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KANSAS FARMER

AND

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 63

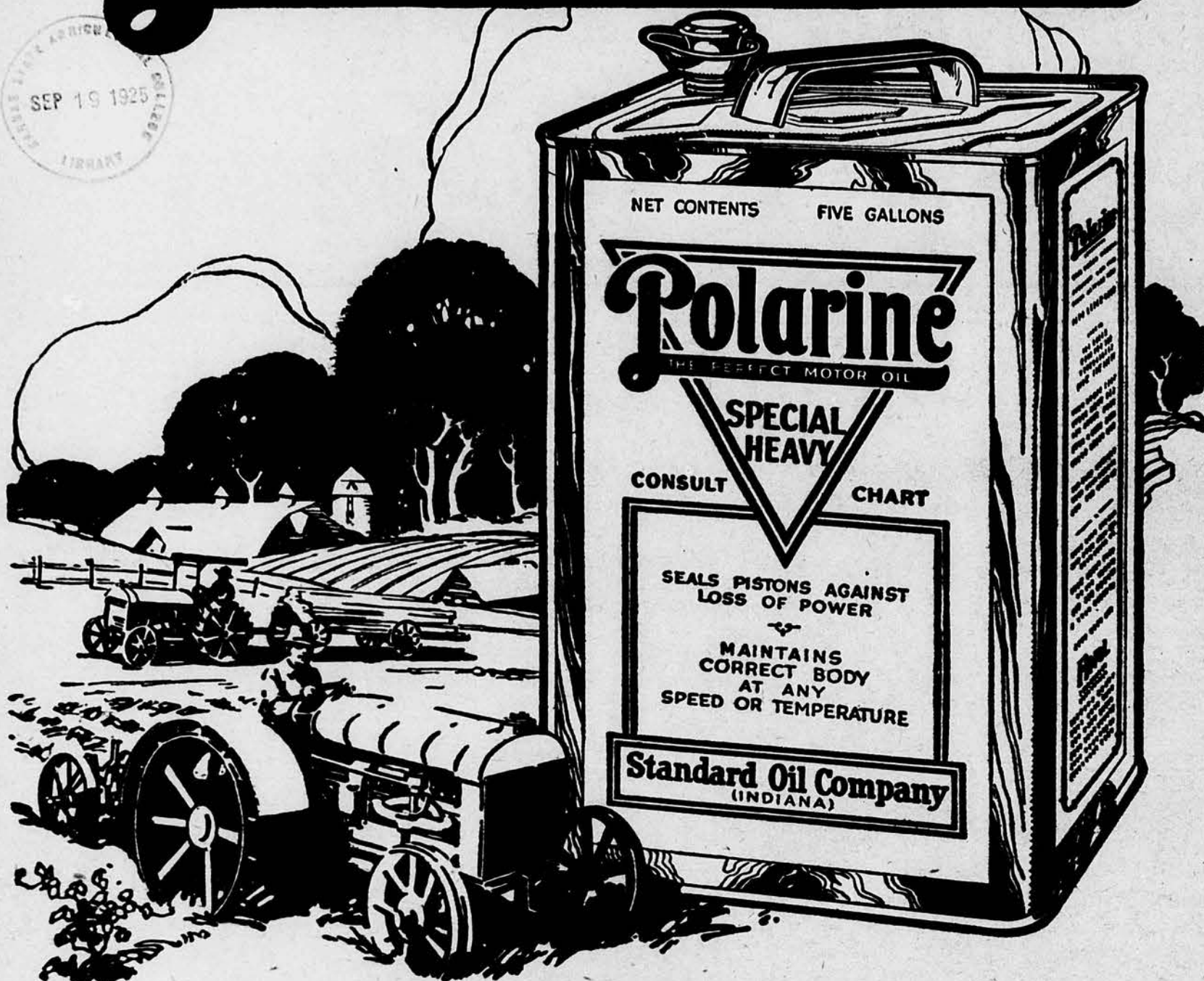
September 19, 1925

Number 38



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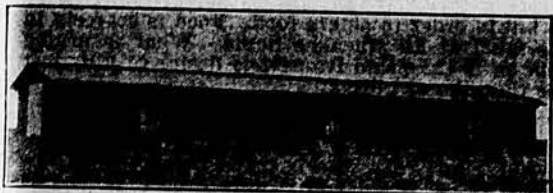
Broomcorn Will Relieve That Empty Feeling in a Dry Year

By M. N. Beeler

BROOMCORN is the safest crop for Southwestern Kansas. That's the opinion of W. H. Tilford, Stevens county. For 20 years he has found it the best antidote for that poisonous sinking spell which comes every so often and too often when drouth evaporates the hopes of farmers in that section.

"Just how certain is broomcorn?" he was asked. "Just as certain, almost, as you are to plant it," he answered. "I haven't been able to find anything that will equal it. I used to raise corn in Eastern Kansas and I have had more good crops of broomcorn in the 20 years I have been here than I had of good, bad and indifferent corn crops in the same length of time back East."

"Humph," vouchsafed the seeker after contented



Brush is Placed on Mats for Curing in This Shed, Which is 30 by 120 Feet and Holds 40 Tons. Cover Preserves the Color

farmers, "and just what does that mean in terms of worldly goods?"

Tilford turned his attention from the wisp of green brush he had recently pulled from an early stalk and regarded the inquisitor as if it wasn't any stranger's business. Then, observing that no impertinence was intended he replied:

"I have bought and paid cash for more land with money made on the farm than anybody else in the county. Other men have larger holdings and they are clear of debt, but their money was earned otherwise."

Then he explained that he did not wish to be understood as bragging about his accomplishments, but that he merely made the statement to show how good broomcorn really is for a farmer in a land of uncertain rainfall.

Tilford is the biggest grower of shed-cured broomcorn in the United States. That doesn't mean he has more acres or produces more tons than anybody else. Others who cure in the open produce greater acreages and larger quantities. But he considers such methods wasteful.

"I'm interested in quality," said Tilford. "The average grower is interested in quantity and as a rule he sacrifices quality, which the buyers want, to gain tonnage. Even at that there is money in broomcorn growing, but competition in selling is not so keen if a man devotes his attention to producing the grades which are scarce."

Because he was not satisfied with prices for the general run of brush, Tilford undertook an investigation of market requirements several years ago. He visited the warehouses, jobbers and manufacturers.

"At first I couldn't pry any information out of them that would help me in shaping my production to meet the best demand," he said. "Apparently they didn't want me to learn anything. But I hung around the markets as much as I could and visited broom factories whenever I had an opportunity. Eventually I began to get some idea of requirements thru observation. Naturally I made some friends and they finally loosened up."

"Whisk and short working parlor brush are the two grades which bring the best prices and I gave those my attention. Now I do not attempt to grow anything else. Evergreen Dwarf and Scarbaugh Dwarf are the varieties which suit my conditions and purposes best."

Tilford does not attempt to grow his seed. That is a job which requires specialization and does not fit in with his production of brush. The best broomcorn is pulled before the seeds are mature and that eliminates any opportunity of saving seed from his commercial fields. Besides the production of good seed requires time and attention which a man who is producing high quality brush cannot afford to give.

"I am very particular about my seed because on it depends the success of the crop," Tilford remarked. "In searching for a source of supply I



W. H. Tilford Presents Miss Vada Watson, Kansas Wheat Girl, With a Bundle of the Best Broomcorn in the World



This Broomcorn, Ready for the First Pulling August 1, Grew from Planting, May 3, to July 20, Without Rain

visited the seed growing sections and picked men who are specialists in the business, who treat for smut and take special care of their seed." The seed of one variety he obtains in Illinois and the other in Oklahoma.

Tilford has 500 acres in broomcorn this year. To show how drouth resistant the crop is he exhibited one field which was planted May 4, and received no rain until July 20. Ten days later it was heading and the earliest brush was ready to pull. The brush is pulled by hand and placed in a horizontal position between the fork of the lower blades and the stalks where it remains a few hours. Then it is hauled to the sheds and cured seven, or better, 10 days, when it is ready to strip and bale.

Quality depends first on color which should be a light green, fineness and roundness of fiber, and meatiness of the brush. Tilford sells direct to the factory which means a premium of \$10 or more a ton. His yields are not high, 400 or 450 pounds to the acre, but the higher prices for extra quality more than make up for the lower yield. By letting the corn reach a later stage of maturity he could get more pounds, but that would sacrifice the green color which is the first requirement for quality.

"I can produce broomcorn for 4 cents a pound," said Tilford in discussing costs, "which means I break even at \$80 a ton. Anything over that is profit. The price we receive in this section depends upon conditions in the Southwest. Last year the market was bearish. The crop from Oklahoma and Texas was good and harvested early. We got \$155 a ton. This year we have the advantage and I am expecting prices to be much better."

Tilford isn't a one-crop farmer. A quarter section of his 960 acres is planted to row crops, such as milo and Indian corn. He grows about 10 acres of watermelons, cantaloupes, and honey dew melons a year. These are more profitable even than broomcorn, but the demand is limited.

What's the Hog Market Outlook?

By R. M. Green

SELLING the spring crop of pigs and preparing to feed hogs for the winter or spring market are problems now facing many farmers. Right or wrong they must make some decision. There is no infallible way of telling just what to do. Certain trends of events, however, suggest likely happenings just as certain weather conditions now suggest probable future weather conditions.

It is characteristic of good corn crop years that a smaller proportion of the annual hog receipts than usual move to market between August and February. On the other hand, during such years a larger proportion of hog receipts than usual move to market between February and July following. This has resulted in prices from September to March that were above the year's average and in prices from March to August that are below the year's average.

The effect of the slowing up of the fall movement of hogs also has tended to lessen the October break in prices and delay the sharpest part of it 10 to 20 days.

Another factor tending to slow up the fall movement of hogs is the fact that a price level for hogs compared with corn prices has been reached which will encourage expansion in the hog business for next year. This means that more sows and gilts will be held off the markets for breeding purposes. In the past this has resulted in a lighter September and October movement than usual.

So far, attention has been paid only to likely movements of supplies. It is reasonable to say on the basis of past experience that the supply situation is strong enough to suggest \$14.50 to \$15 hogs at Kansas City. The demand side of the market is not so strong, however.

Pork consumption per capita reached a peak approximately October, 1923. Since then there has been a tendency for consumption to scale down to a lower rate. A supporting influence, however, since June 1924, has been the general improvement

in business starting at that time. Since June 1924 it may be said that the general course of the business cycle has been upward. This upward movement has been going on with only minor interruptions for about 14 months. There are yet no clear signs of its coming to an end. However, with the stock and bond market to record heights in some instances, there already is abroad in business a spirit of caution that is directly opposite to the spirit of speculation so evident a year ago.

By November 1, the hog market will be largely under the influence of packing operations of the big packers. The cured products packed out of

this fall and winter run of hogs will be sold months later. Packer buying, therefore, will be largely on the basis of market outlook six to eight months later than the time they purchase live hogs. It seems quite certain that they are going to be conservative buyers as they are showing more than a usual tendency to hang back at a season when prices usually are run up to the peak for the year.

On the other hand, October usually is the month of heaviest consumption of pork. We are, therefore, approaching a time when there should at least be some seasonal improvement over the August rate of consumption.

The tendency to feed to heavier weights because of favorable corn prices and the tendency to expand herds will both tend to delay and lighten fall movements of hogs. Seasonal improvement in demand and the importance of the fresh meat trade in the market until November 1, will lend some support to the demand side, altho a large increase in demand scarcely is to be expected.

These situations coupled with past experience suggest no prolonged decline in hog prices until after the middle of October and some improvement between the middle of September and that time is possible.

A good corn crop to encourage winter feeding, a period in the hog cycle where expansion in production is beginning, maximum consumption of pork already reached and a decline setting in which is encouraged further by any higher prices, combined with the fact that we already are well on our way up in the general business cycle, suggests a turning point in hog prices some time next spring or summer.

Under such conditions past experience indicates it is not unreasonable to expect prices after next February or March to fall below the level of hog prices a year ago. Even at that the outlook appears favorable unless too high prices are paid for stocker and feeder hogs and for corn.



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I CAN think of no greater waste of time, to say the least, than time spent in argument with a man or woman who has arrived at a fixed belief. The belief may seem to be utterly foolish, but the more foolish it is the more tenaciously the holder will cling to it.

You have a right to object to some other individual imposing his beliefs on you, but if he is content to mind his own business and allow other folks to believe what they please, let him alone. There are a great many people who seem to get a great deal of satisfaction out of beliefs that seem to me to be unreasonable, but granting that I am right and they wrong, why deprive them of their happiness?

Of course, if you have time to waste and can argue and keep in a good humor, that may be justifiable as a diversion. Unfortunately very few folks can argue for any considerable length of time without getting more or less riled and to get into a bad temper is injurious to the health.

At various times I have known a few people who really seemed to get a great deal of pleasure out of an argument and who never lost their temper. An argument with them was just like a game of checkers or chess. They would just as soon take one side as the other; the satisfaction was in getting the other party to the argument in a corner. Of course, that kind of person has no really settled beliefs himself. The reason he can keep good natured is because he does not take anything very seriously. When he argues with a serious minded person the latter is almost certain to become irritated and lose his temper; so even that kind of argument does more harm than good.

I do not mean by this to condemn scientific discussion and investigation, for that is the only way in which to find the truth. But that presupposes that the investigators have not arrived at any fixed opinion, and are willing to impartially analyze the evidence both in favor of and against any proposition submitted to them. I have in mind the ordinary discussion, made up for the most part of assertions without proof and in which the party who can talk the loudest and make the most confident assertions which the opposing party probably is not prepared on the spur of the moment to disprove, seems to win, because he has talked the other party down.

Just Notice Fads More

NO, JASPER, I cannot say that there are more foolish fads than formerly; my opinion is that there are not, but as people grow more wise, that is, accumulate knowledge, altho they may not be any more intelligent than their ancestors, they notice foolish fads more than people formerly did. Neither do I think people are growing worse. They are not so religious. Perfectly respectable and honorable people will do things now which their fathers and mothers would have considered wrong and even shocking 50 or 60 years ago. People are not nearly so superstitious and not nearly so certain about future rewards and punishments as the people of past generations, but that does not mean that they are really worse. When I read in history of the horrible cruelties committed and tyranny practiced in the name of religion in the past I am thankful that I live in a less religious age, in which reason and common sense have triumphed to some extent over ignorance, bigotry and superstition. And at that there is certainly room for a lot of improvement even yet.

Only Seekers After Knowledge

A READER asks me to write more about evolution. He seems to think I do not write more about it because I rather fear the consequences. He is mistaken. The reason I do not write more about it is not because of any fear, but because I do not feel myself competent to discuss the subject as it ought to be discussed. Most of us have rather vague notions about evolution. If we could only get rid of preconceived notions and dogmatism and try to the best of our ability to find the truth, no matter what the truth may be, we would get along better. The trouble with people who try to think, and probably a majority of people do not even try to think, is that they start with a certain assumption and then proceed to hunt for that which will tend as they believe to prove their assumption.

A great many people are afraid of the word agnostic, and yet it seems to me that every honest man, that is, a man who is honest with himself, must confess that he is an agnostic. A few things he knows and they are, comparatively speaking,

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

very few, while the great ocean of truth lies unexplored before him. The true agnostic is tolerant of honestly expressed theories, but he insists on being shown. This applies to religion, to science, to government and economics. In the light of new discoveries men's minds have changed concerning all of these things and they will continue to change, for we have not reached the end of discovery. I am of the opinion that the things we do not know are vastly more and of more importance than the things we do know. It seems to me that considering the illimitable extent of the universe, even the wisest of men should stand with bowed and humble heads and modestly acknowledge that they are seekers after knowledge but that they do not know.

What Isaak Walton League Is

INQUIRER: The Isaak Walton League is a nation wide organization named in honor of old Isaak Walton, who was supposed to know more about fish in particular and wild animals generally than most men of his generation. The purpose of the League is to protect the wild life of the country, the birds and animals and fish so that they may not be exterminated. Its program includes the organization and care of game preserves, the



forestation or reforestation of tracts of land that may be used for such purposes, the improvement of lakes that already exist and the formation of artificial bodies of water by the damming of streams or the creation of basins. Now with all of these objects of the League I am in hearty sympathy and for that reason am a member of the League, altho not an active one. While I think the organization will accomplish great good, I know that many men are members principally because they believe it will contribute to their selfish pleasure. They like to hunt and kill, but they know that unless something is done to check the indiscriminate slaughter of wild birds and animals in a few years there will be no wild birds or wild game to kill; they will be exterminated.

With that idea I have very little sympathy. I do not enjoy hunting either with the gun or the trap. I have heard a great deal of talk about sportsmanship. The hunter who calls himself a sportsman heaps unmeasured abuse on the "pot hunter" who slips up on a covey of quail and shoots the whole bunch before they have a chance to fly. He will not shoot the birds that way. They must be given a chance to fly before he shoots. He gives himself a great deal of credit for the fairness he shows the birds. But with a modern gun

handled by an expert, the birds have mighty little show even after they fly. It is absurd to say that the bird is given a fair chance for its life. To my mind there seems to be something almost cowardly in a man armed with a deadly weapon and expert in the use of it, attacking an innocent unarmed bird or a beautiful little wild animal. The hunter does not even have the excuse that it is necessary to kill in order to obtain food. Food is scarcely in his mind at all when he hunts. What is urging him on is the primitive savage desire to kill, just for the sake of killing.

Fox Didn't Have a Chance

IN A recent number of "Outdoor Life" there was a well written story of a fox hunt. It was quite profusely illustrated. The harried fox was using all of his native cunning to elude his pursuers. The chase was long and several times it looked as if the fox might make his escape, but really he never had a show. Pursuing him were a dozen or more well trained dogs and behind them as many well mounted men. Sometimes his trail would be lost but soon it would be found again, and at last, his strength utterly exhausted, he was overtaken by his relentless enemies. They outnumbered him at least a dozen, perhaps 20 to one and the last illustration shows the leading hunter, that is, the one who had the best mount and the best dog, holding the dead fox up in triumph, glorying in his cruelty. My sympathies were wholly with the fox. His pursuers seemed to me both cruel and cowardly, and my soul was filled with indignation and disgust.

We'll Always Have Cows

A READER wants to know what I think of Henry Ford's prediction that the time is coming when the cow will be done away with entirely and we will have manufactured milk; synthetic milk, in other words. Of course, I do not know what the future will bring forth; so many wonderful discoveries already have been made that no man is safe in dogmatically saying that anything is impossible. Many things are impossible with the present knowledge of man which may be entirely possible 25 or 50 or 100 years from now. My guess is that Henry is talking thru his hat and that while there is not much doubt that milk can be chemically manufactured, the cow still will be on the job. But the cow of the future will be a greatly improved cow.

Man is Rather Insignificant

ANOTHER reader who has the psychology bug has reached the conclusion that the capacity of man is unlimited, that by cultivation of his subconscious mind and also of his regular every day mind he can make of himself anything he chooses. Maybe, maybe. As I have stated before it is not wise to make dogmatic statements about what will be. No doubt there is something in this so-called science of psychology, altho my private opinion is that there is a great deal of bunc being spread about under the name of psychology. It seems to me that with all of his marvelous accomplishments and wonderful possibilities, man after all is a rather insignificant and helpless creature compared to the illimitable forces of the Universe. The shifting of this world just a few degrees on its axis, or a comparatively slight change in the temperature of the sun would snuff out the lives of perhaps all of the inhabitants of the world, man and beast. Geology teaches that such changes have occurred in the past and may occur again. It is not well for man to get chesty and over-proud of himself and his abilities. On the other hand it is utterly foolish to worry about these possible future catastrophes. Man is utterly powerless to prevent them and it is worse than a waste of time to worry over what you cannot help if it comes and which may never come.

Result of Exploiting China

WHATSOEVER ye sow that also shall ye reap," is just as true now as when it was uttered nearly two thousand years ago. For centuries so-called Christian nations have been exploiting China. They have ruthlessly trampled on this peaceful people, despoiled them of their territory and disregarded their rights. The harvest of this sort of injustice is beginning to be reaped and while those who were responsible for the injustice

were only nominally Christians, they succeeded in creating a prejudice against the Christian religion culminating in what is known as the Anti-Christian Movement in China.

As might be expected the position taken by the advocates of this movement is extreme and unfortunate. The objections urged are six in number as follows: "Religion is glorified superstition; religion enslaves the mind; religion is the opponent of human progress; religion is the prolific breeder of that worst form of strife, the religious wars of history; religion, instead of uniting tends to destroy the unity of the human race; religion gives a false basis to life by encouraging a belief in supernatural beings instead of reliance upon our own powers of self-realization."

The specific objections to Christianity are nine in number; among them that it is the ally of imperialism and capitalism; that it panders to the rich and the influential; that it is dogmatic and unscientific; that it meddles with politics and law suits; that it has been the cause of several unjust treaties imposed on China.

Now the fact that real Christianity is not responsible for these things is overcome in the minds of these Chinese because of the term "Christian Nation." They do not distinguish between the spirit of Christianity and the state.

This School Pays Its Way

THERE is at least one agricultural school in the United States which pays its way. A good many years ago a Jew by the name of Krauskopf established a school at Doylestown, Pa., for the training of Jewish youths in agriculture. It was at first called "Krauskopf's Folly." The idea of training Jews to farm seemed ridiculous on the face of it. Last year the 145 students actually raised on the farm lands belonging to the school all the produce required for their own sustenance and sold \$40,000 worth of products. In my opinion all the schools of higher learning should be self-supporting instead of asking the state to subsidize them.

Yours for What It is Worth

HERE is a suggestion, take it for whatever you may think it is worth. The year 1913 was one of the worst ever seen in Kansas so far as crops were concerned. It started in dry and hot about June 1, and did not let up until the middle of September. That year the aggregate corn crop of the state was less than in any year since 1874, while the average yield to the acre was far below that of any year in the state's history. Even in 1874 the average yield to the acre was 10.29 bushels while in 1913 the average yield to the acre was only 2.77 bushels.

But the extreme and prolonged heat and drouth left the ground in excellent condition for plowing when the fall rains did come. Farmers never had so fine a seedbed as they had in the fall of 1913. The wheat came up making almost a perfect stand all over the state and the next year, 1914, Kansas raised a wheat crop that astonished the world.

But the wheat raisers who had stock received nearly as much benefit out of their wheat during the fall and winter of 1913-14 as they did from the wheat harvested during the summer of 1914.

Now I do not know whether the ground this fall is in as fine condition as it was in the fall of 1913 but I apprehend that it is. There is a great shortage of feed in many parts of the state. The probability is that there will be fine wheat pasture on fields properly prepared and not seeded too late. My suggestion is to get in as much wheat as you can and get it in reasonably early, for the sake of the fall pasture. With good pasture you will be ahead even with a poor crop next year.

Farms Could Triple Production

TWO readers of the Kansas Farmer have notified me that if they had 2 million dollars they would be glad to join me in organizing that corporation co-operative farm. That word "it" looms up as large as the Chinese wall.

However, I believe that some such plan as I have outlined is coming because it has to come. At present less than half the farm lands of the United States are cultivated by the owners of the land and the proportion of owner cultivators is steadily and rather rapidly growing less. The most alarming feature of the situation is that the tendency of tenant farming is to steadily deplete the soil. Unless there is a change in methods, within 20 years, the farms of the United States will not produce enough to support our population. With proper methods the farms of the United States are capable of providing food for three times the present population.

I know that the opinion is very prevalent that if production is increased it will mean that there will be no profit in it for the producer. I think the theory is wrong. If we had the correct system of distribution, consumption would increase as rapidly as production and possibly even more so. There are millions of people in the world who are under-nourished, not because they want to be but because they are not able to pay the price. It is a pretty well established fact that the cost of distribution is more than double the cost of production; the proportion certainly ought to be reversed. If the cost figures were reversed the producers ought to prosper at a rate never before enjoyed by them. Our so-called system of production is haphazard and to a lesser extent that also is true of our so-called system of distribution. We still are a long way from an ideal civilization.

Palestine May Beat Us

I HAD hoped that a really common sense, scientifically managed co-operative experiment which will make farming the basis, but which will also develop whatever other business is necessary to the conversion of the raw products into the finished product, would be tried out here in the United States, but it looks as if the Jews in Palestine may beat us to it.

Write to Game Warden

Is there any law regarding the keeping of wild animals for pets or pelts such as skunks, coyotes, minks and raccoons? If there is, please give me information as to where to get the permit. H. P.

Section 124 of Chapter 32 provides that any person desiring to engage in the business of rearing and selling game birds and quadrupeds in a wholly enclosed preserve of which he is owner or lessee shall make application to the State Fish and Game Warden on a form prepared by him for a permit to do so, stating the name and residence of the applicant, description of the premises and the number and kinds of such birds or animals in his possession at that time and whether they are wild or domesticated.

