

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



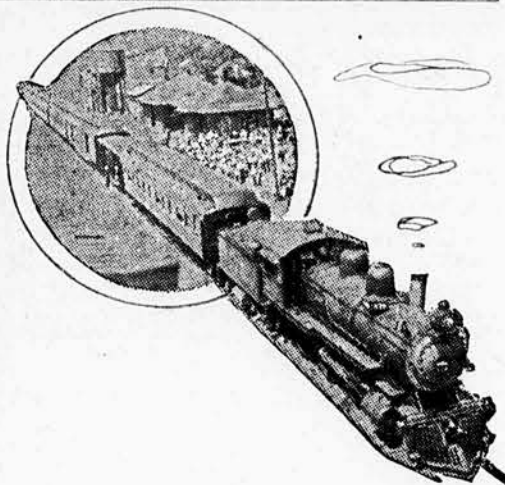
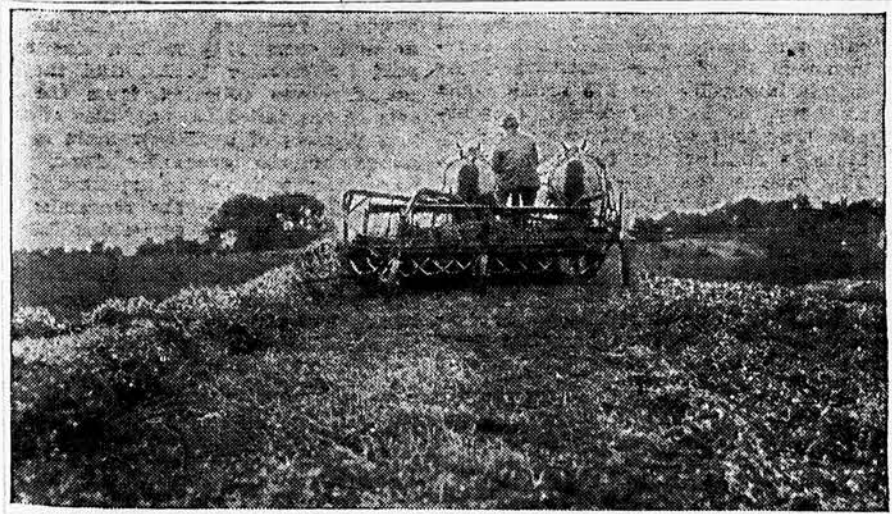
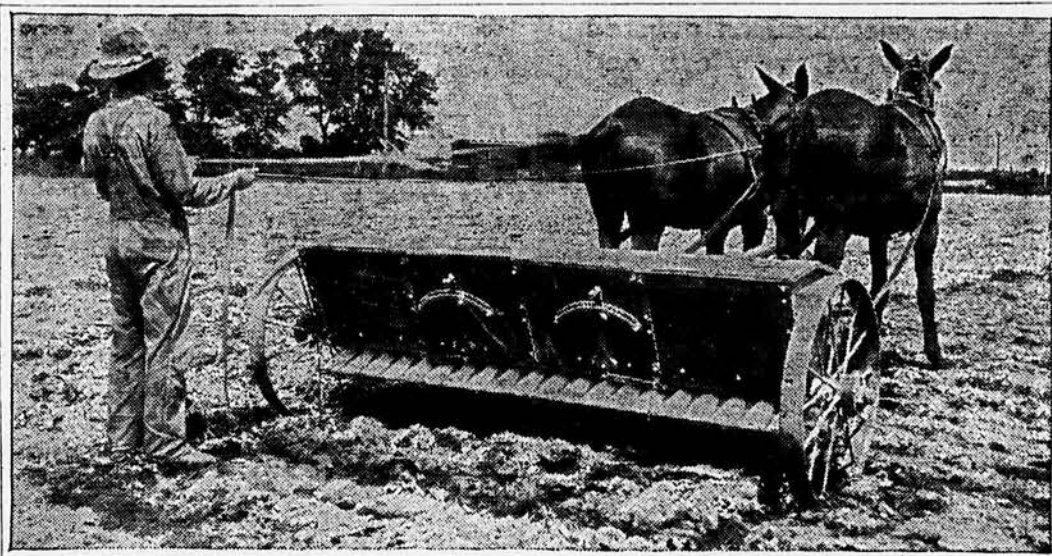
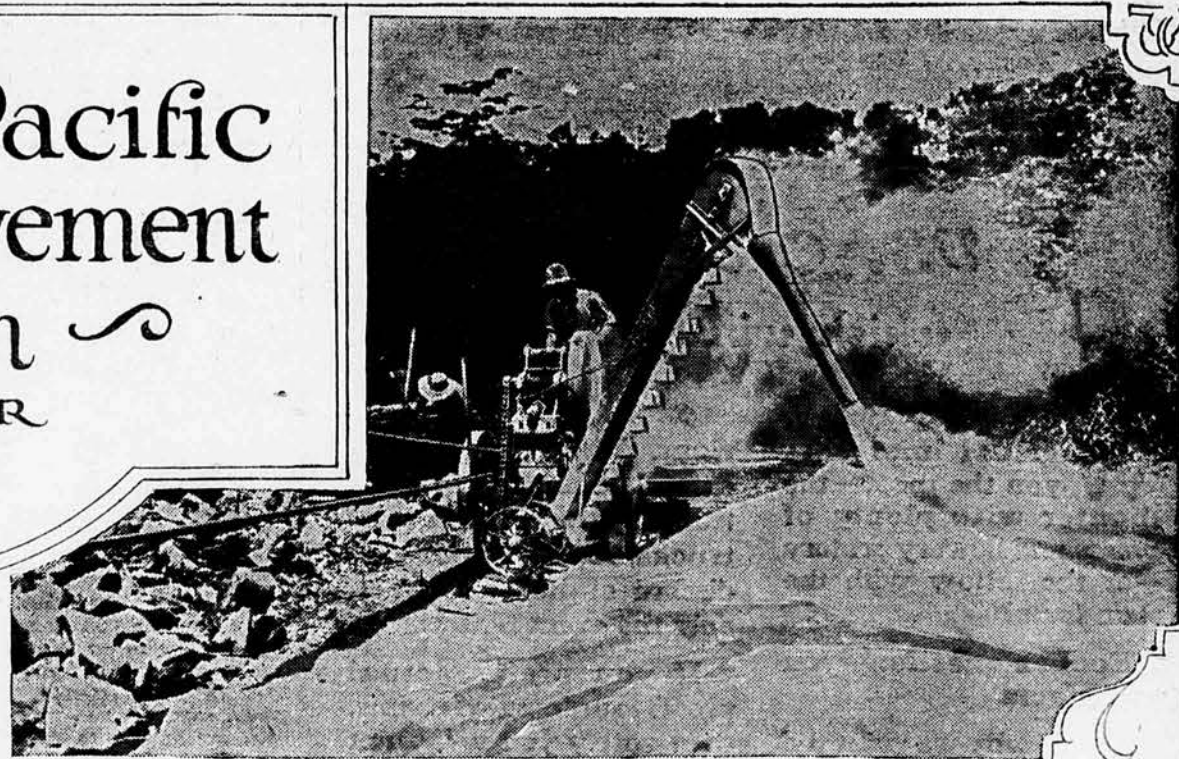
Volume 64

October 16, 1926

Number 42

Missouri Pacific Soil Improvement ~ Train ~

OCTOBER
19~28





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'Twas a Mighty Wet Rain!

Dry Weather is Needed, For We Have 60 Days' Work to do in October

BY HARLEY HATCH

IF IT had not been for our real rain of a short time ago, when 9½ inches fell in 10 hours, I should have said that a big rain had fallen in the last two days, for an accurate measure shows 6½ inches in that time. This last rain took much longer to fall and, while it raised all streams to a high point, it failed to do much damage, largely because all the damage possible had been done before! If possible, it was a wetter rain than the big one that brought the flood, for it came in such fashion that the ground is soaked to the limit. The deficiency in rainfall which weather officials reported as having occurred in the last six years is no doubt made up by this time, and we are hoping for a dry winter. In the meantime, no more corn has been cut, no hay made, no manure hauled and no wheat sown.

And Alfalfa Grew Fast

There is a gorgeous growth of alfalfa here which will produce an immense amount of hay and go far toward making up for the shortage in rough feed—if it can be saved. Never having lacked for a surplus of moisture since this crop started to grow, the alfalfa is intensely green and floppy, and probably is 90 per cent moisture. At this season such a growth will take a number of days to cure, even with the best of weather, and it is hard to convince a Coffey county farmer that we can expect a number of days without rain. But the sunset clear last night, and there was a fine rainbow in the sky. This morning the wind is in the northwest and the sun is shining brightly. We are hoping for a dry month, for we have 60 days' work to do in that time. I never saw better pasture at this season, and perhaps it has never been quite so good in the more than 30 years we have lived in Coffey county. But it is very green, sappy grass, and a freeze would soon put an end to it, with the exception of the bluegrass, of which there is enough on this farm to take the stock thru to Thanksgiving with a little additional feed—such as cotton-cake fed on the grass.

An End of the Guarantee?

I know that many of my readers are interested in the fate of the Kansas bank guarantee system. The State Bank Commissioner this week sent out the third assessment of the year, and it is the opinion of those folks informed on the matter that this call will find few or no banks left operating under the guarantee system. When the first assessment was made, at the beginning of the year, 600 banks paid. Then came the decision of the Supreme Court, holding that no bank could be held for a greater amount than the sum of the bonds the bank had on deposit in the guarantee fund. This probably was good law, but it was the death warrant of the guarantee system in Kansas, for when the second call was made only 275 banks responded, all of them small ones. As it was impossible for 275 small banks to carry the load of debt it is probable that they will withdraw; in fact, there is nothing left for them to do. This means that the guarantee law of Kansas has "blown up." Whether the next legislature can bring it to life remains to be seen, but it is the general opinion that, like Humpty Dumpty, it will be exceeding hard to put together again. It also is the general opinion that, had this law been wisely administered, it would not have failed.

'Rah for Nebraska

On my recent journey to Nebraska I gathered some facts regarding the operation of the guarantee law there which may be of interest to you. So far the Nebraska law has held; for 15 years no depositor in any failed Nebraska state bank has lost a dol-

lar; each certificate of indebtedness has been paid as it fell due. That the citizens of Nebraska appreciate the safety of their state banks is shown by the fact that since the enactment of the guarantee law in 1910 the deposits in state banks have increased 396 per cent, while deposits in national banks have increased but 79 per cent. This is nothing to wonder at when we remember that no depositor in any state bank has lost a penny, while depositors in national banks have lost a very large sum. To pay these losses the state banks of Nebraska have had to dig up something like 12 million dollars, but it is much better that the banks should lose this amount than their depositors, for it belonged to the depositors and not to the banks. During this time a neighbor state to Nebraska, which never had a guarantee law, has had uncounted bank failures, with a loss to depositors of 150 million dollars. In which state would you prefer to deposit your money?

Worth All it Costs

In an interview with one of the best known state bankers in Nebraska, one who has built up a solid, dependable bank in the more than 40 years that he has been in business in one town, I got the viewpoint of the banker in regard to this guarantee matter. The solid state bankers object to paying the losses caused by poor or dishonest methods used by weak banks; they say the solid banks are penalized when they have to pay the losses caused by wildcat bankers. This is true, and it constitutes the greatest objection brought against a bank guarantee law. But my banker friend, while making this objection, was clearly not in favor of wiping out the guarantee law. I find it the general opinion among many Nebraska banks that the law, while costly to them, is worth all its costs. They all agree that had there been no guarantee law the number of bank failures would have been increased greatly. They also feel that the worst is over; that they have passed the hard pull, and that from this time on state bank failures will be few. By reason of the good record made in paying losses the state banks have secured an enviable reputation, as may be seen by the great increase in deposits in the state banks as compared to the national banks.

Too Much Politics Here?

The status of the bank guarantee situation in Nebraska at this time is as follows: Since the guarantee law was enacted in 1910 155 banks have been closed by the state, virtually all within the last five years. Of this number 114 have been placed in receivers' hands, and the liabilities, 28 million dollars, fully paid to the depositors. Of the remainder, 37 banks are being operated as going concerns, and there are four banks still in the hands of receivers. Of this 28 million dollars, some 11½ million has been paid by member banks, and the remainder was collected from the assets of the failed banks. Notes of various degrees of badness remain in the hands of the guarantee fund, and something will yet be realized from them. To liquidate the remaining 41 banks will require something like 5 million dollars, and the regular assessments, together with the amount realized from the assets of the failed banks, will pay this out in about three years. The banks of Kansas which went into the hands of receivers had, altogether, liabilities of but 9 million dollars, only about one-fourth the load the Nebraska banks had to shoulder, and yet the Kansas law has failed. The reason is, I think, that the Nebraska law has not been the football of politics; political debts have not been paid with fat receiverships, and the law has at all times been administered by its friends and not by its enemies.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

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Number 42

Cream Cans and Egg Cases Beat Wagon Boxes as Market Carriers

I TAKE more produce to town in the back of that little truck than I do in my wagons," H. E. Hostetler, a half-section Harper county farmer, pointed out a small roadster with a carry-all on the back end.

From January 1 to July 23 his cream receipts were \$900, eggs and poultry \$1,130. Several cows and calves which he did not desire to keep brought \$292 additional. Ten years ago he was an exclusive wheat farmer.

"I couldn't pay my debts growing wheat," he continued. "It was only after I began to diversify my efforts that I was able to cut them down. That record may not seem big to some farmers, but it represents a steady income, and that is what most of us need. The cases of eggs and cans of cream which I have hauled to town every day or two have done more to pay me out than the loads of wheat I have taken to market once a year."

Mr. Hostetler bought the farm in 1915, and incurred a debt of \$9,000 in the purchase. His plan of producing for a steady income has not only paid that obligation, but it also has paid for the construction of three barns, two poultry houses and a number of other improvements.

Profitable By-Products

"It is not the cream and eggs alone that have enabled me to do this," said Mr. Hostetler, "but the by-products of those lines. Skimmilk makes an unequalled supplement for other feeds, and the manure produced by dairy cows and poultry build up the land. Manure, alfalfa and Sweet clover have enabled me to make the land better as I have farmed it. That is one of the important provinces of husbandry—to improve the soil so when we leave it will be as good as or better than when we took it."

A new barn recently has been constructed on the place. All the dimension lumber was cut from native cottonwood grown in a woodlot which surrounds the homestead. This lumber was sawed on the farm at a cost of 1 cent a foot, and it replaced materials that would have cost 5½ cents. The barn is 40 by 66 feet. One side is devoted to calf pens, and between each two is a barrel water fountain supplied by a storage tank. Maternity pens are provided on the other side and bull pens in the end of the barn. Mr. Hostetler has a herd of 40 registered Holsteins, accredited tuberculosis free, headed by two bulls of 1,000 pound ancestry.

By M. N. Beeler

This herd, as well as the original indebtedness on the place and the improvements, has been paid for thru receipts from the farm.

One poultry house is 18 by 80 feet, and enclosed with composition wall board. It is equipped with



Upper—A View of the Hostetler Farmstead With Irrigated Garden in Foreground. Lower—Dimension Lumber for This Barn Was Sawed From Timber Grown on the Farm

a concrete floor, running water, cleanable dropping boards, a track borne litter carrier and electric lights. An alarm clock with a special attachment turns the light on during winter mornings to lengthen the hen's working day. His flock consists of 300 hens and 500 pullets, all White Leghorns.

The farm home, which is fully modern, as well

as the barns and other buildings, is lighted by an individual electric plant. Mr. Hostetler has two concrete silos, each of 100 tons capacity. The cows are turned into the stables only for milking. A shed open on the south adjoining one barn is used for feeding hay and bedding the animals. Straw is hauled into this shed on a wagon, and thus contributes to the manure yield. The cows are milked with a mechanical milker. A windmill and a big concrete storage tank provide irrigation for the family garden and potato patch.

Mr. Hostetler grows about 100 acres of wheat a year and owns his own thresher. He has 45 acres of alfalfa and grows about 16 to 20 acres of cane for silage. He prefers Japanese Honey Drip cane because it gives a heavier yield of silage than any other crop. He has harvested as much as 20 tons an acre of this variety. This season he had 30 acres of oats which made 40 bushels an acre.

An Alfalfa Rotation

A definite rotation system is being practiced which includes alfalfa. This and the manure applications are making better grain yields. The land which was in crops 10 years ago is now in alfalfa. That which was in alfalfa a decade ago is now in crops. The influence of his soil improvement plan is illustrated by yields on three fields of oats. One tract of 14 acres, two crops removed from alfalfa, produced 40 bushels an acre. A second field of 10 acres, four crops removed from alfalfa, averaged 48 bushels, and a third field of 10 acres which has grown no alfalfa but which was manured averaged 32 bushels.

The Hostetler family includes seven sons, four of whom are married and farming. One son is a mail carrier and another a cow tester in Reno county.

"Diversification is not so spectacular as big wheat farming," said Mr. Hostetler, "but it's safer. I have no quarrel with the big wheat operator. He knows what he is doing, but that's no plan for the man with a half section or smaller farm. It's only occasional good fortune that will enable a man to pay for his farm by the one-crop system. A more satisfactory plan is the steady income from cows and chickens. Even if I had a larger farm and went in more extensively for wheat, I would not abandon the certain income from my dairy cows and poultry. I have demonstrated that the cream can and egg case are my best market carriers."

Missouri Pacific Soil Train Next Week

LIME and legumes will bring back the corn and wheat yields of 40 years ago. That's the news the Missouri Pacific Soil Improvement Train will bring to Southeastern Kansas, October 19 to 28 inclusive. The Kansas State Agricultural College, the State Board of Agriculture and the railroad are centering their best information and efforts to bear on the restoration.

The schedule calls for 26 stops in 18 counties. The train will visit Overbrook at 9 o'clock in the morning of October 19. Other stops are Osage City, 1:30 p. m.; Admire, 7:30 p. m.; October 20, Waverly, 9 a. m.; Leroy, 1:30 p. m.; Madison, 7:30 p. m.; October 21, Eureka, 9 a. m.; Yates Center, 1:30 p. m.; Iola, 7:30 p. m.; October 22, Fredonia, 9 a. m.; Cedarvale, 1:30 p. m.; Sedan, 7:30 p. m.; October 23, Independence, 9 a. m.; Coffeyville, 1:30 p. m.; Deering, 7:30 p. m.; October 25, Edna, 9 a. m.; Chetopa, 1:30 p. m.; Sherwin, 7:30 p. m.; October 26, Pittsburg, 9 a. m.; Fort Scott, 1:30 p. m.; October 27, Garnett, 9 a. m.; Pleasanton, 1:30 p. m.; Blue Mound, 7:30 p. m.; October 28, Ottawa, 9 a. m.; Paola, 1:30 p. m.; Stilwell, 7:30 p. m.

The speaking program will consist of 5 to 10-minute talks by soil and crop specialists during the first hour. After that visitors will be given 1½ hours to inspect the exhibit cars and demonstrations which the train will carry. John T. Stinson, director of the agricultural development department of the Missouri Pacific will open the speaking program. F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State Agricultural College; Dean H. Umberger, of the college extension division; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, will talk on legumes and permanent agriculture. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the college agronomy de-

partment, will discuss fertilizers and seedbed preparation. Acid soil and agricultural limestone will be the subject of E. B. Wells, extension soils specialist for the college. Seed and seeding will be discussed by H. R. Sumner, crops specialist. Dr. L. E. Melchers, of the college botany department, and C. E. Graves, extension plant pathologist, will talk on diseases of legumes. Insects injurious to legumes will be considered by E. G. Kelly, extension

entomologist, and R. C. Smith, of the college entomology department. Only one of the speakers will discuss a given subject at a given stop. Everybody will be able to hear for the speaking platform is equipped with microphone and amplifiers so that persons within a range of six city blocks can hear perfectly.

The need for lime and legumes in a soil improvement program is expressed in comments by the specialists who will accompany the train.

"Soil considered inexhaustible 75 years ago has proved everything but that," said Secretary Mohler. "In fact, there is no such thing. Yields are not so heavy now as they were in the days of sod corn and sod wheat of the pioneers, and farmers are coming to realize that legumes—alfalfa, clovers, cowpeas and soybeans—are even more valuable in the long run than the production of cash crops."

"Scores of farms in the district that will be covered by the soil improvement train have, in co-operation with the college, demonstrated that the productivity of the soil can be improved and that farm profits can be increased thru a more extensive and proper use of lime, legumes and livestock, and in certain instances, commercial fertilizers," said President Farrell. "The outstanding obstacle to a full realization of the agricultural possibilities of this district is that soil resources have not been adequately conserved."

"Acid soil and alfalfa won't mix," declared Professor Wells. "Thousands of dollars are wasted every season in an attempt to grow alfalfa on sour land. Good seed planted on such soil may germinate and grow for a while. About midseason, however, the alfalfa or clover begins to wane and weeds

(Continued on Page 27)



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IT IS CURIOUS how things change. We went into the World War on the side of the Allies, and helped them whip Germany. There is hardly any doubt that if we had kept out, Germany would have won. Now, eight years after the close of the war, we seem to be unpopular nearly everywhere in Europe except in Germany. Edwin H. Hullinger, a well-known foreign news correspondent, writing for The Outlook, says: "The first feature that strikes an American on arriving in Germany today is the profound revolution that has taken place since the Armistice in the popular attitude toward the United States."

"From Hamburg and Hanover, from Berlin to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, as I traveled thru Germany recently, I found the utmost good will toward America. All traces of the war feeling had gone. I talked with members of all classes; merchants in their shops, cab drivers, professional people, officials, laborers and fellow diners in cafes and beer halls. Eyes lit up with genuine pleasure when I announced the country of my origin. Smiles, clearly innocent of design, welcomed a mention of the word America. One would have thought there never had been a war."

Undoubtedly there has been almost as remarkable a change of sentiment in the United States as in Europe. I think it is safe to say that Germany is more popular in the United States than France or England.

This change demonstrates the futility of war as a means of settling disputes between nations, but does it prove that wars have ceased? Not necessarily so. The war madness takes hold of people in the most unexplainable way. There is still nothing that will arouse such general enthusiasm as a war, nothing so horrible, nothing so futile and nothing so demoralizing. But I am not at all certain that the governing powers of the nations have the wisdom to prevent wars in the future.

"What is there in human psychology that rejoices in seeing two men 'pummel' each other until their faces drip with blood and one or the other fails to come to the scratch?" asks a writer. I have wondered at that myself. I presume it is because there is still a great deal of savagery inherent in the human animal.

People who are interested in the Holy Land, and if you are not interested religiously you may be historically, will watch the development of electrical power on the Jordan River. It may be new to you to read that this historic stream has a fall in its course of more than 1,800 feet, and a fall of 680 feet in 9 miles, and after that it plunges down to its mouth at an average of 9 feet to the mile. It has a large and pretty constant volume of water, and therefore the possibilities of power development are almost unlimited. It is probable that in a few years Jerusalem or some other place in Palestine will become the greatest industrial city in Asia.

A well-known newspaper correspondent who makes his headquarters in New York says there is a decided slump in the consumption of whisky. Just why this is true he does not pretend to say, but he intimates that the deadly effect of bootleg whisky has something to do with it. There have been a good many fatalities among the consumers of bootleg liquor recently, and many soaks are getting to be afraid. They are on the water wagon, not because of any change of heart on the liquor question, but because they wish to live.

One day last week I witnessed a practical demonstration of what water applied at the right time will do for a crop of corn. J. D. Mitchell owns a rich farm in the Kaw Valley about 5 miles from Lawrence. There is no better land in Kansas, and I question whether more fertile soil can be found anywhere in the United States, but even the Kaw Valley will not produce a crop without water. This last season was one of the driest ever experienced in Eastern Kansas. The corn in the Kaw bottoms appeared in June as if it would produce a tremendous crop, but then came the prolonged dry spell, and most of the bottom land produced either a scant crop or none at all. Mr. Mitchell put down two wells and rigged up a pump with a Fordson tractor for power. His plant cost about \$700. He irrigated 12 acres of corn, but by operating the pump night and day could have irrigated possibly 80 acres. I looked at a little pile of small nubbins gathered from a measured plot of unirrigated land,

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

and at two other piles gathered from two other plots of the same size which were part of the 12 acres of irrigated land. While the unirrigated land was just as rich as the irrigated, it produced only about one-tenth as much corn, and what it did grow was of very inferior quality, while the corn grown on the irrigated land was of superior quality. The cost of operating the pump was very small, not more than \$1 an acre for each irrigation. The irrigated land produced an average of more than 70 bushels an acre, while the general average on Mr. Mitchell's unirrigated land probably will be less than 10 bushels an acre.

There are millions of acres in Kansas that can be irrigated cheaply by pumps, and millions of acres



more that can be irrigated profitably from storage reservoirs. Many of the counties of Kansas are cut up by draws which could be dammed with little expense and made to store vast quantities of water. In the near future these millions of acres will not depend entirely on the natural rainfall; a cheap method of irrigation to be used only when the rainfall is short will act as crop insurance.

Good Year for Squirrels?

I BELIEVE I have mentioned heretofore that this seems to be a good year for squirrels. I have just received a letter from a former resident of Topeka who signs himself Doctor of Psychology. He informs me that he is really Benjamin, the youngest son of Jacob and Rachel. Just what he has been doing all these years since he was on earth the first time he does not say. He does, however, give me the interesting information that David, who put Goliath out of business with his sling and stone and afterward was king of Israel, is now editing a monthly called the Davidic Age at Colorado Springs, and that the publication is the official organ of the 12 tribes of Israel. Yes, it seems to me that there is a prosperous winter ahead for the squirrels.

Speaking of hardships and amusements of 30 years ago, the story is told of George A. Allen, Re-

publican nominee for state superintendent, that some 30 years ago, when he was still a boy, and spelling schools were common, one cold winter afternoon he and his teacher saddled their ponies and rode 20 miles to attend a spelling school in a district famed for its good spellers.

They arrived late but were chosen, one on one side and the other on the other. At the end of 2 hours George and his teacher were the only ones still standing and they requested that the match be called a draw. When they started home they found that a fierce blizzard was raging, and in the teeth of it they rode the 20 miles. That they got thru alive is a wonder to anyone who has experienced a winter blizzard on the plains of Kansas. George admits that he used to cherish two ambitions, one was to be the best speller in his county and the other was sometime to be state superintendent of public instruction.

I have just been reading the published letters of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, which passed between them when both were old men and retired from political life. For several years they were bitter political enemies. Both were candidates for President in 1796. Under the Constitution, as it was then, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for President in the Electoral College was elected President, and the one receiving the next highest number was elected Vice President. In 1796 Adams received the highest number of electoral votes and Jefferson the next highest number; this made Adams President and Jefferson Vice President.

In 1800 they were again candidates for President; Adams was beaten; Jefferson and Aaron Burr tied. Hamilton, who did not like either one, finally threw his influence on the side of Jefferson, and elected him. This made Burr Vice President. Jefferson and Burr became bitter enemies, and Jefferson tried to have Burr convicted of treason.

Adams, smarting with defeat, was not friendly to either, but 12 years afterward, thru the efforts of Dr. Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, he and Jefferson were reconciled, and then ensued this correspondence extending over a number of years, until the death of both, July 4, 1826.

In this correspondence of their old age, they discourse frankly on all sorts of subjects, but more especially on politics and religion. Adams was a Unitarian; Jefferson belonged to no church and was accused by his political enemies of being an infidel. I gather from these letters that politics was fully as rotten then as now, and partisanship more pronounced.

Troubled Reader: Do not waste your time worrying about the weather next year; these forecasters know as much about next year as you know and no more. We may all starve to death next summer or there may be another general flood, but the chances are at least a thousand to one there will not be.

There are individuals who make it their business to hunt out your ancestral line, or at any rate they claim to be able to do so. Personally I have no confidence in them, and anyway I am not greatly interested in my remote ancestors. It is perhaps better for my peace of mind that I do not know anything about them. However, if you think you would like to have a family tree you can get it by paying the price. The person furnishing it also will give you his guaranty that it is correct. He probably is a liar, but then you can never prove it.

Irrigation 40 Years Ago

SINCE irrigation is claiming so much attention," writes W. E. McDowell, "a 40-year ago experience may be of interest. Coming from the East in 1885 I landed in Arkansas City, in the Arkansas River Valley. Occasionally sand storms and hot winds, coming over a 200-mile stretch of the sun-scorched Indian Territory, made life disagreeably strenuous and disastrous to crops.

"An old pioneer, by the name of Bittle, had set out quite an apple orchard soon after locating there, and it was just coming into bearing. Days of hot winds were telling on the trees, and he took steps to save them. His land laid high, the summit being about the center of the orchard. He sunk a well on the highest point, and fortunately struck an inexhaustible supply of water. He installed a large pump and windmill. Two-inch home-made hose, made of heavy bed ticking, and saturated with lin-

seed oil, conducted the water to the trees, the soil having been spaded up for several feet around each tree. The plan was a success.

"A truck gardener near Geuda Springs made a specialty of blackberries. He bought the old Arkansas City water pumping plant and installed a large tank on an elevation close to the river. From the main pipe small laterals were laid on the surface along each row, with a small hole in the pipe opposite each plant.

"Two brothers northeast of Arkansas City had quite a plant. The pump was an endless chain bucket elevator, driven by a threshing engine. The water had to be lifted about 12 feet. The pump threw a large stream, but the supply was inadequate to insure a success.

"A Mr. Wilson, another Arkansas City man, secured a patent for a sub-irrigation system, which was a success in sandy, porous soil. It worked all right for lawns and garden purposes, but was too expensive for general farming. Four-inch tile was made very 'lean' in cement, so that water would seep thru it. The tile was laid below the plow line in rows 20 feet apart. The water would seep the entire distance between the rows and come to the surface, making a complete saturation of the soil.

"A few years ago an experiment along this line was made on the north side of the state house grounds. About 50 feet of 2-inch pipe, with small holes every foot, was laid a few inches below the surface. But the soil was a heavy, compact clay, thru which the water would not penetrate."

