

KANSAS FARMER

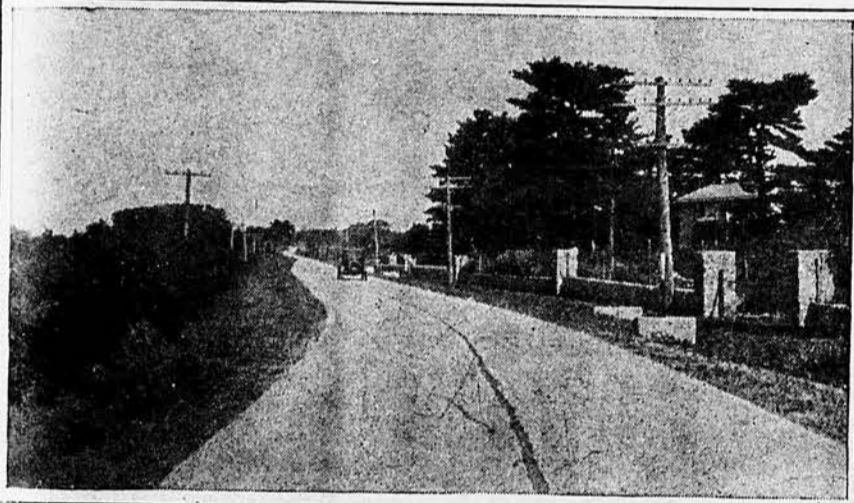
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 64

September 18, 1926

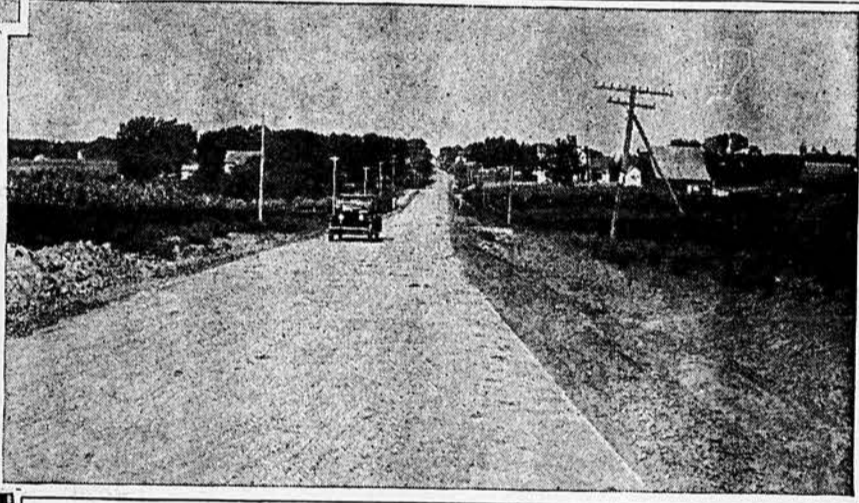
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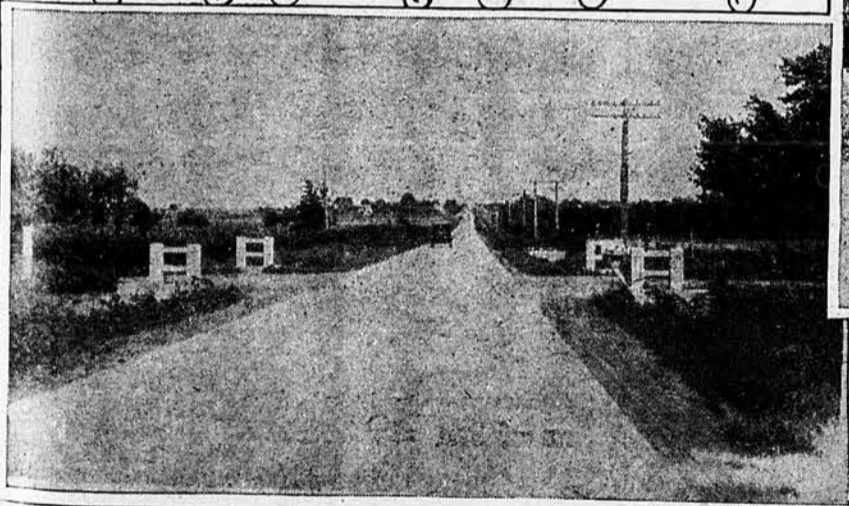
Some Modern Kansas Trails



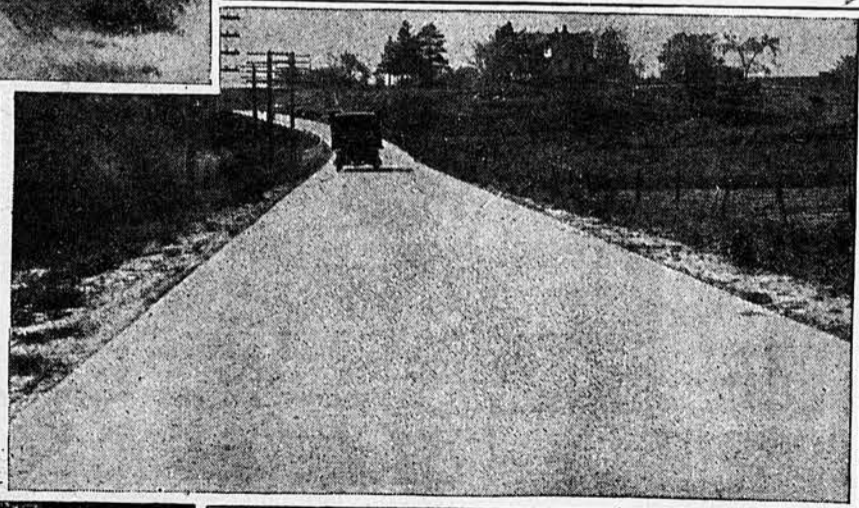
Doniphan County



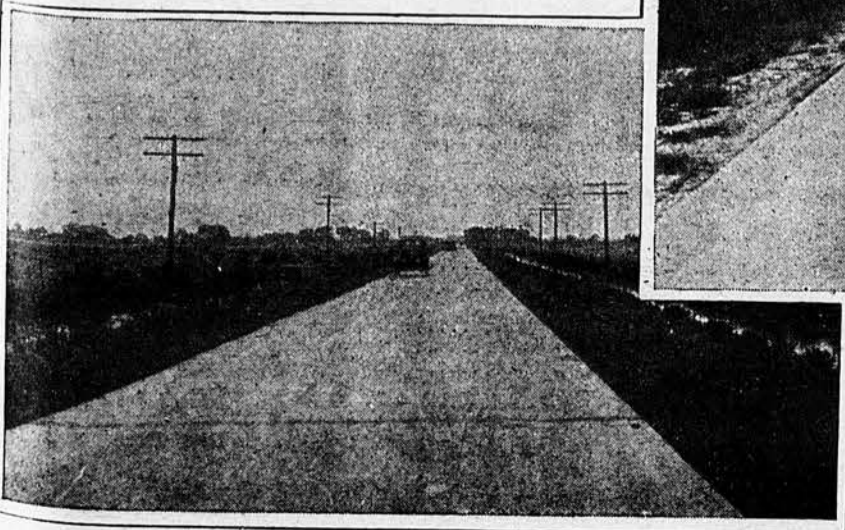
Atchison County



Allen County



Wyandotte County



Lyon County



Modern Farming

depends upon tractors, to a large extent, for power. On January 1, 1926, there were 258,608 tractors on the farms of ten Middle Western States.

A tremendous amount of money, over 245 million dollars, has been invested for these tractors, by the farmers of the Middle West.

Is it a paying investment? It is, if the farmer keeps his tractor properly lubricated with the correct grade of Polarine. A tractor, lubricated with Polarine, can be depended upon to run steadily and provide the economical power which means greater profits for the farmer.

Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has put at the service of the farmer, its vast resources and scientific skill to solve his problem of lubrication. The staff of lubricating experts in the service of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have worked for years, studying tractor lubrication, testing and experimenting in the laboratory and in the field.

Polarine, the perfect motor oil for tractors, is the result. It is the finest product of modern lubricating science.

Polarine makes a tractor a paying investment, by enabling it to run with steady power and to last as long as it should last.

The cost of lubricating your tractor is small, but the importance of correct lubrication is great. Polarine in your tractor makes it a dependable machine.

Modern farming depends upon tractors for power—and the tractors, in turn, depend upon Polarine.

Standard Oil Company
910 So. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Illinois

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Tractors

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Advance-Rumely		Keck Gonnerman	S.H.
Oil Pull	E.H.	LaCrosse	E.H.
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35	S.H.	Lauson	S.H.
Allwork	S.H.	Little Giant	S.H.
Appleton	S.H.	Lombard	S.H.
Aro	H.	McCormick-Deering	H.
Bates, Steel Mule and others	S.H.	Mead Morrison	S.H.
Capital	E.H.	Minneapolis	E.H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32	H.	Moline	S.H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45	S.H.	Monarch	S.H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton	H.	Nichols & Shepard	E.H.
Caterpillar, others	E.H.	Nilson	S.H.
Centaur	H.	Pioneer	E.H.
Cletrac	S.H.	Rock Island Heider	S.H.
Cultor	F.	Russell, (except Giant)	S.H.
Eagle	E.H.	Shawnee	H.
E. B.	S.H.	Tioga	H.
Fitch Four Drive	S.H.	Topp-Stewart	S.H.
Flour City	E.H.	Toro	H.
Fordson	S.H.	Townsend	E.H.
Frick	S.H.	Traylor	H.
Gray	S.H.	Twin City, (except 40-65)	S.H.
Hart Parr	E.H.	Wallis	S.H.
Huber	S.H.	Waterloo Boy	S.H.
J. T.	S.H.	Wetmore	S.H.
John Deere	S.H.	Wisconsin	S.H.
		Yuba Ball Tread	S.H.

Garden Tractors

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	H.	Red E.	H.
Aro	H.	Shaw	H.
Beeman	H.	Spray-Mor	S.H.
Bolens	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Bready	H.	Standard	H.
Centaur	H.	Utilitor	H.
Clip Mor	S.H.		
Do-It-All	S.H.		
Federal	H.		
Gilson	H.		
Gro-Mor	H.		
Gro-Mor Jr.	S.H.		
Gravelly	H.		
Kin Kade	H.		
N. B.	H.		

KEY

- H.—Polarine Heavy
- S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
- E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy
- F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use next lighter grade.

N.B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

September 18, 1926



Would This Plan Ease Taxpayer's Pain?

COUNTY government is the dead wood in our whole American system. It was made for another day and another century. Both have passed. It was adapted to conditions of the pioneers, but there's no longer any backwoods in this country."

William Allen White sat on the edge of his swayed-bottomed chair. Before him was a desk piled high with papers, manuscripts, unfinished work. An open book, turned face downward, marked a forenoon interruption. Behind was his typewriter containing, unfinished copy, probably one of those Emporia Gazette editorials which are commented upon wherever newspapers are written.

He is busy. Most worthwhile men are. Of such new ideas in government are born. Mr. White has a plan which he believes will buy more local government service with the taxpayer's dollars.

"County commissioners should be elected from, not by, districts," he continued. "Do you see what I mean? Under such plan the commissioners would be elected from certain districts, but by the county at large. That would provide the benefit of an intelligence and fairness test of candidates by other districts in the county. The man who had some selfish purpose to serve, the drainage of his swamp land, the construction of a bridge, a road past his farm, or a schoolhouse near his home, would be eliminated.

"Then I would abolish practically all the other elective offices and have them filled by appointment of the commissioners. Most all the work of those offices is clerical, and it can be done at much less cost than under the present system."

Many Western Kansas counties are laboring under an unnecessarily heavy local government expense because of present constitutional provisions. Owing to the scattering population the duties of county officials are light. One official could in most cases do the work of two, yet there is no provision for combining the offices. Under Mr. White's plan the county commissioners would be empowered to assign the county staff to whatever job needed attention.

Another change would permit counties to cooperate in certain functions. Such counties would provide intercounty benefit districts for the construction of high schools or perhaps junior colleges. The burden of maintaining adequate schools is sometimes too heavy for thinly populated districts. Under this plan several counties might go together and provide a junior college, for instance, wherein students could receive one or two years of college training and remain at or near home. Transportation could at least be provided for week-end visits.

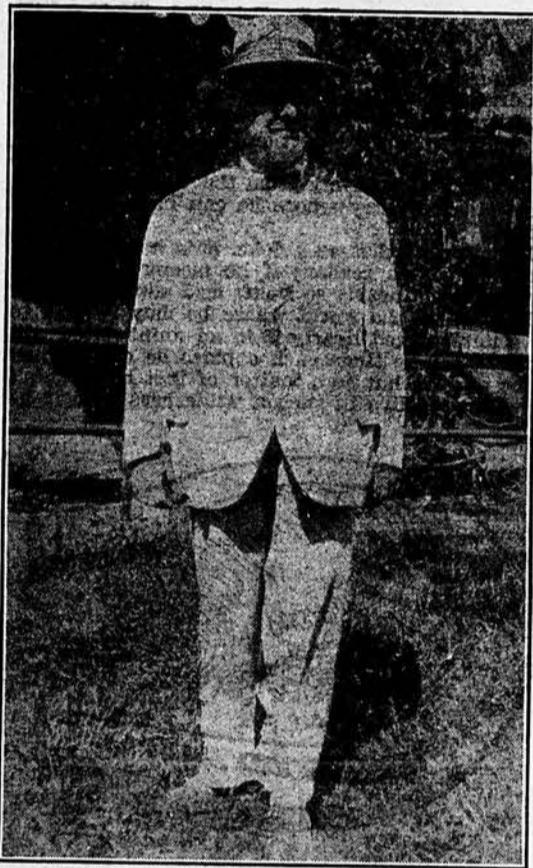
An Interview With William Allen White

By M. N. Beeler

To obtain such schooling now most students must go to the eastern part of the state.

In building roads, constructing drainage ditches and many other functions these counties could cooperate more effectively than they can work alone.

"We have built a hard surfaced road across this



William Allen White Believes Much Tax Money Could be Saved by a Commission Form of Government in Counties

county in one direction and are building one in another," said Mr. White. "They don't go anywhere in particular. Surrounding counties will need to divert their roads to connect with them. We have a drainage ditch. It bangs against the county line and quits. All the counties along the Neosho should have co-operated in that project."

This co-operative idea would be extended to county offices where the plan seemed expedient.

"I doubt if there's enough business in this county to keep an auditor busy," Mr. White explained. "If the county commissioners were charged with getting the work done they might go in with Wabaunsee county and the two could hire an experienced man at a saving to both.

"Some of those Western Kansas counties might not need a full time attorney. Two or three or more could share the services of one man, and get the best lawyer in the district. Or one county could engage an attorney for whatever business occurred. If there were no cases he would get no pay. The sheriff should, I believe, be a local officer owing to the nature of his duties. There might be other offices likewise which should be filled by local men, but the idea would be to save wherever possible."

The inter-county officer plan has a precedent in district judges and similar officers.

"National, state and city governments have progressed somewhat in keeping with the times," said Mr. White, "but our county system is in a rut. It has been handed down for generations. It is antiquated. We have outgrown it. The plan I have outlined would not be perfect. It couldn't be, but it would be much better than the present one. It would save money, and give some relief from the tax burden against which the people complain."

A budget plan could be effected with commissioners responsible for all expenditures and all work. Under the present plan executing a budget is practically impossible in the absence of a responsible head.

Under Mr. White's plan commissioners would be elected for terms of six years, one commissioner elected every two years. It likely would be desirable, he thinks, to disqualify a commissioner for at least two years after he had served one term.

"How would you provide for the election of competent commissioners?" he was asked.

"I wouldn't attempt it. Voters would make a mistake in selection once in a while, but not often. That is one of the chances that must be taken in a popular government. I wouldn't favor qualifications for commissioners that would limit the voters' choice very much."

The Outlook For Purebred Livestock

By Gilbert Gusler

PRICES for most breeds of purebred livestock were higher in 1925 than in 1924. Returns thus far in 1926 indicate that the averages of auction and private sales will be advanced again this year. At the same time, values are within reach of the average producer, and there are no symptoms of boom prices—with their inevitable reaction.

Improvement in the purebred business is an outcome of the more favorable position of market livestock. The hog business began to emerge from the morass of overproduction two years ago, the beef cattle industry is getting out of the woods, and profits in lamb and wool production have been one of the landmarks in the agricultural situation since 1922. Dairying has been on the list of preferred occupations, as shown by increased production every year since 1920. Even the draft horse market warrants some kind words.

That periods of prosperity and adversity in purebred livestock, allowing for more or less lag, tend to parallel the broad ups and downs of market prices for the corresponding kinds of livestock can be taken for granted. When market prices are favorable, farmers expand their herds and flocks, so they need a larger number of purebred sires, they are better able to pay good prices for them, and they have a stronger motive to grade up. If a period of low prices prevailed previously, the chances are that owners of purebreds have adjusted their operations to a limited market, hence are understocked when the demand broadens, so a prompt rise in purebred prices occurs. Attractive prices for both commercial livestock and purebreds stimulate many beginners to enter the purebred business. Their demand for foundation stock from the old established breeders helps to push prices for purebreds still higher. All these forces

are reversed after market prices of livestock or livestock products have been unprofitable for a year or more. If continued long enough, a decline in prices of purebred livestock follows.

Every year since 1922 the United States Department of Agriculture has obtained reports of prices at auction and private sale from a large number of breeders. A summary is published showing the number sold and the average prices by sex and age groups for each breed and for all breeds combined. The average price for each year, made up from these group averages without weighting for numbers, is shown on the accompanying chart. These reports do not include all the sales made, but they are representative enough to indicate the trend of prices from year to year.

Breeders of purebred beef cattle reported the sale of 35,952 head in 1925, compared with 16,709 head in 1924. The unweighted average price was \$86 in 1925, compared with \$92 in 1924. The increased number sold was a symptom of a broader demand, despite the decline in price. Of the four breeds reported, prices of Shorthorns and Red Polls averaged higher than in 1924. Moreover, the averages of the Angus auction sales in 1925 were higher than in 1924, and auction prices of Herefords were higher in four of the six groups. The principal increase in numbers reported sold occurred in private sales of Herefords, and undoubtedly included more individuals of ordinary merit, which helped to pull down the average price of that breed.

The downward trend in prices of purebred beef cattle thruout the four-year period covered by these reports was an inevitable result of the prolonged depression in the commercial cattle industry. The

decline really started, of course, when general deflation began in 1920. With indications that the industry has turned the corner and that a period of rising prices for commercial cattle is ahead, owners of purebred herds can look forward to an expanding demand and firm to higher prices.

Reports from the offices of the three leading beef herd associations indicate an increase in registrations and transfers in 1926. These are reliable barometers of activity of demand. One breed reports an increase of 48 per cent in average prices at auction in 1926 compared with the sales in the same period of the three preceding years. Another breed reports three times as many sold at auction in the first half of 1926 as in that period in 1925. Prices this year were 18.5 per cent lower than last year, due to the inclusion this year of more medium grades, which could not be sold to advantage as breeding stock in 1925, and were sold on the open market instead. For cattle of equal merit, prices were distinctly higher than in 1925. The other breed reports that average prices at private sale are 10 to 20 per cent higher than a year ago.

The average of the group prices of all breeds of dairy cattle was \$139 in 1925, compared with \$136 in 1924. In 1923 and 1922, the averages were \$206 and \$240 respectively. The cause of the decline in the last two years compared with the previous two is conjectural. But, the inclusion of reports of sales of a larger number of individuals suggests that average merit was not quite so great in the later years. Also, there was some settling down in prices of purebred dairy cattle as a result of the agricultural depression, even tho dairying remained relatively profitable compared with other farm enterprises.

Of the different dairy breeds, prices of Holsteins
(Continued on Page 28)

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 advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

THE following letter from Senator John R. Thorne of Johnson county appears in a recent issue of the Kansas Grange Monthly. I am in sympathy with Senator Thorne, for two reasons: One is that in the buying of supplies for the state institutions the encouragement of state-wide industries should be kept in mind, and the second is that I do not like to eat oleomargarine. There are folks who say they like oleomargarine just as well as butter. Of course I have eaten butter which was worse than any oleomargarine, but to my mind there is no comparison between oleomargarine and clean, sweet, well-made butter. That is the kind which should be supplied to our state institutions.

Here is Senator Thorne's letter:
 Kansas has for years been using oleomargarine in the state institutions where the orphans, students or inmates are fed by the state.
 Money paid to the packers for oleomargarine goes out of the state. Kansas farmers pay most of the taxes in Kansas, and while the cost of Kansas butter to feed these people in the state institutions would be greater, to feed them butter also will make a market for the product of Kansas farmers and dairymen, and in that way the money will be kept in Kansas, and the growing children in the state schools, the blind school, the school for the deaf, the Boys' Industrial School, the Girls' Industrial School, the Orphanage and State Soldiers' Home, as well as the prisons will be benefited by being fed butter instead of oleomargarine.
 It is hoped that Subordinate and Pomona Granges will pass resolutions asking the state hereafter to buy and use Kansas butter in all state institutions, thereby giving Kansas people what they are entitled to, keep Kansas money at home, make a Kansas market for one of the valuable Kansas products, help the Kansas farmers and dairymen to stay in business as producers and taxpayers and encourage them in their work.
 If the Kansas people demand this reform it will be brought about.

Dam the Draws

IN A recent issue of the Kansas Farmer was an article about Ed Jones's hobby of the conservation of rainfall by damming the draws. I wish to supplement his experience by citing another farmer, whose hobby for years has been the conservation of soil by damming the draws. J. Shoner, a prosperous Kaw Valley farmer, living a mile north of Newman, has made a practical demonstration along this line. His home is at the foot of the bluffs, his farming land lying in the valley, while the land above the road is very broken.
 Years ago Mr. Shoner noticed that every rain-storm carried with its rushing waters a quantity of the soil. Heavy storms caused the torrents to go tearing down the hillside, cutting great gullies, robbing the hills of their fertility, and depositing the silt on the low land where it was not needed.
 Mr. Shoner "got a move on" to stop this waste. There was plenty of rock and timber, and with these he built dams across the gullies—from one to four in each, according to the lay of the land. In the course of a few years every gully of any size was a series of terraces of good soil. He cultivated the larger areas, while the others supplied pasture. The labor was all done at odd times, and Mr. Shoner feels he has been amply repaid for his efforts.
 W. E. McDowell.
 Topeka, Kan.

Our country is still so big and land still so plentiful that the conservation of the soil and rainfall is only practiced by a few farmers. History shows that people are always prodigal of resources until compelled by necessity to practice economy and conservation. There is no doubt in my mind that by a systematic conservation of the rainfall in Kansas, drouths might be overcome, but that kind of a system is still a good way in the future.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

M. J.—No, I do not think it is necessarily wrong to take a glass of beer or a drink of wine or a drink of whisky. If no one were affected by the drinking except the drinker I would say that it is his own business. The liquor might do him harm—probably would—but still that is his business. However, if taking the drink makes him a menace to other people, then it is no longer his business alone. All the other people who are endangered by his conduct have a right to say that he must not do that which injures them.
 There are in the United States more than 20 million automobiles. Every reckless or incompetent driver of an automobile is a menace to the life and property of every other individual who happens to be traveling on the same road with him. If he were the only one likely to be hurt the general public would not be greatly concerned, but he is not the only one. In the present crowded condition of our roads a drunken automobile driver may in

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

the course of a few miles endanger the lives of hundreds of people. There cannot be in this country any such thing as complete independence or complete liberty of action. I see that the celebrated writer and humorist, Irvin Cobb, says that he is going to go away from the United States to some other country where he can have liberty of action.

If he meant that as a joke, it is a bit too deep for the average reader; if he meant it seriously then he is not nearly so smart as I supposed. The only place in the world where he may be able to have unrestricted liberty is in an uninhabited wilderness. If he finds such a place he can do just as he pleases, but as a matter of fact he wouldn't be willing to live in such a wilderness even if he



could find it. I suppose there are thousands of folks whose brains are not affected by a glass of wine or beer or even whisky, at any rate not to the extent that would interfere with their ability to drive an automobile, but it also is a fact that there are many thousands who are made incapable of driving an automobile with safety by taking a single drink of intoxicating liquor.

We cannot pick out the people who are not wholly or partially incapacitated by taking a drink, and therefore the only safe way so far as the public is concerned is to shut off the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors. Now I think I can hear you saying that the law doesn't prevent the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors, and that is unfortunately true to a great extent, altho it is not true that there is more or as much drinking as there was before the prohibitory law was enacted. But even granting that the law is not effective, it is founded on a correct principle, which is that laws are made for the protection of life and property. If it is not enforced that is the fault of the officials whose business it is to enforce it, and of the people who encourage its violation. I have seen places where laws against murder were very little regarded; that is true of a good many places in the United States right now, but that does not prove that the law should not forbid murder. The law should provide the machinery for protecting life and property, even tho those whose duty it is to put that machinery into operation fail to do their duty.

But What's the Solution?

WILLIAM M. JARDINE, Secretary of Agriculture, came out West recently to talk to the folks about the farm problem. His first appearance was at the dinner given by the distinguished Kansas author, William Allen White, to 50 Kansas editors and the representatives of two leading Kansas City newspapers.
 Secretary Jardine does not deny that there is a farm problem; on the contrary he believes there is a most serious one, and that it will continue so long as the prices of farm products are relatively lower than those of other products. The figures

gathered by the Department of Agriculture show, according to Secretary Jardine, that there still is approximately 18 points difference, on the average, against farm products. In other words, the farmer, speaking generally and collectively, cannot trade his products for the things he buys without giving boot. Now the problem is to readjust prices so American farmers will be able to trade on even terms with other producers.

Up to this point there is no difference of opinion between Jardine and his farm organization critics. Where the roads divide is when it comes to the question of a remedy or remedies.

The advocates of the McNary-Haugen bill contend that an organization should be formed, fostered and controlled by the Government, which will buy up and hold the surplus products of the farm, such as wheat, corn and livestock, and sell them in the world markets, paying the price that would be paid if there were no surplus of these products, the foreign products to be kept out by a tariff wall. Taking wheat for an example, under this plan the organization would buy up the wheat of the country over and above the domestic needs at the world market price, plus the tariff on wheat, which is 42 cents a bushel. Let us say, by way of further illustration, that the wheat farmers of the United States raise 200 million bushels more than are necessary to supply home consumption, and suppose that the world market price is \$1 a bushel. This organization would buy the 200 million bushels at \$1.42 a bushel, sell it in the world market at \$1 a bushel and then prorate the loss of 84 million dollars on the 600 million bushels sold in the home market at \$1.42 a bushel.

Secretary Jardine does not favor this plan, and his objections, briefly stated, are that it would necessitate a complicated and expensive Government bureau, while we are already overburdened with Government bureaus. Secondly, that it would work an injustice toward such farm products as are not and cannot very well be included in the list proposed in the McNary-Haugen bill. Thirdly, if the bill should work as its authors hope, it would stimulate the production of those particular farm products to the point where the surplus would break down the machinery of the organization, and the farmers themselves would find that they had to bear the major part of the burden imposed by the law.