The next section of the law provides that wild birds and animals may be captured during the open season therefor and the eggs of birds may be taken and thereafter held in possession for breeding purposes.

If you will write to the Fish and Game Warden, Pratt, Kan., he will furnish you with the necessary blanks and instructions.

Income Tax Payments

1—A piece of land was inherited and was afterwards sold and the proceeds invested in another piece. Must one pay income tax on that money? 2—How much income tax must one pay? How much is a married man or woman exempt? J. H.

1—If the land was sold for cash that money would be counted as income even tho it was immediately invested in another piece of land.

2—The head of a household is entitled to an exemption of \$2,500. He also is entitled to an exemption to the amount of any sum or sums he has paid out in the way of contributions to religious or charitable purposes. He also would be entitled to deduct the amount paid for taxes and interest on his debt. If he has children under 18 years old dependent on him he would be entitled to deduct \$200 for each child. If his income does not exceed \$5,000 after making all of his deductions he would be taxed 2 per cent on the remainder. However, if his income was derived from sources where the income was taxed at the source he does not have to pay income on that amount. What I mean by that is, suppose his income is derived from stocks in a company or corporation which pays corporation tax on its capital stock, the stockholder in that event would not be required to pay an income on this stock. Or if his income is derived from an annuity he is not required to pay tax on the annuity until such time as his annuity payments amount to as much as the amount paid by him originally for it.

A single person is entitled to an exemption of \$1,000 and has all the other exemptions that I have mentioned in the way of annuity exemptions, exemptions on stock on which the corporation pays taxes at the source, and interest on debts, but he usually does not have the exemptions of the head of the household—altho a single person might under certain circumstances be the head of a household and in that case would be entitled to the exemptions.

France Has Made a Real Comeback

IN FRANCE I found everybody working; the people happy and contented. French farmers are blessed with good crops and good prices. The government still is badly crippled financially, but all lines of business are active and profitable.

Furthermore, France can and will pay in full the 4½ billion dollars of war debt she owes the United States if given reasonable time. The French Government had hoped to effect a compromise, but has about concluded the United States will not cancel any part of the debt.

Conditions here are in striking contrast to the situation in England where I found 1½ million people out of work and business more or less depressed.

France undoubtedly is making rapid progress toward economic recovery. But France first had to restore agriculture and industry and mining in an enormous territory extending from the North Sea to Switzerland, a distance of 300 miles, where towns, villages, roads, railroads, canals, factories, mines and dwellings had been destroyed.

Agricultural Situation Improved

There were 3,000 miles of railroad, 23,000 factories, 742,000 houses completely demolished and 7,400,000 acres of land made unfit for agriculture.

Since the war France has rebuilt 2,940 miles of railway, 21,000 factories, 606,000 houses and restored to agriculture, 6,840,000 acres of land.

France had not only to restore the surface or top works of her mines, but their interiors, wrecked and flooded by the wickedness of the enemy. Her coal production amounting to 49,129,000 tons in 1913, the year before the war, had fallen to 22,476,000 tons in 1919. The output last year was 45½ million tons.

The agricultural position of France has improved markedly since the Armistice. In most instances the acreage under cultivation has increased. Altho still below the pre-war level it now is approaching normal.

Due to extensive use of fertilizers and the application of modern methods, the crop yield is

much higher now than before the war, and the total production figures lack little of having regained the pre-war average, despite an acute shortage of labor and unfavorable weather condition in 1924.

For instance production of cereals amounted to 15 million tons in 1924, as against 9.3 million tons in 1919, and 17.4 million tons in 1913. Potatoes amounted to 15.5 million tons in 1924 compared with 7.7 in 1919 and 13.3 in 1913. Recovery of production is especially striking for the sugar beet, reaching 5,138,000 tons in 1924 against 1,248,000 in 1919, and 5,806,000 before the war. Accordingly imports of sugar have virtually been reduced to nothing.

Livestock shows steady recovery in most groups since the war. Cattle is 95 per cent of the number in 1913. France is noted for its sheep. Its flocks which suffered heavily in the period 1914-18, are being restored and both fleece and mutton value improved.

To encourage agriculture, the farmers of France are favored with a rate of taxation about 25 per cent less than any other class pays.

All incomes of more than \$350 a year are taxed. It is common talk that many men of wealth are escaping the payment of income taxes.

The average clerk or machinist receiving a salary of \$600 a year will pay about one-fourth of it in taxes. As wages in France are about 35 to 50 per cent of American wages, it is evident that the common people of France are paying their full share of taxes.

Between 1913 and 1924, France increased the tax burden only 60 per cent, while England increased taxes by 160 per cent and the United States by 140 per cent. However, spokesmen for the French Government insist that before the war the burden of taxation compared with national income, was heavier in France than anywhere else, being 11.52 per cent, 6.40 per cent in the United States and 7.24 per cent in England.

France always has gone in strong for indirect taxation. It has today a sales tax or turnover tax, on virtually everything the people buy, necessities as well as luxuries. This is collected from

the merchants and other business men but actually is paid by the people. It is the government's chief source of income.

French officials have figures which seem to show that national and local taxation in France consume about 25 per cent of the resources of the people, compared with 10 per cent in the United States and 22 per cent in Great Britain.

When calculated in gold, goods are cheaper in France at the present time than in England or America. This has several interesting consequences: It favors the French exporter in foreign competition; it stimulates French tourist traffic against British; it keeps living costs at a figure which prevents excessive demands for wages.

Must Pay for War Devastation

If the franc is stabilized, it is to be expected prices gradually will rise until their ratio to the exchange rate is more nearly equal to the level existing in England and America. When this occurs, it is reasonable to expect a more or less acute crisis in business, with demands for increased wages. At that time unemployment difficulties from which France has been singularly free until now, undoubtedly will make trouble for France as is now the case in Great Britain. Sooner or later France must pay for the great devastation of the war.

Nevertheless, after three weeks spent in France talking with representative men of all political groups, such as Prime Minister Painlevé, Minister of Finance Caillaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs Briand, M. Franklin Bouillon, Senator Dupuy, and scores of business men and editors, I am of the opinion that France has made remarkable progress toward economic recovery. The reconstruction program has gone ahead in a marvelous way.

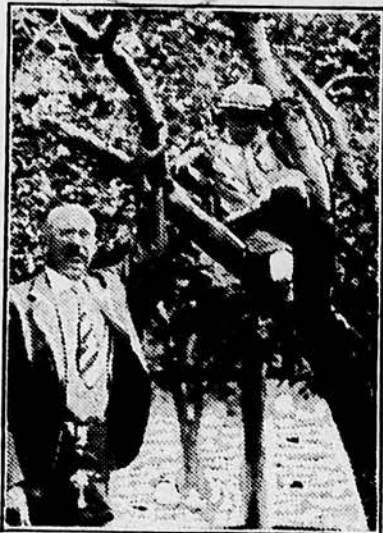
Arthur Capper

Vienna, August 26, 1925.

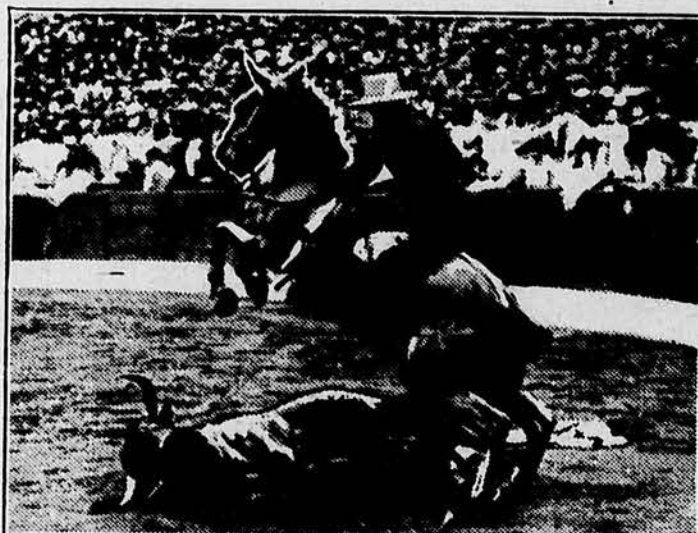
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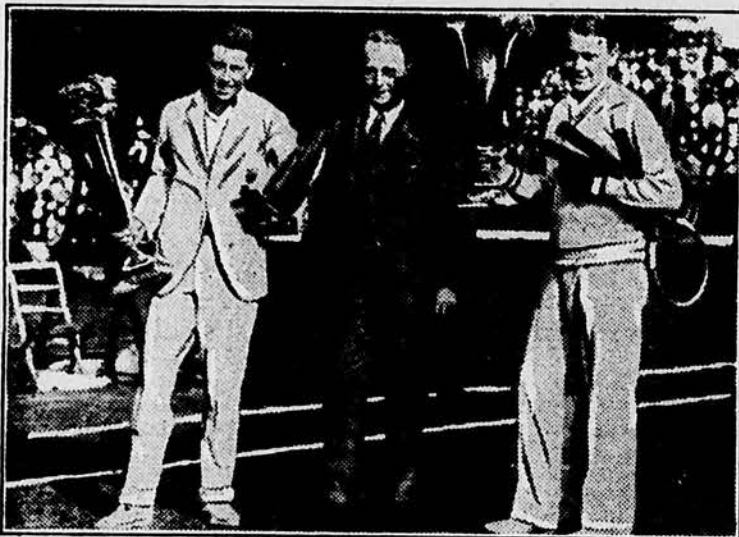
Lewis Mood, New Jersey, and His Horticultural Phenomenon. Apples on One Limb of This Tree Turn Blood Red Weeks Ahead of Fruit on the Other Limbs



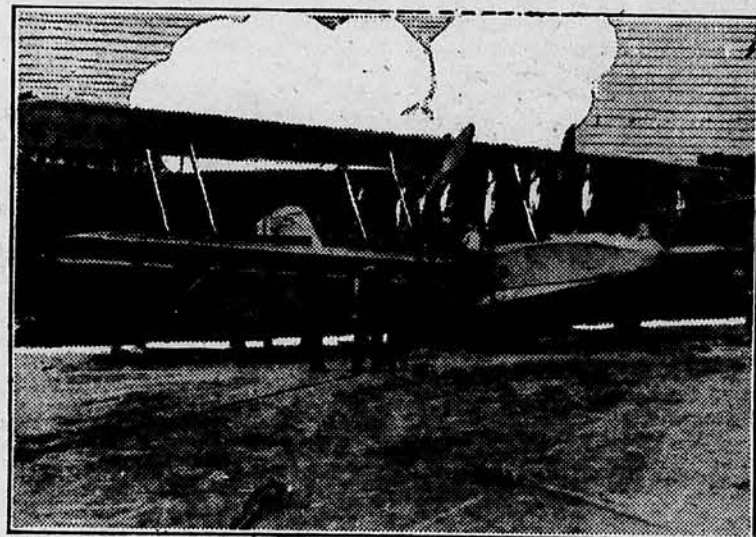
The Bull Fighter Antonio Canero, One of the Most Skillful in Spain, Entertaining Royalty at the Great Corrida de Toros, Which Was Held in Madrid in August. The Performer is Seen Jumping His Beautiful Horse Over the Body of the Bull Which He Killed



King George of England Wearing Kilts, National Costume of Scotland, at Inspection of Gordon Highlanders. These Men Were Some of the Fiercest Fighters in the World War



Vincent Richards and R. Norris Williams, 2nd., Won the National Doubles Championship on the Courts of Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, Mass., by Defeating the Australian Team. Left to Right: R. Norris Williams, 2nd, of Philadelphia; P. Mesereau, President National Lawn Tennis Association, and Vincent Richards, New York



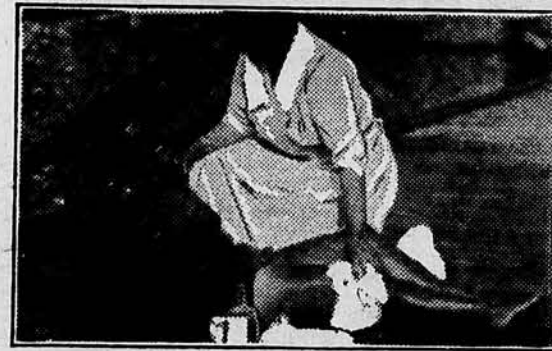
The P. N. 9 No. 3, Commanded by Lieut. Alan Snody, One of the Giant Planes That Took off From San Francisco Bay Recently on an Attempted Non-stop Flight to Hawaii. This Plane Was Forced to Abandon the Trip at an Early Stage for Lack of Fuel



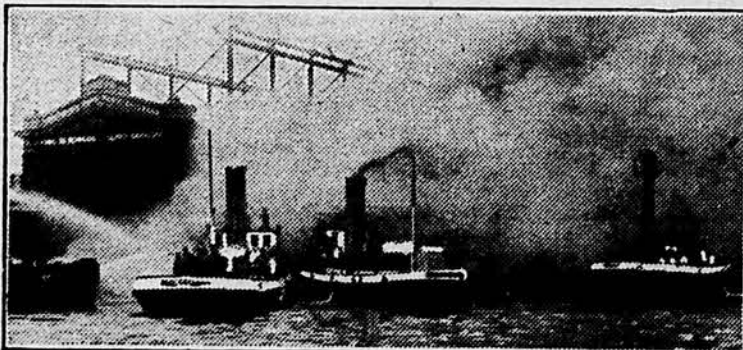
An Exclusive Photograph, Taken at Santandar, Spain, Where the Spanish Royal Family is Summing, at the Palace of La Magdalena, of Queen Victoria With Her Daughters, Princess Beatriz, Left, and Princess Christian



W. A. Green, Who Was Sworn in as Chief Prohibition Investigator, and Therefore Principal Assistant to General L. C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of Treasury



Recently a 12-Mile Swimming Race for Women Was Held Near Boston in Which Irene Hesenius, 17, Winthrop, Mass., Established the First New England A. A. U. Record for Long Distance Swimming. Her Time Was 7 Hours, 9 Minutes



A Four Alarm Fire Destroyed the Furness Bermuda—Lloyd Sabaudo Pier Recently at 55th Street and the Hudson River. Every Available Piece of Apparatus Was Called into Service, Including the Four Fireboats Which are Seen Here, and Many River Tugs, All of Which Directed Streams of Water Against the Flaming Pier



Part of the Wreck of the Giant Naval Airship Shenandoah, Which Fell in Ohio, Killing 14 Officers and Men. The Ship Was Caught in a Storm Over Pleasant City, Ohio, While on a Trip from Lakehurst, N. J., to St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas Fifth in Farm Radios

KANSAS stands fifth among other states in number of farm radio receiving sets. An estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture places the number at 35,000. That means one out of every 4.7 farms has a set. Only one state, Nebraska, has more radios in proportion to the number of farms.

Illinois leads the country with 40,000 sets or one for every five farms. New York is second with 39,000 or one for approximately every five farms. Iowa has 39,000 or one for every 5.6 farms. Missouri is fourth with 37,000 sets and one for every seven farms. Nebraska, sixth in the list, has 34,000 or one for every 3.6 farms. Ohio has 27,000 sets, Minnesota 26,000, California 22,000, Michigan 19,000, Texas 18,000, Indiana 17,000. Delaware has the smallest number on farms with 200. Florida has 300, New Mexico 500 and Nevada 600.

The farm radio sets of the country are placed at 550,000 by the department. The estimates were compiled from reports from 1,056 county agents. The Corn Belt states show the greatest development in use of radio on farms, largely because of the suitable conditions for sending and reception. Slow development in the South is explained by natural conditions which hamper clear broadcasting and reception.

The growth of farm receiving sets is illustrated by estimates from similar surveys made last year, when the number was placed at 365,000 and the year before when there were only 145,000 farm sets.

Molz Makes Farming Safe

DIVERSIFICATION makes farming safe for Christ Molz, Stanton county. He is one big farmer of Western Kansas who practices sane methods in wheat production. He had 900 acres of wheat this year and it failed. His barley crop of 240 acres went the same way, but he had between 200 and 300 acres of milo, an acreage of broomcorn, several hundred head of hogs and a big herd of cattle to offset the wheat and barley losses.

He went into the hog business two years ago after cattle had failed repeatedly to give returns. Last season he marketed 1,500 hogs, fed on home produced grains. Last winter and spring when other farmers sold their hogs he held his because he believed the price would increase.

"Single cropping is dangerous," said Molz. "I would have been without revenue from my farm this year if I had depended on wheat alone. We can raise plenty of rowed feed and grain sorghums for cattle and hogs and I find stock the best market for the crops we can produce here. Western Kansas is particularly well adapted to growing and fattening hogs and they give us a chance to diversify which we would not have otherwise. The grain sorghums are practically as good for making pork as corn is."

Summer Fallow Makes Wheat

TWO years of experience has convinced Elmer Evans, president of the Kingman County Farm Bureau, that summer fallowing is the safest method of growing wheat in his locality. The average run of wheat in the community this year was scarcely worth cutting. He had 370 acres which made 4 to 5 bushels an acre. On 40 acres that was fallowed last season he made 21 bushels and on another 40 acres which had been in corn last year he made 10 bushels. A year ago his wheat on fallowed ground made 26 bushels while his whole acreage made only 18 bushels average.

"That ought to convince anybody," Evans remarked. "Of course, conditions this year were such as to make an especially good showing for fallowing. One of those was the Hessian fly. Cultivation in the fallowed field kept down the volunteer wheat which is a mighty good control method for fly. But even with the difference last year it pays. If you get only the same amount of wheat by fallowing as you do by continuous cropping, you cut your expenses half."

"My experience with corn ground this year shows that even the fallowing provided in corn cultivation pays. I always cultivate my corn right thru harvest and in that way keep the weeds down. That was responsible, I believe, for double the yield on corn stubble over wheat stubble."

Evans proposes to establish a rotation which will include two crops of corn, one of wheat and one year of fallow.

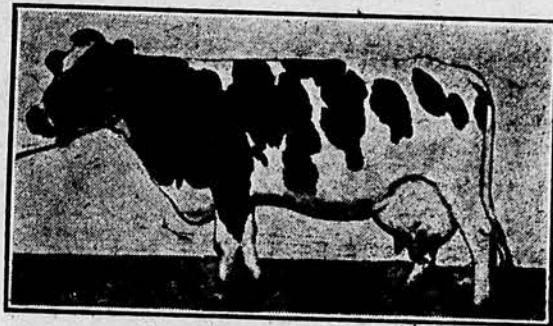
Apple Sauce on the Cimarron

HE WAS a little man, stooped a bit and grayed a lot by 40 years of conflict with farming conditions. In one hand he carried a bucket and under one arm an applebough loaded with Washington crabs. Behind, in front and all around him were half the kids in Grant county. His progress from the well preserved little closed car to the station platform at Ulysses and the Santa Fe's "Opportunity Special" was not unlike the second march of the Pied Piper after the city dads had refused to pay him for taking the rats away.

He was intent upon proving to the better farming specialists on the train that tree fruit production in Grant county was possible. But by the time he reached the station, half the crabs had disappeared from the branch and the bucket was not nearly full. The bucket had been brought for the kids, but he was a bit put out that they would not leave the branch alone.

W. O. Hulbert homesteaded on the North Fork of the Cimarron, 16 miles southwest of the present site of Ulysses, 40 years ago. His farm now consists of 1,440 acres, of which about half are under cultivation.

"My plan for successful farming in this section?" he repeated a question. "Why, it's the same as anywhere else. There's nothing wrong with this



This is Fred Reed's Cow, Elsevere Canary Butter Girl, Who Set the Pace for Other Milkers in the Pawnee Association

country. It's the people, if anything. The fellow who plants all his farm to wheat and expects to obtain his living from sale of grain is the only one who is disappointed. Too much wheat or too much of any crop is bad anywhere.

"I diversify because that is safest. I grow several crops that are not common to Grant county, simply because I have persisted in trying different methods. I never have quit going to school," he concluded as half a dozen eager little hands reached for the apple bucket when he held it out.

Mr. Hulbert has Washington crab apple trees that are 25 years old. He also grows Ben Davis and Grimes Golden in the 3-acre home orchard which also contains apricots, peaches and plums.

Alfalfa, another rare crop in that region, he has been growing the last 15 years. His diversification program includes in addition to alfalfa and fruit, feed crops, wheat, cattle and poultry. Altho at the age when many men consider retiring, Mr. Hulbert remains in the harness and does all the work on his place.

Elsevere Was a Bit Milky

ELZEVEERE Canary Butter Girl got a late start in the Pawnee County Test Association. The other cows had been milking a month when she freshened, but even with that handicap she set a

record for the other grass burners to shoot at. She is a Holstein, as you may have been able to discern from her name, and she is a purebred.

Elsevere is a member of the Fred Reed herd which set the pace for the association during the first six months of this year. She produced 331.7 pounds of fat and 10,877 pounds of milk in the five months which was better than any other cows under test were able to do in half a year. Her herd mates, all purebreds, averaged 257.4 pounds of fat for the six months and Reed was high man in low feed cost for a pound of fat.

Chancy H. Hostetler, tester, believes the Pawnee association has something to brag about in the record it has made. The cows therein are no slouches, it seems from the records they made, because the association average was 183.6 pounds of fat in six months, which is better than most cows produce in a whole year. The association started work January 1, 1925, and already its operations have created a big interest in improved dairy methods. Hostetler believes the demand for purebred dairy cows has increased as a result of the records made there.

Russia's Alleged Disease Germs

ENGLAND'S War Office gives out the statement that the Soviet army plans to fight by inoculating its enemies with disease germs, the information of the British government being that it is actively engaged in storing up stocks of tubes containing germs of sleeping sickness, one of the most fatal and unmanageable of diseases. "It has been known for some time," says a special London dispatch, "that the Red Army chiefs have been specially attentive to chemical warfare and have employed a large number of foreign scientists, many of them German, for research in this direction."

While it has to deal with as uncertain a quantity as Russia, the old world is cautious about trying itself up by humane stipulations concerning the conduct of war. Its hope is rather in the other direction, of an effective bar on war, which seems impracticable by any other plan than agreement to pounce on the aggressor in joint action. The average Russian may be and probably is no more cruel than other people, but modern Russia retains a large heredity from the Tartar invaders repelled by Poland or by the old Eastern Empire in the Middle Ages. The hordes of Genghis Khan as well as later of Tamerlane were kept out of Western Europe, but the receding tide left so many in Russia that it was Tartar ruled until the Sixteenth Century, a period of several hundred years. The Russian is, therefore, quite largely kin to the Yellow race, and to a particularly savage branch of it.

Car For Every 3 1/2 Persons

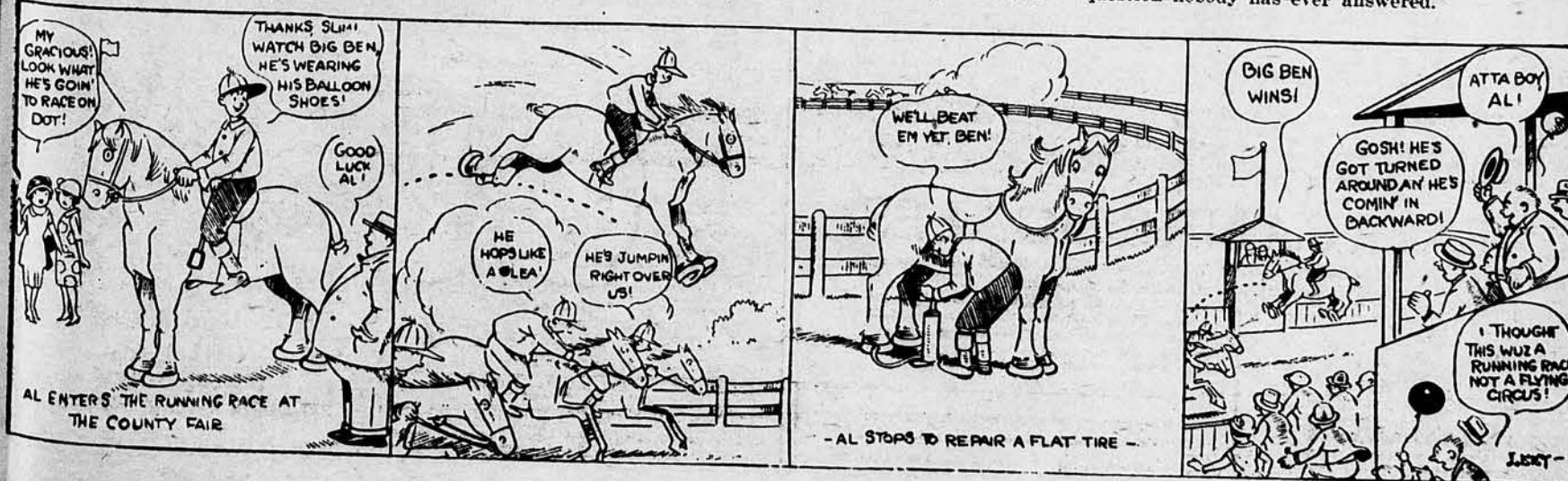
MORE than 440,000 motor vehicles now are registered in Kansas, which is one to every 3 1/2 persons, as compared to 390,000 a year ago. It is likely that about 465,000 cars will be registered this year as compared to 414,793 last year. These figures include 44,639 trucks, about 7,000 more than a year ago.