A Disciple of Truth

"HEV little use, James," remarked Bill Wilkins, "fur the bald faced, onreasonable liar. Now, fur example, a feller wuz tellin' me a story the other day about wild cats he hed known in the early day. He said that he saw two large wild cats git into a terrific fight out in the Flint Hills the first year he settled in that country. He sed that they wuz the largest specimens of the wild cat he hed ever seen.

"He wuz first attracted by their caterwaulin' preparatory to goin' into action. He said that the powlin' uv them cats could be heard easy for 4 miles, and the glow uv their eyes lit up the surroundin' country fur a mile in each direction, so that it wuz possible to read fine print, altho the night wuz one uv the darkest ever seen in that section. Finally he said they got together. They clinched, rolled over and clawed each other. Then they stood on their hind legs and wrapped their front legs around each other and commenced clawin' each other's stomachs with the claws uv their hind feet.

"As each one would stick in his claws he would hist himself up on the frame uv the other cat. In that way they just kep' a climbin' each other's frames until they wuz up in the air a number uv feet, and still they kep' a clawin' and a climbin' until finally they climbed clear out uv sight. The people on the ground could hear their cries as they clawed each other and kep' a climbin', but as them cats kep' a climbin' higher and higher, the sound

uv their caterwaulin' and snarlin' kep' a gittin' fainter and fainter till it died out entirely.

"But he said that all the next day blood and hair and pieces uv cat hide and now and then an ear or a claw kep' a fallin' out uv a clear sky. Along toward evenin' uv the second day this feller said that two pieces uv cat tails wrapped tightly around each other fell near where the fight commenced, and that wuz the last that wuz ever seen uv either uv them wild cats.

"When the feller got thru, James, I looked him square in the eye and told him plain that his story sounded durned unreasonabe to me. I sed that I hed seen in my time thousands and thousands uv wild cats and shot and trapped them by the hun-



dred, but that I hed never witnessed no such a conflict between two wild cats as this one he hed just described, and that it wuz my private opinion that there never hed been such a fight. He wuz a friend uv mine, but I felt it to be my duty to tell him straight and plain that I believed he wuz a goldurned liar.

"There wuz another feller, Hank Huggins, who stopped me on the street the other day and told me a story about his experience with snakes. I may say, James, that I hev hed more experience with snakes in one year than Hank Huggins has hed in his hull lifetime. Well, he stood there and told me that it wuz an actual fact that he hed seen two blacksnakes git into a fight and commence tryin' to swaller each other. Each one, he sed, grabbed the other by the tail and commenced to swaller. Each snake wuz 5 feet 6 inches long. Each one swallered just as fast as the other, till finally each one swallered the other, and both uv 'em disappeared. He sed he wuz willin' to swear to the truth uv that statement. Hank hez been a friend uv mine fur nigh onto 40 years, but I sed to him,

"Hank, you air a goldurned liar, that is what you air. I sort uv hate to land on an old friend, but my love uv absolute truth compels me to look you in the eye and say that you air a prevaricator and the truth ain't in you."

At the School Election

What is the legal way to vote for members of the school board and also on the school levy? Is there a law requiring persons to reside within the state a given time before a school election the same as the general election? Is it required that persons vote in the district in which they reside? What are the qualifications of voters in school elections? Where members of the school board vote for themselves for re-election, and vote two or more votes, should such act be considered as a violation of the law? Are there any penalties prescribed for violation of the law or rules regulating elections? To establish third or fourth year high schools do the laws regulating high schools require such district to have a minimum of taxable valuation? If so in case such district falls below the required valuation, have the taxpayers opposing its maintenance any recourse? F. A. B.

The qualifications for voters at a school district election are the same as required for voters at any other election. The voter must be at least 21 years old, must be either a native born or naturalized citizen, must have resided in Kansas for at least six months, and must have been a resident of the district in which he votes for at least 30 days.

The law governing district elections does not require that the vote be taken in any particular way. That might be determined by the qualified voters after the meeting is organized. But no voter is entitled to vote more than once, and if it could be shown that illegal votes were cast sufficient to change the election the result might be challenged, and by order of the court set aside and a new election called.

Our law provides for several kinds of high schools. There is the community high school, that takes the place of the old county high school which may be established in any county; it does not require any particular amount of property in the county or within the bounds of the district. There also are high schools that are maintained under the provisions of the Barnes high school law. This law provides that in every county in Kansas in which one or more school districts or cities of less than 16,000 inhabitants shall have maintained high schools with courses of instruction admitting those who complete the same to the freshman class of the college of liberal arts and sciences of the University of Kansas, the county commissioners shall levy a tax every year of not less than 1/4 mill nor more than 4 1/2 mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property within such counties to create a general high school fund. This does not require that the district establishing the high school shall have a particular amount of property before it can do so.

Then there is the rural high school. The rural high school must have territory of not less than 16 square miles. The law does not provide for any specified amount of property in the district, but it can only be established after a vote of the qualified electors of the district, and if the territory contains an incorporated city with a population of more than 500 the vote to establish the district must be a majority both in the city and in the territory outside of the city.

You do not state what kind of a high school you have or refer to. The tax for rural high schools however, is limited to 6 mills on the dollar. Rural high school districts may be disorganized. When a petition signed by two-fifths of the legal electors residing in the territory of the said high school district is filed with the clerk of the board of said rural high school district requesting that the school board call a special election to vote on the disorganization of the rural high school district he must do so. Before the disorganization, however, could become effective it must be shown that at such special election more than 50 per cent of the total number of electors in the district have voted in favor of disorganizing it.

A Blistering Decision on Teapot Dome

WYOMING'S federal judge who last year "whitewashed" the Teapot Dome deal and Secretary Fall is now instructed by the Federal Court of Appeals to cancel immediately the Sinclair lease on this naval oil reserve and to enjoin Sinclair and his associates of the Mammoth Oil Company from further trespassing on Government lands.

This bluntly plain-spoken decision declares the Sinclair lease fraudulent. The Wyoming court is directed to ask the Mammoth Oil Company for an accounting of all oil and petroleum products it has taken from the Government's naval oil reserve meanwhile.

In the language of the decision—

A trail of deceit, falsehood, subterfuge, bad faith and corruption, at times indistinct, but nevertheless discernible, runs thru the transactions incident to and surrounding the making of this lease. It should not receive the approval of the court.

The mills of the gods grind slowly. In this respect they have nothing on our courts. But such a decision as Presiding Judge William S. Kenyon of the United States circuit court of appeals, and his colleagues, Judges Van Valkenburgh and Cant, have just handed down in the Teapot Dome case was worth waiting for. It makes fine reading for every man and woman who believes a public office should be a public trust, and that graft and bribery in high places should be called by no other names.

The Teapot Dome scandal started in 1922. The suit to annul the lease of this Government oil reserve made by Albert B. Fall as Secretary of State, to Harry F. Sinclair and his associates, was filed in March, 1924, almost a year later. Another year elapsed before the trial got under way.

In June, 1925, Judge Kennedy, of the Federal district court of Wyoming, dismissed the case, declaring no fraud or illegality had been shown. A month later Judge Kennedy also denied the Government a rehearing to present additional testimony in regard to an alleged transfer of \$230,500 in Liberty bonds from Sinclair to Fall after the lease was made.

The Government appealed the Kennedy decision in September, 1925. Judge Kenyon's opinion is the answer, an upstanding, vigorous right-about-face for the whole matter. Sinclair's attorneys will now take the case to the Supreme Court, where final action may be reached this winter, or at latest a year hence.

Referring to the Government's charge that Sinclair received as dividends from the Continental Trading Company of Ontario, Canada, \$230,500 face value of Liberty bonds, which he turned over to Fall as a bribe, the court of appeals says—

This charge is as grave and serious an accusation as could be made against a public official.... in a sense the trustee for the people of the United States of its public lands.

The entire transaction is tainted with favoritism, collusion and corruption, defeating the proper and lawful functions of the Government. Nothing is so essential to the perpetuity of representative government as fidelity of public officials.

After a discussion of the transfer of \$25,000 in Liberty bonds from Sinclair to Fall, soon after Fall's retirement from office in May, 1923, Judge Kenyon's opinion says—

Barring discussion of the impropriety of a cabinet officer who had turned over leasehold interests of immeasurable value, accepting employment from the beneficiary thereof within a few months after his retirement from office, the transaction tends to show that the dealing in bonds between Sinclair and Secretary Fall was not a novel affair, unusual as it might be in the business world, and reveals an intimate relationship between Secretary Fall and Sinclair. This transaction.... becomes in fact an important feature in this case.

Judge Kenyon's opinion is particularly satisfying in dealing with the plain inferences in the case—the fact that the principals and certain important witnesses at no time came forward to clear themselves when their honor was assailed, but remained silent or refused to testify, or fled the country. I quote a few paragraphs:

The silences and evasions in this suit suggest many pertinent inquiries. Why should Osler (H. S. Osler, a witness who was in Canada) refuse to disclose the connection, if any, of Sinclair with his company? Why is silence the answer of a former cabinet official to the charge of corruption?

Why is silence the only reply of Sinclair, a man of large business affairs, to the charge of bribing an official of his Government? Why is the plea of self-incrimination—one not resorted to by honest men—the refuge of Fall's son-in-law, Everhart?

It would seem that men of standing in the business world, when accused of being bribers, would be quick to resent the charge and be eager to furnish all information possible that might remove such stain upon their reputations.... Men with honest motives and purposes do not remain silent when their honor is assailed. It is amazing that officers of great oil companies, such as Blackmer and O'Neill, would flee their country and refuse to testify in a suit brought by their Government to unearth an alleged fraud practiced on it by a high official.

Is a court compelled to close its eyes to these circumstances? Is it to assist by nice technicalities and legal blindness the transaction such as the Government charges took place and such breach of trust as the evidence points unerringly to if not to absolute criminality? These gentlemen have the right to remain silent, to evade, to refuse to furnish information, and thus to defy the Government to prove its case. But a court of equity has the right to draw reasonable and proper inferences from all the circumstances in the case, and especially from the silence of Secretary Fall and from the failure of Sinclair to testify.

That puts the onus very forcibly where it belongs. It is the language of a just and fair court.

The Teapot Dome affair—at least so far as Secretary Fall is concerned—is a national humiliation. But I know of nothing which can do so much to remove the depression that such disclosures must have for every thinking citizen, than the plain, honest, blistering language in which Judge Kenyon has put his opinion. It says what has so sorely needed saying in this case by a high court of justice, and thereby justifies President Coolidge in removing this scandal from the probing of a committee, which might be suspected of partisan bias and turning it over to the courts, slow as, in many cases, their proceedings are.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



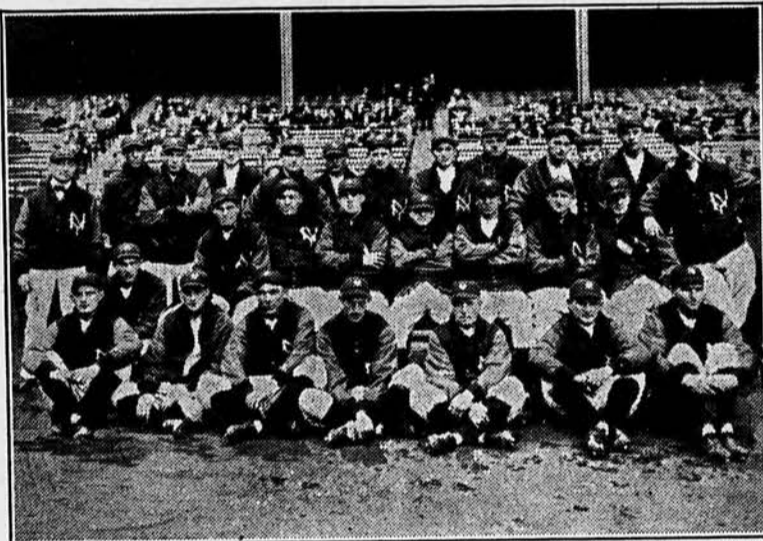
Charles M. Schwab, Steel Magnate, on Visit to National Steel and Machinery Exposition, Chicago, Donned Working Clothes and Tested a Machine That Interests Him



More Major Sport Champions Have Been Dethroned in 1926 Than in Any Previous Year. The Monarchs of Tennis, Golf and Pugilistic Worlds Losing Their Crowns. Upper Row, the New Monarchs, Left to Right, Tunney, Lacost, Von Elm and Mrs. Mallory. Lower Row, Deposed Champions, Dempsey, Tilden, Jones and Wills



When President Von Hindenburg Reviewed the Troops in the Annual Manoeuvres, He Appeared in the Uniform of a Field Marshal and Carried the Baton of His Rank



From Left, First Row, Barnes, Adams, Shocker, Faschal, Braxton, O'Leary, Gazzola, Sharky; Middle Row, Koenig, Collin, Bengough, Huggins, Beall, Pennock and Meusel; Back Row, Woods, the Trainer; Fred Merkle, Jones, Coons, Ward, Skiff, Hoyt, Lazzari, Ruth, Gebrigg, Thomas, McQuade and Dugan, New York Line-Up in World Series



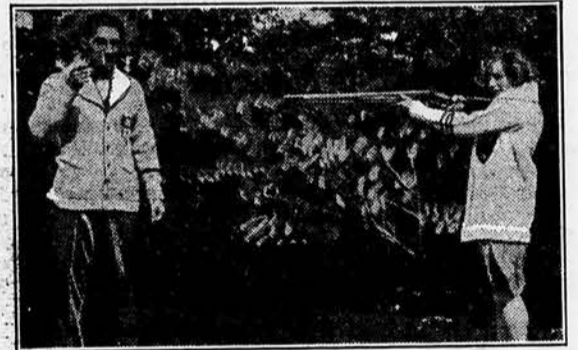
And Here Are the Victorious Cardinals of St. Louis. From Left to Right, First Row, Southworth, Thevenow, Keen, Vick, O'Farrell, Alexander; Second Row, Bottomley, Bell, Haines, Williams, Hornsby, Killifer, Blades, Sherdell; Last Row, Sothoron, Helm, Hafey, Reinhart, Warwick, Topercer, Hallahan, Clough and Rehm



Two Male Giraffes and the Maidens of Their Choice, in the London Zoo. "Charlie" and "Paddy" Are the Names of the Gentlemen and Their Affinities Are Known as "Cissie" and "Maud." Arrangement of Pens Permits an Uninterrupted Courtship



J. B. McAlester, Full-Blooded Choctaw Indian, Was Elected Mayor of McAlester, Okla. He is a Son of a Former Lieutenant-Governor Who Founded the City



Ann Botsford, Captain of the University of Kansas Girls' Rifle Team, Lighting a Match Held by Thomas Hinton, Intercollegiate Champion of 1926. Miss Botsford and Mr. Hinton Are Training Together in Preparation for Coming Meets



When Gene Tunney, New Heavyweight Champion, Returned to New York City, His Home, He Was Given a Grand Reception. A Marine Guard Escorted Him to the City Hall Where He Was Received by Mayor Walker. Later He Was the Guest of Honor at a Luncheon. Photo Shows Tunney and Mayor Walker Reviewing the Marine Guard



Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sherlok, Burbank, Calif., Have Made a Specialty of Raising Water Lilies and Other Aquatic Plants. Their Garden, Covering More Than 10 Acres, is One of the Largest in the World. Photo Shows Mrs. Sherlok, Wearing Hip Boots, at Work in One of the Striking Pools in Her Garden

Let's Dam the Hillsides, Too

By C. K. Shedd

DAMMING creeks and draws to form ponds and thus conserve rainfall has been advocated quite extensively in Kansas during the last summer, and has been put into practice by a considerable number of farmers. But Martin Capper, a prominent Cloud county farmer, has gone them one better on this scheme. He is not satisfied with putting a series of dams across a draw. He puts his dams across the whole hillside. The rainfall is thus checked where it falls, and it soaks into the soil where the plant roots can reach it.

When Mr. Capper first decided to try out this scheme in August, 1925, he secured the assistance of L. F. Neff, county agent at Concordia, and an engineer from the Kansas State Agricultural College, and had lines surveyed for these dams or terraces. The first dam (or terrace ridge) was located with about a 5 feet vertical drop below the top of the hill, the second with a 5 feet vertical drop below the first, and so on down the hill. This places the dams (or terrace ridges) about 75 to 100 feet apart on the slope. Each ridge is placed on a line having about 6 inches fall to 100 feet toward the side of the field. The ridge is made wide enough so it can be farmed over without difficulty.

In case of a light rain all of the water that runs from the hillside is caught at the terrace ridges and goes into the soil. If the rain comes fast and hard a good deal of water will get away by following the terrace ridges to the side of the field, but it escapes slowly and without damaging the field by soil washing. Also a great deal more of it soaks in than if the terraces were not there. Mr. Capper says that very little water flowed off from the terraces during the last year.

This work together with other good farming practices resulted in a wheat yield of about 19 bushels an acre on the field this year, when the average yield for the county probably was under 10 bushels an acre. Incidentally it should be stated that Mr. Capper was selected as the champion wheat grower of Cloud county for 1926.

Mr. Capper feels convinced that terracing is the right method of handling hillside fields. He constructed terraces on another hillside in August, 1926.

Charley Lagasse is another prominent Cloud county farmer who started terracing at the same time that Capper did, but on a smaller field. He has apparently had as good results as Capper, and he also terraced another large hillside in 1926. Similar work has been done this year on five other farms in Cloud county.

Farmers in a number of other counties in Northern Kansas have tried out this method of handling hillside fields during the last year. Terraced fields are to be found now in Smith, Jewell, Clay, Washington, Marshall, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison and Jackson counties.

As a method of conserving rainfall, terracing has much greater possibilities than the building of ponds. Terracing has a great advantage in storing the water where plant roots can reach it. The soil has an enormous capacity for absorbing and storing moisture. A silt loam soil is about 50 per cent voids; which is to say, that to saturate the top 4 feet of such a soil would take about 24 inches of rainfall. Of course we do not want the soil to be saturated. It takes about 12 inches of rainfall to put the top 4 feet of soil in good moist condition, and this may be considered the water storage capacity of the soil. It is equal to about 326,000 gallons an acre.

A pond to have an equivalent storage capacity to the top 4 feet of soil in a 20-acre field would be 40 rods long, 132 feet wide and have an average depth of 10 feet. I have never seen a farm pond of anything like these dimensions. Very few of them are one-tenth as big.

These figures are not given to deprecate the usefulness of ponds. There are some creeks in this state having broad valleys underlaid with gravel. Dams in such creeks not only store a supply of water which can be pumped from the pond for irrigation, but they also add greatly to the underground water supply of the valley. In the conservation of rainfall for rolling farm lands, ponds cannot be used to very great advantage, but terracing offers possibilities which are not yet generally appreciated.

Terracing was originally designed to prevent soil washing, and that is its principal purpose, but the conservation of rainfall has proved to be an important benefit in places where rainfall is likely to be deficient.

Abolishing Parties in Nebraska

NEBRASKA'S Farmers' Union is promoting a move to take all county offices out of "politics" in that state. This seems radical in Kansas, and in many other states, but is only extending the non-party rule in Nebraska, under which judges and county superintendents of schools have been made non-partisan. It has worked satisfactorily, and hence the proposal to make the rule cover all county offices.

It is a fact that county government is the least

efficient government, as a rule, tho there are exceptions. And nowadays county government is becoming of greater relative importance, since more than half of all our taxes are for roads and highways. But county government has nothing to do with what is commonly thought of as politics. No particular party principles have any relation to it whatever. It is strictly business. So taking county offices out of party politics is not so radical as it appears.

When Topeka, following the example of Galveston and Des Moines, took city offices out of party politics, and it became unlawful for political parties to nominate or have anything to do with city elections, it was more radical than the Farmers' Union project in Nebraska today.

It is recalled by the Lincoln State Journal that only two years ago Nebraska voters passed on a referendum, or initiative, measure to extend the non-party rule to all state as well as all local offices. That would have reduced political parties in Nebraska to national issues and the national field of politics. It was radical and was defeated, but the surprising thing is that out of 391,000



votes cast 163,000, or nearly two out of five, were for the proposition, and that was the conservative year 1924.

At the rate it is going, with its non-partisan United States Senators, who are regularly elected as Republicans but vote as often perhaps against as with Republican leadership, Nebraska may succeed Wisconsin as the political laboratory of the nation.

Making Labor Contented

THOS. A. EDISON sprang into the limelight recently with his "roast" of radio, which competes against the Edison phonograph, and with an eloquent defense of modern industrialism; which Mr. Edison says makes it possible for the present population of the world to exist. If machinery were suddenly destroyed the world would starve. Machinery is making life better for the world all the time, according to Mr. Edison, and instead of making men slaves it is making them free.

This also is the idea of Henry Ford, who writes on the subject of mass production for the new Encyclopedia Britannica. Improved machinery and mass production merely mean, as he sees these things, giving men more return for their labor, or more leisure after their work is done to enjoy the things that mass production turns out. The Ford plants are the first industrial institutions in the world to put into operation the 5-day week, which only the other day everybody was abusing the soft coal miners for saying was practical in the mining industry.

Neither Edison nor Ford explains why workers are not more contented with the improvement of machinery and why they go out on strikes, notwithstanding that machinery has given labor luxuries not enjoyed by kings a few generations ago. Machinery for 50 years has done all that either Ford or Edison claims it has done in enabling the masses of people to "have more of the good things of life." But it apparently didn't make people any more contented. If labor is more contented at present than usual it is not because it has more of the good things of life but because it has more power. The increased leisure Henry Ford talks about or the freedom that Edison says machinery gives labor probably would not make labor any more content than cheapened luxuries. But when

it is recognized as a factor and a power, then it begins to feel more contented.

A good deal of complaint is heard that capital and labor have got together and are running the country on a platform of high wages and big dividends. It is claimed that they control the administration, as witnessed by the repeal of the Railroad Labor Board law and the enactment of the mediation law written by the railroads and the railroad unions with instructions to Congress to "sign here."

But if capital and labor can get together instead of perpetually fighting, the public will not suffer. Between capital and labor it has been a question not so much of profits and wages as of power and rights. If they can form a partnership satisfactory to capital and labor the saving in friction will be so great that the public will be able to pay high wages and dividends and still be better off than when industrial war was the general rule.

Expense of Bank Receiverships

EXPENSES of receiverships have been a public scandal for 30 or 40 years, and probably will continue to be until a higher moral standard for these easy-money opportunities for lawyers and political favorites is fixed. In bank receiverships in this state it has been shown how expenses can be more than cut in half simply by intending to keep expenses down. It is clear that if it is the intention to keep them down it can be done. Average expenses of liquidating 16 state banks just preceding the present administration were over \$9,000 a bank, while for 25 banks under Governor Paulen's administration the average expense has been less than \$4,000.

Most of this reduction in receivership costs has been due to the practice under Governor Paulen and State Bank Commissioner Bone of placing all receiverships in the charge of a single receiver, who is an assistant State Bank Commissioner. At the same time it is the intention and not the method that counts. A single receiver will run up high costs if he is a political favorite, and gets the place as a political job. Mr. Docking, who handled the receiverships under the present administration until his resignation, is a banker, and not only competent but single-minded in his purpose to hold down costs to a minimum.

Bank Commissioners have sometimes complained that courts have greatly increased receivership expense by excessive fees allowed to lawyers. This probably is true. Courts are notoriously liberal with other people's money where lawyers are concerned. Yet Mr. Docking seems to have avoided excessive attorney fees in his receiverships. For the 16 banks closed out in the last state administration, lawyer fees average for the entire 16 a little under \$3,000. For the 25 banks closed under the present administration, lawyers' fees in only one instance were as high as \$3,000, and for 21 of the 25 banks these fees were under \$1,000. In more than a dozen banks there were no lawyers' fees at all, while lawyers seem to have been necessary in every case of the 16 closed up by the Davis administration.

Of these 16 bank receiverships the expenses amounted to 10 per cent of the gross deposits of the banks, while of the 25 banks under the Paulen administration the receivership expenses were a little under 3 per cent of the gross deposits.

Such a comparison shows clearly that such receivership expenses as have been complained of are without any defense or excuse, and if they occur are due to neglect of the interest of creditors of failed banks. After the showing made in the last year and more there should be little cause for complaint that bank receiverships are grafts or excessively expensive. It has been proved that they need not be.

Had the expenses of the 25 bank receiverships under the present administration been the same proportionately to gross deposits as of the 16 under the last administration, the additional expense would have been \$200,000. Such a saving to depositors and other creditors is worth talking about.

Higher Yields the Aim

THE greater interest in soil fertility problems which should be aroused in Southeastern Kansas by the soils train over the Missouri Pacific Railroad should result in much good. Crop yields in that section can be increased greatly and easily by a little careful management. Even so simple a thing as the growing of a larger acreage of the legumes, such as Sweet or Red clover, cowpeas, soybeans, or alfalfa on the bottom soils, will result in much good.

But there also is a place for liberal applications of lime and phosphorus on many fields. And greater care in the conservation of barnyard manure will pay well. The work of the train should help in arousing an interest in a further development of the most important resource of that end of the state—the soil.

Farms Without Horses

MARION RUSSELL, a Finney county wheat grower, with the aid of his two sons, successfully farms 6,000 acres without a horse on the place. Tractors and other machinery do the work.

Up Where Brown Swiss Live

These Cows Have Good Mountain Pastures and Also Plenty of Scenery!

BY L. J. TABOR
Master, the National Grange

FOR centuries the world has heard of the beauty of the Swiss Alps and the scenery that this territory affords. But it is well for us to remember that Colorado has five times as much mountain scenery as can be found in Switzerland. Also that Lake Louise, Banff and the Canadian Rockies offer as much of beauty many times over as can be found anywhere in Switzerland, with the single exception that in Switzerland, with its greater humidity, green pasture lands are intermixed with glaciers, crags and mountain scenery.

The land of William Tell has always had a charm for the traveler. The Swiss patriot is known the world over as a high type of citizen, and Switzerland, tho surrounded by enemies larger and more powerful than herself, has lived at profound peace without armed invasion for more than a century.

There is still another lesson in Swiss independence and her long period of peace. This is that every Swiss peasant recognizes his sovereignty; and gives more earnest attention to problems of government, selection of his representatives and quality of his public officials than probably any other citizen in the world.

The Swiss peasant offers little of value to the American farmer with the exception of his qualities as a good citizen and the fact that he joins and supports his farm organizations. There are more members in Swiss peasants' organizations than there are Swiss peasants. The answer is easy: every peasant joins some farm organization, and many of them join two or three.

Neat Farm Homes

The farm homes are neat and comfortable. While there is evidence of hard toil, and the whole family must work hard, as in the rest of Europe, yet they have fairly good houses and good barns. An American is pleased to note that the house and barn are separate, which is not the usual custom in Europe.

The Swiss love their cattle and take wonderful care of them. At the Western state fairs you may admire the Brown Swiss cattle; you may wonder why the bone is so heavy and why they are so strong and stockily built. You never can appreciate the Brown Swiss cattle, however, until you have seen them in their natural home, pasturing thousands of feet up on some Swiss mountain side. When you see the rough ground they must travel over and the difficult roads they must climb, you can understand the need for the strong bone and sturdy character of the Brown Swiss.

The Swiss are good dairymen, and they conserve their soil fertility well. They not only love their cattle and their homes but they also have great appreciation for their old buildings. The Swiss farmer builds permanently, and frequently of stone. I saw a cha-teau (farm house) on a mountain side that had been erected in 1650, and the owners took great pride in the age of their home. It is handed down from father to son, remaining in one family all that time, and every occupant has tried to permanently improve the property, to add something to the house and barn, fences or roads that would endure thru the years.

I was amused at the method of retailing milk in Switzerland. Dairy customs are crude in Europe; there is little modern machinery and almost no bottled milk. The dairyman with a retail route will cool his milk just as soon as drawn from the cow; then it is placed in large wooden barrels holding about 50 gallons, smaller at the top, like an old-fashioned churn, with a big wooden lid. This is placed on a cart, and the dairyman will drive thru the streets singing or calling, and the housewives will come from every direction to his cart. He will use a long dipper, dipping from the bottom. The milk seemed cleaned and good. The price was reasonable; about 8 cents a quart (our money) for 4 per cent milk.

When they get back home, the barrel, or churn as they call it, is washed and thoroly scoured and made ready for the morning's milk. This is in contrast with the itinerant goat milk peddlers of Italy, who drive their herds from door to door and milk a customer's order in front of him.

No Milk Bottles

There are several reasons why there are no milk bottles in Europe. The first is that Europe keeps everything under lock and key. Barns are locked; chicken houses are locked; windows and doors are barred. Many of the fields in densely populated sections are walled and the gate is locked. There is so much hunger in Europe, and they have always been accustomed to keeping things locked up, that it seems impossible to start the custom of using milk bottles and leaving the milk and bottles out, because there is too much hunger to allow food in sight.

From the Swiss Alps we went to Germany, where we had to discard a lot of things once accepted as gospel. During the war we heard so much about the unspeakable Hun that we thought the German soldier was a hideous monster; that the people in Germany were the kind that one could only dislike. But when you spend two or three days among the peasants and common people of Germany, you awaken to the fact that it was their government and rulers that were responsible for the atrocities, and it was not the plain people themselves.

The German government for almost a half century has endeavored to maintain a proper balance between agriculture and industry. It has a tariff adjustment for giving bounties and refunds to the farmers, thus seeking to equalize tariff benefits.

One is impressed in Germany by the large number of women. It has been estimated that there are about 4 million more women than men in Germany. There are 500,000 more women than men in Berlin. This affects the moral, industrial and social conditions very materially. Of necessity, women must work more in a country like this, than where there is a proper balance.

The terrible toll of the war can be seen in Germany, in the lack of men, in the evidence of high taxation and in the burdens the plain people must carry. I could see this by looking at

the faces of the people, and especially by looking at the children of every nation that was in the World War. In Switzerland, Holland and Denmark, taxation, business conditions, and the faces of the men and women plainly showed that they had been relieved of the crushing burdens that had affected the rest of war-torn Europe.

In Germany the whole nation is trying to get back on the job. If we were prophesying, we would state that Germany will be able to meet her burdens under the Dawes Plan and come back more quickly than France, Italy or Belgium. Germany, with depreciated currency, was able to pay her own debts to her own people, and she is now on a stable basis; the government is fairly efficient; the German people are recognizing their responsibility and the terrible burdens they must carry. They are recognizing that work and toil are their only salvation.

