husband, and became a nameless woman of the streets. How long she wandered the bleak roads and byways of shamelessness we do not know. It was in a day when a man was permitted with almost no formality to put away such a wife and take another. But Hosea did not seem to be that kind. He did not drop her out of his life in disgust. He sought her and found her. I suspect that if ever the parable of Jesus, of the shepherd looking for the lost sheep was acted out in real life, it was, in the case of Hosea. She was

Out on the mountains, wild and bare,
Away from the tender shepherd's care.

He sought her, found her, and brought her back home. Hosea, out of the depths of an anguished heart, brought forth one of the greatest messages of the Old Testament. It is a message of love, in a sense that no other Old Testament writer speaks. He refers to Jehovah as the husband, and Israel as the bride, and alas! he says, the bride has fallen into sadly evil ways. Over and over he pleads with his people, as a father with his children, saying, come back! come back; come back home! Where Amos is the stern messenger of justice, threatening the judgments of the Almighty, Hosea pleads with his people, in tears. That great phrase which St. Paul uses in his resurrection chapter (I Corinthians 15) is taken from Hosea: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death: O death, I will be thy plagues; O grave, I will be thy de-

struction." And the wistful, yearning words of invitation are Hosea's also: "I will heal their backsliding, I will love them freely: for mine anger is turned away from him." (14:4.)

As a general thing, reformers are not considered good neighbors. They remind us of our social sins, and of course we do not like that. But I fear that without them society would disintegrate. "Ye are the salt of the earth," said Jesus, to his followers. Salt is a preservative of the good. The Christian reformer may be a nuisance to his complacent neighbors, and they may wish him in Timbuctoo. But after they are safely and neatly buried, their children will very likely build the reformer a handsome monument, and deliver long speeches, telling what a great man he was.

You will be interested in knowing about a country preacher who was a reformer of a very practical and at the same time a very unusual type. Charles Kingsley was the pastor of a small country church in Eversley, England, his entire ministerial life, and I believe Eversley is not on the railroad. Next time I go to England I want to visit the place, altho it is considerably out of the way. When Kingsley went to Eversley, his parishioners were a dull, ignorant lot, and there was much sickness. The pastor would go to a home and often would get an auger and bore holes in the side of the cottage to let in some ventilation. He was deeply moved by the condition of the poor in London and elsewhere. He saw the open sewers in London, with dead cats in them, and also saw the people dip up this water and use it for cooking. He wrote books that were read by thousands, and are still read. He said, "If a man living in civilized society has one right which he can demand, it is this, that the state which exists by his labor shall enable him to develop his whole faculties to the very utmost, however lofty that may be. While a man who might be an author remains a spade-drudge, or a journeyman when he has capacities for a master, while any man able to rise in life remains by social circumstances lower than he is willing to place himself, that man has a right to complain of the state's injustice and neglect." His pamphlet on the poacher's widow is a piercing cry to heaven for vengeance against the oppressor. "There is a righteous God," is its message, "and such things cannot remain to deface the world which he has made." We seem to hear Hosea speaking, when Kingsley declares, "For my part, I seem to have

learned that the only thing to regenerate the world is not more of any system, good or bad, but simply more of the Spirit of God."

Hosea said, more than once, that what was needed is a new birth of individual religion. There must be a radical change of character. Only so can the necessary energy be developed to make good character possible.

Lesson for November 13—Hosea Preaches God's Love, Hosea 11:1-4, 8-9, 14:4-8. Golden Text, Hosea 6:6.

With the Farm Flock

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

To many persons these autumn months are the sad time of the year. But to a poultry raiser it may be either months of disappointment or ones of satisfaction.

When the pullets really start laying, their red combs gleaming in the crisp cool air, their plumage sleek and glossy, we can really tell definitely about the quality of the birds we have reared this last season. We can check up on the results from 1927 hatches.

Now is the time to begin making plans for next spring. The best layers can now be selected thru the November days, and these can be handled with a definite color of celluloid leg band.

The pullets that start laying first are usually, almost without fail, our best egg producers. Thru starting producing at an early age, they have demonstrated that they have the vitality, and the ability to make the best use of their feed, and to make a profit for their owner. These early maturing, better producing pullets also are the ones that will lay eggs of large size for the hatching season, and these eggs will produce better and stronger chicks than will the eggs from later and slow maturing ones. The pullets that lay thru November and December will show much more profit for the year than the pullet that waits until January or February to start its laying year, one egg now bringing as much as three will be worth next spring. It takes good feed and care, tho, to bring the pullets to maturity and into laying. If they have not been fed and grown rapidly it will naturally take them longer to mature. But even so the earliest ones to start laying are in most cases the heaviest layers.

Sometimes it seems that pullets attain their full growth and yet they do not start producing. We have found a moist mash fed once or twice a day to help in getting them started off. We take a portion of the dry mash, mix it with enough milk or warm water to make it crumbly, and feed all the pullets will clean up in about 20 minutes. Perhaps they are not in the best of condition. A good "worming" is a help in getting them in good condition, and the different worm emulsions are fine. Or perhaps they have body lice and need a good treatment of sodium fluoride. Give your pullets a fair chance before blaming their slow maturity to the fellow you bought the chicks from, or the strain of poultry you have.

One must watch carefully at this season to see that there are no draughts in the houses. Plenty of fresh air is essential, but draughts can cause slight colds, which will later develop into cases of roup or chicken pox.

At this season we have found it profitable to study the flock of hens. Most of the culling should have been done before this. But of the ones that are left, there are some that are still laying. Their rough, ragged feathers show how hard workers these hens have been. And if one will take a little time they need not bemoan the fact that they haven't the time to trapnest, and hence say they don't know their best layers. These rough looking hens that seek the nest often at this season can be caught, and a leg band placed on their leg. Then make a note of what this particular band is for. Next spring you will want this hen in a special pen if you are penning a few of your best. And it is the best method that I know to use, aside from the infallible one of trapnesting. And trapnesting is inconvenient and not always practicable for the farm flock owner.

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Here's a Beauty Prize Winner That Isn't Going Into the Movies

The Untamed

(Continued from Page 18)

Jim Silent had been a grim plague, but at least he was human. This devil defied death.

These were both sad and happy days for Kate. The chief cause of her sadness, strangely enough, was the rapidly returning strength of Dan. While he was helpless he belonged to her. When he was strong he belonged to his vengeance on Jim Silent; and when she heard Dan whistling softly his own wild, weird music, she knew its meaning as she would have known the wail of a hungry wolf on a winter night. It was the song of the untamed. She never spoke of her knowledge. She took the happiness of the moment to her heart and closed her eyes against tomorrow.

Then came an evening when she watched Dan play with Black Bart—a game of tag in which they darted about the room with a violence which threatened to wreck the furniture, but running with such soft footfalls that there was no sound except the rattle of Bart's claws against the floor and the rush of their breath. They came to an abrupt stop and Dan dropped into a chair while Black Bart sank upon his haunches and snapped at the hand which Dan flicked across his face with lightning movements. The master fell motionless and silent. His eyes forgot the wolf. Rising, they rested on Kate's face. They rose again and looked past her.

She understood and waited. "Kate," he said at last, "I've got to start on the trail."

Her smile went out. She looked where she knew his eyes were staring, thru the window and far out across the hills where the shadows deepened and dropped slanting and black across the hollows. Far away a coyote wailed. The wind which swept the hills seemed to her like a refrain of Dan's whistling—the song and the summons of the untamed.

"That trail will never bring you home," she said.

There was a long silence. "You ain't cryin', honey?" "I'm not crying, Dan."

"I got to go." "Yes."

"Kate, you got a dyin' whisper in your voice."

"That will pass, dear."

"Why, honey, you are cryin'!"

He took her face between his hands, and stared into her misted eyes, but then his glance wandered past her, thru the window, out to the shadowy hills.

"You won't leave me now?" she pleaded.

"I must!"

"Give me one hour more!"

"Look!" he said, and pointed.

She saw Black Bart reared up with his forepaws resting on the window-sill, while he looked into the thickening night with the eyes of the hunter which sees in the dark.

"The wolf knows, Kate," he said, "but I can't explain."

He kissed her forehead, but she strained close to him and raised her lips.

She cried, "My whole soul is on them."

"Not that!" he said huskily. "There's still blood on my lips an' I'm goin' out to get them clean."

He was gone thru the door with the wolf racing before him.

She stumbled after him, her arms outspread, blind with tears; and then, seeing that he was gone indeed, she dropped into the chair, buried her face against the place where his head had rested, and wept. Far away the coyote wailed again, and this time nearer.

No Plan of Action

Before the coyote cried again, three shadows glided into the night. The lighted window in the house was like a staring eye that searched after them, but Satan, with the wolf running before, vanished quickly among the shadows of the hills. They were glad. They were loosed in the void of the mountain-desert with no destiny save the will of the master. They seemed like one being rather than three. The wolf was the eyes, the horse the strong body to flee or pursue, and the man was the brain which directed, and the power which struck.

He had formulated no plan of action to free Buck and kill Silent. All he knew was that he must reach the long riders at once, and he would learn their

whereabouts from Morris. He rode more slowly as he approached the hotel of the sheriff. Lights burned at the dining-room windows. Probably the host still sat at table with his guests, but it was strange that they should linger over their meal so late. He had hoped that he would be able to come upon Morris by surprise. Now he must take him in the midst of many men. With Black Bart slinking at his heels he walked softly across the porch and tiptoed thru the front room.

The door to the dining-room was wide. Around the table sat a dozen men, with the sheriff at their head. The latter, somewhat red of face, as if from the effort of a long speech, was talking low and earnestly, sometimes brandish-

ing his clenched fist with such violence that it made his flabby cheeks quiver.

"We'll get to the house right after dawn," he was saying, "because that's the time when most men are so thick-headed with sleep that—"

"Not Whistling Dan Barry," said one of the men, shaking his head. "He won't be thickheaded. Remember, I seen him work in Elkhead, when he slipped thru the hands of a roomful of us."

A growl of agreement went around the table, and Black Bart in sympathy, echoed the noise softly.

"What's that?" called the sheriff, raising his head sharply.

Dan, with a quick gesture, made Black Bart sink a pace back.

"Nothin'," replied one of the men. "This business is gettin' on your nerves, sheriff. I don't blame you. It's gettin' on mine."

"I'm trustin' to you boys to stand

back of me all thru," said the sheriff with a sort of whine, "but I'm thinkin' that we won't have no trouble. When we see him we won't stop for no questions to be asked, but turn loose with our six-guns an' shoot him down like a dog. He's not human an' he don't deserve—"

He started up from his chair, white-faced, his hands high above his head, staring at the apparition of Whistling Dan, who stood with two revolvers covering the posse. Every man was on his feet instantly, with arms straining stiffly up. The muzzles of revolvers are like the eyes of some portraits. No matter from what angle you look at them, they seem directed straight at you. And every cowpuncher in the room was sure that he was the main object of Dan's aim.

"Morris!" said Dan.

"Don't shoot!" screamed the sheriff.

"I—"

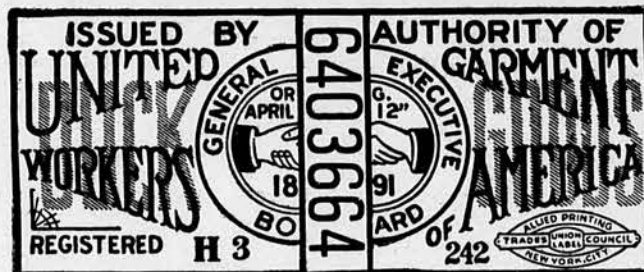
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"Git down on your knees! Watch him, Bart!"

As the sheriff sank obediently to his knees, the wolf slipped up to him with a stealthy stride and stood half crouched, his teeth bared, silent. No growl could have made Bart more terribly threatening. Dan turned completely away from Morris so that he could keep a more careful watch on the others.

"Call off your wolf!" moaned Morris, a sob of terror in his voice.

"I ought to let him set his teeth in you," said Dan, "but I'm goin' to let you off if you'll tell me what I want to know."

"Yes! Anything!"

"Where's Jim Silent?"

All eyes flashed toward Morris. The latter, as the significance of the question came home to him, went even a sicklier white, like the belly of a dead fish. His eyes moved swiftly about the circle of his posse. Their answering glares were sternly forbidding.

"Out with it!" commanded Dan.

The Wolf Slunk Closer

The sheriff strove mightily to speak, but only a ghastly whisper came: "You got the wrong tip, Dan. I don't know nothin' about Silent. I'd have him in jail if I did!"

"Bart!" said Dan.

The wolf slunk closer to the kneeling man. His hot breath fanned the face of the sheriff and his lips grinned still farther back from the keen, white teeth.

"Help!" yelled Morris. "He's at the shanty up on Bald-eagle Creek."

A rumble, half cursing and half an inarticulate snarl of brute rage, rose from the cowpunchers.

"Bart," called Dan again, and leaped back from the door, raced out to Satan, and drove into the night at a dead gallop.

Half the posse rushed after him. A dozen shots were pumped after the disappearing shadowy figure. Two or three jumped into their saddles. The others called them back.

"Don't be an ass, Monte," said one. "You got a good hoss, but you ain't fool enough to think he c'n catch Satan?"

They trooped back to the dining-room, and gathered in a silent circle around the sheriff, whose little fear-bright eyes went from face to face.

"Ah, this is the swine," said one, "that was guardin' our lives!"

"Fellers," pleaded the sheriff desperately, "I swear to you that I jest heard of where Silent was today. I was keepin' it dark until after we got Whistlin' Dan. Then I was goin' to lead you—"

The flat of a heavy hand struck with a resounding thwack across his lips. He reeled back against the wall, sputtering the blood from his split mouth.

"Pat," said Monte, "your hoss is done for. Will you stay here an' see that he don't get away? We'll do somethin' with him when we get back."

Pat caught the sheriff by his shirt collar and jerked him to a chair. The body of the fat man was trembling like shaken jelly. The posse turned away.

They could not overtake Whistling Dan on his black stallion, but they might arrive before Silent and his gang got under way. Their numbers were over small to attack the formidable long riders, but they wanted blood. Before Whistling Dan reached the valley of Bald-eagle Creek they were in the saddle and riding hotly in pursuit.