But Secretary Jardine admits that there is a farm problem, and that it may be helped if not entirely solved by legislation. His proposed remedy is a great co-operative marketing plan by which farm organizations may borrow money from the Government to enable them to hold a sufficient amount of the crops to affect and stabilize prices. At present, the pools have not been able to advance to the farmer members more than 60 or 70 per cent of the market price at the time the product is delivered into the warehouses of the pool; the remainder of the price the farmer has to wait for until the product is finally marketed.

This plan may work in a reasonably satisfactory manner with well-to-do wheat farmers, but it places a hardship on tenant farmers, who frequently have to put a mortgage on their growing crop and therefore must market the wheat when it is threshed. Under the plan proposed by Secretary Jardine the wheat pool would borrow on warehouse certificates as it does now; then the Government organization would come in and lend on a second mortgage on the grain stored, enabling the pool to pay the wheat raiser 90 per cent of the market price. He would expect several wheat pools to be formed, but all of them would operate thru one central agency at the market center. In this way he believes that sufficient wheat could be held by these farm organizations to stabilize the market, and by stabilizing it enable the wheat grower to get a better average price. Just how such a plan would work out in practice neither Secretary Jardine nor anyone else knows positively; that could only be determined by experience.

When Secretary Jardine finished his address at Emporia, his auditors, whether they agreed with him or not were at least convinced that he was frank and sincere.

How Observing Are You?

JUST to test how observing you are, I would like to have you scrutinize carefully the following sentence and then drop me a card saying how many F's—either large or small—it contains. Give yourself not more than one minute by the watch—let someone else hold the watch—and then write down the number of F's, large or small, you see. In 60 seconds you should have time to

read the sentence over slowly at least four times, carefully looking at each word. I will leave it to your honor to say that you made your figure after not more than one minute's study of the sentence, which reads as follows:

"The Federal national fuses are the result of scientific study combined with the experience of years."

It is said by a writer who has made the test, that out of 20 persons of intelligence not more than two will get it right the first time. It was submitted to 17 trained scientists used to looking for small things, and 16 failed. I am wondering whether the average reader of the Kansas Farmer is not a keener observer than these scientists.

If you drop me a card write on it these words: "I found — F's in this sentence after examining it — seconds." If you examine it more than 60 seconds before writing down your answer it does not count, but the shorter time it takes to get the answer—provided it is correct—the quicker thinker you are.

One Reason Was Enough

WHEN one reason is amply sufficient it is a waste of time to go on giving other reasons for a certain action. The story is told that on one occasion King Henry IV entered a small French town. No salute was fired as was customary when his Royal Highness visited the towns in his kingdom. The mayor of the town was greatly exercised and worried. He approached the sovereign tremblingly to offer an explanation and apology: "Sire, we did not fire a gun for three reasons. The first is that we have no gun—" "Why trouble me with the other reasons?" asked his Majesty.

This Robber Looked Ahead

CHARLES FERM of Lindsborg, who is a student of European history, writes me the following bit of interesting history. Five hundred years ago Sweden was a Catholic country. A church dignitary by the name of Tetsel, in Germany, was selling absolution in the name of the church and reaping a very satisfactory income as a result. Along came a robber baron who asked Father Tetsel to absolve him from sins he already had committed and those he intended to commit. The price was agreed upon and Tetsel absolved the robber baron, who then proceeded to rob the priest of everything he had. "Incidents like this," says Mr. Ferm, "started Protestantism in Sweden."

Bill Wilkins on Lazy Men

I HEV seen a number uv men lackin' in energy, James," remarked Bill Wilkins, "but uv all the lazy men I hev knowed, none uv them quite equaled Tobe Larkins. He wuz a hill billie down in Arkansaw. He married an Arkansaw woman who wuz willin' to support him, support in that country not bein' the serious matter it is here. She owned a passel uv razorback hogs that run out in the woods and lived on acorns and bugs and such wild vegetables as hogs will eat. She hed a squir-

rel rifle, and when they wuz out uv meat she would go out and shoot a hog. It didn't matter much whether she owned that partic'lar hog; they all looked alike anyhow. Then in summer she gathered greens and occasionally in the fall killed a 'coon or a 'possum. Then she managed to raise a little corn and hed co'nbread and hominy and sold enough pork and coon hides to git what little clothes the family needed. She also raised a patch uv tobacker every season, and that supplied the family with long green.

"So Tobe had an easy time. He didn't work none but he et reg'lar. He got so that when he set down he hedn't energy enough to git up. I knowed him to set down on a sandbur and instid uv gittin' up and removin' the bur he would jest sit there and complain about the pain 'til his wife would come



and move him to another spot. He never washed, and used to git such a coatin' uv soil on his head that kernels uv corn would git buried in it, and when there would come a rain the corn would sprout. I hev seen a number uv stalks uv corn growin' on top uv his head and out uv his ears, tall enough so that they would wave in the wind. He chawed a heap uv long green tobacker and spit a lot.

"His one accomplishment wuz his ability to spit. He could knock a bug off a weed at a distance uv 10 feet, nine spits out uv 10, and got to be the champion spitter uv his county. His neighbors, who didn't amount to much themselves, used to say they didn't see how his wife, Liza, stood it to hev the worthless critter round, but Liza 'lowed that Tobe suited her all right, and if the neighbors would tend to their business she would tend to hers.

"Well, finally Tobe died—think mebbly it wuz the

result uv indigestion frum overeatin' and lack uv exercise, ur mebbe he jest naturally got too lazy to breathe—anyway he died. A number uv the neighbors gathered at the funeral and got to talkin' among themselves about Tobe. Most uv 'em 'lowed that whoever made the funeral talk would hev a hard time findin' anything good to say about Tobe. Most uv 'em agreed that he wuz the most no-account human critter that ever wore hair, and that mebbly the best thing would be to bury him and say nuthin'.

"There wuz one old feller, Billy Bone, standin' round with the rest uv the crowd. He wuz a kind-hearted old man who never said nuthin' mean about nobody. He 'lowed that it would be a doggone shame to jest plant Tobe without any remarks uv comfort fur his widder. 'Well, Uncle Bill,' said one uv the hill billies, 'it does seem like a shame to jest bury a man without sayin' nuthin' whatever in the way uv comfort, but honest, Uncle Bill, what kin you say fur Tobe? He never did a lick uv work, never even hunted coons fur their hides and meat; never earned a dollar no way; never helped raise ur gether the tobacker he chawed, wuz so ternal lazy that he wanted Liza to feed him after she hed prepared the victuals. Jest between man and man, I want to know what you kin say fur him without lyin' like a thief.'

"Uncle Bill scratched his head fur a spell and then said, 'Well, I hev to say that Tobe wuzn't what you might call a enterprisin' citizen; he never he'pt plant the co'n ur tobacker, nor tend it after it wuz planted; he never hunted no 'coons ur 'possums. He didn't he'p his wife none round the house nur do anything to make a livin' fur the family, but there is one thing I kin say fur Tobe, he could spit furdur than ary other man I ever knowed.'

What the Reader Wants

A READER complains that the newspapers gave whole columns to accounts of the sickness, death and burial of the movie actor Valentino, and wants to know why. Well, principally because a majority of newspaper readers are more interested in celebrated movie actors than they are in noted educators. They also are more interested in noted prize fighters than in noted scientists. They will stand out in the hot sun for hours watching the mechanical ball player record the plays in a world series game but they wouldn't stand that long to listen to the best sermon preached. There is much complaint about the publication of stories of crime, but after all, the reason for such publication is because the readers seem to want that kind of reading. A story is told of a newsboy who was crying his wares: "Buy a paper, mister, only 2 cents."

Man: "Have there been any robberies?"
 Boy: "No."
 Man: "Any lynchings?"
 Boy: "No."
 Man: "Has anybody died?"
 Boy: "No."
 Man: "Have there been any divorce scandals?"
 Boy: "No."
 Man: "You ought to be arrested for selling stuff like that. Think what I might have bought."

Business-West in Farmer's Fight

ADDRESSING Kansas City business men, July 16, I made a plea for a united West in support of a program and legislation to restore agriculture and put it on an equal economic footing with general business and industry.

This speech seems to have struck a responsive chord. Texas, Chicago and Northwestern newspapers have taken it up. The St. Paul Dispatch informs the business men of the Northwest that this unity cannot be fully realized until business men and their organizations co-operate actively with the farm organizations in their new campaign for such legislation, and it calls on the business men of the upper Mississippi Valley to give this campaign their active support.

St. Paul business men have called for a conference of business associations to meet in St. Paul this month.

All this is good news, and other Western business organizations should make common cause with their local or state farm organizations. There never was a better time for the West to present a united front at Washington. Any region which does not stand as a unit for its leading interests need not expect much unity of action in behalf of those interests. On the other hand, Congress is quick to notice and respect a united demand for action. If the West wants what it wants, it must show that it wants it.

There are other symptoms that this leaven of Western unity is working. The North-Central division of the United States Chamber of Commerce has served notice that when the National Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Washington, opposes farm relief, it is not acting for, or representing, the business interests of the upper Mississippi Valley.

As reported by the St. Paul Dispatch, this North-western organization of business men requests the National Chamber of Commerce to support a program which includes the "restoration of agriculture to a position of prosperity thru a program of

legislation designed to equalize the benefits of the protective system as between agriculture and manufacturing."

The St. Paul association of business men also has requested the North-Central division of the United States Chamber of Commerce to make this program a part of its work for the coming year.

Besides the legislation for stabilizing agriculture along the lines of the McNary-Haugen bill, voted down by Eastern Senators at the last session of Congress, the program of this North-Central organization of business men includes pushing the projects for bringing the inland West as closely as possible to tidewater; first, by carrying thru the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway; second, by the development of river transportation.

These are vital items in the West's program. That the inland West is completely surrounded by a system of high-freight toll gates, and should develop its rivers to obtain an outlet by water, was pointed out by Secretary Hoover in a recent address. Along with every other advantage of low-cost production, every foreign competitor of the Western farmer has the great benefit of cheap freight rates by water, close at hand.

This is one of several conditions which, as Secretary Hoover says, has distorted the economic situation of the entire agricultural West. And that means general business as well as farming. I am sure if we had a united West, with Western Chambers of Commerce and the farm interests linked together, there would soon be an end of the discriminations now holding back the West's progress and prosperity.

Twenty state and regional farm organizations spent two days discussing the farm situation at Des Moines, Ia., July 19-20. There were spokesmen at this conference who demanded an immediate campaign for the reduction of the tariff, and the repeal or modification of other protective legislation, but the conference decided to continue for the present the effort to obtain the extension of the pro-

protective principle to include agriculture's business. The resolutions contain some enlightening statements. I append a few extracts:

Great cities have developed thruout the Corn Belt for no other reason than to serve a great agricultural population whose continued prosperity is essential if those cities are to prosper. We appeal for recognition of this harmony of interest in a conscious program which unites city and country back of projects to secure the common economic interests of the Middle West.

The time for a showdown in the West has arrived. The economic interests of the farmers and business men in the West are the same. The farmer is fighting with his back to the wall for the preservation of his home and for a square deal. The hour has come when Western business should familiarize itself with conditions as they are and make common cause with those who are contending for equal rights within the nation's protective system.

If it is a wise policy to protect industry in the East it must be equally wise to protect agriculture in the West. If protection is not to be accorded to the West there is no reason why it should be continued in the East.

These are simple truths plainly stated. All groups must unite on the farm program. If Western agriculture is to get its just due—and that means if the West is to get its just due—business organizations as well as farmers' organizations must get back of this program for agriculture. Western business men and their chambers of commerce should join hands with the farm organizations in a strong demand on the new Congress for this legislation.

There can be no permanent, no fundamental improvement of the agricultural situation until agriculture is placed on an economic equality with our other industries and business in general. While inequality exists, the West is a heavy loser and thereby the country as a whole.

Arthur Capper

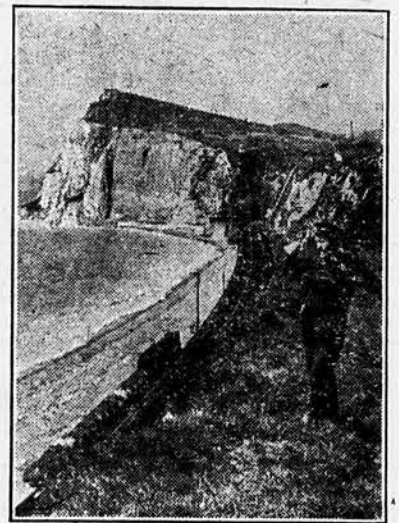
World Events in Pictures



Black Crepe Satin in the New Bolero Effect for Afternoons. The Blouse is White Trimmed with Black Patent Leather Applique, Green and Red Buttons and Gold Embroidery



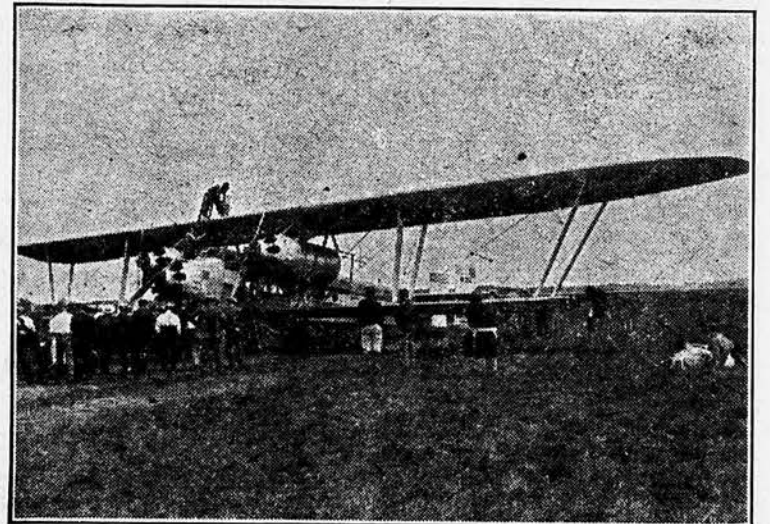
Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Right, Viewing Site of Proposed Dam at Albany Falls, Washington, in His Investigation of Columbia Basin Irrigation Project. With Mr. Hoover Are P. S. Clapp, His Secretary; Arthur Turner and Dr. O. L. Waller, Engineers of the Project Which Will Reclaim Nearly 2 Million Acres of Land



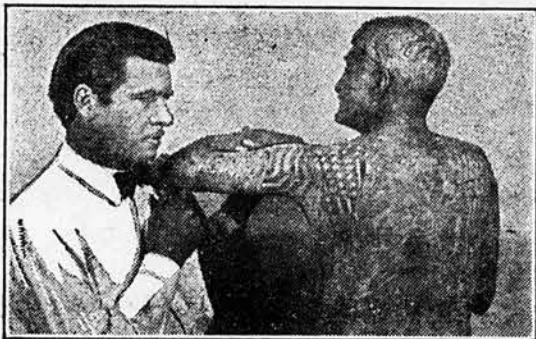
Dover Cliffs, in England, the Goal of English Channel Swimmers. Sight of These Rugged Bluffs Has Served to Inspire Several Swimmers with Renewed Courage to Win Success



King George in Kilties at Ballater Station, Scotland, Accompanied by Major Chalmer, D. S. O., Inspecting a Guard of Honor of the Famous Black Watch Regiment. The King Made a Brief Stop at Ballater Station on His Way to Balmoral



The Giant Sikorsky, Three-Motored Plane, in Which the New York to Paris Non-Stop Flight Will be Attempted. It is Planned to Make the Trip in 36 Hours. The Plane is Shown Out on Roosevelt Field, Long Island, All Ready for One of Its Gruelling Test Flights



This Remarkable Job of Tattooing Adorns the Back of David Warford, One of Roosevelt's Original Rough Riders. It Saved Warford's Life When He Was Captured by Savages on a Pacific Island. They Thought Him a Returned Spirit



Camera Study of Helen Wills, Tennis Queen, Made at Omaha, Neb., When She Alighted from the Train That Was Speeding Her Homeward Toward California



Latest Photo of Little Paulina Longworth, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Playing with Her Dolls and Toys on the Lawn of the Old Longworth Homestead on Grandin Road, Cincinnati, Where Her Distinguished Parents Have Summered



Marjorie, Age 2, and Clemington, Age 4, Children of Mrs. Clemington Corson, Second American Woman and First Mother to Swim English Channel, with Their Grandmother, Mrs. Charles Cralle, Simonson, Va. The Children, Both Excellent Swimmers, Appear to Enjoy Seeing the Pictures of Their Mother in the Paper They Are Holding



Many Human Beings Are Noted for Their Liking of Crackers and Milk for a Luncheon Diet, and This Baby Tapir Follows Them in That Respect. Photo Shows the Head Keeper, Charles Campbell, of the Philadelphia Zoo, Feeding Milk and Crackers to the Baby Tapir

Easier Bindweed Control?



THE Kansas Experiment Station is working on a new bindweed control which, after a trial of one season, gives some promise. However, the station is not ready to recommend it, and urgently requests that farmers stick to the fallow and cultivation method until further announcement. The new method consists of spraying the weeds with a solution of sodium chlorate.

All of the chemicals used in killing vegetation that are on the market have been tried on bindweed and nothing has been found by the station, except sodium chlorate, which would do the work in one season and still not injure the land. Last summer this spray, applied three times, about the first of August, the first of September and the latter part of September, killed the bindweed, and this season crops are growing on the areas. The treatment does not kill the seed, but bindweed seedlings are no harder to kill than most other seedlings, and ordinary cultivation will eliminate them if it is given at the right time.

The chemical was applied in strengths of 12½ and 25 per cent solutions. Both were effective. At present weaker solutions are under test. The spray was used at the rate of 1 gallon to the square rod. At prevailing prices the cost of three applications is \$30 an acre for the 12½ per cent solution. There is a heavy import duty on the chemical, which makes the cost higher than it would be otherwise.

Sodium chlorate is used in the manufacture of matches and some explosives, and is not safe for anyone who does not know its nature and how to handle it. It also is highly inflammable. This is the first time it has been used in this connection. Prof. W. L. Latshaw of the college chemistry department suggested its use. The station is continuing its tests, and also is trying out other chemicals in the hope of finding one that will do the work, which will be less expensive and at the same time not injure the land's productive values.

The animal husbandry department of the station has been testing the effect of the chemical on livestock. Dr. C. W. McCampbell has determined that an animal can be fed larger quantities without serious results apparently than it would receive in grazing pastures where the spray had been used. The new control looks very promising, but Dean L. E. Call, director of the station, urges farmers to continue their cultivation work, which if followed faithfully will eradicate the pest in two seasons. "And please," Dean Call said, "request your readers not to write the station about this method now. This is all we know about it. If we find beyond doubt that the method is satisfactory we will lose no time in giving it to Kansas farmers."

road, but the wise chairman of tax commissioners slowed down to 10 miles, meanwhile keeping his eye steadily on the meter. A local official bounced out on him, halted him, and not being able to get him on the speed charge haled him into a justice court where he was fined \$1 and costs of \$5.50 for passing a stop sign.

Unlike other motorists, Chairman Brown, after paying fine and costs, went into court and demanded the return of the money from the justice. Whether he gets it is not so important as that he gave as hard a black eye as he could to speed trap crooks on country roads.

This question of speed traps is a part of the lawlessness that is complained of generally. Why do young men and boys go wrong, steal automobiles and hold up merchants, gas stations, tourists and banks? At the bottom it is a matter of education and training. Something was lacking in their early years, neglected home training, no direction in morals and ethics. Some crooks are born, but more were stunted in moral training as infants and children. Moral training ought to be completed at 6 years, according to Bertrand Russell, in his book, "Education and the Good Life." In too many instances it is not even begun at that age, or habits are already formed that are never broken by later training, which comes too late, if ever.

What is the matter with townships that support officials who set speed traps on country roads? These officials are crooks. How much better are the citizens who think it a good joke to hold up tourists for the benefit of the township revenues and so do not condemn and oust such officials who

present them? Can the children of such a locality attain any moral stamina or profit by wholesome home training?

Whole communities cannot be crooked and expect the young to come thru clean. If a township sets a speed trap it is in the hold-up business just as much as any of the much-condemned bandits. "The fathers have eaten grapes," said the old prophet Ezekiel, "and the children's teeth are set on edge."

Country road speed traps are a minor annoyance of tourists. The fines are unimportant to the individual victim. Some time is lost, which to most tourists is of no great consequence. Many are angered simply because they are helpless victims of a dirty game. But the fact about these practices is that they indicate what causes the much-discussed criminality rife in the country, and particularly by youths of 16 to 25 years. It is a lack of moral stamina due to a failure in the earliest years of moral home training.

Electric Power and Irrigation

AN ILLINOIS electric power corporation has announced that it is conducting extensive farm surveys preparatory to offering neighborhood farm groups electric power for a variety of purposes at living prices. Among these purposes is irrigation, which it is believed can be of much wider use than has been the case. Commenting on the report that in one California county 90 per cent of electric current consumed is used to operate irrigation pumps, the Lincoln State Journal says:

"The spread of power lines thruout the rural regions is certain to stimulate intensive farming under irrigation. Wherever reasonably cheap electricity is to be had, there pump irrigation, given plenty of water and a moderate lift, is on some scale profitable. The dry plains region of Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas contains large areas where a shallow underflow invites this kind of irrigation."

No radical change in Middle Western agriculture has occurred in the last generation, but electric power may effect such changes in the next 30 years. For thousands of years irrigation has been associated with desert countries, which from Babylon and Egypt to Southern California it has redeemed and converted into the world's most productive areas. But with the new electric power, irrigation will have a much wider scope. The next 20 or 30 years will see it pretty generally employed in this section of the United States with good results, not only for intensive farming but also for staple crops. Kansas is making great electric power development, and Kansas farmers will be important patrons of these big companies.



Can He Scare 'Em Away?

Speed Traps and "Crime Waves"

INDIANA'S chairman of state tax commissioners, driving his car on state business the other day, was warned that a "speed trap" was just ahead. Sure enough; motorists were notified of a speed limit of 10 miles an hour. This was on a country

Some Dry Weather Lessons

APPARENTLY there is a little more interest than usual in Kansas in farm water supply problems. A good many wells likely will be dug or drilled this fall. Companies supplying irrigation equipment also report a fine business, immediate and prospective.

Drouth Swats Hope of Moisture Wasters

By M. N. Beeler

IT WAS another fallow year, this time in Northwestern Kansas. Last year drouth entered the ranks of better practices in moisture conservation and dealt an unmistakable lesson to unbelievers in Southwestern counties. The reports of big yields that have come from that region are in no small measure due to enforced fallow there a year ago. Enough land had been given the absent crop treatment in the summer of 1924 to make a clear case for the forehanded conserver of moisture. Growers generally took a firmer grip on their nerve and their purse and determined to make the best of a heartbreaking situation. They fallowed that wheat land because drouth wouldn't permit harvesting a crop.

About the same thing happened in Northwestern Kansas this year. The fallowing practice has been growing in favor there in recent years. Farmers generally have not been interested in the method, but enough of them tried it last year to make a clear test this season, and Mother Nature happened along with a drouth to make the demonstration conclusive.

Erwin Trachsel and his brother, Walter J., who began dickering with fallow back in 1909 on their 400 acres of Sherman county land, stated that as a result of their experience this year a third of their farm would be fallowed regularly every year hereafter. Only 32 acres were worked last season in preparation for the present crop, but that field made 23 bushels.

"We've been holding back because we had no real good fallowing implements," Erwin explained when the Rock Island's Wheat Festival Train visited Goodland, "but one of our neighbors has shopped around until he has found the right tool. We'll buy one and go in for a third of our land in fallow, just as soon as we can get our cropping system worked out that way."

Land cropped continuously to wheat made 5 bushels an acre. Wouldn't you be convinced by such results? It wasn't so good a year for second season fallow. Land that made 35 bushels for

them last year gave but 3 bushels this season. That was on 90 acres. The 40 acres in fallow two years ago made 35 bushels. Second year fallow wheat that had been stubbled in that time made 20 bushels. Last year the unfallowed fields made 15 bushels.

The wheat grower's relief from declining yields too frequently is new land. That doesn't always work, even if a constant supply of new land were available. This year is an example.

"We broke 80 acres of sod land early and tandem disked it twice," said Mr. Trachsel. "It produced 13 bushels. Another farmer got only 3 bushels an acre on sod land broken in March but that was because he did not work it, and thus let weeds grow on the fields." They broke 180 acres this year and fallowed 60 of it.

Wheat following, spring row crops is another dodge that didn't work this year. A man can't always fool his wheat crop by any such so-called fallowing. Trachsel Brothers' wheat after corn made 17 bushels last year, about half what straight out fallowing made. Some farmers made 35 bushels after row crops, but hail intervened and eliminated the spring crops, so the land was unintentionally fallowed.

"Our wheat on fallowed land was not so good as it should have been if we had worked the land enough last season," Mr. Trachsel explained. "The weeds got ahead, and we lost both moisture and fertility that way. I estimate we would have had 5 bushels an acre more if we had done a good job of fallowing. At that the 23 bushels wasn't so bad, in view of the yields which wouldn't pay for harvesting. The wheat we planted on corn land last fall hardly paid the expense of cutting, which answers the argument that row crops are a substitute for fallowing."

"You've got to keep weeds down to get any benefit from giving the land a rest. Moisture storage

is one of your chief efforts in fallowing. Row crops act the same as weeds in that they defeat your purpose in storing rainfall. We don't expect to do much stubbling in hereafter."

Trachsel Brothers are growing Kanred wheat, and they always treat for smut. They also grow Kanota oats, which gives them about 10 bushels more an acre than older varieties. Their oats last year made 40 bushels, which was a better yield than they got from barley. Three acres of potatoes this year made 50 and 75 bushels an acre. They always are planted on fallowed land.

Peter Eicher of Brewster learned the value of fallow in 1910, when cutworms took his corn. That land planted to wheat in the fall made 15 bushels an acre the next season, while his other land made 7 bushels. This year his son-in-law, Milton Briggs, had 90 acres of fallow land wheat which made 39.1 bushels an acre.

G. L. Calvert, who homesteaded in Sherman county in 1885, and who is intimately acquainted with most of the lands of the county, reported that very little of the wheat grown on fallow land this year made less than 20 bushels. Wheat on sod made 10 to 20 bushels. B. F. Barnes, superintendent of the Colby Experiment Station, estimated that fallow land made 12 to 30 bushels in Thomas county, and that unfallowed land produced not over 5 bushels this year. J. B. James of Kanorado had an average of 45 bushels an acre on 64 acres of fallow land, and won the county wheat championship when the Wheat Festival Train visited his county. Frank Pizel, who farms just over the line in Colorado, had 40 acres which had been fallowed two years in succession. It averaged 47 bushels.

Thus fallowing seems to be the safe practice. Maybe another drouth may not come for some years, but farmers in Northwestern Kansas who have followed the practice for years find that it pays. There's no way of knowing beforehand how the season will be. Fallowing is the Western Wheat Belt method of rotation. At least it produces similar results.