I spent a day at Potsdam; visited the palace of Frederick the Great; visited the old home of the late kaiser. As I went from room to room of this old palace, I could feel what a tragedy this misguided man and his military advisers had committed; that no suffering or humiliation to him, his family, or military leaders could ever pay the millionth part of the debt they had contracted.

Back on the Job

Berlin is more like a modern American city than any other place in Europe. Streets are wider and business is conducted more in a manner to which we are accustomed. Naturally I was very much interested to find that old street Unter Der Linden. I suppose most people know the reason for the name, but I had to find it in a walk down the street; linden trees on either side. In the center of the street was a gravel road-way. This was guarded carefully and used only by the emperor and his family, under the old regime. Today it is filled with baby carriages and pedestrians. At the end of this street is the Arch of Victory, and on top of this arch is a large bronze statue typifying Victory, in the form of a chariot and four spirited horses life size. I was interested in this bronze figure because it testifies to some of the superficial nonsense of imperial rulers. In 1807, Napoleon, after his victories over the Germans, had the bronze statue taken down and, with great pomp and show, had it dragged to Paris. Then in 1872, after Bismarck with his iron hand had crushed the Second Empire and conquered Paris, he had this same statue taken down and moved it back to Berlin, and again replaced it on the Arch of Victory.

Americans just cannot understand the age-old racial, religious and commercial hatreds that have drenched

Europe in blood in the past, and threaten it with future war—until they have visited the territory and noted the effect that jealousy, misinformation and hatred have on the minds of growing childhood, and how they warp the attitude of citizens of the various countries. We in America should not boast, but should ask ourselves if we are entirely free from such prejudice.

Club Entries Win at Fair

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

"I am writing to tell you of my excellent luck with my chickens this year," wrote Aileen Holloway, club leader at Goodrich. "I have taken them to two fairs so far and am planning to exhibit them at another next Friday. At one fair I won first on pen, first on cockerel, second on cockerel, first on pullet and second on pullet. This amounted to \$5. At the other fair, I won first on pen, first on cockerel and first on pullet. This made \$3.50 more, so the total cash prizes won at these two fairs was \$8.50. I expect to do as well at the show Friday. The judges at both fairs said that one of my pullets is the nearest perfect that they ever had seen." Careful selection to get the best stock she possibly could for her club work, and proper care and feeding have helped Aileen to win the prizes she mentions in her letter. She has Silver Laced Wyandottes, and of this breed she chose an improved strain.

Loren Law, Capper Poultry Club member of Cloud county, also is in the winnings. In his letter he tells me about the good rains that fell in Cloud county, and about the fine stand of wheat. Then, "best of all," he says, "my pen of White Minorcas took first place at our local show. I exhibited in competition with three pens. For my prize I received \$3 and 5 gallons of gasoline from one of our local filling stations. I have 21 pullets, seven old hens and two roosters. Prof. L. F. Payne, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was the judge, and he said that I could get first premium anywhere I would show my rooster."

Maxine Long, who enrolled for Stafford county, now lives in Stevens county. Her address is Hugoton. She writes, "I received a letter from a lady who wishes to buy R. C. Rhode Island Whites, but my chickens are S. C. Rhode Island Whites, so I could not fill her order. However, I have some of the Rose Comb variety of Rhode Island Whites I will sell."

Do you talk about your club work to your friends at school? I know there are some things they want to know about your work with pigs and chickens. If they want to know all about the Capper Pig Club, or the Capper Poultry Club, you may tell them the things you like about your club, and may give them my name and address so they can write to me. You want your friends in club work—so do I. Let's get them interested.

Capper's Speaking Dates

These speaking dates have been arranged for Senator Capper:

Saturday, October 16.	
Eureka	Afternoon
Cottonwood Falls	8:00 p. m.
Tuesday, October 19.	
Garden City	1:30 p. m.
Cimarron	3:00 p. m.
Dodge City	8:00 p. m.
Wednesday, October 20.	
Jetmore	10:30 a. m.
Burdett	1:30 p. m.
Larned	2:30 p. m.
Kinsley	8:00 p. m.
Thursday, October 21.	
Cowley county	Afternoon
Winfield	8:00 p. m.
Friday and Saturday	
In Oklahoma	
Tuesday, October 26.	
Russell	1:30 p. m.
Ellsworth	4:30 p. m.
Lincoln	8:00 p. m.
Wednesday, October 27.	
Beloit	1:30 p. m.
Osborne	4:30 p. m.
Smith Center	8:00 p. m.
Thursday, October 28.	
Oak Hill	1:30 p. m.
Chapman	4:30 p. m.
Junction City	8:00 p. m.
Friday and Saturday	
In Missouri.	

Scientific chemists who propose to do away with sleep have reason to expect a popular reaction toward doing away with scientific chemists.

From the dwindling ranks of the Klan, as revealed in the annual parade in Washington, the Invisible Empire seems to be getting more so.

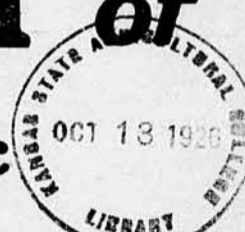


Right on His Heels

Every hog-raiser, dairyman and farmer will be interested in this

ANNOUNCEMENT of

Dr. Hess IMPROVED Stock Tonic



FOR 30 years Dr. Hess Stock Tonic has been the acknowledged standard conditioner for animals. The best known and most effective product of its kind.

Now comes the biggest improvement ever made in a stock tonic! The most important development that has ever taken place with any Dr. Hess product.

Additional Mineral Substances Added

In addition to those minerals which have long been used in Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, the Improved Stock Tonic contains calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide, all combined in such proportions and in such a way as to give the best results.

The prospective purchaser of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic has a right to ask just what results may be obtained by the addition of these new minerals. The answer to this question is as follows:

Calcium carbonate

Recognized as an important mineral on account of its action on the intestinal tract being antiseptic and antacid. Absorbed into the body, it constitutes one of the important elements of tissues, especially bones, consequently necessary for proper growth and development of animals, and particularly to insure strong, well-developed bones in the new-born animal.

An important mineral constituent of milk, therefore, should be supplied in sufficient quantity to all milk-producing animals.

Calcium phosphate

Very essential to the animal's body to prevent rickets, leg weakness and other diseases dependent upon the necessary mineral constituents to insure strong, healthy bones. This mineral greatly assists the action of calcium carbonate and others in maintaining a normal mineral balance which is of vital importance in live-stock production and the production of meat and milk.

Potassium iodide

This is essential to normal growth and development of young animals. Makes a strong and more vigorous fetus. Prevents hairless pigs, goiter in lambs, calves, kids and foals. Stimulates the activity of the glands in the body and is recognized as a preventive for goiter in all animals. As this latter condition with its attendant evils is becoming more widespread, it represents a distinct step in advance, and thereby enhances the value of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

Nothing has been left out

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic contains—as it always has—*nux vomica*, the greatest of nerve tonics, which invigorates every organ of the body. It contains the same valuable appetizers and stomach tonics. It still embodies the laxatives, the diuretics and vermifuges.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is the same reliable worm expeller it has always been. Gets rid of worms, and what's more, keeps the animal free of them.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is all it has ever been—but far more. It is now an even better weight-builder for hogs. An even more effective milk-increaser for cows.

In a recent verified test covering six weeks, a pen of hogs given Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic gained 297 pounds more than another pen which did not receive it. And both pens weighed the same at the start. Were from the same litter. And received the same feed. A gain worth \$32.67 produced by exactly \$2.10 worth of Stock Tonic!

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is now so much more effective, produces so much more profit in actual dollars and cents—that no hog-raiser, dairyman or farmer can afford not to use it.

There is no other product on the market that will accomplish so much at so little cost—and with such sure results.

We guarantee results

Get a supply of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic from your dealer. There is a right size for every herd. Try it. Test it from beginning to end. You are the judge and the jury! If it does not do all we say and all you expect it to, if it does not show you a real cash-money profit—take the empty container back to your dealer and get your money. He will gladly refund all you have paid, for he knows we will reimburse him without query or quibble.

You can be sure that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is the finest stock tonic that can be made. You can be certain that it produces real results that you, yourself, can see—or we could never afford to sell it on a guarantee like that.

DR. HESS Improved STOCK TONIC

*A Conditioner and Worm Expeller
with minerals added*

Prices: 25-lb. Pail \$3.00. 100-lb. Drum \$10.00. 500 lbs. 9½¢. 1000 lbs. 9¢. Ton Lots 8½¢ per lb.
Except in the Far West and Canada

DR. HESS & CLARK, Incorporated, Ashland, Ohio

What's Doing on Our Farm

By Dora L. Thompson

NOWHERE have the changes made by many rains been more noticeable than in the garden. Tomato vines have made a rank growth. Those vines that had tops cut back have developed fruit; those that hadn't have more top than fruit. Lettuce, radishes and beets are growing fine. Cucumber vines that were yellow and dwarfed have begun to bear. Perhaps the empty pickle jars may yet be filled. As great changes may be noted in the apples. As late as the middle of August, the apples were small and runty looking. Since then they have filled out and colored brilliantly.

Marketing from the small orchard is a real problem. If one had good storage quarters for fruit, selling it would be easily managed. Selling from the orchard takes considerable time. This year we have placed apples in baskets and sold thru a cream station.

THERE are few people more welcome in this household than our old time neighbors from Oklahoma. Folks who once thought they could not be away from home overnight recently visited us after having spent about two months traveling in Colorado, Iowa and Kansas. The hard surface roads from St. Joseph to Williamstown were a welcome change from Iowa rain and mud. We were glad to learn that Oklahoma farmers in Noble county had fared well this year in crop returns. Oil lease returns from \$1 to \$5 an acre mean much to many when crops are scant. The oil assistance has come since we left there 12 years ago.

AREPUBLIC county school had a good idea when the children surprised their teacher with a dinner in honor of her birthday. If the parents helped in making a crowd it was a good opportunity for all to get acquainted with the teacher.

ONE of the easiest ways to prepare meat for a meal is in the form of a loaf. One may buy freshly ground hamburger for very little. If ground pork is added, the cost is considerably more. In the absence of pork, I have tried cream instead of milk and the family thinks the loaf better than with pork.

ANOVEL mouse trap that may be easily made consists of a gallon pail with paper cover and bait. The paper cover is tied over the pail half filled with water. In the center of the paper cover, a small square is drawn and a sharp knife used in cutting a line from one corner of the square to the diagonal corner. The bait is hung over the square. When the mouse reaches for the bait, he goes down thru the trap.

NO PEAR trees bear more heavily than the hard old Kieffer. As they never ripen on the tree, various methods are used to ripen them.

One housekeeper spreads them out on one carpet and covers them with another. Usually, in a week they will be yellow. Others dig a pit, line it with hay, fill with pears, cover them with hay and dirt. A small gas pipe over the pears and up above the ground allows moisture to escape. Others with many pears, pack them in barrels and cover with burlap. If anyone knows a better way to ripen them, there are many who would gladly learn it.

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.

To Handle Soft Dough

COOKIES of soft dough are hard to handle because of their tendency to stick to the rolling pin. I have found that this can be easily remedied. Cut off the foot from a child's white stocking, slip it over the rolling pin, and rub flour into this cover until it will hold no more. Chill the dough or allow it to stand for a time (15 to 30 minutes) and then roll out. Wafers and cookies may be rolled very thin after this procedure.

Many cooks obtain the same result by adding more flour than called for in the recipe but the texture of the finished product is changed in proportion to the amount of flour added. The covered rolling pin not only prevents the sticking of the dough but enables one to get a much finer textured product.

Hallie A. Sawin.
Poweshiek County, Iowa.

Make Rugs Out of Old Innertubes

AGOOD way to use up old innertubes is to make small rugs for in front of doors and around the kitchen. Cut the innertubes into strips about an inch wide and pin several in rows close together. Then begin weaving back and forth until you have

it as large as you prefer, then sew around the edge so they will stay in place.

Colored innertubes make the best looking rugs. They are easily washed. Just dip up and down in a pail of water three or four times and they will come clean very easily. I hang mine over the pump handle to dry. They are very easy to stand on while ironing. If you prefer a fringe on them just leave 3 or 4 inches on each side and end.

Helen Johnson.
Carroll County, Iowa.

When Mother Goes Shopping

IFIND a spectacle case, one with a hinged lid, more convenient for small change than the usual coin purse carried in the handbag or vanity case. When this case is opened one can get at once the coin needed, without fumbling or emptying the contents.

Bessie L. McClurkin.
Kearny County.

Dessert Balances Left Overs

NO MATTER how carefully the housewife plans her menus, there are bound to be some left-over dishes, or warmed-up meals. When for the sake of economy, it is necessary to serve such a dinner, the dessert is too often a dish of sauce,



HERE are the officers of the Women's Progressive Farm Club of Osborne, Kan., which was organized in March of this year, as an auxiliary to the Farmer's Union. The purpose of the club is to increase the patronage of the Union Produce station and elevator in Osborne, and to make their community more attractive, both in appearance and income.

The club is organized on the basis of the school district. When there are five district organizations in a county, a county federation can be formed. Meetings are held the first and last Fridays of each month. The first meeting is devoted to business, and the second to a program in which as many as possible take part.

and stale cake or cookies. After such a meal the cook often feels that the family has left the table unsatisfied. Then perhaps on Sunday, after a very elaborate dinner, a rich dessert is served, much to the detriment of the digestive organs of those who partake.

When I find it necessary to serve a stew or a hash—the remains of yesterday's roast and vegetables—I make up by serving a particularly tasty dessert. This is often a thick pie, pumpkin or perhaps apple or some other fruit, piled with whipped cream.

Sometimes it is a suet or fruit pudding with sauce. During the season when I have ice, it is often ice cream. Again, it is a freshly baked frosted layer cake. I try to balance the ration by supplying in the dessert, the food elements lacking in the remainder of the dinner. By practicing this method I find that the left-over meals are hailed by acclaim by the entire family, for they always know it heralds a favorite dessert. Then when a heavy dinner is served it is finished with fruit lightly sweetened, or perhaps a simple custard or pudding.

Friendship Contest Decision

IF I had expected to draw some profound conclusions about friendship, from the letters received in the Friendship Contest which was announced in Kansas Farmer last month, I would have been disappointed for there was no ground upon which to draw one. Every letter presented an entirely new type of friend, and there were so many letters that when I had finished I wondered, "Is there anyone in the whole world who is not capable of being a special friend to some one?"

The first prize of \$5 has been awarded to Auzel Gerbaz, Pitkin county, Colorado, and second prize

of \$3 to Minnie B. Pence, Benton county, Arkansas. Here is the first prize winner. I wish I had space to print the whole list but I must be content to use the two and another by Mrs. L. A. Smading, Greenwood county, which presents a not uncommon phase of friendship. The second prize winner and Mrs. Smading's story will appear in the next number of Kansas Farmer.

First Prize

WE CALL him Jimmit, tho his name is not that. He lives alone on a small farm, a veritable recluse. Into his one room shack no one ever enters but himself. To others, he is a very queer piece of human obstinacy, but to me he is my queerest friend, and I think that in his heart, he holds me as one of his best friends. I suppose that it is because he is out of the ordinary that he holds attraction for me but I am not sorry of his friendship.

He has several milk cows, and buys condensed milk, because it is too much trouble to milk. When he craves milk, he milks; when he is satisfied he goes back to condensed milk again.

He hates automobiles and lays all the poverty and evil of the world to them. His horses being shy of gas wagons, as he calls them, he built a corral next to the road so that they would get used to them.

One day one of his horses was dying and he did not have the heart to shoot him but had his neighbor do it.

Jimmit is a better authority on almanac lore than the publisher of the almanac himself. He can always tell about the weather—such as dry seasons and hard winters, and seems even to forecast crop prices via the almanac. Now and then he hands out a prediction of the end of the world. It seems as if his almanac is his Bible, for most of his activities are guided by it.

As to his work, he picks out foul weather to stack hay, and in good weather lets the crops dry on the ground.

One night he called me out of bed very much frightened saying that an automobile had rolled off the highway across the river and he had heard cries of the hurt occupants, but did not see where the wreck was. I took a lantern and went with him on our side of the river down to the highway across the river from his shack. We could find no sign of a wreck. Down by the bank of the river, I saw a dog which proved to be his dog that had been lost several days.

That incident did not strain our friendship, but he never invites me to his home. My queer friend, Jimmit, believes perhaps as I do that too much intimacy makes a flaw in the friendship.

Auzel Gerbaz.

New Contest Announcement

AUTUMN is the time of memories. Is it something in the soft drowsy sunshine, or is it the browning leaves and the wind that bring back memories of the autumn days of childhood? Those were the days when we raced to the woods at dawn to beat the squirrels to the nuts that had fallen that night, when we reveled in the nut cakes mother made with them, and gloried in apple picking time, and the apple butter mother boiled in the big copper kettle and stirred with a long handled paddle over an open fire. There is no end to childhood memories of autumn and most of them are connected with mother's culinary ability.

Now that you are the head of a household, as autumn brings those memories to you, why not dig out mother's worn, yellow cook book and find the recipe that you liked best? Then send it on with its story to the Farm Home Editor.

There is another question on which we should like to have the experience of practical housewives. It is, can the farm income be budgeted? If you have successfully worked out a budget system by which your family has been enabled to live better on a limited income, Kansas Farmer would like to know about it.

For the best letter of not more than 300 words, on either subject, we will give a prize of \$5, for the second best, \$3, and we will pay \$1 each for all of the letters we can print.

Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Letters should be in by November 1 and prize letters will be published later.

Winter's Fashions For All



2420—One-Piece Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

2483—Bungalow Apron. Comfort, convenience, and becomingness are featured in this slip on apron. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2326—Boy's Coat. Children's coats can be economically made from grown-ups' old light coats. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2652—Striking Junior model. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2187—Charming Coat suitable for the school girl. Sizes 6, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2839—Delightful shirred model for the afternoon dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2837—This model is especially suitable for the popular bordered fabrics. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. If you would also like one of the fashion catalogs send 10 cents extra and it will be mailed to you with your pattern.

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.

Is Copper Poison?

I cooked grapes in a copper kettle and let it set in the kettle over night. Is there any danger of the copper poisoning the grapes?—Mrs. M. A.

I would not venture to use the grapes after they have stood in copper over night, as the acid in any fruit will act upon copper, forming a poisonous compound. There are some tests for ascertaining whether or not it is poisoned but the safest plan is not to use it. Can I help you in any other way?

Removing Blackheads

I am troubled with blackheads and pimples on my face. Will you please tell me how I can remove these?—Mrs. W. H.

There are a number of successful blackhead removers. It is impossible to mention trade names here but if you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, she will be very glad to send you our list of blackhead removers and also suggestions for care of the face.

Potato Chips

I am going to make potato chips for my son to sell at the county fair. Will you please send me a trusty recipe?—Mrs. D. E.

Here is a recipe for potato chips which never has failed. Wash and pare potatoes. Slice thinly—a potato slicer will help here. Place in a bowl of cold

water. Let stand for 2 hours, changing the water twice. Drain, plunge into a kettle of boiling water and boil 1 minute. Drain again and cover with cold water. Take from water and dry between towels. Fry in deep fat until light brown, keeping in motion with a skimmer. Drain on brown paper and sprinkle with salt.

This is Hot Lunch Time

IF A single boy in a school—no matter how small, carries a bottle of milk to school to drink with his lunch, he is sure to be the laughing stock of the school. But if the whole school gets the idea of what a good lunch really is, they will all be carrying milk to school, and in addition, that school will soon be serving hot lunches.

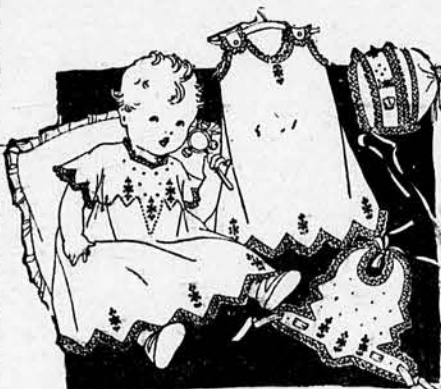
Last year 99 schools in Nebraska had hot lunches, so the idea is not new, and we know that it works. One teacher last year said that her school lunch room looked more like a dairy than a school room, but the boys and girls grew thrifty, were well and happy, liked school, and were well behaved.

Altho the cold lunch passes fairly well during warm weather there is no denying the popularity of the hot lunch as soon as cooler weather comes.

For the Youngest Member

UNLESS she has a complex against being fussed all up in her Sunday best, the youngest and most important member of the family is bound to kick and "coo" with delight when mother puts a soft little embroidered dress on her.

This little outfit consists of a Sunday best dress with all of the fixin's to match—a little gertrude, dainty bonnet, and a little bib that ties around the neck and around the waist. It is of soft white mercerized batiste



stamped in dainty designs to be embroidered in white with bits of blue here and there. The embroidery stitches are simple and quickly done and embroidery floss comes with each little outfit, which is designed to fit the 6-months old child. Price for the entire outfit is \$1.25. Order number 5501, and send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

FADA Radio



Every word of the sermon crisp and clear

At last! Something New in Radio!

FADA Harmonated Reception is to ordinary radio as the tractor is to a yoke of oxen!

A new engineering development that insures unified service from every part of the receiving and reproducing units.

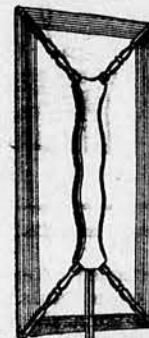
Complete reception for the first time.

Get a demonstration from the Fada Dealer and you'll get the surprise of your life!

Fada Neutrodyne Receivers—table and furniture models—8, 6 and 5 tubes—ranging from \$85 to \$400. **Fada Cone Speaker**—Table Type \$35—Pedestal Floor Type \$50

Prices quoted apply East of the Rockies.

Send for booklet "I" and name of the nearest Fada dealer



F. A. D. ANDREA, INC.
1581 Jerome Avenue
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Manufacturers of **TUNED RADIO FREQUENCY** Receivers using the highly efficient **NEUTRODYNE** principle.

Fada 8 Table Type loop operated—loop nests in cabinet cover. Total individual stage shielding. Four stages of radio frequency \$300



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The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is the oldest and now the only farm paper in Kansas. Over two-thirds of the farmers of the state read it. It is the standard of value in the 165,000 farm homes of Kansas. Kansas farmers demand, read and subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

SPECIAL OFFER—The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but if you order NOW we will extend your credit three full years for \$2.00. You save \$1.00.

Your Time May Be Nearly Out—Renew Today!

The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: I want to save \$1.00 on my subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For the enclosed \$2.00 you will please extend my credit three full years in advance.

My Name.....

R. F. D. or St.....

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

Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls



This is the mayor of Spellingtown
Who wears his silk hat upside down.
He has to be both tall and wide
To get his entire name outside.

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

Rides Horseback to School

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name last year was Miss Eavis. I liked her very much. There were only five pupils in school last year. We have 3½ miles to go to school. We ride horseback. I have three sisters and three brothers. One little nephew is staying with us. His name is Arthur. We have lots of pets. My sister that goes to school with me is in the eighth grade. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.

Hoxie, Kan. Florence Cressler.

Word Square Puzzle

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

A man who owned a small (2) of land in the (3) of his yard, made a (4) at each plant that the insects had done (1) to.

If you insert the correct words in the dashes above you will find that the four words read the same across and up and down and that filled into the sentence below the dashes they

make complete sense. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

We Hear From Ruth

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have many pets. I have two dogs named Buster and Snipee, a calf named Billy, a cat named Nosey, and a Shetland pony named Mayns. I have two brothers. Their names are Bill and Clair. The name of my school is Center Hill. My teacher's name is Miss Greenburg. I want some girls my age to write to me.

Ruth Easter.
Randall, Kan.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



Vespa and Co., Potters

Long centuries after primitive races of people have vanished from earth, we can tell, from the remains of their clay pots and vases, how highly civilized and cultured they were. The pottery of barbaric tribes is crude and "dumpy"—lacking graceful curves. The clay vessels of highly developed

races are always distinguished by beautiful form and proportion.

What shall we say then of the culture and civilization of the race of Vespa, the wasp, who still models the graceful little narrow-necked vase shown in the picture at the left?

You will find examples of Vespa's pottery, about an inch high, attached to twigs, as shown here, or sticking in corners of porches. Mother Nature invented this charming art of vase-modeling to help the lady wasp in nest-building. When the vase is finished, the industrious little wasp crafts-woman stocks it with a generous store of small caterpillars. These will serve as food for the grub that is to hatch out from the single egg which she also entrusts to the protection of her skillfully-made pot.

Who would dream that a tiny, winged wasp could learn to become an artist in pottery-manufacture? Yet it is true—and perhaps Vespa gave man the first hint for making the wonderful Greek vases that are now the priceless treasures of great museums.

Here is Another Puzzle

Fill the blanks in the following sentences with words formed from the letters in the word ARTICLES, using all the letters only once in each sentence.

1. Do not — — — — or you will tear the — — — — on your dress.
2. The — — — — ate a whole — — — — of cheese.
3. Did you say he — — — — going to — — — — you run the — — — — ?
4. Let us — — — — on the grass and watch the — — — — go by.
5. Here is a — — — — place to — — — — down.
6. Take — — — — or you will cut a — — — — in that cloth.
7. The — — — — thing he ate was some — — — — pudding.
8. — — — — think — — — — is a beautiful color.

After you have worked 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.

School Attendance Record

I am 9 years old and in the sixth grade. I have gone to school four terms and have three certificates for perfect attendance. I went to school

at Harrisonville 1½ miles from home. My teacher's name was Miss Smith. I rode to school with her. I live on a 240-acre farm. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Harold, Virginia Lee and Ralph. For pets I have a dog named Queenie and a cat named Blue, a horse named Prince. I would like to hear from some of the young folks my age.

Independence, Kan. Alta Ferrell.



It's not a puzzle today: It's a trick and only this little doll can do it. But you can have a lot of fun trying to do it. Just put your feet square against the wall and try to pick something off the floor or try to touch your toes.

Try to Guess These

When does a leopard change his spots? When he moves from one spot to another.

What animal does a boy represent when throwing wood onto a pile? A wood-chuck.

Why is a very hungry boy like a common grub? Each makes the butter fly.

Why is a school boy being flogged like your eye? Because he is a pupil under the lash.

Why is a bad boy like cake? Because a good beating makes him better.



The Hoovers—He Might Have Broken the Hammer!

But is 68 Enough?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Do we keep our living rooms too warm?

I have a medical article before me which says "Temperature, according to the best authorities, is the easiest and safest guide to correct indoor ventilation. Room temperature is harmful to health when it rises above 68 degrees Fahrenheit."

Like most doctors, the writer of the article is too much inclined to set up an arbitrary standard. Sixty-eight degrees may not be warm enough for old persons, invalids or persons not very robust who may be sitting quietly at a desk or table without activity. To such folks a temperature of 72 is much more healthful, and in some cases even 72 is not warm enough. One must remember, tho, that house temperatures and outdoor temperatures are not comparable. On a nice fall day an outdoor temperature around 80 degrees is not only healthful but delightful. But an indoor temperature raised to 80 degrees by artificial heat is stifling and decidedly unhealthful. That is largely because the moisture and freshness is driven out of the air by the heating process. It becomes very dry, and therefore proceeds to distress you by stealing moisture from your body. An indoor temperature of 70 with proper moisture is much more comfortable than one of 80 with dry air.

Every room in every school should have a thermometer. A temperature range between 65 and 70 degrees, preferably around 68, is best for pupils of average ages. A delicate pupil may be protected by extra wraps.

No room should be overcrowded. There should be 250 to 300 cubic feet of space to the child.

Window-boards or other deflectors should be so placed as to give an upward direction to the air that comes in and protect pupils from direct draft.

Ventilation is not wholly for the purpose of supplying fresh air to breathe. The effect of the air in cooling the skin and removing body odors is equally important. The change in motion of air should be constant.

In the Fresh Air Schools the temperature in cold weather seldom is brought higher than 55 degrees. These children, protected by Arctic suits, do better work than the average pupil and enjoy the fresh air so much, once they get used to it, that they cannot sit with comfort in the warmer rooms of the same school.

Some Organic Fault?

I have been troubled for nearly five years with hard breathing. There is a close, tight feeling about my chest. It takes all the pep out of me. Do you think it is due to my nerves? Could worry cause it? H. J. S.

This trouble may be of a nervous character, but more likely there is some organic fault. I should have a careful examination of heart action, blood pressure, and lungs. It suggests asthma in some ways. There is always a cause for asthma, and if found and removed the disease is cured.

Surgery May Be Needed

Please tell me the name of the disease that makes the eyes seem to bulge out. Is it a dangerous disease and is there any cure? M. S.

I suppose you are referring to exophthalmic goiter, which does have some such effect upon the eyes. It is a serious disease, but not incurable. Continued rest and building up the body often works wonders. But in some cases the removal of the gland by surgery is necessary.

Will Be Sent Free

Some time ago I saw something in the paper about a special letter for constipation. I need such advice very badly now, and wonder if it is too late to get one of the letters. J. M. M.

This is a two-page letter called "Hints to Cure Constipation" which I prepared especially for our readers. I still have some copies and will send one if you will send me a stamped and addressed envelope.

A Letter is Available

What about Halitosis? Is it a disease or just a bad smelling breath? I should like to know all about it. X.

Halitosis is a term sometimes applied to ill smelling odors from the mouth, which are commonly called

"bad breath," tho the breath has little to do with them. This is a very common complaint, but I think the advertisers of certain antiseptic washes have exaggerated its terrors. Some time ago I prepared a special letter on Halitosis, and I still have a few copies for distribution to anyone who sends a stamped, addressed envelope.

It Pays to Advertise

More claimants to the honor of having discovered America have been produced. Dr. Sofus Lassen, chief librarian of the University of Denmark, announces that Johan Scolus, a Dane, discovered America 20 years before Columbus did. And Francois Michel in a recent book on the Basques claims that sailors from this comparatively little known tribe in Europe were on the coast of North America centuries before Columbus arrived. Of course the claim has been made many times that the Northmen under Lief the Lucky and other hardy leaders visited America generations before the Genoese navigator started on his historic journey.