Then Hal Entered

In that time-ruined shack toward which the posse and Dan Barry rode, the outlaws sat about on the floor eating their supper when Hal Purvis entered. He had missed the trail from the Salton place to the Bald-eagle half a dozen times that day, and that had not improved his bitter mood.

"You been gone long enough," growled Silent. "Sit down an' chow an' tell us what you know."

"I don't eat with no damned traitors," said Purvis savagely. "Stan' up an' tell us that you're a double-crossin' houn', Buck Daniels!"

"You better turn in an' sleep," said Buck calmly. "I've knowed men before that loses their reason for want of sleep!"

"Jim," said Purvis, turning sharply on the chief, "Barry is at Buck's house!"

"You lie!" said Buck.

"Do I lie?" said Purvis, grinding his teeth. "I seen Black Bart hangin' around your house."

Jim Silent reached out a heavy paw and dropped it on the shoulder of Buck. Their eyes met thru a long moment, and then the glance of Buck wavered and fell.

"Buck," said Silent, "I like you. I don't want to believe what Purvis says. Give me your word of honor that Whistlin' Dan—"

"He's right, Jim," said Buck.

"An' he dies like a yaller cur!" broke in Purvis, snarling.

"No," said Silent, "when one of the boys goes back on the gang, they pay me, not the rest of you! Daniels, take your gun and git down to the other end of the room an' stand with your face to the wall. I'll stay at this end. Keep your arms folded. Haines, you stand over there an' count up to three. Then holler: 'Fire!' an' we'll turn an' start shootin'. The rest of you c'n be judge if that's fair."

"Too damned fair," said Kilduff. "I say: String him up an' drill the skunk full of holes."

Without a word Buck turned on his heel.

"One moment," said Haines. "He ain't your meat, Lee," said Silent. "Jest keep your hand out of this."

"I only wish to ask him a question," said Haines. He turned to Buck: "Do you mean to say that after Barry's wolf cut up your arm, you've been giving Whistling Dan a shelter from the law—and from us?"

"I give him a place to stay because he was damned near death," said Buck. "An' there's one thing you'll answer for in hell, Haines, an' that's ridin' off an' leavin' the man that got you out of Elkhead. He was bleedin' to death."

"Shot?" said Haines, changing color. Silent broke in: "Buck, go take your place and say your prayers."

"Stay where you are!" commanded Haines. "And the girl?"

"He was lyin' sick in bed, ravin' about 'Deillah' an' 'Kate.' So I come an' got the girl."

Haines dropped his head.

"In when he was lyin' there," said Silent fiercely, "you could of made an' end of him without half liftin' your hand, an' you didn't."

"Silent," said Haines, "if you want to talk, speak to me."

"What in hell do you mean, Lee?" "You can't get at Buck except thru me."

"Because that devil Barry got a bullet for your sake are you goin' to—"

"I've lived a rotten life," said Haines. "An' I suppose you think this is a pretty good way of dyin'?" sneered Silent.

"I have more cause to fight for Barry than Buck has," said Haines.

"Lee, we've been pals too long."

"Silent, I've hated you like a snake ever since I met you. But outlaws can't choose their company."

"I'm beginnin' to think you do hate me!" said Silent, white with passion.

"Git down there an' take your place. You're first an' Daniels comes next. Kilduff, you c'n count!"

He stalked to the end of the room. Haines lingered one moment.

"Buck," he said, "there's one chance in ten thousand that I'll make this draw the quickest of the two. If I don't, you may live thru it. Tell Kate—"

"Haines, git to your mark, or I'll start shootin'!"

Haines turned and took his place. The others drew back along the walls of the room. Kilduff took the lamp from the table and held it high above his head.

Even then the light was dim and uncertain and the draughts set the flame wavering so that the place was shaken with shadows. The moon sent a feeble shaft of light thru the window.

"One!" said Kilduff.

The shoulders of Haines and Silent hunched slightly.

"Two!" said Kilduff.

"Three. Fire!"

They whirled, their guns exploding at almost the same instant, and Silent lunged for the floor, firing twice as he fell. Haines's second shot split the wall behind Silent. If the outlaw chief had remained standing the bullet would have passed thru his head. But as Silent fired the third time the revolver dropped clattering from the hand of Haines. Buck caught him as he toppled inertly forward, coughing blood.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Plea for Real Political Thinking

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER'S faculty for blunt talk makes him unpopular perhaps with many people, but at that he is not as objectionable to his times as was Socrates. The old Athenian thinker called himself the gad-fly of Athens, and while he was obliged to drink the hemlock, he demonstrated his native dignity by drinking it half an hour before the appointed time, a very fine comeback on the sensitive Athenians. Dr. Butler has only had to drink the bitter cup of disappointment as a Presidential aspirant, but he is a useful gad-fly.

The latest outbreak of the Columbia scholar is against the politicians. "The office-holding and office-seeking class in particular," he says, "dislikes thinking and pretty uniformly discredits both it and the thinker. The habit of not thinking," in his opinion, "has made the world miss the entire lesson taught by the World War."

As to the approaching national election Doctor Butler discerns merely "an almost concerted effort to creep up to the Presidential office under the cover of glittering generalities and personal friendships." There are large problems, but the president of Columbia University cannot find that any candidate has anything to offer except the willingness of Barkis in "David Copperfield."

It is a time for bold leadership and for stern thinking, to accept Doctor Butler's view of the times. But "to hold reasoned convictions and to give public expression to them is to incur criticism, possibly enmities, and to the office-holding and office-seeking class that is well nigh fatal." In short, he regards the present run of politicians as pussy-footers. In the United States "the attitude and action of government in respect to more than one matter of greatest concern are notably behind popular feeling and desire." As a leading thinker Doctor Butler is sad, and probably has reason to be.

There are several of these momentous problems facing the United States and the world. Doctor Butler mentions outlawry of war, on which he has definite ideas, but he thinks politicians are more interested in matters of detail and routine. But he mentions also such large subjects as modernization of government machinery, vindication of religious liberty, co-operation in industry and emancipation of education from the domination of bigots and spoilsmen. Of course, the good doctor is bitter against the Volstead Act.

"Reasoned convictions" and sincere thinking ought to be required of politics, notwithstanding that the United States has the name of being a special favorite of Providence and that we are accustomed to have critical questions work themselves out automatically to a satisfactory decision, with the politicians generally marking time on the side-lines. Doctor Butler mentions "co-operation in industry," and that is a good example of an important objective that is in fact working out in a desirable way from its own inner nature. But outlawry of war is another question, and probably so is "sweet reasonableness" as against bigotry. The slavery problem did not work itself out, but failure of the politicians was paid for in blood.

To the honor of the head of Columbia University it is to be noted that the questions he picks out are in fact related to the very basis of political progress and to vital Americanism. "Men in the mass," declares Doctor Butler in this address on "The Lost Art of Thinking," "never shape their conduct upon the teaching of pure reason. The thinking must be done by a few, and they must commend themselves and their thinking to the crowd by reason of their personality and the emotional interest they are able to arouse." But of course, the "office-holding and office-seeking class" has a great many other things to think about.



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Straw Kept the Birds Warm

And Mr. Williams Obtained an 80 Per Cent Egg Production in the Spring

BY G. T. KLEIN



A Straw Poultry House on the Farm of Daniel Williams; Such Houses Are Practicable, According to G. T. Klein, Poultry Specialist From K. S. A. C.

THE housing of 450 S. C. White Leghorn pullets is not a simple matter, especially when there are no available buildings on the farm suitable for converting into poultry houses. Daniel Williams, Marion county, had just such a problem to meet.

His housing situation has been solved in a unique way, with a straw laying house 22 by 80 feet. The walls of this house are of straw tightly tamped into wire frames. The roof of straw is supported by poles and poultry netting. It has the open front, dropping board, open type, non-clog, non-waste feeders, sectional nests, and other features of a modern poultry house.

"We think the straw house is practicable if plenty of straw is used to keep it dry inside," says Williams in pointing out the good qualities of the straw house. "We have used the house for the last two years without a single outbreak of roup. Lice are controlled with sodium fluoride, and the roosts and interior of the house are painted and sprayed twice a year to control mites." The straw house is of a type that a renter can afford.

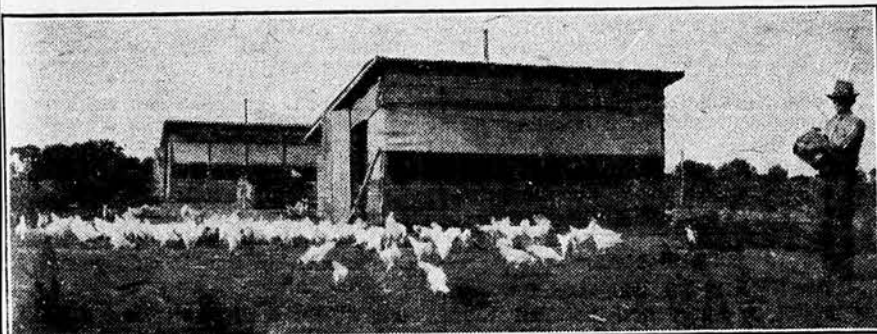
Williams keeps his flock for egg production on a commercial basis. During the spring months, the flock is held at 75 to 80 per cent production. Williams does not consider 50 per cent as being a good production mark at any time of the year. Birds are sold as soon as they go out of production. A large percentage of the hens are replaced each year, and only the "cream of the

hens" are kept thru their second year. "We raise our pullets on clean ground. We have learned that the pasture and not the poultry yard is the place for growing birds," related Williams when questioned about mistakes he had learned to avoid.

"We have made no serious mistakes in brooding to our knowledge. In our first experience with chicks, we followed the advice of our county agent—starting our chicks on sour milk when 48 hours old and feeding cracked yellow corn sparingly five times a day for seven days. Then we start to feed a mash composed of cornmeal, bran, shorts and bonemeal. We add meat scraps gradually to our mash when the chicks are 4 weeks old and increase it until we get it up to 10 per cent. We feed the growing mash until the first or middle of September unless the pullets develop too rapidly. In that case, we take out the meat scrap to hold them out of production. We have had pullets come into production at 4½ months, but this we try to avoid."

Plenty of floor space for the chicks is one thing which this poultryman contends is of utmost importance in successful chick raising. Three chicks are allowed at least 1 square foot of floor space. He has a brooder house 14 by 16 feet which he prefers to the smaller type of houses.

Many practical labor saving devices are used in the rearing of the chicks on the range, including self-feeders and automatic watering facilities.



Brooder Houses Are 14 by 16 Feet; and Three Chicks Are Allowed One Square Foot of Floor Space by Mr. Williams

Does the Belt Slip?

In a cooling system designed for water, a small amount of oil may interfere sufficiently with the proper cooling in real hot weather to cause overheating. Oil is only about two-thirds as efficient in carrying off heat as is water. And a coating of oil over the inner surfaces of the cooling system may sometimes interfere sufficiently with the carrying off of the heat as to make it necessary to flush the system with hot soda water, or some other material which will remove the oil, in order to make the system function properly.

A rather common cause of overheating is the slippage of the fan belt, which permits the fan to run more slowly than it should. There is always a tendency for belts to stretch in service, regardless of the material of which they are made, and whenever an engine shows a tendency to overheat, the fan should be inspected at once to make sure that it is tight enough to drive the fan properly. At the same time, the belt should not be made too tight, as this simply increases the tendency for it to stretch. The common rule in practice is to have the belt tight enough so that the fan will "stop

with the engine," that is, when the ignition is shut off and the engine stops, the fan will not continue to spin or make even a partial revolution after the engine has stopped, and in case the crankshaft makes a partial revolution backward, as it comes to a standstill, the fan should reverse with it. In cool weather the fan belt need not be kept as tight as in warm weather. In fact, some good operators slacken the belt purposely in cool weather so as not to have the engine run too cold, which wastes fuel and causes unnecessary wear because the crankcase oil dilutes more rapidly with a cold engine than with a hot one.

If the fan blades have come into contact with some object which has bent them, this may result in the engine overheating until the blades have been put in proper shape, so they can draw sufficient air thru the radiator to cool the water.

It now develops that Mr. Morrow got his training for that Mexican ambassadorship during the Wall Street explosion.

As for us, if we lived in Mexico, we wouldn't want to be even mentioned for president.



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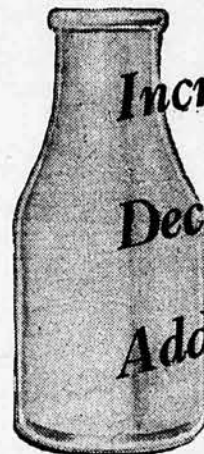
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If you are under 16 years old you are eligible. Letters are to be between 50 and 200 words long. There 13 prizes so you have a good chance to win. Address:

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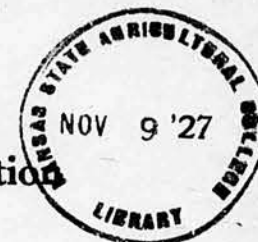
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Earned Farm by Bucking In

BY PHIL ACKERMAN

A number of Capper Club girls are owners of farm land. The Capper Pig and Poultry Club manager, and some other folks who have leading interests in club work supposed that many of the boys and girls who were enrolled in Capper club work several years ago have farms now. But to make certain we sent out a questionnaire on a card. Following is a copy of the card-questionnaire with reply as presented by one club member, except for the name and address of its sender:

Your Name
Address

1. Do you plan to make farming and livestock raising your life work? Yes. 2. Do you still live on a farm? No. 3. Are you in partnership on a farm, or going it alone? Alone. 4. Do you rent any land? Yes. Do you own some? Yes. 5. Do you still raise purebreds? No. 6. In what grades in school did you use money earned in club work? High school. 7. What traits do you believe Capper club work aided you to develop? Desire for best type in livestock. Ambition to do best at tasks. Ability to co-operate. 8. You have the addresses of how many of your Capper club mates? None. 9. Were you in military service during the World War? No. 10. What governmental, civil, social and business offices have you held? Offices held in church and school. Are you a club worker now? No.

Nearly all the cards that have been returned so far show favorably that boys and girls in club work have applied themselves diligently, have been consistent, and now are well on the road to positions in their community that are outstanding socially, financially, and for the help they are to their community and friends.