Kansas Population Figures

POPULATION changes are slow in Kansas, as the 10-year comparison by the state census shows this summer. Decennial census returns are made both by the Federal and state authorities, the Federal at the end of the decade and the state in the middle.

The state decennial census for 1915 shows a slight increase in the state population in 10 years, with considerable increase in a few cities. Some of the smaller cities of Kansas have a remarkably uniform population, from these figures, Yates Center had 2,199 in 1915 and has 2,182 this year. Baldwin with 1,231 population 10 years ago has 1,243 today. But Council Grove shows the slightest change, from 2,405 in 1915 to 2,406 in 1925.

Kansas, with almost a stationary population for 25 years, has grown greatly in wealth and its cities have been transformed, with excellent streets, parks, schools and churches, business buildings and handsome residences. Like all other American communities, Kansas would like to double in population every 10 years, but why, is a question nobody has ever answered.



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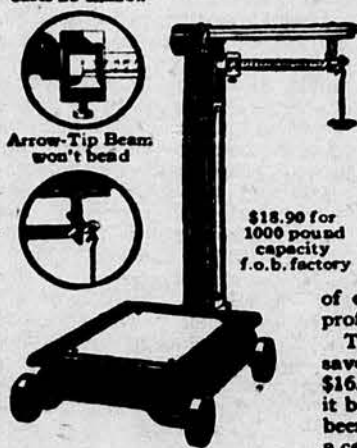
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BY OSCAR J. FRIEND
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TWO cowboys riding from Texas to Oklahoma, discover the body of a murdered cattleman whom they recognize as "two shot" Farlane, a former sheriff. There is no clue to guide them except a note pinned to the dead man's breast which read, "He warn't fast ernuff." They take the body to the town of Hassan and after careful inquiry learn that Farlane's closest friend is Judge Terrell. Having decided to let the judge handle the crime they seek admission at his home. In Terrell's study his daughter Jane becomes alarmed at the cowboy's mysterious inquiries and requests, and asks anxiously about Farlane. When questioned by the cowpuncher whether Farlane meant much to her she answered, "Yes. What is it you have to say?"

Terrell and his daughter, Jane, are shocked and grieved at his mysterious death, as is Don Barton, Farlane's ranch foreman. To the surprise of everyone Farlane has willed his property to a nephew, James Farlane of Chicago. Young Farlane arrives and proves to be a "photographin' fool," who has arrayed himself in weird clothing in his effort to be inconspicuous in his new environment.

At first he is accepted as a simpleton, just as he wished to be. He gets acquainted with Jane Terrell by helping her with the dishes, and asks why she sent him such a mysterious telegram. She said, "Everybody took it as an unfortunate shooting affair, but I know Uncle Tom was murdered. He never used two fingers to pull the trigger, but that is the way the gun was found in his hand. Someone placed it there." Farlane explains that he wished to be underestimated so he would have a better chance of making a thoro search for the murderer. This information, and a better knowledge of the real man under the outer mask, changes Jane's opinion of Farlane, and the judge's opinion as well.

No Difference in the Result!

"I think you have made a mistake," he said. "If there is a mystery here, you have to slip but once, and you are done for. On the other hand, if you succeed in carrying on this mask you are liable to be killed by some crude soul to whom your portrayal is obnoxious. Some ruffian is likely to force a fight on you and shoot you out of sheer wantonness."

"But I won't fight," protested Farlane.

"Whether you will or will not will make little difference in the ultimate result. They'll make it seem as tho you had. There are still men in this country who are rough and brutal, who are wholly without imagination. To men such as this human life has

no value, no meaning. There are others who are soulless. I know it seems impossible for such characters to still exist in a civilized country. Nevertheless, they do, my boy, they do. Honor and conscience are unknown words to them. There are still sections of this country which are as free of law and order as Mexico itself. I know, and your uncle knew."

This was food for earnest consideration. Farlane blinked and digested it thoroly. It gave him a faint feeling in the region of his stomach. There were many things more appealing than a sordid death at the hands of a drunk cowboy or lawless criminal. Being the owner of a wealthy ranch meant nothing if one could not enjoy it. Why not forget the whole matter and shut his eyes to the fact that his uncle had been murdered? Why not leave the ranch in the capable hands of Judge Terrell and Don Barton and take the fastest train back to the East where he belonged? He suddenly felt homesick for the roar of the big city, for the traffic on Michigan Boulevard, for the gusts of wind off Lake Michigan. There at least was law and order; here was—what?

He looked up to find Jane Terrell's eyes fixed upon him. She was watching him with fathomless, starry eyes. If a girl like her could live in such a country he could at least try to do so. After all, there probably was little to fear. Doubtless the man who had killed Tom Farlane was living in trembling fear of apprehension from hour to hour. He faced the judge and his lips tightened.

"I'm sorry, Judge Terrell. I'm here, and I'm going to stick it out if I get killed for it. At least I have a chance. Any other way I'd have none. Besides, it's too late to act differently now. It would look suspicious. If anything does happen to me I want Uncle Tom's will to stand just as it is. I hereby endorse Jane Terrell as my lawful heir."

"I do not feel that I can agree to this," frowned the judge.

"You have no recourse, sir. It is my right, and it is my business. I do not mean to be insulting, sir."

"Can You Ride?"

The judge waved one hand, casting such a thought aside.

"You will at least remain quietly on the ranch while we attempt to unravel this mystery?"

"I shall do my best to track down the assassin of my uncle."

"But, my dear boy," the judge was exasperated. "What attributes, what qualities do you bring for such an undertaking? Can you ride?"

"I can sit a horse without getting

(Continued on Page 10)



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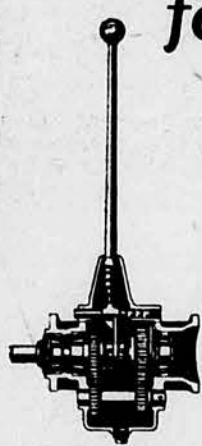
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(Continued from Page 8)

galled. Of course, I'm no bronco buster."

"Can you shoot?"
"I hold a couple of medals for marksmanship with the rifle and the duelling pistol. It's true that I'm not what you could call a gun-fighter."

"Ummm. Fair, fair. But, can you rope, brand, fight, trail a man in the hills? Can you even manage your ranch?"

"Well, I hold several athletic records, if that tells you anything. I can learn to do all that."

"That's fine," endorsed Terrell. "But it is hardly enough for me to altogether lend my sanction."

"Very well, sir. I shall go it alone," stated Farlane grimly. "At least, I depend on your honor and discretion to consider all of this confidential and to keep silent regarding Jane's discovery so I may work unsuspected."

"What's that?" exclaimed Terrell sharply.

The other repeated his statement.

"No, sir," shot out the judge. "By gad, sir, no. I cannot agree to such a silence when I have a clue to—"

"You have what?"

The judge compressed his lips savagely. But it was too late. The damage had been done. With a very bad grace which gradually disappeared he made the best of it and explained himself.

"Before the coroner came back for your uncle's remains," he said, "I looked again at the brief and boastful message pinned to his vest. I happened to turn it over, and I saw something we had all missed before. No one had thought to turn the paper over. But what I found did not point at a murder, and I put the paper away and said nothing until Jane came to me yesterday with her story. Then I knew I had a clue, whether valuable or not, I could not tell. I telephoned at once for Don Barton to come in to see me this morning. That was why he was in town today. I intended consulting him about the matter when you arrived. Naturally, in view of Jane's telegram to you, I hesitated about it until I had decided what to do with you. Now, I think it is best to proceed with my original idea. If there is anything to this matter Don Barton is preeminently the man to find it out. God knows I hope we are not too late."

"But the clue—the back of that message!" exclaimed Farlane impatiently.

"What was it, and what of it?"

"I'll show you."

Judge Terrell unlocked his strong-

box and took out a square of paper. It had one ragged edge and two pinholes. Eagerly Farlane accepted it and spread it out on the desk between him and Jane. Their heads touched as they bent excitedly over it. On one side four words sneered up at them in a crude scrawl. "He warn't fast er-nuff."

The other side was the upper half of a used letterhead.

ROCKMAN & STRAND

Consulting Geologists

404-408, Tolsten Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
King Haines, Esq.,
c-o Break-o'-Dawn,
Craggs, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:—
In response to your letter asking for the presence of a field man, allow us to point out the fact that you have given us no references of any sort. Before either of us go to such an expense as this, if you are so positive of your find, suppose you ship us several samples of rock and sand from the exact spot for analysis. Immediately upon any.....tions of

This was all. The lower half of the letter was torn away.

"Ummm-hummm," commented Farlane thoughtfully. "Letter is only two weeks old. This fellow seems to think he has located a mine or something. Who is he, do you know? And where is Craggs?"

"This is something you didn't tell me," murmured Jane reproachfully to her father. "What a romantic name—Break-o'-Dawn. I wonder what it means?"

"Did you write to this Rockman-and-Strand firm?" inquired Farlane. "If so, have you had a reply?"

"I'll Do the Ferreting"

"Not so fast, not so fast," protested the judge. "I have done nothing but investigate this man Haines on the quiet. Remember, I didn't suspect murder until yesterday. Haines is the owner or lessee of a piece of land between the Triangle T and this settlement of Craggs. He has a very small outfit, the Bar-Circle, and works only two or three punchers. He has been there something like a year and is not troublesome with anybody. Craggs is a wide place in the road twenty-five or thirty miles west of here. As I understand it, this Break-o'-Dawn is a sort of hotel and general eating house there. I've never been there because it's back in the hills somewhat.

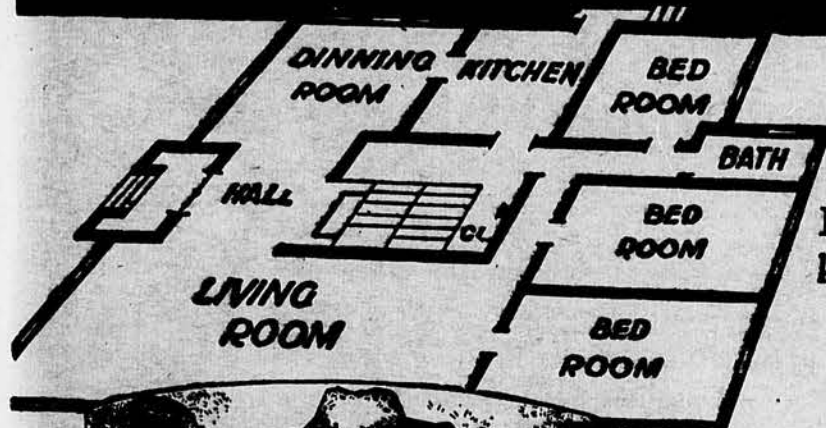
"It is by no means certain that this man, Haines, is implicated in this matter. Barton said that Tom had no trouble with any of his neighbors, for one thing. In the second place, I understand that Haines is not an illiterate man, and that is most assuredly an illiterate scrawl."

"Have you notified the sheriff, the

(Continued on Page 12)



Hawk, or Stormy Petrel?



Not Parts of it

Every room, nook and corner of your home can be kept warm and comfortable all winter long with a

FRONT RANK TRADE NAME REGISTERED STEEL FURNACE

Thousands of farm homes today depend upon the heating stove in the living room, and the coal range in the kitchen to warm the home during the winter months. And physicians tell us that the sudden change in going from these warm rooms into cold halls, bath rooms and bedrooms is the most frequent cause of coughs, colds and more serious ailments. Why allow this condition to continue? Why not give the subject of an adequate heating system your earnest consideration? Surely the matter of money need not stand in the way, because a Front Rank Steel Furnace, completely installed, will not cost you any more than the least expensive of all automobiles—and with reasonable care, will give a lifetime of service and satisfaction with little, if any, repairs or replacements.

Front Rank Heat is Healthful Heat

Warm air by itself is not conducive to good health. Two other conditions are necessary. The warm air must be continuously circulated—and must carry the correct amount of moisture. The Front Rank Heating System meets these requirements in the most ideal way.

The warm air is carried through pipes, direct from the furnace to all the rooms, and in ample volume.

The warm air is kept in a constant state of motion—circulating throughout the home—ventilating as it heats. By means of a scientifically designed humidifier, the warm air is automatically supplied with the correct amount of moisture to maintain good health.

Greatest of All Warm Air Furnaces

Ever since 1888, the Langenberg Manufacturing Company has devoted all its time, experience and engineering skill to the manufacture of Front Rank Furnaces—and to the development of the nation-wide use of warm air heating for homes, schools, and churches throughout the United States.

As a result of this intensive effort, over a period of 37 years, more buildings are now heated by warm air furnaces than by any other unit heating system—and the health conditions of the people have been correspondingly improved. Of all warm air heating systems, the Front Rank stands foremost. In thousands of homes, schools and churches, Front Rank furnaces are giving long, satisfactory, and economical service. They are the first choice of most architects, builders and home owners who know furnace values and have studied the correct principles of all warm air furnace construction.

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It is impossible, in this space, for us to tell you all you should know about correct home heating and the Front Rank Furnace, but we have written a booklet which contains much valuable information that you ought to have. Write today for "Front Rank on the Firing Line," which will be sent free on request.

Front Rank Dealers are Heating Experts

They are able to advise with you intelligently on the size and kind of Front Rank Furnace you should have in your home. Look up the nearest Front Rank dealer—if you do not know him, write us today and we will supply you with his name and address and also send you descriptive literature that will prove of interest and value to you.

Learn More~Mail this Coupon

LANGENBERG MANUFACTURING CO.,
4538 NO. EUCLID AVE. • ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please send me FREE copy of your booklet, "Front Rank on the Firing Line," together with the name and address of nearest Front Rank dealer in this community.

NAME

ADDRESS

Front Rank's 13 Points of SUPERIORITY

- 1 Bounded dome has greater heat radiating surface than ordinary flat top.
- 2 Riveted boiler plate construction makes fire pot practically one piece—no cement to crack loose and allow escape of smoke and gases.
- 3 One of the two large down-draft radiators pipes which extracts heat from flame and gases before smoke escapes up chimney.
- 4 Two large openings insure steady draft for the flame and freedom from back fire. Note large protecting flange.
- 5 Extra large combustion chamber in which the coal and gases are completely burned up before smoke passes through radiators into chimney.
- 6 The fire brick lining is 32 inches high and will not burn out.
- 7 Double fold doors give extra large opening, size 22 x 24 inches, when desired.
- 8 Special hot blast construction in feed door sprays heated air over fire bed, saving fuel and producing extra hot fire.
- 9 The cleanout is conveniently located at bottom of radiator where dust and soot collect. Easy to take out and keep clean.
- 10 Separate shaking grate permits shaking down dead ashes at side of fire without disturbing live fire bed.
- 11 Large ash pit door, ground to fit air-tight, prevents air leakage and makes removal of ashes easy.
- 12 One piece cast iron base and ring provides firm and air-tight foundation.
- 13 Large vapor pan (not visible in picture) set at hottest part of furnace, so water will quickly evaporate and mix with the warm air currents.

LANGENBERG MANUFACTURING CO.
Established 1888
4538 NO. EUCLID AVE. • ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Good Bye! We're Going Home~Front Rank is too Hot!"

Click of Triangle T

(Continued from Page 10)

marshal, or whatever officials are generally told of this?" demanded Farlane.

"Not yet. You see, we've tumbled on to this thing by accident. The scoundrel, or scoundrels, will not know that we suspect anything. Now, it is my idea to quietly put Don Barton on the trail and let him ferret out matters. You can easily see—"

"How long has Barton known my uncle?" out in Farlane.

"Why—er—I can't say. He came to this part of the country about three years ago. He has been the Triangle T foreman for nearly that long."

"Offhand, then, you would say he knew Uncle Tom for three years?"

"Why, I guess so," nodded the puzzled judge. "What are you getting at?"

"Just this," rejoined the younger man crisply. "Your idea is exactly the same as mine—except that you failed to guess who is going to play detective. I need Don Barton to run that ranch—something I can't do. On the other hand, I have the sneaking idea I can smell around as well or better than anyone else in the guise of picture-taking fiend. Besides all that, I've known Tom Farlane for more than twenty years and I am his nephew. I'll do the ferreting."

"But—but—" stammered the judge.

"That is what I am here for, Judge Terrell," said the other finally. "I am determined."

"What would be your first move?" asked the judge curiously.

"It is already made," Farlane rejoined quietly. "You are not to take me out to the ranch tomorrow. I shall ride out on Jasper in company with Hargess and Gilmore whom I have hired to work on the Triangle T. I think I have made friends with all three."

"Well, you are a fast worker," capitulated Terrell admiringly. "I'll agree, on the condition that you deal me a hand in the game, and with the understanding that I shall at once act on my own initiative immediately should the slightest mishap befall you."

"That's fair," conceded Farlane, and held out his hand frankly.

They gripped hands firmly.

"Now then, your first task is to write to this Cleveland firm and learn what you can about this Haines in professional confidence," stated Farlane. "Next, as soon as my stuff comes in, call me up at once so I can send a wagon in for it. There's several hundred dollars' worth of photographic equipment in it. As soon as I spend

the necessary number of days establishing myself and my picture craze thereabouts I shall turn my attention to Mr. Haines. Whenever I learn anything I'll come in and discuss it with you."

He turned to the waiting girl. He suddenly remembered they had bent over that torn letterhead together. He fancied that he could still feel a tendril of her fragrant brown hair tickling his cheek. He rather enjoyed this lingering suggestion of intimacy. He held out his hand decisively.

"As for you, you're a brick, Jane," said he. "And I've met lots of girls. You're in on this proposition, too. Just the three of us. Is it a bargain?"

"It is," she said firmly.

"Are you going to be able to muster up a little genuine pity for the harmless nut who now owns the Triangle T?"

"I'll try," she promised.

"Shake," he cried. "I'll like that—in spite of the existence of my foreman."

Break-o-Dawn House

During the day Craggs presented a monotonous, deserted appearance to the eye. Situated in the foothills of a low range of mountains, sweltering in the excessive mid-summer heat, it was a lifeless little place, hardly more than a backwoods settlement. Craggs was hot, dreary, hidebound, and forgotten of the world. This was not strange; Craggs had little traffic with the world. Once a week the mail carrier from Glen Junction, six miles north of Craggs, would make his appearance if he carried any mail for the place. Otherwise he didn't come. The town had never had its moment of fame, its hour of national notoriety; life had passed it by.

Yet, if forgotten by the world, and the United States' authorities in particular, Craggs was not unmindful of the existence of other points of interest. For instance, Pug Wilson, proprietor of the Break-o-Dawn House, in the most bitter moments of mental self-flagellation for living in this forsaken spot, never failed to remember that certain Wisconsin powers still searched for an individual whose facial topography was startlingly like his own.

Pug Wilson was not viciously bad. To be thus one must have some knowledge of good. Pug was sadly lacking in this quality. He was merely an inimical entity to other people's interests where those interests conflicted with his own. He was not, however, despite his formidable and forbidding exterior, devoid of fear. That was

(Continued on Page 19)



Little Red Riding Hood

There Has Been a Great Increase in Efficiency Recently of the Northern Border Patrol; the Laugh Now is on the Bootleggers



World's Headquarters
For Pumps-Hay Tools
Door Hangers

MYERS

Self-Oiling Water Systems

A REGISTERED TRADE NAME

THERE is a Myers Self-Oiling Water System that exactly meets your needs—whether you have a deep or shallow well—a modest farm cottage or a large ranch or suburban estate. There are Myers Self-Oiling Systems with capacities up to 10,000 gallons per hour—and types for electrical, gas engine, windmill or hand operation. All are quality built—to give long years of dependable, noiseless, trouble-free service. Myers Self-Oiling Water Systems are unfailingly reliable—they supply an abundance of water at a cost that is almost negligible.

Fifty years experience in building pumps and water systems is back of every Myers Water System. Our immense resources, expert engineering ability and established reputation are your guarantee of complete satisfaction and low-cost operation.



Take Off Your Hat to The MYERS

The Myers Line also includes hand and windmill, well and cistern pumps, shallow and deep well power pumps, electric house pumps, pumping jacks, hand and power sprayer pumps and hay unloading tools, door hangers, gate hangers, lawn and porch swings. All are of standard Myers quality.

See your dealer—or write us direct for catalog and free water-service suggestions.

The F.E. Myers & Bro. Co.
240 Orange St. Ashland, Ohio



FIG. 2252



FIG. 1866



FIG. 1980



FIG. 2188

FIG. 2181

LEWIS' LYE

For Better Homemade Soap

For cleaning:
Dairy utensils
Poultry houses
Garages
Hog houses
Outside toilets
and
50 other uses

FOR firm, pure soap you too can join the thousands of housewives who are now using Lewis' Lye. It is always of highest quality and packed in the safety friction top can. Those who have never used this product have a surprise in store, not only for its advantages in soapmaking but its 50 other uses on the farm and in the home. Send this ad for a free copy of "The Truth About A Lye."

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
Dept. K Philadelphia, Pa.



Soapmaker Supreme

Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.

An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

AERMOTOR CO.

Chicago
Kansas City

Dallas
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Des Moines
Oakland

Hay Market is Beating Back

Dry Weather in Competing Districts Activates Demand for Kansas Crop

BY PHILANDER GRAYSON

WHAT'S happened to the hay producer? Back a few years ago a considerable portion of the rural population depended upon hay as a cash crop. It ranked along with some of the less important grains as a direct producer of revenue. But since the advent of motor driven vehicles and gasoline farm power, hay-making for revenue only has almost lost its standing in the community.

Just about the time freight rates began to take all the profit out of alfalfa, farmers in Kansas developed considerable enthusiasm for planting that crop, or maybe it was the other way around. Anyway while the acreage was at its height a great many farmers shipped hay to central markets and didn't receive enough money to pay the freight. Fortunately for commercial growers, but unfortunately for Kansas soil our old friend the green bug and some untimely freezes lopped off several hundred thousand acres. There already had been considerable discouragement to continued planting and farmers viewed the intervention of nature as a blessing in disguise.

The war came on with the demand for more wheat. Prairies and alfalfa fields were plowed up and planted to grains. Alfalfa shifted along as best it could. Then after a time when wheat slumped farmers began thinking about alfalfa again. True, the demand did not promise a particularly rosy future for hay production but the great increase in dairying indicated a probable outlet at home and the land needed the stimulating influence of alfalfa.

For several years the hay market has been slow. It has showed slight improvement but not enough to encourage the planting of as much alfalfa as the land needed. Last year it was a little better; but early this season, with plentiful rains and luxuriant pastures, the situation promised another dull season for hay if not a loss of the ground that had been gained.

The late summer drouth, however, has turned the tables and altho it cut the yield of both prairie and tame hay, it created a demand that steadied a weak market with prospects of price rises that will make up for the reduction in yield. Recent reports from Kansas City indicate that Southerners, deprived of their normal supply of timothy in Illinois and Michigan, are going to New York state and Kansas City. As a consequence timothy and its counterpart, prairie, held steady in the face of comparatively heavy shipments at the normal marketing season.

Alfalfa showed some weakness, to be sure, but only because this is the period when large quantities of late cuttings move direct from the windrow thru the presses to market. Prospects of a short crop of merchantable roughage held the price at a higher level than would have been obtained under different circumstances.

Dairymen and the mills form practically the only market for alfalfa. Steadying of milk and fat prices, partly as a result of lessened flow induced by premature closing of the pasture season, have made dairymen strong factors in the feed market. This, with prospects of a big steer feeding season ahead, have brightened the hopes of mill operators.

On the whole it looks as if some revenue will be forthcoming from hay sales this fall and winter. Something may happen to stem the promised recovery, but that's a qualification that can be applied to any bullish situation. The old time commercial haymaker may not come back, but it is evident that alfalfa at least is going to take a more important place again in the cash returns of Kansas farm families.

Where Kansas Stands

Kansas is first in per cent of American born, in number of farms operated by owners, in per cent of college students for each 1,000 population; in wheat, in apple seedlings, in smelting of zinc. We rank second in alfalfa

and in cultivated acreage; third in value of cereal crops, in beef cattle, in sorghums, in oil, in farm automobiles and in salt; fourth in value of all crops, in cattle, in horses; fifth in poultry, in hay, in farm radio sets; sixth in value of cream marketed, in livestock products, in corn acreage; and seventh in flax seed.