All of this may or may not be true. Perhaps Scolus was here 20 years before Columbus, and maybe the Basques and the Northmen were on our coasts centuries before October 12, 1492. But at any rate they got no credit for their achievements and probably never will.

The principal reason for this is that they said nothing about their exploits and did not try to develop them. In other words, they failed to advertise. Then along came Columbus with his three little ships and took back to Europe the first authentic account of the new world. He took his proofs with him and they got plenty of publicity. Columbus therefore was the first advertised discoverer of the Western Hemisphere, and he deserves all the credit he gets. Even if there were no other reason he would deserve the credit because he was the first explorer who had the gumption to advertise.

Then another explorer came along who knew the value of publicity. His name was Americus Vesputius. He followed Columbus to the new world and had the foresight to go home and write a book about it. This advertising

brought him not only fame but the honor of having the new world named after him. It is because of Americus's sense of publicity that we are known as Americans and not as Columbians.

The lesson in this for modern application is obvious. If a man can discover a new world, and then lose the credit for it because he failed to tell the world about his achievement, how much more is it necessary for the ordinary man to tell the public what he is doing.

The merchant or the manufacturer who fails to advertise and then wonders why business isn't as good as it used to be and why his more energetic competitor is going ahead of him, ought to take the experience of the pre-Columbus discoverers as an example. They failed to let the world know about what they had done, failed to push their business and they have passed into the realm of oblivion, to be resurrected only occasionally by some devout historian as an unconscious example of what happens to the fellow who doesn't carry his advertising man with him, and tell the world what he is doing.



A HOUSE that is a HOME



BRIGHT, clean, safe electric light—light that brings contentment and good cheer to the evening hours—light that brings new happiness to the home. And smooth, quiet electric power to lift the weary burden of daily chores—to give restful hours for study and play.

These are the blessings that Delco-Light is bringing to a quarter of a million farm homes—the things which no Delco-

Light user would be without for many times what Delco-Light costs.

If your home hasn't Delco-Light, write to Delco-Light Company at Dayton, or to the nearest Delco-Light Sales Office for special information about the new automatic Delco-Light which starts, runs and stops at the touch of a button. Mail the coupon today. Prices are low—terms easy.

THE S. A. LONG ELECTRIC CO.
146 N. Market Street
WICHITA, KANSAS

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Joplin Sales Branch
212 W. Fourth St., Joplin, Mo.

R. E. PARSONS ELECTRIC CO.
S. W. Cor. 16th and Grand Ave.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEPENDABLE DELCO-LIGHT FARM ELECTRICITY



DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, Dept. P-43, Dayton, Ohio.

Please send complete information.

Name _____ Town _____ County _____ R. F. D. _____ State _____

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Redwood is, by government test, one of the most durable of all building woods. You build for generations when you build with Redwood.

In addition, containing no resin nor pitch, Redwood is slow to burn and easy to extinguish. Therefore you reduce one of your most serious hazards when you build with Redwood. It is a soft, light wood of great strength. Easy to work and stays put.

Send for our free sheets, listed below. Just check.

California Redwood Association
Dept. 1610, 24 California Street
San Francisco, California

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Septic Tanks	Poultry Houses	Mash Feeders and Nests	Irrigation Structures	Readers (Cattle, Hogs, Sheep)	Fences and Gate Structures	Rabbit Hutches
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California Redwood Association, Dept. 1610
24 California St., San Francisco, California

Please send me free the plans and specifications for the items I have checked. My lumber dealer's name and address is:

Dealer's Name _____
Address _____
My Name _____
Type of Farming _____
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BEFORE YOU BUY
any Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Poultry Fence, Metal or Ready Roofing, House and Barn Paints, write for my new 112-page Cut Price Catalog. My new cut prices will surprise you. Having increased my customers to a million, I can now give far BIGGER values at BIG savings in price. My

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are LOWEST—my QUALITY guaranteed the HIGHEST. Send for my Cut Price Catalog Book today—see for yourself the BIG savings I offer this season. A postal brings it Postpaid. Jim Brown.

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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our new bargain catalogue of Bling watches, we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY \$1.85 (safe delivery guaranteed). Durable proof case, stem wind and stem set, lowest \$1.85 decorated dial, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with \$1.85 and watch will be sent at once by mail post paid, or send \$2.00 and we will send two watches. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address:

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SOUTHARD FEED & MILLING CO.
Kansas City, Missouri

Across the Fields of Corn!

John Stayhome Has Before Him a Better Picture Than Men Have Ever Painted

BY DIXON MERRITT

In this story from The Outlook Mr. Merritt tells of the beauty of the country which we too commonly overlook.

JOHN STAYHOME sits, after sundown, in a hickory armchair and looks out across his field of corn. If his eyes go beyond the picture that he has painted thru months of labor, with help of plow and harrow and horse, they rest upon the range of far blue hills—so far and blue that they blend, almost, with the sky when it is clear—that bound his inland basin. They are the frame, never changing, for his picture that changes every day and every hour of every day.

Whatever lies beyond that range of hills John Stayhome's eyes have never seen. For him the cities, with their splendor of lights and laughter, are as the tales men tell—true, no doubt, but strange as those of Marco Polo. The endless reach and roll of oceans do not exist—unless, at dusk or dawn, he sees them shimmer and darken and break in white-topped waves along that cloud-heaped line where sky and far hills meet.

John Stayhome never left the place where he was born. He never even planned to go. No Will o' the Mill is he, but plain man from plain boy grown—ready always for whatever called him, go or stay. He would have gone if chance had chosen him; but it chose, instead, the other seven, and left him behind with the old folks, who in the fullness of time were called, but not of chance. And now men pity John Stayhome—men, that is, who have wandered far and seen much with the fleshly eye—as he looks out at sunset across his field of fruited corn.

The First Furrow

Every evening since early spring he has done that, and every sunset has shown him a different picture that his hands have made.

It was on a sunny day of March, the wind roaring among the hilltop trees while the lowlands lay asleep, that he geared Old Lady and Buckskin Boy to the plow and turned a furrow around the field—one narrow shifting ribbon binding the broad acres of timothy sod just shooting "a green gleam thru the grayness." Bluebirds had come home to their nesting sites in the fence posts and a few adventurous robins, faring farther north, stopped for a wayside lunch among the fresh-earth fragrances. As Lady and Buck warmed to the collar and the plow sheared deeper into the sod the ribbon broadened until, at last, the field was one wide cloth of velvet sheen, dark brown as mahogany or old walnut, light as amber or hammered brass, according as the sunlight fell into the folds of the land.

After a May day of warmth and rain, the cloth began to be streaked with green, and John Stayhome, from his armchair at twilight, could see the stripes run clear three ways to the farther fences—lengthwise, breadthwise, crosswise. Now was the time of the artist's ceaseless labor for art's sake; for gain's sake, too. Every artist sells his sweat. John and Lady and Buck wet their feet in the dew of the dawn and washed the midday dust from them again in the dew of the dusk, cultivating, over, and back, and over again, seeing only a little of the pictures they made as they made them. They were too close and worked too hard upon them. Only John Stayhome, after sundown, saw.

Taller Every Morning

Silent pictures—but now, at last, they began to speak to the artist as he worked. The lush young stalks were waist high, dark green as the trough between waves at sea, and as the team pushed thru the arched blades the young corn spoke its thanks, its hopes, its promises of the fall and of barns filled full at frost. The season of damp days and hot nights had come, and the corn was visibly taller every morning than it had been the night before.

And now toward the end of an afternoon at the last cultivation, the cornfield broke into song. The day had been hot, steaming, motionless but for the shimmer of the heat waves. Slowly, a little breeze came down the hollows of the hills and spread out over the fields, too slight to make a stir among the leaves of the trees or even to fan the face of the laboring artist, but it stirred the cornfield into melody—not loud at all, but very soft and very sweet, a song of secrets sung in whispers for no ears but those of the man who labored there. Perhaps no man has really heard it save those who work with the corn from seed ear to seed ear again; perhaps of those who have heard not many have given it conscious heed; but men bred to the fields long for the song of the corn as David did for the well of his youth.

Summer was at high tide, and John Stayhome's picture required no more painting with plow points. He went to his other canvases, leaving it to grow new pictures every day. It flowered—double-flowered, indeed, in a glory that belongs to corn alone. Silk and tassel—mid-stalk, a wealth of maiden's hair, flaxen, golden, auburn, the color that the grains will be; and away at the top, waving free, the feathery plumes. From his hickory chair John Stayhome looked out upon a flower garden acres broad and breathed its fragrance from afar. Seek the fragrance of the corn flowers, and you shall not find it. They are scentless flowers upon close approach, but they give, in their season, their fragrance to the countryside, all-pervasive, free to all. With its song the corn rewards alone the man who made it; with its fragrance it blesses all whose homes are round about, even those who pass along the highway with no understanding of what delights them.

And now the ears are full and dry. The blades are turning yellow. John Stayhome, as the twilight deepens, rises from his chair, feels along the sill under the eaves of the porch, takes down a knife, runs his thumb along the edge. One more picture he must paint upon the changing canvas.

As Frost Creeps Down

Tomorrow what was a brown-velvet cloth all striped with green, and then a singing sea of green young stalks, and then a great grown garden of flowers and fragrance will begin to be a tented field. John Stayhome's knife will whack and the tepees of the corn will rise, first along the rows nearest the house, then farther and farther, clear to the boundary fence. Yellow-green at first in the daylight and black in the light of the moon, they will change as the season cools and frost creeps down from the North until they will be brown in the sunlight and gleaming white in the moonlight. And then, one twilight, as John Stayhome sits in his hickory chair, pulling his coat closer, the wind will die down at dusk and the western sky



will be apple green, and all the trees stand straight and still. And John Stayhome, turning to the welcome warmth of indoors, will think better of it, go to the barn and scoop an extra measure of oats for Lady and Buck.

At sunup the tents of the corn will be all white with frost; moist when the sun has thawed them, and pliant for hauling. Forth to the field, home to the barn, forth to the field again all day long, that day and other days, John and Lady and Buck will cluck their old wagon. And John Stayhome, one twilight, will look again upon a clear green canvas—a field young and fresh with rye for winter cover.

Men pity John Stayhome—men, that is, who have wandered much and seen strange things with greedy eyes. But of all those who have gone away few have seen such pictures as he has painted, and none has painted such pictures as he has seen.

Apples Into Advertising

Apples are to be advertised. They've shoved on to the bench along with oranges, lemons, prunes, raisins, cranberries and English walnuts. The organization behind the national advertising and publicity plan is called "Apples for Health, Inc." Every factor in the production, storage and marketing of apples is represented in the movement. It is proposed that every bushel of apples in storage or marketed thru the regular channels shall contribute 1/2 cent a bushel to the campaign fund. Dealers have proposed to add 50 cents a car for all apples they handle. Other industries which sell supplies to growers have signified their intention of contributing to the fund. A membership fee of \$2 annually is charged, and any grower is entitled to belong.

Paul Stark, Louisiana, Mo., representing the Pomological Society, treasurer of Stark Brothers' Nurseries, is president of the new organization; Harry Byrd, governor of Virginia and an orchard owner, is first vice-president; N. W. Noyes, vice president of the Northwestern Box Apple Association, Wenatchee, Wash., second vice-president; Frank Simpson, apple grower and president of the International Apple Shippers' Association, Flora, Ill., third vice president; T. S. Smith, head of a commercial orchard and president of a Chicago fruit company, fourth vice-president; Harry Knights, president of the Nashaba Fruit Packing Association, Littleton, Mass., and a grower, fifth vice-president; Lawrence Whiting, president Boulevard National Bank, Chicago, treasurer. Other members of the board of governors are J. W. Hebert, president of the Pacific Northwest Box Apple Association and general manager of the Yakima Fruit Growers' Association; H. C. Lisle, Bean Spray Pump Co.; W. W. Oley, Del-Bay Farms; Edward Mitchell, president of the New York Horticultural Society and a grower; H. F. McMillin, Hydraulic Press Co.; William Garritt, secretary-manager of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association; Frank Brown, Brown Orchards Co.; Charles Carmichael, secretary of the Oskark Fruit Growers' Association; P. R. Taylor, Pennsylvania state commissioner of markets; A. F. S. Steele, treasurer the Pacific Northwest Apple Growers' Association.

Gives But Little Milk

I have a sow with pigs which gives but little milk. What can I do to increase the milk flow?
Winfield, Kan. L. G. Kanitz.

I know of no remedy that will stimulate milk secretion in a sow deficient in this process. Some sows simply do not have the milk secreting ability, in the same way that some cows give much less milk than others. There is no way to stimulate such a sow any more than there is a method of stimulating the milk flow of a beef cow. The best that you can do is to give the sow a well-balanced, wholesome, plentiful grain ration, together with exercise in a pasture where she can get all of the grass or other succulent material that she wants.

After the pigs are born one can feed them for a few days from an ordinary human nursing bottle with cow's milk, to which has been added some lime water at the rate of a tablespoonful to a pint. The milk should be warmed, and for the first few days little pigs should be fed every 2 hours. Care must be taken that they are not overfed. Gradually the number of daily feedings may be decreased, and as the pigs become strong enough they should be encouraged to drink the milk themselves out of a shallow pan. A very important thing in artificial feeding is that all the vessels and nipples must be kept clean, otherwise the pigs will get indigestion and scouring, and death will result.

K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Southeastern Kansas could profitably grow a larger acreage of Red clover.

I've
found the one
tobacco for me!



TO MEN trudging along the trail in search of pipe-peace, Prince Albert looms up like a friendly light in the wilderness. It says, in language all can understand, that pipe-troubles are now over . . . and over to stay. Good old Prince Albert! Real tobacco for real men, you bet!

Real tobacco—that's the answer in a pipe-bowl. Prince Albert is cool as the morning plunge. Cool and sweet and fragrant, with a body that lets you know you're smoking, but a mildness that pulls down the bars and tells you to *go to it!* And go to it you will, from morning till midnight.

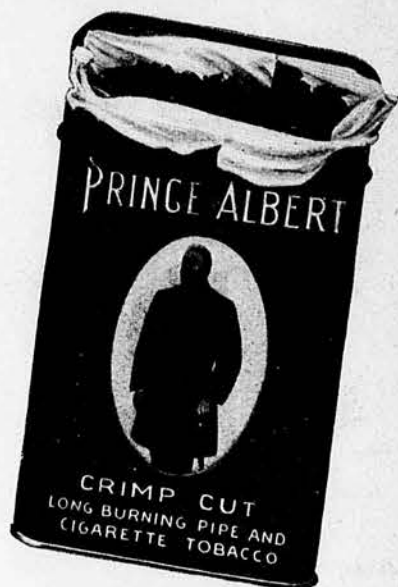
If you've been limping along on three cylinders with a tobacco that can't make the grade, switch to Prince Albert. Slip into top speed and open the throttle wide. P. A. can't bite your tongue or parch your throat, because the Prince Albert process clamped the lid down tight on bite and parch.

Just around the corner is a friendly shop where they hand out smoke-sunshine in tidy red tins marked "Prince Albert." Turn your tiller in that direction. Get yourself a tin of this real tobacco that has brought so much down-right pleasure to millions of men all over the world. Today!

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.

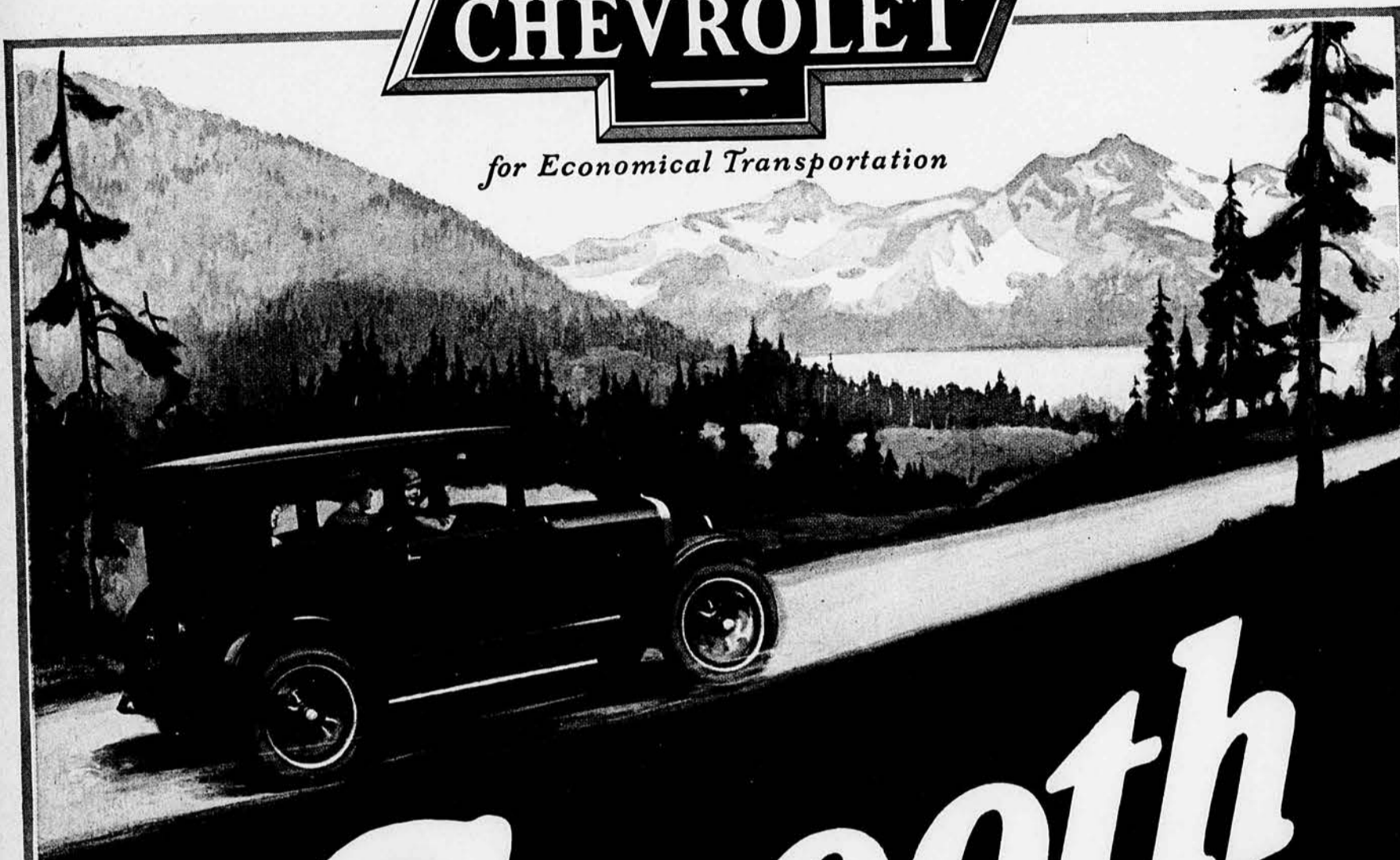
PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!





for Economical Transportation



so Smooth

Multiple-cylinder Performance with Chevrolet Economy

Never before has any automobile enjoyed such spectacularly increased popularity! Never before has any low-priced car offered such smooth performance at every speed—such amazingly swift acceleration—such abundant power under such easy control!

Because it completely answers the constantly increasing public demand for smooth operation and smart appearance combined with rugged construction, dependability, long life and strictest economy, today's Chevrolet represents one of the greatest engineering and manu-

facturing achievements in 26 years of automobile history!

Because it combines lightness of weight with remarkable strength and power it is unusually well fitted for farm service. Mud, sand, the roughest of country roads, have no terrors for the driver of today's Chevrolet.

A single ride—and you will learn that no other car in the world offers at an equal price—an equally impressive combination of quality construction, modern design, modern appearance and modern performance!

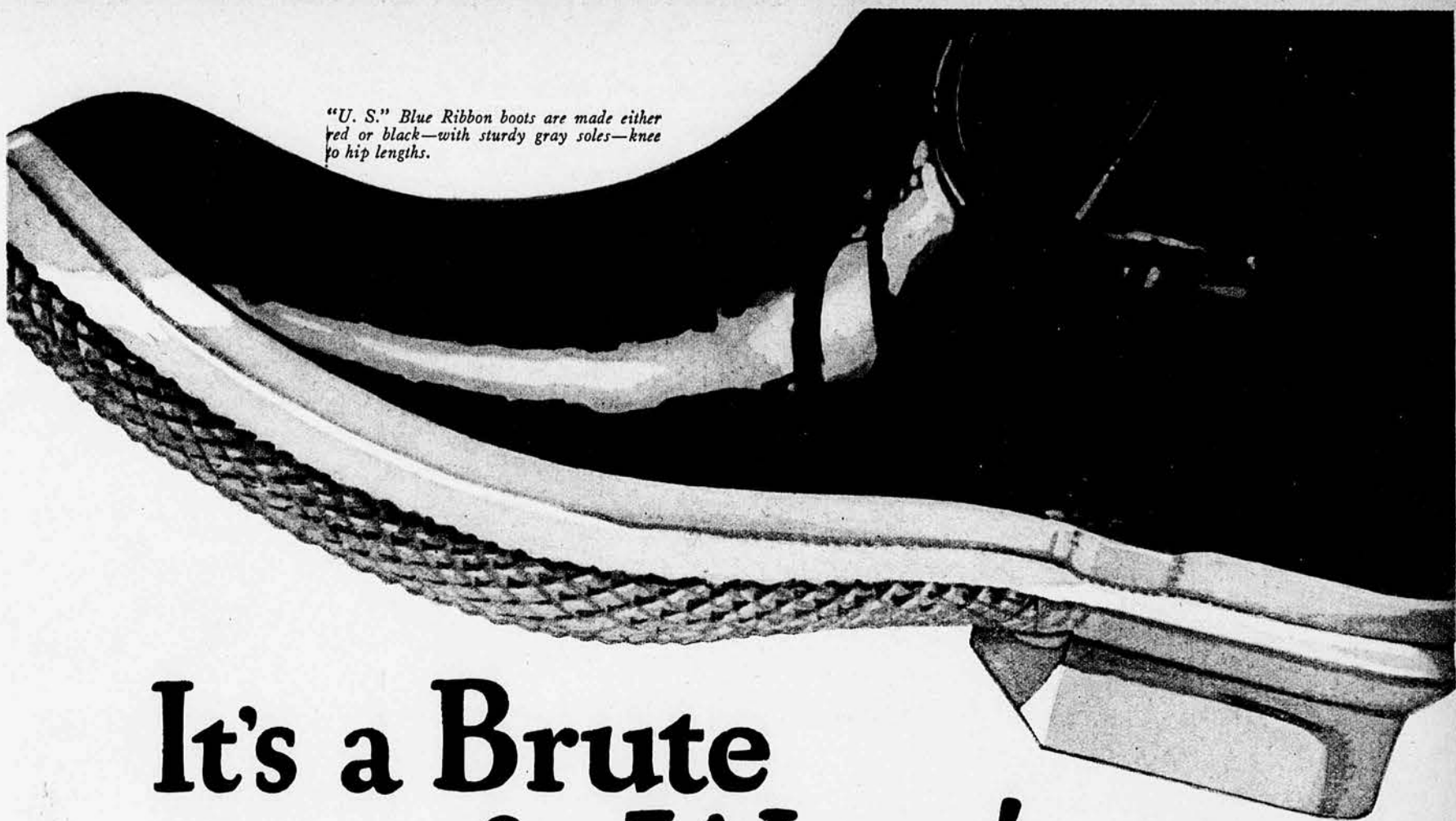
Touring or Roadster .	\$510
Coach or Coupe . .	\$645
Four-Door Sedan . .	\$735
Landau	\$765
1/2-Ton Truck (Chassis Only)	\$375
1-Ton Truck (Chassis Only)	\$495

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

QUALITY AT LOW COST

"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots are made either red or black—with sturdy gray soles—knee to hip lengths.



It's a Brute for Wear!

—this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot

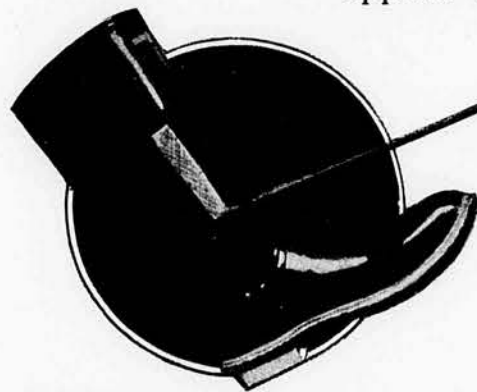
SLIP on a pair—get them into action—see the stuff that's in them—and you'll understand why we say this "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is a brute for wear!

Look at that thick, over-sized sole—made from a single piece of the toughest rubber.

Rubber so live and elastic it will stretch five times its length! That's what you get in the uppers. It resists



Five times its length it stretches! That's what a strip of rubber cut from any "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe will do. This rubber resists cracking and breaking—stays flexible and waterproof.



cracking and breaking—stays pliable and waterproof.

These boots have rugged strength—and lots of it. From 4 to 11 separate layers of rubber and fabric go into every pair!

When you get "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes you'll find they've got long wear built all through them! And they are as flexible and as comfortable as you could wish.

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon line is the result of 75 years' experience in making waterproof footwear. Every pair is built by master workmen—and shows it!

Buy a pair. It will pay you.

United States Rubber Company



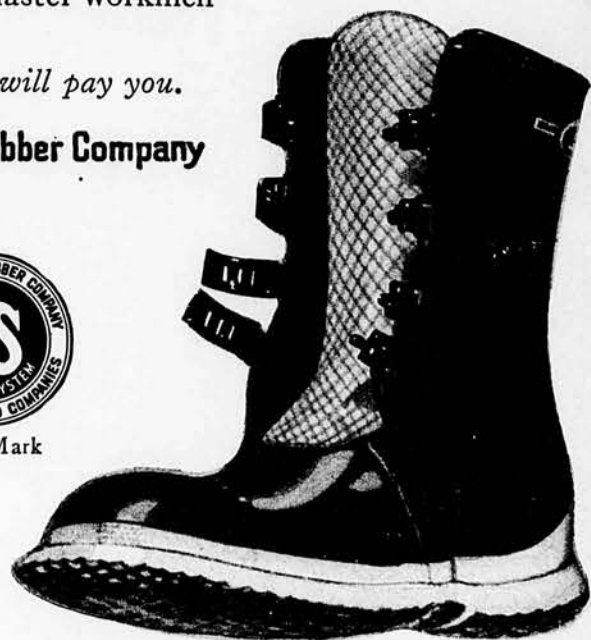
The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus—an all rubber arctic that slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth surface washes clean like a boot. Red with gray sole, all red, or black—4 or 6 buckles.

**"U.S." Boots
Walrus
Arctics
Rubbers**

BLUE RIBBON



Trade Mark



A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM



On the floor: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 926

"What comfort I have had from this rug!"

"Always so clean, bright, and new-looking, and no trouble at all to keep it that way. Just a quick wiping, that's all. It's real linoleum."

PERHAPS all your dining-room needs to give it new life and color is a pretty pattern in an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug. There is nothing so suitable for a dining-room floor. So easy to clean—just a few moments' wiping and its lovely freshness is restored. Choose one of the richly-colored Armstrong patterns—the change to a bright, cheerful room will please you.

You will never regret buying a genuine linoleum rug made by Armstrong. It is a better rug—genuine cork linoleum clear through to its strong burlap back, softer, more resilient, and quiet underfoot. It is easy to roll and move one of these Armstrong Rugs. That's because linoleum is flexible and pliable. Yet it wears and

wears. Its cost is surprisingly low—only a trifle more than a rug that may not last you half so long.

If your room is larger than usual, there is an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug to fit it. Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs come in the extra-large room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller sizes for the average-size rooms.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"—This little booklet shows you all the beautiful Armstrong patterns in full color—rugs for living-room, bedroom, dining-room, and kitchen. Instructions for proper care. Send for it today. It is free. Address Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1010 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pa.

Above: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 887

Below: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 825

Armstrong's
 (A) Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back **Linoleum RUGS**

THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyrighted)

LONG before they came to Bab's cave, Bab discovered Monte's wound. She laid his shirt open when she had made him sit down with his back to a tree; she tore his sleeve from cuff to shoulder; she laid bare the wound, a red gash across the white flesh. She set her lips close to the wound; he could feel her whispering breath.

"It's not so bad, Monte. I remember when Henry . . . that's our blind bull . . . got cut in the wire fence. I put some axle grease on it and it did fine. Oh, Monte, I wish I had some now. . . ."

"Your kiss, Bab. . . ."

Bab pretended to laugh. And it was then that Monte made his discovery; that she had not eaten for hours, that she had never stopped to rest while she traversed, up and down, those many hard miles between the mountains here and Martin Willoughby's place.

"I guess," gasped Bab, and neither she nor Monte knew whether she were laughing or crying. "we're both just about all in. . . . Let's go home, Monte."

Home. Bab's cave. Monte shook himself and got to his feet. His hand caught hers. They went on. Home? It was the only home they had now.

At last they were in Bab's cave. It was she who brought forth her old "bridge," the young tree trunk which she laid across the deep chasm. . . . Monte, clinging stubbornly with hands and feet, inched across. It was Bab

we live. In time we'll find another home, maybe up in Canada, maybe half around the world. And so I have written to good old Sin-Badger, telling him we have gone, and giving him my place here, my little homestead and all interest in the Dry Valley venture. . . . It should be Badger's anyway; I believe he actually thought the whole thing into being. . . ."

Bab looked wistfully into the fire. "I'm sorry, Monte," she said, squeezing his hand softly. "that you've got to give away your pretty house and the little lake. I loved your house, Monte; it was the only one I was ever in that I loved. But someday we'll find another place, and we'll make us another house just like it. And . . ."

"Don't cry, Bab dear!"

"I was thinking about Dad-dick! Have we got to go very far, Monte? And for a long, long time? For ever?"

"I'm afraid so," he said sadly. "But we've each other, little Running Water . . ."