Clyde Barrett, who still lives on a farm after a period of service in the U. S. Army as second lieutenant, plans to make farming and livestock raising his life work. At the present time he is renting land and farming on his "own hook." He still is a booster for purebreds, and is raising that kind now. He mentions that his Capper Calf Club work aided him in high school, helped him to learn leadership and executive ability, developed his judgment in livestock and gave him an interest in agriculture. Clyde has held offices, too, since his debut in the Capper clubs—president of the Saber and Bayonet Fraternity, lieutenant in Officers Reserve Camp and deputy sheriff. He says, "Old man, I cannot say too much for Capper clubs, and I boost for them whenever I get a chance. I still have some cows that I started in the club as calves. This work makes a lad see that he can do things if he tries, and that makes him wish to rely upon his own abilities to work for the bigger and better things in life."

Clyde received a Capper club badge with his card-questionnaire for which he thanked us and mentioned his appreciation as follows: "I am as proud of it as I was of the first sharpshooter badge earned in the army."

"I do not wish to throw bouquets at myself," writes Albert Pease, Capper and 4-H Club worker of Bourbon county, "but all thru my life, I hope to work for the betterment of rural life as well as to make my own career successful. I see no better way to achieve

my purpose than to get an education, altho I must strive for it, and after that to encourage and help the young folks of my acquaintance to take up club work. Thru their tenure in the clubs they will learn modern methods in agriculture which is becoming more and more needed every year."

Capper club boys and girls will have something to suit you in the registered hog and accredited chicken lines, if you are ready to buy now. Write to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., for lists of club breeders who handle your breed and variety. He will be glad to assist you in making an exchange of sires for your herds or birds to head your flocks. Anyone wishing to get a foundation of new stock which has excellent quality and rugged health also may write, and we shall serve them as long as the supply lasts. Watch also for the Capper Pig and Poultry Club listings in "Our Farmers' Market Place," Kansas Farmer, which will appear soon.

Wrong End Up

Excavation work on the big sewer had reached a low, mucky place and the Italian laborers were having their troubles with the soft mud.

Suddenly there arose a shout. "O'mear, queek! Bringa da shov! Bringa da peek! Peitro's stuck in the mud up to his knees!"

"Tell him to wade out," shouted the foreman.

"He canna no wade—he wrong end up."

Sauce for the Gander

A small boy had slapped a little girl. The teacher was quick to rebuke the youngster.

"Jackson," she said, "no gentleman would strike a lady."

The boy was all ready with his reply. It was: "Well, no lady would tickle a gentleman."

Hush!

Small Dorothy—Mamma, why hasn't Papa any hair?

Mother—Because he thinks so much, dear.

Dorothy—Why have you so much, Mamma?

Mother—Go away and do your lessons!

Dead-Heads

An optimistic Colorado farmer, on seeing some clouds floating by, remarked: "Well, I guess we're going to have some rain."

"Aw," said his pessimistic neighbor, an ex-railroad man, "those are just empties coming back from Iowa!"

Call a Plumber

Mae—"Bill can't come. He's in the hospital. Some one landed on his pipe during the game."

Belle—"I don't see how that would make him have to go to the hospital."

Mae—"It was his windpipe."

Why Be a Pedestrian?

Late 1924 Model Dodge sedan in good mechanical condition, fine paint,

looks almost like new, real leather upholstery, five good tires, also bumpers and motor meter. This is a real buy for \$3.95.—Ad in an Asheville (N. C.) paper.

FOR SALE—Ford Speedster. Any reasonable slum accepted.—Ad in a Craig, (Colo.) paper.

When Justice Winks

The magistrate bent stern brows on the defendant.

"You are charged with exceeding the speed limit last night," he declaimed. "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Well, you can decide for yourself, Judge," replied the prisoner. "I was in that car you passed just before they pinched me."

Family Broadcasting

"We've had the best time playing postman," exclaimed the small hopeful of the family. "We gave a letter to every lady in the block."

"But where did you get the letters, dear?"

"Oh, we found 'em in your trunk in the attic, all tied up with a blue ribbon."

Brown—"What will you give me for my daughter's piano?"

Naybor—"500, sawed, split, and delivered."

Tender Memory

Mrs. Shimmerpate, just back from Europe, said to Mrs. Beanbrough:

"I just couldn't bear looking at the ruins in Italy. They made me homesick for my husband."

"Homesick for your husband?"

"Uh huh. You know, Henry has fallen arches."

And Don't Forget Dues

Golf is what letter-carrying, ditch-digging, and carpet-beating would be if those three tasks had to be performed on the same hot afternoon in short pants and colored socks by gouty-looking gentlemen who required a different implement for every mood.—New York Sun.

Bad Dream

Doctor (examining life-insurance prospect)—"Do you ever talk in your sleep?"

Prospect—"No, but I often talk in other people's sleep."

Doctor—"But how can that be?"

Prospect—"I'm a college professor."

When a Man Marries

Floods, storms, earthquakes and families are the quartet of calamities that throught the ages have brought most misery into the world, exclusive of epidemics.—New Orleans Times-Picayune. (Corrected in a later edition.)

Triplicates

A local politician was called up at his office recently and notified that his wife had presented him with triplicates. He was silent for a moment, and then boomed forth: "I demand a recount."

Papa's Precious

"The children need something new every week. You have no children, hence you cannot understand."

"I understand, old chap: I have an automobile."

Tender Morsel

"My poor man," said the prison visitor, "do let me send you some cake. What kind would you prefer?"

"Any kind, ma'am," said the convict, "so long as it's got a file in it."

Very Short, Please

"Haircut?" asked the barber in a Western town.

"Yeah," grunted the hard-boiled cowboy. "Girlish bob."

A Tall Match

Heshe—"Did you hear about the wooden wedding?"

Shehe—"I'll bite."

Heshe—"Two Poles were married."

Harp Selection?

8 to 10—Happiness program thru courtesy of California Crematorium.—Program of an Oakland (Cal.) broadcasting station.

Finds Positive Way to Stop Pig Losses

Panek's pigs were very sick; many dying; read how he stopped losses in a single day.



TOM PANEK (address gladly supplied on request) recently wrote: "I am thankful to have found there is something I can depend on when it comes to raising hogs."

"My pigs were very sick and many of them dying. Then, I started using 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. I lost four pigs that day, but your medicine checked the loss right there for I knew they would have continued to die. In fact, I had fully expected to lose many more, even with the medicine."

"I have 3rd Degree on the place all the time now, and don't expect to be without it as my Veterinarian OKed it to me."

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Hundreds of users in this state will tell you 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate straightens up sick pigs quickly—in 1 day or less. Also that it is the most positive aid Veterinary Science ever developed for using as a preventive or treatment for Necrotic Enteritis, Hog Flu, Swine Plague, Mixed Infection, Thumps, Pig Scours, etc.

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

(3) A splendid CONDITIONER that keeps the digestive organs in perfect condition, with gland secretions functioning properly. Helps the hog get utmost value from all feed.

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In the RED DRUM

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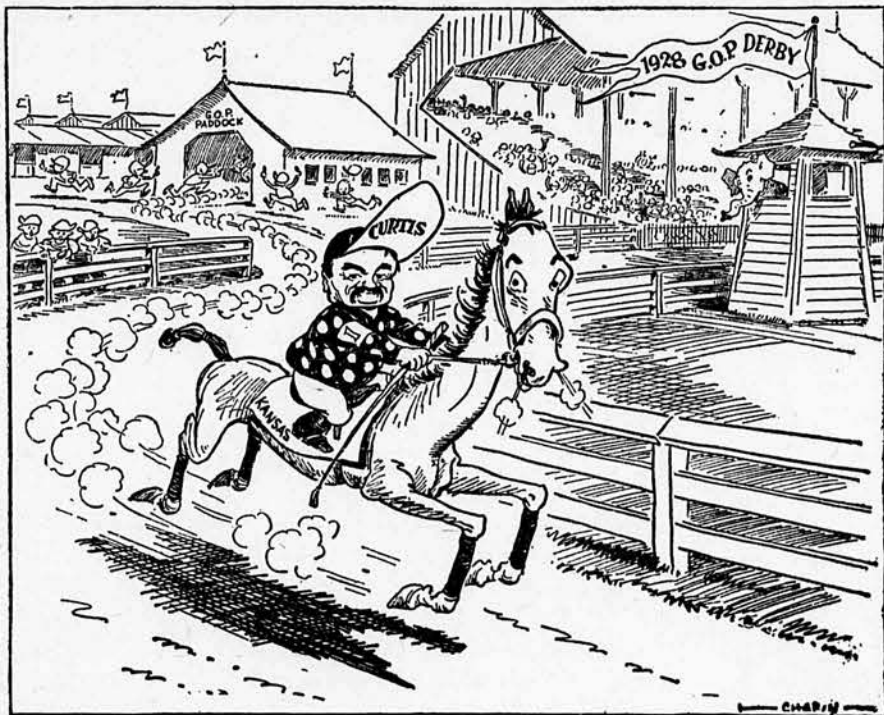
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NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORPORATION DEPT. 4, 342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

The CARBIDE that has set the STANDARD



First on the Track

—From the Philadelphia Public Ledger

Buyers Will Make the Sale

But the Advertising Campaign Must be Planned With More Than Ordinary Care

BY C. H. SMITH

EVERY fall and spring a great many farmers hold their largest sales—they auction off nearly everything that they own, the amount of the sale usually running into the thousands of dollars. Considering the importance of such sales to the owners, it is desirable that they have as large an attendance of bidders as is possible, and in order to get the attendance the sale must be well advertised.

First of all, it is necessary to prepare an attractive poster. To make an auction poster effective, it is necessary that the owner list all of the things for sale that he possibly can, using a large poster. Most farmers read the auction bills to see if there is anything listed that they need. If the owner simply lists his livestock, large farm tools, and the more important articles for sale, and then bunches a great number of smaller articles under "Many more articles too numerous to mention," the chances are that when the bill is read many farmers will not find the things listed that they want to buy, and will not attend the sale, while the owner may have the very articles that they want included under the ambiguous caption mentioned. Remember that a man may come to a sale with the intention of buying only a post-hole digger, and when he sees what you have for sale, and the prices the things are going for, he may buy a team, or make some other large purchase. List all the articles that it is possible to list by name.

No Time to Loaf

Not only name the articles, but also tersely give specific information regarding the more important things and animals for sale. Don't list your livestock like this: "One Red Cow," or "One Black Cow," as is sometimes done. Give the pertinent information that you would want if you were the buyer. List livestock more like this: "One Grade Jersey Cow, 6 years old, fresh March 15." Many more buyers will be drawn if they know exactly what you have for sale. Many farmers do not care to attend sales unless they know that you have something to sell that they want to buy. They can't guess at what you have and take a chance on your having it in these days of scarce labor. Tell them exactly what you have for sale, and the important facts about every principal commodity.

After you have prepared the poster your next concern is to get a copy to all possible buyers in the vicinity. Two methods of doing this usually are available: by tacking up the bills in conspicuous places in the usual way, and by inserting the poster in the local newspaper. To get the best attendance it is necessary that the proprietor of the sale use both mediums. Many farmers will stop and read the posters that are put up on road corners, bridges and buildings, and other conspicuous places, but others will not take this trouble, especially in bad weather. This latter class can be reached best by the newspaper, which can be read in the home in comfort. In effect, it is almost like mailing every farmer in the county a copy of your auction bill. If there is more than one paper circulating in your neighborhood, it may be profitable to have your advertisement in both papers a few times.

And Give the Location

It is well to use large type for the listing of the most important animals and articles for sale, but don't let the printer get it so large that he will be compelled to list everything else in very fine print, in order to get it on the bill. Be sure that you give the location of your farm very clearly—the exact distances from the nearest towns, the correct directions, the name of your farm, if it is known by any special name, the hour of the sale, the date—giving the day of the month, and week also. And don't forget to add the terms of the sale, and mention lunch at noon, if furnished.

Insert your advertisement in the paper, and post your bills at least two weeks before the date of the sale. Have

the newspaper advertisement repeated a number of times, the last time a day before the sale. When putting up your bills use inch-square pieces of cardboard or roofing-tins, with large tacks to fasten the bills so that they will be placed securely and not be torn off by the wind. Post them near and far, tacking them up in the most conspicuous places where they can be easily read.

Having done this, you need only to pray for a favorable turn of the weather on the day of your sale.

Mr. Wilbur's Muzzle

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

Rear Admiral Magruder publicly criticized the administration of the American navy. Rear Admiral Magruder has been punished. This is the situation in a nutshell. Plain speaking by a naval officer brings discipline by the Secretary of the Navy. That is the impression strongly conveyed to the public.

But the public has a way of resenting such action by those dressed in a little brief authority. Experience with politics and governments shows that plain talk about higher-ups and ruling systems is often salutary. Silence, obedience and submission have their proper place in all systems. But the feeling is that an occasional outburst is likely to do more good than harm.

Secretary Wilbur hopes the public will not take it into its head to imagine that he is really punishing Admiral Magruder for saying that the United States is not getting all the navy it is paying for. He therefore deposes that his order removing Admiral Magruder as commander of the Fourth Naval District and commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard is not punitive.

Unfortunately, Secretary Wilbur will find few to agree with this view of the case, obviously designed for public consumption. The public refuses to consume it. Every officer in the navy, whether on sea duty or ensconced in a departmental desk-chair, knows that Admiral Magruder is being punished. Admiral Magruder knows it. The Secretary of the Navy appears to be in a minority of one.

The Navy Department publishes a sheaf of correspondence with Admiral Magruder bearing on the criticisms expressed in an article in the Saturday Evening Post, in speeches and in newspaper interviews. Intended, possibly, as an answer and a vindication, the letters tend to confirm just one point—that the admiral believes the United States should have a more efficient navy for the money that is being expended on it and that the Secretary of the Navy believes admirals should keep their mouths shut.

It is clear that Admiral Magruder broke no rule or regulation in laying his facts and opinions before the public. No such charge is made. In fact, no charge whatever is made. No reason is given for removing him from his command at Philadelphia. The Secretary of the Navy wants him removed, that is all. The Secretary of the Navy does not have to give any reasons—save, possibly, to the President.

There were some statistics in the Magruder article. They have been checked up at the Navy Department. Other sets of statistics were evolved, tending to indicate that those of the admiral were incorrect. This sort of thing is so terrifically easy that even the experts of the Navy Department seem to have done a passable job.