We have the largest milling industry; second largest meat packing industry; second largest creamery; extensive coal deposits; farm, factory and mineral products worth more than a billion dollars annually; a climate in which people live longer than those of any other state; a deep, rich soil, no mountains, no swamps, schools and churches of the finest type on every hand; full complement of universities, colleges, libraries, newspapers; wholesome environment for home building; unlimited opportunities for prosperity thru intelligent industry. And of course, we never must forget that "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World." We produced one-sixth of all the wheat grown in the United States in 1924.

Effect of Immigration Law

The new immigration law has not only effectively stemmed the influx of aliens into the United States, as was intended, but appears to have done so in excess of all expectations during the first year of its enforcement. Net immigration during the fiscal year 1924-25 was less than a third of what it was during the year previous. Not only have a number of countries fallen far short of the quota allowed them, but the net gain of immigration has been reduced considerably by heavy emigration of aliens.

Common labor, such as is used in industry, is the class of persons principally affected by the new conditions accompanying the enforcement of the 2 per cent quota act. Owing to the curtailed immigration and the numerous departures of unskilled laborers, a net loss of 15,106 of this class was sustained during the year, as against a net gain of 70,742 in 1923-24.

Total immigration, from quota and other countries, amounted to 204,314 for the year ending June 30, 1925, as compared with 706,896 during the preceding year, before the 2 per cent quota went into effect. Deducting those aliens who left the United States, leaves a net immigration for 1924-25 of 201,586, 60 per cent less than during 1923-24, when net immigration amounted to 630,107.

Countries, immigration from which was exceeded by their nationals returning or leaving the United States for other lands, are:

Country	Immigrants arrived	Allens departed	Net Emigration
Bulgaria.....	140.....	208.....	68
Greece.....	826.....	6,574.....	5,748
Hungary.....	618.....	875.....	259
Italy.....	6,203.....	27,151.....	20,948
Lithuania.....	472.....	511.....	39
Portugal.....	619.....	3,600.....	2,981
Rumania.....	1,163.....	1,433.....	270
Spain.....	275.....	3,982.....	3,707
Yugoslavia.....	724.....	2,464.....	1,740
China.....	1,937.....	3,412.....	1,475
Japan.....	723.....	1,212.....	489
Australia.....	273.....	344.....	71
India.....	65.....	128.....	63
New Zealand.....	143.....	159.....	16
Cuba.....	1,430.....	1,959.....	529
Other West Indies.....	676.....	2,076.....	1,400

Our Oldest County Fair

Brown county fair, which was held the first week in September, is said to be the oldest in Kansas. The first county fair was held at Hlawatha, October 13 and 14, 1864. Ten years later, grasshopper year, everything was destroyed and the fair was not held. With this one exception a successful fair has been held every year since 1864.

Harvesting Their Tonsils

"Lookit" this society item from the Saint Francis Herald: "Tonsil operations the last week are as follows: Miss Cora Graber, Miss Ada Slagle, Paul Danielson, Miss Blanche Moorehouse, Miss Dolores Moorehouse and Ronald Clark." All of which explains why those named will be absent from choir practice Wednesday evening.

Keeping the Barn Dry

The barn is a pretty important building to our agricultural industry. We can do without some paint on our front porch, but unless the nation's barns are dry, our stock, our implements and much of last year's harvest may be lost to us forever.

The electric light and power industry has its barns too (although they call them power-houses); its live stock and its implements are the generating and transmission equipment from which electric service comes.

The cost of furnishing electric service includes not only the money needed to produce and distribute electricity, but also the funds necessary to "keep the barn dry" and a "living wage" for the monies invested in the enterprise.

Under public regulation, all of these elements are considered in fixing the price paid by the public for electric service.

Fifteen state committees working with the national committee are now studying methods for further electrification of agriculture. The committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the

U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Mfg. Ass'n, and the National Electric Light Association.

If you are interested in this work write for a booklet describing it.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

DO YOU KNOW

that you can help both your neighbor and us by asking him to subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze? If he becomes a regular reader he will thank you—so will we.

Good Stock Pays Best and That's True of FENCES, Too

Like pure-bred live stock, good fences give satisfactory service to a much better degree than the ordinary kind. Furthermore, their service continues long after the time when ordinary fences give out and have to be replaced.

American Fence is guaranteed to equal or outlast any other fence of similar size wires used under the same conditions.

Banner Steel Posts

Easy to drive—no holes to dig. They root themselves firmly into the ground with the large Banner slit-wing anchor plate. Railroad rail design—the strongest known form of construction. Continuous notches close together make it easy to attach line wires. Ask the American Fence Dealer in your town.

Zinc Insulated

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Chicago New York Boston Birmingham Dallas Denver Salt Lake City

Psychology Applied to Marketing

By Margaret A. Bartlett

THE story is told of a city woman new to farm life, and having a woman's innate love for the beautiful, who tied her first bunches of vegetables which she was taking to market, with colored baby-ribbon. Of course, folks laughed, and the woman received no more for her beets and turnips than her neighbor who wound string about her bunches.

The woman's idea was sound—she wanted to present to the prospective buyer something pleasing to the eye—but her method of attaining that end was nothing short of ridiculous. Contrast her method with that of another farm woman we know.

This woman has an abundance of table beets, turnips, carrots, onions, and so forth. She lives but a few miles from town, and the farm car makes the distance seem as nothing. Twice a week, regularly thruout the season, this woman rises bright and early, gathers her vegetables, brings them to the house, and with clear, cold water and a small scrub brush, removes every trace of dirt from them. Lettuce and carrot tops are shaken in pans of water, so that no grit shows on them.

Then, in grape baskets, she arranges her "displays." Each basket holds a bunch of blood-red beets, one of snow-white turnips, one of orange-skinned carrots, a head of crinkly lettuce, delicately green, and, early in the season, pearl-skinned onions and long white, or round, red radishes. Out of her lowly garden vegetables, she arranges a veritable bouquet in a basket. And people buy! There is something irresistible about the color combinations in those baskets.

"I never reach the stores," this woman declares, "with my vegetables. Not once this summer have I failed to sell out on this side of town. Many housewives tell me they wait for me because my vegetables always look so nice—just like big bouquets!"

Of course, when vegetables are sold on a large scale, such a policy would be impractical. No one could scrub clean a carload of beets and turnips! Besides, skins might be broken and the keeping qualities of the vegetables impaired, which would be of much consequence if vegetables were sold to a store where they might be resold several days later.

But where only a small quantity of vegetables or other produce is sold each day, and where sales are made in homes in which they are almost certain to be used the day of purchase, the idea is sound. The prospective customer is delighted with the appearance of the product and of equal importance, perhaps, the farm wife with her woman's love of the beautiful, takes pride and pleasure in the "wares" she has to offer.

Cookies Versus Mud Pies

THE mother of this boy of 3 years believes that it is more practical to let him dabble with flour, sugar and raisins with a little supervision than to let him waste his time and dirty his clothing playing in the mud. He has been allowed to try his hand with a number of recipes but the following is his favorite. It is easy to remember and good enough for anyone to eat.



Drop Cookies

1 egg well beaten
1 cup sugar
1 cup thin cream
1 cup flour
1 cup raisins
1 cup chopped peanuts
1 teaspoon baking powder
Oatmeal to stiffen

Mix all the ingredients in any style just so they are well combined. This boy finds a teaspoon better for small hands to use than the larger mixing spoon. Drop by spoonfuls and bake in a warm oven. These cookies are both nourishing and laxative.

Mrs. A. H. Wendt.

McPherson County.

The Russian Balalaika

By Cheryl Marquardt

NOT long ago the Imperial Russian Balalaika Court Orchestra toured the country in concert and was one of the sensational events of the musical season. Vassili Vassilievitch Andreeff came with his players from a far country to a strange people, and thru the power of his balalaika music has shown them the true Russian, not the person of popular imagination and cheap fiction, but the true man, whose thoughts are but the indications of an impulsive nature, of a character more prone to love than to hate, and whose simplicity is pictured in the tones drawn from the soul of his instrument—the balalaika. The balalaika is a quaint old instrument of Russia of which our mandolin is a relative. One of the choice numbers played often by Mr. Andreeff was "On Wings of Song," by Mendelssohn. This is now on record and the companion number is "Remembrance of Gatschina." You will enjoy Mr. Andreeff's playing, and perhaps obtain a clearer picture of our Russian neighbors

by listening to it. After all, what language is so well understood the world over as the language of music? In it we all have something in common.

Music problems may confront you, and you may be sure that I'll be glad to help you solve them. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Uncle Sam's Best Sellers

UNCLE SAM, one of the world's prolific publishers, has a "best seller." The publication, which became exhausted in June, 1924, has been revised for the third time and will soon be ready for distribution again. It is on the subject "Baking in the Home," and was first issued in July, 1917, by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

During the period 1917 to 1924 more than 2,125,000 copies of this bulletin were distributed to the women of the country, other individuals, and organizations. The popularity of this bulletin would seem to indicate that "baking day" is still an important institution in the American home.

One other best seller, which has had up to the present time a distribution of more than a million copies, is Farmers' Bulletin 861, "Removal of Stains from Clothing."

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.

Quick Dessert

WE ALWAYS have found this recipe for steamed chocolate pudding a very effective dessert, and it is prepared in a short time. If company happens to come just before luncheon time you can stir this pudding up in about 10 minutes and steam it while you are eating. The recipe is as follows:

1 large tablespoon butter
1/2 cup sugar
1 square chocolate
Vanilla
1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 egg
1 cup flour

Beat egg, add sugar, milk and flour sifted with baking powder. Melt chocolate and butter together and add to mixture. Flavor with vanilla. Steam about 20 minutes, and serve while hot with cream.

Platte Co., Missouri.

Elizabeth Nielsen.

Saves Space and Oil

WHEN baking hot bread for breakfast, I save space on the oil stove by cooking eggs in the oven with the bread. After greasing the muffin pans with butter, break an egg into each space. Salt the eggs, pour a tablespoon of cream over each egg and bake. Pour water in any vacant tins to prevent burning.

Decatur County.

L. H.

Likes Oil Cloth Curtains

ATTRACTION window shades for the kitchen may be made of white oilcloth tacked on rollers. These are easily cleaned, make a dark kitchen bright and they will last a long time. They may be hemmed as an ordinary shade, or scalloped. If scalloped there should be a casing made on the wrong side a few inches above the scallops in which to run a stick. Such shades may be decorated by gluing on strips or medallions of cretonne. These strips may be covered with a coat of clear varnish, thus making them as easily cleaned as the rest of the shade.

Marion County.

Mrs. Albert Kennard.

Concerning Clay Packs

By Helen Lake

COVERING the face with mud, even tho it is perfumed, doesn't seem a reasonable method of cleansing the skin yet those of us who have tried the plan stand ready to assure you it is approved.

But apart from relieving the pores of accumulated waste, an important function of the clays, it seems to me, is the stimulation given the circulation of blood near the surface of the skin. In the average individual of more or less sedate habits, this circulation is likely to be sluggish and the skin actually lacks sufficient nourishment so that muscles sag, tiny lines form and pores become enlarged.

In planning your clay campaign, take the texture of your skin into consideration. If it is thin,

apply only a thin coat of clay and when it is removed, use cold cream thickly. You will use a treatment less often, also—probably once a week until the skin improves, when your treatments may be even farther apart.

Less thin skins with much natural oil may be treated more often than twice a week in the normal schedule. Less cream may be used following the treatment since there is plenty of natural oil but one should guard against using too little.

I should be glad to send to all who will write to me the names of reliable brands of clay packs with directions for using them. Address me in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Sunshine in House Dresses

WHEN mother is wearing a bright, cheerful house frock, somehow it reflects itself in the dispositions of the other members of the family, even on the dreariest days.

The dress shown here is designed in flame colored bunting worked in black and white, and it seems to personify sunshine and happiness. Incidentally, it would make a delightful Christmas gift if you wouldn't care to put the work into it for yourself. We have the dress, stamped for embroidery with thread and an instruction sheet showing how to work the design in our package No. 286. It can be cut to fit any size from 30 to 42. Heavy thread is used in embroidering so little time is required to complete the dress. The thread needs to be thrown over the needle but once to make the French knots. We can sell dress No. 286 to our readers for but \$1.50. Order from the Fancy-work Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Egg and Rice Omelet

RICE left from any meal can be served successfully in egg omelet. I use 1 cup rice and 6 eggs for a family of four. The eggs should be well beaten and then the rice added. Season to taste and mix well. Pour into a well greased skillet and bake in the oven until the egg is cooked. Be sure to have your oven at baking temperature for all baking. Too slow an oven spoils the best of foods and too hot an oven scorches them.

Finney County.

Mrs. Cressie Zirkle.

Picnicking in September

ABRIGAND steak picnic is the kind you can't forget. Savory whiffs of bacon, onion, and steak dripping their juices into the campfire from sharpened sticks bring real joy to the picnicker. Such picnic foods are delicious when eaten between slices of toasted bread or bread rolls served with pickles.

Everybody has an opportunity to help at a brigand steak picnic. While some of the members of the party are building a good fire, others may be sharpening long sticks on which to roast the meat and onions, preparing the coffee, cutting up the steak in small squares, slicing the bacon (if not already sliced) or cutting up the onions in convenient sizes to thread on the sticks. When everything is in readiness, the folks form a line and help themselves, in cafeteria fashion.

To prepare a brigand steak, put a slice of bacon on the sharpened stick, and then a slice of onion and a square of meat. Repeat two or three times or until enough meat and onions have been added to make a sandwich. Since the bacon will cook more quickly than the other foods, it is well to place it on the stick farthest away from the fire.

Apples and marshmallows make an appropriate dessert for a picnic of this sort. The picnickers will enjoy toasting the marshmallows on the sticks after roasting the meat and onions for sandwiches.

Sunset at Sea

THE splendid sun
Has slipped quietly into the sea;
The waving waters are already clouded
With the shadows of night;
Only the afterglow
Stretches a web of gold and rosy lights over them.
The restless tide
Urges the billows toward the shore,
And the white waves leap and gambol
Like a flock of woolly lambkins
At evening, when a singing herd boy
Drives them home.

—Heinrich Heine.

Translated by Louis Untermeyer.

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.

Send a Stamped Envelope

We all enjoy the poems printed on the home page, and some of us would like to see the poem "Home" by Edgar Guest. Could you print it?—Club Member.

Thank you for your kind word on the "home page." The poem you request is rather lengthy, but I should be glad to send it to you or to anyone else who will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Pepper Hash

We have an abundance of both pimento peppers and mangos which I should like to can for winter use. Can you suggest any recipes?—Mrs. W. E.

I believe you will like this recipe for pepper hash, using both kinds of peppers:

12 large white onions 2 cups sugar
12 green peppers 4 tablespoons salt
12 red peppers 2 quarts vinegar
1 small cabbage

Remove the seeds from the peppers and prepare the other vegetables. Put all the vegetables thru the meat chopper or chop very fine. Cover with boiling water and boil 5 minutes. Drain, cover with boiling water and boil 10 minutes, then drain again. Boil in the vinegar to which the sugar and salt have been added until tender (about 30 minutes). Put in jars and seal.

Salt Rising Bread

Can you give me a recipe for making old-fashioned salt rising bread?—E. A. F.

I am glad to give you this recipe for salt rising bread: To 1 small cup new milk add 1 scant cup boiling water, and stir into this 1 large cup white cornmeal, enough flour to make as thick as cake batter, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt and a small pinch soda.

Set away in a moderately warm place overnight. In the morning it will be light. Stir in a little warm water and a little flour to make of the proper consistency, and then set the mixing bowl in a vessel of warm water over the back of the stove, and by the time breakfast is over it probably will have risen to the top of the tin or be thoroly light. Next sift into a bread mixing pan enough flour for a large loaf (about 1 quart), add a little lard, salt and sugar, and mix up with the foamy "rising," using a little warm water if more wetting is needed. Knead well, shape into loaves, put in well-greased pans and set in a warm place to rise. When light bake in a moderate oven.

Lemon Juice for Blond Hair

I would like to know if using peroxide on the hair kills it. My hair is light and appears lifeless. I have been told peroxide would make it a becoming shade.—Mary R.

Do not use peroxide on your hair to keep it bleached. It will ruin it, making it streaked, dry and brittle. If the hair is shampooed carefully and all the soap thoroly rinsed out and the juice of half a lemon added to the last rinse water, the hair will remain light. I should be glad to send our suggestions for care of the hair if you will send a stamped envelope.

Superior Salad

IF YOU are entertaining in the near future, and wish to prepare a salad that will not fail to please your guests and at the same time be "different," you will like to try this recipe.

1 large muskmelon Creamy or French dressing
1 grapefruit Crisp lettuce leaves
2 oranges
1 green pepper

Cut muskmelon in five sections, remove seeds and a thick peeling. Place on crisp lettuce leaves. Peel orange and grapefruit and free sections from membrane. Place on the muskmelon a layer of orange sections, then a layer of grapefruit. Outline the sections of grapefruit with very fine strips of green pepper. Keep chilled until ready to serve. At the table pour over creamy or French dressing.

Our Juniors are Considered



2502—Frock with Flared Skirt. Children like to wear frocks that are patterned after grown-up styles. Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years.

2430—One-Piece Junior Dress. An adorable little dress, effectively worked out in printed silk, is shown here. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1807—Boys' Suit. The suit consists of a blouse and separate knickerbockers. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2490—Junior Frock. A design that mothers will appreciate for their little daughters of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years is expressed in this pattern.

2417—Girls' Jumper Dress. The jumper dress is popular with girls of all ages, and mother appreciates such a pattern because of its adaptability

to make-overs. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2010—Boys' Blouse. Two styles of collars, separate or with neckband are given. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2021—Girls' Combination. The lower edge may be straight or finished in bloomer fashion. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Give size and number of patterns desired. Our fall and winter catalog contains a most pleasing array of children's clothing, as well as authentic styles for grown-ups for all occasions. Order from Pattern Department, 15 cents, or 25 cents for pattern and catalog.

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The Standard of Reception

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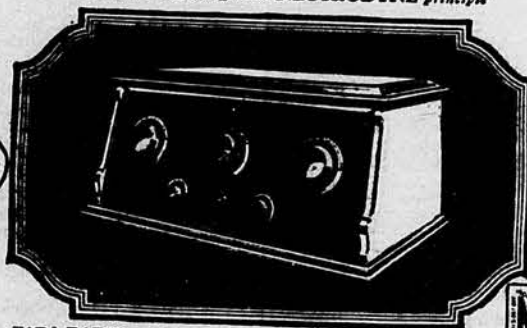
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TOPEKA — WICHITA

A Frock for Little Sister

Your wee girl would look just as dear as this picture child in the same kind of a dress. It is made of flame and white novelty plaid checked material and comes made up in 2 and 4-year sizes. The flower embroidery is worked in yellow-centered white daisies; yellow, lavender, pink and blue French knot roses, while black and white leaves match the black and white blanket stitching with which the little dress is finished at neck and arms and a scalloped hemline. For the convenience of our needle workers we are offering this little dress made up and stamped for embroidery, thread and instruction sheet sent postpaid for six one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each. Your own subscription counts as one. CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.



Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



F - is for Fawn,
A wee little deer
Who'll run like the wind
If you try to come near.

There Are Five of Us

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I have $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to go to school. I have three brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Earl, Vernon and Edwin. My sister's name is Pearl. Pearl is a junior in high school. I go to Peach Grove school.
Winkler, Kan. Frieda A. Johnson

Lena Has Three Pets

I am 8 years old and in the second grade. For pets I have a cat, a cow and a horse. I have one sister. Her name is Dessie. The name of the school where I go is the Old Homestead. I go $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to school. Lena Kelm.
Montezuma, Kan.



Do you see the funny little marks under some of the letters? Move these letters down on the dotted line, match-

ing up the marks, and the answer will be spelled for you, says Billy Boy. 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.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I have four brothers and two sisters. We have a pony named Teny and a cat for pets. We live on a 227-acre farm. I wish the little girls and boys my age would write to me.
Strawn, Kan. Beulah Hamman.

A Test for Your Guesser

What are the most wonderful buildings ever built? Air castles.
Why are airship inventors like musicians? Because they bend all their energies to the conquest of the air.
What is it that occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, and not once in a thousand years? The letter M.

Why is a selfish person like the letter "p"? Because he is the first in pity and the last in help.

What letter will set one of the heavenly bodies in motion? T, because it will make a star start.

How shall the following be read?

Y y u r y y u b

I c u r y y 4 me

Answer: Too wise you are,

Too wise you be

I see you are

Too wise for me.

Why should the people of the United States be very jolly? Because it was named after a merry cus (Americus).

Why is this continent like milk? Because it's ours (it sours).

What way of showing wrath has a tea kettle? It sings sweetest when it is hottest.

Goes to Lowell School

I am 11 years old and in the 5B class. I have a brother 5 years old. He does not go to school. I go 1 mile and 2 blocks to school. The name of our school is Lowell. We have a dog named Rex. We have four horses.
Virginia D. Lewis.
Englewood, Colo.

Likes Her New Home

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I have three sisters and three

How Many
Different
Kinds of Animals
Can You Find?



TAKE A PENCIL AND BLOT OUT ALL THE UNNECESSARY LINES

There will be a package of postcards each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

brothers. For pets I have a Collie dog and a cow. We drove from Greenville, S. C., last September in a car. I like my new home fine. I enjoy reading the young folks' page.
Ashurst, Ariz. Jeneva Herbert.

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I live $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town. I have an older brother and sister in high school. I have two horses and four cows. I like to milk. I enjoy reading the young folks' page.
Ozawkie, Kan. Ruby May Roth.

My Dog's Name is Tuffy

I am 11 years old and in the fourth grade. I like to go to school. I have three sisters, but I am the youngest. I am a cripple but I walk eight blocks to school. I go to Irving school. For pets I have a little dog named Tuffy and some chickens.
Garnett, Kan. Ruby Schooler.

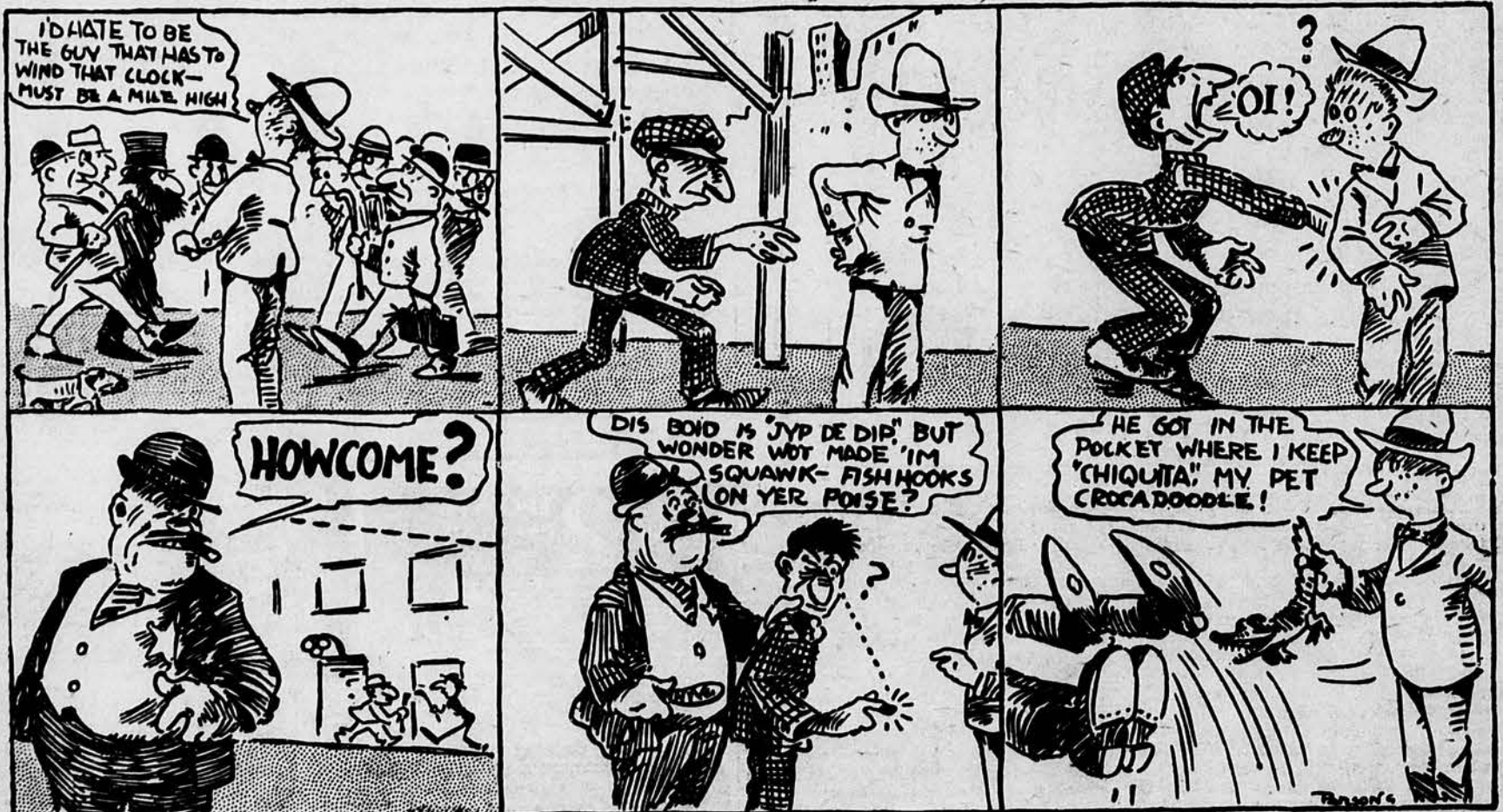
Hazel Has Five Dolls

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. For pets I have a cat named Spot. I did have a puppy named Jacky but he died. We milk six cows. Their names are Bell, Beauty, Kate, Star,

Maxie and His Pet Calf



This is Maxie Leo Lingenfelter Jr., of Leavenworth, Kan., and his pet calf.