He saw that whatever sacrifice he made in relinquishing his grip upon a golden modern venture for Bab's sake was utterly lost upon her. And, with a fierce, understanding joy, he was glad of it. He had come here in the beginning feeling that all a man wanted was a cabin in the mountains, rod and gun and a book by a rock fireplace. As Bab did not love gold, neither would he. . . . And in her turn, because of her love for Monte, Bab

A New Adventure Story Next Week

IN THE issue of next week we will begin the publication of a story of absorbing interest, *The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges*, which is perhaps the best adventure story which Edison Marshall has ever written. Readers will remember that he was the author of *The Voice of the Pack*, which we printed some time ago. The new story is concerned with two men whom Fate brings together in the frozen Northland and whose destinies change places—Breed Bart, the guide, who has held true to his dream of better things, and Paul Fieldmaster, from the great Outside, who has wasted the world's choicest gifts. And it tells, too, of *The Girl*, who fights to save her lover from the unseen forces which are dragging him down. It is a story which has a thrill in every line. We hope you will start to read it with the installment in next week's paper, for we are sure that if you do you will follow it thru until the end.

who lighted their fire. In its light Monte's face looked whiter than any face she had ever looked upon. She remembered poor dear Dad-dick's face at the last, and began to tremble.

"Monte! Come. Let me get you to bed. And I'll fix your hurt. . . ."

"I've been thinking," said Monte. "Come, sit down close by me; let me hold your hand. God bless you. Now, it's this way; I didn't even thank you tonight, and you did the biggest, sweetest, truest thing for me that ever a girl did for a man. . . . I love you, Bab!"

"Gee!" said Bab. She snuggled close to him; closer. "Gee, I'm glad, Monte!" His hand locked hard about hers.

"Bab, I thank God for you, every morning, noon and night!" Bab squeezed his hand.

"You're going to bed now, Monte. And I'm going to fix your shoulder so it won't hurt so much."

"First," he said, "I've something to do. I've a letter to write, little Running Water. A letter to the best friend either of us ever had, one we'll never see again. For we're going fast and we're going far! Will you let me have your notebook and your fountain pen?"

Bab ran to get them. They were upon a flat rock near her bedside.

"While I write," said Monte, "you must get something to eat."

Bab, half-starved, obeyed. She sat close to his side, watching his face while he wrote and she ate. She knew that he was writing a letter to Sin-Badger; a letter of farewell.

"What did you say in it?" she asked when he had done.

He put out his hand for hers, clasping it tight.

"We're not going to jail, either of us. . . . ever. And so we've got to move on, and we can't come back; we can't come back, Bab, as long as

was giving up everything that had spelled out her little life for her, even to Dad-dick's grave; and for Bab was Monte casting down worldly success and trampling upon it and turning with her at his side into the deepest of all wildernesses. And Monte knew that it was Bab who was making the greater sacrifice.

. . . . For each other they had given up everything, and in each other everything was given back to them, glorified. . . .

Bill Was Musical

Bill Badger, down at the lower camp, was in musical mood. Therefore he sang and when Bill Badger sang all lesser sounds, such as revolver shots at a distance, were as tho they were not. He gave expression to a few very choice stanzas of what he liked to term a deep-sea chanty; he thunderously informed remote distances that:

The wind was blowin' sixty-miles;
It rattled thru the spars,
It whipped the spray ten mile away
And splashed it on the stars.

The Captain called the Bosun
And the Bosun called the Mate;
They knew their day had come to pray. . . .
Unless it was too late. . . .

"And now where in the name of Seven Sailors that went to Sea is my pipe?" demanded Badger of the quiet that seemed grateful of the opportunity to replace the uproar of his melody.

He found it in his hip pocket and went about camp, rummaging for tobacco. Not a pinch of it in any of his pockets. Badger swore, employing not without enjoyment a string of his favorite "sea oaths." For Andy smoked only cigarettes, rolling them with Durham, and Badger refused to put such finely cut stuff into his pipe bowl; Smalley did nothing but chew; and as for the tobacco the Indian used, Badger

said of it, "The least said, the better. It's the final, conclusive and magnificent proof that an Indian and a human being are two different, distinct and contradictory animals."

After a deal of rummaging about, with now and then a snatch of song and now and then a burst of salt mutterings, Badger made up his mind that he must smoke or die and that the only way to avoid death was to go up to Monte's cabin.

When Badger came to the cabin there was no one there. Two candles were burning in the front room, and he went in. A chair was overturned, and he walked around it, seeking Monte and tobacco. He called:

"Ship ahoy! Mr. Baron, where are you, sir?"

When no answer came Badger went serenely about his business. No doubt Monte had just stepped out for a look at the night; he could not have gone far, leaving his lights burning. Badger stepped to the table on which were always several tobacco tins. He put his hand out to the first one, taking it up carelessly. . . .

It was as heavy as lead. . . . and while he was lifting it a dozen twenty dollar gold pieces tumbled out, clanking, falling to the floor, rolling, glinting in the yellow candlelight. Bill Badger's mouth dropped wide open.

An old tobacco can full of gold! He looked hastily over his shoulder; he peered into the can; he looked at the coins on the floor. Twenty dollar gold pieces left recklessly here, there, anywhere! . . . And Monte had tried all along to make Bill Badger believe that he was hard up!

"Holy mackerel!"

He whistled softly. He began hastily picking up the fallen money. He stared at it and whistled again. Then he broke into a joyous burst of laughter and after that moment never thought again that night about pipe tobacco.

"The lying devil!" he muttered under his breath, in an admiration that was boundless. "Me. . . . why I ain't on the same earth with that man!"

And then it was that he heard a step behind him and started guiltily and set down the tobacco tin. As he wheeled about, expecting to see Monte returning, he was amazed to see a man he had never seen before; a young, dapper, city-dressed young man with a bright and smiling blue eye and a yellow cane and a natty red tie and an air of impudent assurance which, strangely, was not altogether displeasing.

"Mr. Badger?" said the young man pleasantly. "Beg pardon! I should have said Captain Badger. Shouldn't I?"

"Now who the devil are you, stranger?" demanded Badger.

The stranger laughed. Those were very merry blue eyes he turned interestedly upon Badger's perplexed face: very keen, quick-seeing eyes withal.

"Playing true to form," he said gaily, "you should have said: 'And you, Mate? What port do you sail from?' That's right, isn't it? . . . Captain!"

Bill Badger, quicker witted than most men, shifted uneasily. Then he hitched, fore and aft, at his trousers, something of defiance in his glare, as he stormed:

"Set your sails with the wind and blow out of this, or tell me who you are and what you want!"

The King of Liars

"That's better! Captain, I'm proud of you. Well, here goes: I'm James Parker Doyle, silent partner and principal member of the firm of Melvin, Rogers and Tuller. I'm the scout, the gum-shoe man, the baby that brings in the bacon. And I've got a question or so to shoot at you like great guns going off in a naval engagement. . . . How's that, Cap'n Bill?"

Badger, bereft of words, one of the rarest occasions in his life, only glared. "Can I ask my questions?"

"Ask and be. . . . For two cents I'd break your neck!"

Jimmie Doyle kept on laughing.

"You should have said: 'For a single piece of eight I'd open your port-holes and let all the salt water of the Seven Seas sink you to Davy Jones!'" That right, Cap'n? . . . Now wait a minute. Here's question number one: do you know the difference between a barnacle and a binnacle?"

"Of course I know, you landlubber!" shouted Badger.

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Operating a wood saw . . . no thought of danger . . . then, quick as a wink, his right arm caught and SEVERED between wrist and elbow! Terrible, yes—but how much worse it *might* have been. E. Thomas, Montevideo, Minn., the victim, lost his arm. YOU would have lost that and a lot of money, too. HE was insured with a Woodmen Accident policy. We paid him \$650.00.

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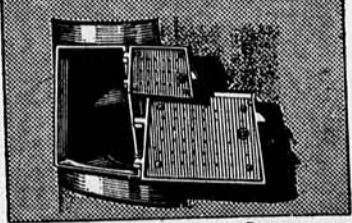
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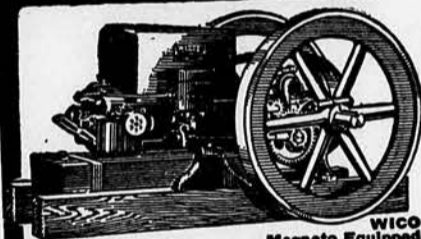
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"Of course you do," smiled Jimmy Doyle. "Now this one: is it on a sloop or a schooner that they shivvy the main morning-gallant? You know what I mean: when a sudden sou'easter blows up..."

"You poor fish, anybody knows that they... they shivvy the... the main morning-gallant on... on nothing but a schooner... There ain't..."

"You bet there ain't!" shouted Jimmy Doyle gleefully. "There ain't any such thing; neither shivvy nor morning-gallant. And you, Mr. Bill Badger, are the most refreshing, thoroughgoing liar I ever met! Oh, I've looked you up and I've looked you down and I know all about you. You were born in Placer county, California. You were raised in Nevada county, California; you have been up and down in the California mountains ever since... and you've never set foot on any floating plank, not even on a ferry boat, in all your life!"

Bill Badger turned as white as chalk. He looked uneasily over his shoulder; what if Montgomery Baron should come in now, should overhear this? Then his big fists bunched; his face flamed red... and Jimmy Doyle laughed delightedly and came closer and clapped him on the shoulder.

"I won't tell on you, Bill Badger! I give you my word for that, and I'm rather good at keeping my mouth shut all the while it's wide open. Never a word; not even that I poked into your sea-chest and found it crammed with books! Long John Silver and a nautical dictionary taught you all you knew... Lord, what a liar you are! Shake. I'm glad to know you, Bill Badger, King of Liars!"

Badger shifted again and hitched again, fore and aft. Then he glanced at the tobacco tin and a slow, sheepish grin stole across his face. King of Liars? There was still Montgomery Baron, Duke of California...

"And now," cried Doyle, suddenly businesslike, "tell me where you would look for this hot-headed Monte Baron? If any man knows where he is, you do."

And then came the story. MacLeod was on his way to Crescent City, Conroy his shrieking prisoner. With them went Melvin. Only Jimmie Doyle, playing his part of silent partner, had remained behind to find Monte and Bab.

Badger, staring like a man bereft of his senses, demanded details... Bab had said of Monte that he made life into a fairy tale for her; Bill Badger thru all his days had done for himself what love did for these two. He had clung tenaciously to his dreams, to his faith, to the certainty that in due course glorious things would come to pass. And, lo, they were come!... He learned how, long years ago, there had been a bitter quarrel between two men, both newcomers to the West, father and son, and how there is no quarrel so bitter as that of son against father; how Dick Willoughby, repudiating his own father, had repudiated his father's name and taken his mother's; how, in the end, old Mart had left everything in his will to his granddaughter... how that granddaughter...

"... the richest heiress in California!"... said Doyle, was Bab! Bill Badger strove to whistle and could not. His breath failed him. He struggled for utterance and gasped: "The slick son-of-a-gun! Now, tell me. How in blazes did he know all the time that she was a millionaire?" He hurled his hat at the ceiling. "Mr. Baron, sir, my hat's never on again when you're on the same acre with me!... Not on the same earth with you?—why, I ain't in the same universe! The slick son-of-a-gun!"

Golden Sunlight Ahead

Bill Badger brought the word. And with him he brought Jimmie Doyle. As far as the chasm. Further Bill Badger would not go because he could not. Fear held him back... just as fear had held him back all his life, against desire, from going to sea. He shouted mightily.

In their cave Monte and Bab, preparing for their final farewell to their beloved mountains, heard the shouting. Their arms crept about each other; they clung tight. They heard a voice saying:

"They're in there! They're sure to be in there!"

"And that's Bill Badger," said

Monte heavily. "Good God... this is the end, girl of mine, if my friend turns traitor..."

"Hey, Mr. Baron! Ho, Mr. Baron! I say there, Mr. Baron... Damn it, Monte, come out!"

"That's no voice of a traitor," muttered Monte. "There's something wrong... I mean there's something right... Oh, Bab!"

"Come ahead! Step lively or I'll blow up. It's all right; they got Conroy. He did it, and they know he did it and... Are you ever coming out, Mr. Baron? In a minute I'll just naturally bust my boilers and blow my main hatches sky-high!"

"Good sea stuff!" whispered Jimmy Doyle encouragingly.

"Coming!" shouted Monte. But to Badger and Doyle it seemed that they were a long, long time in coming. For, first of all, Monte's arms sought Bab and Bab's arms were about him and they stood looking deeper than they had ever looked into each other's eyes.

"Bab! Did you hear? Everything is all right!"

Hand in hand they hurried out to learn all that had happened; how the shadow had passed and the golden sunlight flooded their world—a world in which they were free to live their green days in forest or blue days at sea.

Might Tax Cars More!

BY MILLARD PECK

In any agricultural state farmers are particularly concerned with the financing of highway improvements. Most of us can remember the time when the new roads were built and the old ones improved by farmers who turned out with their teams for a day or two every year. These were the days when the poll taxes were really "worked out."

The farmers' equipment was of course insufficient for the building of hard surfaced roads, and contracts were let for their construction. In the agricultural states of the Middle West, the cost for the most part was charged back to the adjacent landowners. While the farmers did not do the work they paid the bill. In most states the road district assessment plan has been abolished, so that farmers do not now bear all the cost of highway improvement. Nevertheless, it was shown by Prof. Eric Englund in Bulletin 235 of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station that during the period 1910-1923, 20 to 30 per cent of the farm real estate taxes were spent upon the highways.

While landowners alone contribute to highway improvement thru the real estate tax, landowners and tenants alike contribute thru the automobile license fee and the gasoline tax.

The Department of Agricultural Economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College made a comparison recently of the motor vehicle license fee charged in Kansas with the fees collected in other states. It was discovered that from 1913 to 1922 the average license fee of motor vehicles in the United States moved consistently upward. After 1922 a considerable part of the growing burden of highway improvements was shifted to the gasoline tax. Since 1922, therefore, the license fee of motor vehicles has continued uniformly at about the same level.

The average license fees of motor vehicles for both United States and Kansas from 1913-1925 are shown in the following table:

	United States	Kansas
1913	\$ 6.53	\$ 5.39
1914	7.26	5.44
1915	7.61	5.35
1916	7.54	5.23
1917	7.59	5.22
1918	8.76	5.17
1919	9.17	5.03
1920	11.33	4.82
1921	11.94	4.84
1922	13.14	4.47
1923	12.85	9.15
1924	13.12	10.27
1925	12.11	10.09

It will be observed that the average license fee in Kansas has been consistently below the average for the United States since 1913, when figures for comparison were first made available. In 1925, 34 of the 48 states collected a larger license fee on motor vehicles than was collected in Kansas.

The sale of combine harvesters in Kansas probably will be larger this winter than in any previous year.



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Irrigation Added 61 Bushels

Water Was Turned on Corn Under Blazing Sun When Temperature Read 106 in the Shade

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

MITCHELL'S corn should have simmered and sizzled, and finally boiled into nothingness. That's the way Dame Rumor had it. The idea of running water in on a corn field when the sun was shining! It couldn't be done. But Mitchell had an inkling that our fair gossip might not be putting out the right dope in all of her utterings. Anyway he would give it a try.

Came a day in August when summer beamed in all her fierceness. It was the kind of day one thinks of making a polar flight. The thermometer stood at 106, the sun was blazing down, and a hot wind was greedily trying to drink the little remaining moisture the corn needed so badly. Owen Mitchell backed his tractor out of the shed and soon had it belted to the irrigation pump. Water gushed forth in a cooling stream, flowed along the main ditch and snaked its way down thirsty rows of corn. An hour passed, then two and three. Nothing disastrous happened. But what were the results thru that long, hot day? The irrigated corn felt cool to the touch, stalks were vigorous and of good color, the leaves fluttered in growing contentment.

A few rows to one side was a different story. There the corn had been left to the mercy of the elements. Because of lack of moisture the stalks were stunted, off color, feverish to the touch. A scorching wind flapped wilted, discouraged leaves.

But the whole story didn't come out until a group of Douglas county business men and farmers got together at the Mitchell farm a week ago for an irrigation field day. County Agent A. I. Gilkeson had been out ahead of the bunch to husk out some corn from the irrigated rows as well as some from the unirrigated. There was a difference of exactly 61 bushels of corn to the acre in favor of the irrigated land—the same patch Dame Rumor would have boiled right in the field.

It was found that time of irrigation had something to do with yield. On the field where no water was applied the corn made 10 bushels an acre. But all of the ears were small and most of them just scrawny, distorted excuses for real corn and of little market value. Where the corn had been irrigated early it made 71 bushels an acre and the ears were large, clean cut. That is a difference of 61 bushels. Part of the corn didn't get irrigated as early as it should, and it dropped back to 66 bushels an acre. That would indicate there is a right and wrong time to irrigate.

Water was applied three times, the first about July 12, according to Owen Mitchell. He is handling the farm now as his father has moved to town. The two other applications of water followed at intervals of 10 days. It took two days each time to get the water on the 12 acres under irrigation, and Owen figures he got the water on the corn all three times at a total cost of something like \$2 an acre, or perhaps less. That is for plant operation only. For his labor and the help of a boy he adds \$1 an acre, which doesn't boost the ante very much. With that added investment he boosted his yield from 10 bushels an acre to 71 bushels. Plenty of room for profit

there. As a matter of fact the unirrigated tract practically failed to function so far as a cash return is concerned.

But how about the other costs? Plant and power for example? The pump Mitchell installed cost him \$550, is capable of handling 500 gallons of water a minute and would irrigate a good deal more land than the 12 acres of this last season. Water is pumped from two wells and forced up into a big tank. From this it runs out to the main ditch with less force than it comes from the pump, thus cutting down the possibilities of soil washing. Owen said the increased production on his 12 irrigated acres this year has paid for the plant and its installation.

For power he uses a tractor, but a very small slice of its cost can be charged up to the irrigation plant. Irrigation power is merely a sideline for the tractor, as it does the heavy when plowing and such jobs are in order.

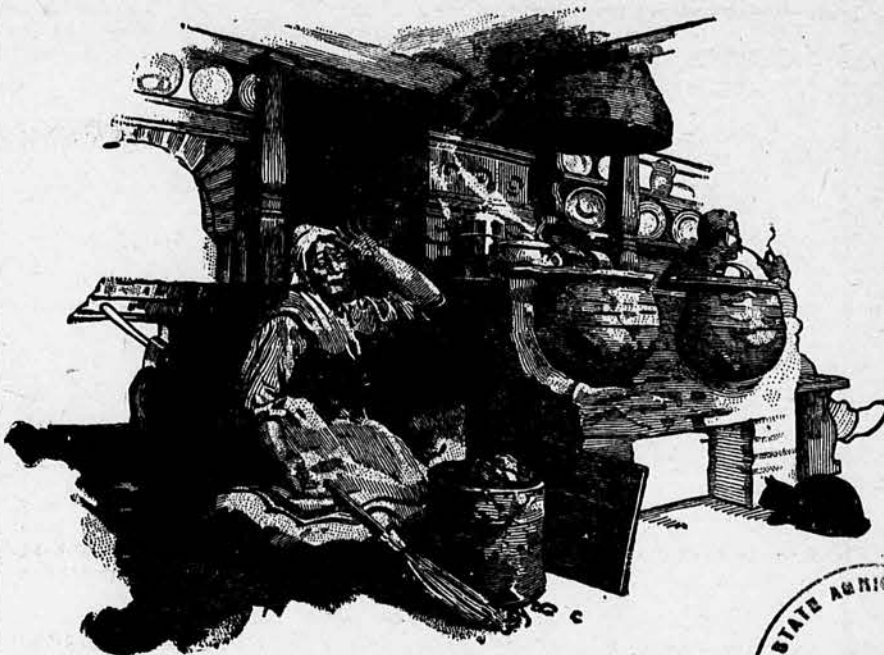
"Our biggest cost will come in leveling the ground for irrigation," Owen Mitchell said. "This will cost as high as \$10 an acre. In my case it ran from \$3 to \$6. That is, it will cost about that much if you count good wages for yourself. But then you can do the work at odd times when otherwise you would be idle. There isn't much actual cash outlay to it.

"Irrigation is a success all right. One row of my corn was irrigated just once by accident. The pipe broke. I figure it made 40 bushels an acre. Take it out in Colorado, you'll find folks raising good crops on soil that is poorer than our poorest. It's because of irrigation. I have 100 acres of corn here. If I had put out just 50 acres and had irrigated all of it, I'd have more corn, more money and only half the work. Colorado folks irrigate at night—I think that is because they have to take the water when they can get it. But what's the use of losing all that sleep? Cold water on corn under a hot sun won't hurt.

"Next year I'm going to have a try at late potatoes. There is a possibility of growing two crops on the same ground, or perhaps getting the late potatoes on after some other crop. With late tubers I believe we can get some of the money that goes for Minnesota potatoes. We can get the price of the shipped in crop plus the freight which amounts to 45 or 50 cents a hundred. Or if necessary we could cut off the freight charge, selling that much under the Minnesota folks and still break even with them. And our late potatoes will keep just as well as the Northern grown product."

County Agent Gilkeson sees advantages in irrigation to the extent of at least 25 to 50 bushels more an acre with potatoes and 25 bushels extra with corn.

At a luncheon in the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce rooms, George S. Knapp, state irrigation engineer, told of the progress with irrigation in Kansas and explained the need of it in the Kaw Valley. "Irrigation is highly profitable on alfalfa," he said. "I never have seen a year in Kansas that one application of water wouldn't have helped. Irrigation is cheap enough in the Kaw Valley and other sections to apply to general farming."



Fuel

When she came to her husband's house she smiled at the great stove. "Holds a good fire," they said—little did they know what that meant.

She knows now that more than coal has gone up in its flames. Her strength has gone; her youth.

For thousands of American farm women, electricity cooks, cleans, washes, irons—serves unsparingly. Such women keep their strength.

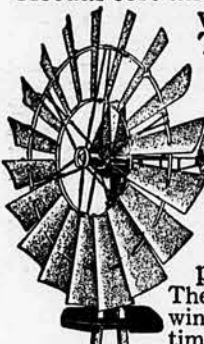


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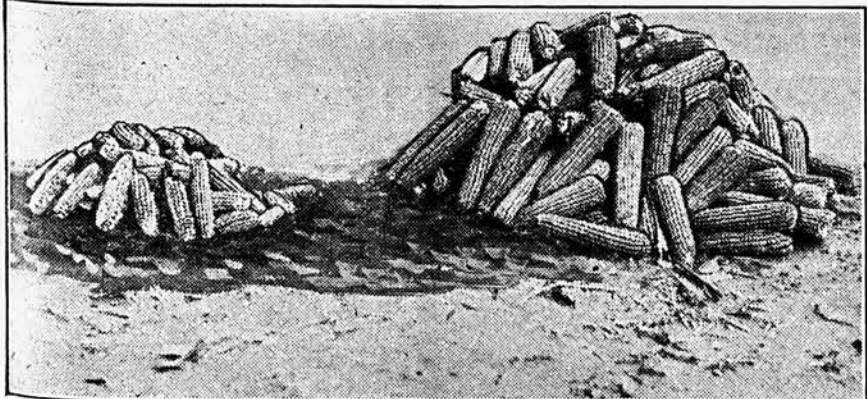
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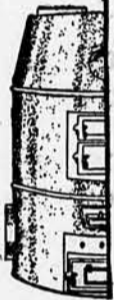
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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

A, B and C are father and sons. A, the father, died intestate 22 years ago, leaving an estate comprising three quarters of land in this county. B, prior to the father's death, had always resided with his father on the homestead, which dates back to 1878, and has been residing there since his father's death. His brother C has all this time resided in Illinois. B has been in peaceful possession of the farm until last year, when his brother, C, died. C's heirs have instituted a suit for the partition of said land, and demanded an accounting from 1902 of all receipts and disbursements and expenditures. B has paid the taxes and made improvements on said estate during all this time. C never asked for a settlement of the estate or rents. Would not the statute of limitations apply in this case in favor of B?

I AM of the opinion the statute of limitations would not run on the accounts. Undoubtedly C was entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of this property. He might at any time have asked for a partition of the property, and so long as his brother occupied it he would have the right to ask for an accounting. If the accounting had been kept from year to year, and C had failed to ask for his share, then the statute of limitations undoubtedly would have run.

Let us suppose, for example, that at the end of the first year after the death of the father B had made an accounting to A, stating that his share of the net proceeds was \$500. But he did not pay it and C did not demand it. At the end of the three years from that time the statute of limitations would run on that accounting, and then if C had brought suit B might have pled the statute of limitations. But I do not understand from your statement that there ever was any accounting, that during all of these years there has been what would be called a running account. Where the account is continuous the statute of limitations begins to run at the time of the last entry which makes up this account. B in this accounting would be entitled to credit for the improvements he has made on this place, because such improvements have enhanced the value of the property.

What the Law Says

Should all the counties in Kansas pay a bounty for jackrabbits, and should they destroy prairie dogs or pay for destroying them?

Section 2307 of Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes provides that the county commissioners in every county in Kansas shall at the April, 1923, meeting of said board place and thereafter pay a bounty of 5 cents on every jackrabbit and 10 cents on every pocket gopher, crow or crow's head, and a bounty of 1 cent on every crow's egg if said pocket gopher, jackrabbit, crow or crow's egg be caught, killed or taken in said county.

Our law in regard to prairie dogs is somewhat mixed. Section 1201 of Chapter 80 provides that the township auditing board is authorized to purchase material and employ one or more suitable persons to destroy prairie dogs and gophers within the limits of such township. Any material so purchased and compensation for such services is to be paid out of the general fund of such township, but no township shall expend for such purpose more than \$100 in any one year, nor shall such compensation to any one person exceed \$1.50 for a day of actual work performed; provided, that no such employment shall be made until a petition signed by a majority of the legal electors of such township shall be presented to such board asking that such action be taken; provided further, that in any township a larger sum than \$100 may be expended in one year if a petition signed by at least two-thirds of the electors of such township be presented to the township auditing board of such township, making such request.

The section immediately following, however, provides that in addition to the duties now prescribed by law for the township trustees in counties infested by prairie dogs, they shall enter upon the lands so infested in their respective townships at least three times every year and make a diligent effort to exterminate all prairie dogs thereon. For the purpose of enabling them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the trustees are authorized and empowered to employ such assistance and to purchase the poison recommended and furnished by the State Agricultural Experiment Station, or such appliances and materials as they may deem necessary to exterminate such dogs.

The next section again changes the status apparently. It provides that the trustees of the several townships infested by prairie dogs shall appear before the board of county commissioners of the respective counties at their annual meeting in August every year when they convene to make the annual tax levy, and make a report of the probable expense to exterminate prairie dogs in their respective townships. And the commissioners of the respective counties, after receiving said reports shall cause to be levied on real estate assessed for taxation in every township thus infested by prairie dogs the approximate amount estimated by the several trustees as herein provided, or any part thereof. Provided, however, no assessment shall be greater than 70 cents on \$100 valuation.

The following section provides in direct

contradiction to the first section quoted that the trustees and their assistants shall receive as compensation for this act a reasonable sum, no limitation being placed on the amount.

As the last sections quoted, however, were enacted by the legislature at a later period than the first section quoted, I am of the opinion they would repeal or modify the first section by implication, and that under the law at present it is the duty of the township trustees to exterminate the prairie dogs in their respective townships, and that it is the duty of the counties to levy the tax necessary to pay for such expense.

Water From a Stream

Will you publish the law in regard to irrigating from a small stream in Kansas? I had the idea we could not irrigate from a small stream, while A who lives above me thinks he can. There are springs that head on his place and some back water. Could he irrigate from the back water if it did not interfere with the flow of the creek?

There is no reason why not only your neighbor but also yourself might not use the waters of this stream for irrigating purposes. Our law provides that any person, company or corporation entitled to the use of water may change the place of diversion if others are not injured by such change, and may extend the canal, ditch, flume or aqueduct by which the diversion is made to places beyond that where the first use was made.

In this case it would seem that this stream heads on A's land but flows thru your land. A would have the first right to this water, but he would not have a right to entirely shut off the flow of the stream from your land, and you in turn could use the water which flowed thru your land for irrigation purposes, provided it did not injure your neighbor's below you. Your diversion of the water could not injure your neighbor above unless you dammed it up so it overflowed his land.

When one desires to use water for irrigation purposes the law governing the use is found in Section 103, and the following sections of Chapter 42 of the Revised Statutes. The first step is to post a notice at a conspicuous place at the point of diversion stating that such person, company or corporation claims that the water there flowing to the extent of—(giving the number of) cubic feet a second, and describing and defining as accurately as may be the means of diversion; second, the means by which such person, company or corporation intends to divert it, and the size of the canal, ditch or flume or aqueduct in which he intends to divert it. A copy of such notice together with proof of the posting thereof must within 10 days after it is posted at the place of diversion be filed in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such place of diversion is situated, and be recorded by such register of deeds in a book to be kept for that purpose.

In the case you mention, if this is merely a little stream which runs wholly upon the land of your neighbor and yourself and does not flow upon the lands of anyone else, there would be no necessity, it seems to me, for going to all of this trouble. You and your neighbor could agree on the amount of water each was entitled to take, and put in your own irrigation system. But if this stream not only flows thru A's land and yours but flows thru lands of other people before you could divert it, it would be necessary to give the notice as provided by law.

Can Collect Damages

My neighbor has a dangerous bull. He gets into my pasture whenever he pleases. I have told my neighbor I did not want the bull in my pasture, but he pays no heed. Is there any law to make him keep such animal at home?

Yes, Section 105 of Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows: "If any bull over 1 year old or boar over 3 months old be permitted to run at large the owner of the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined for the first offense \$5 and for each subsequent offense \$10." In addition to this, the owner of the bull would be liable for any damages the bull might cause.

Public Records Are Available

In 1920 and 1921 Mrs. A was accused of being insane. In 1921 she was taken to the hospital for the insane. Three months afterward she was discharged and went home. Her husband continues to call her "crazy nut" and abuse her. She has had three children since she returned home. Her husband abuses her terribly. She wants to get the record of the court and find out who made the charges against her and exactly what they were. How can she get them? They were living in Nebraska then.