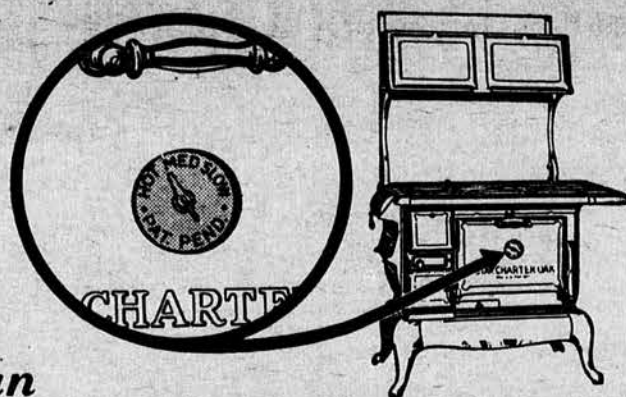
But the broader implications of the criticism leveled at the naval administration remain unchanged. Admiral Magruder looked at the American naval establishment, of which he has been a part for 42 years. He believed it could be more efficiently organized. He saw soft spots which might be eliminated. He was convinced that the results in actual naval protection could be improved. He thought that the United States was getting about "200 million dollars' worth of navy" for 300 million dollars.

Many other naval officers probably have felt the same reaction. But they did not talk out in public about it. Why should they endanger their jobs and get into hot water? Better leave well enough alone. Wouldn't do any good, anyhow.

Secretary Wilbur and his naval advisers in Washington have shown what happens to those who refuse to leave well enough alone. Plain talking does not go with them. Bedtime stories are better for the public. President Coolidge recently rebuked one of the highest officers in the army for plain talk. What better example could they hope to follow?

Rats having invaded the United States treasury and gone to eating up the money, Congressmen who failed to get their pet appropriations thru at the last session regard the visitation as a judgment from heaven.

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It Is the "Beef Man's" Day!

Will This Period of Prosperity be Followed by a Great Advance in Purebred Prices?

BY GILBERT GUSLER

AT LAST the beef cattle industry is "top dog." After six years of depressed prices and liquidation of herds, prosperity has arrived for those fortunate enough to stay in the business.

The common denominator of prosperity in any branch of agriculture is price. The present Chicago top of \$17.75 for prime steers is the highest in seven years. That figure compares with the top of \$14.35 in 1926, with \$12.50 in 1921, when the depression was at its worst, and with \$21.50 in 1919, the peak for all time.

The price of good native beef steers averaged \$13.50 in October, 1927, compared with \$9.90 a year previous, and \$8.80 in October, 1921. A broader basis of comparison is afforded by the average price paid to producers thruout the country for beef cattle, including all sizes, shapes and sexes. The bottom of the depression period was \$4.62 in December, 1921, from which the average farm price rose to \$7.55 in October, 1927, an advance of 63 per cent.

With the exception of the last month or two, it is not easy to produce evidence of a marked decline in the supply of beef such as would be inferred from the extent of the rise in prices compared with a few years ago. In the first eight months of 1927, for example, the quantity of beef from cattle slaughtered under federal inspection was 5 per cent less than last year, but was equal to the average in the last three years. In September, the number of head slaughtered was 15 per cent less than a year previous, and a similar or still greater decrease probably occurred in October. In addition to the decline in numbers, weights were lighter, so the total supply of beef in these two months may have been as much as 20 per cent less than in 1926.

Up to the end of October, the quantity of beef from cattle slaughtered under federal inspection probably was 8 per cent less than last year. But last year's inspected output was the largest since 1918, and inspected and uninspected slaughter combined was the largest on record. The beef supply this year has been considerably larger than six years ago when cattle prices were much lower. The fact that the decline in supply compared with last year occurred at the largest markets probably gave it unusual significance in forcing prices upward.

10 Million Fewer Cattle

A decline in market receipts of cattle was an inevitable consequence of the overmarketing of the last few years. The question was just when it would appear and how drastic it would be. For seven years, more cattle have been marketed than have been produced. We have been slaughtering 14 to 15 million head and rearing only 12 to 13 million head. In the last five years, the cattle population has declined about 10 million head. Since the number of milk cows has remained virtually unchanged, it is a logical inference that the shrinkage was in cattle kept primarily for beef.

The old rule to the effect that "one can't eat and have, too," works with cattle as well as with cakes. The end of this long lane of liquidation was bound to be reached sooner or later. Once or twice before in the last two years, there were symptoms that it might be at hand, but these signs were deceptive. The events of this year look like the real thing.

In fact, the rate of slaughter up to the last month or two undoubtedly was ahead of the rate of production, so the official estimate of the cattle population when made January 1 next is quite likely to show a further reduction of a million head or more. Two unofficial but comprehensive surveys have just been completed, both showing 2.5 per cent fewer cattle than at this time last year. While it is impossible to make a precise separation between beef and dairy cattle, it is safe to assume that the reduction was primarily in cattle kept for beef. The number of such cattle probably is nearly a third less than in 1920.

Of course, this does not mean a re-

duction of a third in the market supply of beef, since the quantity furnished by dairy cattle is practically unchanged, and also because the tendency toward a more rapid turnover results in a larger beef supply from a given beef cattle population than before.

Enough has been said and written about cycles in production and prices of various farm commodities in recent years to make most farmers aware of the tendency in the beef cattle industry. It was to be expected that the prolonged period of low prices would be followed by a period of rapidly rising prices, then a more or less sidewise movement for two or three years, then a descent to lower prices again.

But Here's the Cycle

Accompanying and causing these changes in prices would be changes in production. Overmarketing must eventually reach a stage where the number available will begin to decline. After prices rise to a profitable level in response to this smaller supply, producers will hold back heifers from the market in order to build up herds. Even steers may be carried over for another year in the pastoral areas in the belief that additional gain in weight will be profitable. This is a quicker means of realizing an advantage from higher prices than is possible by acquiring additional cows and raising calves.

But saving heifer calves and holding back steers means a further temporary diminution in market receipts and further driving upward of prices. Finally, after this period of under-marketing, herds are built up and begin to furnish a larger market supply of beef. Then, prices turn downward.

Prices stay on a profitable level, however, and production keeps on expanding. As these expanding herds furnish a larger and larger market supply, prices are forced lower. Owing to the lag between production and marketing, overproduction is reached on farms and ranches before it is reflected in market receipts. Eventually, prices reach an unprofitable level. Then, liquidation of herds starts, market receipts are increased further thru overmarketing and prices are forced still lower by the excess supply.

This completes the cycle. In the past, from six to 10 years have elapsed from the extreme low point to the extreme high point, and six to 10 years more have been required to reach the bottom again. The average length of the complete cycle has been about 15 years. The last period of high prices was in 1913 and 1914.

Keeping the Heifers Now

Just where are we now in the cycle? There are indications that in the last two months we have been changing from overmarketing to the saving of heifers in order to build up herds. That is the logical inference from the pronounced advance in prices of breeding cattle reported in various parts of the West. The other process of restocking thru carrying young cattle over for another year also seems to be in operation. Some ranchmen who have been selling calves to Corn Belt feeders are said to be planning to make part of this year's crop into yearlings, since at current prices the addition in weight should be profitable. With herds much smaller than a few years ago, grass and feed supplies are ample for carrying over a larger number of calves if ranches choose to do so.

Confirmatory evidence that these changes are taking place is found in the optimism in cattle circles in the great producing areas in the West, in the moderate receipts of Western range cattle this year despite prices that might have attracted them to market, and in the smaller arrivals of cows and heifers in the last two months than at the corresponding time in the last few years when forced liquidation was in progress. Another symptom is the increase of 8 per cent in the number of cattle on farms and ranches in Texas, the great beef cattle nursery, as reported in one of the unofficial surveys previously referred to.

These comments refer chiefly to the decline in marketings of range cattle in the last two months. The decline in the number of fed cattle has a different explanation. High prices for finished steers in 1925 resulted in feeding too many for the 1926 market. Because of low prices last year, feeders went to the other extreme. Besides taking out fewer feeder cattle last fall, especially heavy feeders, many cattlemen were uneasy and shipped to market last winter and spring as fast as their cattle reached good condition instead of carrying on for long feeds. The rise in corn prices last spring accentuated the tendency. In consequence, the supply of fully finished steers recently has been unusually small. At Chicago, the chief market for such cattle, only 21,004 choice and prime steers were reported sold out of first hands for slaughter in the eight weeks ending October 29, compared with 59,347 in the same period of 1926.

Looking ahead into 1928, the market supply of beef is almost sure to be less than in 1927. The number of cattle placed on feed in the last four months is the smallest in several years, forecasting moderate receipts of fed cattle in the next six months. With prices continuing on a high level, Western producers are likely to reserve heifers and again hold back young cattle and calves, resulting in a diminished supply during the 1928 grass cattle season.

Total slaughter in 1927 may fall short of 1926 by close to a million head. A forecast of slaughter in 1928 cannot be made with any precision, but a reduction of another million head, or even more, would not be surprising. A production balance might be reached by that time with marketings in 1929 about the same as in 1928. Thereafter, receipts may begin to increase once more. The process might take one or two years longer than is indicated here. Such an outline of probabilities can only be expected to hold in a general way.

It carries a warning against paying too much money for commercial breeding cattle from this time on in the expectation that high prices for killing cattle will continue indefinitely. The best time to have started in the cattle business is already past. While relatively high prices seem assured in the next three years, with a probability of some further advance, most of the appreciation in values that can be expected has occurred already.

Imports Will Increase?

The immediate future holds the possibility of some decline in prices of intermediate grades of steers and later on in prices of top cattle. Numbers placed on feed during the summer were small, owing to the decline in market receipts of feeder cattle, high prices for feeders, the poor outlook for corn in many sections at that time and high prices for old corn. The change in the corn situation in September stimulated demand for feeders, but the number of suitable steers was too small and prices too high to permit making up the deficit.

While numbers on feed at the beginning of winter probably will be the smallest in several years, it will furnish a larger supply of short fed steers and, later on, of full fed cattle than has been coming to market recently; hence, the likelihood that prices will recede.

One of the consequences of this stage of the cycle will be high feeder cattle prices. Breeders of commercial cattle will benefit more than cattle feeders. Methods of raising feeder cattle economically in the Corn Belt probably will receive much attention in the next few years.

Another development is likely to be an increase in imports of Canadian cattle on the hoof and of Argentine beef. The Argentine contribution is not likely to be large, however, unless unexpected shrinkage in the British market occurs, or prices of low grade beef in domestic markets reach an extremely high level.

An ultimate outcome of high prices for commercial cattle will be a marked improvement in the demand for purebreds. Thus far, the high prices seem to have stimulated the sale of some purebreds on the open market, since they would give a larger net return in that way than could be obtained by undergoing the advertising expense and other costs involved in selling as purebreds. No one need be surprised, however, if purebred prices are doubled in the next few years.

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Farm Poultry

The Leghorn Picked up the Lighted Cigarette, But I Moved Faster Than She Did!

BY R. G. KIRBY

A VISITOR to the farm recently dropped a lighted cigarette about 20 feet from the barn. The grass has been dry, and I make a specialty of watching visitors with cigarettes around my buildings. A watchful Leghorn pullet picked it from the ground and ran directly toward the large open doors at the middle of the barn. She was chased by another pullet, and the barn was covered with chaff and straw which the pullets used as a scratching place.

By moving much faster than usual I headed off the pullet; she dropped the burning paper and tobacco, and it was crushed into the dust and extinguished. About 10 years ago I saw a pullet pick up a discarded cigarette butt which was still burning, and carry it to the edge of a straw stack, where it was dropped. This might have caused a serious fire if the act had gone unnoticed. It is a well-known fact that poultry are attracted to any article flying thru the air, and will often grab and run with such an object until they have time to test its value as food. If a bird which is carrying a strange article is chased by other members of the flock, it will run and retain the object if possible, until the other birds stop chasing it. I wonder if any mysterious barn fires have ever resulted from the fact that lighted cigarettes have been picked up by poultry and carried near inflammable material, tho the smoker thought he had dropped the fire in a safe place.

The practical remedy is to watch all visitors that carelessly smoke on poultry ranges, and be sure that all butts are stepped upon and ground into the dust and extinguished before they are left. In many sections of Kansas now the poultry ranges will burn like celluloid because of the dead grass. Poultry buildings have their floors covered with straw litter, and this increases the fire risk. Some smokers are so careless that it is only good luck that the losses are not greater.

According to an Eastern farm journal, New York City had a Jewish population of 400,000 in 1900; 975,000 in 1910; 1,643,000 in 1920; and 1,750,000 in 1925. It is also estimated that this Jewish population consumes 85 per cent of the live poultry sent to New York City.

Considering the rate of increase in population, it is evident that the market for poultry will undoubtedly increase in that city. Such items are encouraging to poultrymen, as they are evidence that increased population will help to take care of increased poultry production.

Poultrymen of the North are also benefited by the large number of consumers from the South which move into our Northern industrial cities. They are natural lovers of poultry meat, and that is a point favorable to the poultry business.

According to L. P. Doyle, of the Purdue Station Veterinary Department, the "glass eyes" sometimes found in mature hens may be due to the presence of range paralysis in the flock. In this peculiar type of blindness the colored part of the eye turns nearly white and the pupil grows smaller. Range paralysis is a nerve disease, and a poultry trouble that breeders have not thoroly understood.

Blindness in hens has sometimes been blamed on intestinal parasites, and worm medicine has been used in such flocks without any great improvement resulting. The range paralysis may have been to blame, rather than the worms. This disease may strike other parts of the body. An attack on the nerve of the wing will cause the wing to droop. The leg may become useless when the nerve of the leg is attacked by the range paralysis.

Fortunately, the common methods of raising and feeding poultry seem to give them sufficient vigor to fight and avoid many kinds of disease. A poultry farm is a "chicken village," and sanitary precautions and careful feeding methods keep most of the inmates

in a fair state of health in the same manner that the health officer, backed by the law, keeps the people in a town in a fair state of health and contentment.

Experiments at the California Station have proved that carrots are equal to other forms of green feed as a means of supplying vitamins to poultry. They also found that white turnips and the mangels with white flesh had little value as a substitute for green feed. The writer has fed quite a few carrots to hens, and believes that they help in producing rich yellow yolks in the eggs. Eggs of the type seem to produce the most livable chicks. It must be that the vitamins in the carrots help to add life-giving qualities to the eggs.