INDIANA'S chairman of state tax commissioners, driving his car on state business the other day, was warned that a "speed trap" was just ahead. Sure enough; motorists were notified of a speed limit of 10 miles an hour. This was on a country

There's Plenty of Rain Now

And It Has Helped Greatly in Providing More Feed and Stock Water

BY HARLEY HATCH

COFFEY county has been well wet up during the last week. In some localities fully 4 inches of rain has fallen, and no part has had less than 2½ inches. In this immediate locality we were in the 2½-inch class, but there was enough to start the creeks running and to partially fill some of the ponds which were not well situated to receive the full runoff of water. The rest of the ponds are full to the brim. Pastures are now in fine condition, while the shorn meadows are as green as in June. Kafir in many fields will make a full crop, while in nearly all there will be a good yield of grain. Corn was too far along to receive the full benefit of the rain, but the fodder is being kept green, and cutting will be postponed for at least 10 days, except in the earliest fields. Some localities in the county are going to have good corn; other parts have been badly damaged but, as a whole, I believe Coffey county has raised enough corn and kafir to feed the normal amount of stock.

Storage Tank Will Help?

We have ordered a 50-barrel storage tank, and during odd times are at work on a foundation for it. We are making this foundation of hollow tile, and it will be 5 feet high, which will give fall enough to run water into every yard. While we have two separate pumping outfits, windmill and engine, we have often wished for a storage tank and, as we found the cost rather reasonable if we did all the work, we thought we could afford to make this one of the improvements on the farm this year. The cost of the hollow tile, sand and cement and material to make the door, together with the pipe fittings, will be close to \$50, and the tank costs \$55. I know of no money which we have invested on this farm in the last 30 years which has brought us more return than that which was put into a water supply system. In extremely cold weather it is our intention to have a fire of some sort under the storage tank, not only to ward off freezing but also to supply the stock with warm water. We can also use the room under the tank as a smoke house, provided we have anything to smoke.

Cheaper to Rent Land

We found the price of land in most parts of Nebraska, on our recent trip up there, sharply higher than in Kansas, too high, in fact, to allow a man of limited means to buy it and pay out. Virtually no land is changing hands in the part of Nebraska we visited, nor will much be sold so long as it is almost 50 per cent cheaper to rent than to buy. This is one reason for the large number of renters to be found in the average Eastern Nebraska county. Land in such counties is held at from \$125 to \$175 an acre, and the interest on such an amount, together with taxes and insurance, is double the cash rent which most tenants pay. Under such a condition it would be foolish for the average tenant to buy land; in fact, those who have bought in the last seven years have in nearly all cases come to grief, and have lost the land together with the amount of their first payment, which in the average instance was around \$5,000. And the price asked for land today is not more than 60 per cent of that asked in the boom times.

But Corn Does Well

I often hear it said that Nebraska has a more fertile soil than Kansas. There are localities in Nebraska which have a better soil than localities in Kansas but, taking the states as a whole, I do not think the soil of Nebraska more fertile than that of Kansas. The folks there have a better climate for corn, and this is their main crop; if their corn goes, everything is gone. Fortunately for them,

the eastern part of the state seldom fails on corn; this year, perhaps, they have in the southern part of the state come as near to failure as in any year since 1894. As for small grain, especially wheat, the average Kansas wheat county far excels Nebraska, and will in a normal year raise as many bushels of wheat as a good Nebraska county will raise bushels of corn. As a crop, I prefer the corn, as it can be fed on the farm and does not have to be sold at the elevator, but it is the practice of large numbers of Nebraska farmers, especially tenants, to sell their corn at the elevator. They claim that they make just as much as those who feed it, which may be true, as some years since the war indicate, but I do not think it is true in a term of years.

And No Pasture, Either

Land in Nebraska which will produce as much as the average good Coffey county farm will cost from \$125 to \$150 an acre. Here such land will cost from \$60 to \$75. They will raise more corn than we because they will usually have a more favorable season; it is in the season more than in the land. As to wheat, we beat them badly, and in this I am speaking of the average Eastern Nebraska county. Honors are even as to oats, and this year I saw as much alfalfa in Coffey county as in any Nebraska county thru which we passed. But when it comes to native hay and pasture they are not in our class; they have no pasture worthy of the name; a few acres of broken land in bluegrass on which three to five milk cows are kept is all the pasture that goes with the average Eastern Nebraska upland farm. I have lived so long in a region of pasture and meadow that I would not at this late date know how to farm without it. When one leaves the first four tiers of counties along the Missouri River in Northern Nebraska he comes into the beginning of the sandhills; on the edge of these hills fair crops are raised; but it soon runs into a region of sandy hills and hay flats.

Home Farm is All Right

On the whole, I would much rather pay \$75 an acre for a good Coffey county upland farm, going in debt for most of it, than to give \$150 for the average upland Nebraska farm as far

west as Antelope county. I believe that in a term of years I would raise almost as much, and my overhead would not ruin me, as it has ruined so many Nebraska farmers who have bought land on too small an equity. Our taxes here in Coffey county are less by almost 50 per cent, and we receive at least 20 per cent more for what we have to sell from the farm; we do not have that long, costly rail haul before market is reached. While we may have more dry weather than they, we do not have our crops destroyed by hail or killed by early frost. The friend with whom I stayed for several days on my trip has had three hail losses in seven crop years, one loss being total, and his corn was killed by frost in 1924 when it was little past the roasting ear stage. We have more prolonged heat in summer than they, but we do not have such cold winters with the possible chance of blizzards.

This Club Has Uniforms

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

The Marshall County Capper Pig and Poultry Club decided on blue and white for their club colors. They have uniforms made of these colors, and they wear them to club meetings. The women and girls have blue dresses trimmed in white, and the boys wear blue shirts with white collars and ties. We have a picture showing the Marys-



The Marshall County Capper Pig Club Members Have Uniforms

ville folks at a recent meeting. The visitors are not included in the picture.

E. Faye Hailey, Capper Poultry Club girl who lives at Wilsey, Kan., has 12 R. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels she will sell. These are birds that should have been listed in the Capper club advertisement. Now Faye's chickens placed second in the egg laying contest this year, and they are a mighty good buy for someone who wishes a heavy laying strain of Rhode Island Red.

Keep the fall pigs growing. They should not be stunted because in that condition they might not live thru the cold winter days. Green pasture, such as volunteer oats and rye pasture, will help to get the fall pigs started right, and skim milk will do the work, too.

You cannot depend on corn alone to start the young pigs but they should have some corn to balance the ration. Also it is important to provide good shelter from the early cold rains. These are the ones that will chill the pigs most, because they probably will come after warm days and the sudden change is more noticeable.

Late summer and fall culling of poultry has a great deal of importance in cutting down the cost of feeding your flock thru the winter. The hens that are not going to pay their board will be sold or used for food, and surplus cockerels will be disposed of. When you catch chickens for a Sunday dinner, you may take one of the culls or a cockerel you cannot use yourself. It is a mistake to kill the largest cockerels and pullets for table use, and save what is left for the breeding pen.

We still are recording animals owned by club members at membership rates which is about half price. There is a lower rate for pigs than for recording hogs more than a year old, so any stock that you intend to save might be registered now at less cost than later.

A Change in Policy?

Japan, it is formally announced, has reversed her emigration policy. While a good many Americans are still apologizing for the action of Congress in brusquely ending the Japanese-American "Gentleman's Agreement" on immigration, the Japanese announce they will keep their people at home to develop their own possessions. Surplus population from the home islands will be encouraged to go to Formosa, Hokkaido and other Nipponese territories. Tokio announces the old policy of sending Japanese where they were not wanted led to trouble and is feeling and will be dropped. If the new plan is carried out, the drift of Japanese to South America will be checked by special legislation. Responsible Japanese expect no change in American legislation, and have apparently accepted the situation. If the word from Tokio has any political meaning for America, it means the Japanese prefer and hope that agitation on this side of the Pacific will come to an end.

A Sport on Trial

According to Tex Rickard the "people" attend prize fights, and the Dempsey-Tunney battle will be one of the social events of the year. Nevertheless it is a hard job to put a veneer of respectability that will stick on the professional prize fighting game. It is not inherently sound, nor on a sound basis. The enormous exaction of champions have worn out the patience of many friends of boxing as an art, and the dickering, backing and filling and trickery of promoters make it an uphill undertaking to establish professional fighting on an equality with other sports.

In an interview with Collier's Magazine Benny Leonard, a retired lightweight champion and one of the most reputable prize fighters while he was in the game, describes it as "the dirtiest game in the world." It is far from being the cleanest, the cleaner probably than professional wrestling. "Professional fighting," says Leonard, "is a nasty game. I'm not knocking the game that made me rich, but I'm thru with it. I want to see it continue, strictly regulated, with the harpies driven out. Unless you're a champion or a near champion, it's the dirtiest game in the world."

Probably Benny Leonard knows. In New York as good a sport as Governor Al Smith is reported by the New York World to be "ready to sign a bill repealing the law legalizing boxing in this state, and is about ready to see that such a bill be introduced and passed at the next legislature." The best that can be said for legalized prize fighting is that it is on trial.

Help For Co-operatives

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1502. Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association, has just been issued by the Government, and it contains information of value to every community interested in a united effort along this line. A copy may be obtained free of application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Another Scientific Expedition?

for Economical Transportation



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Now in the greatest year of Chevrolet history—building cars in tremendous volume to meet an ever-increasing demand—Chevrolet continues its successful policy of increasing Chevrolet values.

Everywhere, Chevrolet has been regarded as the world's finest low-priced car. For month after month the public has been sending Chevrolet popularity to new and record-breaking heights—

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Now Chevrolet adds to the performance, beauty and completeness of equipment that has been winning the world to Chevrolet—

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A triumph of engineering science, to-day's Chevrolet is the *only* low-priced car ever to offer *every quality* of smooth car performance.

Forty to fifty miles an hour as long as you like without the slightest sense of

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—such are the almost revolutionary qualities attained by a new and superior method of mounting the motor in the chassis and by a new camshaft with scientifically determined quieting curves.

See your nearby Chevrolet dealer! Arrange for a demonstration! Admire the brilliant beauty of the new and striking Duco colors on every model! Rich Algerian Blue on the Sedan; smart Thebes Gray on the Coach; Alpine Green on the Landau; Dundee Gray on the Coupe; and on all open models, modish Biscay Green. Mark the greater convenience of the centralized throttle and spark control! Note that all models now carry approved stop-lights as standard equipment. See the beautiful enclosed bodies by Fisher.

Then take the wheel—and you will quickly learn that today's Chevrolet with its new smoothness, new features and new colors, is a car that *only* Chevrolet could build—an astounding value that *only* Chevrolet could offer.

--- at these **Low Prices!**

Touring or Roadster \$ **510**

Coach or Coupe.. \$ **645**

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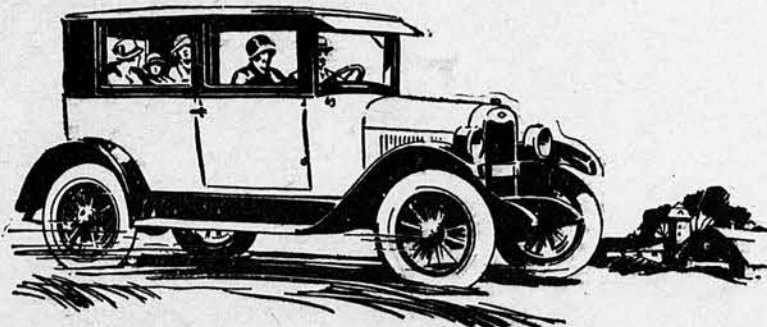
Landau \$ **765**

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QUALITY AT LOW COST

Is the Wheat Trend Upward?

Perhaps, But the Next 60 Days May Complete the Story in Detail

BY R. M. GREEN

ONLY 10 times in 34 years has the best August price for top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City been higher than the year's average price. As a matter of mere chance, therefore, the odds are about 2 to 1 in favor of the season's average price being above the August price.

This year the best August price was \$1.41 a bushel. That was August 2, and there has been a steady decline since. Reasoning simply on the basis of past experience then, there appears to be about a 2 to 1 chance that the season's average price will be better than \$1.40 a bushel. There have been exceptions in the past to this line of reasoning, as the 10 years out of the 34 indicate, as this is no "sure bet" scheme.

Both July and August prices for the 1926 wheat crop are already made. And it is of interest to note how July prices in the past have stood with reference to the season's average price. As an average for 34 years, the July price just equaled the season's average price. Sixteen years out of 34 the July price has been higher than the season's average. Eighteen out of the 34 years it has been equal to or lower than the average price.

This year the best July price was \$1.47 a bushel. On the mere basis of past experience, the chances for a season's average price, from July to next July, above or below \$1.47 a bushel are about equal.

Lower August Prices

As an average for the 34 years the August price has declined about 3.4 per cent below the July price. This, it will be remembered, includes 10 years in which the August price rose above the season's average price.

This year the decline has been 4.1 per cent from the best July price to the best August price.

The September price has averaged 5 per cent under the July price. This includes nine years when the September price rose above the season's average price.

At the beginning of September, the price for top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City was nearly 10 per cent under the best price of \$1.47 in July.

This means that declines during August carried prices down to where September begins with a price at a discount under the best July price of about twice the 34-year average.

In the last 34 years the September price has advanced over the August price 16 times. In 10 of these 16 years the September advance has followed an August decline. Putting it another way, 10 out of 24 August declines have been followed by September advances, and these advances account for about two-thirds of the September advances that have been made in 34 years.

With but a few exceptions the September declines since about 1898 have accompanied United States spring wheat crops of around 250 million bushels and up. Likewise with but two or three exceptions, the September advances in the past have been favored with United States spring wheat crops of less than 250 million bushels.

Spring Wheat Crop Small

Two circumstances especially favoring this year's September market are the heavy decline in price already made since July and the small United States spring wheat crop, of around 213 million bushels.

A heavy early movement of Canadian wheat, if the crop is as large as private estimators have been putting it, could, of course counteract these influences.

The October price has advanced over the September price in the case of cash No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City 18 years out of the last 34. Ten of these advances have followed as reactions from September declines that accompanied large spring wheat crops. Eight of the 18 October advances

were continuations of advances begun in September.

With a small United States spring wheat crop this year, a failure of the September market to show some strength will indicate a weakness in the market other than spring wheat supplies. Under such conditions an October reaction from the influence of spring wheat movement is not so likely.

Enough has been said as to chances based on past experiences. The next question the grower who is holding wheat is interested in is, "Where do we stand this year?"

Reports of production from 22 countries in the north half of the world indicate a world's crop this year almost identically the same as that of a year ago.

In the southern half of the world, Argentina has in about 19 million acres of wheat, or practically the same acreage as a year ago. Wheat from this country will be ready to harvest in December, and usually is moving into the export market in largest quantities in February and March. What happens to this crop in the next 90 days will have an important bearing not only on the immediate market situation in September and October but also on this winter's market.

So far, Argentina has had a warm open winter. Only two weeks out of 11 have been cold. Rainfall in the southern half has been about normal. In the northern part rainfall has been about twice normal.

In Australia, up to date, conditions have been favorable for the growing crop.

About the best that can be done at present is to figure on a world's crop about the same as a year ago.

While prospects indicate a world's wheat crop about the same as that a year ago, the distribution of the crop is different. Last year a large part of the shortage in the world's crop was in the United States, one of the important exporting countries. This year the United States has an available export surplus, and the prospective crop shortage is mainly in France,

Germany, Italy, Algeria (which produces durum wheat), British India and possibly some of the smaller European countries.

This suggests that while the world's price level as registered at Liverpool might be about as high as a year ago, the situation in the United States is entirely different from last year.

Instead of our market this year being above the world's price, as it was last, it will be below the world's level. There will not be as intensive mill competition for supplies to keep them from going abroad, since we have enough wheat in the United States this year for the mills, and a surplus besides.

If the world's level for the season just about equals that of last year, it will average around \$1.75 a bushel. The cost of moving wheat from Kansas City to Liverpool is about 30 to 35 cents a bushel. With Kansas wheat on an export basis, wheat at Kansas City would have to average for the season 30 to 35 cents a bushel under the Liverpool price, or around \$1.40 to \$1.45 a bushel.

Tho the season's price at Kansas City might average around \$1.40 to \$1.50 a bushel, there are certain months during which prices are likely to be above the average, and other months in which prices will be below the average.

Very frequently, in years of a small world's crop and carryover there is a strong tendency for the price to advance from September to January. If the advance during this season is large, as in 1924 and 1925, there is less chance of a still further spring advance, unless very unusual conditions arise.

Higher Some Months

It is during the season from July to October inclusive that the United States is called on to make the heaviest contributions to foreign imports.

In July and August, if there is an average or above average winter wheat crop, our markets are largely under the influence of receipts and accumulations at our terminals.

Usually by September and October the influence on the market of winter wheat movement has waned. In the absence of a heavy spring wheat crop in the United States there is a chance in these two months to see how aggressively foreign buying is going to take hold.

Our chief competitors at this sea-

son are Russia and the Danube countries of Southeastern Europe. In recent years they have afforded slight competition. What they can offer this year is unknown.

This year importing countries are about 100 million bushels short of what they produced last year. Because of disturbed business conditions, and because of economies that higher prices are bringing about in these countries, imports are not likely to run a hundred million bushels higher than last year. The usual estimate at present is 60 to 80 million bushels more.

The September and October market should give some indication as to how much of a factor foreign demand is going to be. A strong September and October market will be some indication in the face of this year's supply situation that demand might carry prices still higher. A weak September and October market will indicate that it is most likely to require some severe cuts in Argentine, Australian or Indian prospective supplies or damage to the United States growing crop to strengthen the market later in the season.

In the next 60 days, therefore, the grower who is holding wheat can well afford to give close attention to a study of his markets.

Some Germs Lack Pep?

That the germs of disease can behave like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, being sometimes harmless and sometimes deadly, is a suspicion which has been entertained before by bacteriologists, and which receives support from two researches reported recently to the International Plant Congress, in session at Ithaca, N. Y. Dr. Hilding Bergstrand of Stockholm told the congress that he had been able to make single races of bacteria change greatly in shape, so that experts not in the secret would have called them different germs. These alterations were produced by changes in food, in temperature or in other conditions under which the germs were grown. At the same congress, Dr. R. R. Mellon of Rochester reported he had witnessed not only these changes of shape in germs of uniform ancestry, but also a change in virulence. Bacterial Mr. Hyde actually altered to harmless Dr. Jekylls, even without the growth of a new generation.

Dr. Mellon suspects that this result contains a clue to the long-standing mystery of why diseases sometimes break out with such violence. Influenza, for example, is always with us, but usually is mild. About once in a generation it ceases to be mild and becomes suddenly one of the most terrible of plagues, as no one who lived thru 1918 and 1919 is likely to forget. There is no actual proof that a germ change does this, but results like those of Dr. Mellon and Dr. Bergstrand strongly suggest it. The Dr. Jekyll stage of the influenza germ persisted up to 1918. In that year its Mr. Hyde appeared. The germ changed, for some reason, to its deadly modification.

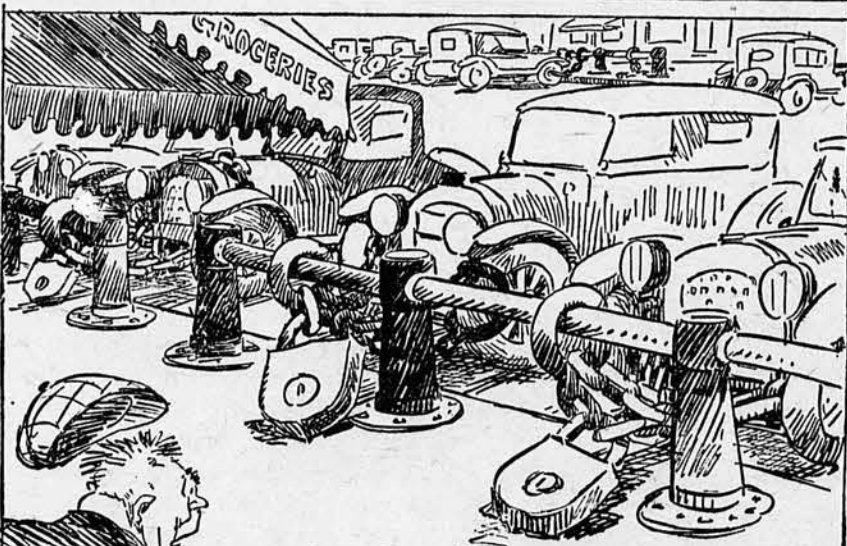
If this be really true, and if we can discover why it is true, we may find a way to keep these deadly germs always in their relatively harmless forms. Mr. Hyde may be suppressed forever. The "bad man" will have been reformed. In any event, the mere idea that germs can vary, as we fear that humans sometimes do, between urbanity and downright poisonousness, is a biological suggestion not without dramatic interest. Even with germs, reformation may be better than capital punishment.

Badgers Kill 200 Chickens

Joe Cheney, a farmer living near Vesper, lost 200 chickens a few nights ago when badgers rifled his hen roost. The badgers were tracked to their dens and four of them killed. The remainder of the tribe seems to have moved to another farm where they are reported to be killing chickens. The dead chickens were discovered by the owner the morning following the raid, partly buried about the chicken yard, with their legs protruding a few inches above the earth.

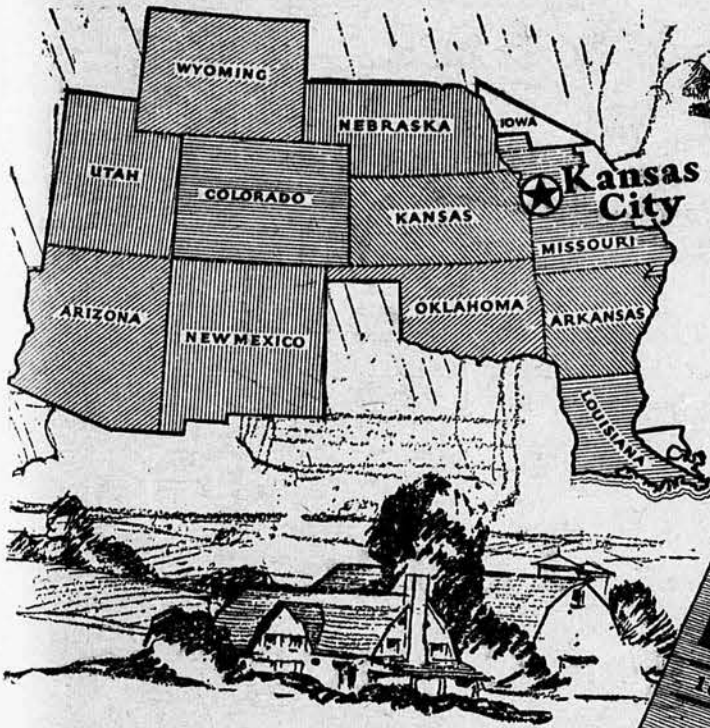
At Glasco October 14

A stock show will be held at Glasco October 14 to 16. Dr. W. A. Adams is in charge.



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Maybe We'd Better Go Back to the Old Hitching Post Idea

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A Living and \$371 Besides

Earnings of 21 Bourbon County Farms Were \$1,428 Last Year, Records Show

BBROWN'S cow required 96 hours of feeding, bedding, milking and other attention last year." W. E. Grimes, head of the K. S. A. C. agricultural economics department, pointed out the figure with his pencil. He was speaking of R. B. Brown, a Bourbon county dairyman. "The chore hours required by the average cow on 19 other farms was 141 hours, and —"

"How do you account for that?" the fat boy who was gazing over his shoulder inquired.

"Brown had a milking machine," Grimes explained, and then as an afterthought, "electric lights, a big herd that enables more efficient application of cow chores, a good arrangement of the barn and a few other things."

Twenty-one Bourbon county farmers have been keeping records for a year. Grimes, J. A. Hodges, R. D. Nichols of the college and C. O. Grandfield, county agent, were piloting a tour to five farms, selected to emphasize efficiency in different lines of production. The Brown place consists of 680 acres. The 50 cows averaged 8,049 pounds of milk, which contained 296 pounds of fat, during the year. The average cow of Kansas produces 2,657 pounds of milk and 106 pounds of fat annually.

Harold Cowen is milking eight to 10 cows a year on a 30-acre farm. During spare hours, say from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, he works at the condensery in Fort Scott. His average cow produced 336 pounds of fat, against 220 pounds for the average of 19 farms under study. His margin above feed cost was \$119.98, against \$59.68 for the average of the other farms. Cowen believes in summer feeding. That makes up for most of his increased return, but his Guernseys are better producers than the average.

That summer feeding of grain and protein pays is illustrated by comparisons afforded in a study of records on 20 farms. On nine farms the average cost of grain and protein concentrates was \$1.09 a cow, and the return above feed was \$28.74. On six other farms the grain and protein cost was \$4.38, and the margin was \$32.37. On three farms the extra feed cost was \$7.12, and the margin was \$45.82. On two farms, one of them Cowen's, \$15.86 was invested in grain and protein, and the cows responded with an average margin of \$50.98. Note how the returns rose as the amount, represented by the cost, of grain and concentrates increased.

A comparison of efficiency in operation was afforded by Harper Fulton. On his place, of 345½ acres, the number of acres for each horse was 34½, as compared with the average of 23 for all the farms under study. The other farms averaged 201 acres. The number of acres to the horse in favor of Fulton was occasioned by his larger farm and his personal efficiency. In plowing, for example, he used 2.44 man hours and 7.73 horse hours for

an acre, while the average of other farms was 2.95 and 8.90 respectively.

Mrs. Fulton's White Leghorns laid an average of 120 eggs in a year, while the average Kansas hen produces but 65. The standard production expressed by Prof. L. F. Payne of the college poultry department is 128 eggs. Mrs. Fulton had an average of about 400 layers in her flock during the year.

B. F. Harper produced pork at a labor cost of 95 cents and a feed cost of \$4.93 a hundredweight. Other costs brought the total to \$6.56. His feed consisted of corn, kafir, shorts, bone-meal, tankage, skim milk and wheat pasture.

The Wells and Anderson place, operated on a stock-share lease, or the 50-50 plan, kept records on the cost of putting in 10 acres of Sweet clover. The total outlay, including labor in hauling, crushing, cost of grinding stone, distribution, working the land, seed and seeding was \$7.91 an acre. The Sweet clover was seeded this spring, and on September 2 there was an excellent stand.

The financial statement for the 21 farms showed an average opening inventory of \$14,031.39 and a closing inventory, March 1, 1926, of 14,349.39. The average farm return was \$1,428.70, or the amount which the average operator had for his own labor and investment. A further inspection of the statement indicates that the average net worth March 1, 1926, was \$371 greater than it was the year before. In other words, the 21 farmers had made their living and had saved \$371 besides on their investment and in return for their labor. For a family of five in a city that would be equivalent or approximately so to an income of \$3,000 a year.