These court records are public property. She has a right to ask to see them, and it would be the duty of the officers in charge of such records to produce them for her examination.

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What the Tall Farmers Say

Extra Inches Are Handy in All Kinds of Farm Work—and Picking Fruit is “the Berries”

EVER wonder why some men grow tall? And did you ever wish you had been able to stretch a few more inches upward? If you are just of average height and have tried to keep up with one of these tall brothers on a



Fred Schreuder, Mitchell County, 6 Feet 9 Inches Tall, and First Prize Winner

hunting trip, the chances are you have wished for longer legs. We have missed seeing lots of things, circus parades included, because we couldn't see over the crowd.

Being short and pleasingly plump, we've always thought there must be considerable advantage in being tall. To make sure, the Tall Farmer Contest Editor of Kansas Farmer thought it would be a good idea to feature a contest so as to get the “low down” on this tall business. Cash prizes were offered a few weeks ago for photos of the tall men and for their ideas as to the advantages of added height. And what was the result?

There are plenty of tall folks in Kansas, of course, and as we had suspected, they find advantages galore in this extra length. Funny no one mentioned that the three squares a day mean more to the tall folks. We'd always thought they could eat more, and consuming home-grown “yaller-legged” poultry is fine business.

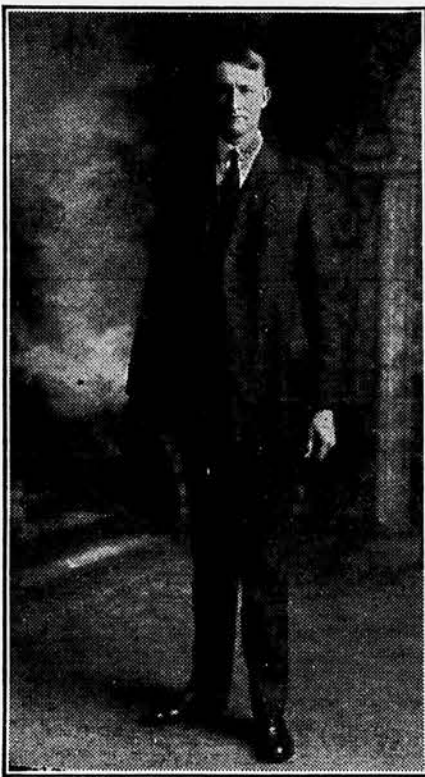
Highest honors go to Fred Schreuder, Mitchell county, for official figures show there are 6 feet and 9 inches of him. His sister, Mrs. Mary North, collects the first prize of \$5 for sending in his photo and statement. “Fred weighs 265 pounds,” she wrote. “He says that being tall never has been any handicap to him. Also that it is mighty handy when you are in a big crowd as you don't have to worry about seeing what is going on. Then it's nice to be

able to reach things that are too high for the average person, without toting a stepladder around with you.” Picking fruit must be “the berries” for him.

H. W. Behrens, Osage county, wins second honors, and his wife gets the cash prize, for she sent in the picture. “I am enclosing a picture of my husband, who is 6 feet 7 inches tall, and weighs 190 pounds,” Mrs. Behrens wrote. “He is a modern, successful farmer and lives in a modern home. The only time he is too tall is in some ‘little peoples’ minds.” We haven't had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Behrens, but judging from his photo his wife is correct. Nature made him big physically, and we'll wager he meets life with a big heart.

But what does Mr. Behrens have to say? “I am a farmer by choice and not of necessity, and make no apology for my vocation. Physically it is an advantage to be tall in doing farm work. It is easier to top out stacks, to load green corn bundles for silo filling, to harness horses, to run a threshing machine, to drive posts, and husk the tall corn I grow on my creek bottom land.

“I have found no place on the farm where I was too tall for comfort or advantage. However, I take no pride in my height, because I am in no wise responsible for it. Likewise I do not ‘look down’ on anyone, only physically. To be tall in feet and inches is not the only measure of a man. The most important question is, How tall are you morally, socially, intellectually, religiously, politically and patriotically? If



H. W. Behrens, Osage County, 6 Feet 7 Inches, Won Second Honors in the Contest

I cannot measure up to a high standard of American citizenship, my physical stature is not worth mentioning.”

No, Mr. Behrens, don't apologize for your vocation; for being a part of the (Continued on Page 27)

Who's Shortest Farmer in Kansas?

NOW that we have heard from the tall boys, let's see what the short farmers have to say. And here's how. A cash prize of \$5 will be given for the picture of the shortest farmer, his description and a statement from him giving his idea of the advantage of being short. A second prize of \$3 and a third prize of \$2 also will be awarded in this contest.

The picture and information may be sent in by anyone—a neighbor, relative, or the short farmer himself. The big requirements are: The picture must be of a Kansas farmer actively engaged in the business of farming, and he must be 21 years old or more. That is, no one under 21 years old will be considered as a contestant.

When you mail your photograph of your short contestant, please address the Short Farmer Contest Editor, Editorial Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The contest will close October 30 at noon.



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Fahnestock spring clip binding posts on the Eveready Columbia Ignitor at no extra cost.

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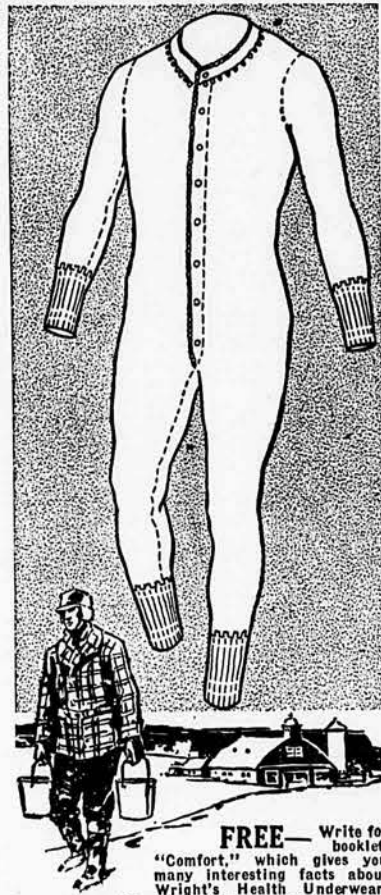
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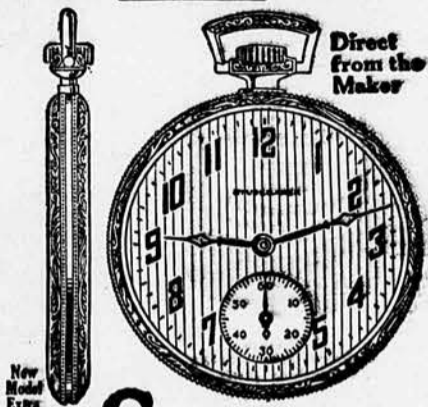


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A Big Fall for the Bluegrass

And Young Alfalfa Also Has Made an Excellent Growth in the Last Month

BBLUEGRASS pastures have been doing unusually well in Eastern Kansas; this is the best fall the crop has had in many a year. And, by the way, it has become very well distributed in the last few years; Kansas is now definitely in the "bluegrass belt." But, so far as that goes, other pastures have been doing well, along with wheat, rye and the prairie meadows. Fall sown alfalfa also has come right along, and unless some unexpected hard luck is encountered this year's crop should be well established before freezing weather comes. There has been a tremendous improvement all along the line in the feed situation.

The business outlook, so far as the industrial life of the nation goes, is fairly satisfactory, and it indicates a reasonably good demand for food products. Autumn begins with a heavy volume of business recorded in practically all lines. Sentiment is buoyant, and most sections of the country report a progressive improvement. Favorable factors are now in the ascendency, and prospects are excellent for the fall months.

Production in basic industries has been maintained at high levels and a few lines have registered a sharp increase. Steel output during the last month exceeded all previous records for this season, and was 17 per cent above a year ago. Fall prospects are reported to be the best in the history of the steel industry, with a heavy demand anticipated from all the principal consumers, including freight car buying, which has been sub-normal for some time.

Building operations in August were with one exception the highest on record, although permits were substantially below a year ago. Some of the authorities in close touch with the situation feel that the housing shortage has already been taken care of, and that unless there is a contraction of operations in some sections, a building surplus will occur.

Following three months of steady decline, motor vehicle production advanced sharply during August. Output of cars and trucks, according to a preliminary estimate, was 14 per cent above July and 63 per cent

above August of last year. The latter period, however, witnessed a slump in production, due to certain engineering difficulties of one of the leading factors. The output of the automobile industry so far this year has exceeded all expectations; the total for the eight months was 9 per cent above the same period of 1925. The tire industry operated at peak capacity in August, but a seasonal slackening in activity has since taken place, with an estimated decline of 10 per cent in the output of casings in the Akron district.

Paper mills have been unusually active, with the output for the first eight months 10 per cent over a year ago.

All branches of the textile industry report considerable improvement in business. Operations in the cotton industry are substantially above a year ago. Although sales of cotton goods have been temporarily checked by the decline in raw material prices following the Government's latest crop estimate, the outlook is more promising than it has been for some time. With wool prices showing continued firmness and advances reported in some grades, a better basis for transacting business is being afforded. The demand for woolen goods is on the increase, and consumption by New England mills gained 10 per cent in July. In the silk industry a sharp increase in mill operations has taken place. Orders are coming in a large volume, and silk mills have good prospects for the rest of the year. The better grades of rayon are in good demand, but the inferior fabrics are being neglected.

A marked increase in shoe production has been recorded. The hide market is active, with large sales reported and prices firm. Demand for leather is gradually expanding, and some grades have increased in price.

The Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City takes a fairly optimistic view of the livestock outlook in this district. "All classes of livestock in the Tenth District are in generally good condition," it declares. "General rains, which fell over practically the entire district in September, were highly beneficial to the livestock industry. Grass revived quickly and pastures and ranges soon were in excellent condition, while an abundance of roughage was assured for the coming winter. There was a more optimistic feeling among stockmen. Many cattlemen and farmers indicated they would hold a larger proportion of breeding stock than usual, and with the improvement in cattle values in September it was reported that there

40 Million Bushels in 1925!

BY J. W. McCOLLOCH

SEVERAL years ago a grain elevator in a Kansas town burned, with a loss of 15,000 bushels of wheat. The county newspapers gave considerable space to the catastrophe, and the news agencies carried the story to the outside world. Incidentally, it was pointed out that the fire could have been prevented, since it was due to spontaneous combustion in a pile of oil-soaked rags carelessly left on the floor.

In 1925, the Hessian fly took a toll of more than 1 million bushels of wheat in this county, but the newspapers did not carry the story of this disaster. This was a real calamity to the community and, like the elevator fire, could have been prevented. In the first case the loss was spectacular, while in the second case it was obscure. Even the farmers did not realize the true cause for the poor condition of the wheat. Some attributed it to improper seedbed preparation, others to winter-killing, and a few to the Hessian fly.

One of the problems which the Kansas State Agricultural College has undertaken in connection with the study of the Hessian fly has been that of determining the actual damage due to this insect. Careful studies have been made of the different outbreaks, their extent and importance. For the period previous to 1907 it has been necessary to analyze the information contained in the local farm papers, and in the reports of the State Board of Agriculture. Fortunately, the early settlers in Kansas were keen observers of all factors which influenced crop production, and their observations were communicated to the farm press. A perusal of such papers as the Kansas Farmer enables one to visualize the actual conditions during the early period of Kansas agriculture. Since 1907, the information of Hessian fly losses has been gained largely from actual field studies and surveys, supplemented by the reports of the State Board of Agriculture, county agents and correspondents.

A summary of these studies shows that there have been nine distinct outbreaks of the Hessian fly in Kansas since 1871, each of which covered a period of from two to seven years. Each outbreak has been greater than the previous one, and each has resulted in a wider distribution of the fly. At present it may be said that the Hessian fly, now occurs in all parts of the state, and that each year it reduces the crop in some area.

An analysis of the figures on the actual loss due to the fly shows that during the period 1871 to 1926, this insect has taken a toll of at least 180 million bushels of wheat. This is an average of 3,200,000 bushels a year for the 56-year period. This loss on first consideration is not appalling, but when it is realized that 130 million bushels of this toll has been taken during the last 16 years, and that in one year, 1925, the loss was 40 million bushels, the increasing importance of the Hessian fly becomes apparent.

Emphasis should be placed on the fact that these figures represent only the actual loss to the crop. There are many secondary losses, difficult to estimate, which also result from insect depredations. In fact, any loss by the Hessian fly to the wheat crop of Kansas is a definite destruction of the wealth of the community in which all must share. The actual damage is supplemented by the loss of time, labor and the use of the land. Transportation companies, mills and industries dependent on the wheat crop are directly affected by a crop shortage. Insect losses are reflected in reduced incomes, which in turn result in lower credits and in some years hard times. There is less buying on the part of the farmer, which materially influences business conditions in the towns and cities. Surely an insect capable of inflicting this damage to the principal crop of the state is one worthy of consideration, not only by the farmer, but also by all those who share in their prosperity.

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was a better demand for cows for breeding purposes for the range country than for many months. There also was a tendency to hold cattle on grass later than usual.

"The situation with reference to sheep was somewhat similar to that of cattle. Sheep and lambs were reported in fine condition, with a large proportion ready for killers. The Colorado report said not many lambs had been contracted, as marketings were still above what feeders in that state were willing to pay to fill their feed lots. Besides, with the excellent range conditions lambs were putting on weight constantly, whereas at this time last year shipping was forced in many sections because of feed conditions.

"While farmers generally thruout the Western Corn Belt have been holding back their breeding sows in an effort to increase pork production, reports indicated that in some sections dry weather conditions had forced many farmers to market sows closely. This, however, was confined to only a few localities, and it is still believed Tenth District farmers will be able to carry out their plans for an increase in hog production."

Foreign Business is Quiet

In sharp contrast to the prosperity prevailing in the United States are the conditions of most countries abroad. Onerous taxes, depreciated currencies, heavy unemployment, and labor troubles are some of the problems that confront most of the countries of Europe, France and Italy are striving to stabilize their currencies at about present levels rather than resort to a drastic deflation policy, with its consequent sharp decline in prices accompanied by general business depression. The French government is attempting to make a substantial reduction in federal expenditures in order more nearly to balance the budget. In realization of the fact that its currency is inseparably linked with that of France, Belgium temporarily has deferred steps for the stabilization of its exchange.

The Roumanian leu has advanced recently as a result of the steps taken by that government to improve the finances of the country, preparatory to an international loan. The British strike continues, and its depressive influence is reflected in a 20 per cent decline in exports of British goods in August, as compared with a year ago. It is believed in some quarters that the coming of cold weather may force an early termination of the strike. In Norway business continues to be harassed by labor troubles, but the exchange has held steady and the discount rate recently was reduced. Finland recently has shown some improvement, with export trade on the increase. For the first six months of this year the foreign trade of Sweden gained 3 1/2 per cent over the same period in 1925, altho that country is still suffering from restricted foreign outlets for its products.

Business conditions in most of the South American countries are dull, as usual for this time of the year. According to a cable report from Buenos Aires, conditions in Argentina have improved somewhat, but business is still dull pending the new export season. Business is unsatisfactory in Ecuador and Peru, with slight improvement noted recently.

August was the fourth consecutive month to show a favorable trade balance for the United States. Excess of exports for the month were 50 million dollars, the highest for the year. For the eight-month period, however, there was an unfavorable balance of 16 million dollars compared for the same period in 1925.

A Favorable Apple Outlook?

From a long-time viewpoint apple growers appear to have turned the corner, even thru the present price situation is no particularly satisfactory. With the decrease in bearing trees, as shown by the last Census figures, growers can expect marketing conditions to be reasonably satisfactory during the next 10 or 15 years. In the Eastern and Central states, it appears that if the commercial producing acreage is held at the present level reasonably satisfactory returns may be expected over a period of years. In the Northwest, where trees reach bearing age more quickly, there seems to be little reason for increasing the bearing acreage at present, the apples probably will continue to be profitable in most sections now yielding adequate returns.

In considering the present situation, it should be remembered that profits from apples since 1913 have not been sufficiently great to stimulate plantings. The number of bearing trees is steadily decreasing, the leading apple producing states showing a decrease of 6 1/2 million trees, or approximately 8 per cent, during the last five years, according to preliminary Census figures. In eastern and central states, most of the decrease has been in scattered orchards that are either outside of the main commercial sections or are too small or too unproductive to justify the use of efficient spraying equipment. Some unproductive orchards also have been abandoned in the boxed apple states, and the tendency has been to replace the poorer varieties in the older orchards. For the country as a whole the number of trees not yet bearing is about the same as five years ago, and is not sufficient to maintain the present number in bearing.

So far as commercial production is concerned, the decrease in the number of bearing trees in the scattered farm orchards has been more than offset by increased production in the commercial sections. The rate of increase in the commercial sections seems, however, to be slowing up, and in the boxed apple states, the point of maximum production seems to have been nearly reached.

Looking ahead, it seems that the yearly increase in population will be sufficient to take care of such increase in production of commercial apples as is to be expected from the present orchards.

A Glance at the Markets

Prices of farm products have not shown much general change thus far in October. Further sharp declines in cotton supplied the most startling feature. Livestock, meats, grain, hay, feeds and most fruits and vegetables have not shown any great variation for some weeks. Butter, cheese and eggs seem to be in a strong position, and are following the upward course of prices usual at this season.

Grain prices strengthened slightly the first week in October, following reports of frost, rain and flood damage and delay in maturing the crop, but these conditions appear not generally serious, and the price gain did not go far. No doubt the effect of so much wet weather in many parts of the grain region of North America and also in Europe, will appear in the quality of some of the grain.

The market position of feeds and the feed grains is different from that of a year ago, because of the lighter crop this year in America and the large crop, especially of oats, in Europe. The countries of Eastern Europe are getting back to their former position as sources of barley and oats.

Livestock so far in October has been selling about the same in a general way as for three or four weeks past. Hogs usually tend lower as the fall season progresses and supplies increase, but as yet the general level of prices has kept up fairly well. An impressive feature is the active movement in feeder lambs, the demand increasing at every slight drop in the price. Cattle receipts continue relatively heavy in western markets. Trade in fresh meats was reduced early in the month during the spell of war weather.

The butter market moved steadily forward on its two legs, one of lessening production, the other of brisk demand. What little change in price has taken place during the early part of October has been upward. Increased buying on the part of dealers hints at confidence that the higher level will at least be maintained. The main question seems to be whether the better pasturage conditions will sustain the output of butter long enough to weaken the market situation. September and October have been doing considerable to bring production up to nearer last year's total. Until the end of August milk, butter and cheese were all lagging behind in volume a little as compared with the year before, but rains improved the pasture and forage situation. Milk feeds may not continue to sell as low as last year, owing to a lighter crop of some grains, but there should be plenty of cottonseed and a fair supply of the corn and wheat products.

Cheese, like butter, is supported in the market by light production. The make is less than a year ago, and has been less all the season, yet the price has been lower than last year. Storage surplus is comparatively moderate. Slight price advances the first of the month seem well justified by the strong conditions mentioned.

The egg situation grows stronger right along. Cold storage stock is coming out. Fresh supplies are decreasing week by week. Production is still heavy enough to please poultry keepers, altho prices generally are a little lower than a year ago, and the market was about holding its own in the early days of October.

The holiday poultry markets are beginning to cast a faint shadow before. The season starts favorably with cold storage holdings of turkeys less than usual, and general poultry holdings lighter than a year ago, but current receipts of fresh killed stock are greater than at that time, and much of it is being stored. Prices show little change lately, but are higher than the prevailing level of a year ago.

Apples have been selling at 10 to 50 cents a bushel lower than last season. The range of eastern varieties at country shipping points has been mostly from \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel. Northwestern Jonathans have been selling at \$1.15 a box for the extra fancy grade. The foreign trade has been one of the few bright spots of the season, and the demand seems likely to continue active because of the very light crop in England and the light supply of good fruit in Continental Europe, but hard times in some of these countries will tend to limit the markets.

The potato situation engages much attention among general producing dealers. The market is in unsettled, waiting condition with some doubt regarding the extent of recent damage by decay and freezing. Current shipments are heavy at the rate of 6,000 cars a week, and price levels are generally a little higher than at this time a year ago. Sweet potatoes, on the other hand, are lower than last year, the crop being larger in the states which ship heavily to Northern markets.

Allen—Fifteen inches of rain in September and 4 inches this far in October have stopped all farm work. Considerable hay remains to be cut. There is hog cholera in one community, but it likely will be kept from spreading over the county.—Guy M. Tredegar.

Atchison—Farm work has been at a standstill, on account of the heavy rains. There still is a good deal of wheat to be sown. Livestock prices are high, but there are not many animals for sale. Eggs, 33c; cream, 37c; hens, 19c; springs, 19c; wheat, \$1.24; corn, 70c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Cherokee—Heavy rains have caused a delay with farm work. They also have done some damage to the feed crops. Considerable work must be done on the wheat ground before the crop can be sown.—L. Smyres.

Clay—Most of the wheat is up, and it will make good fall pasture. Corn fodder was damaged during the wet weather. Fall pastures made an excellent growth. Many public sales have been held recently; there is an excellent demand for everything except horses. Wheat, \$1.26; corn, 80c; oats, 45c; bran, \$1.15; shorts, \$1.40; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 30c; alfalfa hay, \$17.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—We have been receiving plenty of rain, and the wheat crop is making a fine start. Hay made an excellent fall growth, and this also was true with the grass in the pastures. The outlook for feed has improved greatly in the last month. Young hogs are doing well. Corn, 85c; oats, 45c; eggs, 35c; hens, 14c.—W. H. Plumly.

Elk—We have had a great deal of rain here recently, but there has been little damage from floods. Pastures have made (Continued on Page 27)



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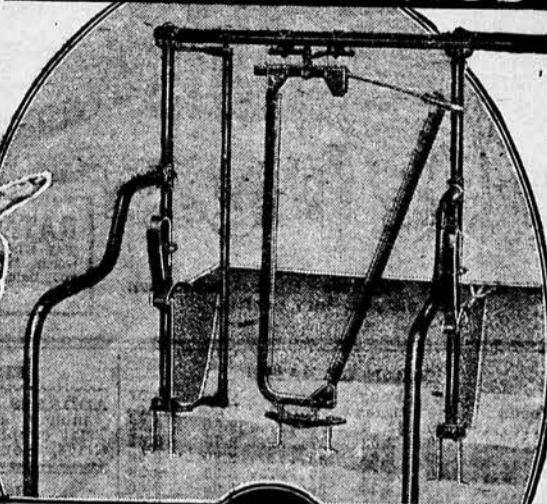
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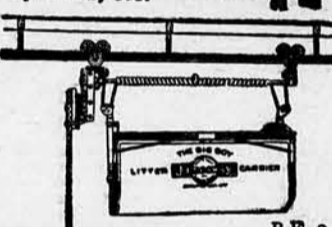
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16.....	1.60	5.12	31.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	32.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	33.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	34.....	3.50	11.20
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21.....	2.10	6.72	36.....	3.70	11.84
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TAKEN UP BY CARL THOWE, ALMA, Kan., September 30, 1926, one black steer about four years old, no marks or brands. A. N. Winkler, County Clerk, Wabaunsee County, Alma, Kan.

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SOPE, CRACKED OR CHAPPED HANDS cured completely in two to three days while you work. Stubborn skin sores quickly healed. Makes gloves wear twice as long. Thoroughly tried and tested product. Reliability and satisfaction guaranteed. Send fifty cents for large sample bar to W. C. Green, Robinson, Brown County, Kan.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

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

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, direct from Sheppard's best, \$1.50, five for \$6.00. Claire Conable, Axtell, Kan.

COCKERELS, BRED DIRECT FROM SHEP- pard breeding, to make room for winter quarters. Will sell the \$2.00 cockerels for \$1.25. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS; LARGE BREEDS \$10.00 hundred, Leghorns \$8.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

LEGHORNS

COCKERELS: S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS cheap. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PAST winners Kansas City, Topeka, Oklahoma City, etc. Trapped bred fifteen years to record 292 eggs. 50 yearling breeding hens, \$1.25; 75 May pullets \$1.50; cockerels \$2.00 up. Catalog free. Dr. C. Ackerman, Licensed Poultry Judge, Crete, Neb.

MINORCAS

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

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



The Activities of Al Acres—Al's Apples Were Handpicked—But Off the Ground

MINORCAS

BEAUTIFUL BUFF MINORCA MARCH pullets, \$2.00 each; cockerels \$1.75. John Greenleaf, Mound City, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. C. Hudsonpillar, Concordia, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FROM PRIZE winning stock; they're dandies, \$1.50 each. Chas. Myers, Oakley, Kan.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

SINGLE COMB DARK REDS, COCKERELS \$1.50. Geo. Kump, Jennings, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

CHOICE YOUNG ROSE COMB WHITE hens, excellent layers, reduced prices. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN 240 to 280 egg strain. Prize stock. Large, good type birds, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. David Keller, Chase, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

PARKS 200-325 EGG STRAIN BARRED Rocks; hens, cockerels sale. Tancred Leghorns 336 egg foundation; cockerels cheap to make room. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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

LIVESTOCK

HORSES

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONIES. D. B. Grutzmacher, Westmoreland, Kansas.

FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5.00. PAY when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

CATTLE

FOR SALE JERSEY COWS, HIGH GRADE. Chas. Peel, Ozawie, Kan.

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

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE HEIFERS FROM splendid producers 2 yr. bred \$30. Open \$75.00. One year \$50. Wm. Banta, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE ONE CAR LOAD OF GOOD pure bred cows, heifers and calves at a very reasonable price for quick sale. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

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

HOGS

DUROCS: MARCH BOARS, REGISTERED, the kind you will like. Geo. Alford, Rt. 6, Chanute, Kan.

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

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

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

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

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

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

IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Cheap round-trip tickets. FREE BOOKS. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 900, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

THE SERVICE LAND OFFICE established for the purpose of putting the buyer and seller in direct communication. We charge but \$1 for putting a list of your property for sale on our mailing list for one year, and will send you a list of the land and property for sale of any county for \$1. The Service Land Office, Garden City, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

50 ACRE FARM in Doniphan County, Kansas. To settle estate. Adapted to small fruit and poultry. Near paved highway, 10 miles from St. Joseph. J. S. Brazelton, Troy, Kansas.

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

ILLINOIS MAN owns 7,000 acres choice land in Wheat and Corn belt of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. 2,000 acres broke. I want 2 or 3 farmers to help farm my land and will let each one select a farm and let the crops pay for it. Write C. E. Mitchem, Owner, Harvard, Illinois.

320 ACRES of Greeley County land, 14 mi. from good railroad town; 140 acres in cultivation, all fenced and cross fenced, 2 wells and windmills, 5-room house, 2 barns, granary, corncrib, garage, shop, coal and chicken house. Price \$25 A. for quick sale. Terms on part. Robt. Sleigh, Tribune, Kan.

ADJOINING TOWN 318 acres all tillable, 160 acres wheat, good improvements, healthful climate, land paid \$30. Dissolving partnership; must sell; terms. Mansfield Company, Inc., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

KANSAS FARMERS Write us about our tax-free 6% guaranteed Kansas first mortgages. Also ask about our tax-free stock investment. The Mansfield Finance Corporation Topeka, Kansas

ONE CROP PAYS FOR LAND 800 acres; can be subdivided into 5 farms; comfortable 7 room house, barn, other buildings; abundance water; highway; near town; 400 acres wheat. Price \$35, on account dissolving partnership; terms. Mansfield Company, Inc., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

IRRIGATED LAND CHEAP \$50 per acre, 10 years to pay. Perpetual flowing water rights, no pumping. Make deferred payment from crop. Deep, rich soil, no crop failures. Good climate. Excellent home market for all farm products. George Ennis, 114 West Fifth Street, Newton, Kansas.

CANADA

FOR SALE—321 acres good wheat and stock farm; good house; \$6,700. Joe Steede, Kits Coty, Alberta, Canada.

COLORADO

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

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

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

NOW IS THE BEST TIME to buy choice irrigated farms in the fertile Arkansas Valley of Colorado. Farming conditions are improving. We are offering a wonderful opportunity for young farmers and others of moderate means to get their own farms at fair prices and on easy terms. Only ten per cent cash with the balance at 5% per cent interest divided into 69 equal semi-annual payments. Easier than paying rent. Ordinary yields are: sugar beets 12 tons, alfalfa 3 1/2 tons, barley 50 bushels, oats 70 bushels, spring wheat 35 bushels, winter wheat 40 bushels. Many produce more. Farmers here are becoming independent by combining these with dairy, poultry and livestock operations. Good markets, modern schools and churches, improved roads, dependable water rights and ideal climate. Occupy your own farm while paying for it. For full particulars write to American Beet Sugar Company, 26 Land Bldg., Lamar, Colo.

Why Depend on Rain?

Colorado irrigated farm, 160 acres, 160 shares water stock, 40 acres alfalfa. Liberal terms. W. A. Adams, 1107 Clayton, Denver, Colo.

GEORGIA

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

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

MISSOURI

LISTEN: 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 acre farms. Prices \$400 and up; terms to suit. Big list free. Ward, Ava, Mo.

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

WRITE for description of farms for sale on easy terms; these farms are real bargains. Harris & Rootes, Fulton, Missouri. POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buy forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT

320 IRRIGATED FARM LOCATED near Union Pacific Ry. in Wyoming. Fair improvements, 100 acres in alfalfa. Will make good lease to right party. Reference required. W. P. Hamilton, 6 West 62nd, Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR RENT OR LEASE

FOR RENT OR LEASE—100 acre upland farm, 3 miles Topeka P. O. Extra good house, dairy barn, silo, 50 acres blue grass pasture. Topeka city schools, hard surface road. Cash rent. H. A. Shull, 920 Monroe, Street, Topeka, Kansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR TRADE—40 A. improved irrigated Idaho land. J. S. Webb, Harris, Mo. TRADES EVERYWHERE—What have you? Big list free. Bersle Agency, Eldorado, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 acres of timber land, one mile from shipping station, southern Missouri. E. Larsh, Antelope, Mont.

For trade—320 A. irrigated farm, well imp. good soil, close to market, school, etc. \$32,000 small loan \$3,500. Want Ia. or Mo. 1280 A. Mountain sheep and cattle ranch. Imp. Kans. or Mo. Price \$16,000 loan \$1800. F. R. Miller, 114 W. 7th St., Pueblo, Colo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

EXPERIENCED farmer wishes to lease 120 to 160 A. improved, suitable for dairying and hog raising. Prefers to take landlord into partnership on ownership of livestock and equipment, dividing all farm proceeds. Address M.W., care of Postmaster, LeRoy, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

A Big Fall for the Bluegrass

(Continued from Page 25)

an excellent growth. Farm work has been mostly at a standstill, but the public sales have been well attended.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We have been having many small rains, and the wheat is in good condition. We will have considerable wheat pasture to take the place of the fodder and other rough feed, of which there is a shortage. There is a scarcity of pigs. The weather is cool and refreshing. Farmers have a much better outlook than was the rule a month ago. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, \$1; potatoes, \$1.75; eggs, 32c; butter, 40c.—William Grabbe.

Greenwood—For the second time floods have covered much of the lowlands, and have done considerable damage to the feed crops. Not many fat hogs are ready for market. Corn, 80c; kafir, 70c; eggs, 33c; bran, \$1.35.—A. H. Brothers.

Johnson—We have had a good deal of rain, which has delayed wheat seeding. The last crop of alfalfa is being cut. Pastures have made a good growth. Eggs, 35c; springs, 19c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

Lane—Most of the wheat is up, and part of it is producing excellent pasture. Livestock have been doing fine on the pastures. Wheat, \$1.18.—Fred F. Freeman.

Lyon—Alfalfa has made a fine fall growth. This also is true with kafir and the other sorghums. Livestock is in good condition.—E. R. Griffith.

McPherson—We have had several good rains recently, which have been fine for the wheat, and the crop is coming along well. Late feed crops, pastures and alfalfa also have done well. Cattle probably will not be taken off the pastures until about November 1. Hogs are scarce. Quite a large number of public sales are being held, at which high prices are being paid. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 85c; eggs, 32c; butter, 40c; fat hogs, \$14.—F. M. Shields.

Ness—We have been having very favorable weather. There has been plenty of rain, but not too much. Wheat is making an excellent growth, and it no doubt will supply considerable pasture. A carload of alfalfa seed was shipped from this locality last week. Wheat, \$1.25; cream, 40c.—James McMill.

Osage—The weather has been very wet for most kinds of farm work. Some potatoes and sweet potatoes are being dug out of the mud by hand. Cattle and hogs are being marketed at a fast rate. Kafir has a short stalk, but the heads are good, and there will be more than a normal crop so far as grain is concerned.—H. L. Ferris.

Pawnee—We have had some good rains recently, and the wheat is coming up with excellent stands. The county will have enough feed to winter the stock on hand, and this will be especially true if there is good wheat pasture, which now seems likely. Stock hogs are scarce—but there are plenty of horses for sale! Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 35c; wheat, \$1.10; corn, 90c.—E. H. Gore.

Rooks—More moisture would be of help to the wheat. An oil well was drilled in here a few days ago. Butterfat, 41c; eggs, 30c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat is making a splendid growth, and already is supplying considerable pasture. This is a fine thing, for the forage crops gave light yields, and hay is scarce. Wheat, \$1.23; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 40c.—William Crotinger.

Washington—Alfalfa made a good fall growth. Wheat also is in excellent condition. There is a fine demand for cattle, especially cows. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 85c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 32c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—Floods have done considerable damage in the county to feed crops. The wet weather also has delayed wheat sowing, and it is likely that the acreage will be reduced quite a good deal. Some early planted wheat on the uplands is up, with a good stand. Kafir is filling very well. Eggs, 33c; butterfat, 42c.—A. E. Burgess.

Soil Train Next Week

(Continued from Page 3)

take it. Farmers who have had this experience are skeptical of legume production possibilities. Alfalfa, Sweet

clover and ~~alfalfa~~ will not grow on acid soils. Finely ground limestone must be applied first.

"Adapted seed is necessary for a maximum harvest," averred Professor Sumner, "Kansas grows the best alfalfa seed in the world for Kansas. The buyer must be certain, however, that the lot he purchases really was grown in the state. The same requirements on adaptation hold true for Sweet clover and other seeds. Crops do best when the seed has been produced under local soil and climatic conditions."

More crop failures result from a poorly prepared seedbed than from any other factor under control of the farmer, in the opinion of Professor Throckmorton. "Soil which is to be seeded to alfalfa must be fine but firm with a thin layer of loose soil on the surface. It must be well supplied with moisture and available plant food."

What the Tall Farmers Say

(Continued from Page 23)

sturdy foundation of our United States. That spirit you show has fought thru the years to get and keep the Stars and Stripes on the honor roll of the nations.

Jacob N. Rantin, Sumner county, and Henry Goodrich, Phillips county, break even for third place in the contest, each being 6 1/2 feet tall. And this being a tie the only thing to do is double the money for third place and give each man \$2.

It is interesting about these two contestants. Mr. Goodrich has seen 50 years of life and was born in Kansas. No doubt he could sit down and tell a lot of things that would interest Mr. Rantin, and he likely would have some worth-while advice that would stand in good stead for Rantin as the years roll on, for this latter contestant is only 20 years old. One man looks ahead, eager to tussle with the mysteries of life. The other no doubt pauses now for backward glances, to live again thru some of the adventures of youth.

But Goodrich and Rantin agree on one point, and that's being tall. It's fine, they think, and a help in farming. Both men are actively on the job every day and like it. And there is a chance for an argument. Wonder which man could stand up to a power hay baler the longer? But that's another story. Goodrich and Rantin both find their 6 1/2 feet of advantage in all kinds of work and pleasure, from harnessing the horses to looking things over at fairs and so on. Mr. Goodrich backs out when it comes to husking corn, tho, especially if it is somewhat stunted. But apparently it doesn't hinder his "fiddlin'" any, as he won the old fiddlers' contest at Phillipsburg recently.

Dad Tries Umpiring

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The game was short an umpire, for the man they'd hired was ill. So father very bravely volunteered his place to fill.

The mother urged him not to and his friends advised the same. My father, as a valiant soul, declared he'd run the game.

"I know the rules of baseball and I know the boys," said he. "I'll umpire just to help them out. They'll all be nice to me!"

A friend is one who overlooks the faults of those he likes. But it's quite another matter when you're calling balls and strikes. And when father called a low one on his dearest friend that day, "You blind old fool!" he shouted as he threw his bat away. "You're rotten!" cried his neighbors, and my mother shook her fist. Crying: "Dad, put on your glasses! That was one you surely missed!"

Every inning saw poor father sinking deeper in the mire. "Robber! Robber!" women shouted till you thought their throats would tire. Once we children couldn't stand it. We lost all parental pride. "Get an ump who knows his business!" with the angry mob we cried. "I wish he'd quit," said mother. "If he stays there to the end. Should the mob refrain from murder, he won't have a single friend."

They ran him from the diamond and they chased him from the lot. There were those who once had loved him who declared he should be shot. But that evening after supper mother kissed his fevered brow. "Dad," said she, "you were a lemon, but we'll all forget it now." Later on his friends forgave him, but they've never been the same. Since he volunteered to umpire in that red-hot baseball game.

Itinerant Gardener (with large shears)—"Morning, mum—trim your grass, mum?"

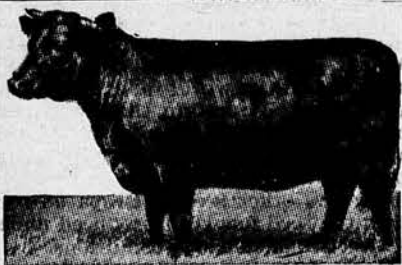
"No, thank you."

"Clip your bushes, mum?"

"No."

"Bob your hair, mum?"

SHORTHORN CATTLE



Sellon Shorthorn Cattle Sale

At farm near Butler, Bates County, Mo.,

Thursday, Oct. 28

50 cows and heifers. Several cows with calves at foot and bred again. Herd sire is Roan Prince, a pure Scotch bull. Am selling about half my herd and some of my best cattle. A good working bunch that will make money for any farmer who will give them feed and care. Send for catalog and come to sale.

W. G. SELLON, BUTLER, MO.
Auctioneers, Robbins and Dunlap.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS

Contribute desirable Shorthorns to the Annual Sale under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. (The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. co-operating) at Wichita, Kansas, November 3rd, during the Kansas National Livestock Show.

20 Bulls, 27 Cows and Heifers are consigned by

Asendorf Bros., Kingman, Kan.
3 bulls, 4 females
Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan.
2 bulls, 2 females
A. W. Jacobs, Valley City, Kan. 1 bull
Johnson & Auld, Guide Rock, Neb.
1 bull, 1 female
Earl J. Matthews, Clearwater, Kan. 1 bull
McIlrath Bros., Kingman, Kan. 2 bulls
H. C. Graner, Atchison, Kan. 5 females
John Regier, Whitewater, Kan.
5 bulls, 6 females
J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
3 bulls, 5 females
W. T. Weisner, Manhattan, Kan. 1 bull
Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.
1 bull, 3 females

Apply for catalog to C. E. Aubel, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan., or American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

Scotch Shorthorns

Bulls and heifers. Herd sire Silver Marshal 94863 by Village Marshal 42752. Herd federal accredited. Give us your order. We can sure fill it at moderate prices. Write A. H. TAYLOR & SON, SEDGWICK, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Groenmiller's Red Polls

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

Red Polled Section

Olive Branch Farm Herd

Bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. Also a few bred cows and heifers. Bred to ton bull.
J. R. HENRY, Delavan, Kan., Morris Co.

Ross & Son's Red Polls

Breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Calves of either sex and a few cows for sale.
W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kan.

REAL DUAL PURPOSE

Bulls and heifers from world record ancestry. Two prize winning two year old bulls.
JACKSON & WOOD, MAPLE HILL, KAN.

Morrison's Red Polls

Bulls and heifers for sale. Write for prices and descriptions or come and see them.
W. T. Morrison, Adm., Phillipsburg, Kas., Phillips Co.

3 Nice Yearling Bulls

of serviceable ages. The last chance to secure Springfield sires. Have sold my entire herd of matrons. T. G. McKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

Hill Crest Stock Farm

I offer for sale bulls, from 10 to 12 months old, and a nice lot of cows and heifers. Address,
C. Walter Sander, Stockton, Kas., Rooks Co.

PLEASANT VIEW RED POLLS

Herd larger and stronger than ever. Never before have had so many high producing cows. Stock of all ages for sale. Visit us.
Hallowen & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

Locke's Red Polled Cattle

Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Heavy milkers. Herd bull sired by a ton sire.
G. W. LOCKE, ELDERADO, KANSAS

Big Kind Red Polls

60 head in herd. Profitable for both milk and beef. Bulls and females of different ages for sale.
W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Kas.

"Dawes Plan" for Farming?

From the St. Paul Dispatch:

Whereas, it is evident at the present time that farming in the United States is suffering from certain economic maladjustments, which leave it in a less prosperous condition than other branches of industry and commerce;

And whereas, this unfavorable condition directly concerns those engaged in all other kinds of business, since it is impossible to have a depressed agriculture without injury, in the long run, to the general welfare and to the rest of the economic system;

Be it resolved that we recommend the creation of a committee or commission of business men representing banking, transportation, industry and commerce, and drawn from different sections of the country, to co-operate with the farm organizations in an effort to develop a program designed to correct this condition;

And that we request the National Industrial Conference Board, with the aid of other national business organizations, to undertake the selection and organization of such a committee.

This resolution was adopted by the conference of Middle Western business organizations held in St. Paul last Saturday. Nothing more hopeful for the success of the movement for farm relief has happened since the federation, for the same purpose, of the leading agricultural organizations of America at their meeting here two years ago. In the intervening two years the fight for agricultural equality has been carried on without any effective outside aid by the farmers alone. It is to be hoped that Saturday's meeting and action marks a turning point in this fight.

Business of the Middle West has now given proof that it is alive to the imperative necessity of finding a solution to "the agricultural problem." This in itself is of immense value, and that the meeting will have far-reaching results for good is not to be doubted. The conference, however, has taken a positive and definite step. It has moved to arouse the business and industry of the whole country to an action which, if taken, will give the movement for relief a fresh and powerful impetus. It has asked one of the greatest of the organizations speaking for industry to take the initiative in the formation of a sort of "Dawes commission" on agriculture.

It does not follow that the National Industrial Conference Board will accept this responsibility, but the interest it has already shown, in the very able report it has issued on the question, its outspoken concern over the consequences of present agricultural trends for industry, and its own suggestion of just such an approach to the problem all make it probable to the point almost of certainty that this request will be acted upon favorably.

The leaders of agriculture need feel no alarm over the possibility that they may not be able to accept in all its details the work of such a commission. They are no more bound to accept what the commission recommends than industry is bound by its expression of interest and sympathy to accept the remedy proposed by the agricultural leaders. If agriculture and industry can be brought shoulder to shoulder in the movement for legislative action, the battle will be as good as won, whether they are in complete agreement on the practical details or not. The important thing is to awaken in industry a comprehension of the vital necessity to itself of finding a solution to the agricultural problem and constructing a national policy for agriculture. The conference last Saturday could have made a flashy gesture by taking up specific plans for relief, but it would have sacrificed all its really important potentialities.

The St. Paul Association in organizing this conference has performed, we are sure, a most valuable service for agriculture, and indeed, for everyone. Having made the suggestion for such a conference to bring business into action, we are particularly gratified to congratulate the association on its success.

"Old Stuff"

Modern man has grown exceedingly impatient of "old stuff." It is so stale, flat, commonplace, platitudinous. Old creeds and charters and constitutions, old truths, old viewpoints, old days and ways—all so lame and crippled by the smashing impact of the new and up-to-date.

And yet there is something to be said for the old stuff. It may be all wrong, the junk and jumble and fumble of old-time inferiorities and incompetencies. But, after all, it has come

thru and stood the wrack and storms of time.

And then the new has such a way of flashing in and then flickering out. The Bourbon was long ago described as the man who never learns anything new nor forgets anything old; and there is a sort of solidity and dependability about that, to say the least.

But the big fact that fortifies the "old stuff" is that all the reliabilities are so infinitely old and changeless. There is the sun, for example, one of the very oldest pieces of property we have—such plodding regularity, such a minute immensity of service and beneficence, and yet so tame and commonplace that no one ever gives it a second thought.

And the wind. What a has-been! No one has to make an argument to prove the wind. No party or sectarian splits can be built upon the atmosphere. All anyone has to do is just to breathe it and live. And the rain—the very commonest and also the most troublesome item in the list of ancient and changeless things. And yet what a perfectly marvelous system of condensation, pumpage, haulage, cloud transportation, precipitation and distribution! One can grow quite enthusiastic about the rain when it is examined closely, altho one never takes the time to do it.

Sun-and-wind-rain doctrine. Old stuff enough for any one. It is the habit nowadays to say that Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence is pretty old and faded and decrepit; and it is. But let any one propose to make a retraction and delete the Declaration of its "glittering generalities" and iridescent dream, and how the fur would fly! For, after all, there is something in the "old stuff."

Employee Control Possible?

T. E. Mitten of Philadelphia, in an address before the Congress of American Industry at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition recently, declared that "permanent industrial peace depends on the workers in every industry owning sufficient of industry's capital to give them a controlling interest."

Mr. Mitten speaks with some authority, as he operates street railway, motor bus, taxicab and air lines valued at 500 million dollars, and has given Philadelphia strike-proof service from a company that was rapidly going to ruin when he was called from Buffalo to take it in charge. When he undertook to introduce employee ownership, however, Philadelphia's financial interests controlling the property revolted and attempted to oust him. The employees thereupon rallied behind Mitten and bought enough stock to retain him in control. The employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company now own nearly half of the 20 millions of common stock of the company, the company gives good in place of poor service and has been made financially sound.

Many large corporations are promoting employee ownership but draw the line at the "Mitten men and management" program, which includes control. In his address Mr. Mitten suggested that by following the successful Philadelphia traction plan of co-operation between men and management, steam railroad workers can in 10 years obtain a controlling interest in American railroads. In one generation "the entire capitalistic system can thus be humanized and America made a strike-proof nation, with industrial peace permanently established, since a man does not destroy what is his own."

Philadelphia in 1911, Mr. Mitten states, was suffering from the results of its 1909-10 street car strikes. The street railway company "in its physical, financial and labor conditions and in its service to the public was then recognized as the very worst example of capitalistically exploited companies. P. R. T. did not in 1910 earn its fixed charges by \$1,300,000. I felt that if this plan for industrial peace could be made to succeed with P. R. T. it could be made to succeed anywhere." Under the "men and management" plan he claims that the service is "the best given anywhere," with satisfied stockholders, employees and public.

The success of Mr. Mitten in Philadelphia is nationally recognized, tho it remains a question whether the same principle that converted the Philadelphia traction company from a

Hereford Section

Shady Lawn Herefords

Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Sired by Grassland Domino.
CLARENCE HAMMAN, Hartford, Kan.

40 HEREFORD CALVES

bulls and heifers. Sired by Regulator 12th out of Anxiety and Fairfax cows.
C. C. SANDERS, PROTECTION, KAN.

ANXIETY BRED HEREFORDS

son of DON PALADIN in service. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.
G. W. CALVERT, LEBO, KANSAS

25 Bull Calves

also 25 heifers, sired by Beau Caldo and Woolford bulls. Out of Beau Brummel cows.
IRA MCHERRY, MEADE, KANSAS

Wooddall's Herefords

Intensely bred Anxiety cattle. Young bulls. Also the largest and best herd of Kentucky bred saddle horses in the west. Stock for sale.
T. I. Wooddall, Howard, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORDS

MODERN POLLED HEREFORDS

"Anxiety" and "Polled Echo" blood lines. Stock of all ages for sale. Special prices on bull and heifer calves.
W. W. Trumbo, Rt. 3, Peabody, Kan.

BULLS BY WORTHMORE JR.

Others by Wilson. Some by Perfect Bonnie. Bred cows and heifers and open heifers. Tell us your wants, let us make prices.
Jess Riffel, Navarre, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Sons of Worthmore

of serviceable ages and females. Can ship over Santa Fe, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Burlington.
Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan., Cloud Co.

Bar H H Hereford Ranch

300 head in herd both horned and Polled. Anxiety 4th and Polled Plato blood. All ages from calves up. One or a car load for sale.
HERB J. BARE, Larned, Kan.

HEREFORD SALE

75 head, Anxiety blood lines. At farm, seven miles S. W., 15 S. W., Ottawa.

Princeton, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 26

34 cows, bred, 10 yearling heifers, 28 calves and three bulls of serviceable ages. For catalog address
MANSFIELD & JENNINGS
Princeton, Kansas or Ottawa, Kansas
Auctioneers: Rule and Day.

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20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

7 to 24 mos. old. \$75 to \$200. Representing some of the very best blood lines of the breed. A beef, milk and butter breed. Dehorn your cattle with a Polled bull. Nearly 200 in herd. Price list ready soon.
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ENGLISH AND BIG TYPE
Spotted breeding combined. Putting sows in the B. M. class. Best of breeding with type to match. Stock for sale at all times.
W. F. Phillips, Iuka, Kansas

BROWN'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Spring boars and gilts sired by Frank's Choice, out of big mature sows. Price reasonable.
D. W. Brown, Valley Center, (Sedgwick Co.), Kan.

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Headed by Eldorado Giant. For sale bred gilts and pigs, either sex. Reasonable prices.
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For sale Spotted Gilts of leading families including Singletons and Pickets Giant Wildfire, Spotted Ranger, Big Munn, Decision and Aristocrats.
Frank Beyerle, Maize, Kan., Sedgwick Co.

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Just the tops and popular breeding. Also gilts. Write for breeding and prices.
Wilkinson & Anderson, Chapman, Kan. Dickinson Co.

Kawnee Farm Spotted Poland

Boars and gilts by Kawnee Arch Back and Good Timber. Out of large sows and well grown.
Dr. Henry B. Miller, Rossville, Kan., Shawnee Co.

A FEW SELECT BOARS

Of very fashionable blood lines, priced worth the money. Gilts reserved for my bred sow sale. Date will be announced soon.
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ANSWER PICKET RANGER BLOOD

Utility Spotted Poland, with size and feeding quality. All leading families represented, including Singleton's Giant. Visit our herd.
Dale Konkel, Cullison, Kansas

GROWTHY SPRING BOARS

Ready to ship. Size combined with quality and breeding. A number of popular blood lines for old customers. We please.
Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., Cloud Co.

THE FAIRFIELD RANCH

offers boars and gilts sired by VICTOR-RAINBOW, a brother to the 1925 junior grand champion. Out of sows of his equal.
Al. M. Knopp, Chapman, Kas., Dickinson Co.

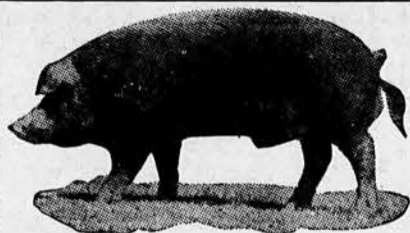
Ackervue Stock Farm

Spring boars by Kansas Col. Corrector breeding. Also boars by Royal Wildfire. Well grown and good individuals. L. E. Acker, Chapman, Kas., Dickinson Co.

WICKHAM'S BIG SPOTS

were winners at Kansas State and Topeka Free Fair. Boars and gilts for sale, sired by Imperial Knight and Wildfire Paragon.
Grover Wickham, Arlington, Kansas.

DUROC HOGS



Duroc Boar and Gilt Sale

Thursday, Oct. 21

35 HEAD tops of our spring crop. Most of them sired by RAINBOW ORION 9th litter brother to Golden Rainbow, Kansas State Fair Grand Champ, and second at National Swine Show this year. 15 big strong boars and 20 gilts real brood sow prospects. Some by GOLDEN SENSATION, Top Sclissors and STILTS MAJOR. Write for catalog.

Cal C. McCandless, St. John, Kan. Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom.

Laptad Stock Farm

28th Semi-Annual Hog Sale

DUROCS AND POLANDS

Boars and gilts of each breed—cholera immune ready for service. Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28
LAWRENCE, KAN.

FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.

Durocs and Poland

Poland boars and gilts by a son of Armistice Boy. Duroc boars and gilts by a son of Kansas Top Scissors. They are good and I am pricing them right.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

Durocs on Approval

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

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

DUROCS

Spring boars and gilts. (Sensations) from Western Beauty (1537962). Have size with quality. TRUMAN RICE, HILL CITY, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



GENERAL PERSHING 12th heads our Hampshires, 75 spring boars and gilts by above boar and out of mature sows.

WM. STINEBURG, Turon, Kan.

TYLER'S TIPTON BRED HAMPSHIRE

For sale, limited number spring boars and gilts.

A. N. TYLER & SON, Rt. 9, Emporia, Kan.



Whiteway Hampshires on Approval Boars and gilts by prize winning boars. Write for descriptions and prices.

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TAMWORTH HOGS

Tamworths on Approval

Spring boars and gilts, open and bred gilts and baby pigs. Priced reasonable. Greatest prize winning herd in the Middle West. Paul A. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., Nemaha, Co.

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BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Cool's Brown Swiss Cattle

We have bred them for twenty years and know their good qualities. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

J. W. COOL, COLUMBUS, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

DISPERSAL SALE

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

losing to a profitable concern would have the same success in other than public service companies. The problems of manufacturing are different from those of distributing electricity or giving transportation service. Vision and genius, whatever that is, are required to a greater extent in some industries than in others. On the other hand, neither is a growing banking control desirable, since its first concern is maximum returns on capital, and this leads to such restraints of trade as caused even the present conservative Federal Trade Commission's order against the baking trust and other ambitious combinations.

Mr. Mitten referred in his speech to the abortive Kansas Industrial Court law as an attempt to control labor by compulsory arbitration. "Harmony of these interests," he said, "cannot be enforced by law, nor can co-operation be secured by coercion. Capital must encourage labor to produce by permitting its participation in resultant profits. Labor must produce more to get more, and in so doing should exact its fair share in the result of its added effort." He particularly commended his plan to the mining industry and transportation.

The "Liberal" Powers

It remained for a prince of the house of Persia, one of the elder empires of the world and the most despotic, in an earlier day, to rebuke the arrogance of Europe's Great Powers in dominating the new League of Nations. Prince Arfa, the Persian delegate, is reported at Geneva as declaring in the League Assembly:

"You have made four classes in the league. The aristocracy is composed of those with permanent seats; the nobility have seats for three years; the bourgeoisie have one and two-year seats, and we who are only members of the Assembly comprise the proletariat."

Cyrus, Xerxes and Darius may have heard similar protests during the world empire of Persia. The strong are not usually susceptible to mere eloquence, since they are logically "realists." Yet the mistakes they have made have often been those indicated by this prince of Persia. "History," said Herbert Spencer, "is little more than the Newgate calendar of nations, of crimes committed by the strong. Cannibalism is the shame of primitive societies; but some modern societies . . . enslave and consume whole peoples," as Persia has been consumed. The powers with permanent seats in the League of Nations believe they are as liberal as they dare to be, but probably so did Cyrus the Great.

Why Not Store 'Em?

Farmers' Bulletin No. 879 on the Home Storage of Vegetables gives complete direction for conserving these foods so they won't rot. It may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Our Best Three Offers

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

A Jewish State Possible?

Zionism took on a new significance recently when a corporation headed by some of the most important Jews of London was launched to industrialize Palestine, thereby firmly rooting Jewish colonists who have been induced by racial sentiment to throw in their lot with the project which the late Israel Zangwill had widely popularized in his novels as well as his powerful appeals to Jewish nationalistic aspirations.

Pinhas Rutenberg, a wealthy London Jew, Russian born, an engineer by profession, who heads the new company, receives the credit for converting opposition of leading Jewish bankers to sympathy with the plan of industrialization. After bitter opposition he succeeded in winning over the active support of Lord Reading, former viceroy of Egypt; J. D. Rothschild,

Duroc Section



50 Top Boars and Gilts

Sired by BUSTER FLODORA. Our Durocs win wherever shown. Just the tops selling for breeders. Visit us.

H. F. Hodges & Son, Ottawa, Kan.

WALTEMEYER'S GIANT

and Major Stilts sired the boars and bred sows we offer. This breeding won the heaviest at the big shows the last 17 years.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

CARLTON'S CONSTRUCTOR DUROCS

Boars and gilts for sale by Giant Constructor and Stilts Major. Farmers' prices.

A. M. CARLTON & SON, GENESEO, KAN.

THE GRAND CHAMPION SOW

1925 was bred and exhibited by us. Plenty of choice young boars for sale of the same breeding. Sired by Eagle 1st in class state fair 1925.

H. Marshall, Winfield, Kansas



20 Spring Boars

most of them by the boar Daddy Long Legs. Sire of State Fair winners. Some by Stilts Consul. Priced reasonable.

P. F. McATEE, Arlington, Kan.

Fairview STOCK FARM

Home of

TOP SCISSORS, the 1925 Kansas Grand Champion.

STILTS ORION first Junior boar Kansas Free Fair 1925.

SUPER TYPE, son of Super Col. Boars, Gilts and fall pigs for sale.

W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kan.

Purple K. Farm Durocs

My fall sale called off. Boars at private sale sired by Red Stilts, Junior Champion, Topeka, 1925. Good ones priced right.

Earl Means, Everest, Ks., Brown Co.

25 Duroc Boars, 25 Gilts

Big tippy kind. Sired by RAINBOW JR. and CRIMSON STILTS. Just tops go for breeding purposes. Visitors welcome.

GEO. ANSPAUGH, NESS CITY, KANSAS

CORRECT TYPE DUROCS

Size and quality. None better bred. Young boars for sale.

LEO BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Jack Scissors

Spring boars out of Sensation Climax dams. Also some very choice open gilts of the same breeding. Also fall pigs either sex. Write me your wants and let me give you breeding and full descriptions and prices.

M. R. PETERSON
Troy, Kansas

Stilt's Major

(senior herd sire) 1st senior yearling Junior Herd Sire

Topeka and Hutchison

son of Revelation 1st, Jr Pig and Jr. Grand Champ. KANSAS STATE FAIR. Spring boars for sale by Stilts Major and Unique Top Col. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

Boars, Tops of Two Herds

Our usual number of boars reserved for our old and new customers. Write for prices.

Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln Co.

Very Choice Spring Boars

sired by Uneda's Top Scissors and Critic's Pal. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 22. Write.

E. E. Norman & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

BOARS BY STILTS TYPE AGAIN

and out of a Great Col. dam. In all about 30 boars to select from.

CHAS. KISER, Mankato, Kan., Jewell Co.

Boars Ready for Service

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

STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kansas

MARCH DUROC BOARS

Extra good backs, bone and length. Sired by Golden Sensation Lad. Fed and handled properly. Priced reasonable.

G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

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

ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb.



O.I.C. HOGS on time

Originateurs and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Three spring boars sired by Rival's Giant, grand champion National Swine Show 1924.

E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

Sunflower Herd

Boars and gilts of best breeding by Correct Col. by Great Col. Bargains in baby pigs. Write for descriptions and prices.

Charles Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., Phillips Co.

RADIO SCISSORS HEADS

our Durocs. Size and feeding quality our aim. We cull close. Good breeding stock always for sale.

L. E. McCULLEY, POMONA, KANSAS

New Duroc Blood

spring boars sired by Great Cols Lad; Pathmaster, etc. Out of High Pilot, Stilts Type, and Great Orion sows. Good individuals priced right.

BRICE L. NEWKIRK, HARTFORD, KAN.

Bloom's Big Durocs

Choice last spring boars for sale. Related to pigs shown at Hutchinson. Also July gilts sired by Rainbow's Giant. Inspection invited.

J. V. BLOOM, MEDICINE LODGE, KAN.

Hillcrest Stock Farm

March boars by Stilts Col. Others by Great Col. 1st, by Great Col. Some Revelation, (the Briggs Boar) Others by Super Col. (the Westens Farms Boar). All at private sale. Write me.

WM. HILBERT, Corning, Kan., Nemaha Co.

E. G. Hoover Offers Gilts

Your selection from two hundred spring gilts is now ready for you. We will sell her to you open or will breed her for you and ship later. Gilts of best blood in the Duroc, such as Goldmaster, The Rainbow, Advancer, Gilts Type, Harvester and other great boars breeding are in this offering.

Spring boars of the easy feeding type and the showman's type as well as now ready for service and are priced according to quality.

Pleased to hear from you and we can fill your wants.

E. G. HOOVER, R. 9, Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS TOP SCISSORS

My choice spring boars and gilts sired by this first prize Junior yearling, Hutchinson, 1925 for sale at private treaty. Write.

Omer Perreault, Morganville, Kan., Clay Co.

One Litter by Superb Col.

An Iowa boar of show record. Others by Goldfinder. All of quality and breeding and well grown.

Bert C. Fisher, Morganville, Kan., Clay Co.

DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

and gilts sired by Originator 3rd and Red Scissors, dams by Harvester, Walt's King of All and Pete's Col. Prices reasonable.

H. C. Nelson, Rt. 5, Beloit, Kansas



Creek Valley Pathmaster

the best son of King of All Pathmasters heads our Durocs, 40 spring boars and gilts for sale.

Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, K.

60 BOARS RAISED

We selected the best for our fall trade. They are good ones. Sired by Cherry Pathfinder and Super Special. Priced right.

Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan., Cloud Co.

FALL SALE OFF

All the boars at private sale. For prices on real boars write to G. C. Clark, Overbrook, Kan., or Richard Kaff, Carbondale, Kan.

Innis Duroc Farm

Meade, Kansas



Devoted exclusively to breeding pure bred Durocs. Herd sires THE COLONEL and GREAT STILTS.

STENSAAS & SONS' DUROCS

Twelve big husky March boars by Supreme Orion Sensation and Supreme Originator. May pigs by Long Col. Farmers' prices.

Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kansas

DR. C. H. BURDETTE'S DUROCS

Just reserved a few good boars for my old customers and new ones. They are by Long High Col. and Dominator. Out of good big sows. Prices right.

Dr. C. H. BURDETTE, Centralia, Kan., Nemaha Co.

Foley's Sale

50 Spring Boars and Gilts

Sale at the farm near town,

Bendena, Kan., October 30

They are of Col., Sensation and Stilts' breeding.

See them before you buy. Get on our mailing list. Write at once for particulars to

Foley Bros., Bendena, Kansas

Homer Rule, Auctioneer.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

BLACK POLAND CHINAS

Luff's popular Poland offering March and April farrowed boars. Cholera immune, of the most popular blood lines. Liberator, Yankee, Designer, Rainbow, Buster, sired by Light Rainbow, the 1000 lb. 3 yr. old and The Prophet, an Armistice bred boar.

EARL LUFF, ALMENA, KANSAS

SHEEP AND GOATS

DODGE GOAT FARM

largest herd of high producing pure Swiss Toggenburg milk goats in Kansas. Stock for sale.

Louis E. Pendleton, Dodge City, Kansas

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Ayrshire Dispersal Sale

Having sold my farm and bought another not equipped for dairying I am compelled to sell my registered Ayrshire herd. Sale at the farm, two miles east of the court house.

Abilene, Kansas, Thursday, Oct. 28

The herd is federal accredited and never had a re-actor. 49 head, 45 females and four bulls. 17 pure bred cows, most of them fresh and others soon will be. They are now on test in the Dickinson county cow testing association and are averaging around 7,000 pounds of milk yearly. The present herd sire is one of the best in Kansas and cows now fresh are being bred back to him.

There are six pure bred yearling heifers, seven small calves, five high grade yearling heifers. The present herd sire is included and two yearling bulls. For the sale catalog that is now ready address

H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, E. L. Hoffman

Holstein Section



A. R. O. HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by SIR BESS INKA, ORMSBY, whose two nearest dams average over 1,000 lbs. butter and 25,000 lbs. milk in one year. From officially tested dams. Priced right.
H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KANSAS

EQUITY FARM HOLSTEINS
Located 1 1/2 m. north, 1 1/2 m. east of Lewis. Registered, fully accredited, association records. Personal inspection invited.
Clarence E. Cross, Lewis, Kansas

MEADVIEW HOLSTEIN FARM
Bulls for sale. Sired by Prospects Imperial Korndyke, whose 5 nearest dams average 34.71 lbs. butter and 640 lbs. milk in 7 days. Out of daughters of our former bull whose dam had 30 lbs. record as a heifer. Now heading the Agr. College of Oklahoma. We ship on approval.
E. A. Brown, Pratt, Kansas

2-Year-Old Show Bull

now on the show circuit and up to the present time has placed first at two shows, second at a third. Sire—Illini Tritonia Homestead One, grand champion bull at two 1926 fairs. A 987 pound bull whose entire list of daughters averaged at the age of two years in seven days 21.41 pounds of butter and 446.3 milk and in thirty days 92.74 pounds of butter and 2055.4 pounds of milk.
Dam De Kol Alcartra Myrtle, 365 day record at two years, 756.5 pounds of butter, 16,969.8 pounds milk. Seven days, 23.5 pounds butter, 527.9 milk. Now on yearly test.
Write for photo and pedigree. Price \$800.
Federal accredited.
MEYER DAIRY FARM CO., Basehor, Kan.
Farm 17 miles west of Kansas City.

COMING HOLSTEIN SALE
Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan., will sell at auction on his farm, 1/2 mile east of Auline, on Dec. 6, about 35 head of fresh and heavy springer two-year-old registered heifers, together with about 6 nice bulls of serviceable age. Write for catalog and further information to **C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KANSAS.**

Young Holstein Bulls
for sale. Sired by King Genesta Homestead, first prize aged bull Kansas State Fair 1926. Inspection invited. **R. W. DEWELL, FOWLER, KANSAS.**

Our Cows Have Records
made by Reno County Cow Testing Assn., up to 450 lbs. fat. Headed by 29-lb. bull. Bulls for sale.
A. F. MILLER, HAVEN, KANSAS

If you own pure bred Holsteins and are interested in advancing the interests of the breed, if you believe in co-operation and organization as a mutual benefit to both old and new breeders, send your name to the Sec. of the Kansas State Assn. He will put you on mailing list, whereby you will receive all literature, bulletins, etc. **SEC. C. A. BRANCH, Marion, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
for bull of equal breeding, our mature herd sire. His two nearest dams average 904.8 pounds butter in one year. Fully accredited herd.
TAYLOR DAIRY FARM, Osborne, Ks., Osborne Co.

Marathon Bess Burke 3rd

our senior herd sire is from a cow that holds four Wisconsin state records for year production. Four of his oldest daughters have made seven day records that average 500 pounds milk and over 24 pounds butter at two and three years old. We offer bred cows and heifers in numbers to suit up to a car load. Two to six years old. Also a few desirable young bulls. All our own breeding and from exceptional sires.
COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KAN.

Union Pontiac Homestead

Junior Champion Topeka Free Fair and Kansas State Fair 1926 heads our Holstein herd. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.

Clover Cliff Ranch Corporation
C. W. McCoy, Herdsman, Elmdale, Kan.

Holstein Herd Bull

Offer for sale King Morco Mead Alcartra 286137 born Feb. 1919. He was first prize calf and Junior Champion at San Francisco International Stock Show 1919. He is a good server, sure and gentle. I have some of his daughters in my herd that milk 9 gal. on two milkings a day. His six nearest S. O. dams average 2256.8 milk and 922.6 lbs. butter. His calves have been 60 per cent center. He was first and grand champion North Central Kansas Free Fair in 1925 defeating a good herd sire from Lincoln, Neb. Also some fine yearling bulls. Call on or address
L. F. CORY, BELLEVILLE, KANSAS

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service, good breeding. Sired by 29 lb. bull \$85
GEO. DOWNIE, LYNDON, KANSAS

Regier's Holstein Farm

Bulls for sale sired by a 911 lb. sire, and out of dams with records from 21 lbs. two year olds to 29 for cows. **G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KS.**

YOUR REQUEST
on a postal card will bring you official pedigrees of the bulls making up the blood of my Holstein herds and other valuable information. Great bulls at farmers' prices. **CHAS. STEPHENS, Columbus, Kansas.**

Herd Bull For Sale

Choice individual, dams record 35 lbs. butter seven days. One year 1034 lbs. butter 4 years old fully guaranteed. **H. E. HOSTETLER, Harper, Kansas.**

Maplewood Holsteins

25 head of very choice grade cows, all heavy springers.
MAPLEWOOD FARM, Herlington, Kansas

NEVER FAIL DAIRY FARM
Home of Sir Vandercamp Pontiac, (a Collins bred bull), and our great foundation cow and her daughters, Segis Superior Pauline.
Geo. A. Wooley, Osborne, Kan., Osborne Co.

Backed by Official Record

Cows and heifers bred to a son of a 1000 pound bull and out of the 1925 grand champion cow at Topeka. **J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.**

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS
bred to a 1000 pound bull for sale to make room for pure bred. They are real cows of good size and production. Herd federal accredited.
J. F. Laman & Son, Fortis, Kan., Smith Co.

Ash Valley Holstein Farm

cows with records made by Cow Testing Association. Herd bull grandson of Canary Butter Boy King. Young bulls for sale.
CLYDE E. GLAZE, Larned, Kansas

LYMAN VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM
Herd headed by Collins Farm Vandercamp, whose dam has 365 day record of 1068.38 butter as 3 yr. old. Federal accredited. C. T. A. records.
R. S. Lyman, Burton, Kansas

MULVANE Holstein Breeders Club

Individuality, production breeding. That's us. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. All herds under federal supervision. One day's drive will put you in touch with all of these herds. **ANNUAL CLUB SALE NOV. 17th.**

C. L. Goodin, Derby

George Bradfield, Derby

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane

Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane

A. N. Howard, Mulvane

O. G. High, Derby

Chas. P. High, Derby

John Youngmeyer, Wichita, R. 6

O. A. Youngmeyer, Wichita, R. 6

C. L. Somers, Wichita, R. 6

A. C. Cline, Rose Hill

F. L. Watson, Peck

J. R. Wartick, Wellington

COWLES HOLSTEINS

Baby bull for sale, also choice young cows and heifers. Some will freshen soon.
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshire Cattle—Hampshire Hogs
Bulls from baby calves to serviceable age. Also she stuff. Only dual purpose breed with Dairy Characteristics predominating. Ayrshires sell for slaughter without discrimination. Hampshire hogs. Long stretchy fellows early maturing. **ERNEST POLLARD, Nehawka, Neb.**

Cummins' Ayrshires

Cows, heifers and bulls.
R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Hugo Hirst and other Jews of the highest standing. The company is capitalized for 5 million pounds and proposes to make the Zionists of Palestine and the trans-Jordan self-sustaining by controlling the waters of the Jordan and other streams in Palestine and Transjordan, and by development of irrigation and hydro-electric power. "This event," says a dispatch from London, "may turn out to be the most important step so far in the economics of Zionism."

It is so long since the Jewish race possessed a national home and consciousness and since their success economically has been in finance and trade rather than industry that the Jews themselves have been slow to respond to the appeal of Zionism. Yet immigration of Jews into Palestine since 1920 is reported to have averaged 2,000 a month, despite the absence of a well organized plan of economic development. Meantime, under the British mandate for Palestine, a civil government was set up, with a Jew, Sir Herbert Samuel, as high commissioner, civil and religious courts were organized, many laws modernized and a new code of commercial law introduced. Malaria, with which Palestine was infested, has been stamped out. Private funds exceeding 8 million dollars, largely subscribed by Jews in the United States, have been expended in various constructive lines, including education and agricultural colonization. The Syrian boundary has been adjusted and Palestine newly defined, the ancient Palestine extending from Dan to Beersheba.

When Charles M. Sheldon returned to Topeka from a trip to Palestine last spring he appealed to John D. Rockefeller, jr., whose gift of 10 million dollars for an archaeological museum in Cairo had been rejected by the Egyptian government, to finance a badly needed water supply in Palestine. Precisely this is the first objective of the corporation announced in London for the industrialization of Palestine. The London dispatch states that "preliminary work is under way in Haifa, Tiberias and particularly in Tel-Aviv, a new Jewish city which has become the Miami of the Near East." The government itself has selected Haifa as the seaport for improvement at a cost of several million dollars.

Zionism therefore is a more hopeful project than at any time since General Allenby wrested the Holy Land from a Turkish rule that had continued for more than 400 years. If the Jewish people desire to re-establish a Jewish nationalism, after the lapse of 25 centuries, the possibility is open to them, tho they have perhaps a long way to go before obtaining independence of British or League of Nations overlordship. There are about 16 million Jews in the world, of whom 10 1/2 millions are Europeans and 3 1/2 millions live in the United States and Canada. All Asia, including Palestine, contains but 600,000, and Palestine at this time probably 140,000.

Removing the Sting

People who drop dead or die from natural causes will find R. C. Scott's parlors suitable for such occasions, if they will advise their immediate relatives in advance. He is ready to embalm them or to put them away at once without such treatment. Just say what you want beforehand and you will be sure to get it afterwards.—Ad in a Virginia paper.

Two Birds with One Stone

Larry—"Do you get a vacation this year?"
Les—"Yes, the wife's going away for a month."

Hot Mamma

On the road to Great Barrington, Mass.

MOM'S HOMEMADE PIES POP ON ICE

So Sorry

HELEN WILLS RECOVERING; LENGLEN EXPRESSES REGRETS
—Headline in the San Francisco Bulletin.

Let's See Now

Think this one over. We tried it for an hour or so and almost came to blows

with three folks, each of whom had a different solution. What's yours?

A debtor seemed really anxious to settle a \$3 delinquent account. He had only \$2, a crisp new \$2 bill. He took it to a pawnbroker and pawned it for \$1.50. He sold the pawn ticket to a sympathetic friend for \$1.50. He then had in his jeans the much desired \$3 and settled the bill. Who lost?

Swearing in the Fathers

There will be a roll call of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and those present will take the American pledge.—Texas paper.

Name Your Fancy

Mosquito Bars, holy Bibles, sheets, pillow cases, house-furnishing goods, on Easy Credit Payments.—Ad in a Texas paper.

A Fellow Feeling

Stingy Patron (in billiard room)—
"These cues want tipping very badly."
Attendant—"Yes, sir, I know just how they feel."

A Vindictive Wraith

JEALOUS LOVER GIVES WOMAN POISON WINE AFTER KILLING SELF
—Headlines in an Albuquerque paper.

Our Stony Planet

"This is a hard world," said Pat, as he knocked off for the day.
"Yes," said Mike, "Of be thinking the same ivery toime I put me pick into it."

Beats Padlocks For Checkbooks

Emergency brakes for fountain pens would be a wonderful invention for infatuated millionaires.

Swat the Songster

A film is to be made on the life of a mosquito. Something on the lines of "He Who Gets Slapped," we suppose.

A Prehistoric Barnum

Noah (landing)—"Now, one of you help me get these animals out and the other get out the handbills."

Moonshine in Demand

\$1,701 STILL IS NEEDED TO ASSURE \$5,000 FUND
—Headlines in an Alabama paper.

Stimulating Shocks

EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS CONTINUE TO GROW
—Headlines in the New York Times.

Cheating the Floor

A new broom sweeps clean unless a new bride uses all the straws seeing if her cake is done.

Legless Contortions

The Charleston would have been a total loss if it had been invented in the days of long skirts.

To the Pearly Gates

Famous last words: Watch me do 60 miles an hour!

Slimness Is the Style

GIRLS—For inserting in envelopes.
(Ad in St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Mansfield & Jennings, Princeton, are holding a draft sale of 75 registered Herefords at the farm near that place, Oct. 26.

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, sell Shorthorns at Auction next Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 19 and 20. Both sales can be attended with very little additional expense. The Tomson sale on the 19th will be held at the Wakarusa farm which is southwest of Topeka on the Capital City Highway and those attend-

BEST FOR THE MONEY

I think the little advertising campaign in the Chesfer White section in Kansas Farmer is the best advertising for the money that I have ever had and when you start it again be sure to count me in on it. I wish you had it running the year round.—M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Kansas.

ing the Tomson sale can go the evening of the 19th to Clay Center for the Amcoats sale on the 20th.

Chas. J. Holtwick, Valencia, was the exhibitor of the first prize senior yearling boar in the Poland China division at the Free Fair at Topeka last month.

G. C. Clark, Overbrook has called off his October Duroc boar and gilt sale and will sell the boars at private sale and the gilts he will breed for his winter trade.

The date of the Laptad stock farm sale of Poland China and Duroc boars and gilts is Oct. 28 and the sale will be held at the Laptad stock farm, Lawrence.

High grade Holstein cows, good ones, in the Vogel & Stenzel sale at Marion recently, sold for from \$100 to \$130. The purebreds in the sale, of good quality, sold well.

J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, breeders of Poland Chinas are well pleased with their new herd boar, New Era Jr. Most of their spring boars and gilts are by him and they have 61 September pigs sired by him and out of six choice sows.

W. H. Mott, Herington, sells a draft from the well known Maplewood farm herd of Holsteins, Oct. 28. The sale will be held at Maplewood farm, on the Santa Fe trail, five miles south of Herington. This is Mr. Mott's annual sale.

Dispersal sales like the H. H. Hoffman dispersal of registered Ayrshires at Abilene, Oct. 28 certainly afford the beginner or the man that wants to buy good cattle an exceptionally fine opportunity to buy good ones at auction. Mr. Hoffman has sold his farm where this working herd of registered Ayrshires were kept and bought a fine farm near Abilene that is not equipped for dairying and that is the reason he is closing his herd out. The Hoffman herd is one of the best known herds in the state. The sale will be held at the farm two miles east of the court house in Abilene.

The dispersal of Ira Romig & Sons' Shungavally herd of Holsteins, over 100 head, is the most important thing that has happened in Holstein affairs in Kansas in a long time. Shungavally is the Romig farm just south of Washburn college, Topeka, and is where many of the best of the cattle were born and where a goodly number of the records were made. Of the 90 females in the sale nearly every one of them has a 305 day record or is the daughter of a cow with such a record. There will be between 35 and 40 daughters of the Romig senior herd sire, Count College Cornucopia, the bull that was champion at Topeka and Hutchinson last month. There are over 100 head in the sale which is a complete dispersal. Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is sale manager and is mailing out upon request the big fine illustrated sale catalog.

There have been times when Northwest Kansas failed to raise wheat or corn but not in 25 years has there been such a failure of feed crops as has occurred in that corner of Kansas this year. It is hard on the small breeders of purebred stock and here are lots of small herds over that part of the state and some of them are mighty good herds. Here is a letter from H. I. Cope of Norton, concerning his consignment of cows to the Holstein sale at Manhattan, Oct. 21 that gives an idea of conditions that the breeder of good stock is facing out there this fall. "This is practically a purebred cow dispersal with me. It leaves me with a few purebred heifers and a few grade cows. The crop failure here in this corner of the state is what forced me to take this step. I have no culls, no poor individuals and no poor producers. Each cow I am putting in a four teated, desirable, hard working individual. My foundation cow is a model in every way and has been shown almost every year of her life and has never been defeated. My cows are in their every day clothes and there will be no disappointments among them. They are bred to my herd sire, King Lakeland Sylvia Waldorf, a four year old show bull weighing 2300 pounds. His closest 15 dams have an average of 64 pounds of butter in seven days. These cows produce from 16 pounds of butter as to years olds to 30 pounds in seven days. Mature cows. Remember these cows could not be for sale if we had produced by crops out here."

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Leo Breiden, Duroc breeder of Great Bend, reports the recent sale of ten gilts to J. P. Nelson of Garden City.

The Mulvane Holstein Club of Mulvane announces a sale to be held at that place November 17th.

E. G. Hoover, the big Duroc specialist out of Hoover Orchards near Wichita, is breeding two hundred spring gilts.

J. V. Bloom & Son, Duroc breeders of Medicine Lodge write that they are all sold out of gilts but still have some good boars for sale.

The Montgomery County Holstein breeders will hold a sale on November 10. The sale will be held on the T. M. Ewing farm near Independence, Kan.

The strong demand for good Polands is illustrated by a letter just received from S. Peace of Olathe. Mr. Peace says he is already sold out of gilts and that boars are moving rapidly.

I have a letter from C. E. Hoglund, Poland China breeder of McPherson, saying they were mighty well pleased with their October 6th sale. A general average of \$1.60 was made on boars and \$36.00 on sows. The demand was especially strong for the get of Golden Rainbow.

Ben S. Bird, Shorthorn breeder of Protection writes that he has never had his little do better than they have the past summer. Late rains have made an abundance of late pasture and he expects stock to go thru the winter in fine condition.

The Kiowa County Free Fair was held at Greensburg, Oct. 6-7-8; a big show of fine cattle and hogs were crowded into the exhibition barn and another large hall was filled with poultry and grain exhibits. Over seventy-five head of registered cattle were shown. A. E. Johnson, banker and breeder of registered Shorthorns, says this is the largest and strongest show in the

Southwest this year, Dodge City being expected. Rosenberger & Cook exhibited Polled Shorthorns, Mr. Johnson and C. L. White, Shorthorns. There was one calf club member among the exhibitors. This calf, an Aberdeen Angus, came from the herd of John Coolidge, relative of President Coolidge. H. L. Rinehart, R. A. Leneger, showed Ayrshires. The Holstein exhibitors were J. W. White, A. J. Halley and J. W. Grimes. The Mirrage Muley Ranch had a big display of cattle. The Kiowa County fair is financed in the following manner, half of the premiums are paid by the county commissioners and the other half by those interested in promoting the fair, the promoters' share is raised by the proceeds from a home talent play put on the week of the fair.

Rosenberger & Cook, Polled Shorthorn breeders of Greensburg have recently purchased from Hultine & Sons of Nebraska a son of the bull Dales Special. They call the young fellow Prince Dale and is a half brother to the International Grand Champion 1925. Rosenberger & Cook are making an effort to breed more milk production in to their herd. The Hultine bull is from an extra heavy milking cow. Their former herd bull was a grandson of True Sultan.

Baca county, Colorado, held its first fair Oct. 7-8-9. This fair was held to celebrate the coming of the county's first railroad. Baca county is probably Colorado's leading agricultural county, not counting the irrigated section. Over one hundred thousand bushels of wheat is now piled on the ground at Springfield and Joycoy, waiting for the completion of the new road which will be within a few weeks. Steel is now laid to within eighteen miles of Springfield. Apples and peaches good enough to be shown at a state fair were on exhibition, raised on Bear Creek on land watered by wells equipped with windmills. Corn in most parts of the county will average twenty to twenty-five bushels this year.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

W. G. Sellon of Butler, Mo., is one of the oldest Shorthorn breeders in Bates County. For more than twenty years he has been building up this herd that now numbers more than a hundred head. On October 28th this year he will offer about one-half the herd at auction. They are a useful lot of breeding cattle. The writer has just looked them over and they come from the well known families Rose Sharon, Young Mary's and Charming Rose. Most of them will be bred to a pure Scotch bull, or have calves at side. Mr. Sellon is now past sixty years and feels he cannot care for so many cattle. He is selling as fine a bunch of cattle as he will keep in the herd, just a useful lot of farmer cattle that will make money for anyone who will give them a little feed and care. The catalog gives the breeding of each animal and is worth reading if you are interested in making money out of breeding cattle.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 19—Geo. E. Mather, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 27—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
Nov. 12—Chas. Fritzemeler, Stafford, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 21—Breeders' Consignment sale at Manhattan, Kan.
Oct. 27—John Gish and Ira J. Zercher, Enterprise, Kan.
Oct. 28—Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 8—Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 10—Montgomery County Breeders, Independence, Kan.
Nov. 15—Reynolds & Son, Lawrence, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 17—Mulvane Holstein Club, Mulvane, Kan.
Dec. 6—C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 28—H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 19—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.
Oct. 20—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 28—W. G. Sellon, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 3—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale, Wichita, Kansas.
Nov. 5—Allen Co. Shorthorn Breeders, Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 9—E. J. Haury estate, Halstead, Kan.
Nov. 11—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Omaha Neb.
Nov. 24—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' Association, Concordia, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 17—C. B. Callaway, Fairbury, Neb.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 25—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' Association, Concordia, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle

Oct. 18—Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 18, 19, 20—C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan.
Oct. 26—Mansfield & Jennings, Princeton, Kan.
Nov. 13—W. I. Bowman, Council Grove, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Oct. 21—C. C. McCandless, St. John, Kan.
Oct. 23—L. E. McCulley and others, Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 30—Foley Bros., Bendena, Kan.

Dec. 15—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.

Jan. 20—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Feb. 2—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.

Feb. 22—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Oct. 22—Blue Grass Sale, Hiawatha, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dec. 7—Ross McMurry, Burrton, Kansas.

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

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

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

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

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

Jacks

Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.

Tenth Annual Kansas National Livestock Show

Wichita, November 1-6



\$25,000 premiums on purebred livestock.

\$1,000 for boys' and girls' clubs.

Stock cared for from Oct. 25 until Nov. 10.

Sales held daily—Carlot judging Nov. 1.

A super program of entertainment.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCT. 18.

Write for premium list.

NIGHT HORSE SHOW

\$10,000 cash prizes for winners in the Equine Classic of the southwest.

Thrillingly magnificent contests between splendid specimens of blue blooded show horses.

Events for hunters, jumpers, three and five gaited saddle, Shetlands, harness, roadsters, local classes, musical chair and potato races.

ALL EXHIBITS REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, NOV. 6.

Holstein Breeders Sale!

A sale made necessary because of the severe drouth of north central Kansas. Sale in the livestock judging pavilion,

The Agricultural College,

Manhattan, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 21

Cattle have been cataloged for this sale that are very desirable right now for dairymen and farmers who have feed.

An unusual quality consignment sale featuring the complete dispersal of Guy Barbo's herd, Lenora, Kan.

10 extra fine cows from the H. I. Cope herd, Norton, Kan.

Consignments from the Ed Bowman herd, Clyde, Kan., and the Carl Miller herd, Onaga, Kan.

60 registered cattle that were not for sale before the drouth made it necessary.

Mostly cows and heifers in milk, fresh or heavy springers. All cattle are T. B. tested and sold with the usual guarantee. For the sale catalog write at once to

W. H. MOTT, SALE MANAGER, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

The sale starts promptly at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the judging pavilion at the Agricultural college.

Maplewood Farm Holstein-Friesian Sale

At the farm, five miles south of

Herington, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 28



60 head of cattle, 30 high grade cows, a number of them fresh or heavy springers.

20 registered cows and heifers, nearly all heavy springers, bred to our Senior herd sire.

10 head of yearling heifers, some heifer calves and five bulls registered and ready for service.

Sale begins at ten o'clock.

Herd fully accredited.

Write today for descriptive folder and catalog, to

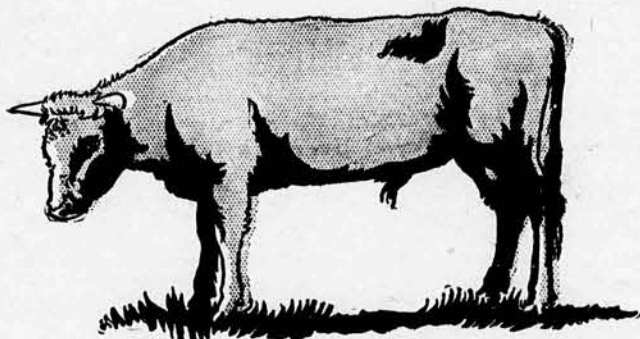
W. H. Mott, Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.

Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom

An educated man earns four times as much as an uneducated man, and knows 40 times as many ways to spend it.

"Does that smile mean you forgive me?"
"Stay away, niggah, I'se just smilin' to rest mah face."

Why their beeves topped the market

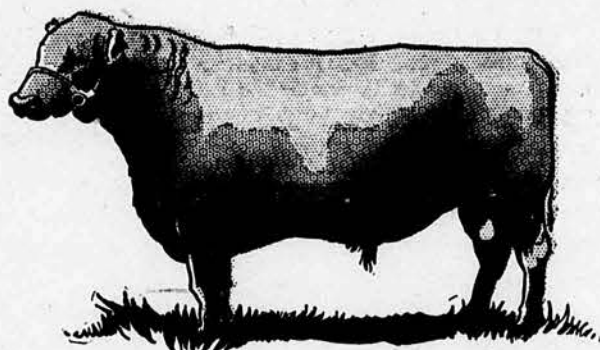


Scrub bulls are low profit makers.

31 short-horn baby beeves, averaging 706 pounds, were recently shipped by 3 farmers of Cole County, Missouri. The beeves topped the market at the National Stockyards, Chicago. These farmers have used only the best pure-bred bulls for years. In that way they have developed good, uniform beef type stock that tops the market every year.



How this points to Mobiloil economy



It takes pure-bred bulls to produce market-topping beeves.

Pure-bred cattle cost more than scrub cattle. But they return bigger profits. Mobiloil resembles pure-breds. Its extra cost is returned many times, in a year's running. *It is the cheapest oil you can use.*

Mobiloil users frequently note these two immediate savings: (1) a marked reduction in oil consumption; (2) reduced carbon troubles and expenses. And still other savings follow: Less wear on moving parts; less time lost during repairs; fewer repair bills.

Kinds of saws and grades of Mobiloil

Make the CHART your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler 4.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile (4 & 6).....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 8.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Velie.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willis-Knight 4.....	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Willis-Knight 6.....	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

A cross cut saw does one job, but you need a rip saw for other kinds of work. In your farm engines, you need different grades of Mobiloil for different jobs. Your car needs one grade of Mobiloil, your tractor another; possibly entirely different grades for your truck, stationary and farm-lighting engines.

The Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's tells you, with scientific accuracy, just what grades to use. This Chart has the approval of 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment.

This dealer has Mobiloil in 2 new farm packages—the handy 5-gallon Tipper Box, and the new 10-gallon steel drum with a new type faucet. Ask to see them. You'll find they give you new convenience in handling oil.

Vacuum Oil Company, Headquarters: 61 Broadway, New York. Division Offices: Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis.



GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide



VACUUM OIL COMPANY