Poultrymen who fear there are not enough codfish in the ocean to keep up with the hen's demand for codliver oil will be interested in some more California work. The folks there have found that salmon oil will furnish vitamins for poultry, and has about as much value in the hen's ration as codliver oil. If continued experimental work along this line proves the value of the salmon oil, it may be very useful to the poultry industry, and also start other lines of endeavor to find cheap substitutes for codliver oil.

In Days of Romance

The discovery of the tomb not only of Genghis Khan but also of that of his favorite wife, of a memorial tablet sent in by Marco Polo, of wonders which "vie with those of Tut-ankh-Amen," not to speak of a romantic and impressive ceremonial still being observed to the memory of the great conqueror, all sounds a little too good to be true. Yet these historical marvels are reported, from the midst of the Gobi Desert, by a gentleman holding a medal from the Royal Geographical Society and said to be a reliable archaeologist. And one would rather believe than not that the world's greatest master of old-fashioned imperialism actually still sleeps in a silver coffin, resting upon the crowns of the 78 kings whom he overthrew, and guarded by seven llamas who once every 7 hours reach up to strike seven strokes upon a jade bell.

It is so definitely the authentic note, Chinese flappers now bob their hair; the last of the Manchu emperors is a weakly looking boy dressed like an undergraduate, and the great western camel route out thru Mongolia is served today by Ford automobiles in competition with the camels. Can it be that something of the vast old romance still lingers in the heart of Gobi? If so, we can treasure it in the imagination and in the confidence that, with all the ubiquity of the modern tourist, the deserts of Central Asia are likely to keep it inviolate for some time longer.

One would like to believe in those seven llamas and the notes of that jade bell, reverberating over the tomb of the man who built the greatest, the bloodiest and most resplendent empire that this world knew at a time when Europeans were raising their Gothic cathedrals and just beginning to look ahead of them down the centuries to the empire that was to be their own. We like that picture, if only because it shows us how far we have traveled since the streets of Bokhara ran red, or a still weak and anarchic Europe heard the waves of distant world empire breaking along the Dnieper. It was only 700 years ago.

A Larger Alfalfa Acreage

The alfalfa acreage in Doniphan county was increased by 583 acres this year, according to the records of C. E. Lyness, county farm agent; 248 acres were seeded last spring and 335 acres this fall.

The Chicago idea seems to be dominant as Mexico prepares for the coming election.

A Tug Boat, Hens and Eggs

Many readers of our advertising, who are now feeding Pilot Brand to their poultry and getting excellent results—and others who will use it later—probably wonder what a 500 H. P. Tug Boat has to do with hens and eggs.

Our tug, "Ideal", is daily towing barges with 750 tons of Oyster Shell to the Pilot Brand factory—enough eggshell material for over 54,000,000 hens daily.

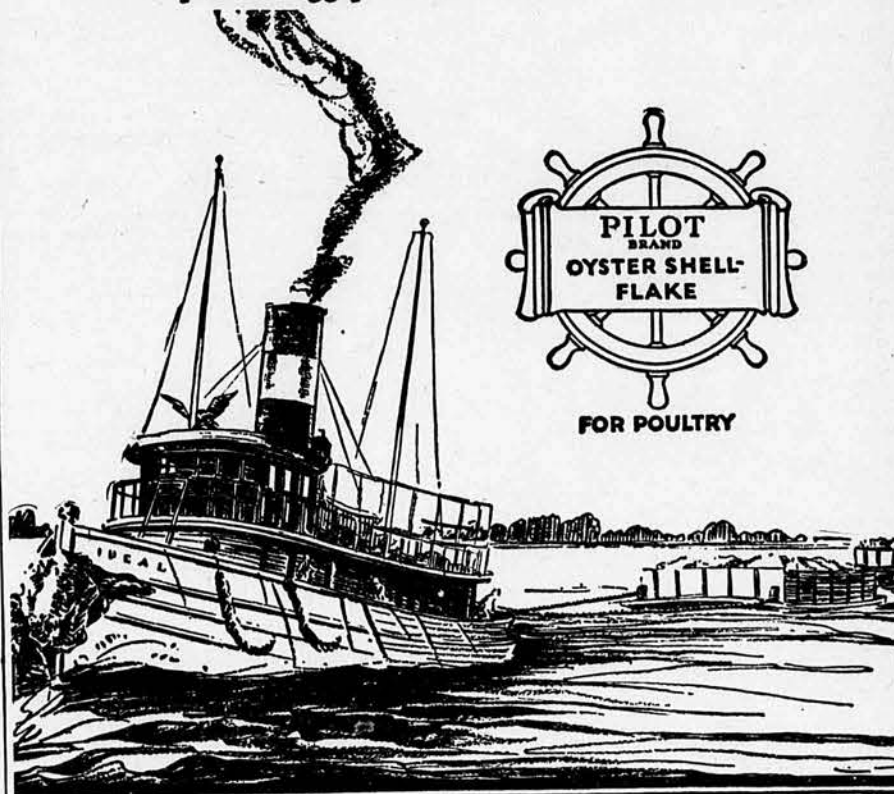
The Oyster Shell is taken from the barges by a large crane and passed to the crushers; then washed three times; then conveyed through big rotary dryers where intense heat absolutely destroys all foreign and putrid matter, making it sanitary and clean.

There is no odor or poisonous matter in Pilot Brand.

It is then triple-screened into two sizes for hens and chicks. All oversize and dust are discarded.

That's why Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake is over 98% pure Calcium Carbonate. The cheapest, cleanest and most productive eggshell material obtainable.

Hens must have it before them all the time to produce egg profits.



OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.



Are Cattle Selling Too High for Feeders to Handle in Large Numbers?

FEEDERS in Kansas are buying cattle very cautiously for winter feed lots and roughing thru. Prices are generally considered too high to admit of good profits. The lesson of 1920 is still fresh. Hog cholera continues prevalent, and serum treatment is the most universal it has been in many years. Other intestinal diseases have been aggravated by feeding new corn. Losses from that source have generally been more common than from cholera.

Corn has matured well in Kansas, and rapid progress is being made with the husking job in all sections. Winter wheat is making a rather slow growth; more moisture is needed in most communities. Kafir, milo and feterita have matured far better than had been expected, with very satisfactory yields.

The November issue of The Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City records this bit of optimism:

"As crops came to maturity and were ready for the harvest it became more of a certainty, from the monthly Government and state reports, that farm production in this district in 1927 would be greater, in both quantity and value, than in 1926. The composite figure of condition and yield of all crops in the district stood in October at 3.5 points above their 10-year average, or 12.9 points higher than four months earlier and 3.7 points above the United States average. Forecasts of yields were raised month by month, and on October 1 there was a promise that of 14 important field crops nine would show larger yields than in 1926, while yields in five would be smaller."

"Statistical reports on the value of this year's crops were not available for all states or parts of states in this district. However, the estimated value of crops produced in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma as officially reported was \$1,154,333,000, or 29.2 per cent greater than the value of last year's production in the three states. With large production and higher average prices the states of Colorado and Wyoming, the northern 13 counties, or about half, of New Mexico, and the western 19 counties of Missouri, all included in the district area, were expected to show larger money returns for this year's crops."

"The position of the livestock industry, next in importance to agriculture, showed further improvement, due to exceptionally fine condition of ranges and the feed supply, and higher average prices of meat animals."

Farming is on the Upgrade

Marked improvement in the farm situation as compared with this time a year ago is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its November report.

The bureau's index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural products is placed at 92 for September, compared with 88 in August, the 1909-14 five-year period being used as a base of 100. The rise was due primarily to the advance in prices of cotton, dairy products and poultry products.

"Conditions in general," says the report, "are rather reversed from last year. The Cotton Belt, the Northern Wheat Belt, the cattle states, the Northwestern apple districts are all in better shape. Some sections like the Eastern Corn Belt and certain potato areas are perhaps not in as good shape, but the general balance as between the major lines of production is better than last year. There are no conspicuous surpluses or shortages. Crop production per capita of population is next to the smallest in 33 years."

Cotton and corn this year are attributed by the bureau with having played an important part in the more stabilized situation. The cotton crop is approximately a third smaller than last year, and cotton prices more than a third higher. Gauged by October prices the South could sell this year's crop for nearly 200 million dollars more than last year's production. The improvement in cotton affects nearly a third of American farms.

There is about an average supply of corn this year, and also corn prices are not entirely satisfactory to the cash corn grower, prices are still favorable to the livestock industries. There is considerably more corn than was expected, tho the crop is a disappointment in the Eastern Corn Belt. Corn is not finally sold off the farms as corn, but is a raw material sold chiefly as animal products. A corn failure such as appeared possible at one time during the summer would have seriously handicapped livestock feeders, whereas an excessive surplus would have given undue impetus to the expansion of pig production during the coming year.

For the first time since 1921, conditions this year are reported as having been more favorable for cattlemen than for sheepmen in the West, measured at least by comparison with the preceding year. Western cattle prices this year are on a fairly remunerative basis for the first time since the 1920 collapse, due to an advance of from \$2 to \$4 a hundred on nearly all classes of cattle, equivalent to from \$12 to \$50 a head, according to kind and weight.

While the total amount of wool shorn was somewhat larger this year than in 1926, the lower price received for this year's clip resulted in a somewhat smaller net return for the Western wool this year than last. The Western lamb crop was smaller this year than last, and the price of lambs has been lower, so that the net total return from lambs this year will be somewhat below last year. The demand for desirable breeding stock, however, is keen, and prices for ewe lambs and young ewes probably are the highest since 1920.

Prices of cotton, wheat and corn have declined somewhat lately, but an unusually early maturity made it possible for producers to market considerable cotton and wheat before the most recent declines.

No marked changes in farm ownership for the year ending March 15, 1927, are indicated by the annual summary of the farm real estate situation just published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Voluntary sales and trades of farms dropped from 30 to 23 a thousand farms during the last year, and forced sales and related losses of title increased slightly from 21 to 23 a thousand farms. The decline of 4 per cent in land values, as announced last month, was chiefly evident in the cotton and corn areas.

The credit situation with respect to farm real estate continues favorable, the bureau points out; first mortgage money is in good supply at favorable interest rates, and farm taxes have apparently passed the peak with the outlook for a downward tendency in the immediate future. The outlook in the investment markets points to still lower interest rates, and continued favorable farm mortgage rates can be expected to hold for some time to come, with slight further declines not improbable.

The land market continued dull last year, on the whole, although here and there considerable local activity is reported. The bureau's real estate correspondents in some regions call attention to the fact that established farmers of means are beginning to look around for neighborhood bargains to enlarge their holdings, and reports are current of syndicates being formed for the purpose of buying up foreclosed and other distressed farms in the Corn Belt and holding them for a rise in value.

Available statistics of farm bankruptcies cover the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. The 1926 compilation, recently completed by the bureau, shows a decline in farm bankruptcies for the country as a whole of about 1 per cent under the preceding year. To the extent that declines in farm real estate values for the year were a reflection of smaller farm returns as contrasted with the cumulative effect of the postwar deflation, any increase in farm returns this year would be expected to be reflected in improved farm values.

Detailed results of the bureau's survey have been published in Circular No. 15-C, entitled, "The Farm Real Estate Situation, 1926-27," copies of which may be obtained by writing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A survey of the farm labor situation in Kansas by the United States Department of Agriculture has shown that for the last year the average cost of farm labor with board has been \$37.75; without board, \$52.25; day wages with board, \$2.40; day wages without board, \$3.10; supply of farm labor in per cent of normal, 93; demand in per cent of normal, 95; supply in percentage of demand, 98.

Atchison—We have had no rain recently, so the farmers have caught up with their fall work. Corn husking is starting. Many public sales are being held; there is an excellent demand for cattle, at high prices. Potatoes, \$1; corn, 68c; wheat, \$1.10; oats, 40c; eggs, 40c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Potatoes did well this year. Farmers have been busy scattering straw and hauling wheat to market; they also have been gathering some corn for their immediate needs. Plans are being made for a poultry show to be held in this county soon. Old corn, 80c; hens, 16c; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 42c; new corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.14.—Fannie Sharp.

Cheyenne—The south and east portions of the county recently received light showers, but the rest of it remains dry. Corn husking has started; it appears as if the local help will have to gather most of the crop. Eight cents a bushel is the standard wage; the average field will make perhaps 20 bushels, but some fields will run 50 bushels. Farmers are of course disappointed with the decline in corn prices, but there is little complaint in regard to this drop.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Farm help is scarce; stack threshing, harvesting the feed crops and corn husking must be done all at once. Early sown wheat is making good pasture, and considerable feed also is available from the fifth crop of alfalfa. Public sales are numerous; good prices are being paid. Wheat, \$1.10; hogs, \$8.50; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 33c.—P. R. Forslund.

Cowley—All farm work is "up" in a satisfactory condition. Wheat is doing well. The corn, kafir and cane harvests are the main business now; yields are satisfactory. We had a small rain recently.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—Weather is fine. Had a light rain and our first killing frost. Corn has been too green to crib so far, but the frost will help ripen it. A good crop of kafir has been cut. Some farmers are topping it now. The earlier sown wheat is looking fine. Some damage has been done by cut worms.—F. M. Larson.

Elk—The prolonged Indian summer caused many fruit trees to bloom, vegetables to grow and elm trees to put forth buds, much the same as in the spring, before the cooler weather of last week came. The local market is paying 1 cent a pound for corn.—D. W. Lockhart.

Gove and Sheridan—The last month has been very dry and warm. Wheat seeding is

finished; the crop needs moisture badly. Threshing and corn shucking are the main jobs just now. Corn is yielding about 15 bushels an acre; cane, kafir, milo and feterita about 12 bushels. Livestock is in good condition and feed is plentiful. Corn, 56c; kafir and milo, \$1.10 to \$1.20 a cwt.; millet, \$1.60 a cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50; cabbage, 2c.—John I. Aldrich.

Lane—Wheat is growing nicely, but the crop could use more moisture to advantage; grasshoppers are doing some damage. The fall work is mostly all done. The weather has been favorable for the late crops. Butterfat, 40c; eggs, 32c; kafir, \$1 a cwt.—S. F. Dickinson.