Wheat Growers Are Sued

The Kansas Wheat Growers' Association has filed three suits in the district court at Wichita in an attempt to collect 25 cents for every bushel of wheat four of its members sold to other organizations or firms than the association. The contracts with these members, the association alleges, provides for this penalty. The defendants are: J. E. Smith, 6,000 bushels to The Farmers' Elevator, Garden Plain; Sel Bunker and John Bunker, 7,000 bushels to the Red Star Mill and Elevator Company, Andale, and Farmers' Elevator, Andale; J. F. Winders, 10,000 bushels to parties unknown and 8,000 bushels to the Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Supply Company.

The association also seeks an injunction to prevent these members from disposing of any more of their wheat to outside concerns.

\$3,300 From 30 Acres

Peter Solterberger of Assaria, received an income of \$3,300 this year from 30 acres of alfalfa: \$900 came from the hay, and \$2,400 from seed.



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OIL MEN buy oil on specifications. So does the United States government, and also big corporations having many trucks and cars.

So that you may exercise your good judgment about oil values, we print the facts about Tagolene — the specifications — on the can.

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These and other questions are answered by the facts which appear on the tag.

If you care what oil is used to protect the delicate mechanism which propels your car, truck or tractor, you will want to know facts so that you may, with good judgment, choose the proper lubricant.

Buy oil on specifications — buy Tagolene.



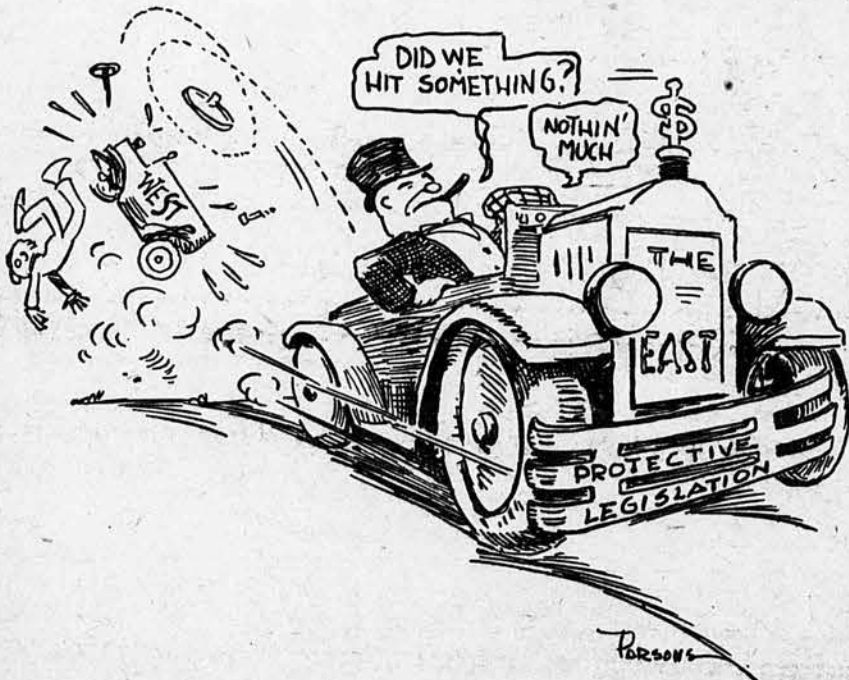
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MADE BY THE REFINERS OF SKELLY GASOLINE



Let's Wipe Out Diphtheria

BY DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Doctor Kinnaman is a State Board of Health employe who bears the jaw-breaking title of Epidemiologist. This means that it is his business to investigate epidemics of disease, and still more his business to order our health and sanitation so epidemics won't come. Just now he is doing mighty good work trying to prevent Kansas from having any diphtheria this fall or winter. In a recent circular he points out the fact that you can make your children immune to diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. He states that New York is carrying on a campaign with the slogan "We will stamp diphtheria from the state by 1930."

"In Kansas," he says, "up to the present time, we can only quote one demonstration—Wabaunsee county—the children being immunized in 1921, the county commissioners paying for the toxin-antitoxin and the physicians administering the treatments at a price below the regular charge. During the last five years there have been no deaths in this county from diphtheria, and only seven cases of this disease—four adults and three children of pre-school age, none of whom had been immunized with toxin-antitoxin. The county commissioners, school boards and the citizens of this county are so impressed with the value of this treatment that they are again putting on a program to immunize the children who are entered school since 1921, and also as many of the pre-school children as possible. This week there are 1,000 children undergoing the immunization treatment in this county."

"Last winter the health departments of Geary, Ottawa and Lyon counties, also Lawrence and Osage City, conducted immunization programs—approximately 20,000 children are on record as having received the treatment in this state."

The State Board of Health supplies toxin-antitoxin free to any county or city board of health for the use of the local physicians whenever they arrange a local demonstration for the immunization of the children of the community. It is free of cost, and it is a safe procedure of incomparable value.

No Danger of Cancer

Does an X-Ray show cancers, cystic tumors and adhesions? I am in good health and fair health, but have much aching in the abdomen. I was examined by a surgeon who was honest enough to refuse to operate. B. B.

No, the X-Ray does not show either of the things you mention. However, you can dismiss cancer on account of your general health and weight. You need not trouble about a cystic ovary, or if you had one large enough to make trouble your surgeon would have found it. You must not bother about adhesions, for if nature will not cure them nothing will, and after all they are usually harmless. One thing I have to suggest. Make sure that you have no varicose veins and no broken arches. Try a good abdominal supporter that really lifts up the lower abdomen. Get your doctor to measure you for it so that it will be well done.

She's Out of Luck

Can you tell me an exercise that will straighten one's legs when they are knock-kneed? And the inside of my legs from my knee down isn't full like the outside. Is there anything to rub on that will build them up? I wear my dresses longer than the rest of the young folks and sometimes it made fun of. Worried Betty.

In this day of short dresses the knock-kneed or bowlegged girl is in hard luck. There is no measure of improvement possible after babyhood. In cases so exaggerated as to amount to real deformity, surgical treatment may help, but the everyday, average patient simply has to grin and bear it.

Better Use a Sling

Is there anything that will cure a swollen arm in the arm or help it? B. M. B.
If the swelling is from an injury the chief need is rest. The arm should be carried in a sling and bandaged sufficiently for protection, but not tightly. There may be swelling due to arthritis or other troubles. Treatment will depend on the cause in such cases, but rest will help anyway.

Styles certainly do not originate in Paris; the Fiji Island women first had bobbed hair and wore short dresses.

Presenting the New Chrysler "50" At \$750

Quality Standardization

Built as only Chrysler builds—under the great Chrysler plan of quality Standardization—group manufacture in Chrysler's vast plants by one manufacturing organization where all the gigantic Chrysler facilities and resources are utilized to give greater value and finer quality.

Value

Never before, at this price, have you been able to get so many features, such great operating economy, such astonishing value. Quality materials and expert workmanship, plus Chrysler genius for fine manufacturing give this car its astonishing value.

50 Miles per Hour

Speed with comfort. No rattle or shake or shimmy. 50 miles per hour—and the easiest, smoothest miles you ever had in a four.

5 to 25 Miles in Eight Seconds

Chrysler "50" gives you brilliant, flashing Chrysler pick-up—far finer than any car of equal price.

Economy

25 miles to the gallon—thanks to engine improvements and scientifically accurate gas distribution. Here is thrift—practical thrift that has never before been accomplished with such performance results—thrift that proves Chrysler quality, engineering skill and value.

Full-Sized All-Steel Bodies

Chrysler "50" is a full-sized car. Nothing cramped or skimmed in its strong all-steel bodies. Seats are wide and easy. Every detail is planned to give you the finest riding and greatest comfort.

Beauty

Each Chrysler "50" is a beauty. Each extra generous in quality details, in fineness of finish and fitments. Striking in color and line. Each is a Chrysler—and that means the finest, the most alluring style.

A Four of Highest Quality and Value—of Sensational Chrysler Performance

The new Chrysler "50" is the fourth and final step in Walter P. Chrysler's gigantic Quality Standardization plan of building four quality cars to supply the four greatest motor markets—under one name, by one manufacturing organization, in one group of plants, and economically marketed by one unified distributing organization.

who have long wanted the advantages of Chrysler performance, engineering skill, fine workmanship and long life in a lower-priced car.

It is designed to accomplish savings so pronounced, to give you size and power and comfort and long life so much greater that you will not want to consider any other car in the same price class.

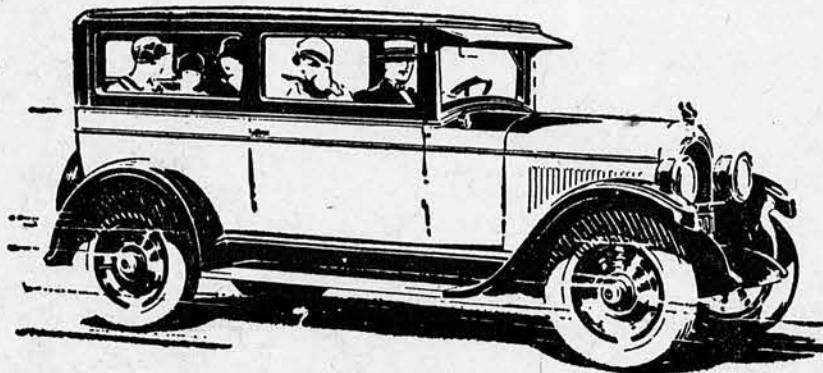
With the introduction of the Chrysler "50", Chrysler quality and value now reach the millions

Chrysler dealers now have the "50". Ride in it.



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New CHRYSLER "50"

FINEST OF FOURS BUILT AS ONLY CHRYSLER BUILDS

Chrysler Model Numbers Mean Miles per Hour

Spice the Garden's Last Offering

THE next few weeks will do to the winter store of staid vegetables and fruit sauces, what the bootblack's last flourishes do to the shine—add the snap. With the first cooler days, preserves, butters and jellies, after paying respects to the cook stove will fall into line beside the summer-canned fruit which did not take so much cooking, and finally in a wild dash to be ahead of the frost will come piccalilli, kraut and chili sauces and form in the front ranks to be picked off one by one as the stable winter food brings a demand for snappy relishes.

For the jelly, preserve, butter and conserve season, it is easy to find recipes or to make your own to suit whatever materials you have.

In general use equal quantities of sugar and juice for jellies, heavy sirup for preserves and conserves and sweeten butters to suit the taste. But in the relishes the delicate matter of peppers and spice and properly combining a number of vegetables makes a recipe necessary. Perhaps you will find the recipe you are looking for among these.

Soup Mixture

Use 1 quart each—
Green beans (broken)
Shelled beans
Green peas

Sweet corn
Carrots
Turnips
2 quarts tomatoes

Cook all together in slightly salted water until tender and place in jars. Add 1 teaspoon vinegar to each quart jar and seal.

Tomato Catsup

1 peck ripe tomatoes
1 quart vinegar
1 cup sugar
2 cloves garlic
6 tablespoons salt
½ ounce ground mace
1 teaspoon red pepper

2 tablespoons dry mustard
1 tablespoon ground cloves
1 tablespoon ground allspice

Cover tomatoes with water and bring to boiling point, drain and rub thru a sieve. Put pulp with all other ingredients in porcelain lined pan and let simmer for six hours. Bottle and seal.

Chili Sauce

½ bushel ripe tomatoes
½ cup salt
2 cups sugar
1 tablespoon pepper
6 onions
2 tablespoons white mustard seed

3 large red peppers
3 green peppers
1 tablespoon cloves
1 tablespoon cinnamon
2 cups vinegar
2 tablespoons celery seed

Scald and skin tomatoes. Grind the other vegetables thru a grinder. Add the other ingredients and boil for three or four hours. If more sugar is wanted add it now. Seal in jars.

Mixed Pickle

2 quarts green tomatoes
2 quarts red tomatoes
1 quart onions
1 cauliflower
3 green peppers
3 red peppers
1 cabbage
2 tablespoons mustard

1 teaspoon turmeric
1½ cups sugar
Salt
Water
1 cup flour
2 quarts boiling vinegar
1 quart cucumbers

Slice tomatoes and peppers, peel and slice onions and cucumbers, chop cabbage and separate cauliflower. Put all into brine, using ½ cup salt to 5 quarts water, and allow to stand for 24 hours. Drain and steam until tender.

Mix spices, sugar and flour to a paste with water, add to boiling vinegar with 1 pint water and cook until very thick. Add vegetables, mix well together and seal hot.

Stuffed Mangoes

Green peppers
White cabbage
Chopped celery

Green tomatoes
Small onion
½ teaspoon mustard seeds

Soak peppers 24 hours in brine. Chop enough cabbage to fill cavities in peppers and use with one-fourth part chopped celery and green tomatoes. Sprinkle with salt and let stand four hours, drain. Add onion and mustard seeds and fill peppers. Place peppers in porcelain lined pan, cover with warm vinegar and let stand over night. Next day pour off vinegar, reheat and pour over peppers again. Pack in stone jar and cover. They will be ready to use in six weeks.

If sweet pickle is desired, sugar may be added to the vinegar.

Egg Plant Pickle

6 eggplants
Chopped onions
5 cups sugar
1½ cups vinegar
1 cup water

½ teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon whole white peppers
1 inch cinnamon stick

Peel and chop eggplants, adding chopped onion in proportion of one-third. Cover with boiling salted water, boil rapidly for five minutes, drain, cover with cold water and drain again.

Tie the spices in a muslin bag and put them into an enameled pan with vinegar, sugar and water. Bring to a boil, add eggplant and let simmer until vegetables are tender and sirup thick. Seal.

Kraut

Chop or shred cabbage as fine as you like for kraut. Place it in glass jars, pressing it down firmly with finger tips. Leave 1 inch space at top. Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart and cover with warm (not hot) water. Place rubbers and lids on jars. Screw down lids lightly. Let it stand in a warm place for a few days. You may remove a lid and taste it and when it is sour enough, seal

jars and your kraut is made and canned. If in the making the water gets below the top of the cabbage, add enough to fill jar again.

Green Tomato Mince

One peck green tomatoes, put thru food grinder, then press water out thoroly, after which add enough clear hot water to cover bulk and boil hard for two hours.

Add 5 pounds sugar, 3 pounds raisins, 1 teaspoon each cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and allspice, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 pint vinegar. Boil again for half an hour and seal. This is excellent for pies.

Chow Chow

1 quart green tomatoes
1 quart small onions
1 cauliflower
3 large green peppers
3 large red peppers
1 quart small cucumbers
Salt

1 quart vinegar
½ cup mustard
½ cup flour
½ ounce turmeric
1 teaspoon powdered cloves
1 teaspoon powdered allspice

Wash and divide cauliflower, cut peppers and tomatoes and leave onions whole. Make a brine with ½ cup salt to 2 quarts water and lay vegetables in it for 24 hours. Boil in brine 15 minutes and drain. Mix sugar, spices and vinegar together and boil. Mix flour and mustard and rub smooth in a little vinegar, add to boiling vinegar and cook until thick. Add vegetables and bring to boiling point. Seal.

Ripe Cucumber Pickles

Peel cucumbers and remove seeds, slice lengthwise, make a sirup of 4 cups sugar, 6 cups water, 8 cups vinegar and spices you like best. Cook until you can pierce with a fork, and can.

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,

RIGHT dress is that which is fit for the station in life and the work to be done in it. It is graceful, becoming, lasting, healthful and easy; on occasion splendid, and always as beautiful as possible.—John Ruskin.

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.

Baby's Entertainer

My way of letting baby amuse himself has been remarked about by several mothers so I thought Kansas Farmer readers might like to hear about it. Place a hook in the ceiling or door frame. To this

What's Doing on Our Farm

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson

IT IS time for many parents to make new year resolutions for the new school year just starting—resolutions to get better acquainted with the teacher, to visit the school, to read the children's texts and to help in making the school a standard school, are in order. Those who visit the school and learn its needs are the ones who co-operate most heartily with the teacher in improving it.

Perhaps it was this idea that caused the high school authorities in one high school in which I taught, to name a board of visitors. The parents named were expected to visit classes and meet with the board to offer suggestions for improvement. It was not their mission to find fault, but to see what could be improved. It was said that the domestic science department fared better as a result.

IT IS interesting to note the changes that have been made in oil stoves. From the smoking lamp sort first used to the modern oil range is quite a step. If as much progress had been made in the wood and coal ranges it would not be so difficult to clean soot from under the oven or out of the first joint of pipe.

Quite recently I saw a new oil range that had been substituted for a wood stove. The tank for oil was entirely cut off from the blaze portion by the back of the stove. If any oil should drip from tank it would not be within reach of the blaze. The tank also was double so that if one tank should spring a leak the other would prevent leakage onto the floor.

In this stove, brushes were provided for cleaning

tie a cord with a 2 or 3 inch piece of elastic tied to the lower end. Tie another piece of cord to that and attach his toys, changing them occasionally.

Have the toy high enough so he can just grasp it. The elastic will prevent the cord breaking and when the toy is released the rebound is great fun. My wee 4 months old girl will play with a bit of bright colored cloth until she goes to sleep.

Harvey County. Mrs. Mary Hazen.

Fresh Corn for Winter

Pick corn and remove all but one layer of husks. Put down in brine, just salty enough to keep, and for cucumbers. When you wish to use, remove husks and boil like fresh corn.

This method saves hours of time for the busy housewife and is so simple that a child can do it with no chance of failure. String beans may be preserved in this way if the pods are not broken. Carbon Co., Wyo. Daisy Booth.

Delicious Lemon Pie

You may not like this recipe, when you first read it over, but try it once, and you will know it is as the title says.

Grate the rind of 2 lemons. Beat yolks of 2 eggs, and add 1½ cups sugar and the juice of the lemons. Moisten 2 cups of bread crumbs, with lukewarm water, add a pinch of salt and a tablespoon of melted butter, and beat all together. Bake in an open crust, and frost with the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff with 2 tablespoons of sugar and a pinch of baking powder. Brown slightly. Logan Co., Oklahoma. Mrs. S. E. Richardson.

Rompers That Please

CHICKENS are always in style with the little lady or gent to whom style is a matter of fancy. This little romper suit, No. 1158, with the two cunning chicks below an embroidered panel, is sure to suit his idea of style as well as meet with mother's approval.

The design is stamped on white suiting to be embroidered in outline stitch and running stitch, and the dainty bouquet of daisies in the center is to be done in lazy daisy stitch. The colors of embroidery used are blue, pink and yellow. Neck and short sleeves are finished in button hole stitch.

Suit comes in sizes 1 and 2 years. The price with floss for embroidery is 85 cents. In ordering be sure to state size and number. Send your order to Fancywork Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



burners and the mechanism allowed as much control of the heat as is possible in the average gas stove.

MAKING peach butter from seedling peaches has been one of my more tedious tasks for the past week. Wire sieves are more satisfactory as colanders than the average small open colander. Sometimes I think it would be less work to scald and pare the seedlings. We are going to try that method with the next "3 gallon batch."

Peach butter has more tendency to stick to the bottom of the kettle than most any other kind so that oven cooking saves much stirring and perhaps improves the flavor.

READERS who like to treat their families to a change in the bill of fare might try potato pancakes as a neighbor of mine makes them. The method is said to be that of an excellent German cook. Instead of using mashed potato, as has been our custom, she uses grated raw potatoes. These are salted and mixed with sour milk, eggs, soda and baking powder and enough flour to make a thin batter.

ASTRICTLY home grown lunch was planned for the last meeting of our aid society. It consisted of tomatoes filled with salad, and watermelon. The stem end of the tomato is removed and the seeds and center taken out. Finely chopped potato salad was used as a filling and whipped cream salad dressing heaped on top. The tomato resting on a lettuce leaf makes an appetizing appearance.

A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM



Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 962

"Yes, it is a pretty rug —
it's real linoleum, too!"



THE beauty of an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug goes deeper than the pattern on its surface. It is genuine cork linoleum straight through to its burlap back! Softer, more resilient underfoot, yet sturdy, tough and longer-wearing than rugs made of inferior materials and workmanship.

And so easy to clean! It is no work at all to keep it bright and spotless. Just a few moments mopping and CLEAN! An Armstrong Rug of real linoleum is just the thing for a bedroom where lint gathers on the floor in almost no time. Its bright, cheerful pattern and clean surface is like fresh air to a stuffy room.

An Armstrong's Linoleum Rug hugs the floor without sticking or curling up at the edges. It is so light and flexible it can be rolled up and changed from room to room as often as you like. The burlap on its back

makes it strong and keeps it whole. In addition, the longer wear you will get out of an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug makes it worth far more than the little extra money it may cost you at first.

For durability and lasting satisfaction, year after year, insist on real linoleum when you are buying a smooth-surface rug. Remember, if it hasn't a burlap back, it isn't linoleum. Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs are made in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller room sizes from 6 ft. x 9 ft. to 9 ft. x 12 ft.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"—Send for this attractive booklet today. It illustrates a score of lovely patterns in full color. You will find a design and color to suit any room in the house. The booklet is free for the asking. Write today to the Armstrong Cork Company (Linoleum Division), 1009 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.



Above: Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 885

Below: Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 1030

Armstrong's Linoleum RUGS



THEY WEAR ~ AND WEAR ~ AND WEAR

Turn on the sunshine!



WHEN problems press and your spirits slip over into the minus column, tie a tin to trouble—a tidy red tin of Prince Albert! Tamp a load of this really friendly tobacco into the bowl of your jimmy-pipe and light up. Watch the sun crash through the clouds with every perfect puff!

For a fact, Men, you're in clover when you pick P. A. for a pal. When that cool, comforting smoke comes curling up the stem, troubles take French leave. P. A. can't bite your tongue or parch your throat, no matter how fast you feed it, because the Prince Albert process

gave Bite and Parch the air at the start.

You sure will enjoy P. A. Cool as a Laplander's lap. Sweet as apple cider, fresh from the country. Fragrant as spring blossoms. One pipe-load invites another. And . . . you can hit P. A. from morning till midnight and it won't hit back. Prince Albert is great tobacco.

Before you reach this paragraph, you ought to be half-way to that nearby smoke-shop where they hand out P. A. sunshine in the familiar red tins. If you haven't started yet, get going. Don't put off till tomorrow what you can smoke today. Turn on the sunshine . . . now!

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

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyrighted)

AT TWO o'clock in the morning he was still taking his five short paces from end to end of the room, stopping, turning, pacing back. Bill Badger saw a thin pale line of light under the door and later two other lines of light marking the barred window, now heavily shuttered from without. He tied his horse to a fence post and came hurrying, glancing all ways at once to make sure that no one saw him.

"Mr. Baron!" he whispered, his lips to the crack in the door. "Sh! Quiet does it! It's me, Bill Badger!"

"Sin-Badger! . . . I might have known! . . . Now God bless you for all time, Bill Badger."

"That's all right," whispered Badger hurriedly. "But right now we got to mind our weather-eye; it's coming on to blow hell's-bells from four quarters. First of all, shall I go get an ax and let you out?"

"No, Bill. Thanks just the same. But that would only stack up trouble and I'll be out in two or three days; habeas corpus, you know. But there is another thing. . ."

"Meaning her? Sure, certain and dire disaster threatens her unless we can cut across her bows and fire a broadside! It's like this: with you out of the way, there sits that pup Masters in the dark in your cabin, knowing that, give her time, she'll come along if only to see what's happened to you. Then he'll grab her. . ."

Monte stood frowning at the door which stood between him and his faithful-hearted retainer, and for a moment he was sorely tempted to command Badger to run for his ax. It was something clearer than clarity itself that Masters, and Conroy behind him, would care little what Monte Baron did, once they had Bab.

"I did all I could, Mr. Baron; I raised the crew's wages, promising them you'd pay the same as Masters does, ten dollars a day; and that if any man of them stood between her and capture, you'd hand him out five hundred, same as Masters promised the man that nags her."

Monte's frown deepened. Again God bless Badger for that, for taking any step to insure Bab's safety; yet where on earth was he to get all this money which Bill Badger promised in his name with such reckless prodigality? Well, there was a thing to take care of itself in due time; the thing now was to protect Bab and do so by any means.

"Bill, listen close!"
"Aye, aye, sir. My ear's plugged tight against this crack. And there's no one about."

"I'll tell you where she is. I'd tell no other man on earth. When you go to her, and it must be immediately, make sure no one follows you! Got that, Sin-Badger?"

"Got it, sir."

Got a Fresh Horse

In quick whispers Monte described to him Bab's hiding place. Badger would know what to say to her.

"And add that I'm all right and will be out in a day or so and will come straight to her the first night. Tell her, above everything in the world, she is not to stir out or take any chance whatever. Tell her that my lawyer, a Stanley Melvin of San Francisco, is already tremendously interested in her case and will defend her and see her clear. But he wants her to give herself up to the sheriff of her own free will, instead of being dragged in. She is to take no chances until I'm out; then you and I will bring her here to MacLeod and see that no one interferes. Got that, Bill?"

"Sure. It will look better, come trial, if she surrenders of her own will."

"And now Bill . . . If I could only hope some day to repay you!"

Bill Badger laughed.
"I guess pretty quick now you'll be springing the big scheme and after that . . . Oh, we'll all wear diamonds, Mr. Baron!"

And then Monte heard him, still chuckling, withdraw.

Bill Badger hid his horse, a fresh animal from the Crescent City stable, in a wooded ravine and made his way up the mountain on foot, multiplying caution at every step. For, hard as

he had ridden, dawn was already brightening all the highlands. When after a hard climb he came into that gigantic nest of boulders topping Bab's peak, the sun was up. And Bab, up with the sun, saw him and hid swiftly behind a heap of rocks and peeked out at him wonderingly.

She saw Badger, after a brief hesitation, go forward. He had had his lesson well from Monte and made his way along the crest of the ridge. Bab stood motionless until he had passed out of sight; then she ran with silent swiftness, dodging in and out among the boulders until from a fresh vantage point, herself well hidden, she saw him again. He was going straight toward the declivity which led toward her path ending in her cave. And now Bab did not know what to think. All last night she had hoped to see Monte; this morning she was about early, telling herself not to look for him and yet hearing his tread in every little sound. Monte did not come; but Bill Badger did come. Badger, Monte's best friend.

She crouched down and watched and puzzled for the explanation. The man came purposefully; it could not be accident that brought him here so stealthily; he was seeking her. The first thing she thought of, and her heart beat wildly, was that Monte had been hurt and had sent Badger with a message to her. Therein lay a natural, almost obvious explanation. Yet to a fugitive there is always another suspicion: Badger might have come by the knowledge of her hiding place thru treachery; it remained possible that he had tracked Monte here during one of his visits and now, knowing that Monte would not come, meant to surprise her. Bab, steeped in wisdom of her own sort, was inclined to regard all men save one with suspicion.

Now when Bill Badger came to the place where the deep-cleft chasm lay almost underfoot, cleaving the path Monte had told him he must follow to come to Bab, he looked down and shivered and drew back. Bab could hear him muttering; she could see how he caught at a jagged rock and clung tight. He mopped his head and then shook it as tho to clear it and shivered again as tho with cold. For

Bill Badger was one of those men whom dizzy heights filled with dread.