The Hoovers—Buddy "Takes In" New York

Vitamins on the Brain

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Anything may be carried too far. The vitamin theory became a fad and then a craze, so of course, it went out of bounds. I have issued many warnings in our paper to the effect that a balanced ration would supply all necessary vitamins, so I have some sympathy with Dr. S. Monrad, chief of the Queen Louise Children's Hospital of Copenhagen, in his remarks.

With regard to the modern vitamin industry, Doctor Monrad said:

"The public has vitamins on the brain, and in things like that business always becomes interested, which is quite natural. It will prove a great business success for a couple of years when the movement will die away and nothing more will be heard of vitamins. If children get ordinary well-made food they thrive well. A sickness like the children-scurvy—the Barlow disease—never is seen now. It was due to lack of C-vitamins, but since the rational care for children has progressed so much and since the milk is boiled less, it has disappeared so that I cannot now even show it to my students. "Apparently the children are to be filled with vitamins now, and I am afraid it is just as bad as giving them too few. It has, for instance, been proved that it is possible to call forth eczema in rats by giving them too many vitamins, and I consider it probable that the same thing will apply to our children."

This will give no apprehension to the mothers who are going right along feeding their children bread and butter, green vegetables, fresh fruit, plenty of fresh milk, vegetable soups, milk gravies, and now and then a simple pudding. And it may set at rest the minds of the over-anxious ones who have been inclined to think that vitamins must be administered like medicine.

Indicates an Infection

I am 31 years old, married and have one child. For about five months I have been troubled with a bladder irritation, the bladder feeling as if it were full all the time, but I usually void only one-fourth to one-half pint of urine at a time and feel relieved only for a short time afterwards.

F. L. D.

This indicates a bladder infection but may be due to prolapse of the bladder following an injury to the perineum in childbirth. I suggest a cystoscopic examination. The cystoscope carries a small electric bulb that enables the examining doctor actually to see the interior of the bladder and is very helpful.

Sensitive to Wind

What is good for a man with sore lips? They have been raw sore all summer long. So sore they just look white all the time.

I. V.

Some men are very sensitive to the effect of wind and sun on the lips. He should use either glycerin or a good quality of cold cream, applying it before going out to work and repeating several times thru the day. Cold cream may be obtained in a convenient tube easy to carry.

Use These Precautions

A man who has had a cancer of the lip for several years has given us some clothing. Would it be safe to wear this or might we in this way contract some cancerous disease?

E. C. D.

Cancer is not considered contagious but an open sore of that nature gathers many germs that are harmful, especially pus germs. Have the stuff well cleaned and give it a long airing in the sun, and it will be quite safe.

Requires Physician's Care

Is there any other way to remove moles of the skin? I read that some corn salve would but I do not like to use these things.

Kansas Reader.

You are wise. No one should ever try to remove moles by local salves and applications. There is danger of exciting cancer. Consult a physician who is qualified to treat them by electricity.

\$5 for Chicken Lice

L. E. Neff, Cloud County Agent, is in the market for any quantity of chicken lice at \$5 a flock. The only restrictions are that the flocks be in Cloud county and that the hens pay not only the cost of removal but the reward also in heavier egg production.

C. H. Sheldon, north of Miltonvale, now is collecting on a lice extermination project he and Neff staged some weeks ago. Sheldon has a good flock of well bred White Leghorns and gives them excellent care, but back in July he was not getting the eggs he thought he was entitled to. From July 20 to 27 the flock produced 923 eggs. After the delousing had been accomplished and some minor changes in management had been made egg production jumped to 1,096 the next week, then to 1,226. Neff estimates the increase in production at 20 dozen a week, which at 25 cents would make the bounty \$5.

Starting the Wheat Crop

BY H. M. BAINER

When the soil is thoroly moist so that the seed will germinate quickly, there is nothing to be gained by planting wheat in Eastern Kansas deeper than 1½ to 2 inches. For Western Kansas it is advisable to cover the seed 3 to 3½ inches, even in moist soil because of the danger of drying out before it can germinate. On the other hand, if the seed is sown in dry soil at this depth, light showers will not cause it to sprout and when enough rain comes to reach the seed there will be sufficient moisture to start it and keep it growing.

The rate of sowing wheat in Kansas varies with the locality, climate, condition of the seedbed, time of sowing and quality of the seed. Three pecks of good seed will go as far as a bushel of ordinary seed. Late sowing, requires more seed than early sowing, as it will stool less. A poorly prepared seedbed requires more seed because of less favorable conditions for germination.

Fully twice as much seed is required to the acre in the eastern part of Kansas as is needed in the western part. This is due to more favorable moisture conditions which will support a thicker stand, also to the fact that wheat stools less in the eastern part and requires more seed for the same thickness of stand. Results of best farm practice and experimental data show that for reasonably early sowing, in the eastern part of Kansas, from 5 to 6 pecks an acre of good seed gives best results. For late sowing, from 1 to 2 pecks more seed is required for the same stand. In the central part of the state, from 4 to 5 pecks is sufficient and for the western part from 2 to 2½ pecks an acre is plenty, especially for early seeding on ground that has been well prepared.

Wheat Thief Caught

Wheat thievery to the extent of 40 million bushels this year has been traced to its source. Kansas State Agricultural College tells how a similar loss can be prevented in a special extension circular, "The Hessian Fly and Its Control in Kansas," just off the press. Copies may be had free of charge by addressing the college at Manhattan.

The life history, control methods, seedbed preparation, time of planting wheat to escape the fly are given in this publication. While community co-operation is desirable and necessary for complete control, any farmer can lessen the damage to his own crop by destroying volunteer wheat and observing the safe date in seeding whether or not his neighbors are disposed to co-operate.

Cow Testing Delegate

The Holstein herd of Henry Hatesohl, Washington county, was selected by dairy specialists for the Kansas State Agricultural College and by the Kansas Free Fair management as representative of all association herds in the state. Mr. Hatesohl exhibited a group of his cows together with their milk and feed records at Topeka. A cow testing demonstration was held at the fair this week as a part of the dairy congress program.

Darso Good in Clark

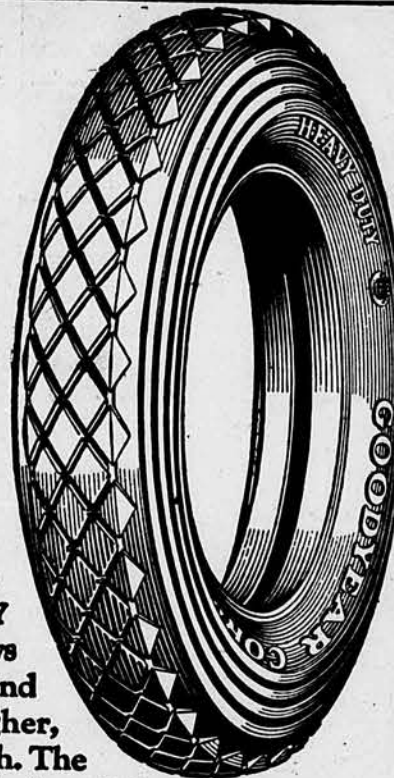
The Ashland Clipper reports darso, a variety of grain sorghum, making a heavy yield in Clark county this year. Art Miller and Charles Graff have 200 acres of the crop which is about the best in the county. Other grain sorghums in that region are thriving.

The more dishwater a wedding ring sees the longer it seems to last.

Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord Tires, for passenger cars, buses and trucks, are available from Goodyear Dealers in the following sizes:

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Goodyear makes a tire to fit every need and every pocketbook. Buy Goodyear Tires from your local Goodyear service station dealer. He is conveniently located and can give you immediate delivery. And his service will help you get out of your tires all the mileage the Goodyear factory has built into them.

GOOD YEAR

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They are managing the flocks that are producing over 60% of the poultry and eggs consumed in the United States.

Over 80% of consumer mail reaching our offices is directed to us from women.

The business of poultry and egg production is profitable to most of them because they seek for information on how to do the job better, and are quick to employ methods to get greater production at less cost.

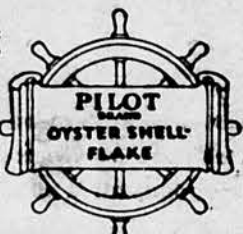
3 cents a year per hen

spent for Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake, will produce from 30 to 40 more eggs per hen per year. This is an old story to most of the successful women poultry raisers.

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You will be interested in the fine purebred cattle from all over the country, and in the exhibits showing cows that produce 50% more than their dams. The C. T. A. and community bull club exhibits and demonstrations will show how this can be done. Come and see these practical, every-day examples of how dairy farmers can secure more profit with less labor, through owning better cattle.

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Plan to Sell Surplus Stock

Eggs, Poultry and Pork Used at Home Should be Counted in the Total Income

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN



Here Are Some of the Boosters for the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs in Lyon County This Year

MARSHALL county Capper pig and poultry club members gathered in Marysville Park recently for their first joint meeting. Perhaps it is more difficult to get perfect attendance at a meeting of two clubs, but such a meeting was held by these Marshall county folks, and it was very successful.

"Thirty-nine friends were guests of the clubs, and after the program," writes Ruby Howell, "we treated the crowd to watermelons."

Dorothea Nielson is leader of the poultry club team. She worked very diligently in planning this meeting, and wrote a letter to the club manager to get the names and addresses of the pig club members so all could be invited. Her work is praiseworthy.

You remember I told you about the big meeting in Lyon county. About 60 folks attended, and now we have a picture of this peppy crowd. They all are boosters of the Capper clubs. The other picture is of the junior members in the Lyon County Poultry Club, and the club manager, Mrs. Joe Sterbenz and Mrs. J. H. Moellman also are members of this club. These five girls are peppy. "We will try to win the pep trophy," Bertha Moellman assured me before I left Lyon county. They have the right spirit to win.

Paul Tewell, leader of the pig club in Bourbon county, reports a meeting at which all members were present. Merle Wright, Barber county leader, reports another meeting. Barber county boys will not let school prevent them from holding regular meetings. "When school starts we will hold our meetings on the last Saturday of each month," writes Merle.

Many of the boys and girls are selling their pigs and chickens. These sales bring an income which will pay for the feed consumed, and leave a profit besides. Lorene Nielson of Marshall county killed one of her chickens for the family table. "My rooster was fine eating," she says. Other girls in the contest pen department have been using eggs at home. No doubt some of the boys will butcher pigs. Now all these products used at home should be considered as income.

When contest hogs are sold they should be weighed, or the weight may

be estimated by two disinterested persons. Hogs sold on the market generally are weighed at the time they are sold, and the contestant should record this weight in his record book. Where it is possible to use platform scales, getting the weight is an easy matter. But some hogs are sold to neighbors, and when it is inconvenient to take these hogs to a scales, two disinterested persons may estimate the weight.

In building your hog industry it may be necessary to add better buildings and more equipment to your present layout. Your income from the sale of hogs this fall will aid you in purchasing material to build chutes, troughs, fences and better shelter. The amount of money you should invest in building and repairing will depend on the condition of the equipment on hand. Look over your hog houses to see whether repair is needed. Determine whether you wish to increase the size of your pens, and then you will know how much you can profitably invest in this building work. Of course, part of your income will be used to pay for feed. What remains after expenses are paid may be used in adding equipment or new stock to your herd.

The success many girls have had with poultry this year should encourage them to raise chickens on a larger scale next year. They may keep their best chickens for breeding stock so next year they will have a flock of hens and little chickens. Girls who are in the baby chick department have chickens so they may enroll for 1926 in the small pen contest. Girls as well as boys will have an income this year. There are many ways in which this money can be invested. Improving the poultry house in some cases is a very good investment.

For boys who wish to build, I suggest they write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., to get Farmers' Bulletin No. 438—Hog Houses. There also are some very good diagrams in "Hogs in Kansas" which you can get by writing to J. C. Mohler, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan. Girls should write for Farmers' Bulletin No. 574—Poultry House Construction.



Martha Sterbenz, Anna Moellman, Gertrude Nuessen, Bertha Moellman, County Leader, and Mary Holmes, Lyon County Poultry Club, and Philip Ackerman, Club Manager



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Click of Triangle T

(Continued from Page 12)

why he endured life in the morally deficient community of Craggs.

However, it is not to be presumed that life here was utterly repugnant to one of Mr. Wilson's temperament. True, during the long hours of the day there was nothing to do except take innumerable sashes, smoke innumerable vile cigars, and count the innumerable insects which were especially created to make life unendurable. But at night! Ah, that was a different matter. At night the Break-o-Dawn House was ablaze with lamps. Fresh sawdust was sprinkled on the front half of the rough floor between the two battered counters which served, one as a lunch counter, the other as a bar. Between the clothless and stained little deal tables which dotted the rear half of the long room bits of criss straw were scattered to make dancing smoother on the eight-inch boards of the floor.

On the left side, starting close to the rearmost table, a railless staircase led to the regions above, disappearing in the ceiling just before reaching the bar. In the little alcove thus formed under the steps a short section of counter did duty as a hotel desk. Nailed to the wall behind was a dusty nest of pigeonholes for the mail and small items of the guests. In the doubtful precincts at the rear of the combination lobby-restaurant-saloon-dancing hall a slovenly, obese Mexican woman held forth as supreme queen of the kitchen and its questionable larder.

Over the bar were served vile decoctions and concoctions which Mr. Wilson brazenly flattered by the all-embracing term "drink." Upstairs were doubtful rooms of doubtless filth which were nevertheless filled each night by persons who could not keep up the pace of levity until the break of dawn or by patrons who were overcome by the potency of Pug Wilson's liquor. Needless to state the latter always awoke penniless, sick at heart, head and stomach.

The sources of Mr. Wilson's liquid poison were many. In the first place, he liked to experiment himself. Then there was "mountain dew" and "pine top" from the illicit stills of the moonshiners in the surrounding hills. And there were smuggled shipments of varying grades and degrees from Louisiana and Texas. Compared to most of this, Faraday's establishment in Hassan was a winebibber's paradise.

First Was King Haines

But there were three patrons to whom Mr. Wilson served only the best at all times. He dared not do otherwise. First, there was the owner of the Bar-Circle ranch, King Haines, as handsome a man as had ever stepped thru the doorway. Next, there was that dapper little Spanish devil, Don Miguel y la Mendoza. If there ever had been a fiend straight from the nether regions, Mr. Wilson was sure it was this man. Last, but not least, was the Panther. The Panther was not a frequent visitor to the Break-o-Dawn, for which Mr. Wilson was thankful. The Panther had eyes that scorched the proprietor's soul. If King Haines was handsome, the Panther was weirdly beautiful. Yet, feature, by feature, King Haines was by far the better looking man. If El Diablo Miguel y la Mendoza was a fiend, the Panther was a master spirit. For the Panther was a ruthless, driving spirit with a piercing mind, and it was this internal flame which lit up his exterior until he outshone both Haines and El Diablo. Pug Wilson knew.

There was generally a fourth person to whom the proprietor served naught but the best. The fourth person was the man whom Dolores would single out as her particular flame for the evening. This meant that the dancer would see that he would buy and would pay the price. And there were none who did not envy the man selected by Dolores and who would not have gladly exchanged places with him regardless of the cost. For it was the love of Dolores which held the patrons in unbreakable chains.

Dolores was to the Break-o-Dawn what robe, scepter, and crown were to a king.

She was the queen of this sodden, dirty place. She was the gem which

lifted it out of ordinary sordidness. A glimpse of an alluring shoulder when the mantilla slipped, the turn of her beautiful little head and a tinkling, provocative laugh, the flash of a slim, silk-clad little ankle and dainty foot in high dancing pump, a bit of consummate flattery or coquetry all attracted and mocked each flaming aspirant. Thus she danced thru each night and drew the careless and unresisting flock while Pug Wilson ladled out his vile brews to all and fleeced them clean.

Liquor Flowed Freely

The evening, some ten days after the coming of the new owner of the Triangle T ranch, matters were well under way at the Break-o-Dawn House. The lamps burned high, liquor flowed freely, appetites were zestful, and Dolores was in splendid spirits, a shimmering being of sparkling wit, cascading laughter, and irresistible allurements. Pug Wilson, standing behind his bar, folded his mottled hands of hands across his bloated belly, gazed about on his works, and found them profitable.

He lifted his eyes from the Mexican woman, Inez, who was waddling up to the lunch counter with some unsavory mess from the kitchen for a ravenous half-breed Indian, and let his gaze rest on the lurid painting behind the counter and the two mottoes beneath it with which a tramp painter had decorated the wall. He smiled in approval at the old English lettering.

"Honor Thy Parents, But Not Personal or Undersigned Checks."

He glanced dubiously at the next which was in beautiful script. It was hardly so good.

Choice Cuisine for the Epicure.

It sounded all right, but he hadn't grasped the meaning until the tramp painter had explained. He distinctly remembered the sardonic expression

in the man's eyes as he had defined the words. He had housed the tramp and furnished him with food and drink while he did all the paintings about the great room.

So Mr. Wilson shrugged. The tramp was gone, was probably dead from indigestion by now. Therefore, he had a most fitting revenge upon the fellow's wit. And then the voluptuous Venus floating, against the serried clouds and golden stars, clad only in her imagination or in the imagination of the artist, was a splendid painting, a veritable work of art as Mr. Wilson saw it. It amply repaid for any subtle slur upon the culinary department.

In only one particular had the artist flagrantly disobeyed his wishes. The artist, who had really wielded a skillful brush before he had fallen upon the sad days of painter's colic, had painted a reproduction of Aphrodite on the wall over the back bar which he had jestingly called Aphrodisiac, thus forever clouding the real title to the painting in Mr. Wilson's mind, this witticism being beyond the proprietor. Just beneath this "Affro-Job" Mr. Wilson had demanded that the motto "Pay and Drink" be painted in plain and emphatic letters. The villainous paint-dabber had left this touch for the last. And now the motto, revealed in clashing colors of red, yellow, purple, and green, read:

"DRINK—AND BE DAMNED."

After his righteous anger at the fleeing brush wielder had abated, Mr. Wilson had paused to reflect before applying a black paint brush. After all, he possessed a sense of humor—of a sort; and he let the motto stand, a significant phrase to be interpreted according to each drinker's own standard of temperament, education or attainments.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Among the unmentionable things of the moment are the names of these Chinese generals.

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In these ten years the Santa Fe and the Southwest have grown together. The Santa Fe's growth has been not only in mileage and facilities, but also in ability to serve patrons better.

This decade has been a period of expansion. In it the Santa Fe's operated mileage has increased 922 miles. Each locomotive now hauls 54 per cent more. Nearly 14,000 more Santa Fe freight cars are available. There has been an increase of 15 per cent in passengers carried one mile and 79 per cent in revenue tons carried one mile.

Other important items have grown, too. Such as expense of maintenance of the railroad, which increased 121 per cent, or \$1,700 a mile. Maintenance of locomotives showed an upward trend of 137 per cent, or \$6,141 each. Passenger cars 85 per cent, or \$999 a car. Freight cars 155 per cent, or \$161 per car. All operating expenses combined jumped 114 per cent. Taxes advanced for each mile of track 196 per cent, or \$993. Total taxes in 1924 were \$17,730,961 or \$1,499 per mile.

Yet Santa Fe freight rates have gone up only 28 per cent and passenger fares only 47 per cent.

Freight loading carried by each car has increased 3.12 tons, or 14 per cent. Freight loading carried by each freight train has increased 226 tons, or 54 per cent. These are gratifying marks of progress.

The Santa Fe hopes to keep on growing and to keep on giving satisfactory service.

W. B. STOREY, President
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System

The BULL'S EYE

Editor and General Manager
WILL



Another "Bull" Durham advertisement by Will Rogers, Ziegfeld Folies and screen star, and leading American humorist. More coming. Watch for them.

Improving on History

I just finished hearing a Politician, one of those Washington boys, talk on Abraham Lincoln. The only thing I could picture in common between him and Lincoln was that they had both been in Washington. When a Politician aint talking about himself he is talking about Lincoln. Lincoln has had more Public men speak of his good qualities, and fewer copy any of them, than any man America ever produced. His famous address was only about two hundred words long. No Politician has ever been able to even copy his briefness. In fact that is the last one of his qualities they would try to copy. Lincoln said more in those 200 words than has been said in the entire City of Washington in the last 10 years, and here is a quality that no historian or speaker has ever brought out before. At the completion of the Gettysburg Speech, he wisely refused one of Grants Cigars, and borrowed a sack of "Bull" Durham from an Ex Southern private, rolled his own, got on his horse and went back to Washington.

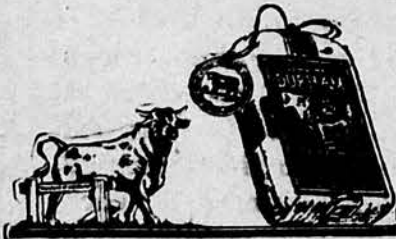
Will Rogers

P. S. There is going to be another piece in this paper soon. Look for it.

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Plenty of Corn This Year

Tractor Spelled the Horses on the Binder and Covered 4 Acres More a Day

BY HARLEY HATCH

HERE is September almost one-fourth gone and it still is hotter than the hinges of Hell, as the old saying has it. Corn is drying just as rapidly as it can; there is no reason why it should not for it has been more than five weeks since we had a rain. Despite this, corn is going to make more of a crop than one would think possible; there will be corn in plenty to feed Coffey county and some to sell, for there are few hogs left to feed and many who had planned on feeding cattle this winter have "renigged" owing to the recent course of the market. The hog market has been on the down grade for some time, despite the fact that receipts have been the lightest in years. If it were not for the shipper buyers in the big markets I presume the packers would have the price down to \$8 before this for it is a fact known to every feeder and shipper that packers hate to pay more than corn prices for hogs. Luckily, they can't control the market so absolutely as they used to, thanks to order and shipper buyers.

Job for Cattle and Hogs

The boys say that two more rounds with the corn binder will finish the work for this year. We set out to cut 45 acres but set the stakes up to 50 acres a little later. It has been a hot, dry, dusty job and the longer we cut the hotter it became. The next to the last morning was so intensely hot and still that we turned the horses out in the pasture, got out the stub tongue, put it on the binder and hitched on the tractor. The cutting went better after that for we could keep up a better motion; the horses were getting tired of the hot and dusty job altho we changed teams twice a day. After putting on the tractor we jumped the daily stint up to close to 9 acres a day while with horses we only got from 5 to 6 acres and under compulsion at that. Ordinarily a corn binder is not much of a load for three good horses but this year has been a little hotter than I ever saw it before in corn cutting. The heat also made shocking a tiresome job but now we are thankful it is all set up except two shock rows each half a mile long. Most of the corn we cut will make close to 20 bushels to the acre and rather than husk it out we plan on feeding it to cattle and hogs running together.

Binders Have Been Busy

The flivvers of the neighborhood have been kept busy of late speeding to town after corn binder repairs. A corn binder is like a flivver in some respects; there are certain parts which wear out and if these are kept replaced one can keep the thing going for an almost indefinite period. We started out thinking we had our binder—which has now cut an average of 50 acres a year for six years—in good condition. We always have kept it well oiled with the best grade of airplane oil, so that not a boxing on the machine is worn. But the cog wheels and gears, of which there are a dozen or so, wear because the dust and strain cuts them out. We made three trips to town after gear wheels and after replacing two or three more before another harvest we will have the machine in better condition than it was when we started this year. We were offered \$90 for this binder two weeks ago in trade on a new one at \$210 but concluded to keep the old one going and, now are glad we did for at a total expense of \$6.50 we have it in better condition than when we started.

Asphalt Paint for Roof

From Bolcourt, Kan., comes a letter asking whether the paint we have been mentioning in these columns, made from used engine and tractor oil and Venetian Red, will be suitable for use on galvanized iron roofs. I do not think it will. At any rate, I would not recommend it for that use. There is an asphalt paint sold by all paint

dealers which is made especially for use on iron roofs and I would recommend that. It is not costly and it sticks hard and fast to the iron. It is a dirty job spreading it and it must be done in warm weather or else the paint must be kept hot. Weather such as we have been having for the last two weeks would be good for spreading this paint. Last year we bought a lot of old tin roofing which had been on an elevator in Burlington for 30 years and by using care in putting it on and then giving it a heavy coat of the asphalt paint mentioned we have a roof which does not leak a drop and which looks good for years of service. An outfit for putting on this paint should include Unionalls, cap, shoes and gloves which you never expect to use again unless for another job of asphalt painting.

Alfalfa Seed Crop Good

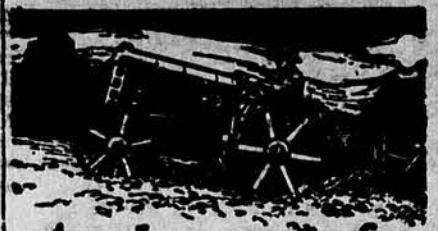
The farmers in this part of the country who left the second crop of alfalfa for seed missed the best crop of hay of the season, but in place of that, harvested enough seed to pay for a number of crops of hay. Several bottom fields here which were left for seed made 5 bushels to the acre. One farmer north of us threshed 100 bushels of seed from 20 acres and sold the crop for \$10 a bushel. Upland farmers have been getting around 2 bushels of seed to the acre, which makes a profitable crop at the prevailing price. Dealers here who have been handling shipped in seed started charging \$23.50 a hundred pounds but will not sell much of that with home grown seed at \$10 a bushel. If we do not get moisture soon we will not be able to sow alfalfa this fall as it ought to be in the ground by the time this appears in print. On this farm we cut all our second crop alfalfa for hay; for the third crop an upland field has made neither seed nor hay but a bottom field made a good growth and by the time we get around to make hay of it, it was starting what seemed a heavy seed crop. So we left it, hoping to get seed; it looks as if it ought to make good seed but it is seldom that a third crop makes much seed with us.

Good Year for Gardens

This has been a good year for dry weather garden crops, and such things as sweet potatoes and peanuts are better than they were last year when we had rain in plenty. The sweet potatoes are not so large as they were a year ago but are plenty large enough and are of the finest quality. The peanuts last year made a second growth and almost half the crop had to be thrown away as it consisted of late grown hulls which had no substance in them. Tomatoes are doing well, growing in apparently bone dry ground and maturing a crop of medium sized smooth tomatoes. It has been too hot during the last two weeks for melons and the crop of cantaloupes proved not fit to eat. Another dry year crop which did well was lima beans. These beans are selling locally at from 20 to 25 cents a pound, the highest price in years. We find them easy to raise here and in about 30 minutes this week three of us picked more than \$4 worth at grocery store prices. I could scarcely say what the value of the truck raised on our acre of garden would have been but am sure it would be no less than \$1.50 at store prices, and in addition we had it fresh every day just as we wanted it.

She Kept Ben Out?

There is a new girl in the Bank Commissioner's office in Topeka who feels rather important in her position. The other day a man, bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, walked in and started for Mr. Bone's room. The girl grabbed him by the shirt sleeve and said: "What is your business, please?" "I don't know exactly," replied the man. "I am Governor Paulen."



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HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, TOPEKA, KAN.

Marketing Quality Eggs

BY H. C. FILLEY

The poultryman who produces quality eggs cannot afford to sell them for the price usually paid for ungraded eggs. Before ungraded eggs can be placed in storage or sold to advantage they must be carefully graded and sorted. In the summer months a wholesale dealer in eggs often will find that less than half the eggs he purchases will grade extras and firsts. Some of the lower grades must be sold to buyers for what they will bring, and oftentimes large numbers must be destroyed. If the wholesale egg dealer is to remain in business he must be careful not to pay for a case of eggs more than he can get for the eggs less his profit and cost of handling. He, therefore, quotes to the retail produce buyer what may be termed an "average price" for eggs.

He knows that he will lose on a part of the eggs in nearly every case, and, therefore, he cannot pay a high price a dozen for the entire case. The local produce buyer gauges his buying price by the wholesale quotations for "case count" eggs. This flat price is fine for the producer of low grade eggs. He may receive two or three times what his product is worth. The producer of quality products suffers, because the profit on his eggs must pay for the losses on the poorer eggs. The only way the producer of good eggs can afford to market his product is on the graded basis. He should demand full value for the product of his care and labor.

The policy of buying eggs on the basis of grade is increasing among dealers, but unfortunately there are many Kansas towns where as yet only the flat price is quoted. Perhaps the dealers are not entirely at fault. They have never learned to grade eggs because the producers have never insisted on being paid for what they delivered. Paying a flat price for all eggs regardless of size, color or quality is certainly a simpler plan than buying on grade.

The producer who is refused a quality price for a quality product has three courses of action which will help to obtain a fair price.

1. He may work up a special trade in some town or city, either among discriminating consumers or among restaurants, or other large consumers of quality eggs. This solution of the question usually is unsatisfactory because of the inherent difficulties of producers-transacting business direct with consumers.

2. He may ship eggs in case lots direct to some produce commission firm either in Kansas or in New York which handles eggs on the basis of grade. This is possible only where eggs are produced in relatively large quantities. This method is likely to be less successful in March, April, May and June than during the autumn and winter months because of the large amount of good eggs produced at that season. Good eggs are plentiful. It also costs more to ship in case lots than to ship in carload lots.

3. The producers of quality eggs in any locality may organize a co-operative association, and market their product in quantity. This method has proved successful in California, Washington, Utah, Minnesota and other states not so well adapted to poultry production as Kansas. By selling only a quality product and cutting down marketing costs, producers in those states have succeeded in selling eggs at a profit, even though their cost of production is higher than here.

Producers are justified in entering the field of marketing for themselves only when existing agencies have failed to give satisfactory service at a reasonable price. The sale of eggs on a "flat price" or "case count" basis is not satisfactory to the careful, conscientious producer who wishes to get from his poultry the greatest possible profit. He knows that he is being penalized by the carelessness and bad management of less ambitious or less able men. Under such conditions organization is a necessary resort.

He Has a Worm Farm!

Harry Frost, 12, this summer faced the problem of nearly all small boys—he wanted to make money but had no job.

His father suggested that he dig angle worms for fish bait.

Harry's home is at the edge of Arkansas City, and far away from the homes of most fishermen, but Harry decided he'd try. He located a place near the Arkansas River where "fish worms" abound, and started digging out the big ones, then bringing them home in a box placed on the floor of his father's Ford truck.

Fishermen soon learned of Harry's enterprise, and incidentally that his worms are unusually big and fat.

Harry has learned the truth of the

sage that if you build a better mouse trap, the world makes a path to your door—only Harry has better worms.

One Saturday recently he sold \$2 worth of worms—15 cents a dozen, 2 dozen for a quarter—which Harry says is a reasonably good day.

Lost All Nine Lives?

Threshing cats has been a by word for many centuries, but it actually occurred near Pratt recently. When William Hatzendubler started his combine harvester this year he heard a howl followed by a lot of rumbling and soon out came a cat's tail on the straw carrier followed by hair and fur and other parts of a cat's anatomy. The old family cat had crawled into the machine unknown to the farmer and he threshed his cat.

Bible Worth \$10,000

A Bible, 491 years old, and supposed to be one of the first printed in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1534, under the personal direction of Martin Luther, was placed on display recently in Springfield, Ill. It is valued at \$10,000, and has been in one family since 1752, according to the birth records it contains.

Last of the Indemnity

By the order of President Coolidge recently the balance remaining of the 24 million dollars Boxer indemnity paid by China to the United States following the Boxer uprisings 25 years ago was remitted to China, to be used for education of the Chinese. The sum amounted to \$6,137,522.99, and the Boxer slate is now clean.

By returning the Boxer indemnity

the United States won the good will of the Chinese people, but the action of this nation was not, as it has commonly been described, one of altruism or philanthropy. It was simple honesty. The full indemnity was not returned, but only such part of it as could not be proved as actual damages suffered by American interests in China.

The Great Powers in assessing this bill, which for all concerned aggregated about 334 million dollars, made it ample to cover possible claims with something over as punitive damages. China paid the bill in full and other nations held on to what they received. The United States made claimants prove their damage claims, and what was left over was returned to China.

Such a policy is simple honesty, and an instance that honesty is the best policy. China today is still of a friendly disposition toward the United States despite the greed of some American business interests. The present Coolidge program of fulfilling the armament conference promises to China is going slowly, but it is well understood among the Chinese that Coolidge is for fair play.

More Wheat Exported

The United States exported 193 million bushels of wheat in the year ending June 30, which was twice the exports of the previous year, and about four times the pre-war trade. Flour exports, however, were 13,896,000 barrels, 3 1/2 million barrels less than in 1924, and the smallest since the start of the World War, with the exception of 1917.

This is a cruel world. We never get out alive.

Birdsell Hullers

Are profitable because they
Save the Seed!



SEVERAL SIZES AND STYLES
For Threshing, Hulling and Cleaning Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy and Sweet Clover Seed.
Put the Seed in the Sack, Not in the Stack
Beware of Makeshifts or So-called Hulling Attachments. Insist on the BIRDSELL.
Write For Free Booklet "FACTS"
BIRDSELL MFG CO., Kansas City, Mo.



\$55.00 More Milk Per Month from 20 Cows

Let the Cow Tester Tell it

Good opportunity was made to test the value of drinking cups in the following test conducted by L. H. Klaas, of Illinois, who writes: "Our cows increased in milk production 25%. In three months this paid for our cups. Before, we were paying for them every three months and not getting them."



Jamesway Drinking Cups Did It!

They will do it for you. You can't afford to be without them. If you don't put them in, you'll pay for them just the same—over and over again—in the loss of milk every two or three months.

L. H. Klaas, of Illinois, writes: "Our cows increased in milk production 25%. In three months this paid for our cups. Before, we were paying for them every three months and not getting them."

Don't make the mistake of putting in a cheap drinking cup. If you do, you buy trouble. Wm. N. Taylor, Fond du Lac, Wis., says: "I surely appreciate your Jamesway Drinking Cups after having used other makes. Yours are by far the best."

Prove it Yourself Send for This Book

Get posted on this important, money-making, time-saving convenience. Send today for our New Jamesway Book. Satisfy yourself that the Jamesway Drinking Cup is all and more than we claim. Stop losing money daily. Mail coupon today. To office nearest you.



NAME.....
P. O.
State.....
St. No. or R.F.D.

17 EXCLUSIVE Features

1. Easily removable—can be cleaned and put back in a day.
2. Top and bottom feed—a big feature.
3. "Locking" fasteners—never work loose.
4. Valve holder can't move.
5. Does no right self own place.
6. "Stay Put" fasteners always stay put.
7. Jamesway Paddle for opening valve.
8. No danger of overflow.
9. Keeps doors dry.
10. Can clean without removing if desired.
11. Freebie—preventing strainer.
12. Enlarged inlets.
13. Non-stick valve always works.
14. Removable Puffer Ball.
15. Extra Large Bowl.
16. Attach to Wood or Steel Stalls.
17. Accessibility.

—and
**YOU
Can
BUY
Them
—Plus
ONE
Profit
Direct
From
Factory**

James Manufacturing Company

Elmira, N. Y.

Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Prepare for Feeding Season

Farmers Make Plans to Cash Crops Thru Milk Cows and Beef

THE corn harvester and silage cutter have been working over time thruout Kansas these last two weeks. Corn that promised to be damaged by drouth is being put thru the salvaging process, in the shock and silo. In that form it will provide 25 to 40 per cent more feed than if the grain had been harvested and the stalks left in the field.

And farmers are preparing to cash in on that feed, thru sheep, steers and milk cows. Dairymen are resorting to silage in greater numbers than for several years. In some localities 90 per cent of the silos are being filled. Reports of stocker and feeder shipments from the Kansas City stockyards indicate that Kansas has been a heavy buyer for several weeks. Evidently farmers are preparing to utilize the vast amount of rough feed that has been produced.

Local showers in many sections of the state broke the drouth and enabled seedbed preparations to proceed. Alfalfa seeding has been in process wherever moisture conditions would permit. Cloud county especially is seeding a large acreage to alfalfa this fall.

Reports indicate that preparation for wheat was made earlier than usual thruout the central counties where dry weather last fall prevented seed from germinating. In those sections where seedbed preparation was early the land has been worked systematically to prevent volunteer growth. The usual amount of early seeding has been done outside the fly areas, but where yields practically were eliminated this year there is a general determination to observe safe dates in planting.

Allen—Some lime is being shipped into the county to apply on soils. Corn is being cut, and silos filled. A good rain is needed badly.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—Good progress is being made with feed cutting; kafir and cane will make light yields but the quality is good. Wheat ground is about all prepared, but the soil is too dry for seeding. Wheat, \$1.48; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 25c.—J. W. Bibb.

Brown—A good general rain is needed to put the soil in condition for wheat sowing. Corn is beginning to ripen, and roads are in excellent condition. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 85c; cream, 25c; eggs, 24c; hogs, \$11.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cloud—Plowing for wheat is about finished. Some farmers are cutting corn for fodder and filling silos. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well. Corn is ripening, but is not of the best quality. Hogs are scarce, but there is some demand for feeding cattle. Eggs, 31c; butterfat, 35c; wheat, \$1.50; corn, 75c.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—The weather is hot and dry. Farmers are busy putting up hay and cutting corn. Chinch bugs, dry weather and heat have reduced the yields of row crops. Pastures are in fairly good condition and stock is doing well. Corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.50; oats, 50c; butter, 25c to 40c.—E. A. Millard.

Douglas—We have had rain recently. Farmers are gathering late peaches, grapes, apples and Damson plums, all of which sell well. Cream production has decreased. Eggs, 27c; cream, 42c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—We have had some good rains recently which put the soil in fine condition for wheat seeding. The acreage here will be larger than last year. Some of the fields which contained volunteer plants are infested with Hessian fly, which apparently is the worst in years. Wheat, \$1.50; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 35c.—William Grabbe.

Finney—Local showers have helped to reduce the damage from dry weather. Pastures are in good condition, and cattle are doing well. Corn and sorghum crops have made fine progress. Farmers are sowing wheat. Eggs, 22c; butter, 45c; wheat, \$1.58; corn, 85c; kafir, \$1.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—We have had some light showers. Wheat seeding has started, and farmers are cutting feed crops. Corn will not be so good as expected. Some farmers are making a big mistake by seeding wheat too early; there is likely to be more Hessian fly injury next year. The weather is hot and windy.—John Zurbuchen.

Gray—Corn, kafir and milo are in the best condition ever known. Unthreshed wheat is growing on some stacks. The soil is in excellent condition for fall seeding, and a good many drills are running. Alfalfa harvest is almost finished. Conditions here are very satisfactory.—Forrest Luther.

Hamilton—Wheat seeding is in progress. Corn is ripening swiftly. Maize and cane are in excellent condition. The foundation for a community building here will be finished soon.—H. M. Hutchinson.

Harvey—It is still hot and dry. Stock feed will be high this winter. Wheat, \$1.54; oats, 45c; corn, 95c; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.80; barley, 65c; rye, 95c; butter, 40c; eggs, 24c; hens, 18c; springs, 17c; alfalfa hay, \$15 to \$20.—H. W. Prouty.

Lyon—Corn will average about 35 bushels an acre; the yield was reduced somewhat by the dry weather. There is a good hay crop, and kafir and cane are doing well. Silo filling is in progress. Stock is in good condition, altho pastures are rather dry.—E. R. Griffith.

Morris—A good rain recently has helped pastures and forage crops greatly, but it came too late to help the corn. Much of

the corn was cut, and a good deal of it was put in the silo. Early cut hay was of good quality, but the yield was rather light.—J. R. Henry.

Norton—The weather is warm and dry, and corn is ripening fast; it will make a fairly good crop. Farmers are busy putting up hay; the third crop of alfalfa was a good one. Pastures are turning dry, but livestock is in good condition. Some farmers are sowing wheat; Hessian flies are numerous. Eggs, 23c; cream, 40c.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Osage—We had a 1-inch rain recently, and considerable alfalfa seed has been sown since then. It has not rained enough to fill the new ponds, but the old ones are holding out fairly well. Chinch bugs and dry weather have put many of the corn leaves on the ground. Not all the fodder will be cut. There was one public sale this week and one last week; livestock sells better than farm implements.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—A good general rain is needed here to put the soil in condition for wheat sowing. Dry weather did considerable damage to crops, and especially to corn. Roads are in excellent condition, and some work is being done on them. Wheat, \$1.65; corn, 80c; hogs, \$11; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 37c.—J. B. Hicks.

Rooks—Some farmers are drilling wheat. The ground is dry and the light rains we have been receiving are insufficient for our needs. Public sales are well attended and prices satisfactory. Wheat, \$1.75; cattle, 4c; cream, 32c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Recent rains have helped grain sorghums, hay crops and pastures greatly. Wheat ground is in excellent condition for seeding, but there is a marked tendency to delay it until after the Hessian fly free date. Farm labor is scarce. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat, \$1.52; corn, \$1.10; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 37c.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—The weather has been very dry here, which has made it difficult to prepare wheat ground. Cattle are being moved to market in large numbers. Some wheat has been sown. Wheat, \$1.54; oats, 45c; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 42c.—W. J. Roof.

Waubesaunee—A three-weeks' drouth was broken recently when scattering showers came. Stock water is scarce. Corn will yield about half a crop, and most of it is in the shock. The prairie hay crop was light. Prospects are unfavorable for fall alfalfa seeding.—G. W. Hartner.

Prevent School Fires

With school opening one thing that should receive every consideration is the heating plant. It should be efficient and precautions should be taken so that danger from fire is negligible. "Nothing could be more precious to Kansas than the lives of the young folks of school age," said Clyde W. Coffman, state fire marshal, "and every precaution should be taken to prevent school fires." He urged that proper attention be given to storing the winter's supply of coal, and said "Kansas hasn't lost a life in a school fire for a number of years, let's keep the record clean. Prevention is the only thing to consider in this matter."

Stop Bee Losses

Feeding each colony of bees from 10 to 15 pounds of sugar sirup in preparation for winter, wherever bees do not have frequent winter flights, is recommended by the Bee Culture Laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, unless it is certain that the bees' stores of honey are of excellent quality for winter use. Statistics show that bee keepers in the United States lost 10.4 per cent of their bees during the winter of 1924-25. Since much of this loss was caused by poor winter stores, the importance of properly feeding bees in preparation for winter is obvious.

Nursery Men to Florida

Charles A. Scott, for a number of years owner of the Kansas Evergreen Nurseries, near Manhattan, Kan., has sold out to a cousin, Robert Scott, and is moving to Fort Pierce, Fla., where he will develop a new nursery, and plant and develop an orange and grapefruit grove.

Our Best Three Offers

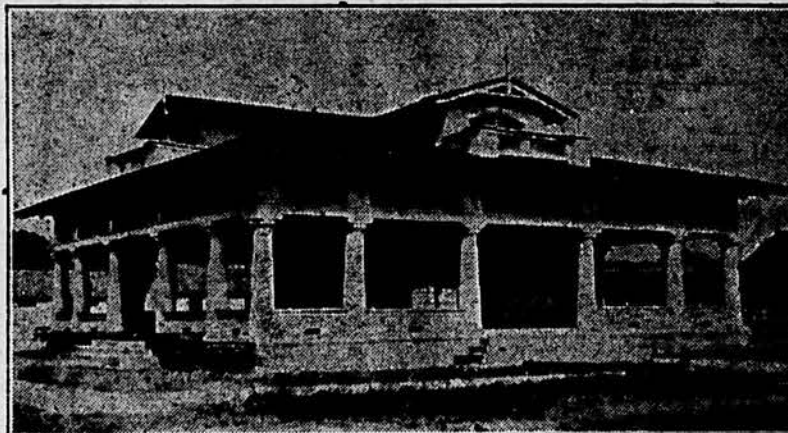
One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

To keep the population balanced, one of our eminent experts announces, the average family must have 5.1 persons in it, consisting, we presume, of Mother, four children, that's five, and father.

Welcome Folks!

to the Kansas State Fair Hutchinson September 19 to 26

The Kansas State Fair this year promises to be the best yet in the way of exhibits and entertainment. Something doing every minute. You and your family should by all means arrange to attend. Good roads in every direction. Special rates on all railroads.



CAPPER BUILDING—HUTCHINSON

Meet Your Friends

The Capper Building is an ideal place to meet your friends. It is located in the center of the fair grounds and easy to find. You will find plenty of ice cold drinking water, post cards, rest rooms and a large veranda equipped with benches and chairs, making it a dandy place to sit and rest.

Accept Our Service

We have always made it a point to give our patrons the best service at our command. That's why we have placed B. F. Pitt in charge of the Capper Building this year. Mr. Pitt is one of our circulation managers and you will find him willing and anxious to serve you in any way he can. He will also be glad to take your new or renewal subscription to any of our publications and is in position to save you money on some special offers we have for this week only.

—The Capper Publications

All She Was Worth

"And are you the noble fellow who rescued my wife at the risk of your life?" said Mr. Tightfist. "Take this quarter, my brave fellow, as an expression of my thankfulness." "All right, guv'nor, thank ye," said the hero, and then he added softly: "You know better'n I do what the old girl's worth."

Had Been the Rounds

He took her hand in his and gazed proudly at the engagement ring he had placed on her fair finger only three days before.

"Did your friends admire it?" he inquired tenderly.

"They did more than that," she replied coldly. "Two of them recognized it."

Missed a Gentle Jolt

"Hey, Bill," the electrician called down to his assistant, "grab hold of one of those wires."

"All right," said Bill, "I got one."

"Feel anything?"

"Nope."

"Good. I wasn't sure which was which. Don't touch the other one. It's got 6,000 volts in it."

Maybe He Saw a Crowd

"Did you get home all right last night, sir?" asked the street car conductor.

"Of course—why not?" came back the passenger.

"Well, when you got up to give your seat to that lady last night you were the only two people in the car."

Hadh't Reached the Meat

Husband—"What is that you are reading, my dear?"

Wife—"A letter from mother."

Husband—"Anything important in it?"

Wife—"I don't know; I haven't got to the postscript yet."

The Tactful Hostess

At a Christmas party the husband of one of the guests arrived very late.

"I have come to take my wife home," he explained.

"Oh, my dear Mr. Blank," said the hostess, "why didn't you come sooner?"

But Not This One!

Another rumor is going the rounds that Henry Ford expects to put out a new model. It might be done. The mechanical sharps kept at it until they finally produced a noiseless typewriter.

How Easy!

As we understand the matter the European nations are willing to pay their debts to the United States if they can borrow enough money from the United States to pay them with.

No Pedestrian

Said the bank teller to the new girl who was making a deposit: "You didn't foot it up."

"No," she replied innocently, "I took a taxi."

Another Taxi!

Orator—"And now, gentlemen, I wish to tax your memory."

Member of the audience—"Good heavens, has it come to that?"

In the Point of View

"Before you get one," writes S. H., "they are 'those confounded autos'; after you get one they are 'these darn fool pedestrians.'"

Saving the Pennies

Feist—"The present administration is pledged to economy."

Schenck—"Is that the reason it recently issued a half-cent stamp?"

Gr-r-r!

Flipp—"What a surprise to see you in a full-dress suit! Did you rent it?"

Flapp—"No; but every time I stooped over I thought I would."

A Fair Enough Trial

Sam, impaneled for jury service at a murder trial, had seemed a little too anxious to serve.

"Do you know the accused?" he was asked.

Farmers' Classified Advertising

Rate: 10c a word each insertion; 5c a word each insertion on order for 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is for 10 words. Remittance must accompany order. Display type and illustrations not permitted. White space above and below type, 50c an agate line. Count abbreviations, initials and numbers as words. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.40	\$7.20
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00			

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

AGENTS

A PAYING POSITION OPEN TO REPRESENTATIVE of character. Take orders shoes hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now. Tanners Shoe Mfg. Co., 9-151 C Street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES. Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts for large manufacturer direct to wearer. No capital or experience required. Many earn \$100 weekly and bonus. Madison Corporation, 556 Broadway, New York.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING Super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries they become charged without the aid of line. All garages prospective customers. Gallon free to agents. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. GET three good, responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state-approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land-selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janes, 1229 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

"Yassuh—dat is, nossuh," he replied, realizing that if he made an affirmative answer he would be disbarred from serving.

"Have you made up your mind as to his guilt or innocence?"

"Oh, no, suh."

"You think, then, that you could give his case a fair hearing?"

"Yassuh," replied Sam. "Leastways, ez fair ez de ole scamp deserves."

Behind or Befront?

Anita—"That gown Marjorie had on last evening was certainly becoming."

Henry—"Yes, but several times when the strap started to slip I was afraid it was be-going."

Hard to Answer

Sam—Mamma, do cats go to heaven? His Mother—Of course not.

Sam—Well, where do the angels get their harp strings?

Just So

Brilliant: "I have a new name for my girl; I call her Post-Script."

Time: "Where's the connection?"

Brilliant: "Her name is Adeline."

A Sporting Question

She—"You drive awfully fast, don't you?"

He—"Yes, I hit seventy yesterday."

She—"Did you kill any of them?"

Words, Idle Words

"Did you have words with your wife?"

"Yes, I had words, but no opportunity for using them."

A Worry Either Way

"What is your chief worry?"

"Money."

"I didn't know you had any."

"I haven't."

Filial Devotion

The picnickers were obliged to cross a railroad track in reaching the place where they were to have lunch and little Bobby, going ahead, saw a train approaching.

Eagerly he shouted to his father, who was still on the track, "Hurry, Daddy, or else give me the lunch."

SERVICES OFFERED

BUTTONS, PLEATING, HEMSTITCHING. Mrs. M. J. Mercer, 800 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL

EARN \$25.00 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Copyright book free. Press Syndicate, 1211 St. Louis, Mo.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CHEWING 5 LBS. \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking 5-\$1.25; 10-\$2. Mild 10-\$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gup-ton, Bardwell, Kentucky.

LOOK HERE! GUARANTEED, FRAGRANT, mellow, rich, homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.25. Samples, 10c. Clark's River Plantation, 127, Hazel, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, FIVE pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-Operative Tobacco Growers, Maxon Mills, Ky.

DOGS

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES, Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kansas.

WANTED—100 WEEK SPITZ-ESKIMO puppies, year round. Sunnyside Kennels, Havensville, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, Fox Terrier puppies. Maxmeadow Kennels, Clay Center, Neb.

PEDIGREE FEMALE AIREDALE, 2 years old, purchased from Oorang kennels; will sell worth the money. J. H. Roe, Waldo, Kan.

POINTERS: REGISTERED FIELD TRIAL strain, 14 months old. Good lookers, nicely started. Nothing better. John Reed, Clay Center, Kansas.

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FOR THE TABLE

18 MANGO PEPPER RECIPES FREE. 1,000 bushels fine mangoes cheap. Write today. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA SEED \$6.75 BUSHEL, BAGS free, send for samples. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kan.

FOR SALE: WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover seed, 10 cents per pound. Henry Flach, Maple Hill, Kan.

HOME GROWN ALFALFA SEED 18c pound this station. Farmers' Union Co-operative Association, St. John, Kan.

WINTER HARLEY SEED. GREATEST OF all growing grains. Grown successfully three years. Has stood 12 below zero without snow. \$1.25 bushel at bin. W. S. Grier, Cunningham, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

FISTULA—HORSES CURED, \$5. SEND no money until cured. Coan Chemical Co., Barnes, Kan.

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

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND BABY home caring for unfortunate young women before and during confinement. Private, ethical, homelike. 2005 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

SAVE 45% ON YOUR FIRE-LIGHTNING-Tornado insurance. We write farm property at \$2.50 per hundred; allow reductions for improvements. Write today. Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company, McPherson, Kas.

"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 gallon. Red Barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 5 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

INCUBATORS

FOR SALE: TWO NEW NO. 6 BUCKEYE Mammoth Incubators. Claude Jones, Clay Center, 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.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS: 7c UP, 15 VARIETIES, POSTPAID. Catalog free. Missouri Chickeries, Box 644, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS: LOW CUT PRICES ON ALL leading varieties. Best quality. Big catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 744, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Large breeds 9c, small 8c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eakridge, Kan.

SEPTEMBER CHICK SALE: LEGHORNS, \$8.25. Anconas, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$9.25. Assorted \$7.25. Postpaid. Delivery guaranteed, order direct. Bush's Poultry Farms, Clinton, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS. POSTPAID. 100 LEGHORNS, large assorted \$10. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, \$12. Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, \$15. Assorted \$7. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

FALL CHICKS, STOCK BLOODTESTED for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Leghorns \$8.50, heavy breeds \$9.50-100, postpaid. 100% live delivery. Catalog. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.00. Wm. Greving, Prairie View, Kan.

NICE LARGE BARRON COCKERELS from state certified flock, \$1.00. Riverside Poultry Farm, Florence, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST egg pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns; trapnest record 303 eggs. Fine cockerels. Bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Ka.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE PARK'S STRAIN PULLETS, COCKERELS, hens to sell. R. B. Snell, Colby, Ka.

STANDARD PURE BRED WHITE ROCK cockerels, 4 lbs., \$2.50. Anna Fick, McAlister, Kan.

PARKS LAYING STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, April hatch, \$2.50 each until October first. C. E. Warthen, Lakin, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS; also Silver Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.00. Prize stock. Robert Bishop, Potter, Kan.

RHODE ISLANDS

RHODE ISLAND REDS, PULLETS, COCKERELS, 50c-\$1.00. Adam Huenergardt, Bison, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.75, \$18.00 dozen. Also English Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels 75c. Fred Skaliky, Wilson, Kan.

PARKS LAYING STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, April hatch, \$2.50 each until October first. C. E. Warthen, Lakin, Kan.

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SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Gates Spotted Poland Sale

Ravenwood, Mo., Oct. 6

75 HEAD SPOTTED POLANDS—consisting of 25 spring boars, 46 large spring gilts, 5 head large fall yearlings. Gilts sold open and most all the offering is sired by Gates Designer, Gates Emancipator and The Challenger. Not a bad back or a poor foot hog on the farm. Plenty color. The best lot I ever sold. The pick from 200 head. Send for catalog. I want you to come to my sale. I guarantee a good offering.

J. D. Gates & Son, Ravenwood, Mo.
O. Wayne Devine, Fieldman

DUROC HOGS

100 Duroc Boars

Spring pigs and fall yearlings sired by state fair prize winning boars.

F. C. CROCKER, Box M, Beatrice, Neb.

SPRING BOARS—DUROCS

A growthy lot of young boars by BIG BEN-SATION MASTER. A few good ones by ORCHARD SISHORS and GOLDMASTER. Priced for quick sale.

INNIS DUROC FARM, MEADE, KANSAS

GOOD DUROC BOAR

Sired by Orion Commander. Sells at Public Sale Sept. 30. Write

JOHN MONTGOMERY, HOLTON, KAN.

King of All Pathmasters

200 spring pigs raised. A grand lot of well bred, well grown boars and gilts for sale.

STANTIS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Auction

Gem, Kan., Oct. 5

Intense Beau Mischief breeding. 20 cows-Beau Mischief breeding. 7 bulls, coming two years old. 30 calves sired by Me Mischief, son of Beau Mischief. Many of the cows by Monnington, a well known sire by Beau Mischief. An honest, carefully selected lot of registered Herefords. Write for sale catalog.

J. R. Houston, Gem, Kan.
Thomas County.
Fred Reppert, Auctioneer.

DAIRY CATTLE

FIFTY HIGH GRADE CLOSE SPRINGERS

and fresh cows, also 25 heifers due in 30 to 60 days and 50 due in the late fall. All T. B. tested.

W. A. BRINGGOLD,
West Concord, Dodge County, Minn.
Phone 169.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

Beef, Milk and Butter. One of the largest herds and some of the most noted families of the breed. Yearling bull and 2 heifers \$250, not related. Delivered 100 miles free. Register, transfer, T. B. test free. Truck delivery. Phone 1602 at our expense. J. C. Sanbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.



MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS

of VALUE and DISTINCTION
J. B. Benedict, WYLDREME FARMS,
Littleton, Colo.

SHEEP AND GOATS

HAMPSHIRE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Rams and ewes for sale. Also Spotted Poland China hogs for sale. Cedar Row Stock Farm.

A. S. ALEXANDER, Prop., BURLINGTON, KAN.

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Jas. T. McCulloch
Livestock Auctioneer, Clay Center, Ks.

Arthur W. Thompson
AUCTIONEER.
2300 Harwood Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

P. L. Keenan, Auctioneer
SEWARD, KANSAS
LIVESTOCK AND BIG FARM SALES.

Homer T. Rule
Livestock Auctioneer. Ottawa, Kan.

BOYD NEWCOM
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
231 BEACON BLDG., WICHITA, KAN.

Getting Ready For Winter

BY R. G. KIRBY

Clean colony houses are a help in growing vigorous pullets. And when it comes time to remove the pullets from the colony houses it is fine to have them clean and free from dust. Then you can go into the houses at night with a spotlight and gather up the birds without breathing a lot of dirty air. Snap the light off and on as the different groups are located. Then they can be picked up in the dark with little confusion. If a lantern is taken into a colony house the pullets are greatly frightened, and this undoubtedly retards their growth slightly and makes them more easily frightened when first placed in the laying houses.

I find the running board poultry crates are handy in moving pullets. These are narrow, double-decked crates with sliding doors on the sides. They fit easily on a wheelbarrow. Ten or 15 birds can be placed in each section and moved quickly to the laying house. When hauling from a distant range several of these double-decked crates can be placed on a wagon and then loaded with birds. It is possible to move quite a large flock at one trip. When the pullets are removed from the crates in the laying houses, I like to treat the birds with blue ointment for lice. This mercurial ointment is mixed with equal parts of low grade vaseline and a dab placed beneath the vent and under each wing. It is rubbed thoroly into the skin. Possibly the pullets have no lice, but the ointment acts as a preventive, and usually will keep them free from such pests until spring.

It is not a bad plan to band the pullets with numbered bands when they are placed in the laying houses. Even if you do not trapnest, the numbered bands will be useful if you wish to test the flock for white diarrhea at a later date. Catching the birds is the hardest part of banding or treating for lice, and if all the jobs can be done when the flock is removed from the colony house it saves time.

Green Food Helps

When pullets, especially Leghorns, are placed in a laying house it pays to keep them housed for several weeks. This may look like giving the birds a setback due to confinement. But if you supply mash, green feed and plenty of grain in clean litter, the birds will keep right on growing, or soon start laying if they are ready for production. Turning them out on the range within three or four days from moving time will often cause confusion. A lot of the pullets may attempt to go back to the colony houses or roost in trees and on fences all around the laying quarters. Some breeders do not turn the pullets out again after they are housed for the winter. If they are given the freedom of the range it should be after they are accustomed to the roosts in the laying house. Then they will return at sundown and eliminate a lot of the hard work of moving them in bad weather.

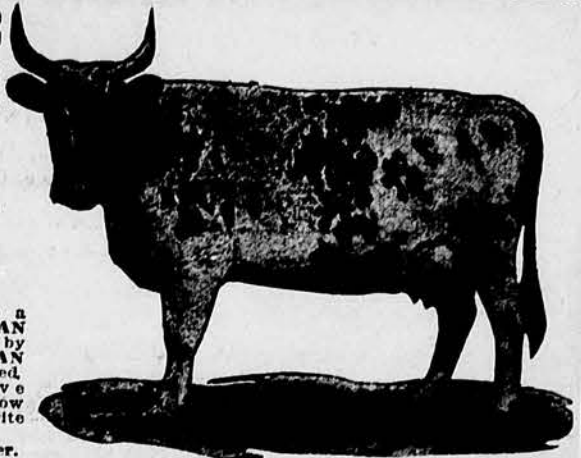
Culling the pullets is necessary for the best results in winter egg production. Remove the slow feathering birds and those that seem rough and thin or lacking in vigor. Keep the alert, tight fitting plumage. Birds that are heavy feeders are likely to have the capacity for good egg production. The pullet with the mincing appetite and the small frame can hardly have the vigor or the capacity to be a steady producer of fall and winter eggs.

Holding back production seems to be one of the troubles of some Leghorn breeders. This is especially true with owners of late March or early April hatched stock. The only practical method of retarding production is to take away the meat scrap in the mash and furnish plenty of hard grain and green feed. Taking away all the mash may be necessary. Feeding plenty of hard corn has a tendency to develop a pad of fat on the pullets and delay production.

Pullets on range can scarcely be made too fat by this method of heavy corn feeding. The fat will be used up fast enough when they are on the laying ration and working hard for the winter egg checks. There is nothing much more discouraging for a poultryman than plenty of early fall eggs, followed by the moult which stops pro-

Ayrshire Cattle Production Sale

Friday, Oct. 2



on farm 9 miles northwest of Augusta, 14 miles south of Eldorado and 15 east and 4 north Wichita, Kan. 35 head of registered Ayrshires bred by us and representing the natural accumulation of our herd. 12 young cows in milk, 10 open heifers, 5 young bulls and 7 heifer calves. Over half of the offering was sired by OMAHA LOVE-LY, a son of GARLAND SUCCESS one of the best bulls of the breed, others are sired by or bred to a grandson of PETER PAN 5th and out of a dam by WILLMORE PETER PAN 25th. Herd federal accredited. Some of the cows have records made by County Cow Testing Association. Write for catalog.

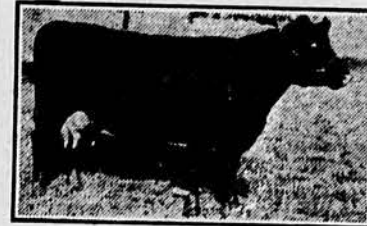
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman
Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze

E. T. Harper, Augusta, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE

Dispersion Red Polled Cattle



On farm one mile from Rantoul and 9 miles south and 4 east of Ottawa, Kan.

Wednesday
September 30

60 head of registered Red Polled cattle. Comprising 25 cows, 10 yearling and two year old heifers, 4 bulls ready for service. 20 bull and heifer spring calves. Herd federal accredited.

70 HEAD OF PURE BRED DUROCS. 10 sows bred for Oct. farrow. 60 spring pigs. Also few work horses. Write for catalog.

C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.

Col. Homer Rule, Auctioneer.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Peace's Annual Poland Sale

will be held on the farm one mile south of OLATHE, KANSAS

50 HEAD. 20 big spring boars and 30 gilts. The tops from 100 head. Every one sired by DUNDALE GIANT or out of sows sired by him, and by REGULATOR, a son of LIBERATOR.

Thursday, October 8

I honestly think this will be the best opportunity of the season to buy herd boar material, and this is the unanimous opinion of every one who has seen the offering. Remember the get of DUNDALE GIANT have always been at the top wherever shown. Write for catalog and either attend or send bids. 15 boars in this sale are good enough to head any herd in America.

S. U. Peace, Olathe, Kan.

Col. Elmer Gardhouse, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman Mail & Breeze.

Kansas Chester White Breeders

Any corn a farmer can get under a pig's skin the next few months is going to pay better than hauling it to the elevator. Breeders knew the country was short selling on hogs last year and two years ago, but nobody seemed to heed. Now the rise in fat hog prices is being reflected in purebred demands. Farmers will need Chester Whites to produce spring pigs for summer and fall feeding next season.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

Topeka and Hutchinson

See our exhibit at these fairs. A nice lot of young boars and gilts for sale. Phone Grantville 512 or address C. H. & LLOYD COLE, North Topeka, Ks.

TOPEKA AND HUTCHINSON
We are showing our Chester Whites at these shows this fall and also at Belleville. We invite inspections and want to get acquainted with you. Come in and see us and our exhibit RAY GOULD, Rexford, Ks.

WORLD'S GRAND CHAMPION BOAR
sired our boar, Rival Giant. We offer spring boars and gilts at private sale. Prices very moderate. Address F. A. Massey & Sons, Republican City, Neb. Our farm in Phillips county, Kansas.

BLUE GRASS HERD 1925 SHOW
Kansas breeders and farmers are invited to see our exhibit at Topeka and Hutchinson. The same herd we are taking to The Royal National and International Shows. EARL LUGENBEEL, Paducah, Kan.

K. T. HERD CHESTER WHITES
See my show herd at Topeka and Hutchinson. I will have something else to tell you in this space soon. M. K. GOODPASTURE, HORTON, KAN.

THE KANSAS CHESTER WHITE HERDS
advertised in this section are among the best in the state. When on the market for Chester Whites write your wants to these breeders.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Bred Sows, Spring pigs, either sex, tries not related. Champion blood, heavy boned, large litter, one or a car load. Write for circular. ALFRED WIEMERS, Box G, Oshtemo, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.



HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Springer Cows

75 high grade Holstein springer cows and heifers from 2 to 4 years old. Will freshen within next 10 weeks. Weight 900 to 1400 pounds, sound, well marked and heavy producers. Prices right.

E. A. SHEETS, Rt. 6, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Kansas Poland China Breeders

Did you see that Poland show at the Free Fair? And did you notice the crowds around the judging ring? It indicates that the folks who raise and the folks who buy purebreds are kicking up some interest.

An explanation of it is to be found in recent prices for fat stuff at central markets. An inkling of the future will be found in Prof. R. M. Green's article on Page 3 of this paper. No man can be infallible in his predictions, but Professor Green has studied market history to such an extent that he can come as near making a safe prediction as anybody in the country.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

25 SPRING BOARS

Big with feeding quality. By a son and grandson of The Outpost. Just tops sold for breeders.
D. E. JOHNSON, MACKSVILLE, KAN.

AUSTIN STOCK FARM

Home of the great boar, Golden Rainbow. See him at State Fairs.
MILES AUSTIN, BURTON, KANSAS

Bartford Poland Chinas

Boars and gilts for sale. Atta Boy and Cooke Liberty Bond blood. Inspection invited. H. D. SHARP, GREAT BEND, KS.

40 Big Husky Boars

for sale, out of big mature sows and sired by big boars best breeding.
W. E. NICHOLS, VALLEY CENTER, KS.

See Our Polands

Spring boars and gilts for sale sired by GENERATOR the great son of Liberator. Out of Giant Buster and Liberator dams. R. R. Grunder, Byers, KS.

DENBO'S MODERN POLANDS

new blood for Kana. Rejuvenated Master son of The Rejuvenated Pathfinder. Assisted by Mighty Armistice. By Armistice in service.
G. V. Denbo, Great Bend, Kansas

65 SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

sired by a son of The Outpost out of Liberator and Revelation dams. Tops for sale. ABNER ZOOK, LARNED, KANSAS

Spring Boars and Gilts

by Black Seal and Big Checket. Liberator, King Cole and Rainbow breeding.
OTTO G. SMITH, COLONY, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

One farrowed June 1934 by Wittum's King Kola. Spring boars by Pleasant Surprise by Pleasant Hill Giant. March boar by Armistice Boy.
F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kansas

30 Big Spring Boars

sired by the best son of Iowa Tamm. Out of big sows with size and quality. Reasonable prices.
I. E. KNOX, SOUTH HAVEN, KAN.

Wenrich's Big Polands

As big as they grow with quality. Choice spring boars and gilts for sale.
H. E. WENRICH, OXFORD, KANSAS

25 SPRING BOARS

good ones sired by a 900 lb. son of Revelation and out of a dam by Liberator. Prices reasonable. W. E. Weidlein, Augusta, Ka.

Sheldon Type Polands

500 head in herd, see our exhibits at best shows. All ages for sale. Deering Ranch, H. O. Sheldon, Manager, Oswego, Kansas

Boars by Big Bob Ruler

Big March boars and also seven boars by The Gentle, full brother to Armistice Boy, grand champion national 1934. Write HOMER ALKINE, Belleville, Kan.

Shady Maple Polands

We are offering a fine lot of spring boars and gilts for sale. They are of popular blood lines and have been carefully grown. Address: Chas. Shap, Belleville, Kan.

BIG OAK FARM POLANDS

Eight real boars of March farrow. They are well bred and well grown. Actual top and extra choice. Priced reasonable. Gilts reserved for Feb. 3 bred sow sale. J. B. SEELY, EMMETT, KANSAS.

Topeka and Hutchinson

This is your invitation to visit our Poland China exhibit at the above fairs. Come in and get acquainted. R. A. McELROY, RANDALL, KANSAS.

Public Sale Poland Boars and Gilts

Good ones, Kan., Oct. 18. Offering by The Highwayman, Wall Street, Bendena Giant, Monahan Se preme, Kansas Monarch, Armistice Boy.
H. B. Walter & Son, Box K-63, Bendena, Ka.

BOAR AND GILT SALE OCTOBER 14
They are by Pickett's Giant and Giant Pathfinder 2nd and out of sows by The Rainbow, Arlanche, Giant Pathfinder and other boars of note. Write now for sale catalog. Ray Saylor, Zandale, Kansas.

SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

We price our stock at farmers prices and at private sale. A fine lot of boars and gilts for sale. Farm four miles south of Owen. Phone 1221. Scranton.
C. R. Howe, Scranton, Kan.

September and October Gilts

18 of them bred by Perfect Prince, grandson of the Outpost. Bred to farrow in September and October. Also spring boars. G. C. SCHLESNER, HOPE, KS.

CHOICE POLAND SPRING BOARS

Sired by Flashlight Leader by Flashlight. Ciroto Wonder 2nd by Ciroto. Immured and guaranteed. Priced reasonable. J. T. Morton & Son, Stockton, Ka.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU

with anything in the Poland China line. Spring boars, spring gilts and bred sows. Also anything in the Hereford cattle line, bulls, cows and heifers.
J. R. Houston, Gena, Kansas

CONQUESTADORE

is in service now at the head of our herd. We offer 30 spring boars by Ciroto Pioneer. Two herds to select from. T. B. CANADA & SON, Selden, Kan.

PEARL'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring boars and gilts of Royal Monarch and Rainbow breeding. Three choice gilts for fall farrow. ELMER E. PEARL, WAKENNEY, KAN.

THE POLAND CHINA HERDS ADVERTISED IN THIS SECTION

are among the best herds in Kansas. It will pay to get in touch with these breeders when on the market for herd material.

duction for a large part of the winter when egg prices are the best. When Leghorn pullets are of different ages and all under the same management, it is difficult to obtain the best results. Reducing the growing mash will prevent the late hatched pullets from making a proper growth. It may stimulate the early hatched birds and cause production too soon. The advantage of having most of the chicks the same age is very evident in the fall. And the large hatcheries enable the farmer poultryman to start a large flock all at the same time.

Closing the nests in the pullet laying quarters for about a week will encourage using the regular roosts and help prevent roosting in the nests. This nest roosting habit should be fought from the first night or some birds will persist in using the nests, and this results in unclean eggs after production starts. Spending a few minutes with the pullets at sundown helps in teaching them to roost. They readily return to a place from which they have been carried. But they return easily to the roost they select for themselves. Frighten the pullets away from the nests and the corners of the house under the dropping boards and they soon learn the roosts are a place where they will not be disturbed.

Build Express Roads

Maybe the Omaha taxicab driver was right after all. A few days ago he was overheard expressing his solution of the transportation problem to a fellow traveler on a Topeka-Kansas City bus. He predicted that ere long highways for thru fast traffic would be constructed and that local traffic would be confined to other roads.

Now comes a report from New Haven, Conn., to the effect that a "super-highway," 36 feet wide on an 80 foot right-of-way, is being built from that city to the New York state line 50 miles away. The new road which follows the old Boston Post Road, is to be of concrete 9 inches thick and will cost 4 1/2 million dollars.

When this road is finished, construction on an express highway to parallel it will begin. This road will be designed especially for commuters who drive regularly between New York City and New Haven. Feeder lines to connect with these two roads are being constructed and improved.

A recent count of traffic during a three-day period at a point in Greenwich revealed an average of 13,000 automobiles daily. This illustrates the great development of motor traffic in the East. The problem is not so acute in the Middle West but it is developing rapidly, and the taxi driver's plan may not be so far away as it seemed at first.

The foreign trade in the year ending July 1 was \$3,692,620,000, representing an increase of more than \$26 million dollars over 1923-1924. A similar increase this year will bring trade to nearly 10 billion dollars.

Altho the demands of American producers for foreign materials are increasing and the volume of import business is far greater than in pre-war years, business of the country is expected to benefit by a favorable trade balance exceeding 1 million dollars in the coming year.

The United States is aiming particularly at South America, where this country has more than 3 billion dollars invested in productive enterprises.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Achenbach Bros., Washington, sold Polled Shorthorns at that place Dec. 9. The Achenbach herd is one of the best known and one of the very strongest herds in the country. They will sell about 40 head of real cattle and this sale should attract attention among breeders of Polled Shorthorns everywhere.

Kansas was well represented at Lincoln last week with Chester White hog breeders and all of them made creditable showings. Earl Lugenbeel of course was the big winner but close to him was Lloyd Cole of North Topeka. The M. K. Goodpasture herd was also in the money and the Chester White folks from Kansas were certainly cleaning up. Earl Lugenbeel will sell Chester Whites at Hiawatha, Oct. 22.

W. F. Holcomb, Clay Center, Neb., is well known to Jersey cattle breeders over Kansas and those who know him best and his herd will be sorry to learn that he is dispersing his herd Oct. 27 because of his health. On the day following, Oct. 28, N. H. Brown of Fairfield, Neb., which is near Clay Center, will make a reduction sale and the two sales held so near each other as they are affords a good opportunity to those wanting to buy Jerseys.

D. L. Seibe, Phillipsburg, sold 154 Hereford cattle at auction at Franklin, Neb., last Thursday. The sale was made at Franklin which is about 60 miles north of the Seibe ranch in Phillips county because of the better crop conditions over there. In the offering was a string of spring calves, most of them late. The bull calves sold for an average of \$42.50 and the heifers averaged \$37.75. Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center was the auctioneer.

The Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln last week drew big crowds from over the state every day altho the rain seriously interfered with the fair. Because of the rain the racing was declared off Wednesday altho there was a big crowd out considering the weather. The livestock exhibits were about the same as usual which is to say they were good. In the beef breed sections Herefords and Shorthorns predominated, the Herefords making a little stronger show than usual. The dairy show

Livestock Classified Advertisements

Rate: 10 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 8 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations permitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Minimum charge, ten words. No sale advertising carried in Live Stock classified columns.

CATTLE

HARDY, PROFITABLE JERSEYS, LARGE.
old-established herd rich in blood of Pogue 99th, Sybil's Gamboe and Golden Fern's Noble, imported from Island of Jersey, unexcelled sires of world's record producers at the pail. Jersey milk and cream for family use has no equal in quality, flavor or human nutrition. Jerseys lead in economical and profitable production of high-test milk and butterfat. For sale now, young pure bred cows, \$40 each. It takes less feed, less labor and less cows when you have these good ones. Big heifer calves, some almost yearlings, that will quickly mature into valuable cows, \$80 each, four for \$300. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. (Directly above Kansas City.)

HEAVY PRODUCING HIGH GRADE
Guernsey heifer calves, C. O. D. Express. Woodford Farm, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN
or Guernsey dairy calves from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR THE VERY BEST HOLSTEIN OR
Guernsey calves, write Spreading Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BROWN SWINE
calves. C. E. Abahler, Bartlett, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION—PREVENTION
and cure positively guaranteed. Write for folder, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

HOGS

REGISTERED DUCOC SOWS, IMMURED,
fall farrow. Breeding gilts, weanling pigs. Terms. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kans.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR
sale; also a few good registered ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

PARKER JERSEY FARM

Dr. John A. Parker, Manager

Complete Dispersal—Thirty Head Jerseys

WOLCOTT, KAN., THURSDAY, OCT. 1

(On Electric Line 14 Miles From Kansas City)

Largely the Blood of MAJESTY, the greatest sire the World has ever known. Every animal offered bred at Parker Farm with exception of two heifers recently purchased at public auction.

This is positively the greatest lot of Jerseys to be offered in any sale this season. Write for catalog and particulars to

B. C. SETTLES, SALES MANAGER, SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Col. Perry, Auctioneer.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Mail and Breese.

Absolute Dispersal

J. A. Edwards & Son

Fifty Reg. and High Grade Jerseys. Sale at farm, 1 mile south of Leavenworth and 5 miles southwest of Lansing

Leavenworth, Kan., Wednesday, Sept. 30

Sale at 1 o'clock. Lunch served.

One of the best producing herds in the state. Our cows have averaged one pound of butter fat per day with ordinary care and feed. All high testers and heavy producers at the pail.

FEDERAL ACCREDITED HERD NO. 78156

This sale should interest those wanting to invest in Jerseys of Rich Breeding and Money Makers at the pail and churn.

For catalogue, write

B. C. Settles, Sales Mgr., 6155 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Auctioneers: Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, John H. Murray and H. C. Strome. John W. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

\$800 for Club Members

The Kansas National Livestock Show, which will open in Wichita, November 9, is offering \$800 in prizes for exhibits by members of boys' and girls' clubs. This prize money will be divided \$100 for a high school judging contest; \$375 in baby beef contest; \$240 in pig club contest; \$124 for sheep. All necessary information about entering will be available by writing O. B. Peterson, Supt. Livestock Exhibits, Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita, Kan.

Will Grow More Trees

In a territory where 50 years ago thru the Arkansas valley trees were a rarity, today, a survey shows 20 varieties of shade trees grow about Arkansas City in addition to seven kinds of fruit trees and two kinds of tree shrubs. That the next 50 years will witness an increase in trees in the Arkansas valley comparable to that of the last half century is predicted by those who have studied trees.

U. S. Foreign Trade Grows

With a gigantic world trade war in full swing, the foreign trade of the United States in the next 12 months is expected to exceed 9 1/2 billion dollars, department of commerce officials estimated today.

Under the direction of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, the Government is waging with increasing intensity, its campaign to put the manufactured products of the Nation in every market of the world.

was good with Holsteins and Jerseys predominating. It was a big hog show even for Nebraska and in quality would compare favorably with any hog show I ever saw at Lincoln. There have been more hogs on the grounds in years past but I doubt if there have ever been better ones shown than were shown there last week. Baby beef exhibitors made a fine showing with 190 calves and 160 of them were sold Tuesday at auction and the first prize calf which was an Angus sold for 22 cents a pound, which was the highest price paid in the baby beef auction. It was said that around 65 cars of stock would be loaded out for the Free Fair at Topeka at the end of the week.

One of the strong Beau Mischief bred herds of Herefords in Northwest Kansas is the J. R. Houston herd at Gem, Thomas county. Oct. 5 Mr. Houston is selling a draft of choice Herefords and there will be 20 cows strong in the blood of the old Beau Mischief and the young bulls are by his Mischief, a son of Beau Mischief. Some of the cows are by Beau Monnington, the John Phillips bull that was also by Beau Mischief. There will be 30 nice calves in the sale by Mischief. Gem is on the main line of the Rock Island in Thomas county.

J. A. Edwards & Son, Leavenworth, sells Jerseys at the farm, Sept. 30 and it is a dispersion sale of very high class Jerseys. Parker farms, Wolcott, disperse their herd there Oct. 1 and M. A. Tatlow, White City will sell a great offering of Jerseys at his farm near there Oct. 7. R. O. McKee, Marysville will sell Jerseys, a dispersion sale Oct. 15 and Dr. Lomax, Leona, Oct. 22. These are all northern Kansas sales and the herds are well known. B. C. Settles of St. Louis will manage them and J. T. McCulloch of Clay Center is the auctioneer. These are all good herds and the breeders are men well known in the Jersey cattle business in Kansas.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine

1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

J. D. Gates is one of the oldest breeders of Spotted Polands in Missouri, for 20 years he has been selling feed stock to farmers and beginners. For the past 15 years the writer has been making regular trips to the Gates farm and each year we note some improvement. The herd is headed by Gates Designer, Gates Emancipator and The Challenger.

The Andrews stock farm near Lawson, Mo., has been known for years as headquarters for high class breeding stock of the Spotted Poland breed. It was J. M. Andrews of the Andrews Stock Farm who bred and developed old Andrews Model, one of the greatest sires of the breed. Model sired more real herd headers that went out and made good in other herds than any spotted boar up to his time. Mr. Andrews has on hand 100 of the finest spring pigs ever raised on this farm. They are marked right for color, and for size, they have that and quality with it.

Public Sales of Livestock

Red Polled Cattle

Sept. 30—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Sept. 30—J. A. Edwards & Son, Leavenworth, Kan.

Oct. 6—Percy E. Lill, Mount Hope, Kan.

Oct. 1—Parker Farm, Wolcott, Kan. B. C. Settles, sale manager.

Oct. 7—M. A. Tatlow, White City, Kan. B. C. Settles, sale manager.

Oct. 15—R. O. McKee, Marysville, Kan.

Oct. 22—J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.

Oct. 27—W. F. Holcomb, Clay Center, Neb.

Oct. 28—N. H. Brown, Fairfield, Neb.

Nov. 4—Breeders Sale, Holton, Kan. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 10—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan.

Oct. 20—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

Oct. 21—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Oct. 24—S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., and Claude Lovett, Neal, Kan. Sale at Humboldt, Kansas.

Oct. 28—Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kan. F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., manager.

Oct. 23—C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.

Nov. 3—Fred Abildgaard & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Nov. 11—National consignment sale, Wichita, Kan. W. A. Cochel, Kansas City, Manager.

Nov. 12—John Detrich, Chapman, Kan. At Abilene, Kan.

Dec. 11—J. W. Wyant, Holton, and Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan. Sale in Holton.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Dec. 9—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

Dec. 10—T. M. Willson & Son, Lebanon, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 5—J. R. Houston, Gem, Kan.

Nov. 23-24—W. C. Smith, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 2—E. T. Harper, Augusta, Kan.

Nov. 4th—The Kansas Ayrshire Club, Geo. L. Taylor, Onaga, Kan., Sale Mgr. Sale at Abilene.

Nov. 3—W. Bitterlin, Junction City, Kan.

Molstein Cattle

Oct. 12—C. F. Alexander, Kinsley, Kan.

Oct. 14—J. H. Gregory, Woodstock, Kan.

Oct. 20—W. H. Mott (Maplewood Farm) Herington, Kan.

Oct. 24—Chas. Stephens, Columbus, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager.

Oct. 29—E. E. Miller & Son, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.

Oct. 30—Bourbon County Holstein Breeders. W. H. Mott, sale manager.

Nov. 2—Reynolds & Sons, Lawrence, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.

Nov. 5—Tom Weddel, Valley Center, Kan. Nov. 24 and 25—Geo. B. Appleman and Mulvane Breeders. Sale at Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.

Dec. 1—Breeders' Sale, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 8—S. U. Peace, Olathe, Kan.

Sept. 15—Guy McAllister, Lyons, Kan.

Sept. 17—William Condell, Eldorado, Kan.

Oct. 14—Ray Saylor, Zeandale, Kan.

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

Oct. 22—Miles Austin, Burton, Kan.

Oct. 22—Fred Lupton, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 24—S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

Oct. 29—E. E. Miller & Son, Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 2—Jos. H. Deleye, Emmett, Kan.

Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kan.

Feb. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 15—Scott Miller, Wabunsee, Kan.

Oct. 19—Dr. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, Kan.

Oct. 20—W. H. Heiselman, Holton, Kan.

Oct. 20—Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.

Nov. 5—Tom Weddel, Valley Center, Kan.

Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Feb. 24—Breeders sale, Chapman, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Sept. 30—C. O. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.

Oct. 7—Geo. Wreath, Manhattan, Kan.

Oct. 10—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan.

Oct. 15—M. A. Martin, Paolo, Kan.

Oct. 16—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

Oct. 17—Franklin County Duroc Breeders, Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 19—T. M. Steinberger, Kingman, Kan.

Oct. 21—S. D. Shaw, Williamsburg, Kan.

Oct. 22—Fred Lupton, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 27—Ivy Allen and Brice L. Newkirk, Burlington, Kan.

Oct. 28—Foley Bros., Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 29—H. W. Flook, Stanley, Kan.

Jan. 22—Woodbury Farm, Sabatha, Kan.

Feb. 3—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 6—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.

Feb. 8—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kan.

Feb. 9—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Feb. 10—Breeders & Axtell, Great Bend, Kan.

Feb. 12—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 15—Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Kan.

Feb. 16—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Feb. 18—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

March 10—A. F. Kiser, Geneseo, Kan.

March 10—Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

Kansas Red Polled Cattle Breeders

This is the time of year when disappointed wheat farmers begin thinking about something to do for the winter. That means Red Polled business for most of the confirmed wheat raisers do not desire to milk "dairy" cows. They prefer one which will produce a beef calf. And have you noticed how the beef business is picking up lately? Furthermore the predicted slump in dairying did not occur. Dual purpose farming with those sleek reds ought to be good for months to come.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

ECHO HILL FARM

for sale mature Red Poll bull. We are keeping his heifers. Reasonable price. C. H. & Jennie Cussey, Emporia, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS

registered and richly bred. Out of cows that produce lots of milk and have beef type. GEO. HAAS & SON, LYONS, KAN.

COBURN HERD FARM

Est. 35 years. 125 in herd. Bulls from calves to serviceable age, bred and open heifers. M. Groenmiller, Pomona, Kan.

RUBY'S RED POLLS

for sale choice young bulls out of good dams coming from A. R. ancestors. A. E. RUBY, FREEPORT, KAN.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

Heavy milk production. Ton bull in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kan.

Would Like to Disperse

Bred cows and heifers. Write for prices. If you are interested in the whole herd come and see me. F. G. McKINLEY, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS

THE BEST BLOOD LINES OF THE RED POLLED BREED will be found in the herds represented in this section. These advertisers invite inspection of their herds.

Chas. Morrison & Son

A fine lot of bull calves for sale, real herd headers. For prices and descriptions address Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

City View Farm Herd

Very choice two year old heifers bred to freshen this fall. Also young bulls from four to 12 months old. Come and see my herd. O. B. Clementson, Holton, Kan.

WABONSA DELLS

Home of Country Boy, our international prize winner. Some nice young bulls for sale from World's record ancestry. Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, and Topeka, Kan.

One Year Old This Month

A nice yearling bull for sale and some choice bull calves and heifers. Write to W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kan.

Our Morrison Bred Bull

Monarch, has sired for us a fine spring crop of young bulls and heifers. Prices very moderate. Address: GATES BROS., KENSINGTON, KANSAS

OLIVE BRANCH RED POLLS

Federal accredited herd. A few cows and heifers for sale. Also several bulls including one herd bull. Prices reasonable. J. R. HENRY, DELAVAN, KS.

WESTERN STAR STOCK FARM

Four young bulls, ready for service by Rambler and out of A. R. cows with good records. Also heifers. Herd federal accredited. Norman Flora, Quinter, Kan.

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders

The killer market is a true barometer of the demand for purebreds. It went on the slide sooner than the purebred demand at the beginning of the late depression and it began to recover recently before buyers showed a reviving interest in breeding stock. Always the purebred demand is a little slower in reacting but it gets under way eventually. Producers must be sure that the fat cattle market is thru its monkey shines before they begin thinking about good bulls and replacement cows.

Lately Kansas has been among the top two or three states in taking stockers and feeders from Kansas City. That indicates somebody has confidence in the fat cattle market and in the current feed crop.—M. N. Beeler, Livestock Editor.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns

Straight Scotch blood. Maxwellton Mandolin and Divide Magnet in service. Young bulls and females for sale. JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

Stanley Shorthorns

Scotch blood and type, with plenty of milk production. Secret Robin in service. Visit our herd. MISS M. V. STANLEY, ANTHONY, KAN.

Homer Creek Stock Farm

Shorthorns and Durocs, Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls and females for sale. CLAUDE LOVETT, NEAL, KANSAS.

SPRING CREEK SHORTHORNS

Bred by Prince Collynie and Collynie's Choice. We breed for milk as well as beef and have improved the herd by the continuous use of good bulls. Thos. Murphy & Sons, Corbin (Sumner Co.), Kan.

Village Park Baron

by Imp. Gainford Rothes Prince, in service. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. HARRISON BROOKOVER, Eureka, Kan.

NINNESCAH VALLEY SHORTHORNS

140 in herd, Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls from sires up to serviceable age; also females. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

EDWARDS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Willson Place Farms, Burdett, Kansas. Willsona Farm, Route 1, Tonganoxie, Kansas. W. C. Edwards, 310 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Valley View Farm Shorthorns

Public sale Nov. 3rd. Choice young bulls, heifers and breeding cows. Fred Abildgaard & Sons, R. 6, Winfield, Kan.

Shorthorn Females

for sale: Cows and heifers, bred and recorded. Combination of beef and milk. H. M. WIBLE, CORBIN, KANSAS

WOHLSCHEGEL SHORTHORNS

50 breeding cows mostly Scotch, many Imp. Imp. Bapton Dramatist in service. Bulls and heifers for sale. D. WOHLSCHEGEL & SONS, Harper, Kan.

Imp. Bapton Corporal

the undefeated Grand Champ, now heads our herd, sire of more champs than any other Imp. bull. Josiah Jones, Augusta, Kan.

DOSSER'S MILKING SHORTHORNS

headed by Bonvue Lee Oxford, out of official record dam. We have R. M. cows, granddaughters of General Clay. Bulls for sale. J. B. DOSSER, Jetmore, Kan.

ROBISON'S SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

75 head in herd, one third of them Imported. See our exhibit at the Southeast Kan. District and county fairs. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Cloverdale Stock Farm

Registered Shorthorns and Polands. Best of blood lines. Scotch Shorthorns 70 spring pigs. See us. OTTO B. WENRICH, OXFORD, KAN.

Gold Sultan by Lavender Sultan

out of Golden Bud (Imp.) left a fine lot of calves to prove his breeding powers. A few bulls from Scotch cows for sale. McILRATH BROS., KINGMAN, KS.

Bapton Bondrman

son of Imp. Bapton Corporal heads our herd. Mating with Scotch cows. Several Imp. stock for sale. J. F. BIRKENBAUGH, Basil, Kan.

Willowbrook Shorthorns

Young bulls for sale. Best of Scotch blood. Roans and whites. See them. G. C. BRAND & SON, BASIL, KANSAS

Young Bulls For Sale

calves up to serviceable age, sired by Proud Marshall. Also cows and heifers. E. J. HAURY, HALSTEAD, KANSAS

JACOB'S SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd established 25 years. Young bulls bred and open heifers for sale. Some heavy milkers. A. W. JACOB, VALLEY CENTER, KAN.

Knox Knoll Stock Farm

richly bred Shorthorns. 74 in herd. Radium Stamp in service. Sale Oct. 24. S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS

Conard Stock Farm

Shorthorns headed by A 2400 lb. roan grandson of Cumberland Type. Bulls and females for sale. 13 miles S. E. town. Elmer Conard, Rush Center, Kan.

Myhoma Shorthorn Farm

Rodney Clipper by IMP. RODNEY and out of A Cruickshank cow in service. Stock for sale. F. H. OLDENETTEL, HAVEN, KAN.

Cedarlawn Shorthorns

Our annual sale Oct. 21. Send us your request for the sale catalog early. A very select offering of Scotch cattle. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

TOMSON SHORTHORNS

Our large herd offers good opportunity for selection. Herd sires in use. Marshall's Crown and Marauder. Write for our public sale catalog, Oct. 20. Address, Tomson Bros., either Wakarusa or Dover, Kansas.

Elmhurst Farm Shorthorns

Shorthorns of merit always worth the money. We offer some cows, heifers and young bulls. Herd Fed. accredited. W. J. SAYRE & SON, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

We have a nice lot of young bulls to select from and offer some young cows and heifers. Write for particulars. C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KAN.

1876 — Salt Creek Valley — 1925

Shorthorns, oldest herd in the state. A great bargain in a fully guaranteed herd bull that has won all over central Kansas. E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Ka.

COCHRAN'S DUAL PURPOSE

Shorthorns. 500 in the herd, choice Rose of Sharon cows, heifers and bulls. Reds, Roans and Whites. Bred for milk and beef. Write. C. G. Cochran & Sons, Plainville, Kansas

ERORA FARM SHORTHORNS

won senior and grand champion on our herd bull, Marshall Lavender and he sired the Junior champion bull and Junior and grand champion heifer at Quinter 1924. Ezra Wolf, Quinter, Kansas

Sleepy Hollow Milking Shorthorns

We offer a few choice females and choice bull calves. May & Otis breeding. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Bargain in a Herd Bull

I must change bulls and offer my present herd bull for sale. Also some cows and heifers. J. P. SPRINGER, GARRISON, KAN.

SCOTCH COWS FOR SALE

A few young cows bred to our herd bull, Gainford Conqueror by Gainford Champion. Also a few young bulls by him. E. W. Dole, Almena, Kansas

TO REDUCE OUR HERD

we offer some very choice young cows and heifers mostly by our senior herd sire Mr. Marshall and bred to our Junior herd sire, Gay Marshall. T. F. Bottom, Soldier, Kansas

RIVERDALE HERD SHORTHORNS

A pure Scotch herd. Lovely, Marr Missie, Queen of Beauty, Marigold and other choice families. Herd headed by Riverdale Stamp by Imp. Rosedale. D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Kansas

YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS

for sale. Ashbourne Supreme, by Supreme Certificate and out of Supreme, the great

Do you own a motor car? Yes.
Then surely you will want to
read this important message.

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KANSAS



Is there Extra Value in gasoline?

IF THERE IS, certainly you want to know it... certainly you wish to use the gasoline which actually proves that it gives you more for your money. More power, more speed, quicker response.

We know we have such a gasoline. But we appreciate that you want to prove it for *yourself*. And you should.

So we have evolved a simple easy way for you to test Skelly Gasoline against ordinary gasoline built to commonly accepted New Navy specifications. (Skelly is positively *not* New Navy gasoline—it exceeds New Navy specifications on every point.)

The Skelly Triple Trial

Here is the simple, fair test we suggest:

1—Fill up the tank for the first time with Skelly Gasoline. Note the new life, new power in your motor. But do not judge fully yet, for there is dilution of Skelly with the gasoline you had been using.

2—When the tank is low, fill up again. A bit quicker response than before, but still there is some dilution.

3—Fill up for the third time. Practically no dilution. Skelly Gasoline is there with all its mighty power, all its flying speed, all its instant response. Now compare!

The Price is the Same

After you have completed the trial, remem-

ber that you paid no more for this lower initial, lower end-point product than you have for other gasoline built to ordinary New Navy specifications.

No extra retail cost, despite the fact that Skelly Gasoline costs more to make. For many years oil jobbers have paid us \$25 to \$50 more per car, thus bearing part of the extra cost of refining.

Persons who purchase gasoline carefully long have known of the extra value in Skelly Gasoline. Throughout the oil trade, and now to the motorist, the product has carried the earned reputation of "the big buy in gasoline."

To seek out this extra value in Skelly Gasoline, begin today the Skelly Triple Trial.

The Skelly Triple Trial

1—Fill up the tank the first time with Skelly Gasoline. Quickly you will notice a difference, but do not judge fully yet. Remember you have dilution of Skelly with the gasoline you were using.

2—When the tank is low, fill up again. Still there is some dilution.

3—Fill up for the third consecutive time. You now have practically no dilution.

Skelly Gasoline is there with all its mighty power, all its flying speed, all its instant response. Now compare!

SKELLY GASOLINE



REFINED BY THE MAKERS OF TAGOLENE

Abilene	Bert McCullough
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Arma	J. R. Palmer
Aulene	Bert McCullough
Aulene	L. V. Chapman
Bellaire	Bellaire Oil Co.
Belleville	Pierce Oil Co.
Beloit	Mitchell Co. Farmers' Union
Bern	Motor Supply Co.
Buffalo Park	Home Oil Co.
Burdick	Burdick Garage
Burdick	Bert McCullough
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Clements	S. F. Fischer
Coffeyville	A. & A. Garage
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Dodge City	Dodge City Oil & Ref. Co.
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Elkhart	C. M. S. Motors Co.
Elliswood	Dick Brothers
Elmdale	Fox Garage
Elmdale	Bert McCullough
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Elsmore	William's Hardware Co.
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Florence	Joe Collier
Frontenac	L. Hilbenstreit
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Garden City	Skelly Oil Co.
Galena	Harry C. Gray
Galva	J. G. Kornelsen
Gas City	Owl Garage
Girard	Skelly Oil Co.
Glasco	F. R. McCullough
Gorham	Gorham Oil Co.
Hays	Home Oil Co.
Highland	Corbett Oil Co.
Hill City	R. L. Jackson Motor Car Co.
Hillsboro	Klassen Motor Co.
Hillsboro	Bert McCullough
Hillsboro	Kornelsen Oil Co.
Holcomb	Holcomb Garage
Hugoton	Hugoton Auto Co.
Humboldt	Trail Garage
Hutchinson	Skelly Oil Co.
Iola	Skelly Oil Co.
Junction City	H. H. Wetsig Oil Co.
Kensington	Kensington Filling Sta.
Kingsdown	Kingsdown Co-op. Oil Co.
Kinsley	Home Oil Co.
Kismet	Kismet Equity Exchange
Lakin	Service Oil Co.
Larned	A. A. Arts
Larned	Skelly Oil Co.
Lawton	W. H. Church
La Harpe	Lines Brothers Garage
Lenora	Kern Oil Co.
Leoti	Wm. R. Gorsuch
Liberal	Home Oil Co.
Lost Springs	A. B. Smith
Lost Springs	Bert McCullough
Linn	Linn Home Oil Co.
Lutz	A. A. Arts
McPherson	McPherson Oil & Gas Co.
Marion	Bert McCullough
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Minden Mines, Mo.	F. M. Usher
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Osawatimie	Home Oil & Sup. Co.
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Severy	Arch Schultz
Stipville	Ralph McElroy
Tipton	Mitchell Co. Farmers' U.
Towanda	Towanda Filling Station
Tribune	A. E. Smith
Ulysses	Ray E. Miller
Virgil	Sharp Motor Co.
Walton	L. W. Ames
Wamego	Wamego Oil Co.
Washington	Home Filling Station
Weir	W. E. Barber
Wellington	Skelly Oil Co.
Wilmot	Will Cloud
Winfield	Skelly Oil Co.