Lyon—The dry weather recently has given farmers an opportunity to catch up with their fall work. The wheat sown in September is making an excellent growth. Corn will average about 50 bushels an acre. There is plenty of feed in the pastures; livestock is doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—The weather has been ideal for maturing the corn. Wheat is making an excellent growth. Good progress is being made with corn husking. Some losses are being caused by hog cholera. Pastures are in fine condition, considering the season. Corn, 56c; hogs, \$10; eggs, 40c; cream, 45c; potatoes, \$1.—J. D. Stoss.

Neosho—All forage crops have been harvested and there is an abundance of feed at reasonable prices for those having to buy. Wheat is looking excellent and many fields are being pastured, although stock is doing well on the range as there has been no killing frost. Corn husking is in progress and the yield generally is below expectation. However, the quality is good and will average about 30 bushels to the acre. Selling at the elevators at 50 cents. Some shale gas wells are being drilled near Urbana. One gas company is leasing quite a block of land in that vicinity. Wheat, \$1.08; kafir, 50c; hens, 18c; eggs, 36c; butterfat, 43c.—James D. McHenry.

Osage—We have had some very warm weather recently, but it turned cooler last week. Kafir has mostly all matured. Bluegrass pastures are in good condition, but the prairie grass is turning yellow. We have produced a fine crop of apples. Eggs and cream are bringing satisfactory prices.—H. L. Ferris.

Republic—Corn shucking is well started—it was delayed somewhat because of the high moisture content of the corn. The yields are very satisfactory. Some feeders are buying cattle. The wheat is doing well except on the late plowing, where it needs rain. There is a good demand for milk cows and stockers.—Alex E. Davis.

Riley—Farmers are getting well started with corn husking. Several cases of hog cholera in the north part of the county have been reported. Most of the herds have been vaccinated. A few farm sales are being held, at which high prices are being paid. Eggs, 36c; wheat, \$1.08; corn, 68c.—P. O. Hawkins.

Sherman—The soil is getting dry; most of the wheat still is in good condition, although part of it has been injured. Livestock is doing well. There is considerable cattle feeding here this year; most of the steers are going into the feedlots instead of to the markets. There is an excellent demand for hogs, especially shots. Sales are "going good," all cattle, and especially cows, are very high in price. There is even a marked improvement in the price of horses. Corn huskers are scarce. Corn is yielding from 20 to 50 bushels an acre.—Harry Andrews.

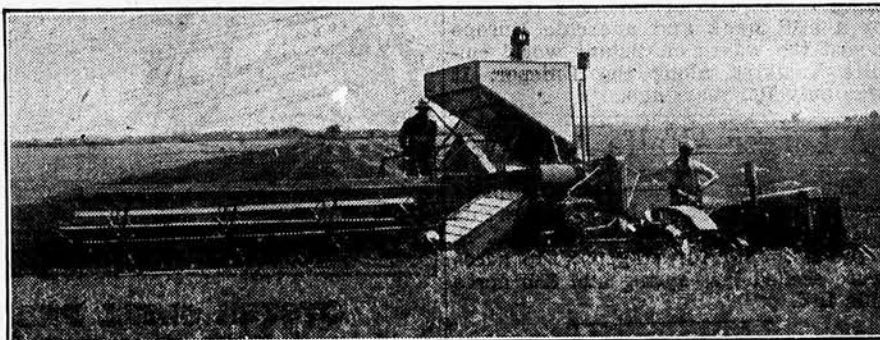
Women Favor Combines

Emmett Fisher of Barton county took the plunge this season and bought a combine. He had heard reports of the economy and efficiency of these machines but had taken all of them with a grain of salt. But now he's convinced that he wasn't being kidded.

This season he harvested 463 acres of wheat in nine days with his 16-foot combine, and that time includes every operation in harvesting, cutting, threshing and hauling to the bin or elevator, and he did it with three men for a crew. The biggest day they had was the day they harvested 80 acres. It was one of those days when everything went right and nothing went wrong, but if you will but divide 463 by 9 you will see that Mr. Fisher averaged nearly 52 acres a day for his entire harvest, and that is certainly "knocking out wheat."

"Better yet," Mrs. Fisher says, "I had to cook for only three men this year, whereas I have always had to cook for a dozen or more at harvest time and that many more when we threshed. These combines are great things for the women on the farms."

Mr. Fisher, incidentally, is one of the nine good neighbors who pitched in with his combine and helped cut wheat on the farm of Mrs. Luther, a Barton county woman who was recently widowed and who was unable



Emmett Fisher of Barton County Cut an Average of 52 Acres of Wheat a Day With This 16-Foot Combine

to get her crop harvested. She had 150 acres of splendid wheat, and her nine good neighbors who owned combines pulled into her field one morning and cut, threshed and delivered the wheat to the bin before noon. They cut a swath 114 feet wide thru the wheat, but they cut a much wider swath than that in the estimation of the entire countryside.

Losses in Marketing Hogs

BY J. R. WILEY

From 85,000 to 105,000 hogs die annually in transit from local loading points to terminal markets, in shipping the country's annual hog crop, according to the results of a study that has been made by the Purdue Experiment Station during the last two years. The number of cripple hogs approximates 140,000 to 175,000 head yearly.

Losses from these two sources average around \$5 for every carload (70) of hogs shipped to market, figuring dead hogs at a loss of \$25 and cripples at \$6 each. The total annual loss on the country's commercial hog crop runs around 3½ million dollars.

In studying the causes of these losses and methods of reducing them, records were made on 6,000 carloads of livestock, at the time of unloading at the terminal yards. These records covered information like the number of hogs loaded, the terminal market weight, the condition of the footing in the car, the kind of bedding used, feeding in the car and so on.

Studies of these records have shown that death and cripple losses can be reduced greatly if shipping practices are adjusted properly to weather conditions. For example, feeding hogs in cars was found to increase the death losses decidedly during hot weather, or when the maximum temperature during shipment reached 80 degrees or more. During lower temperatures, feeding in cars did not materially increase death losses.

Cleaning cars reduced the death losses during warm and hot weather, but made relatively little difference in losses during cool and cold weather. Above 60 degrees, the death loss in cars cleaned averaged 1.92 hogs for each 1,000 receipts, while the loss on shipments in cars not cleaned averaged 3.16 to 1,000 of receipts.

Cars with good footing had one-half as heavy death and cripple losses as did those with poor footing, during all kinds of weather. Sand and cinders provided the best footing thruout the year, averaging almost 93 per cent good. Straw averaged about 64 per cent good, old bedding 55 per cent and cars cleaned and not bedded only 25 per cent good.

Showering greatly reduced death and cripple losses when cars were bedded with sand, largely because it was the only bedding that furnished good footing when showered. Showering hogs bedded with straw, old bedding or in cars not bedded was of doubtful value, apparently because showering these kinds of bedding greatly reduced the proportion of good footing.

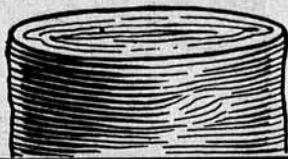
Loading a 36-foot car 18,000 pounds or more (40-foot car 20,000 pounds or more) doubled the death losses during cold, cool and warm weather and trebled it during hot weather, compared with loading less than 18,000 pounds. Loading a 36-foot car less than 17,000 pounds reduced the death loss one hog to 1,000 receipts during warm and hot weather, compared with loading 17,000 to 17,999 pounds.

Briefly summarized, the two-year study shows that death and cripple losses can be reduced greatly by following the shipping practices given below:

1. Not feeding hogs in cars during warm and hot weather.
2. Cleaning cars before loading, particularly during warm and hot weather, or from April to October.
3. Bedding with sand during cool, warm and hot weather.
4. Showering hogs during warm and hot weather when they are bedded with sand.
5. Loading a 36-foot car less than 18,000 pounds during cold and cool weather and less than 17,000 pounds during warm and hot weather. (Under 20,000 pounds for a 40-foot car during cold and cool weather, and under 19,000 pounds during warm and hot weather.)

That German who has built a tire that blows itself up ought to get busy and see if he can't invent a silent back seat.

The cats that Mr. Stephenson let out of the bag in Indiana seem to have white stripes down their backs.



This Sign Will Protect You and Your Property!
The Protective Service pays cash rewards of \$50 each for the arrest and conviction of thieves who steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. Protect your farm and your family with this sign before thieves visit you. Send the coupon TODAY.



Fourteen Have Received Rewards—

for helping to capture and convict thieves who stole from members of the Protective Service

Since the Kansas Farmer Protective Service was started a few months ago, 14 people have shared in the \$50 rewards paid for the capture and conviction of thieves who steal from members of the Protective Service.

The last reward paid was to M. A. Erpelding, Atchison county, for capturing and convicting Fred Weaver, who was caught in the Erpelding poultry house with a sack of chickens.

Others who have participated in Protective Service rewards are Mrs. C. C. Conley and Ami Chandler, of Nemaha county; B. A. Jansen, W. E. Kennedy and Willis Morfitt, of Sedgwick county; Oak Grove Lodge No. 249, Anti-Horse Thief Association and J. C. Young, of Miami county; A. J. Hall, J. F. Southerland and James O. Reeves, of Kansas City; Henry Fisher and his son Albert, of Shawnee county; and W. F. Miller, Allen county.

The Kansas Farmer Protective Service has posted \$2500 to be paid in rewards of \$50 each to protect members from thieves. When this amount is paid out we will put up another \$2500.

Farm folks who are paid-in-advance subscribers to Kansas Farmer can become members of the Protective Service by sending 10 cents to help pay handling and mailing charges on the Protective Service sign.

Thousands of folks are finding the Protective Service worth many times the cost. A dime invested in a Protective Service sign today may save you several hundred dollars worth of valuable property. Why not get one of these signs posted at the entrance to your farm before thieves visit you?

No Kansas farm can afford to be without this protection against thieves. Now is a good time to clip and mail the coupon before it slips your mind.

One of These Offers Will Make You a Member of the Protective Service.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE,
8th & Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: I want to become a member of the Protective Service to do my part in ridding Kansas of thieves and to protect my property. Please enroll me as a member of the Protective Service and send Protective Service sign at once. Enclosed please find payment for offer checked below.

☐ \$3.10. The \$3.00 to pay for a 5 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

☐ \$2.10. The \$2.00 to pay for a 3 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

☐ \$1.10. The \$1.00 to pay for a 1 year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

☐ 10 cents to pay for mailing and handling Protective Service sign, as I am a paid in advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

(Put an X before the one you want)

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D.....State.....

Be sure to give your R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route

11-27

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
8th and Jackson Sts. Topeka, Kansas



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

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

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

TABLE OF RATES

| Words | One time | Four times | Words | One time | Four times |
|---------|----------|------------|---------|----------|------------|
| 10..... | \$1.00 | \$3.20 | 26..... | \$2.60 | \$8.32 |
| 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.

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

STRANGE BATTERY COMPOUND charges discharged batteries instantly. Eliminates rentals. Gives new life and pep. Big profits. Gallon free. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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-290 500 No. Dearborn, 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.

RADIO AGENTS-MAKE BIG MONEY- easy! Selling Marvelous New Sets and accessories. Buy from factory at lowest prices. Get new catalog with thousands of nationally advertised bargains. Free call book. Write today. American Auto and Radio Co., Dept. 418, American Radio Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FARM HELP WANTED

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTED FOR cook on farm at once. Wm. Flanders, Quinter, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED-FARMER OR FARMER'S SON or man to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F-18, Winona, Minn.

FARM WORK WANTED

WANTED-MARRIED MAN WANTS JOB on farm, experience, reference if wanted. Oathur Lundy, Thayer, Kan.

PAINT

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

KODAK FINISHING

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

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

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.

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Mostly by Oh Boy. Large, growthy boars priced right. Spring gilts open or will breed without extra charge. C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS



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60 Boars and Gilts. Blood of Dun-dale Giant. Sired by CAKEBATER and DONQUIXOTE. Good ones by the great NIGHT HAWK. Holding no public sale. S. U. PEACE, OLATHE, KANSAS

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

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



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

Boars by the Promise

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

Rickert's Big Poland

big spring boars for sale sired by WALL STREET MONARCH 3d, and other boars of note. Priced reasonable. M. F. RICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS.

20 POLAND BOARS

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

Pearl's Poland

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

Boars and Gilts For Sale

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Fairfield Ranch Spotted Poland

A few popping good boars for sale, at prices you cannot afford to miss. Sired by The Paragon, The Winner and Wonder's Ace. These herd boars have real history to back up their get. Every one cholera immune. Write AL M. KNOPP, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

BOARS, BIG AND GROWTHY

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

Spring Boars Priced Right

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

Wickham's Big Spots

Big stretchy spring boars and gilts sired by Giant Spot. They won at both big Kansas fairs. Farm adjoins town. GROVER WICKHAM, ARLINGTON KAN.

KAWNEE FARM SPOTTED POLANDS

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

Spotted Boars and Gilts

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

DUROC HOGS

30 Duroc Boars for Breeders

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



Duroc March Boars

Sired by state Champion, also baby pigs, all at reasonable prices. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

Shipped on Approval

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

Boars Ready for Service

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

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

CARLOAD OF BULLS

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

Stomach Worm Control

BY WILLIAM PAYNE

It is evident that progress has been made in combating stomach worms in sheep and lambs. Without mentioning any particular remedy it might be contended that the main condition to be desired is that of cutting down the excessive pollution of pastures by the countless eggs that result from doing nothing at all.

I once found a flock of sheep that was grazing land intensively and should have shown heavy worm infestation—yet both sheep and lambs had continued healthy year after year. Careful scrutiny of the conditions brought out the fact that two or three times a year the river came up and overflowed this grazing ground, evidently floating down the river the worm cysts that otherwise would have been present in large numbers.

It has mostly been observed that the small flock of sheep escapes excessive parasitism much better than the large flock. Of course, the droppings cover much wider areas and the animals do not get back to graze as intensively the grass where many parasites are waiting to be eaten.

In general hogs and sheep do not fare well together. Not long ago I passed a thrifty small bunch of lambs scattered over a field grazed by two or three times as many shotes. To the man who has studied stomach worm multiplication it becomes evident at once that the worm cyst that is swallowed by a porker gets rough treatment and isn't likely to "turn up smiling" again when a lamb comes his way.