Bab could have laughed at him. His face was fearfully puckered, his look of distress was like that of a little, bewildered boy. . . . And suddenly Bab felt a serene confidence in him. She recalled how he was Monte's friend; she would never forget how it had been Bill Badger who had spoken well of her father, saying that Dick Gale was a true man; and finally it had been the blundering prowess of this same Bill Badger that had made possible one terrible night for her to escape the men down in Monte's cellar. "He wouldn't hurt a fly," Bab told herself.

"I'm Here"

Yet she waited a moment in curiosity to see what he would do. He leaned forward, perching down, clutching now with both hands at the friendly bit of rock in which he put his trust. Then he whipped back and squatted down and appeared to be profoundly thoughtful. Several times Bab saw him shake his head. At last he whistled; a low call which she knew was meant for her. Then,

"I'm here," said Bab. "Right behind you. And I've got a rifle aimed right square between your shoulders."

Badger started. Then, even before he saw her she heard his great sigh of relief.

"What's just common ordinary everyday shooting to a man that's looked down that spyglass into hell's interior?" he demanded. "Say, Miss, I'm glad you're on this side instead of the other. . . . Oh, there you are! Listen: Mr. Baron sent me."

"Is he hurt?" she cried.

"No. He's just in jail."

"In jail!"

That, to Bab, was the ultimate horror of horrors. She went deathly white.

"That's nothing, Miss," said Badger, seeing her look. "Not for Mr. Baron. He's just playing tag with that crowd; making monkeys out of the whole works."

"Tell me! Everything. When did it happen and how and what are we going to do?"

"Let me draw off three paces from this bottomless pit," said Badger, be-

ginning his low and guarded retreat. "Then let's make sure we're safe from spying eyes, for most of all Mr. Baron said I wasn't to let anybody learn where you hid. And I'll tell you."

"This way, then. Hurry!"
Badger grunted. He had been "hurrying" since dark last night. But he obeyed to the best of his shambling ability, and followed her into that tallest ring of rock pinnacles where, as soon as she stopped, he sat down on the ground and began loading his pipe.

"It's like this":

He told her of Monte's arrest and the reason for it; how Masters was waiting for her at Monte's cabin.

"But jail! How can he ever get out?"

"That's dead easy. With an ax I could have let him out last night in two minutes. But he wouldn't go, having a better way, using a lawyer, that will make him free for good. Two or three days will turn the trick, says he. And what he says, Miss, you can lay to! He's a man that a whole fleet of battleships couldn't head off from the port he's steering to. That's Mr. Montgomery Baron, the greatest man that ever came to California, U. S. A."

The eloquent vehemence of his contention was somewhat marred by a mighty yawn.

"I've never been in jail," said Bab. "I don't know. But I'd rather be dead."

"I'd rather be in seven jails all the same time," said Badger, "than make that wild-goat jump to your cave!"

Bab wasn't listening. Her thoughts were all for Monte. What he endured now was for her sake. She sat, leaning against a rock, her rifle slipping from her grasp and lying unnoticed on the ground, her hands locked tight about her knees, her eyes lifted to the bluing skies and seeing only Monte locked up behind bars.

Proud of Monte

Bill Badger regarded her with profound interest. This was the first time he had ever had the chance to have a good look at Montgomery Baron's "girl." Well, he didn't exactly blame Montgomery Baron, at that! Her mouth intrigued him; it was as sweet as a red flower. And her eyes and the curl of her hair and the lissom shape of her full-blooded young body . . . the whole lilt of her being. He was proud of Monte; he was ready to be proud of Monte's choice in females. . . . At this time he did not take her too seriously; being a girl, she was only a girl, after all. And of what import was a girl between friends?

"Tell me all you can about Monte. You have known him a long time."

You see, she but strengthened his contention; she came to him to know of Monte! He liked her the better for it.

No man in all the world would have been so glad to receive that command as was Bill Badger. He straightened up; his eyes brightened; he forgot either to smoke, or, more significant, to yawn.

He began at the beginning; he told everything he knew; to that more or less meager knowledge he added a full hundred per cent of his own trumped-up imaginings so that, in the end, he made of Montgomery Baron an almost superhumanly splendid personage.

"Baron," said Badger, "is a word, which as maybe you know and maybe you don't know, means something like prince or king or nabob. Where did he get that name, anyway, being born to it, unless king-blood runs in his family? Already, up and down, they call him Monte Baron, Duke of California! And that's what he is and what he's going to be, more and more. He's got the biggest scheme afoot that ever these old mountains heard about. Do you think it was just accident that he copped off that hundred and sixty acres, right slam-jam in the middle of old Mart Willoughby's fifty thousand acres? Just accident that he got the one piece of land Phil Conroy would give his right hand for? He pretends it was just accident; that's Montgomery Baron for you, close-mouthed and shrewd and crafty. Oh, he's a slick one, that boy. And, in a few days now, directly he's out of

(Continued on Page 20)



—Copyright, 1926, New York Tribune, Inc.
How Can They Tell He Won't Do It Again?

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



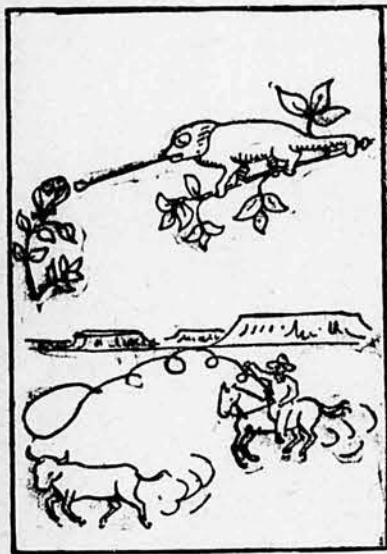
X—is the Letter
That always comes next,
But to spell his name so
Any bird would be vexed;

For, no matter how happy
And gay is his song
A bird wouldn't like you
To spell his name wrong!

Nigger and Shep Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. For pets I have a pony named Nigger, a dog named Shep and two kittens. I milk two cows. I have a brother named Glenn and a sister named Pearl. Clarence Johnstone. Campus, Kan.

Living Inventions



The Chameleon's Lasso

Long ages before any cow-boy ever "swung his mighty noose" over the horns of a fleeing steer, or roped the leg of a straying calf, Mother Nature

had developed the idea of a snare to be thrown from a distance.

One of the first creatures to benefit by the invention was the chameleon. With its aid this creature can capture a butterfly or other insect from a distance of as much as 6 or 8 inches. The chameleon's lasso is not, however, a sliding loop, or noose. It is simply his sticky-ended tongue. If the chameleon can, without alarming his intended prey, creep up within striking distance, the butterfly is doomed. With a speed too great for the eye to follow, the long tongue shoots out, its gluey end touches the insect, and the latter disappears—engulfed in the wide open waiting mouth.

The chameleon's lasso tongue is, like all Nature's devices, an outgrowth of necessity. The creature lives in trees, clinging to the branches with feet shaped like a parrot's, and, on occasion, with a tail like a monkey's. The footing upon a swaying branch is too insecure for leaping upon the prey. Instead, it creeps up stealthily to "roping distance," and the lightning-like lasso does the rest.

Word Square Puzzle

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

1. A chemical used in making bread;
2. Spoken; 3. The plural of a part of a week; 4. Likewise.

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

Berdeene Has Eight Kittens

I am 8 years old and will be 9 years old November 24. I am in the fourth grade. For pets I have eight kittens. Grandpa has two calves and some little pigs. We milk two cows.

Berdeene Elrose Curtis.

Rexford, Kan.

Goes to Lone Star School

I am 9 years old and in the sixth grade. I go 1 1/4 miles to Lone Star school. For pets I have three Bantam

chickens and get two eggs every day. I have two old cats and three little kittens. My Bantams' names are Dohorez, Chanticleer and Dame Partlet. I have a dog named Jack. I live on a large ranch in Stanton County.

Hatton, Kan. Raymond Schmidt.



No, I am not going to tell you the name of this animal. You will have to cut out the pieces and fit them together to learn the name. His name is in two parts, and what is so odd, he is of no relation to either part of his name. When you have found what animal this is send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

There Are Seven of Us

For pets I have two mother cats and five small kittens. I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I have five brothers and one sister. I have a pet Rhode Island red hen. I call her Biddy. She eats from my hand. I would like to hear from some of the girls near my age.

Cedar, Kan. Mary V. Byfield.

Try to Guess These

- Why is a steel trap like the measles? Because it is catching.
- What is larger when cut at both ends? A ditch.
- When is a doctor most annoyed? When he is out of patients.
- Who always enjoys poor health? The doctor.

Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Farthest from the bark.

Why does a dog turn around three times before lying down? Because one good turn deserves another.

Why is a doctor the meanest man on earth? Because he treats you and then makes you pay for it.

How can you keep a dog from going mad in August? Shoot him in July.

What animal keeps the best time? A watch dog.

When is a black dog not a black dog? When he is a grey-hound.

Why is a dog like a tree? Because they both produce a bark.

Why does a man permit himself to be henpecked? Because he's chicken-hearted.

If a man gets up on a donkey where should he get down? From a swan's breast.

Why is a street-door like a beer-barrel? Because it is often tapped.

What key is a poisonous one? Whiskey.

Why does a duck go into the water? For diver's reasons.

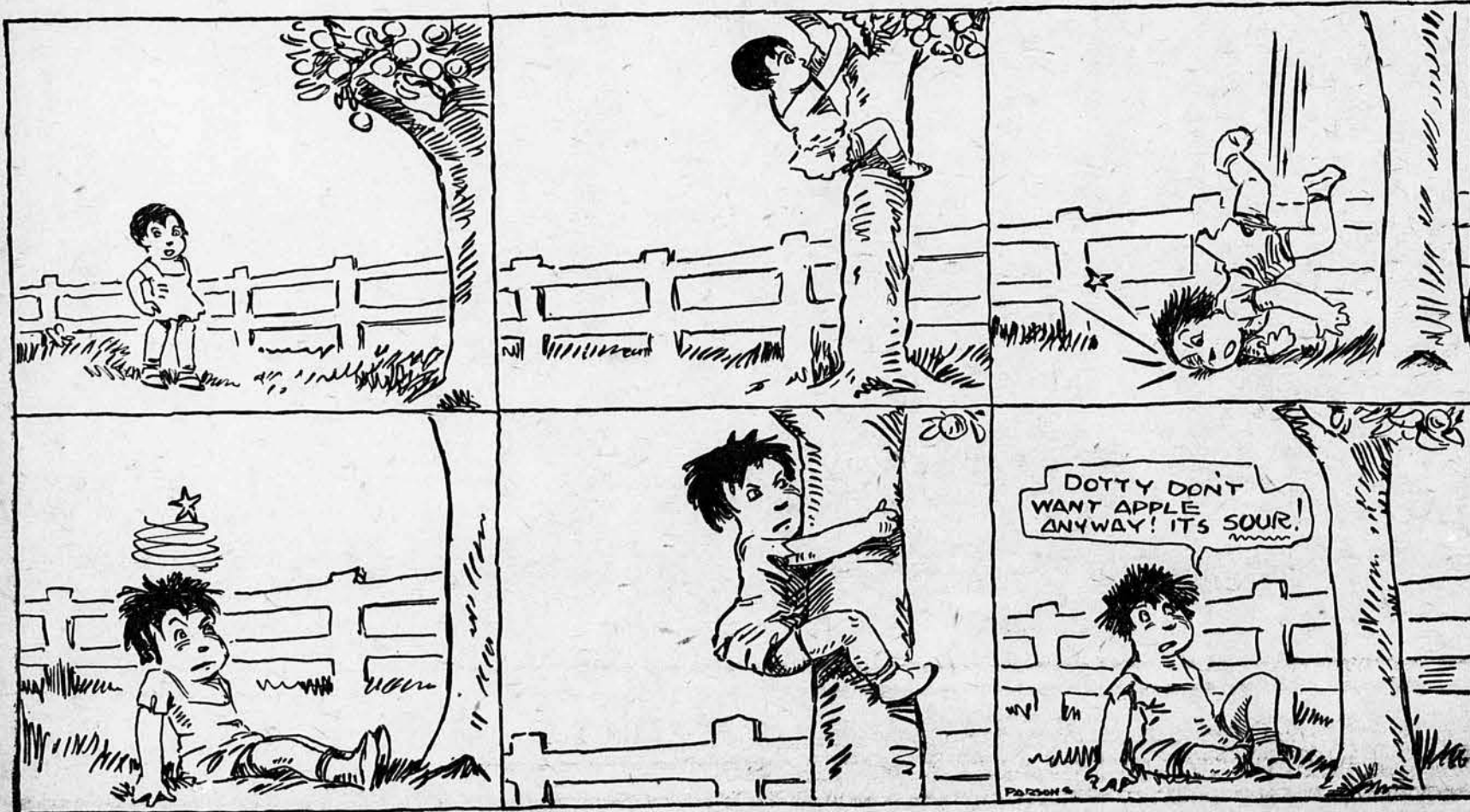
Why does she come out? For sun-dry reasons.

What is the difference between a Dutch dude and a piece of stovepipe? One is a silly Hollander, and the other is a hollow cylinder.

What part of your ear would be the most essential for a martial band? The drum.



Even better still if you can find a cardboard box with a lid to it that your wishbone will fit into. Then when anyone takes the lid off the wishbone will jump out in the same manner.



The Hoovers—No, of Course Not!

Varied Modes For Fall



2817—A Delightful Sports Model. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2812—The Charming Straight Line Model. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2802—Simple One-piece Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2694—For the Afternoon Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2652—A Striking Design for the Junior. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2051—Convenient One-Piece Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

2059—A Classy Suit for the Little Man. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Patterns described here may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and the new fall fashion catalog. Be sure to give size and number of pattern desired.

once in two weeks, in place of a regular watering. I cultivate my plants frequently by stirring the soil when it is dry, with a fork.

Plants do best under the same conditions which make for health of humans. Our living rooms are not overheated, so my plants do not grow spindling. On the heater, I keep a large pan of water evaporating, so they do not suffer from too dry an atmosphere.

Cleanliness is also very important, therefore, I bathe my plants regularly every two weeks. This is quickly and easily done by putting 2 pails of lukewarm water, enough toilet soap to make it milky and 2 tablespoons ammonia into the wash boiler. Taking one plant at a time, I turn it on its side and immerse, carefully handling the foliage, while it is under the water, shake gently and return to its place. This cleanses the under sides of the leaves so well that I never have any trouble from lice. They look beautiful when I have finished—like a flower garden after a shower.

Last, but not least, I do not crowd them, keeping only as many as the space I can allot them allows, and leaving several inches between each plant.

Mrs. Winnie Thompson, Barron County, Wis.

My Winter House Garden

THE winter care of plants should really begin with potting, for without proper potting no amount of tender care will bring the best results. And in doing this, I always follow the advice given me by a florist, years ago.

Plants such as geraniums, petunias and fuchsias, whose chief charm lies in profusion of bloom, should be put in small pots with soil no richer than ordinary rich garden soil, otherwise they will produce heavy foliage at the expense of blossoms. Water well each time you water them and do not water again until dry.

Plants whose beauty depends on their luxuriant foliage should be placed in larger pots, in very rich soil and watered more generously.

While watering my plants, I turn them and pinch off any undesirable shoots in order that they may grow symmetrically. South and east windows are better for most plants, but I have lovely ones in west windows, when there are no curtains to obstruct what sunlight does enter.

There are commercial fertilizers, especially prepared for house plants, which I use occasionally, following directions carefully. Or lacking these I use 1 teaspoon household ammonia to 1 quart of water not oftener than

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.

Furniture Stencils

I have refinished my breakfast room furniture in ivory enamel and would like to paint small blue and rose designs in the corners of the table and on the backs of the chairs but as I am far from being an artist I do not know how to proceed.—Mrs. L. M.

Small stencil designs suitable for decorating breakfast room furniture can be obtained at any furniture store. These stencils are so made that when the tissue cover is removed from them and they are laid face down in place on the table, the pattern is automatically transferred so that when the paper is removed your design is there in perfect colors.

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It's new! It's startling! It's better!

Fada Harmonated Reception is as much better than ordinary radio as the electric light is better than the oil lamp!

For the first time every feature of both receiver and speaker have been thoroughly co-ordinated and protected.

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A. L. SPONSLER, Secy.

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Your Neighbors Will Be There
LET'S GO

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT DAY AND NIGHT

IF A person covered the walls of his home with pictures of all of the depressing incidents in his own life and the lives of his friends, and then closed the door to friends and brooded alone over them, we should doubt his sanity.

But all the while we are gathering a promiscuous array of pictures to hang on the walls of our memory, when we should be sorting them out and preserving only the best for life companions. Paul has given us a safe guide for selecting the things that are worth keeping. Whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure and lovely; if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things.

E. W. C.

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Erected by us—Freight allowed to your station.

Prompt Shipment—Quick Erection
Most for your money—fully guaranteed.

Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co., Wichita, Ka.

The Maid of the Mountain

(Continued from Page 17)

jail, you'll see! Talk about a big thing! There's millions in it! Why, he's a man who can pay his helpers ten dollars a day and never bat an eye; he can throw lumps of five hundred dollars around like the rest of us would pitch pine cones. He . . ."

Bab, to whom money meant even less than the pine cones which warmed her during cold nights, was little impressed by this part of Badger's discourse. But when he spoke of Monte himself, of how wonderful he was, her eyes shone.

"Tell me about Monte! More. Everything."

"That's what I'm doing. But, look here; I haven't all day and there's business between us. One thing, I'm half starved; but the most important matter is that we're taking chances from now on of someone seeing me on my way from here. The woods are full of Masters' men. It's daylight, remember."

Bab, drinking thirstily of that stream of adulation which he poured forth when upon his favorite subject, was not to be denied. As quick as a flash she answered him:

"I have plenty to eat here. Instead of hurrying away, when it's already broad day, why not stay here with me until dark? I'll feed you; and we can talk; and then you can sleep while I watch. We'll go into my cave. . . ."

Bill Decided to Stay

"Not on your sweet life! I might have tried to make that jump, for Mr. Baron's sake and being under orders. But most likely I'd of dropped straight down that hole. Now, I'd starve ten days before I'd try it!"

Bab was on her feet.

"I'll bring you something here. And here nobody will find us. . . ."

"My horse," said Badger, yawning prodigiously again and thinking how pleasant it would be to have her give him breakfast and then allow him to expound to her to his heart's content and then go to sleep. "I left him down in that canon, about a mile away. . . ."

"A whole year goes by," said Bab, "and no one comes this way. Just wait and I'll bring you something to eat. . . ."

She left her rifle lying near him and ran toward her cave. Bill Badger lay back, relaxing comfortably, finding a luxurious contentment in the anticipation of food being served him; in Monte's absence Sin-Badger was not averse to taking unto himself what he might of ducal attributes. . . . And it struck him that there was wisdom in what she suggested; if he remained here until dark there was little danger of any of Masters' spying crowd ever knowing that he had come this way at all.

Bab built a little fire while Sin-Badger lay, a Turk, and made him a cup of coffee and cooked a camp breakfast. He lifted himself on his elbow at the first savory whiff. Thereafter, while he ate, he talked.

They were meant to be friends, these two. In common they had a love for Monte Baron that was as deep as the sea. Bab liked Bill Badger more and more as he hung verbal wreaths upon his hero; Badger came to see in

her a girl of rare appreciation and insight as she sounded Monte's praises.

"He's a man to tie to; a man in a million!" said Badger.

"He's the only man in the world," sighed Bab.

Had Monte been there he must have turned a hot, burning red; he must have prayed within his soul that he, a mere everyday man, might grow to be worthy of such blind adoration.

Bill Badger drank three cups of strong coffee. The coffee may have had its share in banishing sleepiness. But most of all garrulous old Bill Badger had his heart's desire in such an eager listener as none of the winds of chance had ever blown in his way before. Bab, enrapt, her eyes shining, had over the same swift words to say: "Go on!" His respect for her rose and soared and grew unbounded; obviously he had to deal with a very rare girl, a girl of unlimited discernment. He grew proud of her because she was so proud of Monte; he grew even prouder of Monte because of her.

Also, since Bill Badger had a soul and was gifted with understanding . . . an understanding of his own strange order which at times was given keener vision and at other times murkily clouded by that weird imagination of his . . . he came to form today a new estimate of this girl. In his rough and ready way he had, from his first knowledge of her, set her down as Monte's mistress; some will-of-the-wisp which had briefly caught a light interest. But scarcely more than a look into her eyes, with but few words passing between them, was enough to tell him that here was all young innocence; that Bab was like one of her own mountain flowers, as clear as they of all earthly understanding; touched by love as they were touched with dew. He had misjudged her; he had misjudged Monte. They were lovers to whom young love was just coming, veiled and intangible, sweet and vaguely elusive. . . . Bill Badger had not thought of his hat at first; but after the first he snatched it off and kept it off. Thus, he reminded Bab of Monte. . . .

That First Day

They grew very confidential. She told him of how she had come that first day to Monte's homestead; how she had lain in the bushes; how a crust, chance thrown by Badger, had given her her first meal in hours; how Monte had almost stepped on her and then had kept silence. Badger opened his eyes very wide at all this; true it brought him a little surge of disappointment, for he had credited Monte with certain magnificent lies which now must be subtracted from his glorious score. But, in the end, Badger was well content. For, to his way of regarding past happenings his chief had already adequately demonstrated himself to be the prince of deceit.

"She's just a little kid of a sweet girl," said Badger within himself. Thenceforth he regarded her as an affectionate father regards his well-beloved youngest daughter.

When he had told her all that he knew of Montgomery and a tithe of what he guessed, he found it an easy matter, so attentive was she, to launch himself on the recounting of no end of hair-raising adventures upon the "seven seas." Bab's eyes widened with interest and astonishment; every word he spoke, the others more sophisticated might have accepted with a grain of salt, Bab took as gospel truth. He told her how he had run away as a boy; cabin boy, midshipman, later bosun; of fights he had had and of men with six inches of Spanish steel in them, toppling overboard; of shipwreck and starvation, the last drop of water in the canteen while man-eating sharks followed; of pearl harbors in the South Seas and of cannibal tribes and amazing native princesses; how, once he had killed a savage chief and become tribal king, fleeing only when the late king's beautiful wife declared herself Bill Badger's along with his usurped dignity; of parrots and buried sea-chests and skeletons in the sand; of encounters with piratical craft, when he was Cap'n Badger, known on both sides of the equator; of an uncharted island toward which he meant to sail when again he outfitted and took to sea, where palms dropped their gigantic leaves over mirrory pools and where, as he alone lived to



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Before the time comes to go into the fields to turn the soil, make sure of your plows. If they are too small or are past their most useful days, replace them with the newest and best the market affords. Don't let obsolete or inadequate power or plows stand in your way.

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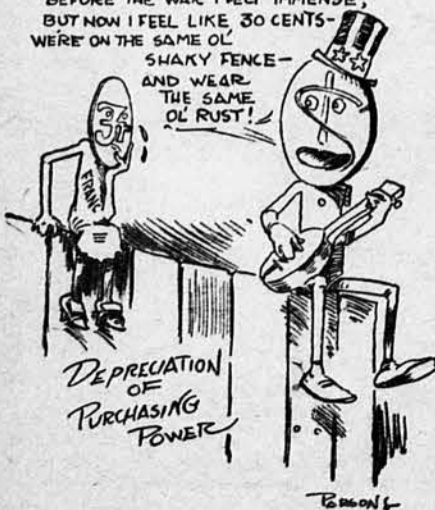
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TO HEAR YOU SQUAWK SOMEONE MIGHT THINK THAT YOU ALONE, OF ALL COINS SHRINK THE WHICH IS TRUE (YES, I DON'T THINK YOU'VE GOT A LOT OF CRUST! BEFORE THE WAR I FELT IMMENSE, BUT NOW I FEEL LIKE 30 CENTS WERE ON THE SAME OL SHAKY FENCE— AND WEAR THE SAME OL RUST!



know, there were seventeen boxes, as big as coffins, bursting with old gold pieces; of brilliant Eastern cities and strange customs and maps with crosses on them marking buried gold.

"Gee!" gasped Bab who had forgotten to breathe.

Had Bill Badger harbored any remaining doubts of Bab's complete worthiness, they must have vanished now. Never did man have a better listener and never did a man crave attention more than he.

"She's as trim and snug a little vessel as ever sailed," he told himself. "Mr. Baron's just as far-seeing and lucky here as everywhere else."

"Tell me about Dad-dick," said Bab during a lull.

"Dad-dick? Who's he?"

"Dick Gale; my papa. I heard you tell them that you knew him."

"Tell Me"

"And so I did, Miss. A man that I liked too; that everybody liked because he was a man. Square and upright and straight from the shoulder. Now, I didn't know him as well as I wish I had. I only saw him three or four times, but with that and with what I heard men say of him, I know the sort he was. And one of those times I saw him in action! Say, Miss, if you could have seen him that day! Whew! He'd have made an upstanding sea-captain, that man would. It was a Fourth of July, right down in Crescent and there was a fight. And that man Dick Gale!"

"Tell me!"

She saw her handsome young father alive again; he was glorious and golden; her memory made of him a shining, perfect figure.

"It was this way. . . . By thunder!" He stared at her. "Now, that's funny!"

"Tell me," insisted Bab. "All about it. Just what Dad-dick did and what he looked like and what he said. Oh, Mr. Sin-Badger, I'll just love you if you'll tell me."

Badger sat up very straight and rumbled his red hair mightily and gathered his brows stormily; with all the power of memory that was his he strove to look back some fifteen years upon a scene which was blurred, all but forgotten.

"Let me think. Let me see. It was

like this. . . . No. Ah; I've got it. It wasn't Fourth of July at all; it was one election day. . . . By Glory!" and he slapped his leg resoundingly. "I've got it, I tell you; every scrap of it! Election day and town full of men; men arguing and squabbling on every street corner and in every bar and in the middle of the street. Heave ho, my hearties! but it was choppy weather, with the crowds milling and the drinks spilling and hot blood running high. Now, there was an old man that got in an argument. . . . I can sort of see him this very minute, his white whiskers bristling. . . . By thunder!"

"What?" cried Bab, thrilled by his excitement. "What is it?"

"It was old man Willoughby! Now, wouldn't that sink you fifty fathoms deep? Old Mart Willoughby, him cornered by two husky devils, the smell of the lumber camp still on 'em. I heard 'em calling him skinflint and thief and dirty robber. And I saw the first of the two, a man of the name of Jim Roberts, draw back and whang him. . . . Old Willoughby rocked on his heels and sort of coughed and threw out both hands, pawing the air. And just then the other timber-jack jumped in and I guess that in two minutes there would have been a dead man in old Willoughby's boots, but for one thing. And that one thing was. . . . Bless your heart, that was a young lion of a chap that men called Dick Gale!"

"Oh!" cried Bab. "Oh!"

"And he sailed into those two big lumbering devils just exactly like a 30-30 bullet boring into a pine log! They would have made more of him, counting weight, than a man could count of a Sunday afternoon, during dog-watches. But, shiver my timbers and sink my galleys, but he handed 'em a surprise. He just up and pretty near beat the two of 'em into quivering jelly that could only gurgle a hope he'd quit. And that was Dick Gale, your dad! Young woman," said Bill Badger gravely, extending his enormous hand, "Shake. I'm proud to know you."

Bab, tingling from head to foot, allowed her little hand to be briefly engulfed.

"Tell me how it all ended."

He made the terrible face that was

'Tis a Word to the Wise

MAY we suggest that the more or less appreciated brethren over in Europe who are so poor that they can't pay their debts would do well to think this armament problem thru before going much further? Unless they show a little more interest in cutting down armies and navies, one of these days there will be a demand for the richest nation in the world to take out a little more insurance along this line, the cost of which will be relatively far less than elsewhere. Certainly we hope this will not come about, but it will be the natural result of the present policy, and there is an increasing amount of talk about it; the Cleveland Plain Dealer, for example had this to say in a recent issue:

Disarmament is very dear to the heart of President Calvin Coolidge. But if the President cannot persuade the rest of the world that disarmament is the path to happiness, then he will tell the United States to go ahead and lead the race in all classes not restricted under the naval treaty of Washington. At heart Mr. Coolidge is economical, and he believes that the building of vast armaments is wasteful of the people's money. He does not, however, feel that it is wise for the United States alone to enforce economy while the nations of Europe continue their prodigal expenditures.

From the Adirondack wilderness comes a voice, speaking mild words in mild tones; but the voice will carry across the Atlantic. For the man who speaks from the wilderness is the responsible head of the greatest, richest and most powerful nation. He speaks not to his own people but to the peoples on the other side of the sea, and he tells them that it will be very wise for them to consent to some kind of plan for putting an end to the race which is doing much to keep them impoverished. He hints that some of the money that is being spent on armaments could wisely be applied to the payment of the American debt. He also feels that European rehabilitation is being retarded by the general mistrust which is manifested by the warlike expenditures of some of the nations.

If there must be a race the United States will, regretfully, assume and retain the lead, setting a pace which will be too hard for the Europeans.

The President was greatly disappointed when the Geneva preliminary disarmament conference resulted in flat failure. He had, tentatively, suggested a second Washington conference, but the European states were sensitive, and told the President that they could manage their own disarmament business without sending delegates across the Atlantic, and that if the United States was interested it would send delegates to Geneva. The American delegates were sent, and they came home from a session which accomplished nothing. The greater European powers could not bring themselves to make concessions which, they feared, might ruin or seriously impair their national defenses.

President Coolidge rightly assumes that the air forces will play the most important part in the next war if there ever is another war, and he gives it to be understood that America's reply to Europe's refusal to disarm will be to develop the naval aviation service to a strength and efficiency greater than that of any European power. The diplomatically worded, the statement is none the less a threat that the Europeans may well heed.

Let Europe take its own way if it does not wish to co-operate with America. Let it proceed to regional disarmament agreements, as was suggested at Geneva, or to any other course which will bring the race to an end. President Coolidge does not assume to dictate. But he does let it be known that if the race is prolonged it cannot be won by any European power. The United States, a reluctant starter, will forge to the front and stay there.

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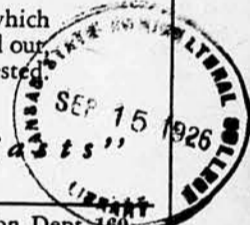
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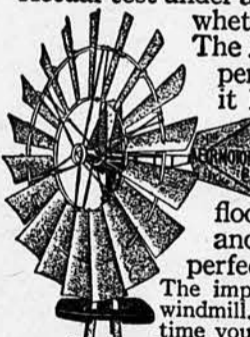
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At Hutchinson Next Week

BY ROY R. MOORE

Thousands of Kansas farmers who saw a promising corn crop ruined this summer by dry weather will get some real food for thought at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 18 to 25. It's the irrigation exhibit!

And it's not a mere exhibit as exhibits generally go, but an honest-to-goodness irrigation plant that not only is pumping enough water from the ground to water the fair grounds but also, according to A. L. Sponsler, secretary of the fair, it's plenty large enough to take care of 80 acres under ordinary conditions.

And when the temperature last summer was above 100 and when the corn was shriveling up from lack of rain, what farmer wouldn't have given \$1,500, the estimated cost of such a plant, if he could have coaxed a 6-inch stream of cool water from the ground and led it to all parts of the farm?

The State Fair plant was installed under the plans and specifications of George S. Knapp, State Irrigation Commissioner. The suction pipes draw water from three wells. These wells are 12 feet deep, walled up with brick and covered with a cement cap. It is 12 feet to water, and a perforated pipe 16 inches in diameter and 16 feet long extends down in the water. A Goulds pump, supplied by the Southwest Pump and Machinery Company, is set in a pit 12 feet deep and 8 feet square, and is belted to a 10-horsepower electric motor. When the pump is in action it throws a solid 6-inch stream of water into a cement tank 6 feet square and 4 feet deep. The water is then conducted to the ditches, from which it is spread to the trees, shrubs and flower beds. Gasoline motor power can be used as well as electric power.

The State Irrigation Commissioner will have his headquarters near the plant during the week of the fair. Practically any question relating to irrigation can be answered by him and his assistants. Several irrigation equipment manufacturers will have their exhibits near the plant, and they, too, will be experts in their line.

Of course, the irrigation exhibit is only one of many. There are the usual demonstrations from all the big machinery manufacturers, and judging from the business most of them did in Kansas last season, they will spare no expense in making their part of the fair highly successful.

Secretary Sponsler expects larger crowds than ever this year at Hutchinson, since all sections of the state from whence the fair draws its heaviest attendance had good crops. Every one of the spacious buildings is full to overflowing with exhibits.

While the State Fair is advertised as an educational exhibition, there are plenty of amusement features. There will be racing, band concerts, vaudeville performances, fireworks and the usual "shows" of all descriptions.

This year special features are planned for the school children, and Monday, September 20, will be devoted to their special instruction. There will be educational lectures for their benefit in the livestock pavilion, and there will be plenty of fun, too, Secretary Sponsler says.

Among the machinery exhibitors at the Hutchinson Fair are:

Firman L. Carswell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Kan.; The H. W. Cardwell Company, Wichita, Kan.; Gleaner Mfg. Company, Independence, Mo.; Link Mfg. Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Russell Grader Mfg. Co., North Kansas City, Mo.; Eagle Mfg. Company, Morton, Illinois; Western Land Roller Company, Hastings, Neb.; Thresher Hay Press Company, Leavenworth, Kan.; Hastings Equity Grain Bin Mfg. Co., Hastings, Neb.; Advance-Rumely Thresher Company, Wichita, Kan.; J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Kansas City, Mo.; City Pump & Engine Company, Wichita, Kan.; Hutchinson Foundry & Machine Works, Hutchinson, Kan.; John Deere Plow Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, Wichita, Kan.; Massey-Harris Harvester Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Moline Implement Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Whitel Mfg. Company, Omaha, Neb.; Hart-Parr Company, Wichita, Kan.; Rock Island Implement Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Nichols & Shepard Company, Kansas City, Mo.; International Harvester Company, Hutchinson, Kan.; Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Graber Supply & Machinery Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Southern Garden City Feeder Co., Wichita, Kan.; Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Company, Wichita, Kan.; Schermuly Mfg. Company, Wichita, Kan.; Challenge Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Concrete Stave Silo Company, McPherson, Kan.; Road Supply & Metal Company, Topeka, Kan.; Southwest Pump & Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Ford Motor Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Buller Coupler Company, Hillsboro, Kan.; Interlocking Cement Silo Company, Wichita, Kan.; Hitchcock Implement Company, Hutchinson, Kan.; Avery Company, Peoria, Ill.

Ita, Kan.; J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Kansas City, Mo.; City Pump & Engine Company, Wichita, Kan.; Hutchinson Foundry & Machine Works, Hutchinson, Kan.; John Deere Plow Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, Wichita, Kan.; Massey-Harris Harvester Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Moline Implement Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Whitel Mfg. Company, Omaha, Neb.; Hart-Parr Company, Wichita, Kan.; Rock Island Implement Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Nichols & Shepard Company, Kansas City, Mo.; International Harvester Company, Hutchinson, Kan.; Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Graber Supply & Machinery Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Southern Garden City Feeder Co., Wichita, Kan.; Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Company, Wichita, Kan.; Schermuly Mfg. Company, Wichita, Kan.; Challenge Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Concrete Stave Silo Company, McPherson, Kan.; Road Supply & Metal Company, Topeka, Kan.; Southwest Pump & Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Ford Motor Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Buller Coupler Company, Hillsboro, Kan.; Interlocking Cement Silo Company, Wichita, Kan.; Hitchcock Implement Company, Hutchinson, Kan.; Avery Company, Peoria, Ill.

Yea, Another New Policy

In soviet Russia the French saying, "The more it changes, the more it is the same thing," has been exemplified so often that one hesitates to attach much significance to any proclaimed departure from orthodox communist doctrine or bolshevik practice. But even if the latest manifesto of the soviet triumvirate emphasizing the urgent need of retrenchment, economy and the debureaucratization of Russia is to be followed by vigorous action, the results hoped for by the bolshevik chiefs are not likely to be achieved.

It is admitted generally that Russian policy at present is dominated by the demand of the peasantry for manufactured goods at moderate prices. State monopoly and lack of capital and credit are the principal obstacles to Russia's industrial rehabilitation and industrial progress. Unless foreign debts are acknowledged and the confiscated property of foreigners is returned or paid for, and unless the propaganda of revolution and class warfare is abandoned by the directors of the soviet regime, all efforts to obtain capital and credit for Russian industry in Western Europe and the United States will continue to be utterly vain.

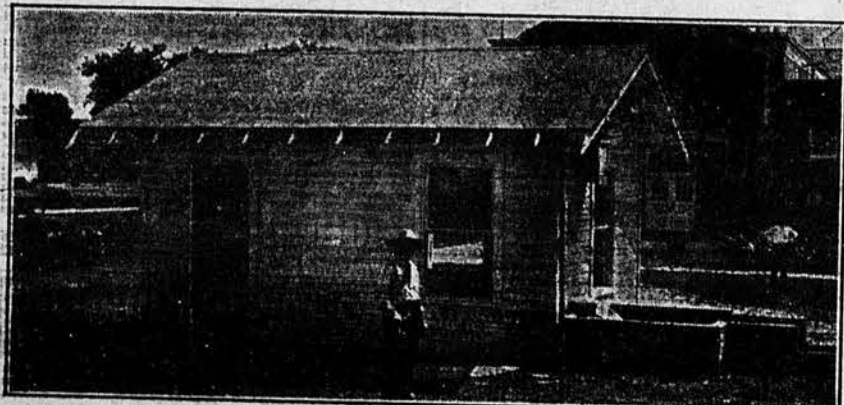
Eventually rigid economy might release a few hundred million rubles for investment in useful industry, as the triumvirate hopes, but at best the process would be slow. The discontented peasant will not wait indefinitely for the meager benefits of public economy.

The protracted controversy over the way to placate the peasant has caused much trouble in soviet circles. Expulsions, demotions of powerful political heretics, and talk of plots and insurrections have been reported from Moscow and Leningrad. The ruling clique will not brook the sort of opposition led by Trotsky and his followers. It refuses to democratize the soviet system. It regards any practical step toward the organization of a faction within the communist party as counter-revolutionary treason. It insists on autocracy in government.

Without frank discussion, political freedom and tolerance, soviet Russia will never successfully combat parasitism, bureaucracy, corruption and sloth in administration.

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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.



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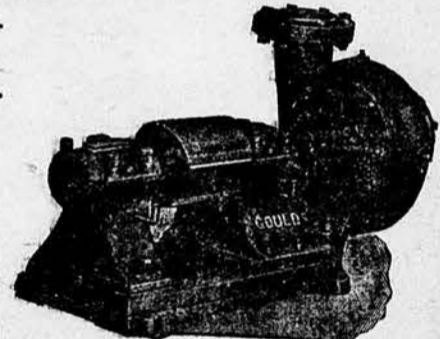
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Yes, the Rains Have Helped!

And the Wheat Will Be Planted on Unusually Well-Prepared Seedbeds This Year

SOAKING rains over practically all the state have resulted in a tremendous improvement in farm conditions in Kansas. Great progress has been made with the seedbed preparation for wheat, and much of the crop will be planted this year on fields which are in almost ideal condition. The sorghums are making a good growth, and meadows, pastures and alfalfa fields are green. A considerable acreage of rye is being sown for pasture in many places.

The average yield of wheat in the United States this year was 17.1 bushels an acre, the highest since 1914. In general the grain is of splendid weight and quality. The Winter Wheat Belt is blessed with a season of prosperity. Spring wheat, on the other hand, is spotted and generally a disappointing crop, due to the earlier drouth.

Corn prospects have improved since the recent rains, but will hardly make an average crop, even though the frost holds off until late. Hay is a short crop, and old stocks are light. Oats are about an average crop, but stocks of old oats on farms are unusually large.

The reported intention of farmers is to sow 14 per cent more acreage to wheat than last fall. If these intentions are carried out it will mean about 45 million acres in winter wheat, which would exceed the annual average during the war or post-war period. The contemplated increases in certain leading wheat states are: Texas, 15 per cent larger acreage than last fall; Oklahoma, 12 per cent; Kansas, 4 per cent; Nebraska, 3 per cent; Missouri, 60 per cent; Illinois, 34 per cent; and Washington, 46 per cent. If the sowings are increased as intended and an average abandonment should occur this winter, it would leave about a 7 per cent larger acreage than was harvested last summer.

The Yearbook is Available

The 1925 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, which is the fifth and last of a series inaugurated under the direction of the late Henry C. Wallace, is now being distributed. The preceding volumes of this series, which deal primarily with the economic aspects of agriculture, have covered in a comprehensive manner the subjects of livestock, grains, dairy products, tobacco, forestry, forage resources, fibers, and utilization and land tenure, highways, credit, taxation, the poultry industry, and weather forecasting.

The present volume discusses the fruit and vegetable industry, contains the Secretary's annual report to the President, and more than half of its 1,500 pages are given over to agricultural statistics.

In the five years covered by the series of Yearbooks now concluded," said Secretary Jardine in announcing the 1925 volume, "American agriculture has been harassed as never before. Disasters between the prices of things they have had to sell and the things they have had to buy. They have been faced with urgent crop readjustment problems and with a decrease occasioned by overstocked and demoralized markets. The economic studies contained in this series of Yearbooks were expressly intended to assist farmers in coping with such problems and difficulties. There is reason to believe that they have accomplished this object. Altho the present volume deals with a branch of agriculture that has been less affected than some other branches by the postwar depression, the fruit and vegetable industry is not without present economic problems. I hope this Yearbook may help it to deal with such problems effectively."

The articles on fruits and vegetables in this volume include historical material relating to fruit and vegetable growing in this country. The present status of the industry is discussed, as well as its marketing problems, cultural methods and the economic factors that determine its development. Considerable space is devoted to plant pests and diseases and to methods of combating them. Recent progress in drying, canning and pickling is recorded, and attention is given to the problem of utilizing surpluses and by-products of fruits and vegetables.

The value of the 1925 book is not limited to the fruit and vegetable interests. In the 772 pages of statistics may be found the answers to numerous questions arising in the minds of various agricultural interests. The Yearbook is published under a special Congressional appropriation. The distribution of the 400,000 copies published will be made largely by Congressmen and Senators, each of whom is allotted about 400 copies.

More Cattle Were Slaughtered

The number of cattle slaughtered under federal inspection from March to July was 6.4 per cent greater than the number slaughtered in the corresponding period of 1925. Because of better dressing yields and slightly heavier weights the increase in the total production of beef amounted to 8.1 per cent. Carcass weights in July averaged 20 pounds, or 4 per cent, heavier than in July, 1925. This increase applied to the July slaughter was equivalent to 34,500 cattle of the average weight slaughtered a year ago.

The slaughter figures are of particular significance when a consideration is given the character of the cattle slaughtered. Because of the tuberculosis eradication campaign in some of the large dairy districts there was a heavy movement of reactor cows to market, particularly from March to June this year, and the number of cows and heifers slaughtered during those four months was 160,000 head, or 12.6 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1925. While slaughter was larger every month since January than in the corresponding months of 1925, the largest increases were in June and July, and totaled 70,000 head, or almost 9 per cent.

With an abundance of relatively cheap corn and with fewer hogs to feed there seems to have been a rather general disposition on the part of feeders during the fall and winter of 1925 to anticipate, for the summer of 1926, another highly remunerative market for heavy finished cattle.

This seems to be borne out by a study of the character of the beef steers sold out of first hands for slaughter at Chicago from June 1 to August 21 this year and last,

which shows that the number of choice and prime steers increased 53.5 per cent, good steers 38 per cent, and medium steers 27 per cent, whereas common grade steers decreased 27.5 per cent, as compared with movements during the same period in 1925. A consideration of these supply figures in connection with changes already noted in prices of the various grades of steers and steer beef leads to the opinion that the relatively low prices of better grades of fed cattle this summer were due largely to a marked increase in supplies without a corresponding increase in consumptive demand for such cattle.

A Glance at the Markets

Important market features recently were the weak grain prices and the slowly upward trend of butter, cheese, eggs and potatoes. Livestock as a class does not move far either way, neither does hay, feed and green produce. Cotton responds sharply to the various official or private estimates, but usually keeps within sight of the 17-cent level. Farm markets considered together are fairly steady. Long rainy spells affect the situation somewhat but the crops and production tend on the whole toward improvement.

More favorable reports of the Canadian wheat crop helped to depress the market somewhat in early September. The Manitoba official estimate of 22 bushels an acre indicated a fair crop. Rains have improved conditions in some of the prairie provinces but injured them in others, leaving the general condition somewhat uncertain. Prices of the feeding grains have gone off at times in line with the wheat market and in response to more favorable crop news. On the other hand, a favorable export trade is suggested from the reports of 10 per cent less wheat in Europe, aside from Russia. The German crop in particular appears to be light and of poor quality. Reports from other wheat regions are not especially favorable, including Northern Africa, Manchuria and Argentina.

Little change appears in prices of hay and mill feeds. The demand for these products is quiet because of a recent gain in pastures and forage crops.

Livestock markets are helped somewhat by the cooler weather, but the general price trend shows no strong tendency either way. Beef cattle seem inclined to sell higher but hogs and sheep lower. Light weight animals of many kinds are selling to better advantage than heavy stock. Yet stockmen find it profitable to feed most of the stock longer because of the abundance of feeding material. With lambs and best hogs around \$14 a hundred in Western markets and some of the feeds at about pre-war levels, the tendency to lengthy feeding periods is easily understood.

Egg prices show the usual autumn slant upward which is so encouraging to producers. Lighter production helps the situation by tending to raise prices and by drawing out some of the surplus in cold storage. This stock at 5 cents below the market on fresh eggs may not show holders any great profit, but its sale helps clear the track for better conditions.

Poultry markets have been acting well for the season. Cold weather helps the demand. Supplies of live poultry are moderate, but there is some excess of dressed stock which is going into storage.

Butter production shows the usual tendency to decrease at this season, but the output is still fairly heavy, and there is some surplus yet available for storage. Prices more than hold their own, and now are mostly well above 40 cents in wholesale market centers. Prices of cheese appear safely above the 20 cent line in primary markets, and are sustained by a good demand which perhaps more than offsets the recovery of production following the recent heavy rainfall.

Potato prices are well sustained because of the moderate supply available or in sight. An early September level of \$2.50 a hundred applies fairly well to most large markets of the East and Middle West, and averages fully 25 cents above the markets of a month ago or a year ago. Intermediate shipping sections have been clearing up rapidly, but supplies are liberal still from New Jersey, Long Island and parts of Minnesota, Colorado and Idaho are shipping quite actively, and many cars of Maine Coblins are being received in Boston and New York.

The sweet potato harvest in the famous Eastern Shore section is in full swing this week. Prices in city markets range from \$4 to \$6 a barrel.

Peaches continue in heavy supply with prices low. Apples are also abundant and cheap. Considerable early stock is being exported and sold at satisfactory prices.

A striking feature of the vegetable market was the recent sale of Western lettuce at \$10 a crate. More liberal supplies are expected with the maturing of later plantings. The movement of western grapes is becoming active at declining prices.

Atchison—Good rains have helped the late corn and pastures are coming fine. Roads have been muddy. Quite a few public sales are being held; cattle and hogs bring high prices. We have almost enough home-grown peaches to supply the county. Farmers will cut a large part of the corn. Cream, 37c; eggs, 28c; hens, 21c; corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.16.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—With the coming of nearly 2 inches of rain recently the soil is in ideal condition for wheat seeding, and this work will begin about September 20. Feed cutting is underway; yields are rather light, with cane and kafir. Pastures are short. Roads are muddy. Hogs are very scarce.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—We have had plenty of rain recently. Some wheat will be sown, but the acreage will not be large, as the weather was too dry to allow much early plowing. Most of the silos are being filled. The outlook for corn is better than last year.—Robert Creamer.

Clay—Rains of from 1 to 4 inches over the county recently have placed the wheat ground in condition so farmers can prepare a good seedbed. Alfalfa and pastures are green, and will supply considerable fall feed. Most of the corn has been cut, and much of it was placed in the silos. Wheat, \$1.18; eggs, 28c; cream, 35c.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—We had 4 inches of rain here recently, which has placed the soil in fine condition for working down into good wheat



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seedbeds. Plowing is practically all done. A large amount of fodder has been cut, to provide feed for next winter. There is a considerable demand for corn, and prairie hay is selling for \$10 a ton in the stack.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—The weather has been somewhat cooler recently. Most of the corn is in the silo or the shock; very little has been left standing. Plowing for wheat is all done, and considerable further work for seeding, on the fields, to prepare them for seeding, altho the ground has been a little too dry for this work. There is a good deal of volunteer wheat and oats, from seed which was knocked off by hail. Pastures are in good condition.—F. M. Lorson.

Ellis—We have had some rains, but more moisture is needed. Very little plowing has been done. Pastures are very poor. Live-stock is in fairly good condition; hogs are scarce. A celebration was held here recently of the 50th anniversary of the German-Russian settlement in Ellis county, and it was attended by about 10,000 persons. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1; barley, 60c; eggs, 20c; butter, 40c; chickens, 20c.—William Grabbe.

Gray—Fine rains of from 2 to 3 inches over the county recently placed the wheat ground in excellent condition for seeding, and many fields are being drilled. Corn will make a good crop. The decline in wheat prices has stopped the movement of the grain to market; farmers will hold until the market gets on a more favorable level.—Forrest Luther.

Johnson—We have had several good rains recently which have been of great help to crops. Alfalfa and pastures are becoming green. There is plenty of stock water now. A good many farm sales are being held, and satisfactory prices are paid for everything except horses. The peach crop is fairly good.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Harvey—We had 3 inches of rain recently, which was welcomed by everybody, especially folks who wished to sow alfalfa, and rye for pasture. Wheat, \$1.14; oats, 40c; butter, 40c; eggs, 26c; flour, \$1.90; potatoes, 30c a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

Kiowa and Pratt—The weather has been rather dry, as we have had only a few local showers recently. The ground is mostly well prepared for wheat. Many farmers are filling silos. Farm labor is scarce. A few public sales are being held, and almost everything brings good prices; there is an especially fine demand for cattle and hogs. Wheat, \$1.10; hens, 17c; broilers, 20c; butterfat, 34c.—Art McAnarney.

Lane—Two good rains recently have put everyone in a better humor. A few farmers are sowing wheat. Cattle are being shipped to market. Grass is good; feed crops are being harvested.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—We have had some good rains recently, and pastures are getting green. All the silos are being filled. Farmers have started wheat seeding. Hogs, 15c; corn, 75c; wheat, \$1.25; oats, 40c; cream, 35c; eggs, 25c.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—A good rain over the county placed the ground in excellent condition for wheat seeding, and a considerable start has been made with this job. A fine crop of alfalfa seed was threshed this year; some reports indicate yields as high as 5 or 6 bushels an acre.—James McHill.

Osage—The weather has been too wet for most kinds of farm work. There is some danger of soft corn and of mouldy corn fodder. Pastures are green, and there is plenty of stock water. Stock hogs are being held back so they can be fed the new corn. The prospect for the average yield of corn has been raised 2 bushels an acre since August.—H. L. Ferris.

Reno—We have had plenty of rain at last; the soil contains ample moisture, and the grass is green. The wheat ground is all plowed and ready for the harrow. Some corn fields will make half a crop—and that certainly is better than nothing! The alfalfa fields may produce another cutting.—D. Engelhart.

Rush—Heavy rains recently have put the soil in excellent condition for wheat seeding. Silo filling is finished. Wheat, \$1.15; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 34c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—About 4 inches of rain fell here recently. This has done much to cheer up the folks, and to make conditions better for wheat seeding. Feed is scarce, but all of it is being saved. A few public sales have been held recently; everything brings fairly satisfactory prices except horses. A good many tractors have been purchased recently, including quite a high proportion of the larger sizes. Wheat, \$1.14; eggs, 21c; butter, 45c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Sedgwick—We have had heavy rains recently. Most of the upland corn is in the shock or silo. Volunteer wheat is full of Hessian fly eggs. Pastures are greening up, and weeds are getting a good start on the wheat land. Hens are molting and are falling off in egg production. Eggs, 27c; cream, 38c; wheat, \$1.14.—W. J. Roof.

Summer—Rain is coming in abundance these days. Most of the wheat ground has been plowed or listed. Kafir and cane crops are immense; there will be plenty of rough feed, and considerable very good corn. Silos are being filled. Wheat, \$1.12; oats, 44c; corn, 80c; butterfat, 39c.—E. L. Stocking.

Trego—We had 2 inches of rain here recently, which was of great help to the pastures. But we need more to put the wheat ground in ideal condition. Farmers are busy cutting and stacking the feed crops. Roads are in good condition. Some wheat is being drilled; about the usual acreage will be sown.—Charles N. Duncan.

Protecting Nature

Unless indiscriminate outdoor advertising is checked we shall pass on to our children not America the beautiful, but America the cheap, the commercial, the ugly.

This is the ultimatum of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, as voiced by Mrs. Teresa F. Leigh, chairman of the art section of the Illinois Federation. It refers particularly to highway advertising marring the landscape and detracting from the lure of nature, but also to flaming advertising in city limits.

"Our policy is conservative," says Mrs. Leigh. "We only ask the advertiser to confine his signboards to commercial locations where they will not obstruct scenic beauty, residential districts or civic locations. We have ex-

"Over the Fence" — by T. W. STILLWELL

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The while they rested up a bit, as farmers like to do, And gossip some, and speculate, and take another chew.

Said Farmer Jones to Farmer Brown, "I'd really like to know Just why you're so successful, just how you make things go.

Most everything succeeds with you, to which you turn your hand, You've made this farm the best there is—the pride of all the land.

"You have the finest buildings found around here anywhere. The kind of stock you market, makes us all sit up and stare.

You raise more grain upon your land than any others do— A real successful farmer, we doff our hats to you."

Said Farmer Brown to Farmer Jones, "It may not seem good sense. The reason that I do quite well is, just this good old fence.

With due deliberation I am bound, I think, to say, The fence I've built has made for me just what I have today.

"It cost me time and labor, and yet I have to thank it for the money I have saved and placed down in the bank.

It sent the boys to college, and the girls to Normal, too, And if you'd do as I have done, 'twould do as much for you.

"You know that I have always claimed, and still I like to say, Each spear the land produces must be somehow made to pay. And while you take from out the soil just all that it will stand, You must put something back that will build up the ravished land.

"And so I build good fences, and try to plan and work, To change what others mostly waste to mutton, beef and pork. And though I make my money through the hog and sheep and steer, I find my soil is better, getting richer every year.

"I never sell a pound of grain, as other people do, I often have to buy a lot to take my cattle through. I never have to sell my corn at ten or twenty cents, For I can get a dollar, just by keeping up my fence.

"When harvest comes upon us, and in haste we have to reap. There's nothing goes to waste, because I keep a band of sheep. So, when the grain is taken off, and safely in the bin, To save the last blame kernel, I have just to turn them in.

"And, while they gather every head the men have left about, They also harvest all the weeds, and clean the mustard out. And, while they help me kill the weeds that others have to pull, They turn them into money through a bumper crop of wool.

"I stretch a fence right through my corn, quite early in the Fall, And turn the shoats into one part and let them take it all. At first, the neighbors laughed at me and sometimes they would scoff, But now, I see that every one is trying 'hogging off.'

"No scrubby bulls or mangy boars can trespass much on me, And leave their after bad effects, in doubtful progeny. So, when I sell my blooded stock, the buyer can be sure He gets the very best there is, and blood that's simon pure.

"My chickens search throughout my fields for bugs upon the grass, But cannot venture on the road where speeding autos pass. And every bloomin' rooster that we hatch may live to see The day when he is fit to make a toothsome fricassee.

"I never had a lawsuit over cattle gone astray, My fences also safely keep my neighbor's stock away. My sheep are never killed, nor hurt, by dogs that roam about. I build my fences high and tight, and that has kept them out.

"My orchards and my buildings are safer now by far, Than those of many farmers, where no fences ever are. For the prowlers of the night-time never seem to care to stop, If your fence is high and solid, with a barbed wire on the top.

"And then, again, my fences are to me my boundary line. What's outside may be others, but what's inside is mine. And a sense of fond possession ever with me will remain, When I view the friendly acres that make up my small domain."

Said Farmer Jones, "It seems to me, your fence resembles you. With rugged posts and steele lines, it stretches straight and true. And though it must have cost you much, of labor and expense, I think that what you've said of it is plainest common sense.

"I'd surely like to listen to your argument all day, But now we must get busy, if we finish up the hay. And I surely will come over, when I get my work in hand, To have you help me figure how I ought to fence my land."



\$250.00

T. W. Stillwell of Wentworth, S. D., won \$250.00 in cash for this Second Prize story in the Keystone Steel & Wire Company's \$1500.00 Prize Essay Contest on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm." If you are interested write for the names of other prize winners and reprints of their stories.

RED STRAND "Galvannealed" Square Deal Fence

surely was the one Mr. Stillwell had in mind when he wrote "Over the Fence." Its much heavier zinc coating must be the thing Brown had to "thank for the money placed down in the bank." Send for copies of the larger prize-winning stories

and the free "Official Proof of Tests," showing how nationally known laboratories try fence wire for rust-resisting, long wearing qualities and what they found when they tested "Red Strand." Sent FREE with farm fence catalog.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., 2176 Industrial St., PEORIA, ILL.

COLORADO FENCE

Protected by a Wall of Steel

Thousands of ranches and farms thruout the West are protected by COLORADO FENCE. Behind this wall of steel, property and livestock are safe. Men who have worked for the money they have earned and invested in farm property realize the value of real fence protection. It is the best kind of insurance, because it prevents loss before it occurs.

Every inch of COLORADO FENCE is made from Copper-Bearing Steel wire, by C. F. & I. fence specialists. Every operation from the ore to finished product is done by C. F. & I. workmen. That is why you may depend upon COLORADO FENCE quality, strength and longer life. Yet it costs you no more!

All fence looks much alike—on the outside. There's a world of difference on the inside. The extra years of life are BUILT IN. Don't buy fence unless you KNOW how it is made. More than twenty years of fence manufacture is behind COLORADO FENCE. There is no "just as good."

Be safe! Buy COLORADO FENCE by name. Western dealers gladly sell it to you because they know its superiority.

AMARILLO
EL PASO
FORT WORTH
SIOUX CITY
GRAND ISLAND
SALT LAKE CITY

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

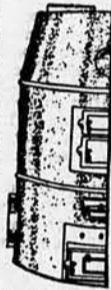
"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"

SALINA
KANSAS CITY
WICHITA
SPokane
PORTLAND
OKLAHOMA CITY

pressed to advertisers thru thousands of letters that the masses of the people do not want advertising spread all over the landscape." That this is the actual sentiment of masses of the people who nowadays enjoy American scenery cannot be disputed. The women of the Federation are entitled to gratitude for pushing their campaign, and the masses of motorists will second their efforts. It is nevertheless an unending job to protect American scenic beauty, since the motorists and the picnickers who stand shoulder to shoulder in this crusade with the Women's Federation are themselves implacable destroyers of natural beauty, particularly in despoiling the country-side of flowering plants and similar vegetation. Farmers complain of the depredations of motorists with reason. Keeping the landscape free of offending signboards is well enough, so far as it goes. Protecting wild flowers is more important, since once uprooted they are gone. Heat the water for scalding hogs to about 160 degrees Fahrenheit. If it is hotter, it will set the hair. Temperatures as low as 140 degrees will scald a hog, but it takes longer.

Now! Radiant-Heat for your Home

THERE is no system of home heating so healthful, so comforting, so even and dependable as the constantly circulating, warm, moist, fresh air provided by a BOVEE Furnace. It radiates to every room or as many rooms as you wish and keeps the whole house comfortable in the coldest weather. Every BOVEE Furnace has more than 30 years of active furnace experience back of it—built into it—and the enthusiastic endorsement of thousands of users throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. It burns any kind of fuel—wood, coal, coke, at a saving of 30% in fuel cost—and is ideal for an oil burner. Easy to install in any home—new or old—in church, school, store, hall and will last a lifetime. Our Big Bovee Book—28 pages—tells all about it and is filled with furnace facts worth knowing. It's FREE—write for it today—use the coupon—NOW.



BOVEE FURNACE WORKS
137 West 8th St., Waterloo, Iowa.

Please send me your Big Bovee Book and full particulars about the Bovee Furnace.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

RELIABLE VACCINES

FOR THE PREVENTION OF

BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG AIDS

The Pellet Form—Single Doses

Vials of 10 doses - 10c PER DOSE

BLACKLEG FILTRATE

(Germ-Free Vaccine)

Vials of 10 and 50 doses - 13c PER DOSE

BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN

(Germ-Free Vaccine)

Vials of 10, 20 and 50 doses, 15c PER DOSE

PURCHASE OUR BLACKLEG VACCINES FROM YOUR VETERINARIAN OR DRUGGIST

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

Write Us for Our Free Blackleg Booklet

INTERLOCKING FENCE

Buy better Fence for less money. Direct to Users. We Pay the Freight. Free Catalog of Fences, Poultry, Lawn Fence, Barb Wire, Gates. Interlocking Fence Co. Box 585 Morton, Illinois

1 YEAR TO PAY

ONE AFTER 30 DAY TRIAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Handsome free catalog. Tells all about this world famous Separator. Liberal trial offer and attractive terms. Prices as low as \$24.95. Monthly payments as low as \$2.20. Write today. American Separator Co., Box 22-A, Rahway, N. J., or Dept. 22-A, 1926 W. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill.

Muzzle the Dog Owner

The first ordinance requires that all dogs must be kept upon the premises of the owner except dogs on leash, and provides that it shall be unlawful for any person owning a vicious or dangerous dog to run at large within the premises so as to endanger any person lawfully entering the premises.—Los Angeles paper.

Memories

Lady Friend—"I suppose you carry a memento of some sort in that locket of yours."

Mrs.—"Yes, it is a lock of my husband's hair."

Lady Friend—"But your husband is still alive."

Mrs.—"Yes, but his hair is gone."

Daily Hold-ups Might Help

Mrs. Farmer (who takes summer boarders)—"We have a speak-easy in the woodshed and a night club in the barn, and the hired girl takes a bath in the dining-room twice a week. We want our New York guests to feel at home."

Ag'in' Book Larnin'

WANTED—Stenographer for special work after hours. Prefer one who has no college education, as the work will require correct spelling and punctuation, and the use of common sense.—Ad in a North Carolina paper.

A Friend in Need

"Tis hard to be poor," sighed the artist, "Ah, 'tis hard to be poor," said he.

"Oh—that's all right," said the sketch pad, "If you're broke, just draw on me."

The War on Sin

Dr. George W. Foelschow, right, and Supt. Norman H. Johnson, left, pulled out one of his aching morals with a decayed place as large as a dollar.—Caption in a California tabloid.

His Two Great Moments

Not since the day of his wedding has James Stanzola been so supremely happy as on Saturday when his valuable cow, mourned as stolen, bellowed at the back gate.—Pennsylvania paper.

A Day Off

NO SERVICES

"Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise."—Psalm 100:4—Church announcement in a Downsville (N. Y.) paper.

Stung

Playwright (greeting a friend in the theater foyer between the acts)—"Glad to see you here, old man."

Friend (lugubriously)—"You ought to be. I'm the one who paid to get in."

Mother Goose on Balloon Tires

Jack and Jill went up the hill

At 60 miles or better;

"A cop unkind

Was right behind—

They're seeking bail by letter.

And the Ladies?

BILL SCHRAFT is reported as being confined to his home by illness. His man friends are hoping for his speedy recovery.—Florida paper.

An Afterthought

Professor (after being fished out of the water)—"The worst of it is that I have just remembered that I can swim!"

100 Per Cent Dry

She (watching friend disport on the beach)—"Ma'ud allows nothing to dampen her spirits."

He—"Or her bathing suit."

A Fundamentalist

Portuguese Must Face Grand

Jury On Immortality

Accusation.

—Portchester (N. Y.) paper.

Took the Hint in Reverse

A man came to visit some relatives and to see the sights. He remained until patience on the part of his hosts, a married couple, ceased to be a virtue. "Don't you think, my dear fellow," remarked the husband one day, "that

your wife and children must miss you?"

"Hadn't thought of that," was the calm reply. "Thanks for the suggestion; I'll send for them."

Reward

The clerk was tardy, still he sought

A raise.

He didn't know punctuality

Now pays.

A better knowledge now of things

He has.

Instead of raise the young man got

A razz.

One on "Central"

"Well, I've just had sweet revenge," said the shoe dealer to the young man who had just come into the shop.

"Revenge! What do you mean?"

"That young lady who just walked out of this shop is a telephone operator, and I gave her the wrong number."

Auto Chatter

Old Speedster's Limousine (going 60 an hour)—"Say, neighbor, do you believe in this here transmigration theory?"

Young Speedster's Roadster (going around him at 70)—"Sure do. I think I'm gonna turn turtle in a minute."

Right

Farmer—I want to buy a cow, merchant.

Merchant—"What kind of a cow?"

Farmer—"I ain't particular, merchant. One's cow's as good as an udder."

Got Its Sheepskin

"Yvonne is looking old," said Claudine.

"Eh-yah!" returned Heloise, the head waitress. "Her schoolgirl complexion seems to have graduated."

Perhaps Goldfish

SINCLAIR LEWIS BACK HOME, WILL INTERVIEW PASTORS AND ALSO FISH—Headlines in the Minneapolis Tribune.

Looking Forward

"Little Johnny wants to be an angel,"

said the fond mother. "Isn't that cute?"

"I see," said the father, who knew more or less, "his thoughts are on chorus girls already."

An Armistice

Mrs. G.—"I thought you and Grace weren't speaking."

Mrs. C.—"Oh, yes, we are now. I wanted to find out what Elsie told her about me."

Playing Safe

"Is your husband trying anything to cure his deafness?"

"No; he has postponed it until the children have finished their piano lessons."

Still Busy

VICTIM OF STRAY SHOTS DIES; MAY PREFER CHARGES—Headline in the Salt Lake Tribune.

The Ruling Passion

Ben—"Where's the boy who used to wave a red flag in front of a bull?"

Eben—"Oh, he's running a red roadster in front of express trains now."

Dubious Regrets

We are indeed sorry to report that J. D. Acra is improving slowly from the effects of a fall he had recently.—Kentucky paper.

Turning the Tables

But two children, a boy and a girl, will remember until they sit with grandmothers about their knees.—California paper.

"We Have a Baby"

Hardware Clerk—"Would you be interested in something to finish your furniture, madam?"

Housewife—"No, we have a baby."

The Perfect Pedagog

Once a man succeeded in training his wife not to squeeze the toothpaste tube in the middle.

IT PAYS TO FEED HEN CACKLE Egg Mash



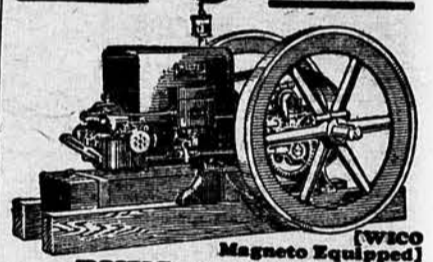
Sold by Leading Dealers

Write for our FREE Culling Chart

Made only by

SOUTHARD FEED & CO.
MILLING
Desk 71 Kansas City, Mo.

ONLY \$5 DOWN



BUYS A WITTE STATIONARY ENGINE

Sold DIRECT from FACTORY To You On Your Own Terms—No Interest Charges.

Here's the engine that has revolutionized power on the farm—makes every job easy and cheap. Low priced—in all sizes, 1 1/2 to 30 H.P. Simple to operate and free from usual engine troubles. Over 150,000 WITTE Engine in use today.

Burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Gas-Oil Distillate or Gas.

Delivers power far in excess of rating on the cheapest fuels. Built to burn any fuel—no extra fittings necessary. Equipped with the famous WICO Magneto square protected tank, die-cast bearings, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. Scrap Your Old Engine—Pay a little of it Down on the new. Investigate this engine now. Write for my Big, Free, Illustrated Book and details of Offer. No obligation. Or, if interested, ask about Log and Tree Saws, 3-in-1 Saw Rigs or Pump Outfits.

ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1543 Witte Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
1543 Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.
1543 Witte Bldg., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Quick shipments also made from nearest of these warehouses: Minneapolis, Minn., Atlanta, Ga., Trenton, N. J., Richmond, Va., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Laredo, Tex., Denver, Colo., Billings, Mont., New York, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Bangor, Me., Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif.

APPLES

Dried 25 lbs. given for a few orders. Write Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

GLASS CLOTH

EST. 1916—PAT'D

Brings Eggs All Winter



ADMITS VIOLET RAYS

Now it is easy to get lots of eggs all winter. Just buy this GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your hen house to admit the vitalizing ultra-violet rays of the sun. Plain glass stops them. These rays bring amazing winter egg yields. The shed is cheap and easy to make. Gives twice the room. Allows hens to scratch and work up vitality. High winter egg prices repay its cost many times. Try it. GLASS CLOTH makes fine, winter-tight storm doors, windows and porch enclosures. Just tack it over your screens. Ideal for poultry houses, hot beds, barns, repairs, etc.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER Send \$5.00 for big roll 46 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 92 1/2 ft.) If after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

Bladen, Neb.,
TURNER BROS. Wellington, Ohio Dept. 391



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

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

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.32
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified 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—SALESMEN—WANTED

MEN WHO CAN SELL MERRY-GO-ROUNDS to school boards. See Miscellaneous, Playground Apparatus.

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

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

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

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

RADIOS AND SUPPLIES

600-MILE RADIO—\$2.95. NEEDS NO tubes nor batteries. Simplest long distance radio made. 250,000 already have them. Sent postpaid. Order direct from this ad. Crystal Radio Co., Wichita, Kan.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

ADDRESS ENVELOPES AT HOME. EARN money addressing-mailing. Spare time. Trial supplies free. Write quick. Manager C-160, Box 5119, Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: IOBRED, THE NEW WINTER wheat, does not winter kill. Roy Wood, Moorhead, Iowa.

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

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

MACHINE SHOP, FACTORY, MILL AND electric machinery, steam, gas and gasoline engines. Pumps, pulleys, shafting, cable, belting, corn chop mills. Freight and passenger elevators, mining and hoisting machinery; all kinds of machine work done. Slightly used machinery all kinds, bargains. Refiner Elevator Works, 112 W. 3rd, Kansas City, Mo.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING USED MACHINERY priced for quick sale; one 25-45 Oil Pull, old style, two 15-27 Case tractors, three 12-25 Waterloo Boys, three 12-20 Oil Pulls, one 9-18 Case tractor, 2 Sampson model M tractors, one 19 in. Papec ensilage cutter, good shape, 1 International 16 in. ensilage cutter, good shape, 1 International 14 in. ensilage cutter, good shape, 2 Janesville tractor plows, 1 two bottom power lift tractor disc plow, 1 Ell 14-18 tractor hay press, 1 Dain 14-18 tractor hay press, everything in Waterloo Boy tractor repairs both used and new. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. We ship Harvesters by Express. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kan.

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK, DI- rect from mill. Wholesale prices. Guaranteed grades. Quick shipment. Kenway Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

PAINT

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

DOGS

WANTED: ESKIMO SPITZ PUPPIES. Reagan's Kennels, Riley, Kan.

BULL PUPS, PARENTS GOOD WATCH dogs. Ray Booce, Attila, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies. Catalogue. Kaskaskennels, FWIKB, Herrick, Ills.

FOX TERRIER PUPS, WHITE WITH black markings; males \$5.00, females, \$3.00. Some older dogs. Real raters. A. Morgan, Hollis, Kan.

SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE PUPS, heeler bred, well marked, papers furnished, closing out at: females \$6.00, males and spayed females \$8.00. Trained matron, \$20.00. Send \$1.50, ship C. O. D. White Rose Kennels, Crete, Neb.

RUG WEAVING

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

KAN RED SEED WHEAT FOR SALE. Write Jay Andrews, Bloom, Kan.

PURE HARVEST QUEEN SEED WHEAT, disease free. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

GENUINE KANSAS VARIETY ALFALFA seed, tested, \$12.00 per bushel. Fred Schwab, Keats, Kan.

1926 ALFALFA \$10.00 BUSHEL, WHITE or Yellow Sweet Clover \$5.00-\$6.00. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

WANTED: SWEET CLOVER SEED, please send samples, stating quantity to Kellogg-Kelly Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

WINTER BARLEY SEED, GROWN FOUR years successfully yielding 50 bushels per acre, \$1.25 bushel. Cunningham, Kansas. W. S. Grier.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT; certified alfalfa seed in sealed bags, for sale by members of this association. Write for list of pure seed growers. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, PURITY 96%, \$6.50 PER bushel; Scarified White Sweet Clover, purity 96%, \$4.20; bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, etc. Bags free. Send for samples. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

Burbank Super Hard

BURBANK SUPER HARD BEARBLESS Winter Wheat makes record in Kansas, five fifty bushel. Facts and samples free. L. F. Schumacher, The Land Man, Meade, Ka.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO: CHEWING OR smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe giv- ing, pay when received. Farmers' Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOME SPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing, five pounds \$1.50; 10-\$2.50. Smoking, 10-\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

SPECIAL SALE—HOMESPUN TOBACCO, smoking or chewing. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. \$1.00, twelve \$2.25. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

HONEY

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

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

FOR THE TABLE

PINTO BEANS SPLIT, 100 POUNDS, \$3.00, freight paid in Kansas during September. J. A. Jackson, Woodward, Okla.

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

TRIAL ORDER: SEND ROLL AND 25c for six beautiful Glossitone prints. Fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

PLAYGROUND APPARATUS—KNOW THE joy of keeping your children at school happy every minute with a "Cheerio" Merry-Go-Round. Don't let them get hurt on devices not safe. Exhibition at the State Fairs, Topeka and Hutchinson. School Boards, please notice. Write today for description. Molby Mfg. Co., Baldwin, Kansas.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on 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: WYANDOTTES, ROCKS, REDS, \$9 hundred; Leghorns, \$8. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST QUAL- ity, 7c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

ACCREDITED CHICKS: LOW CUT PRICES on 12 leading varieties. Backed by fourteen years reputation for quality and satisfaction. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Box 535, Clinton, Mo.

QUALITY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED, per 100; Leghorns \$11, Anconas, Rocks, Reds \$13; Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$14; Lt. Brahmas \$18; Assorted \$8; large assorted \$10. Live delivery. Postpaid. Catalog Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo. 1926

BUSH'S FALL CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$11.00; Anconas, White, Buff and Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds \$12.00; Buff Orpington, White or S. L. Wyandottes, Minorcas \$15.00. Assorted \$10.00. Immediate delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 611, Hutchinson, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, LOWEST PRICES. State accredited, hatched from high egg producing flocks, 15 breeds. Thousands of chicks weekly for fall delivery. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our eleventh season. Satisfied customers everywhere. Write for free illustrated catalogue. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 100, Clinton, Mo.

LEGHORNS

PURE ENGLISH AND TANCRED S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels. Andrea Poultry Farm, Holyrood, Kan.

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from certified trapnested hens, \$1.50. E. W. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

YESTERLAI D STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORN yearling hens, also April hatched pullets, \$1.00. E. W. McHenry, McLouth, Kan.

ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, famous St. John strain, trap nested ancestors 240 to 260 eggs, \$1.00 until October 15. Adam Huenergardt, Bison, Kan.

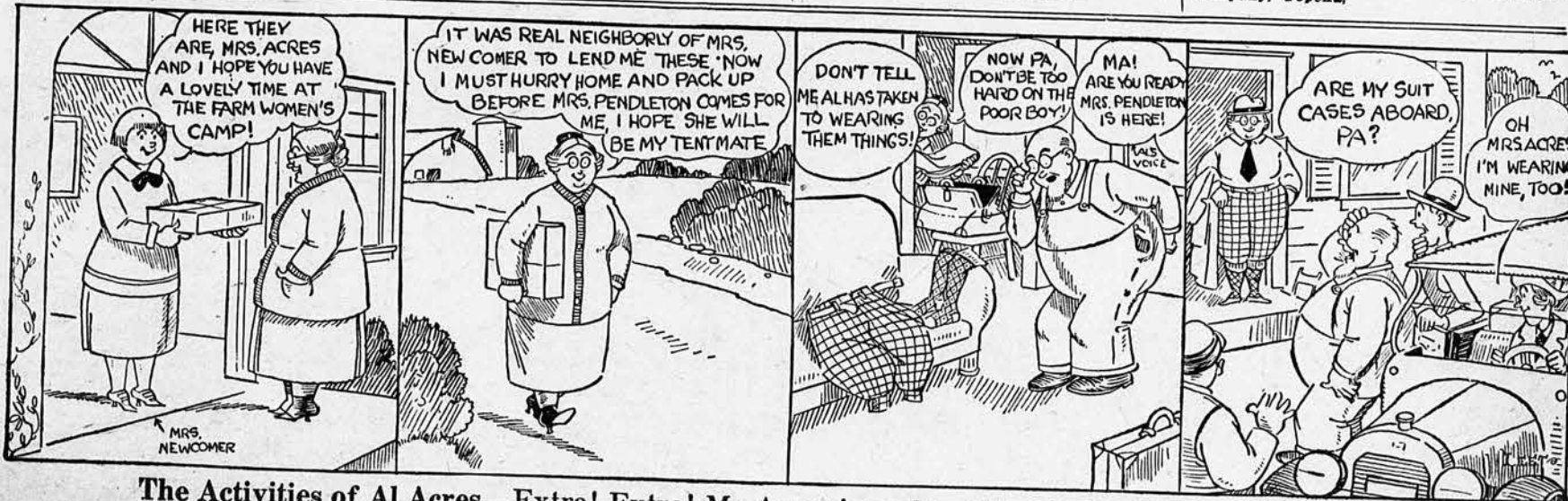
IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGH- est pedigreed blood lines, S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnested record 303 eggs, extra choice cockerels, bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

TOM BARRON LARGE ENGLISH WHITE Leghorn cockerels. March and April hatched. From pen one headed by cockerels from 332 egg dam. With a dam's record of 293 eggs. Hens in pen one have been bred for seven generations for egg production. Priced until Oct. 15 from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Cockerels from imported pens priced later. The Capital City Egg Farm, Route 6, Topeka, Kan. M. A. Hutcheson, Owner. P. R. Davis, Mgr. Phone 126 Silver Lake.

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GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB
White Minorca cockerels, from state certified flock. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Ka.

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CLASSY BARRED ROCKS. (WINNERS).
Mattie Agnes Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND RED
cockerels, single rose comb. \$1.00 each.
Adam Huenergardt, Bison, Kan.

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HORSES

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

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FOR SALE REG. RED POLLED BULLS
and heifers. L. W. Beem, Meriden, Kan.

FOR SALE 7 REGISTERED JERSEY COWS
and heifers. F. Scherman, R. 7, Topeka, Ka.
REGISTERED JERSEY HEIFER, 2 YEARS,
just fresh, \$100; four year old, fresh Nov-
ember, \$110. Closing out. Papers furnished.
Send bank reference, ship C. O. D. Dr. C.
Ackerman, Crete, Neb.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, FEDERAL
accredited. 6 young cows, 2 two-year
heifers. All fresh soon. 2 bulls ready for
service from 29 pound sire. Priced low.
Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

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PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE BOARS AND
gilts for sale. J. H. Glotfelter, Emporia,
Kan., Route 1.

CHESTER WHITE 100 POUND GILTS,
boars, \$22.50. Papers furnished. Im-
munized. Send bank reference. Ship C. O. D.
Closing out. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Neb.

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G. J. HUFFMAN, EARLETON, KAN.,
breeder of American and Delaine Merinos.
Rams for sale.

FOR SALE—40 REGISTERED SHROP-
shire yearling and lamb rams. W. T.
Hammond, Portia, Kan.

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

FOR SALE TWO REGISTERED SHROP-
shire rams. Young Scotch Shorthorn Bulls.
Adam Andrew, Girard, Kan.

FOR SALE—FULL BLOODED SHROP-
shire bucks, January lambs. Extra fine.
No papers. Price F. O. B. \$40. John Barber,
Centralia, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE
rams, yearlings and two years old. Also
flock of registered ewes. J. W. Alexander,
Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE AND HAMP-
shire rams, also a few Shropshire and
Hampshire ewes. All recorded. Cedar Row
Stock Farm, Burlington, Kan., Route 2.

PURE BRED TOTTENBURG AND NUBIAN.
Pedigreed; heavy milk strain. Wonderful
breeders and show stock, bred right, fed
right. The Quakertown Goat Farm, Havil-
land, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

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

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

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sota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho,
Washington and Oregon. Cheap round-trip
tickets. FREE BOOKS. E. C. Leedy, Dept.
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KANSAS

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

FOR SALE, N.E. Kansas bottom and upland
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FINE CROP LAND \$29 A. \$5 A. cash, bal.
crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

WRITE for catalog on foreclosure farms,
also particulars on 6% securities. The
Mansfield Finance Corporation, Topeka, Kan.

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

40 A. ALL TILLABLE. Modern house. On
concrete road. 3 ml. Lawrence and State
University. Price \$14,000. Hosford Inv. Co.,
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BARGAINS in southwest Kansas wheat land.
Write for list. Henry B. Weldon Land
Co., Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE—327 A. farm; for short time at
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ton, Kan. C. R. Weede, Sterling, Kan.

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HIGHLY IMP. 480 A. farm near town. Frank-
lin Co. Splendid farm at reduced price for
quick sale. Terms. Write for list of farm
bargains. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

Worth the Money

160 A. Wabaunsee Co., fair imp., fine or-
chard, big spring, half grass, half cult., part
creek bottom. \$5,000. Possession now.
120 A. Lyon Co., good 7 room house, good
barn, etc., half grass, half cult., part creek
bottom, half fine crop goes, \$7,200.
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barn, etc., 40 A. cult., balance grass, dandy
dairy farm, \$4,500.
80 A. Shawnee Co., fine new 6 room house,
big barn, etc., 40 A. creek bottom, 25 A.
pasture, balance cult. \$6,800. Possession now.
40 A. Lyon Co. Good new imp. Dandy creek
bottom land, a fine little farm home. \$3,500.
Write for list and guaranteed description
of best bargains offered today in corn, alf-
alfa, dairy and hog ranches. Address E. B.
Miller, Miller, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS

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

COLORADO

320 A. IMPROVED Colorado ranch \$960; R.
A. \$160; 80 A. \$320; 165 A. \$660. R.
Brown, Florence, Colorado.

COLORADO invites you. I have some excep-
tional land bargains for cash. Describe
your trades. Gust Westman, Flagler, Colo.
CHOICE SECTION land well improved, on
highway near County Seat. Price \$30 acre,
very easy terms. Also have three well located
improved sections to rent to responsible
tenants. A. N. Mitchem, Galatea, Colo.

280 A. IMPROVED Colo. ranch, 1/4 ml. good
town on R. 1. 35 ml. Colo. Spgs. Modern 9
rm. house, fine dairy and poultry equipment.
Good bearing orchard. Plenty water. A great
bargain. Write H. B. Rice, Cathian, Colo.

160 A. RANCH—situated on two auto roads,
all fenced, 5 room log cabin, chicken house,
cellar, barn, water right, trout stream, soil
for lettuce, alfalfa or grains. Cash \$2800.
For further information write Box 164,
Kremmling, Colo.

COLORADO WHEAT LAND
EAST TERMS

5,000 acres any size tract. Eight miles from
Lamar, Colorado, county seat. \$7.50 to \$12.50
per acre. \$4 down, balance five years, 6%.
John Duncan, Holly, Colo.

CALIFORNIA

BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 20 ACRES WITH
14 acres Prime Alfalfa, 2 acres of Peaches,
4 acres of Grapes, all in A-1 condition;
small barn, good well, no house. Fine Do-
mestic Water. Abundance of irrigation water
at all times. This farm is 1 1/2 miles from
San Joaquin, a modern town of 300; 29
miles west of Fresno, in Fresno county.
Good schools, churches, creamery and all
modern conveniences. On S. P. Railroad
and highway. Price \$6,000, \$1,200 cash, bal-
ance over 10 equal payments at 6%. No
Trades. Herman Janss, 219 H. W. Hellman
Bldg., Dept. 1107, Los Angeles, Calif.

FLORIDA

NO MONEY DOWN—good land—grow veg-
etables, citrus fruit, year round. Close
harbor, paved highways. Pearson, 215 N.
Merrington, Kansas City, Missouri.

GEORGIA

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

MISSOURI

OSARK FARM BARGAINS. Send for list.
Baker Investment Co., Min. Grove, Mo.

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

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

THE HEART OF MISSOURI. Good soil, ex-
cellent locations. Rare bargains. Write to
Fitzporter, 4648 Shenandoah, St. Louis, Mo.

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

THE MOST fertile farms of the Middle West
are found in the Gideon district of South-
east Missouri. Attractive prices, terms like
rent. Ask Gideon Anderson Co., Gideon, Mo.,
for literature.

NEBRASKA

CENTRAL NEBRASKA Improved Cattle
Ranch. 3560 acres. \$7.50 per A. Terms
F. R. Cline, 1759 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

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CORN, Cotton, wheat farms, where the south
begins; good dirt, climate, water, health,
schools, markets; why rent? Buy a home, \$10
to \$50 A. Easy terms. Bx 98, Canton, Okla.

OKLAHOMA FARMS

"Oklahoma," an Indian name meaning
"The Land of the Fair Gods", entirely set-
tled by people without homes April 22nd,
1899. Some of the most fertile lands in the
world may be owned by the rent you are
paying. Own your home. Occupy it while
you pay for it. Write for descriptive booklet
of good farms—with terms. I. G. Brown,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Farmers National
Bank Building.

WASHINGTON

PACIFIC NORTHWEST equipped ranches;
farms, orchards—Cash; terms; trades. Free
list. M. Priddy, College Sta., Pullman, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—
Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kas.
213 ACRES northeast Texas; 60 acres prairie,
balance timber. Trade for land northwest
Kansas. Box 23, Wells, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR LEASE

160 ACRES Improved farm for rent or sale,
about 90 miles west of Topeka. Write
Owner, 2045 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY
for Cash, no matter where located, par-
ticulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co.,
516 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Outlook For Livestock

(Continued from Page 3)

showed the most pronounced rise in
1925 over 1924. Auction sale prices of
Jerseys and Ayrshires averaged higher,
but average prices at private treaty
were lower than in 1924. In Guernseys,
the tendency was the other way around,
private sales showing up to better ad-
vantage. Auction and private sale
prices of Guernseys remained mat-
terially higher than for other breeds.

The average price of \$139 for all
groups of the dairy breeds compares
with \$86 for the beef breeds. This
difference is partially a reflection of
the relative prosperity of the two kinds
of cattle farming. The sale reports
covered twice as many beef cattle as
dairy cattle, however, which would
tend to pull down the average of the
former. Naturally, the differences are
least in bull and heifer calves, and
greatest in mature animals. Dairy
cows 3 years old and over averaged
\$107 in 1925, compared with \$83 for
beef cows of the same age group.

The dairy cattle breed associations
report favorable developments in 1926,
with increases in registrations and
transfers, and higher prices where com-
parisons upon cattle of similar age and
merit are possible. One breed reports
increases of 20 and 18 per cent in
transfers and registrations, respec-
tively, and another reports gains of 18 and
12 per cent.

Prices of purebred hogs averaged \$41
in 1925, compared with \$31 in 1924, \$39
in 1923 and \$48 in 1922. Sales of 46-
830 head were reported in 1925, against
54,971 in 1924 and 30,054 in 1923. The
extremely low level of prices in 1924
was a logical outcome of low prices for
market hogs in 1923 and until the lat-
ter part of 1924. The gain in 1925 is
hardly proportionate to the rise in
open market prices. The leading lard
type breeds shared in this improve-
ment to much the same extent. Of the
different groups, prices of aged boars
and bred sows and gilts showed the
greatest increases, and boar pigs the
least.

Prices of purebred hogs in 1926 are
higher than last year. Two breed sec-
retaries report increases of 40 per cent
in the rate of recording, and another
an increase of 75 per cent in the num-
ber of new members received in July
compared with that month last year.

Sheepmen have been on the prosper-
ity chariot since 1922. Prices of seed
stock show less variation from year to
year than for the other groups. In
1925, the average was \$26, compared
with \$22 in 1924, \$25 in 1923 and \$25 in
1922. These figures make an interest-
ing comparison with the \$41 reported
for purebred hogs and \$86 for purebred
beef cattle in 1925.

In numbers sold, Rambouillets led all
breeds, with about two-thirds of the
total. Hampshires were second and
Shropshires third.

Business has been good with pure-
bred sheepmen thus far in 1926, altho
the improvement over 1925 is not so
clear cut as in purebred beef and dairy
cattle and in hogs. Some of the breed
associations report increases in regis-
trations and transfers, and higher
prices, while others note but little

change, and, in one case, prices seem to
be somewhat lower than in 1925.

Records of average prices received
for purebred horses are not available,
but there are unmistakable signs of
improvement over last year. Gains in
importations, in numbers sold by indi-
vidual breeders and importers, in regis-
trations and transfers, and in the in-
terest of farmers in raising more colts,
as well as better prices reported for
stallions and mares, all bespeak the
change in the draft horse situation.
That this improvement, following sev-
eral years of more or less depression,
will be over in a year is doubtful.

The demand for saddle horses has
been active in the last two or three
years. Registrations and transfers thus
far in 1926 show an increase of about
40 per cent over 1925.

While ups and downs in prices for
purebred livestock are to be expected
in the coming years, in sympathy with
the swings of open market prices, they
are likely to be of moderate extent in
contrast with the wide fluctuations in
the last 10 or 12 years. Prices of all
classes are on a conservative basis, so
there is no special occasion to fear
breakers ahead. At present, beginners
can acquire foundation stock at rea-
sonable prices, with no great danger of
serious loss thru depreciation. The
process of establishing and developing
a purebred herd is a matter of years,
even a lifetime. If there is any basis
at all for faith in agriculture, it is
logical to believe that the demand for
purebred animals will grow, and that
the man who prepares to meet that de-
mand will gather his reward.

Help on the Roads

"Work the prisoners on the roads"
should become the motto of every
good roads advocate. If this plan were
followed, Kansas could obtain good
roads at a minimum of expense, and
at the same time make unnecessary ex-
pensive buildings to house men in
idleness.

My experience and observation as
the former chaplain of the Kansas In-
dustrial Reformatory, is that con-
firmed wrong doers dread hard man-
ual labor, and that the majority of
our prisoners are not "cures" but rather
"resting places," and schools of vice
and crime. If there were less enter-
tainment and more hard work, the re-
peaters, which are a menace to all
prisons, would be fewer.

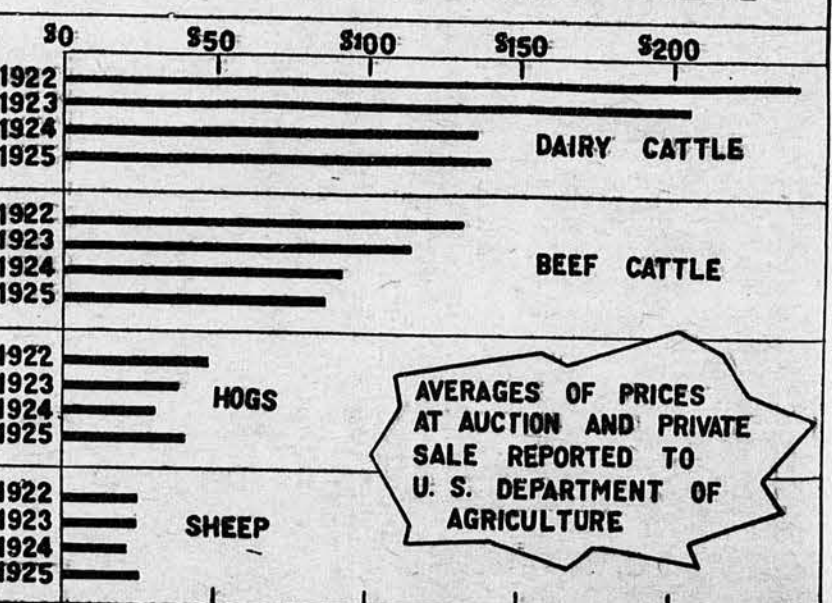
California and Colorado have worked
prison labor on their roads, and have
found it very satisfactory. There are
few escapes, and the prisoners them-
selves prefer the work, rather than be-
ing kept behind prison walls. Then this
plan is more generally acceptable to
the public than any other, as it does
not bring prison labor into conflict
with skilled labor on the outside, and
it carries out the edict of the court,
"sentenced to hard labor." The next
legislature of Kansas should provide
that city, county, and state prisoners
be worked on the roads.

Hugh C. Gresham.

Hutchinson, Kan.

Any French Cabinet member can
give the answer to "O debt! where is
thy sting?"

PRICE TRENDS OF PURE BREDS



**AVERAGES OF PRICES
AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE
SALE REPORTED TO
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE**

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Fred Laptad, Lawrence, sells Poland China and Duroc boars and gilts at the Laptad stock farm, Oct. 28.

John D. Henry, LeCompton, has called off his Poland China boar sale planned for Oct. 14, and will sell his boars at private sale.

W. H. Heiselman, Holton, sells Spotted Poland China boars and gilts at that place, Tuesday, Sept. 28.

The Chamber of Commerce of Salina reports 2 million dollars worth of eggs shipped from that point from June 30, 1925 to July 30, 1926.

Jos. Vogel and Philip Stenzel, Marion, will sell 40 Holsteins, about half pure bred and the rest grades Sept. 30. It is a dispersal sale of both herds.

The Jackson & Wood herd of Red Polled cattle at Maple Hill will be dispersed Monday, Oct. 18. It is a dissolution sale and about 70 head will be in the sale. There will be 30 fresh or heavy springers in this offering of high class registered Red Polls.

There is a real scarcity of bulls of serviceable ages of all breeds of cattle. Clyde Miller, Mahaska, who advertised Polled Shorthorn bulls recently in the Kansas Farmer told me at the Belleville fair that he sold four bulls from his little advertisement during July. They went to D. C. Van Nice, Richland, Jas. Kazisek, Holyrood, C. G. Moore and one to Jesse Deaver, Gilead, Neb. He reported a good inquiry for bulls from other sections of the country.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



S. D. Shaw, Williamsburg, Kan., writes that he won grand championship at the Franklin County Fair on his yearling, son of Golden Rainbow. Mr. Shaw has about 40 fall pigs to date, sired by the above boar. He will hold a sale Oct. 4.

C. E. Auhel, secretary of the Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders' Association, writes that the consignments are about full to the State sale to be held at Wichita the week of the Kansas National Stock Show. The Shorthorns will be sold on Wednesday, Nov. 3.

Fred Abildgaard, formerly manager of the W. R. Stubbs' Holstein farms at Mulvane, has accepted a position with the Wyoming Hereford Ranch at Cheyenne, Wyo. This ranch has a big Holstein Department and it is in this department that Mr. Abildgaard is to work.

Halloran & Gambrell, breeders of registered Red Polled cattle, report the past year as being the best for several years so far as demand for breeding stock is concerned. This firm is now milking more cows than for some time and are getting some especially heavy production.

The F. H. Bock Poland China bred sow and gilt sale held at the farm near Wichita, Sept. 6 was very well attended and good prices received. The 50 head sold made a general average of \$52 with an \$86 top. E. B. Miller of Wichita, bought the top sow. Mr. Bock will make a bred sow sale later.

F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, is coming to be known as the Poland China king of the Southwest. Mr. Wittum has about 150 fall pigs to date and 35 sows yet to farrow. Mr. Wittum says he has never known a better time than the past season to make money out of hogs and he thinks this favorable condition is to continue.

G. D. Willems, living 12 miles northeast of Hutchinson, near Inman, is specializing in the breeding of registered Durocs and pure bred sheep. His herd boar Golden Sensation Lad a grandson of Golden Sensation. Mr. Willems takes great pride in his stock and gives them the best of care. He culls close and just puts out the best ones for breeding purposes.

W. A. Gladfelter, the big Duroc specialist of Emporia, has nearly 200 fall pigs to date. Most of them sired by the Grand Champion Top Scissors or else out of sows by Top Scissors and sired by Stills, Orton or Super Type. Mr. Gladfelter plans to sell a lot of these good sows and litters in his October 13 sale, together with his usual offering of spring boars. Gladfelter says the outlook for the pork producer was never better.

L. A. Poe, for many years a successful breeder of registered Jersey cattle, is now located on the Kansas-Oklahoma state line, about five miles east of Hunnewell. He has a fine herd at this time headed by a line bred Golden Ferns Lad bull. He has more recently bought a bull from Ohio, intensively bred in the blood of the world's famous cow, Sophie's Tormentor. Previous to this he has used a grandson of Jacob's Irene and another of Gamba's Knight ancestry.

No Poland China breeder of the entire country retained his faith in good Polands to a greater extent than has the veteran breeder S. U. Peace of Olathe. He engaged in the business of swine improvement many years ago and has gone steadily ahead regardless of conditions. That his persistency and intelligent efforts have borne fruit is evident to anyone who visits the herd at this time. This year he is raising about 50 head of spring boars and gilts. The kind that are only produced by years of hard work.

On his farm nine miles out from Ottawa, H. F. Hodges is specializing in the breeding of registered Durocs. Mr. Hodges has been in the business for about 10 years. He keeps 10 brood sows from which he raises two litters each year, and sells about half of the entire output for breeding purposes. His present herd boar, Buster Floroda, was bred by Proett Bros., of Nebraska. Mr. Hodges's son, Elmer, is a member of the Capper Pig Clubs and last year won first prize in the state for making the most profit out of his litter. A show herd is now being fitted for local fairs.

E. J. Haury of Halstead, one of the best known and liked of the younger generation

of Kansas Shorthorn breeders, was injured in a runaway last July and a few days later passed away. For several years Mr. Haury had been building up a herd of Shorthorns. He had used several bulls from the leading herds of the state and his foundation cows were the best he could obtain. He was a good feeder and a reliable conscientious breeder and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Now the herd is to be dispersed on November 9 and it will afford an excellent opportunity for farmers and breeders of the territory.

I. E. Knox of South Haven, has most likely bred registered Poland China hogs continuously longer than any other man now living in Kansas. Mr. Knox has been in the business now for 36 years and has held 35 public sales. He has seen the ups and downs of the business and has sold them high and low but through it all has never wavered in his loyalty for his favorite breed. He has all thru these years had a type in mind and has stuck pretty close to it. Pads and fan-cles in type and blood lines have never interested him much. His present herd boar Kan-Okla Tim, a son of Iowa Tim, is about the same type of boar he has had for many years. His sows carry the blood of Cook's Liberty Band, King Cole, etc. About 30 spring pigs have been raised this year. Nine to 15 were farrowed to the litter and an average of nine and one third raised. Mr. Knox will hold his bred sow sale Feb. 9.

Public Sales of Livestock

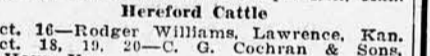
- Jersey Cattle
Oct. 15—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kansas.
Oct. 19—Geo. E. Mather, Corning, Kan.
Nov. 12—Chas. Fritzmeler, Stafford, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
Sept. 28—T. W. Owens, Wichita, Kan.
Sept. 29—C. L. Bigham, Berryton, Kan.
Sept. 30—Jos. Vogel, Marion, Kan.
Oct. 5—Al Howard, Mulvane, Kan.
Oct. 5—J. H. Holston—M. H. Strickler, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 8—Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 12—P. W. Enns, Newton, Kan.
Dec. 6—C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 28—H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
Sept. 29—Dovell & Son, Richmond, Kan.
Oct. 9—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan.
Oct. 15—A. R. Jones, Stanley, Kan.
Oct. 19—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.
Oct. 20—S. E. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 3—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale, Wichita, Kansas.
Nov. 5—Allen Co. Shorthorn Breeders, Humboldt, Kan.
Nov. 9—E. J. Haury estate, Halstead, Kan.
Nov. 11—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Omaha Neb.
Nov. 24—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' Association, Concordia, Kan.
Polled Shorthorn Cattle
Nov. 25—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders Association, Concordia, Kan.
Red Polled Cattle
Oct. 18—Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, Kan.
Hereford Cattle
Oct. 16—Rodger Williams, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 18, 19, 20—C. G. Cochran & Sons, Hays, Kan.
Nov. 13—W. I. Bowman, Council Grove, Kan.
Duroc Hogs
Oct. 4—S. D. Shaw, Williamsburg, Kan.
Oct. 9—E. C. Smith & Son, Pleasanton, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. W. Flock, Stanley, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 15—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.
Oct. 20—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Oct. 21—C. C. McCandless, St. John, Kan.
Oct. 21—Earl Means, Everest, Kan.
Oct. 23—L. E. McCulley and others, Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 27—C. G. Clark, Overbrook, Kan.
Oct. 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Dec. 1—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 19—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Jan. 26—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 2—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Oct. 6—C. E. Heglund & Sons, McPherson, Kan.
Oct. 12—John D. Henry, LeCompton, Kan.
Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.
Dec. 7—Ross McMurry, Burrton, Kansas.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kansas.
Feb. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Spotted Poland China Hogs
Sept. 28—W. H. Heiselman, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.
Milk Goats
Sept. 24—M. E. Scott, Kincaid, Kansas.

SOLD MORE THAN HE INTENDED

I have been well pleased with my advertising in the Ayrshire section in Kansas Farmer & Mail and Breeze. Have received inquiries from every section of the state and they were from people who wanted to buy. Have sold out really closer than I should have sold.—T. J. Charles, Republic, Ks.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Hogs, Spring pigs, either sex, 12 wks. old \$17.50 to \$25 ea. Pairs and trios not akin. Fall boars of 200 lbs. price right. Sows for fall farrow. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb.



Write for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS

ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT-M TOPEKA-WICHITA

Capper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS

ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT-M TOPEKA-WICHITA

E. J. Haury of Halstead, one of the best known and liked of the younger generation

T. W. Owens Holstein Dispersion Sale
2 miles south of Wichita Hospital on Seneca St.
Tuesday, September 28
60 HEAD, 20 young cows in milk and 20 to freshen soon. 15 mighty choice heifers bred for fall freshening. Most everything in sale sired by or bred to the reg. bull a son of KING KORNDYKE HOMESTEAD. 45 head are registered cattle with extended pedigrees, remainder high grades. Every ASSO. Cows have made up to 8700 lbs. milk and 328 lbs. in five months. High association cow in July for milk, and best record in association in August for fat. Everything tuberculin tested. For further information address
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.
T. W. Owens, Owner, Wichita, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Dispersion Milk Goat Sale

Kincaid, Kan.
Friday, September 24
27 head of choice does, all eligible to registry. 100 Sicilian Buttercup chickens, 100 Ancona chickens and a lot of Leghorns. For further information address.
M. E. SCOTT, KINCAID, KANSAS
Col. E. E. Hall, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEERS

E. E. Hall, Bayard, Ks.
Pure bred live stock and farm sales auctioneer

Arthur W. Thompson
AUCTIONEER
All breeds of Livestock, Lincoln, Nebraska.

DUROC HOGS

SHAW'S DUROC SALE

annual event on farm 6 miles southeast of town.
Monday
October 4
35 head of tops, 14 spring boars and 20 spring gilts. Mostly sired by our great young boar GOLDEN RAINBOW 1st, the best son of the grand Champ Golden Rainbow, out of Sensation-Pathfinder sows. Offering well grown and of the real feeder type. For catalog address
S. D. SHAW, Williamsburg, Kan.
Homer T. Rule, Auctioneer.

SHEPHERD'S DUROCS

Offering bred gilts, sows, serviceable boars, spring boars. Write me your wants. Twenty years a breeder. I guarantee satisfaction. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. 1924 Kansas champion heads our herd. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS



HEISELMAN'S SPOTS

Sale at farm, Holton, Kan., Sept. 28
50 spring boars and gilts. The set of Spotted Bill, The Marksman, Spotted Liberator, and Paragon. My catalog is ready to mail.
A very choice offering of Spotted Poland China boars and gilts. Address
W. H. HEISELMAN, HOLTON, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Cummins' Ayrshires

Cows, heifers and bulls.
R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

Groenmiller's Red Polls

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

REAL DUAL PURPOSE

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

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

for sale, 11 cows, 4 yearling heifers and 15 calves. W. E. BROWNELL, WILSEY, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Vogel & Stenzel Dispersal Sale

40 Holstein Cattle
At the Joe Vogel farm, 7 miles N. E. of Marion, and one mile S. W. of Antelope, Kan.
Thursday, Sept. 30
40 head one half pure bred and one half high grades.
30 head either fresh by sale day or very heavy springers.
Both herds have been tested and are sold with usual guarantee.
Sale begins promptly at 11 o'clock.
W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Manager
J. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.
OWNERS
Jos. Vogel, Philip Stenzel
Amount of milk production and butterfat test given on sale day.

HOLSTEIN SALE

September 29
40 Reg. cows and heifers, mostly fresh this fall and early winter. A good practical dairy herd. Several cows with good records. T. B. federal accredited herd.
Farm 7 miles southeast of Topeka on Red Line road.
C. L. BIGHAM, BERRYTON, KANSAS

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN SPRINGERS

For sale 50 high grade springers from 2 to 6 years old. Well marked, sound and heavy producers. T. B. test. ED SHEETS, R. 8, Phone 160N5, Topeka, Kan.

COWLES HOLSTEINS

Baby bull for sale, also choice young cows and heifers. Some will freshen soon.
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY HERD FOR SALE

15 reg. cows in milk, 10 reg. heifers and herd bull. 1000 Buff Leghorn hens, team and implements. Also my 68 acre dairy farm, adjoins town; 20 acres alfalfa, 10 blue grass pasture, 20 kafir corn, 4 room house, dairy barn, silo, etc. Income from farm now \$300 per month. Close to high school. For sale or will trade for land or town property.
ALBERT BEAM, AMERICUS, KANSAS

DISPERSAL SALE

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd Bull Prospects!

from good producing cows and sired by Supreme Commander—Masterkey and our
STOCK BULLS
Marshals Sort by Village Marshal. Okadale Baron by Cumberland Matadore.
The Elmdale Stock Farm
A. E. Johnson, Owner
Greensburg, Kansas

Scotch Shorthorns

Bulls and heifers. Herd Sire Silver Marshal 946863 by Village Marshal 427572. Herd federal accredited. Give us your order. We can sure fill it at moderate prices. Write A. H. TAYLOR & SON, SEDGWICK, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford weaning bulls. Horned and Polled. Good color markings, etc. Fashionably bred. 10 cows and heifers. Bred to Polled Bulls. Priced to sell.
EARL SCOTT, WILMORE, KAN.



Kansas grows the best wheat in the World and Drinks the Best Coffee

THE state that produces the best wheat in the world has selected a blend of the world's finest coffees for its favorite—FOLGER'S COFFEE. Because Kansas farm people produce quality products, they insist on quality products for their tables.

So popular has Folger's Coffee become in Kansas that more Kansas farm people drink Folger's than any other brand. It is sold by nearly every grocer in Kansas and is vacuum packed in these convenient sizes—1, 2, 2½ and 5 pound cans.

We could tell you many reasons why Folger's Coffee has enjoyed the confidence of Kansas farm people for more than 20 years. Its rich,

full flavor. Its fragrant aroma. The joy and satisfaction that you get with each steaming cup. The economy of its high quality.

But there is only one way to know if Folger's Coffee is the one coffee you like best. Simply make the Folger Coffee Test by which you compare Folger's Coffee with the brand you are now using.

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

FOLGER'S

Coffee

Established 1850



VACUUM
PACKED



See that the name Folger's is on the can. Make it your buying guide for coffee. It is the mark of distinction.