It is "too bad" that science has not come forward with some better "sure shot" remedy for stomach worms. But both the man who had a river with which to wash his pasture and the friend who turned over the worms to the tender mercies of a hog's digestion were working on sound ground—just as the farmer is on sound ground when he uses any fairly efficient worm control system. On the other hand, the man who hauls out sheep manure on grass land and then turns his sheep out to graze the same area is literally feeding his sheep worm cysts—dosing his sheep on worms.

When a sheep or lamb is drenched the farmer thinks primarily of relieving that particular animal of the worms that are inside of him—but! The really constructive work this farmer is putting across is destroying the worms that are laying eggs to pollute his grass lands hopelessly for months in advance. When the animal is relieved of a few hundred worms the whole area of grass land that he runs over is relieved of millions of eggs that these same worms would have laid daily for months.

How to Train a Dog

It requires patience to train a dog or any other animal. There must be a good knowledge of what the dog ought to be able to learn. Dogs have their limitations. But they can, at least some dogs can, be taught to drive cattle and other stock, and do it well, and they can be taught to guard or watch and do it faithfully. They can be taught to retrieve or go get things. And they can be taught various tricks, but the trick dog is likely to get the idea that the tricks are of more importance than the useful things. So be careful about that.

The first thing to teach a dog is to mind you in the very simple things. The first thing is "Come here!" You want a leash to do this. When you say, "Come here!" pull him to you and reward him by a pat and a kind word, and a bit of choice food. Don't be rough, don't be brutal, and never strike a dog. It is unnecessary. Anything but a cringing dog that does things because he has to. He should be taught to do things because it pleases you—then he's faithful.

Use the same word for the same thing every time. Don't use one word one day and a different word the next. The dog will not understand. You can't teach them a very large vocabulary.

Only give one lesson at a time. Teach him to "come here!" first and thoroughly. Don't go too fast. Let him do a lot of things, and don't notice them at all, but when you say "Come here!" mean it, and see that he does it. Reward him every time.

After you teach the meaning of the word come, then take the word "go!" These are the two great words for a dog to understand. Throw a piece of food where he can see it, and then tell him to "go get!" Work on this until he thoroughly understands.

It is best not to let other people interfere much in these early lessons. Too many masters spoil a dog. If a lot of folks are around to attract his attention, don't train. Go away by yourself so you can keep the dog's attention. If he plays with children and other people, don't pay any attention to him at that time if you can avoid it. Let him play, but if it becomes necessary for you to call him to you, see that he minds, if you have to go and get him. If it becomes necessary to send him away, see that he goes, if you have to carry him, but don't abuse him. He'll soon do as you tell him, willingly. It will take some time to teach these two words, "come" and "go" so he thoroughly understands them. Take time—it will pay.

When he is old enough to learn to drive cattle, be sure and have your leash. Then if the cattle frighten him he can't run away, but must come to you where he should for protection and encouragement. With the leash you can restrain him from going too fast. You can have the leash 50 or 60 feet long. Keep at this faithfully until he knows just what you want him to do. After a time, try him without the leash, and if he gets too anxious and excited put the leash back on again and correct him. He'll soon learn what you mean when you say, "steady!" steady!" or "careful! careful!" and when he is old enough, if his lessons are well learned, you can send him alone after the cattle and he will drive them in this way.

A dog reflects his master very much. If the master is nervous and excitable the dog is apt to be. If the master always has self-possession, and is quiet and calm, the dog is much more apt

Dear Sir: Please stop my classified adv. for the 120 native ewes as I sold all and letters are coming thick and fast. Yours truly, Ben Miller, Newton, Kan., Nov. 1, 1927.

to be so. Don't talk too much. Use few words, then he can understand you. Come, go, get, careful or steady, hurry and slow are about all the foundation words you have to teach a dog.

When you want to teach him to "guard" or "watch," a good way is to leave the barn door open and a basket of grain close by to tempt an animal. When they come for it you must drive them away first, to have the dog understand. Then he will do it alone, and finally you can teach him to lie down by it. It becomes his job, and by careful, patient training he will stay there until you tell him to come away. Don't let other people interfere, and keep patiently at it.

Where Americans Are Made

From the St. Paul Dispatch:

The sport pages these days should be a great reassurance to the 100 per centers who have fears for the Americanism of the so-called "unassimilable masses" of the population. Dr. Clarence Spears over at the University of Minnesota has been polishing up his reserves for the Wisconsin game. Hark-en to the list: Kakela, McQuoid, Kaminski, Ukkelberg, Pulkabrek, Frykman, Mulvey, Johnson, Emlein and Angvik. In the box scores of the recent World Series might have been read the names of Lazzeri, Cvengros, Grabowski, Mil-jus. If men who know how to pitch a baseball or run interference are not good Americans, who is? Waterloo may have been won on the cricket fields of England, but America and Americanism will be built on the grid-irons and diamonds of a thousand high schools and colleges.

American Schools

Last week in most states was Educational Week, chiefly honored by great meetings of teachers of the public schools, an important event in every city that was privileged to entertain them. Topeka had one of the largest conventions of teachers in its history, and Topeka newspapers gave more at-

tention and space to these meetings and to the addresses, papers and discussions than ever before. Three other cities in Kansas, Wichita, Salina and Pittsburg, also entertained great teachers' conventions.

Our public schools are so prodigious in their enrollment that private schools are dwarfed by comparison, and it is scarcely realized that the public school is of recent origin. In the early years of the United States few children could obtain schooling, since tuition was the universal rule. When it was proposed that one man's property should be taxed to educate another man's children there were many protests, but this is now a settled principle. Moreover, America, which led in free universal public schooling, is still the only country in the world in which there are not two types of education, one for those who are to rule and the other for those who are ruled. The American public school system, one system for all, is one of the most democratic institutions in the world.

Another feature of our public schools is that no upper class dictates what shall be taught or how the schools shall be conducted. It is democratic thru and thru.

In an article on criticism of the schools John K. Norton, research director of the National Education Association, remarks that "it is easy to criticize the schools—to hold them responsible for every ill that appears in the backwash of the Great War." Mr. Norton quotes the following criticism, which sounds familiar:

"Our present education system unfits young people to deal with actual necessities. It takes away self-reliance, begets conceit, and draws attention to what is ornamental rather than what is fundamental."

The above strictures on the schools, however, are taken from a newspaper editorial in 1884, more than 40 years ago.

The schools change, but criticism doesn't. Forty years ago the subjects taught were reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, composition, penmanship,

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Blue Grass Herd

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

Frager's Blue Grass Herd

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

Woellhof's Chester Whites

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

Blue Grass Farm Herd

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

Second Blue Grass Herd

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

LargeTypeChesterWhites

Big lengthy spring boars. Good backs. From state prize winning stock. Double immuned. Reg. Choice \$35.00. HAROLD MISSIMER, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

Valley Blue Grass Herd

I have for sale a few very choice spring boars sired by Snitter's Bluegrass. Priced very reasonable. ERNEST SUITER, LAWRENCE, KAN.

O.I.C.HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio.

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Abilene, Kansas.

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

geography, conduct, United States history, elementary science, drawing, music and physical exercise. The present curriculum includes all these and in addition health and physical education, state history, morals and manners, cooking, sewing and manual training, citizenship, and to some extent thrift and accident and fire prevention. There can be no question but that the trend has been towards more of what are called practical studies.

The educators themselves say that the scope of teaching and training in the public schools 40 years ago was "the memorization and acquisition of an original body of facts and relatively small skills," but that the present-day aim is "the modification of conduct in the direction of developing sound health, worthy home membership, mastery of the tools, technique and spirit of learning, faithful citizenship, vocational effectiveness, wise use of leisure and ethical character."

Whatever the faults of the system and its shortcomings, it must at least be said that the educators have an objective clearly defined. They know what they are trying to do, the some of the methods may be ineffective. And what they are trying to do, as summed up above, is a worthy objective which it would be difficult to improve on.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Mr. Leonard Held, Duroc breeder of Great Bend, writes me that he has decided to sell his herd boar, Orion Robt. T., and keep over the gilts sired by him. Mr. Held says he is entirely sold out on spring boars but that he still has some good gilts for sale.

The Shorthorn fraternity of the state will learn with regret that Miss M. V. Stanley of Harper is to disperse her good herd on November 16. This herd has been built up with care and by the use of good sires and for many years has had a big part in improving the herds in many parts of Kansas.

F. E. Wittum, the Poland China King of the southwest writes me that he is more than ever sold on the Pig Club idea and that he will make special prices to pig clubs on bred and open gilts. The opportunity for a big selection when visiting the Wittum herd should not be overlooked by prospective buyers.

The H. A. Pennington Holstein sale held at Hutchinson, November 3, was well attended and very satisfactory prices were received. The demand, however, this season has been more for cows in milk and the fact that the good Pennington cows were not nearer freshening detracted considerably from their selling value.

The Clyde E. Souder Registered Jersey cattle sale to be held on the farm near Wichita, November 11, will be one of the biggest Jersey events in the southwest this year. The bull Cuningham Mouses Masterman included in this sale, is one of the great bulls of the breed and seventy five per cent of the females in this dispersion sale will be sired by him or bred to him.

The Mark Branine Jersey cattle sale held on the farm near Cheney, was attended by about 500 farmers and breeders. The demand was good and the entire offering including baby calves sold for an average of \$103 per head. The fifteen registered sheep averaged \$40 per head. The sheep, cattle and a few mules brought the sale total to over \$6000.

On account of continued illness of her mother and recent illness herself, Miss M. V. Stanley of Anthony, Kan., owner of one of the good herds of Shorthorn cattle has announced a complete dispersion sale of 50 head of registered Shorthorn cattle, twenty-five head of grade Dairy cattle and a lot of Poland China hogs. The sale will be held Nov. 16.

The H. H. Potter estate Holstein sale held on the farm near Sterling, November 4, was one of the best sales of Holsteins ever held in this section of Kansas. The offering was well conditioned and buyers were present from many parts of Kansas and Oklahoma. Grade cows sold up to \$150; registered two-year-old heifers brought \$200 and baby calves as high as \$75. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer.

The unusual demand for dairy cattle all over the southwest indicates unusual interest in the big combination Holstein sale to be held on the fair grounds at Winfield, November 21. Three mighty high class herds are being drawn upon to make up the offering and one of the consignors is dispersing. Probably there will not be another opportunity like this in this part of Kansas for some time. Thirty-five cows in milk are included in the sale.

Taking into consideration the prevailing high prices beef cattle are commanding at this time, the Gibbons Hereford dispersion sale held at Howard, October 26, was rather discouraging. This was one of the good herds of the state. The cattle were sold in excellent condition and should have brought more money. An effort was made to secure buyers from among the breeding fraternity but local buyers took the cattle, apparently the offering was plenty good enough for breeders, but in most instances breeders are selling at this time instead of buying. The entire offering sold for an average of \$119, heifer calves averaging \$55 per head. The sale must have been something of a disappointment to Mr. Gibbons and his sons who have spent so many years in building it up. D. L. Mullendore, living at Howard, was the heaviest buyer taking twenty females at an average of \$127. The great Repeater bull selling in his nine year old form brought

\$200 and went to the good breeder, J. R. Wharton of Fredonia, over in the adjoining county. W. P. Kirk of Eureka bought the younger herd bull, Prince Woodford, for \$555. The twelve bulls sold for an average of \$177.

Boyd Newcom of Wichita, well known livestock salesman has sold 2,000 head of dairy cattle at auction during the last six weeks for a total of approximately \$200,000. All of the sales have been in Kansas and with a few exceptions the sales were made to Kansas buyers. Mr. Newcom says the demand has been exceptionally good for registered breeding stock, but cows in milk have sold at a big premium regardless of breeding.

Out in Baca County, Colo., where the successful raising of corn and wheat has long been an established fact. It is being discovered that Pinto beans is a big paying crop. Twenty-one car loads have been shipped from Pritchett already this fall. 50,000 pounds to the car, at an average price of five cents per pound. C. J. Deeds has grown beans for eleven successive seasons with yields from 500 to 1400 pounds per acre. His crop from 200 acres this year has been sold for \$5,196.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Next Tuesday, Nov. 15, is the date of the R. M. Anderson Milking Shorthorn dispersion sale at Beloit. This is a complete dispersion sale and it will be a good place to be if you are interested in Milking Shorthorns.

Northwest Kansas wheat growers are pleased with the condition of wheat in that section, altho in the extreme northwest moisture is needed. Corn is good and there is a good demand for corn huskers.

The 30th sale of Durocs and Polands held at the Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kansas, October 27, was well attended. The average on the 40 head sold was \$45.00. Three boars, two Durocs and one Poland topped the sale at \$50.00 each.

The Norton County Shorthorn sale held at the R. W. Dole Farm near Almena, Kan., October 27 was well attended and the offering sold readily at good prices. Both bulls and females were in good demand, some going to well established herds. The offering was taken by breeders in various sections of Kansas and Nebraska.

Albert Weaver, Bird City, a large north-west Kansas real estate owner and wheat raiser and an authority on fallow farming in northwest Kansas, raised 32,000 bushels of potatoes on 160 acres of fallow ground about 38 miles northeast of Goodland this year. He sold them in the field for seventy-five cents a bushel.

At the Spotted Poland China sale held by A. C. Steinbrink of Netawaka, Kan., Oct. 27, the 31 boars sold averaged \$35.35 per head. Twenty gilts averaged \$31.10 per head. The top boar was \$57.00 and on gilts \$39.00. The offering was one of the good lots of Spotted Polands sold this season and should have sold for a little higher average.

Vencel Borovicka, Valley Falls, because his alfalfa crop was almost a failure this year has decided to sell his registered Jerseys, about 47 head of them. This is a fine little working Jersey herd that is of excellent breeding and Mr. Borovicka is well and favorably known among Jersey cattle breeders because of this good producing dairy herd. The sale will be held at the farm.

Decatur county has another good corn crop and I doubt if there is another county in the state that has more good hogs than Decatur. Among the breeders in that county who will hold bred sow sales this coming winter and spring are Vavaroeh Bros., Oberlin; Durocs, Clyde Conchran, Oberlin; Polands, J. H. Brown, Selden; Polands, Morton Bros., Oberlin, Chester Whites and others.

The sale of Holstein cattle held by Geo. Lenhart of Abilene, Kan., Nov. 2, was well attended. The herd bull sold for \$250 and the top cow sold for \$245. The average of the sale, including a number of grade cows and calves and a number of purebred heifers not bred, was \$120. Buyers from Washington county in the vicinity of the Linn Co-operative Creamery took quite a large part of the offering.

One of the largest crowds assembled at a Holstein cattle sale in this section of the country attended the sale held by Roy Johnston of Oskaloosa, Kan., Nov. 1. Sixty-two head of cattle were sold in a little over three hours. The top of the sale was the herd bull which sold for \$275. The average on the fifty-four head of females including a number of heifers and old cows was \$125 with a top of \$210. The Clarinda State Hospital of Clarinda, Ia., was one of the large buyers. Buyers from all over Kansas attended the sale.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Holstein Cattle**
Nov. 21—J. C. Dulaney, Harry A. Snook, Dulaney & Jarvis, Winfield, Kan.
Nov. 30—Breeders Sale, Topeka, Kan.
Dec. 8—Engle Bros., Abilene, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
Nov. 17—American Royal Shorthorn Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 18—Miss M. V. Stanley, Anthony, Kan.
Dec. 7—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle**
Nov. 26—Vencel Borovicka, Valley Falls, Kan.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
Nov. 15—R. M. Anderson, Beloit, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Dec. 8—W. R. Wood, Belton, Mo.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
Dec. 6—Bert Sterret, Bristol, Colorado.
Feb. 15—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs**
Feb. 9—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
- Percheron Horses**
Nov. 26—Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.

King Matador Colantha Ormsby



(Holstein sale) Fair Grounds,

Winfield, Ks., Monday, Nov. 21



60 HEAD all with A. R. O. records or from dams with A. R. O. records.

35 Females in milk or near freshening. A great lot of heifers from calves up to breeding age. Some of them bred and some choice young bulls. Much of the young stuff will be sired by and most of the females bred to our great Carnation farm bull, KING MATADOR COLANTHA ORMSBY. A son of the noted MATADOR 6th, a few sired by and bred to the senior herd bull KORNDYKE PONTIAC SEGIS REPEATER a great individual and descended from a wonderful line of high record ancestors. The J. C. Dulaney herd is being dispersed with the exception of a few heifer calves and Mr. Snook is making an absolute dispersion on account of poor health. All herds federal accredited. Mr. Wood, pedigree specialist, will assist. Write either of us for catalog.

J. C. Dulaney, Mulvane, Ks. Harry A. Snook, Winfield, Ks.
Dulaney & Jarvis, Winfield, Ks.
Auctioneers: Col. J. E. Mack, Boyd Newcom



Dispersion Reg. Percherons

sale at the farm near Leonardville,

Leonardville, Kan.
Saturday, November 26



This sale includes all of my show herd with four grand champion mares. 12 mares in foal, in pairs of blacks and greys, broke to work. Four two year olds, one yearling, three mare fillies. One four year old stallion, one three year old stallion, three two year old stallions, four stallion colts.

These horses will sell right out of the pasture without any fitting. One year's time will be given to responsible parties. Write for sale catalog at once.

Ed Nickelson, Owner, Leonardville, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Oldest Herd in the State

Bulls from this herd and out of 32 and 1000 pound ancestors.
J. P. MAST, 1426 Harrison St., Topeka, Kan.
Farm at Scranton, Kansas

A. R. O. Holsteins

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

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

ORMSBY LINE BRED BULL CALVES
From 1000 pound butter production. Approved type. Place your order for your future herd sire now. Write for prices and descriptions.
Shady Nook Farm, J. A. Engle, Talmage, Ks.

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

JERSEY CATTLE



Reg. of Merit Jerseys

4th of herd have R. M. Records, rest closely related. 3 state record cows in herd. Young fresh cows for sale out of tested dams. Also bulls.
Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kan.

Tessoro Place Jerseys

High class bulls out of R. M. cows and sired by grandson of Fern's Rexford Noble. Also cows and heifers. Correct type. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan.

Young Jersey Bulls

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Purebred Guernsey Bull

age eleven months, sired by Radisson's Excelsior 100679. Rudolf W. Stohs, Bremen, Ks.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

BULL CALF

from our Best Cow, good records, well marked. \$35.00. Also heifers.
WM. BANTA, OVERBROOK, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

BANBURY & SONS Established 1907
Polled Shorthorns won at State Fair, 6 firsts, 5 seconds, 4 thirds. One of largest herds in United States. Grandsons of \$5000 and \$6000 Imp. Bulls. Beef, Milk and Butter bred. Reds, Whites, Roans. Halted broke, \$75 to \$900. Bull and 2 heifers delivered 150 lbs. free. Phone 1602 our expense. Pratt, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

REG. HEREFORD HEIFERS

30 Reg. Hereford heifers 18 months old, wt. 600 lbs., and 30 reg. Hereford heifers six months old wt. 350 lbs.
A. J. SMITH, GEM, KANSAS

IF WANTING SOME FANCY
Quality Hereford Steers, Dark cherry Reds and Dehorned, either one year old or two years old, or some T. B. tested heifers. Write
Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Dispersion Milking Shorthorns

Sale at the R. M. Anderson farm, 10 miles southwest of Beloit, Beloit, Kan.
Tuesday, Nov. 15

Some of the best Milking Shorthorn blood lines known are represented in this sale.

Choice cows and heifers in milk and others to freshen soon. Three bulls of serviceable age. A choice lot of calves, both bulls and heifers.

Don't overlook this opportunity if you want Milking Shorthorns.

For catalog address either,

R. M. Anderson or E. M. Whitaker, Beloit, Kan.

Will Myers, Auctioneer

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Stanley Shorthorn Dispersal Sale

Anthony, Kan.

Wednesday, November 16

50 Head of Registered Shorthorns.
25 Grade Dairy cattle—20 Poland Chinas.
Owing to a recent illness I am compelled to disperse my entire herd including a splendid dark roan two yr. old HERD BULL, A. L. Magnet by Divide Magnet, 1924 Junior and Gr. Champion son of Meteor. Divide Magnet's dam is out of Browndale Malt, a half sister of the great Browndale Count. A. L. Magnet is gentle, has good level lines, deep body, short legs, deep in flank and hind quarters, good bone. Weighs 1700 lbs. in farm condition. His dam is a Cruikshank Victoria bred on milk lines and one of Regier's best cows. Watch him.

4 Scotch bulls—16 months old, nicely bred, one a real milk cow.

2 Red Farm Bulls.

25 cows and heifers, daughters and grand daughters of Rosewood Dale by Avondale, British Emolen and Secret Robin.

18 calves (10 by A. L. Magnet). These calves are good milkers, some real herd bull prospects, 4 club prospects, several nice heifer calves. Look them over.

2 Jersey bulls, yearlings, registered, milk and butter record pedigrees. (Consigned by John Potter) the 25 head of dairy cattle (grade Shorthorn and Jersey) are mostly of my own breeding retained for my own use. Some good prospects all young and gentle, some just fresh.

My herd has been Federal Accredited for 6 years. The entire herd is in farm condition, nothing in show shape but all working for a living raising calves or giving milk.

20 Poland China boars, sows and gilts.

Hog and Dairy sale starts at 10:30. Registered Shorthorns start with the bulls at 12:30 and that don't mean "maybe."

Sale under cover 3 miles north of Anthony.

Write for catalog or information.

Phone 527 F 21

MISS M. V. STANLEY, Anthony, Kan.

Reg. Shorthorns

Sired by Silver Marshall 946863, a very impressive sire. Bulls and heifers. Choice breeding and individuals. Herd accredited.

A. H. TAYLOR & SON, SEDGWICK, KAN.

A mother writes to know what to do for a growing boy who is straining his eyes thru overstudy. Our advice would be to send him to college.



GLASS CLOTH

Brings 10,690

Winter Eggs

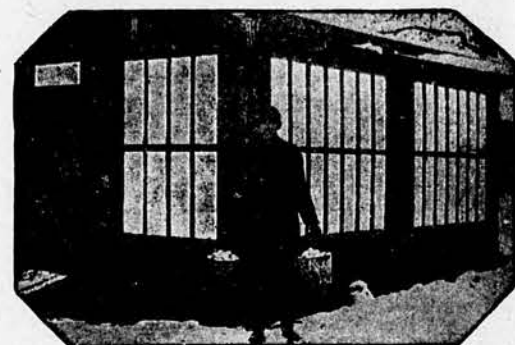
E. V. Agler had wonderful results with GLASS CLOTH last winter. He writes: "When we moved here there was no poultry house. The owner let us use the barn and garage. By taking off a few boards and replacing with GLASS CLOTH it made a fine place to handle the hens. In October we got 3826 eggs which sold for \$128.55. In November, 3863 eggs, cash, \$151.00. December, 3001 eggs, cash \$101.55. That makes a total in three months of \$381.19 which is not bad for 242 hens. GLASS CLOTH works wonders. I am not in favor of ordinary window glass at all."



FRED TURNER
Originator of Glass Cloth

Put Ultra-Violet Rays to Work for You

You can get big egg yields all winter just as easy as these folks did. Just give your hens ultra-violet light through GLASS CLOTH windows. Window glass stops these rays. Science has discovered hens will not lay without them. Put up GLASS CLOTH and the hens become active. Egg paralysis disappears. Egg glands function like it was June. High winter egg prices bring big profits. It is not uncommon for 400 hens to lay \$1000 worth of eggs in the cold months. GLASS CLOTH is cheap. You can afford to use plenty of it. That is what hens need—plenty of real sunlight and exercise—plenty of ultra-violet rays. You are going to feed your hens anyway. Why not get a \$5.00 roll of GLASS CLOTH and make them pay you profits? It is easy to put up. Just fasten it on home made frames. Half a million poultry raisers have taken the glass from their poultry house windows and put up GLASS CLOTH. It is the new way. The modern way. The profitable way.



"CASH IN HAND"

R. G. Hughes made this poultry house out of a corn crib. The big GLASS CLOTH windows saved him \$60 over sash and glass and brought him more winter eggs than he ever thought possible. He says before he used GLASS CLOTH eggs were scarce on his farm "as snowballs in Africa." Almost at once his 100 hens "started on a laying spree" and he says, "Since then I have bought all our groceries and feed for the cows and chickens and much of our clothing from the sale of eggs. I also bought my potato seed and garden fertilizer and my wife has bought many articles for the house—all from egg money." A \$5.00 roll of GLASS CLOTH brought Mr. Hughes all this new prosperity. He says, "It sure keeps the poultry house warm. One day it was 22° outside and 78° inside."

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

ON OUR

NEW SUPER-STRENGTH MATERIAL

A new cloth of tremendous strength is being used in GLASS CLOTH this year. It is the strongest material of its kind. No ordinary accident will tear it. It is "tough as boot leather."

This has been done without one cent increase in price. In fact, to introduce this new material to you, we make this amazing SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Go to your dealer, or, if he does not have GLASS CLOTH yet, mail the coupon with \$5.00 and we will send you, postpaid, a big roll of the new GLASS CLOTH, 45 ft. long and one yard wide—135 sq. ft.



Strength!

Nine people, total weight 1062 lbs., standing on a frame of the new, super-strength GLASS CLOTH. Such strength means extra life and durability. Extra value for your money. GLASS CLOTH can repay its cost many times in a single year. It is a very profitable investment.

NOTE to DEALERS

The demand for GLASS CLOTH is so great we have been forced to fill orders direct from the factory in localities where we have no dealer representative. Many excellent territories are still open. GLASS CLOTH is the kind of product you can take pride in selling. It makes a profit for you and a profit for your customer. Our new material is by far the finest of its kind. Write today for trial dealer roll and our attractive dealer proposition, or order from your hardware jobber.

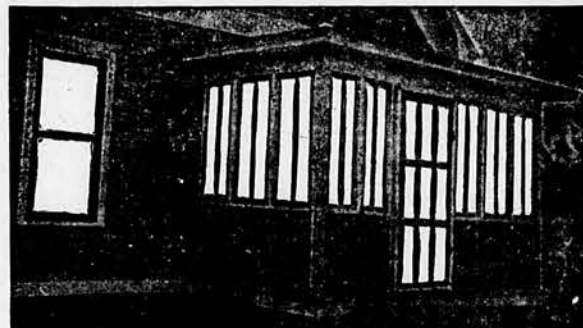
Guaranteed

Use this material for poultry house windows, storm doors, storm windows, and barn or hog house windows. If, after ten days' use you do not find it more satisfactory than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money.

Quality

GLASS CLOTH is now of such high quality you should be satisfied with nothing short of the genuine. We have placed it with thousands of dealers, all of whom now make you this Special Trial Offer. If there is not a GLASS CLOTH dealer in your town yet, order on the coupon. Under average conditions GLASS CLOTH lasts from one to four seasons. Yet it pays such profits it would be a good investment if you had to change it much oftener.

For your protection we have placed the name "GLASS CLOTH" on every yard. It is your guarantee of super-strength, extra quality material. Avoid any material not bearing the name. Take advantage of our Special Trial Offer today.



Winter-Tight Home Brings Comfort

"Glass Cloth is great stuff," writes J. Austin. Last fall I made storm windows for our house by tacking it over the window screens and I put it over the screen door to make a storm door. I closed up the porch with it too. It was a cold winter but our house was warmer than it ever was before. It cost me \$6.70. The same job done with glass would cost \$115. When I took the Glass Cloth down this spring it was almost good as new. I figure we saved on both fuel and doctor bills. We hardly had a cold all winter."

Got Eggs All Winter



"After using GLASS CLOTH two years I would not trade one frame of it for a dozen frames of ordinary glass. Last winter I had only 36 hens, but many days I got as high as 83 eggs." —W. B. Houston

Think of the winter egg money he would have made if he had had 360 hens instead of just 36. Now that you can have GLASS CLOTH it pays to keep hens over the winter. They pay bigger profits than in summer time, due to high winter egg prices.

Every poultry raiser should see to it he gets winter eggs this winter. All you need is a few yards of GLASS CLOTH on the sunny side of the hen house. Order today.

Use This COUPON

TURNER BROS., DEPT. 399
BLADEN, NEBR. or WELLINGTON, OHIO

I enclose \$5.00 for which send me rolls of GLASS CLOTH, prepaid, parcel post. If not satisfied after ten days' use I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name.....

Address.....

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

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TURNER BROS. Dept. 399 Write Nearest Office **Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio**