KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 64 | October 2, 1926 | Number 40

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Something New in Transportation

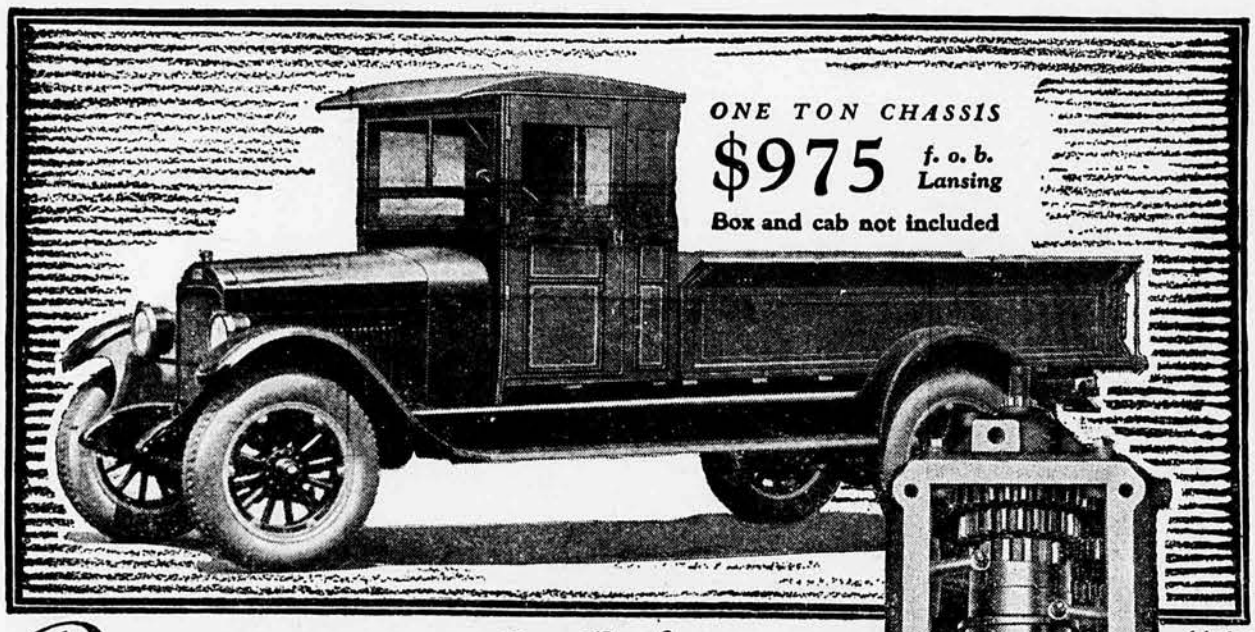
STAR SIX

COMPOUND FLEETRUCK

40-BRAKE HORSE POWER

4 FORWARD SPEEDS

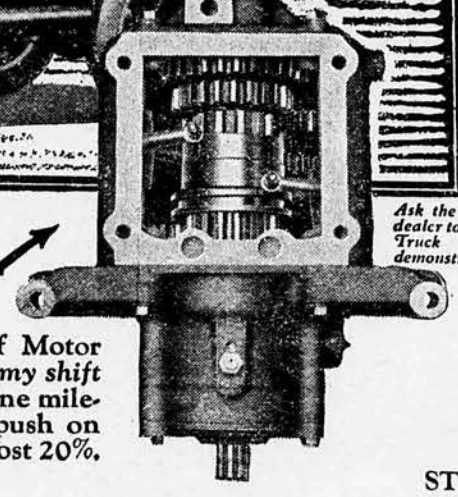
37% to 72% MORE EFFICIENCY —BY TEST



ONE TON CAPACITY

128" WHEELBASE

SPEED, POWER AND ECONOMY



Ask the nearest Star Car dealer to show you this New Truck Transmission and demonstrate its operation.

Because of this

The greatest single step forward in a quarter century of Motor Transportation. A new type of transmission with the *economy shift* —a 4th forward gear that increases motor efficiency, gasoline mileage, speed and power range. Easy to operate—a forward push on gear lever instantly changes from 3rd to 4th, reducing fuel cost 20%.

Here is a new one-ton six-cylinder truck chassis that is built for present day demands in business. The COMPOUND FLEETRUCK is not an adaptation of a standard chassis — It is new throughout and built for

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Star Car Dealers throughout the country are prepared to demonstrate the COMPOUND FLEETRUCK and explain this new economy shift with the overdrive principle.

STAR CAR PRICES

Improved Star Four

Com. Chassis	$470
Convertible Roadster	550
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Coupe	675
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Sedan	795

The New Star Six

Chassis	$650
Touring	725
Coupe	820
Coach	880
De Luxe Sport Roadster	910
Sedan	975
Sport Coupe	995
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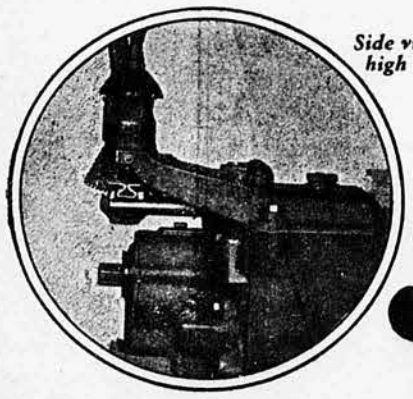
HAYES-HUNT BODIES

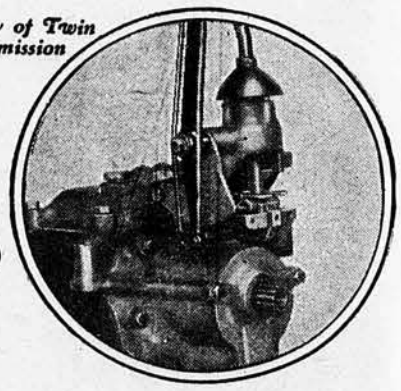
COMPOUND FLEETRUCK Ton Chassis	$975

Prices f. o. b. Lansing



Side view of Twin high transmission

Front view of Twin high transmission



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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64 | October 2, 1926 | Number 40

OCT 1 1926 KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY

All in a Day at the Kansas State Fair

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

TWELVE hundred pounds of purebred hog lumbered across a vacant lot and nosed her way in thru the rear end of a hot dog stand. The vociferous occupant turned at the unusual commotion and stopped short, mouth open, arms extended only half way thru one of his magnificent salesmanship gestures. Suddenly he made a lunge to salvage the main supply of his wares; for once his voice was singled out above those of a dozen competitors.

But he was game. Muttering something about "even the hogs like 'em," he proceeded to drive the unexpected visitor back from whence she came. But his troubles had only started with the havoc that had been wrought at his stand. This was his first experience at driving a hog. The porker dodged and ducked. Her Jewish attendant became excited when the animal tried a center rush between his slender legs. Three times the truant almost lost herself in the crowd, and three times she wallowed in mud holes that tempted. While the third mud bath was in progress, special police No. 22, ex-buck private in the World War, and ex-minister of the gospel, inquired, "Why all the baptisms?" "It," meaning the royal-blooded female porker, "needs some kind of religion," came a half angry reply, "after what happened to my stand."

Wondered How Eve Got By

Two flappers smilingly examined a fig tree that was on display—probably wondering how Eve got by with her make-up. Some guy was showing a dozen women how to decorate cakes. "Squeeze the tube this way," he said, "and at the same time do the Charleston." A well-dressed woman, pet poodle by her side, threw an angry fit when a guard told her she couldn't park where she wanted to. Three dog fights followed in rapid succession over in the pet stock division. A wee little girl went into ecstacies over a nickel-plated model of a popular make of stove. All the latest in mechanical hired hands began to revolve and twist and grind. Three airplanes roared overhead. Twenty-five thousand folks tried to occupy the same spot at the same time. Pa took a sidelong glance at the bathing girls. Judges decided where the money and ribbons belonged. The Kansas State Fair was on.

Agricultural Hall was bedecked in all her glory. Twenty-two hundred ears of corn vied for highest honors; 1,830 heads of sorghums, 7,500 apples, bushels and bushels of wheat; onions, potatoes, sweet spuds, flowers, plants, 1,136 jars of honey, and about 1,573 domestic science entries followed suit.

"Farming isn't so bad," a stranger remarked. "Lotsa things to eat, own boss. Now where I work . . ." The monologue came to an end. An experienced man of the soil looked up from a microscopical examination of why bind weeds bind, and remarked that some folks didn't know much about pitching hay and other back-breaking jobs. "What you ought to do," he said "is to take the short course the college is offering here at the fair this year. You will find that hard work isn't the only thing we bump up against." And relieved to get that off his mind he turned back to the row of magnifying glasses along one counter of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture booth.

F. M. Aiman, who was in charge of the booth, was giving a lecture, illustrated and everything, on cream. "You should get the same test on your cream if you send samples to a dozen stations," he was saying.

"What's that?" This time the man at the microscopes rubbed his eyes into focus on the Board of Agriculture man. "I've sold considerable cream and my tests always vary," he said.

"That is just why we have this exhibit here," Aiman countered. "Is the cream you sell tested correctly? You see that's the first question we have asked." Here he pointed to an animated book. As the pages automatically turned back and forth, the following information was available:

"Station operators must pour cream before sampling—stirring isn't sufficient. Samples must be placed in water at 140 degrees Fahrenheit for 10 minutes before reading the test. Correct sampling and testing insures full pay for your cream. Forty-five minutes are required for a proper test."

Other things the board's display disclosed include the fact that the value of dairy products had increased from $8,568,349 in 1905 to $32,218,058 for 1925. Butter production in 1925 amounted to 60,314,787 pounds; 26,440,774 pounds of condensed milk were produced last year—and Kansas needs more condenseries. Ice cream production amounted to 3,636,193 gallons.

After all this interruption the man who was interested in the microscopes got back to his job. Another fair visitor tapped him on the shoulder and wanted to know what all this seed law was about. "In a nut shell it's this," he was told. "Seed law became effective July 1, 1925. It says that bindweed, dodder, Johnson grass and other obnoxious weeds are forbidden in agricultural seeds that are tagged pure."

Just as he turned back again to the microscopes, agricultural hall was filled with the deafening scream of a siren; seemed as if it were right in his ear. Startled, he almost jumped over the counter of the state board's booth.

Someone from the state fire marshal's office was demonstrating the new fire alarm that is recommended for schools.

With so many interruptions the person interested in microscopes gave up the enlarged seed show and followed the advice he himself had given earlier in the day, to take the college short course.

And that is exactly what it was. The various departments of the Kansas State Agricultural College had more room this year and a better chance to do their stuff. Instead of being cramped up in agricultural hall, they had half of the boys' and girls' club building.

The same devils that attended the Free Fair were on hand shoveling wheat to beat the band. In fact they worked so hard they wore the wheat out. The grains got rough, some of them cracked and as a result the machine was clogged. A. F. Turner, of the college, came to the rescue with a fresh bucket of wheat. While making the change he explained that the four devilish-looking figures represented plant disease, poor seed, insect pests and the soil robber. "There should be another one," a county agent put in. "One to represent poor seedbed preparation."

Farther along another mechanical contraption demonstrated quite cleverly how continued grain farming eventually petered out. "Grain farmer up—then down he slides," one sign read.

Other mechanical devices called attention to the value of dairying and clean seed.

It depended on which entrance of the club building you used as to where you started in on the college short course. There were four entrances, but none of them seemed to be marked freshman, sophomore, junior or senior. Coming in the front entrance your education began in horticulture with the information that Kansas grows good apples and why. The value of spraying was proved with figures. Where grapes were concerned pruning was stressed. All important steps in the poultry business, from keeping baby chicks free from demons of the soil to providing straw-loft, open-front laying houses, were mentioned. Sheep got attention with, "A good ram is half the flock—a scrub ram is 99 per cent of it." "Do you feed hogs or worms?" one mute instructor wanted to know, and then offered, "Pigs plus pasture equal profit."

A Hold-Up in Daylight

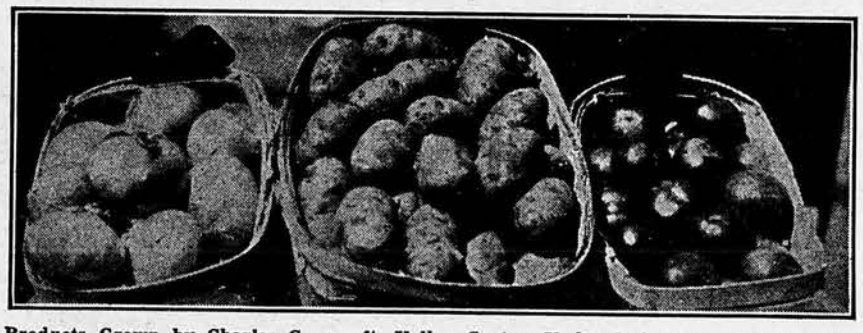
Facts about beef production were to be had for the looking. A. E. Oman, rodent control specialist, was on hand to explain why farmers shouldn't run a cafeteria for pocket gophers, ground moles, prairie dogs, mice, rats, and ground squirrels. In a glass case were specimens of each of these, stuffed for the last time, but not at the expense of any farmer. Farm accounts were offered as a remedy for the various leaks. Around one corner of a signboard a hold-up was well under way. The bandit, Sir Rye, had a farmer's wallet half-way out of his pocket. Legumes and other crops came in for a good share of attention. Many a youngster finally got up enough courage to pat a plaster of Paris polar bear that was emerging from a snow bank of cotton under an outlay of dairy pictures. "The bear thrives on blizzards, your milk cows can't," a sign nearby read.

The educational value of the state fair was outstanding this year. Seemed as if those who made up the exhibits worked with this one idea in mind. Many visitors remarked about it.

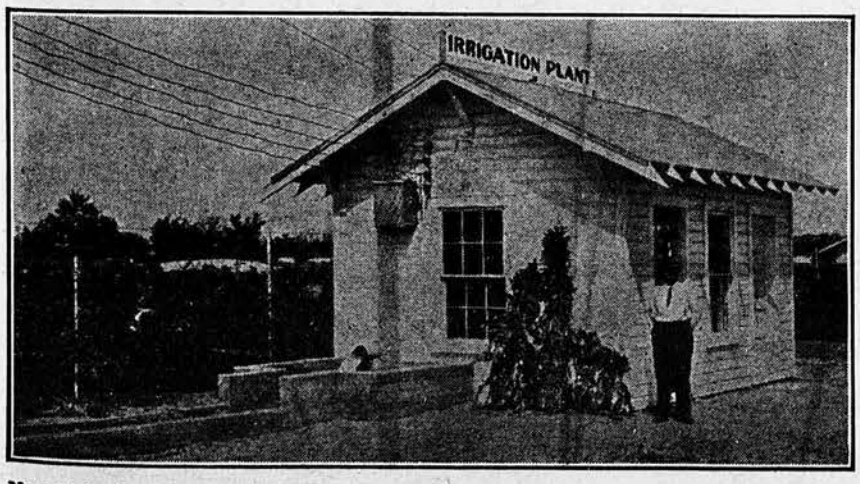
After finishing up in the club building, the man who had been interested in the magnifying glass show spent the rest of the day at the livestock barns and races. After a hasty supper he beat it for the grandstand to see the night show and who should sit

(Continued on Page 8)

For the First Time in the History of the State Fair Four Children in the Same Family Showed Baby Beef. From Left to Right They Are Warren, Lester, Philip and Faye Ljungdahl, Riley County, With Their Angus Entries



Products Grown by Charles Craycroft, Valley Center, Under Irrigation. Onions Made 500 Bushels an Acre; May 1 Potatoes, 162 Bushels; and Tomatoes, Set Out July 10, Were Ripe Two Weeks Before the Kansas State Fair Opened



New Irrigation Plant at the Kansas State Fair, Built Last July. It Will Be Used During the Year for Watering Trees, Shrubbery and Gardens about the Grounds, But is Intended Primarily to Serve as an Instructive Exhibit to Fair Visitors Every Year

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Jayhawker Notes.....Harley Hatch
Medical Department.....Dr. C. H. Lerrigo
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RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
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Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

THE New York World, in a recent editorial, after noting the various demands for farm legislation, gives a reason for the drift of the farm boys and girls to the cities and towns which is not mentioned very often; it is the lonesomeness of farm life. I believe that nearly every man who was raised on a farm will grant that one of the potent reasons for his leaving it was this lonesomeness, this unsatisfied desire for the society of his fellows.

With modern machinery farm work is not particularly trying. Farmers do not need to work so hard as their fathers did, and they do not do so, but machinery does not lessen the lonesomeness, and education only increases this feeling. The farm boy or girl who has had the benefit of a college education and experienced the delights of student society is not likely to be content to go back to the almost solitary life of the farm.

I believe that farm life could be made not only the healthiest but also the most delightful in the world of industry. Not only that, but I am satisfied it could be made profitable for all the workers. The plan I have often mentioned and a number of times explained. It is a scientific enlargement of the village idea so common in Europe. It is a combination of this simple village idea with the modern successful corporation-managed business. It would help to solve the transportation problem. It would bring the manufacturing plant and the producers together. It would put farming on a businesslike, scientific basis. It would practically eliminate crop failures; it would increase the average yield an acre at least 200 and probably 300 per cent; it would mean that the members of this corporate community would live better, dress better, be better educated and enjoy more of the legitimate pleasures of life than have ever been enjoyed by any other people in the history of the world. It is an entirely practical plan, but that it will be put into operation I am not so certain.

Wets View With Alarm

STATISTICS are the most remarkable collection of figures in the world. I assume they are generally correct, but nothing I can think of is more misleading. I make the assertion without fear of successful contradiction that any proposition, however absurd, can be backed up in a most plausible way by statistics.

By a skillful use of statistics you can seem to prove that any course of human conduct is right, and by an equally skillful use of statistics you can prove that the same course of conduct is radically wrong.

Just now the busiest lot of statistics gatherers in the United States are the opponents of national prohibition. I am in receipt of a pamphlet of 23 pages just crammed full of figures tending to show that drunkenness is increasing at a terrific rate since the Volstead law went into operation, and if the conclusions of the person or persons who prepared this document are correct then it is only a question of time until all of us will be drunkards.

There are a great many fools in the world; all of us are more or less foolish for that matter, but fortunately only part of the people are foolish about the same thing at the same time. Quite a number of well-educated and ordinarily sensible people have yielded to the fallacious reasoning of the wets. They have actually made themselves believe that people drink more because the law forbids the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. They argue that if the sale of what they call light wines and beer were permitted people would be satisfied and would not ask for stronger liquors.

But they seem to forget that prior to the enactment of prohibition laws these wines and beer were manufactured in unlimited quantities, and there was no restriction placed on their sale. However, the drinkers were not satisfied; they wanted something that had more of a kick, and so they spent a great deal more money for whisky than they did for either beer or wine.

If they were not satisfied with these comparatively mild drinks, then why should anybody suppose they would be satisfied now?

Either the sale of intoxicants is right and legitimate or it is wrong. If it is right and legitimate there should be no more restriction placed on it than there is on the sale of other goods, wares and merchandise; if it is wrong and detrimental to public welfare then it should be prohibited like any other evil.

To say that the evil still continues despite the law is not a valid reason for repealing the law. No law is entirely effective. Our laws against murder, theft, arson and other crimes are not nearly 100 per cent effective; indeed, the claim is made that the crimes of murder, burglary and theft of all kinds are increasing rapidly notwithstanding the laws prohibiting them. In these cases, however, the claim is not made that these prohibitory laws increase crime, but rather the lack of enforcement. I have never seen the argument advanced that if the legal penalties against crime were made less severe, crime would be diminished, but that is the alleged logic of the anti-prohibitionist argument.

By the way, the claim made by the opponents of prohibition that they would sweep the country if permitted to go to the people does not seem to be making good in the primary elections. Wherever the issue has been drawn sharply the wets have been defeated. Of course Upshaw of Georgia was defeated for renomination, but not on account of his position on the prohibitory law.

'Tis Rough on the Babies

DON C. SEITZ, who is doing a lot of writing for The Outlook, has dug up statistics proving that in Connecticut automobiles are responsible for three times as many deaths as diphtheria. Well, what of it? I would think that almost any right thinking citizen would prefer to be killed by an automobile rather than to die of diphtheria. Now 15 years ago in Connecticut diphtheria caused 15 times as many deaths as the automobile. Methods of dying are becoming rather more pleasant every year!

Mr. Seitz has done some more figuring and reached the conclusion that from now on one baby

out of every hundred will be killed by an automobile. Now if it could be arranged somehow that only babies that ought to die be killed by automobiles, I would say that the outlook was rather encouraging.

I am of the opinion that the people of this country are fed up on big expositions. The Sesqui-Centennial now going on at Philadelphia has lost about 20 million dollars up to date. The original investment was about 15 million dollars. That amount has gone and 5 million dollars besides. After the show is over the grounds probably will be cut up into building lots and sold.

A witness at an election fraud investigation testified that he had received $25 to vote for the Republican candidates, but afterward took another $25 to vote for the Democratic candidates. When the examiner asked him, in view of the fact that he had sold his vote to both parties, how had he finally voted, he replied with dignity and some show of indignation that he had voted according to the dictates of his own conscience.

There are all kinds of ways of getting a livelihood. In New York there are the "shills" who sit in a sightseeing bus until it is ready to start. The psychology of this is that people are more likely to be attracted to a bus that is partly full than to one that is empty. So the "shills" sit in the buses as if they were regular sightseers, and when sure enough customers come along these decoys slide out and get into another bus. The other day the "shills" struck for higher wages. They had been getting $2.50 a day for doing the decoy act, and insisted that the wages were too low. What is more, they forced the wage up to $3 a day.

I have a letter from a subscriber in Gotebo, Okla., who assures me that he is able to prove that the world will blow up on June 20, 1928. It is curious how some people can get satisfaction out of things of that kind. Just why any man should want to prove, even if he could, that the world is going to smash at a certain time, I do not know. Presumably if this Oklahoma man is alive at that date and the world does go to smash he will go along with the rest of the inhabitants. Probably, however, he has the idea in the back of his head that he is going to slip thru somehow and may be the only spectator of the grand show. If that is his idea I can in a way understand his viewpoint. It would be something worth talking about to have a reserved seat in a safe place and witness the entire fireworks. Still it would be mighty lonesome after the show was over.

Sugar or Vinegar?

A FEW days ago a man came into a state office. The secretary is one of the most pleasant and accommodating officials I have ever known. Just at that time she was overwhelmed with work. The man did not ask for information in a polite and pleasant manner, but demanded it at once. The secretary explained to him that she was very busy, but would as soon as possible furnish the information with an explanation of what the figures meant. This simply caused the man to be more insistent and impolite.

Of course public records are public property. Any citizen of the state has a right to see them, but no citizen has any more right to be impolite to a public official than the official has to be impolite to the citizen. My own experience with public officials has been that they are not only willing but glad to give any information that is proper to be given provided the person asking for it is polite and good natured. Sugar is still far more effective in capturing flies than vinegar. Politeness doesn't cost much, but it pays a better dividend than any other commodity I know anything about.

Negroes Escaped That Time

THE wind does play queer tricks. Down in Miami the wind and waves did comparatively little damage in that part of the city where the blacks are segregated, but they certainly did muss things up in that part of the town where the white nabobs dwell. The religious blacks seemed to regard it as a case of Divine retribution; you can figure that for whatever you think it is worth, but if reports are to be believed it did give some of the black folks a chance to heap a few coals of kindness on the heads of the whites who would not have permitted them to stay in the white part of the town. They took in the whites whose homes were blown away or swept away by the flood and cared for them as well as they could. There are times when neither money nor color cut a great deal of figure.

Saved by a Wooden Leg

I HEV mentioned at different times, James," said Bill Wilkins, "some narrer escapes, but in none uv them did I hev as close a call as my brother Lem. Lem lost one uv his legs when he wuz a boy. He wuz swimmin' in the Ohio River when a hundred-pound catfish bit off his left leg just above the knee. Lem managed to make it to the shore, and a doctor got hold uv him before he bled to death. In

order, however, to save his life they hed to amputate the leg, or what was left uv it, near to the thigh. Frum that time on Lem hed to wear a wooden leg.

"I will say fur him that he got so that he could git round as spry on the wooden leg as most men can on a natural limb. He didn't quit swimmin' on account of the loss; he got so that he could swim just as well as anybody—wuz an expert swimmer, as a matter uv fact. Onct he wuz swimmin' down on the Florida Coast where the sharks wuz surprisin' plentiful. He wuz warned not to go in the water at that p'int, but he wuz always a ventersome cuss and didn't heed the warnin'.

"This here day that I mentioned he wuz takin' his regular swim, and hed ventured further out frum the shore than usual. As a matter uv fact he hed swum out about 3 miles when he happened to look round and see a man-eatin' shark comin' fur him at full speed.

"The shark was 20 foot long and as wicked a lookin' fish as ever infested them waters. Lem saw to onct that unless he did somethin' mighty quick to stop that shark there would be a vacancy in the Wilkins family. But I will say fur my brother Lem that he wuz a quick thinker. In a minute he hed unstrapped that wooden leg, and just when the shark come up and turned over on his back preparatory to swallerin' a part uv Lem's body, Lem jammed the end uv that wooden leg down the throat uv the shark.

"To say that the shark wuz suprised is puttin' it mild. There wuz a iron spike on the end uv the wooden leg, put on to keep it from slippin' when Lem wuz walkin' about. Lem jabbed that spike down into the gullet uv the shark, stoppin' its swallerin' machinery and renderin' it helpless. Fur several minutes, mebby 20 or 30, that shark thrashed about there in the water but couldn't git rid uv that wooden leg, and at last it give one mighty surge and died. Then the dead body floated on top uv the rollin' waves.

"Lem was purty well tuckered out with his fight with the shark, and didn't know whether he would be able to swim back to the shore, when a happy thought struck him. He yanked that wooden leg out uv the throat uv the dead shark, then climbed onto the body uv the monster, and usin' his wooden leg as a oar he paddled his way to shore. When he reached the shore there wuz considerable uv a crowd gethered there, and probably there never wuz so surprised a lot uv human bein's as they wuz when they see Lem come a ridin' in on the body uv that 20-foot shark. It wuz generally conceded to be the biggest shark that hed been killed in them waters within the recollection uv the oldest inhabitant.

"Just to show what a dangerous shark it wuz, when they opened it they found, in the stomach uv the man-eater, two bathin' suits, a pair uv gum boots, two "rats" such as the women used to wear in their hair before this here bobbed hair cum into fashion, three sets uv false teeth, a pair uv woman's ear rings and a couple uv decks uv cards with the aces marked. It wuz generally estimated that this shark hed in the course uv its life et as many as 100 human bein's, male and female.

"The Rotarian club uv the town give a dinner in Lem's honor, at which time those present wuz fed on fried shark's meat which wuz preceded and follered by Rotarian songs. Lem made the principal address after the dinner wuz over. They closed the exercises by singin' that touchin' Rotarian song entitled 'Sal Had a Wooden Leg, So They Say.'"

A Can Stop Payment

A gave B a check on a Missouri bank August 20, 1924. It has not been cashed. Can A withdraw it? What can B do? Is a check outlawed in Missouri, and if so how long does it require? Within what time must action be started in a civil suit? W. A.

A might notify the bank not to cash the check. This would not relieve him from his indebtedness to B, but it would relieve the bank from any obligation to pay the check when presented after

receiving the order from the maker of the check not to pay it.

If both the maker of a written obligation to pay money and the payee reside in Missouri, suit must be brought on the written instrument within 10 years after it falls due. A check is an evidence of indebtedness, and so far as the statutes are concerned would be considered as a note of hand. An account is outlawed in Missouri in five years. In Kansas a note is outlawed in five years and an account in three years.

House May be Moved

Can a school district move a schoolhouse from my farm after it has been there for about 15 years? The district did not buy this ground. They have nothing in the way of a contract. The district got my consent to move it on to my farm and now it wishes to move it off. Can I claim this property or will the district have to get my permission to enter on my premises with a tractor and trucks and move the schoolhouse? E. G. J.

It is within the powers of the school district to move this schoolhouse, but of course, it would be required to pay you any damages that may accrue to you by reason of entering on your land and moving the schoolhouse therefrom.

Would Live in Colorado

Can a woman establish a legal residence in Colorado if her husband lives in another state? If not, would she have to go to the state where he lived to get a divorce? What are the grounds for divorce in Colorado? H. L.

She might establish a legal residence in Colorado in case she was separated from her husband.

The causes for divorce in Colorado are desertion, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide, habitual drunkenness, when either party is a drug fiend for a period of a year, felony, former marriage existing at the time of the marriage, and adultery.

Over the Line Fence

1—A and B own adjoining property. The line fence is on A's land. Would B have a right to move it over on the line without A's consent? 2—A and B are adjoining landowners. A's house is on the line, and the eaves cause the water to drip over on to B's property. Can B make A move his house? I. S. T.

1—If the fence is on A's land B has no right to move it without A's consent. 2—B could not compel A to move his house provided the house is on A's land, but if B's property is damaged by reason of the water running off of A's house on to B's property he might collect damage from A by reason of this fact.

A Special Act Needed

Could you please tell me thru your paper whether there is any law by which a soldier's widow's pension can be increased in case the $30 a month does not cover her expenses? She has been sick 15 years, the last two years in bed. Or is there any way I can get something for caring for her these 15 years? E. L. J.

There is only one way in which this widow's pension can be increased and that would be by a special act. It is possible that you might get your member of Congress to introduce a bill providing for an increase of this widow's pension, and if he could get passage of that, it would be all right.

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Ripley on the Right Track

IN THESE days when big business is being merged into bigger business, the public should be adequately safeguarded from oppressive profits in return for permitting competition to be chloroformed, or at least subdued. The consuming public should not be compelled to pay more for an article, or for a service, than it is worth.

If it were not for concealed profits and other exploitive practices, we probably should have had no need of a Presidential fact-finding commission in the coal fields a few months ago, in order, chiefly, that the public might be protected from extortionate price practices.

And now that thousands upon thousands of Americans have their savings invested in corporations, the investing public should, so far as possible, be protected from exploiting "insiders" and from so-called high finance.

If we would encourage thrift, the investments of the people should be safeguarded so far as practicable. All business to be healthy must be conducted on the square. Nothing else is worthy the name of business.

These propositions are of the kind that justify themselves as self-evident. Yet, when they were advocated recently by one of this country's foremost economists, a break in the stock market followed his demand for more light on the doings of corporations.

That was an involuntary confession of the need of such reforms.

A courageous and competent American citizen is doing the people of the United States a signal service at this time by his efforts to prove to big business that honesty is good business as well as the best policy. He is Professor Ripley, Harvard economist. He charges corporations with giving inadequate and misleading information in their financial statements.

Professor Ripley is expounding the doctrine that big business can better afford to be on the square with the public than not, especially in making known the true amount of its earnings based on the actual amount of its assets and liabilities—in other words, with a correct balance sheet and income account—as do the banks, most of the railroads, the United States Steel Corporation, the General Motors Company, several public utility corporations and a number of other well-managed and squarely-managed businesses.

The commonest argument against such publicity is that it would give rival concerns an undue advantage. The number of banks which flourish side by side in almost every town and city is the best answer to that objection.

As a case in point where the Government and the public got the worst of it thru evasion or concealment of profits, Professor Ripley, in the Atlantic Monthly, points out a nationally known company, with 15,657 shareholders, whose net earnings after the war, as reported, long failed to reflect the full measure of profits, thru resort to all sorts of fancy charge-offs. He goes on to say:

"History does not relate whether this concealment of profits was to discourage industrial competition for the time being or was, as rumored, on account of the heavy war taxes on corporate income. Anyhow, all of a sudden came an abrupt abandonment of this ultra-conservative depreciation policy in 1922. The number of shares was multiplied sevenfold, accompanied by an increase four times over in the amount of dividends paid."

This long over-due disclosure of earnings was at once reflected in bounding quotations for the stock.

A case wherein "insiders" appear to have profited at the expense of deceived shareholders and the public is cited by Professor Ripley. This also is a nationally known concern listed by the New York Exchange. In 1912 it suddenly increased its depreciation allowance from $500,000 to 2½ million dollars. In this way the corporation held its publicly stated net earnings to an unchanging level, despite ever increasing profits. Then, by suddenly dropping these depreciation charges back to 1 million dollars the next year, the published net earnings were of course jumped twice over. Coincidentally, in 1913, 14 million dollars of debenture bonds were issued to pay off a 33 per cent accumulation of preferred dividends.

Could anybody on the inside, pertinently inquires Professor Ripley, have profited from an accompanying rise in this company's common stock from $11 a share to upward of $50?

Professor Ripley rightly argues that stockholders and the state and the general public are entitled to adequate information about incorporated enterprises. Shareholders, he declares, have a right not only to an independent appraisal by engineers at the time of the issuance of a prospectus, but also to a current check by independent engineers from time to time, a thoro and dependable accounting.

When a company is incorporated, the people issue the grant and convey the privileges accompanying it, including the boon of limited liability. There is implied, if not provided, some adequate form of supervision. For these concerns are in a double sense public institutions, because of the wide field of their operation and the great number of their stockholders. In other countries than ours this supervision is vested in the central government from which the grants proceed.

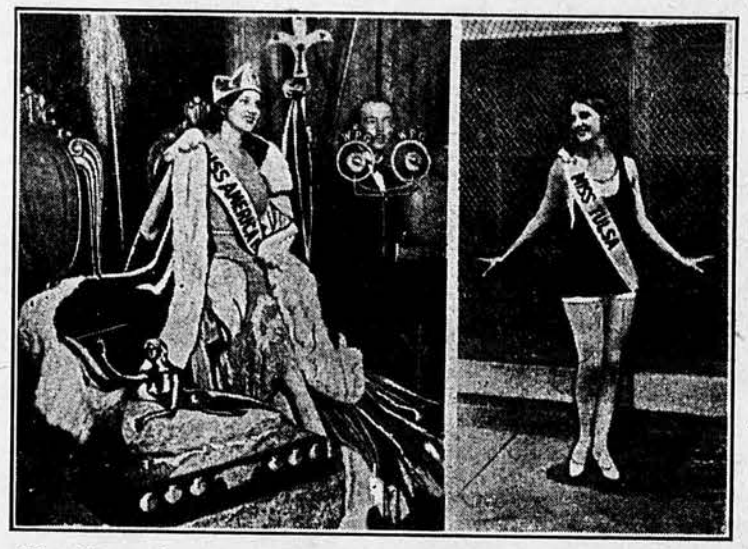
Trusts and combinations in trade are the inevitable trend of modern business, the world over. They can render great service to the people. At least they should be prevented from exploiting them. That means they must be under efficient, but not necessarily meddlesome government supervision and control. As far back as 25 years ago publicity of trust operations thru a complete accounting periodically, was recommended by the United States Industrial Commission.

In the law of 1914 creating the Federal Trade Commission, Professor Ripley finds positive authority for that body to render a service to the public much like that suggested as a remedy by the commission I have referred to in the preceding paragraph. No additional legislation is necessary. Under section 6 of that law, the Trade Commission may gather and compile information concerning the organization, business and management of any large corporation engaged in commerce, except banks and common carriers. The commission has its system and accounting experts—all that is required is to set this machinery in motion. The need of this is becoming more and more apparent.

Arthur Capper

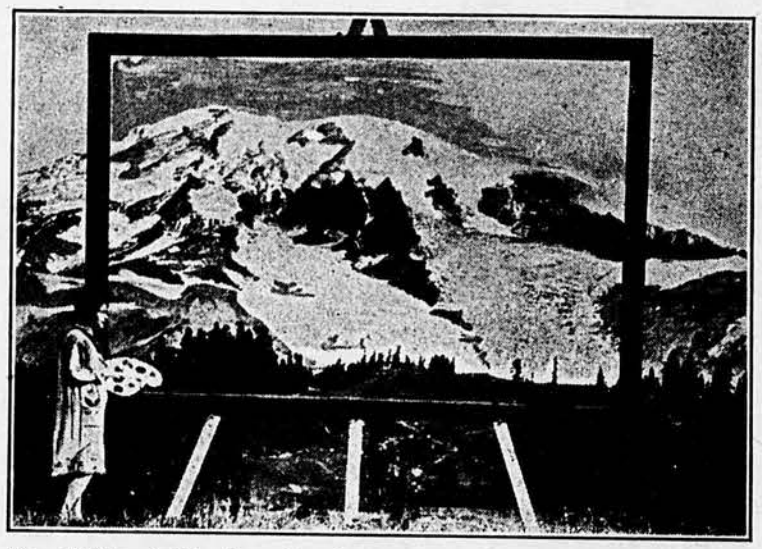
World Events in Pictures

American Born Lady Nancy Langhorne Astor, Member of the English Parliament, Faced the Camera at the Hotel Plaza, New York

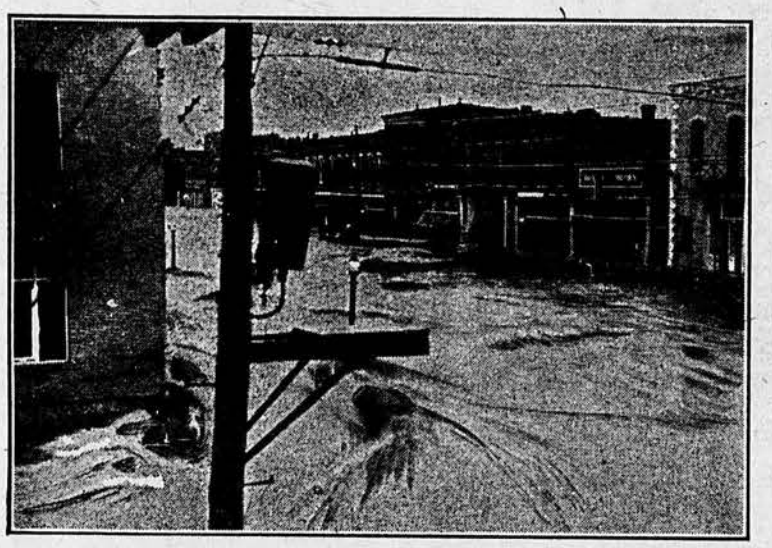


Miss Norma Smallwood, Tulsa, Okla., Was Chosen as "Miss America 1926," at the Recent Atlantic City Beauty Pageant. At Right She is Seen as "Miss Tulsa", and Left as "Miss America". She Also Was Adjudged the Best Dressed Girl in an Evening Gown and is the First Young Woman to Carry off Both Prizes

Velvet and Georgette Are Combined to Form This Attractive Afternoon Gown for Fall Wear. Bodice, Sleeves and Part of Skirt Are Burgundy Georgette with Ruffled Velvet Trimming



One of Nature's Wondrous Landscapes Seen Thru a Huge Frame. Photo Shows Miss Edith Dahlberg, a Young Seattle Artist, Admiring Majestic, Snowcapped Mount Rainier, Rainier National Park, Thru a Giant Frame Which Makes It Appear Like a Huge Painting



Floods and Storms Cause Five Deaths and Damage Exceeding 4 Million Dollars in Kansas. Photo Shows Main Street, Burlington, Transformed Into a Raging Torrent with the Water More Than 4 Feet Deep. In Center of Picture, Directly Behind the Lamp Post, Are Two Stranded Automobiles Almost Covered by Water

Crew of S-35, Ill-Fated New York to Paris Plane. From Left, Charles Clavier, Radio Operator; Captain Rene Fonck, Pilot; Lieut. Lawrence W. Curtin, Associate Pilot; and Jacob Islamoff, Mechanician. Clavier and Islamoff Were Burned to Death

Sir G. R. Blades, the New Lord Mayor of London. This is Considered One of the Most Important Posts in Great Britain

The Corson Family Happily Located in the New Home Which Their New York Friends Furnished After Mrs. Corson Attained Fame by Swimming the English Channel. From Left, Clemington, Mrs. Corson, Marjorie and Mr. Corson

When Mother is Away Father Enacts the Role of Nursemaid. Here We Have "Baldo", Champion Los Angeles Police Dog, Making Himself Useful as Well as Ornamental by Holding the Bottle in His Mouth While One of the Youngsters Takes Nourishment

Not Satisfied with the Ordinary Sparring Partners, Raymond Johnstone, Los Angeles Pugulist, Put on the Gloves with "Mustang," for a Few Rounds. Johnstone Found He Had to Dodge His Opponent's Teeth as Well as Flying Hoofs, and His Agility Was Given a Thoro Test

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Is It Going to Rain Today?

By E. C. Converse

HELLO! Is it going to rain today?"

"No, they have the rain flag up. I always go opposite to the flags."

One often hears this type of conversation. Now, as a matter of fact, would one guess the weather correctly more times by going opposite to the flags? How is the Government forecast made and what percentage of accuracy does it attain? Is it worth the money expended?

The Weather Bureau, now in charge of C. F. Marvin, was established in 1870. It is in the United States Department of Agriculture, and maintains more than 200 regular stations, at which is taken, at 7 a. m., Central time, data on temperature, rainfall, sky conditions, air pressure and wind. The stations in Kansas are at Concordia, Wichita, Iola, Kansas City and Dodge City. The data is telegraphed at once to the district center, which for Kansas is Chicago. The various district centers exchange data, and a weather map is prepared at each center showing the conditions all over the country.

This map usually is ready 2 hours after the readings are taken. It is then printed and mailed. As soon as the map is prepared the forecaster studies it and finds certain regions have stormy areas and others fair ones. The stormy areas usually are accompanied by warmer weather and low air pressure and are known as "Lows." The fair weather areas have cooler weather and higher air pressure. They are known as "Highs." Many of the facts of highs and lows we have previously explained. The most important fact for weather forecasting is the movement of the highs and lows from a westerly to an easterly direction, carried by the prevailing westerly upper winds of the temperate zone.

Move 500 Miles a Day

If the highs and lows followed definite paths at a definite velocity, forecasting would be easy and accurate. While the average easterly movement is about 500 miles a day, the rate of a certain storm probably will vary widely from this. The storm may start in a certain direction and later change direction. The forecaster studies the weather conditions on the new map and on older maps, and estimates where the highs and lows will be a day later. The distribution of the weather around them will be similar to the distribution on the map, but it moves eastward. Stormy areas usually increase in intensity, and are more definite in path as they proceed eastward. The forecasts are telegraphed to all cities and towns and there published and redistributed, the radio being an important agency.

The period forecasted for is from 7 p. m. to 7 p. m. the next day. A forecast of fair weather does not mean clear necessarily. The forecast for local storms causes considerable confusion for some persons. This means scattered showers, some places receiving showers and others not. With a region as large as Kansas local storms may be forecasted and rain received in some sections of the state and others not see even a cloud. This type of weather is common in Kansas during the summer. This forecast may be correct, yet appear to some of us to be erring. It is difficult to predict actual temperatures, and this forecast may often be in error, tho frost warnings usually are reliable.

Now as to the accuracy. Careful checking shows the forecast to be correct three times out of four in Kansas and four times out of five east of the Mississippi. Special forecasts, such as cold waves, frost, hot winds, flood stages of rivers and hurricanes, are almost always correct. It is not possible to forecast our tornadoes or local "cyclones." From this, then, we will hit the weather better to follow the flag than to go opposite. The flag signals are as follows: a white flag, fair weather; black flag, stormy weather; half white and half black, local storms; a white flag with a black center means a cold wave is approaching. The temperature is indicated by a triangular flag placed above the other if the temperature will rise and below it if the temperature will fall. The color is usually, tho not always, the same as the other flag. The position is what tells the temperature.

150 Kansas "Co-op" Stations

The Weather Bureau also maintains 5,000 co-operative stations. There are 150 in Kansas. The observers receive no pay, but keep a record of the temperature, rainfall, winds and sky conditions. A monthly report with all the data is mailed to the state meteorologist, who tabulates the data and publishes the complete data and summaries. Accurate weather data is thus available for any section of the country. These observers deserve much credit for their faithful service to the people. The bureau also maintains many stations for special work; for instance, flood work on rivers, snow work, special data for crop reports, and evaporation and wind data. The station at the Kansas State Agricultural College is both a co-operative and special corn and wheat belt station. An evaporation station also is maintained at the college.

The annual cost of maintaining the Weather Bureau is $2,570,000, about 2 cents a person. This is not sufficient to allow a proper expansion. The general benefit we all receive is worth more than this, but the greatest property savings are thru the special warnings. In single instances of storm warnings along the Atlantic coast, vessels have been saved, the value of which was sufficient to pay the cost of operating the service several years. Nearly every year millions of dollars' worth of fruit are saved in Florida and California by timely frost warnings. The big freeze of 1899, which is the grand champion cold snap of the United States, was thoroly forecasted, and people had time to prepare for it, avoiding suffering and preventing the loss of much fruit and livestock. Flood warnings for our larger rivers enable people to remove their livestock and other property to higher ground, saving many millions of dollars.

An important work now is the study of air and wind conditions for establishing airplane routes. Storm warnings are of especial importance to aviators. Many aviators have lost their lives thru lack or neglect of weather data. Long distance flyers often can choose a route that will give favorable winds, from a knowledge of the position and movements of highs and lows.

The data taken often helps to explain some of our weather phenomena and adds to the world's store of knowledge. There is a growing recognition of the value of the work of the Weather Bureau.

They Stopped the Smut

OTTAWA county farmers imported 50,000 bushels of seed wheat from Northwestern Kansas last year, and with it obtained a considerable infection of smut. The disease had not given serious trouble before that. The seed wheat was known to be smutty, and some farmers took precautions against damage by giving the copper carbonate treatment.

E. M. Allison treated the seed for 35 to 40 acres, and that field was not smutted. Another field separated only by a fence from the one planted to treated seed developed 3 to 5 per cent of smut. Roger Blanchard, Bennington, treated seed for 400 acres and produced a clean crop. Other farmers who got seed from the same carload had 3 to 17 per cent damage, and were docked 10 cents a bushel when they took their crops to market.

Plans are under way for the purchase of six seed treating machines. These will be located at convenient places in the county and will be sent out to do custom work at a certain charge a bushel of seed treated.

Clarifying the Wet Issue

WHEN as ardent a wet as Senator Reed of Missouri balks at the Missouri referendum for repeal of state prohibition enforcement, the fundamental hypocrisy of "light wines and beer" propaganda comes out. Missouri wets went the whole figure—nullification by repeal of enforcement statutes, and this is more than a good constitutionalist like Senator Reed can stand for. Yet it is the ultimate objective of "light wines and beer" to destroy the Eighteenth Amendment.

The half-way stage of wines and beer prevails in Norway, which permits these beverages but bars out hard liquor. If anybody imagines that once wines and beer were admitted under the Eighteenth Amendment the wet propaganda would end, he is a gullible citizen. The propaganda would only be augmented and the hopes of complete success of the fight against prohibition in any form encouraged.

Probably Norwegian wets are not differently constituted from our own prohibition baiters in New York, New Jersey, Chicago and other localities. In any case they have brought about a referendum next month on the ban against hard liquor. The people will decide the issue by ballot. Norway has no written constitution, so that a popular vote will settle the question and be recognized as binding by the government and parliament.

Precisely the American wet arguments are heard in the Norway campaign, where a return to whisky, gin, rum and other hard liquors is urged as the only practicable way to rid Norway of liquor smuggling and bootlegging. Norway has wines and beer and has had them for 10 years. It represents merely a stage in the contest for freedom of the liquor traffic Evidently there is no practical half-way house here, nor is the slogan of light wines and beer to be taken seriously as representing what wet propaganda is ultimately seeking.

A further inference as to the sincerity of the present wet propaganda relates to the subject of the saloon. There evidently are a number of questions for the wets to clear up, before the real issue emerges out of false slogans and pretentious moral arguments. Nobody, we are told by wet propagandists, wants the return of the saloon. Just as it was said earlier that nobody wants the return of hard liquor.

A fair statement of what the wets want is both hard liquor and the saloon, a complete retrograde movement. When light wines and beer should be won, and immediately hard liquors followed, where and how would liquor be sold? By the saloon, and evidently in no other way.

Making a Farce of Justice

A NEW YORK CITY grand jury made a presentment to the court the other day in favor of the "adoption of the English system" of criminal trials for the sake of prompt justice, which the court immediately indorsed as "an admirable presentment." This was directed particularly at ineffectiveness of the law in dealing with New York's bandits.

The larger the body the slower it moves, however. Just as Uncle Sam is bigger than New York, so "higher up" justice is more leaden-footed. The St. Louis Post Dispatch reviews the procedure in the case of ex-Secretary Fall and the California oil magnate, Doheny, as a notable example of the scandal of dilatory court procedure.

These men were indicted in June, 1924. Their counsel demurred to the indictments. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia overruled the demurrer. In no wise dismayed, counsel appealed to the District appellate court to overrule the Supreme Court of the District. Congress then passed a law forbidding the appellate court to entertain the appeal. Last week the lawyers for Fall and Doheny filed briefs against the constitutionality of the law. When this is settled other methods of delay will no doubt be found available under American court procedure to defer the trial. It cannot be said that the law is no respecter of persons when wealthy defendants are able to wear out the law by dilatory procedure.

In their presentment the New York grand jury urged the prosecution and disbarment of criminal lawyers who make a practice of defeating justice. But probably the lawyers in the Fall-Doheny case have kept strictly within their legitimate rights, under the law, however well calculated their action to defeat justice. The fault is with court procedure. A grand jury might suggest practical remedies for this bankruptcy of justice in the courts, or a commission of laymen. Very little confidence can be felt that the legal profession will ever clean it up.

Handing Down the Movies

WILL H. HAYS, czar of the movies, has proposed to the President reserving 20 vaults in the proposed federal Archives Building in Washington for the preservation of historical films, which is reported to strike Mr. Coolidge favorably, as it will the country, provided worthy films are produced. The Yale University historical series are deserving of such preservation, as well as such popular pictures as "The Covered Wagon."

With the new vitaphone which reproduces simultaneously both the picture and the voice, immense interest attaches to the saving of these records for future generations. If we were a century farther along than we are, we would have the satisfaction of seeing and hearing Lincoln deliver his great orations, the Cooper Union speech, second inaugural and Gettysburg address and perhaps the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and might have a vitaphone picture of Andrew Jackson threatening to hang John C. Calhoun "as high as Haman," and Webster replying to Hayne.

Future Americans will hear Caruso as a matter of course, but not many orations, political or otherwise, of this economic era may be worth handing down to them. Nevertheless there are contemporary historical scenes and persons that it will mean a good deal to Americans of the Twenty-first Century to have before them, as if reincarnated on the screen, even tho we happen to have at present no great outstanding national hero whose inspired words are breathlessly listened to by the people, and perhaps the most stirring records we do have at the moment to pass on are those of Valentino.

Hogs Weigh 256 Pounds

THE average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market for August was 256 pounds, as compared with 240 pounds in August a year ago.

All in a Day at the Fair

(Continued from Page 3)

down beside him but the young man of the morning who had such a good opinion of farming but didn't care for his own job.

"Lots of lame guys around here," the latter remarked. "Is there an institution for cripples some place near?"

"Lame guys, cripples?"

"I noticed lots of them around the hogs and in the judging ring," the younger of the two added. "All of them are carrying canes!"

Hair raising acrobatic stunts and volley after volley of fireworks put a stop to that. The senior member of the pair thanked "1776" for small favors.

"This is an exceptionally good grain sorghum display," said L. E. Call, when his opinion was sought. He went to the fair to preside as general superintendent over the agricultural exhibits. "It shows the value of sorghums for grain in years of small rainfall in Central and Western Kansas. Farmers of this section are coming to depend on the sorghums for grain. When we learn to grow and utilize them, and we will eventually, we will be able to produce livestock as efficiently as now is being done with corn in the Corn Belt.

The most striking display is the wheat," he continued. "Irish potatoes are unusually good. Folks are learning that with good cultural methods potatoes will do well in Western Kansas. Some potatoes out there this year are making 75 bushels an acre, and they had less than 5 inches of rain. The ground had been summer fallowed, tho."

Out of the 35 entries of hard winter wheat, Earl G. Clark, Sedgwick, took $50 for the best bushel. G. R. Wheeler, Ottawa, got $15 for the best bushel of soft wheat. Highest honors for the best 100 ears of yellow corn, and a $20 cash prize, went to Henry Bunck, Everest. Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, took $20 for best 100 ears of white corn. First prize of $15 went to K. Hayne, Peabody, for best 20 heads of kafir. Riverbanks Plantation, Hutchinson, took all the firsts in box apples at $10 a throw for nine different varieties, and won $30 for the best collection of not less than 40 varieties of fruits. F. W. Nixon, Holton, took the $25 prize for the best table of commercial apples. W. A. McCormick, Mt. Hope, won first on the best display of bees and honey. His cash prizes amounted to $135, including the money for first on 150 pounds of comb honey; first on general display and the same on display of fruits canned in honey. Eugene Kennedy, Lawrence, had the best layout of extracted honey.

Franklin, Douglas, Stafford, Pawnee, Barton, Stevens, Reno, Kiowa, Comanche, Kearny and Leavenworth counties were in on the county booth display. This is three fewer than a year ago, but none of them lacked in quality. In the professional class Douglas placed first. For the amateurs Reno took the lead. In the Western Kansas group Barton placed first. This makes the third time in succession that Barton has captured the silver cup, and now it belongs out there for keeps. R. E. Williams has been in charge of this booth for several years, and much of the credit for the winnings is due to his efforts.

J. Pluvius Was Absent

J. Pluvius wasn't on hand to open the Kansas State Fair. It's unusual, of course, because for the last six years—or is it more?—this worthy has been the uninvited guest, nosing into everything without even going thru the formality of getting a pass. A. L. Sponsler grinned broadly, and his worthy co-workers elevated the corners of their mouths with him. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder."

Maybe J. P. rained himself out the week before, or was there some other reason? Discouraged? Guess the state fair folks got his goat with their three-act show. The blonde boy bumped into the first part of it when he squeezed into the agricultural hall looking for a drink. "What's that?" he asked, pointing to a contraption located where he expected to find a drinking fountain. "It's not working now," an educated looking person said. "Wait, I'll get the guy who runs it."

It was Verne W. Stambaugh who showed up pretty soon. He is assistant state irrigation engineer under George S. Knapp. "Irrigation plant," he panted. The blonde boy mopped his forehead. It was a hot day and he was thirsty. "This insures a crop rain or shine," Stambaugh said, breathing naturally again and all ready to give his speech. "You see there's lots of interest in irrigation now. We have this miniature here to show how it is worked in the Arkansas Valley," he went on. "This is how we put down the casings. They are full of holes, you see. The water seeps in, the centrifugal pump lifts the water to the surface, and a system of ditches runs it where it is needed."

"Costs a lot of money," someone volunteered. "Beg pardon?" Stambaugh asked. "Expensive," said the interested man. It would be on upland," came the explanation, "but it is practicable for all crops on valley land. On the higher acreage it will work out well for truck farming. It costs $2 to $3.50 an acre a year, for all crops on a diversified valley farm, and the latter cost is the extreme. Most of the Arkansas Valley men are getting out for $2. The big cost would come in where a very large acreage of alfalfa was irrigated. All crops do well under irrigation, tho. Wheat can't be handled nearly so well as the others, however. There are a lot of other things that enter in where wheat is concerned.

"Corn, alfalfa, fruits and truck now are getting most of the irrigation. E. E. Yaggy, just a few miles out from Hutchinson, has several hundred acres of fruit land and he has found that strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and fruit trees do especially well under irrigation. He got sold on it during the dry period of 1913 and 1914, when irrigation saved his trees. There is J. E. Lawrence, near Lyons, who got 50 bushels extra from every acre of corn due to irrigation. He had 60 acres in corn that was planted and handled all thru exactly the same, except that part of it was irrigated. On this irrigated tract the yield was 64 bushels as against 14 where no water was applied. That is a difference of 50 bushels, at a total cost of $2 an acre for two waterings, with less than a foot of water for both times. D. J. Fair, Sterling, got 55 bushels of corn on irrigated ground and only 28 without the water, at a cost of less than $2 an acre. This man Lawrence I just spoke about got 7 tons of alfalfa in three cuttings from a second-year crop on irrigated ground, and still had one good cutting to go." And on and on talked Stambaugh until time for the curtain on the first act.

"Now if you're interested in irrigation we have the real thing right out here," he said, and led the crowd out the west entrance of agricultural hall. And there was the real thing. The State Fair Board constructed a life-size plant last July on the fair grounds. During the year it will be used to water the tree, shrubbery and gardens about the grounds. And, by the way, it's a pleasant experience to walk thru the gate at the state fair and trudge along an avenue of flowers and shrubs with healthy trees waving you a welcome. Sort of makes you feel that the Kansas State Fair is proud of itself and has on its Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes and company manners for your special benefit. But anyway the new water plant is going to help these green things keep beautiful.

But it has another function. It is intended primarily to serve as an instructive exhibit to fair visitors every year. Supposed to be the best type and all that. It seems that a plant large enough to irrigate 100 acres would cost $1,600 to $1,800 or maybe less. Before it could be installed there are things to attend to, such as a topographic survey, finding the depth thru water-bearing material, the nature of the water-bearing material and so on. But the Division of Irrigation, State Board of Agriculture, can bother about those things now because there are certain state regulations making it lawful for such an act when requested. The State Fair irrigation plant draws water from three wells and is capable of throwing 1,000 gallons a minute into a three-way field gate runway. It's interesting and almost entirely convincing. But it's time for the second curtain. Climax of the story must come in the third and last act, you know.

And it does. George Knapp's spokesman leads one back again into the agricultural hall, thru the same entrance used for exit. First booth to the right, and what is it? The climax, surely. Vegetables, row on row, from tearful onions to that delicious liquid diet—watermelons. "Onions, 500 bushels an acre; May 1 potatoes, 162 bushels an acre; corn, 75 to 85 bushels; beets, 22 tons an acre; tomatoes set out July 10, ripe two weeks before the Kansas State Fair; 10 to 12-pound heads of cabbage; 16 bushels of early six-weeks string beans from two rows 143 feet long," explained Charles Craycroft, almost in a breath. And someone thought out loud, "Boy, you said a mouthful." Mr. Craycroft is from near Valley Center. He assured his visitors that his irrigated land has been measured carefully and the products weighed for the sake of accuracy.

The crowd turned as the guide to the irrigation knowledge spoke up again. He was saying something about a Chamber of Commerce irrigation project out from town so many miles, and that arrangements would be made to take folks to see it. The blonde boy didn't wait to hear more or count the volunteers. There had been "water, water everywhere . . ." Suddenly he remembered he was thirsty, and went to get a drink.

Gladys Mason and Mildred Guthrie, Bourbon County 4-H Baking Demonstration Team, Who Were Headliners at the Club Building. Ethel McDonald, Home Demonstration Agent, Was Their Coach

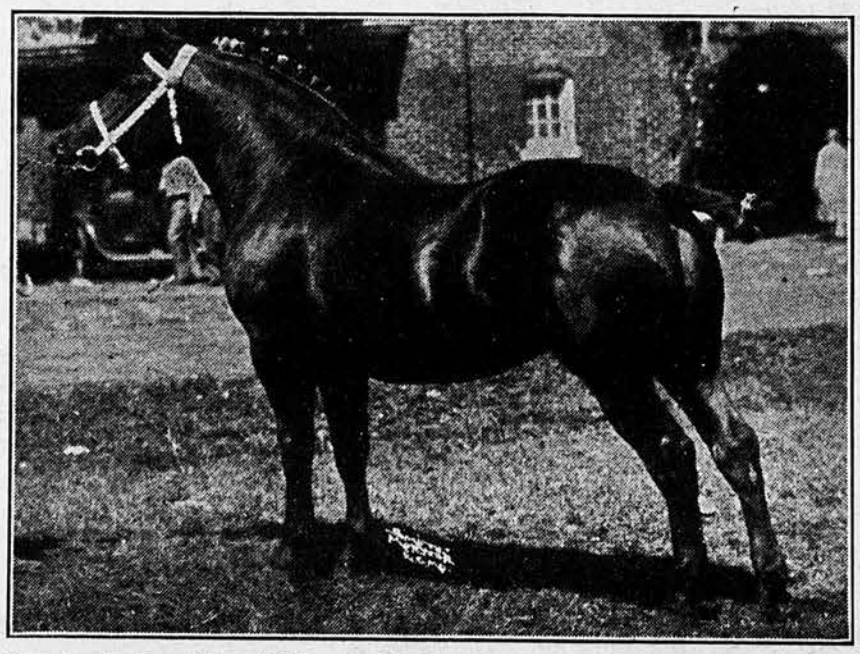
Building Boom in Prospect

The State Fair will be dolled up better than ever in a year or so. That is one of the outstanding decisions reached by the members of the State Board of Agriculture at the executive session held during fair week. All the pains and aches of the budget were considered. But from all appearances there aren't so many now, and those that still remain will not require any treatment even as serious as minor surgery.

This year marks the first time the State Board has been directly responsible for the fair. Previous to this time a fair board has shouldered all the blame and received the congratulations. "The Kansas State Fair has become a great institution," J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state Board of Agriculture, said. "It is a real educational institution. Kansas has committed herself to the state fair, and we must provide buildings and equipment needed."

The budget now calls for a brand new concrete grandstand, much larger than the present one; improvements and enlargements in some of the buildings, and some additional structures. The board to a man will get behind the budget and push it before the legislature.

E. E. Frizell, Larned; O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; H. W. Avery, Wakefield; Paul Klein, Iola; W. J. Tod, Maplehill; W. J. Young, McPherson; Perry H. Lambert, Hiawatha; F. W. Dixon, Holton; H. S. Thompson, Sylvia; E. I. Burton, Coffeyville; E. A. Millard, Burden; F. H. Manning, Parkerville; J. R. Albert, Glen Elder; O. A. Edwards, Goodland; O. B. Burtis, Haymer; W. D. McComas, Wichita, and J. C. Mohler, Topeka, the entire board of managers of the State Fair, attended the meeting.



Berenice, Junior and Grand Champion Percheron Mare at the State Fair. She is Owned by D. F. McAlister, Topeka. The Horse Show, With 80 Head of the Finest Type Individuals, Was One of the Centers of Interest

Against Public Appearance

Siegman Siebert's calf doesn't like to show off. Fact is, parading before a carnivorous public is this calf's pet aversion. And said calf remonstrated, as only a calf can, by jumping out of the trailer on the road to Hutchinson. Moral influence, or whatever kind is necessary in such a case, finally won out, and friend calf finished the journey in a more or less quiet, if sullen, state. But the end wasn't yet.

Four o'clock Sunday afternoon rolled around with very little excitement until the calf's dander got up again. With surprising agility said calf, tail and all, skimmed the top rail of the pen that held it captive and started to take in the fair in a rather belligerent mood. Wortham shows didn't hold any interest for a calf. He shied away from a sleeping workman and didn't stop until a zigzag path among tents and machinery exhibits came to an end near the horse barns. Here the calf became quieter. Probably it was more

(Continued on Page 10)

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All in a Day at the Fair

(Continued from Page 8)

at ease among the state's elite in horse flesh.

But freedom wasn't to be permanent. Siegman and some loyal 4-H club mates went in persuit. But this time the calf couldn't be pulled, pushed, reasoned with or otherwise induced to return to its state fair headquarters. As a last resort a Ford car was summoned, friend calf was tied to its hindermost part and was dragged and jerked back to the mates it had so recently deserted. Apparently this calf didn't win a prize at the fair, but wouldn't it be possible to offer one another year for acrobatic stunts in which high-jumping, galloping calves would participate?

The 4-H club boys and girls had their biggest day on Monday of fair week, but exhibits, lectures, judging contests, demonstrations, and a big feed put on by the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce stretched thru the week in an interesting sequence. Club hall was a marvel—one of the most interesting places at the fair, a good many folks said. And all of them didn't have boys and girls in the club, either. The various club booths prepared by club members, 13 in all including clothing, canning, baking, poultry, crops, and "Own Your Own Room," displays showed special merit. They pushed the regular county displays in agricultural hall for quality and originality.

While the boys were tending to the livestock and crops judging contests and showing their stock, the girls' demonstration teams, 19 in all, were holding the attention of a large audience in club hall. These demonstrations are classed as agricultural and home economics, and there were special meat demonstrations.

Four Ljungdahls On Hand

Something unusual happened over at the livestock pavilions while the 4-H folks were showing. Mind you, the quality of all exhibits in this section made older breeders smile with satisfaction. "The livestock industry is safe in such competent hands," no doubt is what they thought. But it was in the baby beef classes the unusual thing happened. When the Aberdeen-Angus class was called, among the 26 exhibitors were four members of the Ljungdahl family from Riley county. They were Warren, 16; Philip, 14; Lester, 13; and smiling little Faye, just turned 11. There was much talk about these four exhibitors. Three brothers and a sister competing not only with the other 22 exhibitors, but among themselves as well. Friendly competition, of course. No favors asked — none expected. Lester won a championship and Philip took reserve. Lester came back for senior championship over all breeds and Warren got junior champion over all breeds. This made it a family affair again—Lester and Warren showing against each other for grand champion. Lester got it. Thru it all it was quite evident that the other Ljungdahls were happy when one of them took a prize. Faye's smile kept getting broader. And Dad Ljungdahl was the happiest, peppiest youngster in the pavilion.

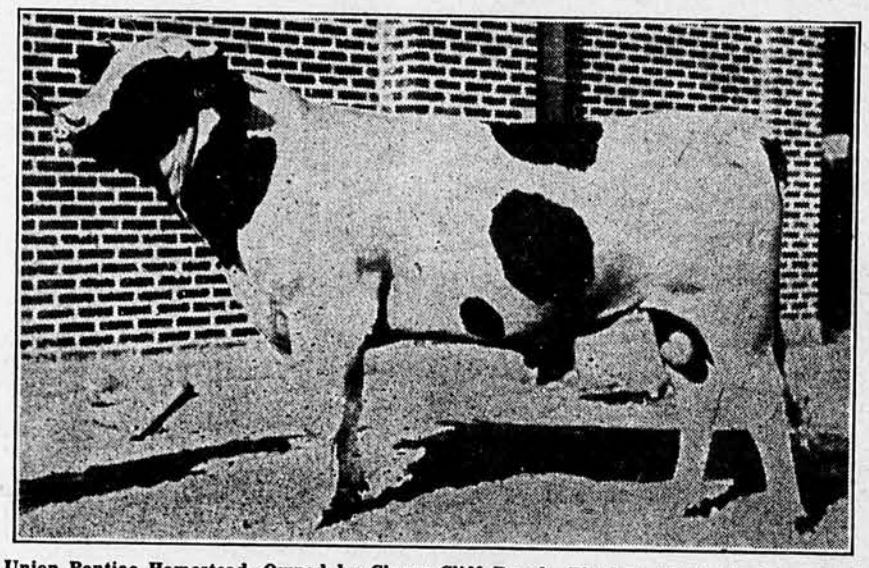
"It's the first time a club class ever had so many of one family in it," boomed Colonel Brady's voice above the noise of the ring. "It may never happen again." By this time the county groups of baby beef were lined up. Again four Ljungdahls were in evidence, and supported in their final effort by Leroy Williams, another Riley county club mate. "Riley wins," cried Brady. Round after round of applause followed for the four Ljundahls and for Leroy Williams. It's a fine spirit of co-operation, good fellowship and training this club work leads to.

But, speaking of winners, there are others to mention. Lincoln county boys won the grain judging contest, earning 1,347 points out of a possible 1,500. Carl Gabbleman, Richard Smith and Allen McGinnis make up the team. Carl Gabbleman was high man with 454 points out of a possible 500.

The Shawnee county team, Paul Engler, Glenn Stalker and Earl Miller, won the livestock judging contest with 1,207 points out of 1,800. Earl Miller was high man with 425 points out of 600. This team, by virtue of winning, goes to the International at Chicago and the Royal at Kansas City, to compete in the national contests.

Allen county boys carried off high honors in dairy judging. Irvin Tippin, Horace Lower and Max Barnhart earned 1,165 points of the possible 1,500. As a result they go to the National Dairy Show at Detroit. In this contest Lorin Potter, Cherokee county, and Fulton Acker, Lincoln county, shared honors for highest place, each making 405 points of the 500.

Gladys Mason and Mildred Guthrie, the Bourbon county cake baking team, won first honors in the home economics contests, and a prize of $45. Ethel McDonald, home demonstration agent in their county, was the coach. According to Miss McDonald this year was the first that cake baking entered into the demonstration work. The Bourbon county team placed first in a special meat demonstration. The Kingman county poultry team marched off with first honors in their line. As a result of their winnings these latter two teams will go to the American Royal to compete in the interstate meat and poultry contests.



Union Pontiac Homestead, Owned by Clover Cliff Ranch, Elmdale, Holds the Record of Being an Undefeated Junior Champion in Holstein Bull Classes This Year

More variety, increased enthusiasm and larger audiences marked the club demonstrations this year. Never before have there been so many teams; and never before have teams attained such a high degree of excellence.

Three Schools This Year

One thing that started the State Fair off with a wallop was the livestock school. Early in the morning of the first day the big judging pavilion was well filled. Dean L. E. Call, of the agricultural college, explained the purpose of the fair as an educational institution. Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department of Michigan University, pointed out the various types of dairy cattle as the Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Guernseys were led into the ring. Prof. D. L. Macintosh, of our state agricultural college, went into detail about the types of horses, including the whole line from Shetland ponies to the Percherons. B. M. Anderson, also of the college, did his bit with a talk and life-size show that concerned the beef cattle. W. L. Blizzard, of the A. & M. College, Carl P. Thompson, Oklahoma and L. A. Weaver of the University of Missouri, also participated.

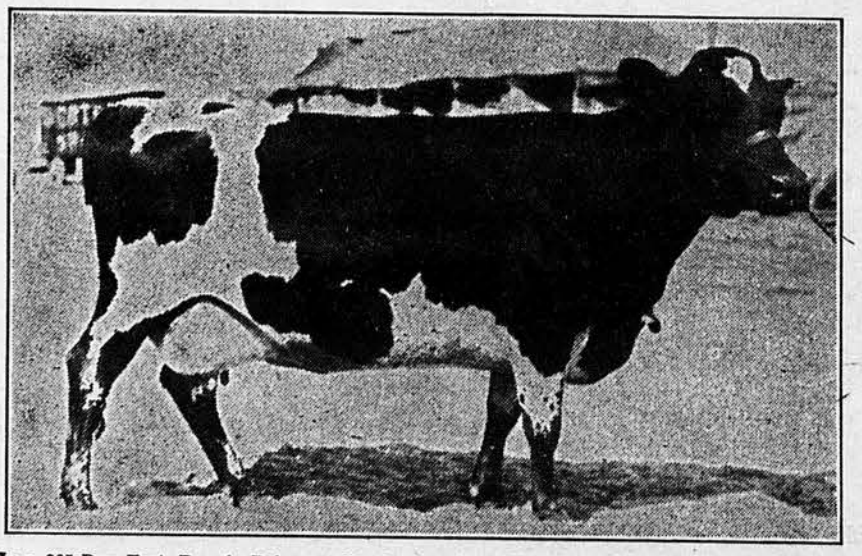
While this school was in progress other instructive sessions were being held at different points on the fair grounds, for those interested in poultry and irrigation. These last two were repeated daily during fair week. These schools, as they are rightly called, were powerful drawing cards, and were exceptionally well attended. There was a lot to see, but folks didn't seem too busy on the "pike" to spend time getting some genuine, old-fashioned education. The livestock and poultry schools are old affairs, and the irrigation school will be a regular event if the interest exhibited this year is a criterion.

Best Canning Club Girl

There are generous jars of fruit, vegetables and meats, row on row, to pamper the appetites of certain Sherman county families this coming winter, for the Beaver Valley 4-H canning club girls spent considerable time in assuring such a pleasant outlook. In all they have canned 2,100 jars of delicious foods. Some of the samples were on display in club building and they certainly looked good. Lois Starbuck, a member of the Beaver Valley Club, has been selected as the outstanding canning club girl as a result of her work. The only award for this is the honor that goes with the winning—no cash, no ribbons. But no doubt Lois will enjoy some of the good eats herself this winter, along with grateful members of her family.

Growth in 4-H Exhibits

Hand it to the youngsters for helping to make the fair bigger and better. Five hundred and ten boys and girls were in attendance this year, and that is 200 more than ever bofore. They showed 95 calves, or three times more than in any other year. There were twice as many club booths in club hall prepared by club members, and the clothing exhibits were three times as large as any on record. At that some of these exhibits couldn't be put up because there wasn't room. In the canning section there were a third more entries, a total of 300 in all. Never before has there been anything to equal the baking exhibit, with 175 individual entries. Fifty-five pig club entries had a slight edge on a year ago, and sheep entries jumped from 22 head a year ago to 40. Heretofore 22 had been the record. The 48 coops in the poultry department broke even with a year ago. Corn, with 180 ears, and 120 heads of kafir made a better showing than in the past.



In a 305-Day Test, Bonnie Princess, Grade Ayrshire, Produced 19,994 Pounds of Milk and 782.1 Pounds of Butterfat. She Was on Hand at the State Fair to Show More Clearly How a Purebred Bull Can Build Up a Herd's Quality

George Goes to Detroit

George Lenhart, Jr., of Abilene, was selected at the fair as the state champion 4-H dairy club member. In view of this he wins a trip to the National Dairy Show at Detroit.

Holsteins are George's favorite breed, and he isn't backward about giving the reason why. It is because his father also favors them. When George went into the club work he naturally selected a Holstein calf. He worked hard that year, he said, and tried to learn the game. This is his second year, and he didn't find the work so difficult. He began keeping records on his calf for this second year on October 26, 1925. The calf then was 11 months and 17 days old. Records closed September 13, 1926. The calf then weighed 1,025 pounds after being fed 315 days, with an increase in weight of 325 pounds. This is about a pound a day, and George figures it cost 7 cents a pound for this increase. There are numerous other things in which George had to excel to be selected as state 4-H dairy champion. The most important items are physical care and health. These things are stressed in the club work.

Horses Center of Interest

"Horses, horses, horses . . . ." The state fair had them to sing about. There were 80 head of English Shires, Percherons and Belgians. D. L. McIntosh wore a grin, his widest one, when anyone started talking about Cromwell Egot, because this proud Percheron stallion walked off with the senior and grand championships. MacIntosh and Cromwell both live at K. S. A. C. D. F. McAlister, Topeka, won junior and grand champion on his mare Berenice, while the college took senior champion on Logo Cine. The college took two-thirds of the firsts with Belgians.

The horse show was one of the centers of interest. Hundreds of folks trudged thru the barns daily and many were the expressions of admiration. It was exceptionally good, with some outstanding tops.

Where mules, jacks, and jennets were concerned everyone informed on the subject thought of H. T. Hineman & Sons of Dighton. As a group entered the barn to see the two carloads the Hinemans had on exhibition, Mother Hineman rose to greet them. "Pa told me to stay here," she said. "He told me that lots of folks were coming in asking for me, and that I'd better stay around and see them." Then she laughed. "I know he won't be back for a while, because from the way he grinned when he went out of the door I know he's taking in the shows."

Beef Men Were Happy

Shorthorns and Herefords shared honors in the beef show for number of exhibitors, there being eight in each case. There were five each of Aberdeen-Angus and Red Polled, and one exhibitor each of Polled Shorthorns and Galloways. Boy and girl members of the baby beef club put over the biggest show ever seen at the State Fair. This year they had 95 calves, which is exactly three times more than any other year.

That satisfied expression so evident thruout all departments of the fair did not overlook the beef industry. All the exhibitors were smiling and happy. Elmer Conrad, Rush Center, said the beef entries were the finest that could be found in any state. He spoke in kindly terms of the uniform-

(Continued on Page 16)

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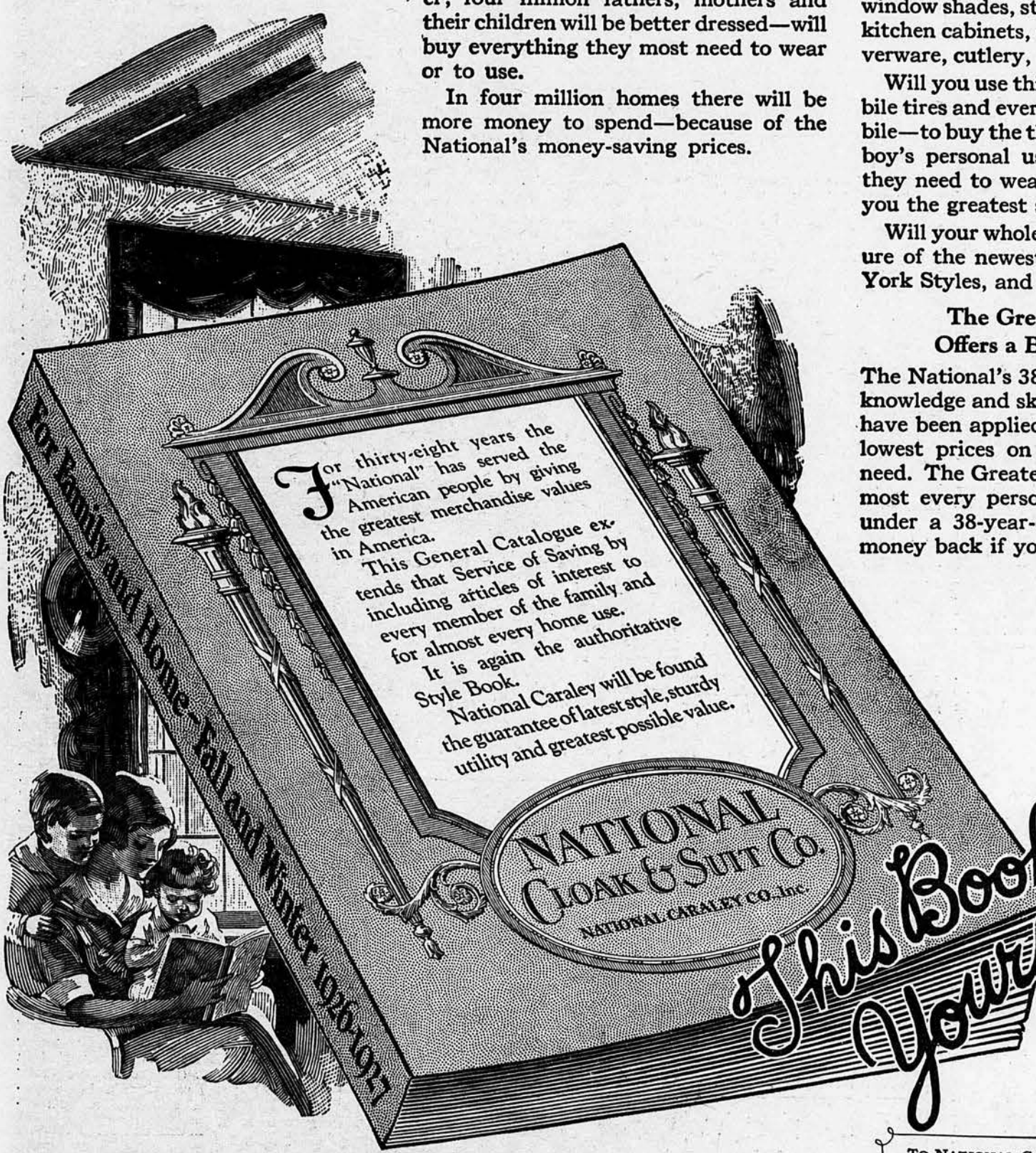

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And Now a Flood Inventory!

Heavy Damage Was Suffered on Big Creek, Where the Rainfall Was 14 Inches

BY HARLEY HATCH

NOW that the water is back in the stream beds it is possible to note the damage done by the flood to the bottom land farms in Coffey and adjoining counties. In Coffey county I believe more damage was done in Big Creek Valley in comparison to area than in the valley of the Neosho. The flood in the creek came so quickly that few folks realized there was a flood until it was upon them. It was the experience of a number of farmers to have their first warning when they got out of bed into water and to look out and see their farms the center of a raging flood, and observe their stock and smaller farm buildings floating away. Big Creek Valley was this year growing a very heavy corn crop: rain had fallen there when needed, and there were many fields which would make 50 bushels of corn an acre. Opinions vary as to the damage to the corn: some men say that not entirely plastered down will partly be saved; they think the water was not up long enough to ruin it.

Everything Went, Too

Of all the river valleys, that of the Verdigris suffered most. Never before had the river risen so quickly or covered so much territory or come down with such force. More stock was lost there than in any other part of the flood area, and the feed crops more completely washed away. It was the fortune of this valley to receive little rain this summer, and the corn dried early and had largely been cut and was in the shock. This is all gone and the alfalfa stacks are ruined, and in many instances the stock which was to eat them is gone, too. In the valley of the Neosho little stock was lost, as a warning was received in plenty of time to save things. The stock loss along Big Creek is not nearly so large as was first thought; much of it went downstream, some for miles to later find a safe landing. A neighbor thought part of his stock drowned, but yesterday recovered the last animal missing. The reason this creek valley suffered so greatly is because the rainfall along the watershed was from 10 to 14 inches; at this farm, 3 miles from the head of the creek, the fall was 9¾ inches, but farther down as much as 14 inches fell. The loss in the Neosho Valley will be immense, but the farmers were more fortunate with their stock.

Cattle Swim Easily

It is astonishing how long stock, especially cattle, can remain in deep water and survive without harm. Instances are known of cattle confined in barns swimming, not for minutes, but for hours. Cattle swept into raging torrents have gone down stream for miles and then climbed out at some favorable spot apparently unexcited and ready for a meal. Cattle swim easily, do not become excited and if given half a chance will save themselves. Horses also are good swimmers, but they seem to realize their danger more than cattle, and become more excited. Sheep are absolutely helpless if they get their fleece loaded with water; one neighbor who had both cattle and sheep swept away lost none of the cattle, but virtually all the sheep perished. Chickens, when once their feathers are wet, are gone if they get into the water, and one of the great losses suffered in rural districts was in chickens. What the total loss will be cannot at this time be told, but if part of the corn can be saved and if the alfalfa is not killed it will not be so large as expected.

Only on the Bottoms

It is, of course, true that the bottom land under water in Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Chase, Woodson and adjoining counties is but a small part of the cultivated acreage of that region. But it is the best of soil, and it is not far from true to say that the yield of 1 acre on the bottom is equal to 2 on the upland. It is fortunate that the heavy wheat and oats crop had been harvested, but in some instances this crop was in store on the farms and partly, at least, ruined by water rising around it. On the upland little damage is apparent: I rode over considerable of the west part of Coffey county yesterday and on all the upland one would never have realized that the land had been forced to carry a 12-inch rainfall within 12 hours. Fields are washed but little, and the standing corn and kafir seem to have taken no harm. Alfalfa is growing fast and promises to be the best crop of the year. On this farm one field of alfalfa which was under water for about an hour was not harmed in the least, but it received a deposit of from 1 to 3 inches of silt.

One Merchant Was Lucky

The damage wrought in the towns by the flood is great, but small in comparison with the farm loss. The damage in Burlington was not done by the river but by a small creek not more than 4 miles long and dry most of the year. In fact, one might cross it on any of the roads west of town and not realize that it was a creek. The main business section of Burlington is built down in the lowland of this creek, close to where it empties into the Neosho. Years ago it was a shallow run, but with sufficient basin to carry off flood waters. It has since been so confined and built in with concrete walls that it may be compared to the neck of a bottle; when flood water reaches this neck the narrow channel cannot hold it, and it spills out into the streets of the town and goes raging down hunting for its old channel. Warning reached town in time for many of the store fronts to be boarded up and stocks of goods to be placed on the higher shelves. One merchant closed his store front up solidly with plank and suffered virtually no loss at all, there being not more than 8 inches of water in the store.

A Test for Roofs

The 10-inch rainfall at this farm gave us a good chance to test out the various kinds of roofs. It was a test such as roofs seldom get, and one that I hope never to see again, but it was a conclusive one. On the different farm buildings we have shingled roofs, roofs covered with prepared slate surfaced roofing, galvanized corrugated roofs and roofs covered with metal standing seam roofing. Of them all the metal standing seam roofs came thru best; they were dry and tight and leaked not a drop. The shingled roofs, where the shingles had not been laid more than 12 years, also proved good; the shingles did not leak but they were soaked with water. The corrugated metal roofing did well where properly laid, but every joint should run on a rafter and be securely nailed down. The prepared slate surfaced roofing which has given us good results in the past failed to stand up to the test: the water fairly oozed thru it everywhere; it was soaked and sodden with moisture; it did not leak in streams but seemed to ooze thru and while no great amount of water penetrated it, it did not stand the test the other roofs did. From this on we shall put nothing but standing seam metal roofing on our farm buildings.

School Isn't a Bad Place at All, Thinks Johnny

Floods Take Club Entries

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Leota Harrell, a Coffey county Capper Poultry Club member, did not lose hope and courage when 10 of her contest chickens were drowned in the recent floods at LeRoy. We shall let her tell you how she plans to go on with club work. "It rained hard in the night. When we went out to care for the cows, pigs and chickens there was water all around our house. We found the chicken coops floating down the stream, which by that time was wide and deep. We caught all the chickens and put them in the hen house, which we supposed the water never would reach. But the water kept rising and at 11 o'clock one of our horses was swimming in our front yard. The water rose to the hen house and drowned 200 chickens. Ten of them were mine, but I have five pullets left. I am going to get three more pullets so I can have a small pen next year."

The water caused damage to other club members, too. "When we awoke Sunday morning," wrote Loy N. Harreld, a Capper Pig Club boy, "water was up to the house on all sides. It certainly made us hustle to get the stock to safety. We lost only my fat hog. We waded water waist deep to get our chickens."

Club members over the state will be sorry to learn that one of their club friends, Mrs. J. H. Moellman, slipped and broke her ankle. She is a Capper club member in the mother's division of the Lyon county team. Mrs. Moellman was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in Emporia.

Many clubs had to give up their trips to Topeka for the big pep meeting of Capper clubs during the first three days of the Kansas Free Fair. The condition of the roads after heavy rains would not permit them to go. Mrs. A. L. Holloway tells about the attempt members of her club made to get to Topeka. "The roads were in bad condition to start Monday, but Tuesday afternoon the sun came out hot and bright, so we packed everything in the car, got our friends here and all went as far as Osawatomie that night, where Aileen is in school, and we planned to take her with us the next day. But our plans were foiled. About midnight another rain came, so we decided to go no farther, because we could not have reached Topeka in time for the meeting over the muddy roads." However, this club is going to have a club meeting at the home of one of its members, so it may report their business operations for September. Delton and Aileen Holloway will exhibit club entries at the Parker fair.

The prizes awarded county leaders, Dorothy Roy and Dorothea Nielson, for the best poultry club banners at the rally in Topeka this year were $3 to each leader. These were the Morris and Marshall county banners, respectively, and they tied for first place. Second place was won by the Lyon County Poultry Club, and third by the Linn-Anderson Poultry Club. Lyon county won first on Capper Pig Club banners. The $3 for this placing goes to William Sterbenz of Olpe.

To Run Soil Train

The Missouri Pacific Railroad will run a soil improvement train over its Southeastern Kansas lines October 19 to 28 inclusive, in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College and other agricultural agencies. The special will be equipped with several cars of exhibits, a laboratory for testing samples of soil for acidity, limestone samples, crushing machinery, lime sowers and other equipment. Sweet clover, alfalfa and other legumes will be stressed in the talks and demonstrations. College specialists and representatives of the railroad's agricultural department will appear on the program at every stop. About 20 counties will be visited by the special during the 10-day tour. County agents and local chambers of commerce, bankers, farm bureaus and business men will co-operate in arranging for the meetings.

The Missouri Pacific station agent and county agricultural agents will provide information on the stops, and the time of arrival and departure of the special.

New Jersey Secretary

The first change in the American Jersey Cattle Club secretaryship in 44 years was made September 7 when L. W. Morley, director of extension and register of merit for the club, succeeded R. M. Gow. Gow became treasurer of the organization on that date.

Morley became associated with the club in August, 1925. He was born on a farm in Potter county, Pennsylvania, in 1891. After working his way thru high school he attended the Pennsylvania State College two years, where he took a course in dairying under Dr. C. W. Larsen, now head of the United States Department of Agriculture dairy division. Morley paid his college expenses by working in the dairy department.

Later he attended the University of Missouri and studied dairying under Prof. C. H. Eckles. After a period in the army he became extension dairy specialist for Pennsylvania State College, and was awarded a master's degree in 1921.

Had Better Clean Up?

Cream buyers in Kansas are having it brought to their attention that the State Board of Agriculture, thru the Dairy Commissioner's office, is enforcing the dairy law. During the last three weeks 15 cream stations have been closed on account of insanitary conditions or because the persons in charge were unlawfully operating cream stations without permits.

One cream buyer in Yates Center and one in Altoona were each fined $25 and costs in justice court, for operating their stations and buying cream after their stations had been closed because of violations of the law.

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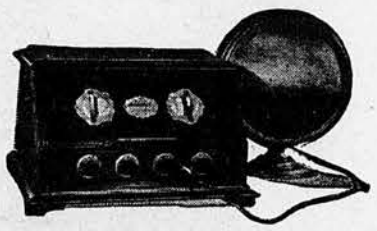
Mother and daughter thought it would liven things up a bit. Cleaning, cooking, dishwashing, housework—same routine every day. Yes, they needed a little cheer and music and sermons, too, from nearby and distant cities.

And then the men began to find that there was something else coming over the Radiola 20, something mighty interesting, and instructive and profitable. Something which, if it had been available when Abraham Lincoln was a struggling youth, would have been eagerly drained, day and night, until his thirst for knowledge had been quenched.

How to nurse the soil, and make it yield its gifts more generously. Prices of grain, livestock and dairy products, checked day by day, so that individual farmers may know the time when it is advantageous to sell, or better to wait. Radiola 20—pre-eminently the farm set—not just something new, but tried, tested and perfected by RCA. Representing the best laboratory experience of General Electric and Westinghouse as well—this set brings all the wealth of expert agricultural knowledge into the farm homes, clearly, naturally, as though the head of the agricultural college had dropped in for a chat with you personally.



Radiola 20, with five Radiotrons, $115
RCA Loudspeaker 100, $35

Dry batteries, single tuning control, a power Radiotron in the last stage, Radiola 20 is the last word in clarity and dependability. When you buy Radiola 20 you are not buying an experiment but a proved result. It will pay for itself in profitable knowledge and increased happiness.

RCA Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

Authorized Dealer RCA

Buy with confidence where you see this sign.

In the Wake of the News

RURAL leaders favorable to the Haugen Bill, have been consolidating their political position this summer, with a view to further attacks on Congress at the next session to obtain their heart's desire, the Government export corporation for farm products. The plan has been explained repeatedly at the picnics and other meetings over the Middle West in the last few months, and it is evident that it is better understood among the folks than was the case last winter.

Expressed in the most conservative way, the bill will have more support than it received at the last session. But whether this will be enough to assure its passage is a question—altho friends of the measure contend that this will be the case. If it does become a law the incident is, of course, closed; all the nation need do then is to select men wise enough to administer it.

If the measure fails it is presumed that a compromise bill will then be brought forth—several of these are being manufactured now by folks who have no confidence in the Haugen scheme. And if this second epoch, that of compromise, fails to result in action, it is thought that the next stage will be an attack by the Middle West and South on the tariff and immigration laws. In any case it would seem that Congress faces a lively winter.

A Voice of Old Germany

Rudolf Eucken, dead in Jena at 80, was the most famous of the little band of German thinkers who consistently opposed the dogmas of blood and iron and defended the ancient German gospel of Kant and Herder and Goethe. During most of his lifetime this preacher of idealism, culture and ethical harmony was at war with the prevailing mood of Germany. He saw his countrymen more and more swayed by the teachings of Bismarck, Sybel and Nietzsche. His views were ridiculed as an echo of the dead period when Germans were foolish enough to be dreamers, poets and internationalists instead of men of action.

As the empire grew wealthy and powerful it found the mechanistic philosophy and hard materialism of Eucken's colleague at Jena, Haeckel, much more congenial. Yet Eucken had the consolation of living to see himself vindicated. Before he died Germany had learned by the bitterest experience a new appreciation of the idealism and the gentler virtues which he taught, had turned to writers of a spiritual bent like Count Keyserling and Rudolf Steiner, and had remade her government at Goethe's Weimar.

Eucken's ideas and ideals penetrated far beyond his own country, as the award of the Nobel prize to him in 1908 testified. A modernist of rare critical equipment in his outlook on historical creeds, he was powerfully influential as a religious teacher. Germany has its Eucken Review and Europe its Eucken Association or Union of a half-hundred branches, disseminating his teachings upon ethics and spiritual self-cultivation. He was one of the Germans whom men of all nations never ceased to honor.

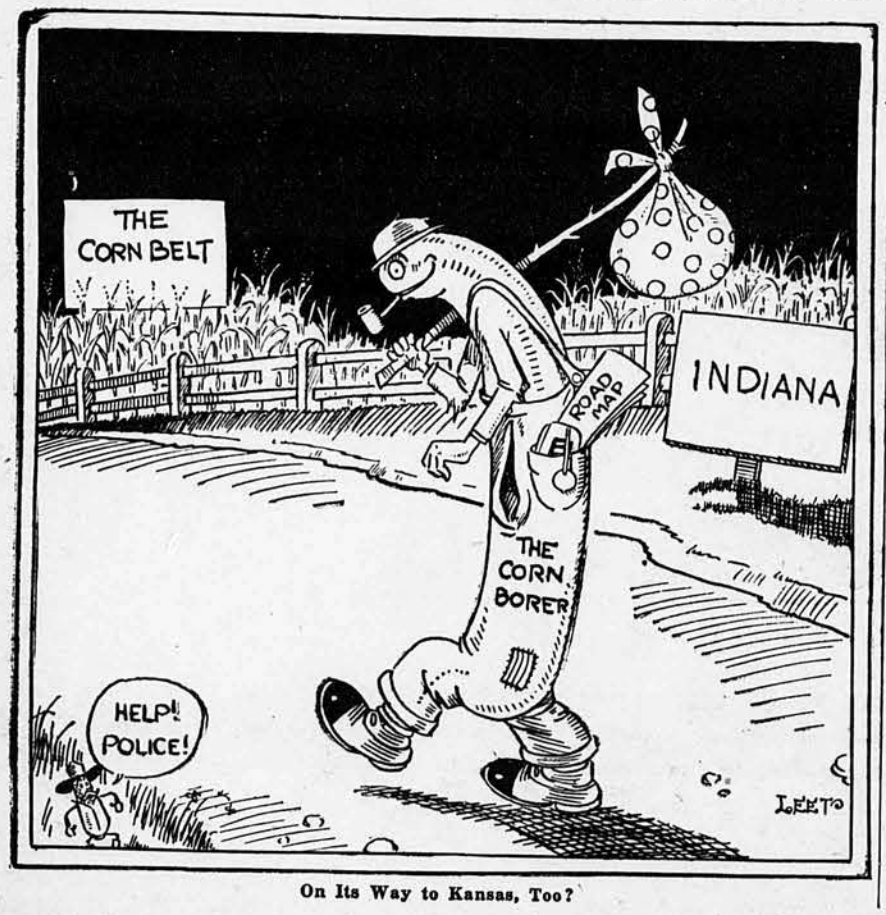
"Improving" Bread

A considerable scandal has been stirred up in Great Britain by the discovery that many millers and bakers are adding to their flour what is euphemistically called an "improver," but which on examination has proved to be merely plaster of Paris, which can hardly improve any article intended for human consumption. The excuse given is that the public demands white bread and that the standard of whiteness insisted on by customers cannot be consistently maintained from the miscellaneous supplies of imported wheat on which the country depends without such cosmetic treatment.

Harsh critics suggest that the increased capacity of flour so treated for absorbing water and thus increasing the weight of the loaf without cost also has something to do with the fashion, but even if millers and bakers are inspired by no such sordid motive the practice is one that should be sternly suppressed. What properly goes into the making of bread may not be precisely defined by law, but it is clear that the proper place for plaster of Paris is not the human stomach.

The best remedy for this kind of adulteration is to persuade the public that the whitest bread is not necessarily the best. Some progress has been made, both in Great Britain and in this country, since the science of dietetics was expanded by the discovery of vitamins. But in the United States enlightened bakers have found it hard to educate their customers to accept bread that is not of dazzling whiteness. This may be due partly to the fact that for the masses white bread is still, speaking historically, a romantic novelty, a luxury formerly reserved for their "betters." Black bread was the lot of the toiler, and it is natural that he should want to get as far away from it as possible—a good deal too far if he prefers plaster of Paris to honest wheat flour that lacks something of perfect whiteness.

Disparagement of white bread sometimes goes too far. Well made, of the finest wheat, it is a harmless luxury, provided its deficiencies are made good by other ingredients in the diet. But the luxury of it lies not in the color, but in the taste and texture, and it is



On Its Way to Kansas, Too?

Skelly tops the market

week after week

EVERY week Platt's Oilgram, published in Chicago, prints the accepted refinery price for U. S. Motor grade gasoline. This quotation is based on the average price at which mid-continent refineries are selling gasoline.

Absolutely without exception, Skelly Gasoline each week sells at a premium over the prices quoted in the Oilgram. Why? Because Skelly is *better than* U. S. Motor gasoline, and oil jobbers willingly pay $25 to $50 more per car for it.

The price at which a refiner can sell his product depends not only upon its quality, but also upon the demand for it. In 1925, so great was the demand for Skelly Gasoline that the refinery was from 5 to 15 days oversold during most of the year. Skelly produces approximately 400,000 gallons of gasoline daily.

A gasoline of such quality that jobbers eagerly pay a premium for it, then sell it at the same price as U. S. Motor grade, surely is the Big Buy in gasoline.

To prove the worth of Skelly Gasoline, use it three times in a row, as suggested by the Skelly Triple Trial. Then you will know if it is worth the extra price oil jobbers pay for it—an extra cost which is not passed on to you.

The Skelly Triple Trial

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

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

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

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

SKELLY GASOLINE

SKELLY

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REFINED BY THE MAKERS OF TAGOLENE

quite possible to cultivate a taste for the coarser breads which in the long run are for most people more wholesome. Customers of a critical taste even if they have no scientific knowledge of dietetics, are not likely to accept adulterated bread because it is white. Yet many persons do buy bread for its looks, and bakers complain that it is impossible to sell bread that looks "off color." Evidently there is much elementary educational work still to be done.

Better Radio Programs?

Control of WEAF by the Radio Corporation of America, which has purchased this station at a cost of a million dollars from the A. T. & T. and will take command November 15, is regarded by leaders in the radio industry as marking a turning point. The tendency, it is said, will now be to place broadcasting on a self-sustaining basis. It has been loosely organized and conducted mainly at a loss. During the last year, however, WEAF is reported to have paid for its operation, largely by the sale of time on the air to advertisers. Now it is predicted that the advertising feature will be played up and operation will be on a profit basis.

This is of public interest as enabling the Radio Corporation of America to carry out a policy which it announces, of improved radio service and of the highest grade of musical and other entertainment and educational features. Before the purchase of WEAF by this concern it was the leading broadcasting station of the country, with the most ambitious programs, especially those of a musical character. It also introduced chain broadcasting, which not only was a service appreciated by thousands of receivers thruout the whole country, most of whom had been limited to second and third rate programs, but also according to A. T. Hough, president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, was one of the biggest contributing factors to summer sales of radio sets. The Radio Corporation of America has announced that it will continue chain broadcasting and will welcome its extension. This is all to the good.

For operating WEAF the Radio Corporation has organized the National Broadcasting Company with M. H. Aylesworth as president. Mr. Aylesworth stated last week that "so far the experience of the various broadcasting companies has been somewhat disheartening financially, because expenses have exceeded income," but this will be obviated by the advertising use of radio. At present 15 stations use WEAF'S programs, with receivers estimated at about 3 million persons. The chain will be indefinitely extended.

"If I Were King"

In one of the numerous business magazines is an article by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania setting forth his notions of what is evidently not good politics, but in his opinion good business. "If I were a dictator," he says, "I would abolish the Federal Trade Commission this morning, the Shipping Board tonight and the Interstate Commerce Commission tomorrow."

The Pennsylvania Senator said, following the Pennsylvania primary, which he declared to be perfectly honest, that he would abolish the primary. A dictator naturally will abolish everything but himself.

Mr. Reed is a member of the Senate, and yet he has not introduced a bill to abolish any of these obnoxious commissions he condemns, which suggests the difference between a Senator and a dictator. He can only share responsibility for government and despairs of doing anything drastic, extreme and radical, which all of these abolitions would be.

It is not likely that the Interstate Commerce Commission will be abolished for a good while to come, and against its summary repeal would be the railroads. Before the commission was created they were unable to come to necessary agreements for the common good. There were "gentlemen's agreements," only to be immediately broken, and consequent cutthroat rates, rebates and other chaotic practices, with continual insolvencies and reorganizations. A Massachusetts railroad executive, Charles Francis Adams, in a statement quoted frequently declared that no railroad executive could trust any other railroad executive.

Under the Interstate Commerce Commission some sort of uniformity in rates, accounting, publicity of accounts and suppression of ruinous practices of favoritism or compulsion from powerful shippers have been accomplished with the result that today railroads generally are more prosperous than at any time under unregulated competition, and railroads have become for the first time safe investments for the celebrated "widow and orphan."

Dictatorship appeals to certain kinds of minds, but they are not American minds.

A Heavy Freight Movement

Measured by the freight traffic being handled by the railroads, this is the most active business year in the history of the United States. All previous transportation records have been smashed thus far.

And as the carriers approach the season when in former years crop movements plus coal movements plus ordinary traffic usually spelled a car shortage, they have what promises to be an adequate supply of equipment available to meet orders, with no indications of a famine in any district.

Figures made available last week thru reports submitted by the carriers to the American Railway Association and affiliated organizations show that loadings of revenue freight in the first eight months of 1926 were more than 3.2 per cent ahead of those for the corresponding period of 1925, which in turn exceeded 1924 by 5.4 per cent, and 1923 by 2.7 per cent.

Were business conditions parallel every year, there would be some increase in freight movement due to a growth in population, but the peaks and valleys of commerce throw such considerations out of joint. An increase of 1,153,064 in the number of cars loaded with freight which pays its way in the period from January 1 to September 4 this year over the same period of 1925, which in itself was a remarkable year, indicates nothing less than greatly increased activity in business.

At no time during the World War were American railways called on to handle the vast valume of freight now being transported. Indeed war records were low compared to those established since. The peak of railroad freight movement, in what might be termed the old days, was reached during the shipping boom months of 1920, the year the carriers were returned by the Government to private control, and in which post-war inflation stretched itself beyond the danger point and burst.

In 1920 the railroads transported 45,118,000 cars of revenue freight. Readjustment during 1921 caused a drop to 39,392,000 cars, and 1922 saw 43,207,000 cars loaded; much better times in 1923 brought a new high record of 49,812,000. There was slight recession to 48,544,000 in 1924, then along came 1925 with a leap of 51,177,000.

If freight loadings continue during the last third of 1926 in proportion to those of the first eight months, it will mean that the railroads will transport this year almost a half carload of freight for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Report says the illegal hooch industry gives employment to 1 million persons—not including, of course, the undertakers.

NOW DRIVE THE CAR!

Only those who have driven a Dodge Brothers Motor Car BUILT RECENTLY can fully appreciate all that Dodge Brothers have accomplished during the past few months.

So swiftly has improvement followed improvement, that today the car, to all intents and purposes, is a different and incomparably finer vehicle.

The announcement of smart new body lines and attractive color combinations first attracted general favor. But since then, improvements even more fundamental have been accomplished mechanically.

Drive the car NOW! Observe its impressive new silence, smoothness and elasticity of performance, and you will then begin to realize just how vital and varied these and other later improvements actually are.

Touring Car $795—Sedan $895—Coupe $845
f. o. b. Detroit

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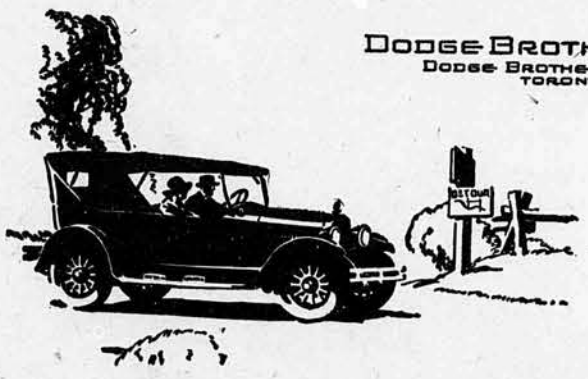
DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO



DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CARS

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All in a Day at the Fair

(Continued from Page 10)

ity thruout. Not only for his Shorthorns, but the whole show. John Regier, a Shorthorn breeder of Whitewater, had eight head at the fair this year, the first time for four years. He expressed satisfaction with the entire affair. H. D. Plummer, Longton, showed 12 head of Herefords, all sired by the same bull. This was his first year at the State Fair and he liked it. Before showing there he had made seven county fairs and the Free Fair at Topeka.

"I sold out not so long ago," he said, "but I'm getting back in again in a hurry. Out of less than 10 head I got five heifer calves." A. J. Schuler and J. B. Hollinger, both of Chapman, and showing 10 and 11 head respectively of Aberdeen-Angus, thought the beef outlay one of the best in quality they had seen in years. B. M. Anderson of the college, and F. H. Manning, Parkerville, both kept out of arguments with the majority of folks who expressed opinions about the beef showing, because most of these expressions agreed with theirs that it was genuine good quality thruout. Mr. Manning was superintendent of the beef show and Anderson was his assistant.

Butter From Sheep's Tail

The sheep judging was delayed two days waiting for three exhibitors to arrive, but they didn't, and then there were 10. But these exhibitors on hand had brought something more than 240 head with them. The three missing entrants were held up on account of a train wreck, due to a stretch of track being washed out, it was learned later.

Oxfords, Shropshires, Hampshires, South Downs, Dorsets, Cotswolds, Rambouillets and Merinos made up the run of breeds. K. Hague, Peabody, showed 10 head. He has been breeding and showing Shropshires for nine years, and says he never gets a chance to catch up to where he would like to be with sheep. "Buyers keep me cleaned out," he said. C. M. Cowan of Derby brought 13 head. "I try to keep my breeding flock down to 25 head," he said. "I raise about 50 head a year. All sold out of rams now, tho. I've ben at it for 12 years, and have been showing for five. This is the finest sheep show I ever entered. There are more entries and more of a variety than ever before." Ray F. Gillmore of Peabody fell right in with the opinion that the show was the best yet. "And everyone seems to be satisfied with the accommodations and judging," he said. "I know I am."

For the first time some Arabian Fat Tail sheep were shown, and they were quite a novelty. Their tails are about as wide as their hind quarters, very thick and bulky. They are found native in the Highlands of Arabia. It seems that some scientists first advanced the theory that the Fat Tail was a degenerate, but since that time it has been determined that the fat tails are the same as the humps of camels. The winters in Arabia are very severe and feed is scarce. The fat in the tail carries the animal thru. In the spring the tail is practically gone, but soon forms again with plenty of feed.

The wool tends toward the Mohair quality, and production runs 12 pounds to the animal. The animals are hardy and eat most any kind of feed. Speaking of tails again, the natives of Arabia render the fat from them and use it for butter, which is considered very fine.

200 in Dairy Classes

In the dairy show, most of the exhibitors would be familiar to the Free Fair visitors. A few new herds were represented at the State Fair but a number of the others had dropped out, cutting the number of entries below the Free Fair and also the State Fair of a year ago. The cut was among the Holsteins principally, with only eight exhibitors. There were six Jersey exhibitors, four Guernseys and six Ayrshires, with a total of about 200 head in all.

The quality of Jerseys was particularly good, according to R. H. Lush, of Manhattan, and in his opinion there were more of this breed and more Ayrshires than at any other state fair show during the last four years.

J. B. Fitch, head of the college dairy department, saw points about all four dairy breeds that were unusually good. "It's a well-balanced show," he said, "but I'd like to see more Kansas Holstein and Jersey breeders get in the swim. We need a larger list of Kansas exhibitors."

George Appleman, Mulvane, thought the females were extra good. C. A. Branch, Marion, secretary of the State Holstein Breeders' Association, had an idea the Holsteins lacked something that was in evidence a year ago. He is a Holstein fan. Maybe a smaller show in his favorite breed was at the root of his opinion.

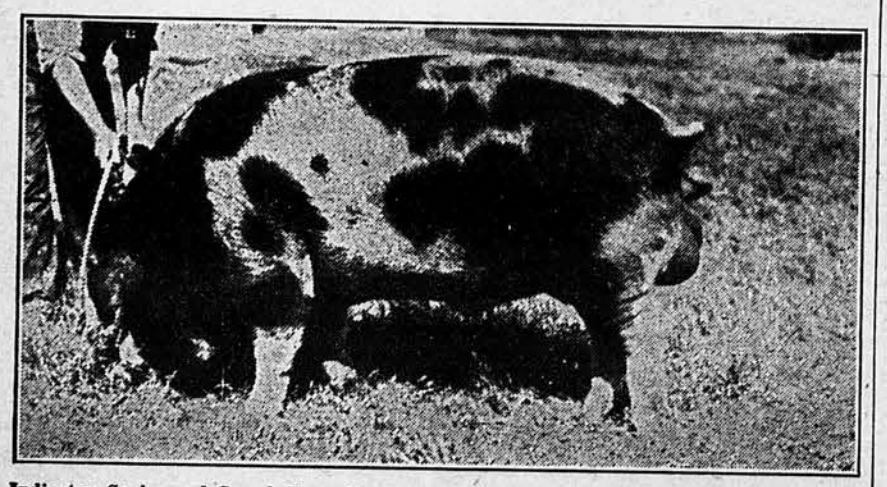
O. E. Reed, of the Michigan Agricultural College, who judged the dairy breeds, said that the State Fair had the most remarkable line-up of livestock, dairy breeds included, that he had seen this year. R. H. Lush, manager of the dairy show and B. M. Anderson, Manhattan, assistant superintendent of the beef show, were given honorable mention by Mr. Reed. He said they worked out their parts of the livestock show more smoothly and in better running order than he had ever seen it done before.

Hobnobbed With Royalty

She was only a grade. Couldn't show in the ring, and one might have thought she felt out of place among the high bloods that could wear the blue ribbons. "And isn't she out of place?" the blonde boy inquired. "She's just cow, while those others—why, they've got names and numbers that would make a college dean's row of degrees look sick."

Th man addressed laid a hand on the blonde boy's shoulder and turned him gently to one side. "Son," he said. "There are cows and cows. This happens to be one of the latter, and if you'll take a squint at that sign you'll know why."

"Bonnie Princess, grade Ayrshire," it read. "Highest cow testing association cow in Kansas over all grades." She was sired by Lincoln's Bonnie Prince, and her dam was a grade Ayrshire. In a 305-days' test, completed in September, she produced 19,994 pounds of milk testing 3.7, and produced 782.1 pounds of butterfat. Her



Indicator, Senior and Grand Champion Spotted Poland China Boar at the State Fair. J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, is the Owner. There Was Strong Competition in the Spotted Classes This Year

However storms may interfere with travel, telephone operators are at their posts

An Unfailing Service

AMERICANS rely upon quick communication and prove it by using the telephone seventy million times every twenty-four hours. In each case some one person of a hundred million has been called for by some other person and connected with him by means of telephone wires.

So commonly used is the telephone that it has come to be taken for granted. Like the air they breathe, people do not think of it except when in rare instances they feel the lack of it.

Imagine the seventeen million American telephones dumb, and the wires dead. Many of the every-day activities would be paralyzed. Mails, telegraphs and every means of communication and transportation would be overburdened. The streets and elevators would be crowded with messengers. Newspaper men, doctors, policemen, firemen and business men would find themselves facing conditions more difficult than those of fifty years ago, before the telephone had been invented.

To prevent such a catastrophe is the daily work of three hundred thousand telephone men and women. To maintain an uninterrupted and dependable telephone service is the purpose of the Bell System, and to that purpose all its energy and resources are devoted.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Too much—too little

A scale will set you right

Giving too much and getting too little—are easy ways to lose money. In the course of a year these "little" errors that result from guessing at weights or from using unreliable scales would more than pay for a good portable scale.

You can increase your profits—stop losses—by weighing on a Fairbanks Portable Scale. Rations can be balanced; fertilizers proportioned for maximum yield; every market transaction can be checked.

See your nearest dealer about a Fairbanks Portable Scale. You will be surprised what a good, accurate, finely built scale you can get for a small amount of money. There are other Fairbanks Scales for wagon, auto truck and practically every kind of weighing. Ask your dealer—or mail the coupon.

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maximum amount of milk in a day was 101 pounds. Roughage fed cost $43.85, and grain $62.90, or a total of $106.75. The milk produced, figured at 25 cents a gallon, was worth $588.-25. Subtracting feed costs leaves a total profit of $481.50.

"She's on the grounds as a good lesson on what a purebred sire can do," the blonde boy was told. "Brought here from the State Reformatory by special request of the State Fair management and college folks. Bonnie ranks second for grade Ayrshires in the United States, and would be among the first 15 of all breeds in the United States." J. B. Fitch vouched for this latter information.

Hog Show Satisfactory

Breeders from six states made the hog show something to remember. "The finest quality to be had. All herds are of especially good quality," is the way F. W. Bell, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, put it. B. C. Scott of Jennings, up in the dry section where some folks might think breeders would be discouraged far beyond showing at a fair, was on hand with some outstanding entries in the Duroc classes.

G. M. Shepherd of Lyons joined in with the view, which was general, that the hog show was of excellent quality and satisfactory thruout. He showed 20 head of Durocs, his regular breeding stock, he explained, and the kind that any farmer can keep. And out of this farm breeding herd, Stilts Major, the herd boar, stepped on it for a first place. M. C. Scott of Missouri said the State Fair Spotted Poland show was one of the very best he had seen during 1926. "The thing I notice most," he said, "is the even quality thruout. Everybody's stock is better than ever before."

There were more than 800 hogs in the show, with 21 Duroc Jersey exhibitors, five Chester White, three Hampshire, three Tamworth, 16 Poland China, three Berkshire and 10 Spotted Poland. The Durocs made up the big feature of the show from number of entries. Polands and Spotted Polands fell off slightly in number over the previous year. "The Tamworth exhibit is well worth looking over," F. W. Bell assured. "There are more of these breeders showing this year, and that seems to indicate they have started a forward march that will bring them to the front."

Duroc Breeders Fed Well

It has been the custom for the men showing the grand champion boar and the grand champion sow in the Duroc Jersey classes at the State Fair to treat the bunch to a feed. This year the exhibitors and their friends enjoyed a dinner at the expense of J. C. Long & Sons of Ellsworth, who had the male of the species, and the Briggs Brothers of Nebraska, who exhibited the female. About 50 folks attended the banquet, which was followed by a heart to heart talk of things that would benefit Durocs in general. The meeting took on an official air of a Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association get-together when the voting took place. E. G. Hoover, Wichita, was re-elected president; W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, retained his seat as vice president, and G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, was elected secretary-treasurer.

A Fine Poultry Show

The State Fair poultry show seemed to have better quality than other fairs, according to judges and folks who have been around this year. Practically all of the 1,486 individual entries were purebreds. The show had 160 more birds than a year ago, when the then high record for entries was set. There were 110 exhibitors showing about 97 varieties of the 20 breeds most popular in Kansas. There were some exhibits of purely show stuff, but for the most part the entries were practical breeds, the kind that help pay the grocery bill on the farm.

And the Goats Vamoosed

"Get your goat?" The men were in earnest. That long suffering section of the State Fair came near to losing all semblance of a dignified exhibit before the opportunity to show presented itself. Goats made a hasty exit and scattered in many directions.

A cow, crowded out of general dairy headquarters, was parked in the goat building. Burlap curtains and blankets were hung to partition her milky highness from the goats. These venders of fluid probably would have gotten along nicely if the cow had acted ladylike. But not for her. Outraged at being shut off, she proceeded to make herself heard. A few minutes later she made herself seen by tearing a hole in the blanket on the goat side and getting a goodly portion of her rotund self thru it. The goats objected. "Yep, got mine in. Get yours?" This after quiet and peace again had been restored. Needless to say the cow was quartered elsewhere.

Seven exhibitors showed 45 head of goats, tho, three breeds in all: Toggenburg, Saanen and Nubian. While judging was in process every animal was placed on a special table, and you should have seen the folks draw closer. They showed genuine interest. Maybe it was the first time they had a good chance to get the fine points about goats.

"Now this goat gives 7 quarts of milk a day," the exhibitor was saying. "What? Seven quarts?" Lots of folks were surprised — wonder if goats haven't been getting a raw deal from the public in general?

There are 46,000 registered milk goats in the Advance Registry. Two of them were on display at the state fair. They are owned by L. E. Pendleton of Dodge City.

Was a Howling Success

It started with wee small volume at first—diminuendo they would term it in music circles. And at that stage it wasn't so bad. But another individual joined in, then another and another and the volume increased. It continued until all had joined in on a howling, discordant crescendo. And the dog show was opened for another day.

A howling success — nothing more, nothing less. But it wasn't bad. The noise wouldn't bother you if you liked dogs. Folks crowded in to see them. Fact is that the dog show was the scene of the only accident to a fair visitor. The crowd was so large at one time that a lady was pushed and jostled part way into one of the dog houses. The dog, a high-strung purebred somewhat worried and nervous over the big crowd, bit twice.

This is the first time the State Fair ever boasted a special dog show. There were German Police, shepherds, bulls, terriers, pointers that would win any hunter's heart; trusty looking Belgian sheep dogs, and bloodhounds that would make shivers run down the spines of those outside the law. A hundred and two dogs in all—can you imagine all of them barking, howling and crying at the same time?

Two Swiss Mountain Shepherd dogs took the eye of many a visitor. They were imported, and are owned by Samuel Schiess of Florence. It cost $150 in transportation to get the animals to their Kansas destination. They are valued at $2,000. Mr. Schiess says this is the first pair of Swiss Shepherds ever brought to the United States.

The largest dog exhibited was a Newfoundland, 2 years old, weighing 125 pounds. The smallest was a Mexican Chihauhaus weighing 3 pounds.

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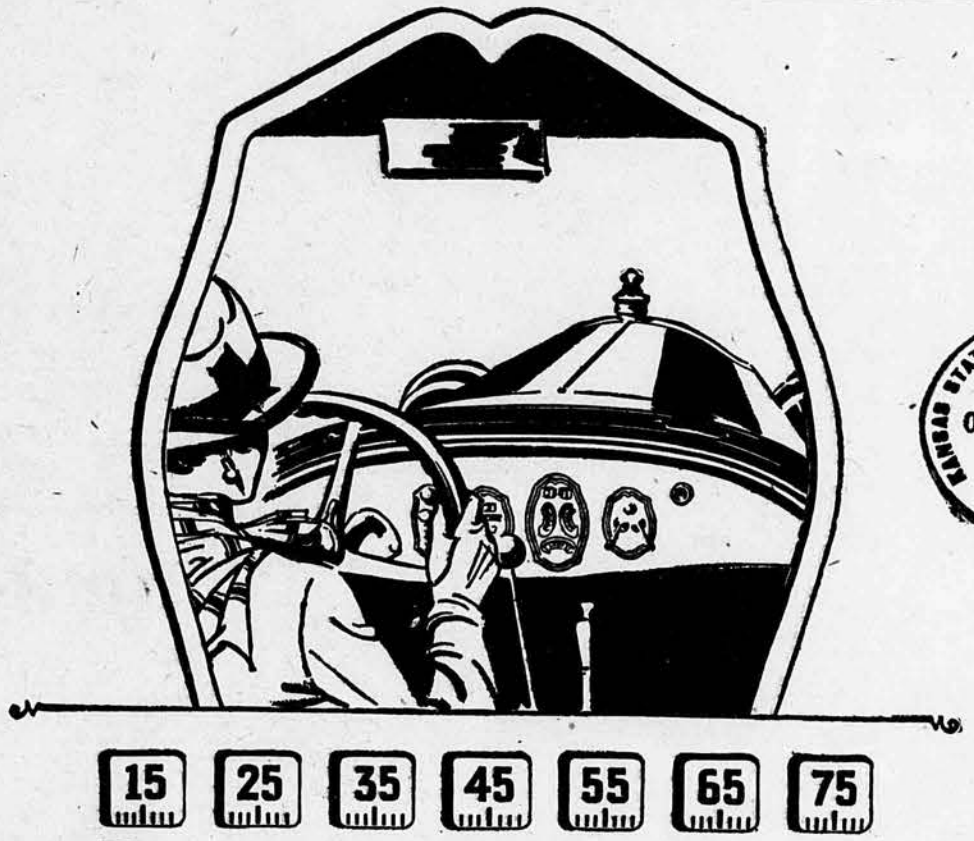


Quiet-at every point on the speedometer

The new Valve-in-Head Engine in the 1927 Buick hardly seems to be in the same car with you.

This wonderful result is due to vital engine improvements which have made the 1927 Buick Valve-in-Head Engine *vibrationless beyond belief.*

Quiet and smoothness prevail at every point on the speedometer.

Come in and try this remarkable new car. *You never have driven anything like it.*

BUICK MOTOR CO., FLINT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

THE GREATEST Buick EVER BUILT
VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CARS

The dogs were included in the pet stock show. Other entries were 600 pigeons, 101 cavies, 25 Persian and Angora cats and 75 rabbits. It was the largest pet show, exclusive of rabbits, ever held at the State Fair.

State Fair Champions

Guernseys—Senior and grand champion bull, W. G. Ransom, Homewood, on May King of Ransom Farms; junior champion, Ransom, on Ada May's Stripes of Ransom Farms. Senior and grand champion female, Ransom, on Freedom of Ransom Farms; junior champion, Ransom, on Leta of Ransom Farms.

Ayrshires—Senior and grand champion bull, Fairfield Farm, Topeka, on Fairfield Mandarin; junior champion, Fairfield Farm, on Fairfield Favorite. Senior and grand champion female, Fairfield Farm, on Corncraft Primrose; junior champion, Fairfield Farm, on Boomerang's Champion.

Holsteins—Senior and grand champion bull, Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, on Count College Cornucopia; junior champion, Clovercliff Ranch, Elmdale, on Union Pontiac Homestead. Senior and grand champion female, C. E. Griffith, Big Cabin, Okla., on Piebe Segis Pontiac Ollie; junior champion, Griffith, on Graham Hazel Colantha.

Jerseys—Senior and grand champion bull, J. F. Bannister, Hickman Mills, Mo., on Maiden Fern Prince; junior champion, Bannister, on Ferne Plymouth Sultan. Senior and grand champion female, Bannister, on Tiddlewinks Gold.

Herefords—Senior and grand champion bull, Foster Farms, Rexford, on Valiant Stanway; junior champion, R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, on Bocaldo Tone. Senior and grand champion female, Hazlett, on Iola 3rd; junior champion, Hazlett on Iola Tone.

Shorthorns—Senior and grand champion bull, Baker Farms, Hickman, Mo., on Ballyllin Rodney; junior champion, Baker Farms, on Melbourne Rodney. Senior and grand champion female, Miller Brothers, Granger, Mo., on Blythsome Milkmaid; junior champion, J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo., on Gloster Wardland.

Aberdeen-Angus—Senior and grand champion bull, A. J. Schuler, Chapman, on Captain Poe 2nd; junior champion, J. G. Tolan, Farmingdale, Ill., on Balmere. Senior and grand champion female, Tolan, on Eldora Elmere; junior champion, J. B. Hollinger, Chapman, on Chimera.

Galloways—All awards to J. W. Larabee & Sons, Earlville, Ill., 15 animals shown.

Polled Shorthorns—All awards to Ira M. Swihart & Sons, Lovewell, 15 animals shown.

Fat Steers—Champion steer any age, Foster Farms, Rexford, on Perfect Stanway.

Duroc Jerseys—Senior and grand champion boar, J. C. Long & Son, Ellsworth, on Golden Rainbow; junior champion, V. A. Briggs & Son, Seward, Neb., on Revelation Type. Senior and grand champion sow, Briggs, on Fairie Type; junior champion, Briggs, on Miss Fannie Type 2nd.

Spotted Poland Chinas—Senior and grand champion boar, J. A. Beveridge, Marysville, on Indicator; junior champion, M. C. Scott, LaMonte, Mo., on Highland Whiz. Senior and grand champion sow, Scott, on Scotts Advance Lady; junior champion, Howard Fisher, Ottawa, on Gal-O-Mine.

Hampshires—Senior champion, Fred Graff & Sons, Seward, Neb., on Yankee Pride; junior and grand champion, Graff, on Pride's Type. Senior and grand champion sow, Graff, on My Choice; junior champion, Graff, on Pride's Maid.

Poland Chinas—Senior and grand champion boar, Columbian Stock Farm, Kansas City, Mo., on The Incomparable; junior champion, H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, on The Villager 2nd. Senior and grand champion sow, Columbian Stock Farm on Liberator's Miss Highland; junior champion, Columbian Stock Farm, on Liberator's Pansy.

Chester Whites—Senior and grand champion boar, Earl Lugenbeel, Fredonia, on Blue Grass Giant Jr.; junior champion, C. H. & Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, on Jayhawker O. K. Senior and grand champion sow, Lugenbeel, on Blue Grass Dais; junior champion, Lugenbeel, on Blue Grass Lass 2nd.

Berkshires—Senior and grand champion boar, C. G. Nash & Sons, Eskridge, on March; junior champion, Nash, on National Leader. Senior and grand champion sow, Nash, on National Marie; junior champion, Nash, on Circus Girl 110.

Tamworths—Senior and grand champion boar, P. A. Wempe, Seneca, on Fancy Bacon; junior champion, Wempe, on Sport's Model. Senior and grand champion sow, Wempe, on Star Lady; junior champion, Paul G. Hearting, Halstead, on Pleasant Valley Star.

Belgians—Champion stallion, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Calgodino Farceur; champion mare, also to the college on Farsdrelle.

Morgan Horses—Champion stallion, Elmer Brown, Halstead, on Linsley; champion mare, George Hineman, Dighton, on Edamola.

Percherons—Senior and grand champion stallion, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Cromwell Egot; junior champion, Adam Becker & Son, Meriden, on Major. Senior champion mare, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Logo Cine; junior and grand champion, D. F. McAlister, Topeka, on Berenice.

Moxley to K. S. A. C.

J. J. Moxley, until recently Brown county agricultural agent, has been appointed extension Livestock specialist for the Kansas State Agricultural College. Moxley specialized in animal husbandry during his college years at Manhattan and after he was graduated from the college. As a student he was employed by the animal husbandry department, and helped to develop some of the college's drafters which were consistent winners at Kansas fairs and at the American Royal.

During 1918 and 1919 Moxley was employed by the Colonel E. H. Taylor

J. J. Moxley

Hereford Farms at Frankfort, Ky., and made the fair circuit with the show herd. After he was graduated from the college in 1922 he became herdsman for Ed. Nickelson of Leonardville, a breeder of Herefords and Percherons. He showed the Percherons on the Middle West circuit three years.

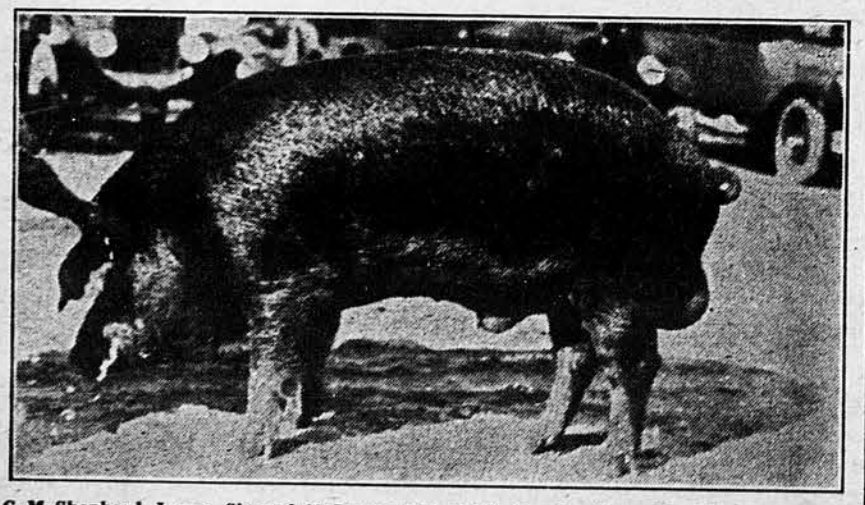
Moxley is developing a herd of Percherons and Herefords on his farm in Osage county. Last fall he showed a herd of young stuff at Topeka and won more prize money than any other exhibitor. When the Brown County Farm Bureau was organized more than a year ago he became county agent, W. H. Atzenweiler, who was graduated from the college last June, succeeded him as Brown county agent.

479,000 to the Cities

BY W. E. GRIMES

Every year sees a large number of people leave the country to take up their residence in town. Some town dwellers return to the country, but the number leaving the country, so far, exceeds the number leaving the towns. During 1925, the farm population in the United States decreased 479,000. This takes into account births and deaths, as well as those moving from town to country and from country to town. The reduction in farm population means decreased competition among farmers and ultimately greater prosperity for those who remain.

It isn't where your job is, but how you do it, that really counts.



G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Showed 20 Durocs Out of His Regular Farm Herd Breeding Stock. Stilts Major, the Herd Boar, Walked Away With a First. Durocs Were the Big Feature of the Hog Show

Real Malleable Ranges—at Cast Stove Prices

Not merely "malleable" ranges but the genuine MONARCH! The chance which thousands of people needing new ranges have been waiting for.

Think of it! A real Monarch—with the tight malleable construction that will save half your fuel bills and last a lifetime—can now be had for the price of a cast stove or an ordinary steel range. Ask your dealer to show you the "3000" Monarch, or write us.

MONARCH Electrics
If thinking of electric cooking, look up the Monarch Electric—the same high quality as Monarch Coal Ranges.

All-White Enamel Monarchs at Big Savings

WRITE FOR Special Offer
Write us for the liberal Special Offer we are making this Fall. Don't let this exceptional opportunity slip by.

buy ON TIME
Every Monarch dealer is prepared to sell you a Monarch on very attractive terms. Write for details.

Even the prices on all-white enamel Monarchs are $20 to $40 under other white enamel malleables. You get the big savings effected by our "one-profit" plan of manufacturing Monarch Ranges complete in our own immense plant. For less money you get a better range than anyone can produce by buying the parts and assembling as others do. Be sure to see the newest model Monarch—the most perfect combination of malleable construction and white enamel body ever produced.

MALLEABLE IRON RANGE CO., 2987 LAKE ST., BEAVER DAM, WIS.

The Joliet Junior Makes Profits

This latest addition to the famous old Joliet family is built for the individual farmer. A small size—all steel—200 bushel capacity cylinder machine that does the same fine job that has made

Joliet Corn Shellers

"Famous wherever corn grows." Ask your dealer about the Joliet Line—77 years of leadership—of building quality into corn shellers—make any Joliet Machine a profit machine for you. Don't miss the Joliet Junior—ask to see it.

Joliet Manufacturing Company
24 Youngs Ave., Joliet, Ill.

BEST BY TEST

Only time and use will prove the real merit of any machine. Actual test under all kinds of conditions, for a long time, will show whether or not it is reliable and durable.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has been thru the testing period in every part of the world. For 12 years it has been giving the most reliable service to hundreds of thousands of owners.

Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY DES MOINES AERMOTOR CO. OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

Life in the Depths

It is a common notion of youth that life is lived intensely only in the lower strata. The callow think that to know life they must explore the seamy side, or, as it would be more accurate to call it, the moron side, of life in a great city. Their education and their experience are not complete unless they have seen many kinds of dives, many forlorn creatures, much rawness, which because of word association has the reputation of being red-blooded or virile.

The calmer virtues have little attraction for the young. They see in the bootlegger who puts to sea in an open motor boat at 40 miles an hour certain romantic qualities of daring, of impatience with restrictions, of willingness to risk something rather than to submit to the daily grind in a shop or on a farm.

Human impulses are always the same, quicker and more powerful in some, more varied and more controlled in others, but most complex and interesting in the higher orders of life. In the latter ranges of human life the inhibitions are likely to be fewer, tho the things inhibited may be different.

In biological studies the lower orders are simple. The reactions of a clam to any stimulus can be predicted with certainty and the stimuli possible are few, but as we go up the scale the stimuli increase and the reactions become more complex, so that the excitement of the watcher becomes greater. In human life the same progression may be noted. A common gambler is keen in some directions, but wholly insensitive and clamlike in most others. The higher intellect can suffer and enjoy with a vividness, a red-blooded enthusiasm or despair unknown and never to be understood by the people of the gutter.

It is true that exceptionally fine intellects sometimes turn to the depths. But the general principle remains unaffected. The richest, most active and most intense living is not to be found amid the mollusks, intense as are some of their elemental instincts.

They're Sick of War

It may not be premature to point out a psychological condition in Europe which is not without significance to the world and the times. War has become, at least temporarily, very unpopular. It is true that since the Treaty of Versailles the number of conflicts was a satire on the "peace." But most of those conflicts arose inevitably from the peace treaties themselves, as the Springfield Republican showed recently, willed by the genius of derangement and involvement which wrote those documents.

The number of wars is not so surprising as the number of crises that have not resulted in wars, for judged by pre-1914 standards many of these crises have been of major proportions. It has not been lost on the nations imperiled by events that the wars fought since 1918 have been denuded of any spectacular enthusiasm; the world in general has been frankly cold and disapproving; even the folks at home, however touched by the bravery of their sons at the front, were openly querulous. Not one of the wars has been in any sense popular; to the contrary the government concerned usually has been compelled to give as much energy to holding the front at home as to sustaining the battlelines.

There have been events in Europe—the Hungarian forgeries for only one example, the Macedonian comitadji raids for another—which before 1914 would have caused distinct and widespread hostilities. But today no sooner is the spark detected than volunteer firemen race forth from every chancellery of Europe and pour buckets of cold-water advice on the heated fuel.

Europe, in fact, has not swept up all the cold ashes of its last fire, and it may chance that this period of military inaction, brought about not by the compulsion of reluctant men but by the higher compulsion of bitter necessity, will produce some sobriety of reflection which can be incorporated into practical formulas for further insurance. It would not be strange. The world has altered much in the last decade and a half. Statesmen still talk big but they do most of their marching standing still. In most cases it is a question whether to fight first and talk afterward, or talk first and omit the fighting altogether. In any event victory by arms is assurance of nothing in particular; Europe has learned that.

Perhaps this is the optimism of fine weather. But Europe at present wants no fighting; its militarism resembles the superannuated firehorse. It perks its ears when the bell rings but it can't make the pace.

On the Silver Screen

The motion picture has been accepted in Kansas so thoroly as a part of life that one is inclined no doubt to forget its wonders. It is so easy now to get in the car and go to town for the show! How different from a quarter of a century ago! It is only once in a while, when an outstanding motion picture comes along, like The Big Parade, a story of the A. E. F., that we stop to consider what a marvel it is. But in one of those moments, a few days ago, the editor of the Detroit News observed:

Patrons of the motion picture theaters are reminded that the motion picture industry is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year, and the occasion is one for jollification. Those who are responsible for the achievements of this industry have a right to boast.

There are bad spots in the movies, but their general average is pretty good. The adverse critics are sufficiently answered by the figures of attendance at motion picture theaters. Every week 130 million persons go to the movies. That is an undeniable expression of public approval. The public pays more than ½ billion dollars annually for this form of amusement and education.

America furnishes nearly 90 per cent of all the motion pictures used in foreign countries. Other nations do not like this arrangement. Every country in the world envies America its gigantic motion picture producing facilities, and many countries by subsidies and other forms of governmental assistance are attempting to build up a motion picture industry to compete with that of America.

No other agency could be devised so capable of advertising a nation abroad. Everywhere the motion pictures go they spread the glory of America. By a subtle and insinuating method they tell the world of American freedom, American prosperity and American opportunities.

But picture fans in other countries not only like American pictures; they are crying for more. In 1913 America exported 32 million lineal feet of film, but in 1923 exports amounted to 200 million feet.

The sudden cessation of the motion picture industry would strike a staggering blow to American prosperity. Every year the industry turns out more than 150,000 miles of film. Into the manufacture of this film go 5 million pounds of cotton. For sensitizing film for taking the pictures and for making other photographic materials used by the industry, 156 tons of pure silver bullion, about one-twelfth of the total output of the silver mines of the United States, are required. More than 300,000 persons find permanent employment in the different branches of the industry. The newspaper and magazine advertising bill for the pictures amounts to about 5 million dollars a year. And, in addition, are endless connections with other forms of trade and industry involving the expenditure of millions of dollars and the support of thousands of workers.

To build such an industry from the crude beginning of 30 years ago is indeed an achievement worthy of celebration.

For that matter, the political world makes a beaten path to the door of the fellow who has a little better grade of claptrap.

CROSLEY RADIO
All prices slightly higher west of Rocky Mts.

This little double-circuit 1-tube set has made long distance records.

4 tubes. Amazing efficiency, Crescendon equipped!

The 4-29 in portable form.

Five tubes, tuned radio frequency. Two stages non-oscillating radio frequency amplification, Crescendon, two stages audio frequency amplification.

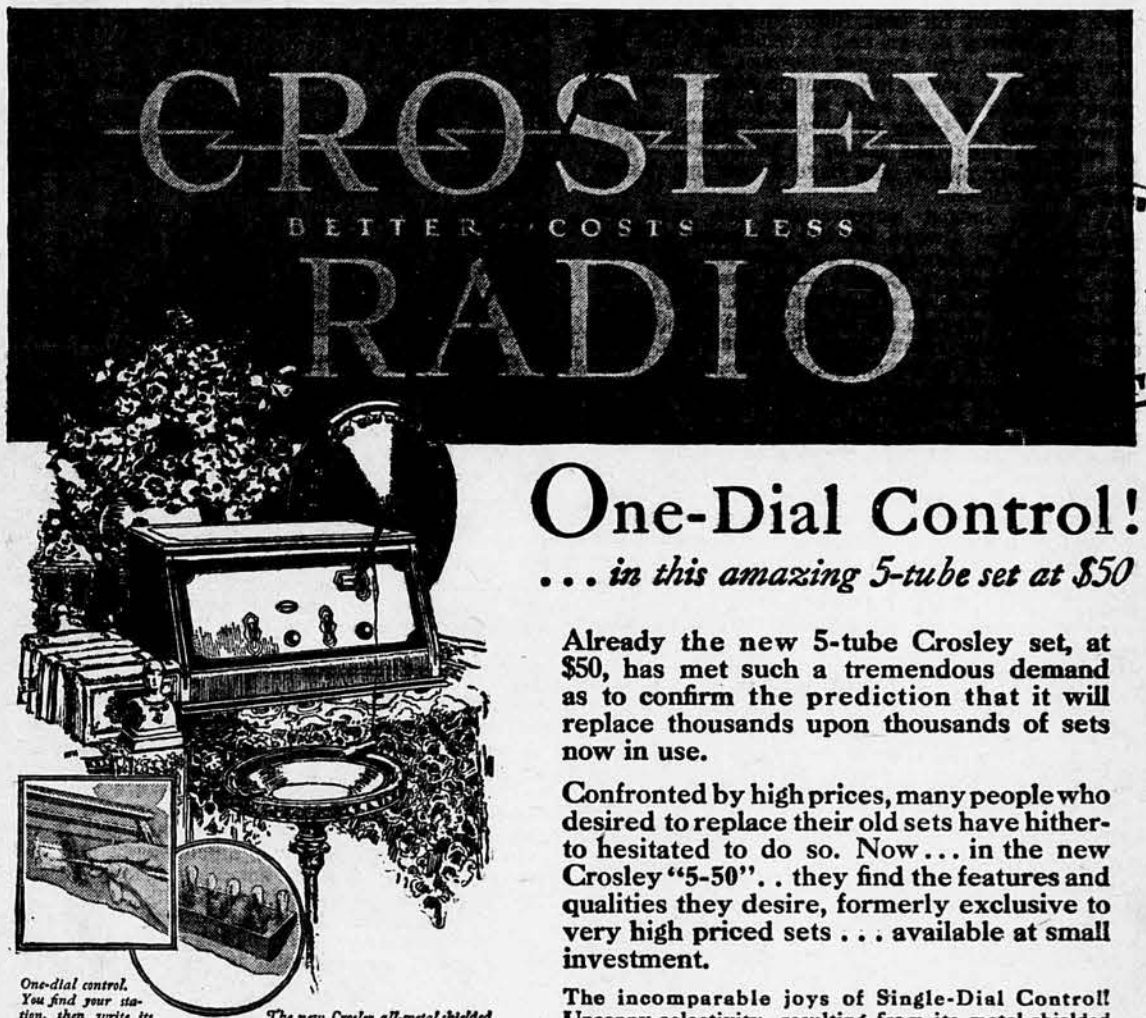
5 tubes, 1-dial control acuminators, Crescendon, power tube adaptability.

5 tubes. True-cascade amplification; non-oscillating and non-radiating.

In solid mahogany console. 5-tube $50 instrument, Crosley Musicone speaker, ample compartment for batteries.

Double drum station selector! Musicone and room for batteries and accessories.

12-inch size, $12.50. Super Musicone, $14.75. Musicone Deluxe, $23.50. Also beautiful Musi-console with room for batteries and accessories, as below.



One-dial control. You find your station, then write its letters on the graphic dial, locating it once and for all, to turn to whenever your fancy dictates.

The new Crosley all-metal shielded chassis not only aids in producing astounding selectivity, but standardizes manufacture and helps make possible the price of $50.

One-Dial Control!

. . . in this amazing 5-tube set at $50

Already the new 5-tube Crosley set, at $50, has met such a tremendous demand as to confirm the prediction that it will replace thousands upon thousands of sets now in use.

Confronted by high prices, many people who desired to replace their old sets have hitherto hesitated to do so. Now . . . in the new Crosley "5-50". . they find the features and qualities they desire, formerly exclusive to very high priced sets . . . available at small investment.

The incomparable joys of Single-Dial Control! Uncanny selectivity, resulting from its metal-shielded chassis and the surpassing efficiency of the Crosley circuit's advanced design! Exquisite volume, thanks to the matchless Crescendon! Crosley Acuminators, power tube adaptability . . . all the attributes of radio at its best . . . for $50!

In all the Crosley line no instrument represents a greater triumph than this wonderful 5-tube set. Examine the line in full, as illustrated in the marginal column at the left . . . each item a victory for *mass production* in reducing radio prices. Then see the Crosley line at Crosley dealers . . . including the new "5-50". . now on display!

See it . . hear it. View the refreshing beauty of its solid mahogany cabinet. Operate it yourself. Watch the stations, written in on the graphic dial, parade before you and usher in their programs with unerring accuracy. Sharpen the selection with the Crosley Acuminators. Release inspiring volume by means of the Crescendon.

Know what heights . . . in tone, volume, selectivity and sensitivity . . . radio of moderate price has reached!

$50

Slightly higher west of the Rockies. Never before, at anywhere near this price, has a radio set possessed all these advantages: 1. Single-dial control with graphic station selector. 2. Metal-shielded chassis, contributing to amazing selectivity and reducing cost. 3. Crescendon control, producing exquisite volume from distant stations. 4. Crosley Acuminators, which sharpen tuning and increase selectivity. 5. Power tube adaptability. 6. Beautiful, solid mahogany cabinet of distinguished design and exquisite two-tone finish.

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, CINCINNATI—POWEL CROSLEY, Jr., President

Crosley manufactures radio receiving sets, which are licensed under Armstrong U. S. Patent No. 1,113,149 or under patent applications of Radio Frequency Laboratories, Inc., and other patents issued and pending. Owning and operating station WLW, first remote control super-power station in America. All prices without accessories.

For Catalogue write Dept. 205

Crosley Features

"CRESCENDON"

When, on ordinary radios, ears must strain to catch a station miles away, a turn of the Crescendon on Crosley radios instantly swells reception to room-filling volume. An exclusive Crosley feature.

ALL-METAL SHIELDED CHASSIS

This truly great radio achievement, found in several Crosley sets, furnishes a substantial frame for mounting elements, produces excellent alignment of condensers, shields the units from each other, prevents interstage, improves the stability of the circuit, increases selectivity and saves costs by standardizing this phase of manufacture.

THE SINGLE-DIAL STATION SELECTOR

Nothing in radio equals the joy or the convenience of single dial control. Crosley single drum control enables you to find the stations sought without log book or "tuning" easily tune out local and bring in far stations. Ordinarily, once adjusted and they need not be touched again.

THE "ACUMINATORS"

Crosley Acuminators provide sharp tuning where reception spreads broadly over dial, easily tune out local and bring in far stations. Ordinarily, once adjusted and they need not be touched again.

USE OF POWER TUBE

Power tube adaptability marks the Crosley "5-50" "5-75" and "RFL" sets. This feature typifies Crosley provision for best radio reception at moderate cost. This feature is in keeping with all that is most progressive.

QUALITY AND BEAUTY IN CABINETS AND CONSOLES

To Be Mistress of the Elusive Blue

By Florence G. Wells

THERE is nothing more elusive than the blue ribbon which flits here and there over the fair exhibits and stops at will on a favored article.

Of course its irresponsible flittings are checked up to the judges, but judges being of the same genus as referees and umpires have become used to criticism and no amount of it will disturb their righteous intellects.

Since judges will continue to have the last say in the matter of placing the blue ribbon until some other means of placing the blame can be devised, the most profitable thing that an aspirant to the possession of the coveted blue ribbon can do, is to get at some of the reasons of the unreasonable judges.

The biggest bone of contention between the judges and the judged seems to be over naturalness especially in fancywork. "They look just like you could pick 'em", says one needle worker to another, meaning to compliment her on her work. But the judges say, "nature cannot be reproduced. Any attempt to reproduce it can only result in a cheap imitation."

Since that is the decree of the judges, if you are planning to carry away a blue ribbon in fancywork next year, the best thing you can do is to select a pleasing design and harmonizing colors—something that will suggest flowers if you will, but don't try to make her want to smell them. It doesn't matter if you have to make some of the flowers black in order to have the right balance of color at the right place, if your design and color harmony please, you have a running chance at the blue ribbon.

Then the judges, unreasonable tho they are themselves, are always looking for reasons. Why put a basket of flowers on a bed spread any more than on an awning? On the other hand they will tolerate a peacock on a centerpiece if the peacock is stretched to fit into the shape of the centerpiece, and only enough resemblance left that one could make out that it is a peacock.

They are cranks on the subject of fittingness of things. Nothing could horrify them like a natural design of a basket of flowers in a rug. Most of them never having pranced down the orange blossom strewn aisle are horrified at the thought of walking on flowers. So if you would carry away a blue ribbon with your rug, suggest flowers to the judges if you wish, but do not let them count the petals.

The next point is put by those powerful connoisseurs of good taste, in this way: "Can you see it in the room it was intended for?" But what they really mean is, "If it were in the room, could you see anything but it?"

At the Topeka fair a quilt pieced in star design, with all variations of red shaded into one another, attracted much attention.

But much to the disgust of the general populace no ribbons fluttered about it at the close of fair week. The judge's excuse, however, sounded plausible. "If a single quilt was so attractive in such a large room where there were thousands of other things to attract the attention, it certainly could not be contained in the average sized bed room."

So the quilts which won the blue ribbons were the soft toned ones in conventional designs. In the rugs the darker colors are in best taste because we like to think of the thing on which we walk as being both sturdy and stable, and dark colors suggest these qualities. This accounts for the black, blue and orange rug which placed first among the hooked rugs, and the blue and gray diamond pattern rug which won first among the crocheted rugs at the Hutchinson fair.

Of course selection of materials and workmanship come in for a share of consideration, and if two articles are equal in every other respect the elaborateness of the pattern is considered. But the prime considerations are harmony of color, design and purpose.

It was the same way in the art department. "What a horrid daub!" and "Whoever saw trees like that?" came from the lips of disgusted onlookers. But the judge smiled a self-satisfied smile and pinned on the blue ribbon because of interesting lines, harmonious colors and because she believed there would be a place for the picture in home, office or hall.

She didn't even take the trouble to explain that the reproduction of things as they are is the photographer's job, but the artist's aim is to get the spirit of the thing and make it live.

Over in the culinary department a similar furor raged. Why select one glass of pale pink jelly, leave an apparently identical one setting next to it and then tie the red ribbon to a glass of dark red jelly? To all appearances there is no logic to jelly judging, but again the judge has her reasons.

Good jelly must be clear, free from pulp, sparkling and hold square corners when cut with a sharp knife.

The first thing to look for is clearness and the best in this respect are selected and tested for consistency. Every judge seems to have an inborn suspicion that dark jelly is scorched, and she has the sense of organs of a bird dog for that odor.

Other obstructions in the way of a glass of jelly ascending to the blue ribbon throne are too much sugar and too much commercial pectin which causes it to ferment. If a juice will jell it will do so without sugar. Too much sugar makes it sirupy. The function of sugar is merely to give bulk and improve the flavor.

Of course if the proper clearness and consistency can be found in jelly of the proper color, that is the chosen one, but color is not the most important point.

In canned fruit there seems to be a similar inconsistency in the placing of blue ribbons, due to the fact that the judges cast an eagle eye over the jar of fruit for minute dregs which the average eye can scarcely apprehend. Clearness of the juice is another consideration to which color and sorting are secondary.

Many an ambitious cook who last summer sweated over a hot stove sorting vegetables to make fancy packs, hoping thereby to impress the judges, may next year bring down a blue ribbon by dumping the vegetables helter skelter into the jars and slapping a lid on them.

One hour from garden to can is the slogan of scientific canning and there is no place in a schedule of that sort for sorting peas and making them stand in the jars eye side out. You can save yourself some trouble and impress the judges more favorably if you put the beans, peas, sliced carrots—all the small fruits and vegetables—into the jars just as they come. The larger fruits such as tomatoes permit of sorting and fancy packs.

Aside from the speed schedule, they would rather judge the sort of food you feed your family than something you put up especially to win a prize at the fair.

IN HER talk to the 4-H club boys and girls at the banquet given in their honor by the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce, Dean Margaret M. Justin of the division of home economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College offered this challenge: "You have the opportunity of organization, you can do much more than we older folks have done. If you do not do more than we have done, then the world will not be any better for your having lived, and you cannot be happier."—A good thought for those who lament the passing of the good old days and resent the intrusion of the new.

MISS DELL SUTTON and Mrs. Wentz Cain of Lyons county are demonstrating refinishing of furniture to Hutchinson Fair visitors. They first removed the varnish from the chair on which they are working, and then sandpapered it with No. 1 and then with No. 0 sandpaper in order to get a velvet surface. Before starting to apply the paint, they wiped the chair off thoroly with gasoline, to make sure that no particles of dust were left on the wood. The varnish they are using was chosen because of its cheapness, quick drying qualities, and smoothness of surface when finished. Two coats were necessary in order to get the desired finish.

Babies Initiate New Bungalow

DOWN at the new Better Babies Bungalow there was not a dull moment. A baby was scheduled for examination every four minutes and there was not a four minute space left in the entire week's schedule for any of the numbers of other babies whose parents wished them examined.

There were five examining physicians who checked up on mentality; teeth; ears, eyes, nose and throat; general physical condition; and weights and measurements. The findings of each examiner were registered on a score card to be used in checking up for the state's most perfect baby. In the meantime those young Americans registered their reactions to the whole proceedings, in no uncertain terms. Most of them registered indignation, while a few took it as part of the day's work and played with the doctor's instruments.

Altho each year shows an increase in number of entrants, the significant thing about it is that the same parents bring their babies back to have their health checked every year until the children are beyond the age limit.

The new bungalow is a neat little building, built with one purpose in view—to accommodate the baby show to the best advantage. On the east side is a large waiting room for mothers and babies. The spectator's room is on the west; with windows facing this room are the booths in which the babies are examined. Back of these, opening onto the waiting room are the undressing and dressing rooms and the office.

Occasional Discrepances Arise

IT HAS long been conceded that the indoors is woman's special realm, and the engineering of things outside is man's own indisputable right, but Lyon county has her own order of things.

At the Hutchinson fair Miss Nadine Brown won third place with her baby beef which had won sweepstakes in the Lyon county 4-H club contest. While the masculine world found a champion to carry away honors from the women's field in Mr. George McColm, also a 4-H club member from Lyon county. George received first place on canned tomatoes, second on canned pork and third on canned beef. He was the only 4-H club member from that county whose canning entries placed.

Altho Nadine calmly planned her invasion into the masculine realm, and raised her beef "according to Hoyle," hoping to win a prize, George's competition on the culinary arts was purely the result of an emergency. Just as things were ready to be canned, George's mother took sick. The situation was pretty bad—the canning had to be done and no one to do it but George. He did it, and the judge's decision suggests how well.

OTHER years there have been larger and more varied exhibits of fancywork, larger apples, more potatoes, wheat and corn, but in one point the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson far outstripped every other of its kind. That one point was evidence of rural organization.

Where last year 300 boys and girls visited the Hutchinson fair and exhibited the results of their efforts, five-hundred 4-H club boys and girls brought their products this year. The farm bureau women's exhibitions took on the proportions of state rally of farm women's organizations in the interests of better homes, better health, and higher standards of living.

Gardening Under Difficulties

IT MAKES no difference what the means or the end, when a woman sets out to do a thing, it is done. That propensity of women to put things over has been the source of many an editorial wise crack such as those myriads of near jokes about women and hairpins. In Pratt county Mrs. T. W. Baker who had been studying the balanced diet with a group of farm bureau women decided that her family should have green vegetables the year around, and so, they have.

Mrs. Baker lives in the wheat country where everything browns with the ripening wheat. But even tho she lives on top of a sand hill where burning winds get the best sweep at her plants she has succeeded, by using dry farming methods, in producing enough garden stuff from a tiny two by four garden plot to supply her family with green vegetables all summer, and to can for winter use.

Across in Sedgwick county, Mrs. Charles Craycraft had a similar problem. She solved hers by irrigating, and the project was so successful that she and her husband have gone into truck farming on a commercial scale, selling both green and canned vegetables. For canning vegetables they use tin cans and a patent sealer.

Mrs. Baker's formula for gardening calls for absolute freedom from weeds, constant cultivation and no vacant space. She plants climbing beans around the fence to protect the other plants from hot winds. The irrigated garden requires constant cultivation and watering several times.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the county booths at the State Fair at Hutchinson was the Craycraft exhibit of their irrigated products. No doubt Mrs. Baker could have furnished a similar exhibit, for both produce every variety of vegetables including melons. Her contribution to the fair was made by a demonstration on fitting the food to the family.

Pleasing Models for Fall

2311—This attractive apron for the kitchen suggests cheery colors for dark days. Sizes small, medium and large.

2763—You can make your young son's play suits much cheaper than you can buy them. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2813—This model gives opportunity for delightful color combinations. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2806—A Delightful Model for the Wool Sports Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2799—The junior miss will be proud of her new dress cut over this pattern. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2815—Long lines make this a very pleasing design for the street dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2816—A Delightful Two-piece Model for School, Street or Sport Wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

IF ALL the flour which housewives used in 1923 were baked into loaves the size of baker's bread, and these loaves were placed end to end in double rows like the rails of a railway track, they would reach clear across the continent with plenty of slack for curves and detours.

In spite of the vast amount of bread this would represent, home baking consumed only 29.5 per cent of the flour produced in the United States that year. Bakeries used 36.2 per cent and institutions such as hotels, schools and restaurants used 17.6 per cent. The remaining 16.7 per cent represents our flour exports and the amount in transit at the time the survey was being made.

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 housekeeping, 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.

New Finish on Walnut

Could you tell me how to produce the new dull finish on old walnut furniture? I have an old walnut bed which I would like to refinish to match my new dresser.—Mrs. Home Maker.

The dull finish may be produced on old walnut furniture by oiling it with linseed oil and then rubbing it with a cloth, or by oiling it with linseed oil and then putting on a good grade of floor wax.

For the Lady Who Looks Ahead

IT'S early, to be sure, but it's surprising how quickly Christmas will roll around. For the woman who starts preparing by the first of October the Christmas season holds no terrors. No one who has had the comfortable feeling of knowing that her Christmas presents are all made and stored daintily away, long before Christmas, will ever be a last minute shopper again.

Here is a suggestion for a Christmas present which I am sure you will be proud to give. The laundry bag No. 1406, is bound in black with three separate pockets for laundry, hankies and socks. The daintily tinted apple blossom design is to be outlined in running stitch. There are small clusters of flowers to be embroidered in French knots, and the lettering is to be done in outline stitch. Price of this bag with floss for working is $1.50.

No. 1406

No. 1413

No. 1413 is bound in blue. Tinted figures give color to the bag. The design is worked in straight running stitch and darning stitch, with three small flowers worked in lazy daisy stitches. Price of this bag with floss for embroidery is $1.

Send all orders to Fancywork Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. and be sure to mention numbers.

FADA Radio

Don't miss a word of it!

Now, for the first time *Complete* Reception!

FADA Harmonated Reception is to ordinary radio what the motor is to the horse and buggy!

This new engineering development makes radio a new sensation by insuring absolute "team work" between every part of both receiver and loud speaker.

Call on the nearest Fada Radio Dealer for a demonstration—don't miss it.

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

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

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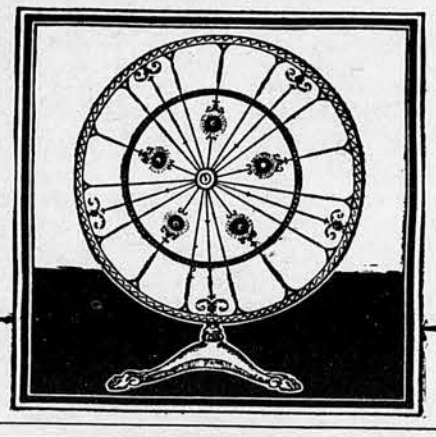
Manufacturers of TUNED RADIO FREQUENCY Receivers using the highly efficient NEUTRODYNE principle.

Fada Cone Speaker Table Type

with antique bronze trifoot. Twenty-two inch floating cone. Permanent magnet.

$35



Instead—

of leaving that machine out in the weather until you use it again next season, why not sell it right now through a classified ad and buy a new one next year?

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Art Needlework & Fancy Goods Book

IN THIS 80-page book, beautifully illustrated in colors, you will find hundreds of useful, delightful things to embroider as well as many ready-made articles for yourself and to beautify your home. These are in the newest exclusive designs on excellent materials.

By buying here—direct from the manufacturers—you will make a considerable saving. This book, which is yours for the asking, shows many beautiful stamped Center Pieces, Buffet Sets, Scarfs, Bed Spreads, fancy Towels, Pillow Cases, Filet and Voile Bedroom Sets, fine yard Linens and Damask Table Linens, plain and fancy Handkerchiefs, ready-made, stamped or plain, Infants' or Children's Wear, Infants' and Children's Knit Goods, Stamped Rompers and Play Suits, and hundreds of other articles for yourself, your home and for gifts. Complete lines of D.M.C. and Nun's Boil Proof Embroidery Cotton, also needlework accessories.

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Complete instructions and color chart for embroidering sent with each order. All goods sent postpaid. Be sure to send for your book NOW before you forget it. It is FREE

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3 Charming Ferns!

Best Varieties

This great collection includes an "Asparagus Fern," an "Ostrich Plume Fern," and the "Roosevelt Fern." No other house plant is more extensively grown than the graceful "Asparagus Fern," while in the "Ostrich Plume Fern" is found a particular variety which appeals to every one. The "Roosevelt Fern" is a fern for every home. The fronds are broad and beautifully tapered from base to tip, giving a pronounced wavy effect seen in no other variety. It is the grandest fern of its class yet introduced.

OUR OFFER: We will send you this collection of ferns postpaid for a club of two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each. Your own subscription will count as one in this club. Order now. Address **Capper's Farmer, Fern Dept., Topeka, Kan.**

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Students Earn Board While Learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for catalogue.

Santa Fe Telegraph School, Desk G, Topeka, Kan.

Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?

Y—is for Yellow-Throat,
Who looks like his name,
And plays Hide-and-seek
Thru the woods for a game.

He darts here and there
On bright little wings,
And "Witchety-witch,
Witchety-witch" he sings.

We Hear From Dott

I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade. My brother and I drive 21 miles to school in a Ford truck. He is in high school and there isn't any in our district. So you see we have a trip of 42 miles. There are only two of us children. For pets I have one duck I call Jenny and two ponies. One is not broken to ride as she is just a colt. I call my riding pony Daisy and the little colt Boots. I also have 14 little Barred Plymouth Rock chicks. I always enjoy the children's page. I hope to hear from some of the girls.

Albin, Wyo. Dott Davis.

The card on which you spin the top is made upon 36 squares that are 2 inches square. Cut the eyes out of a hard rubber button, making just one hole. Thru this hole place a match. Two or three or four may play—each taking their turn at spinning the top. When the top stops spinning notice the number on which the point is resting and jot it down on a piece of paper. The one getting 500 first wins the game.

Try These on the Family

What have ears but hear not? Cornstalks.

What have tongues but talk not? Wagons.

What have mouths but eat not? Rivers.

What have feet and walk not? Stoves.

Why is a man's mouth, when very large, like an annual lease? Because it extends from ear to ear (year to year).

What is the difference between one yard and two yards? A fence.

How is the best way to get fat? Go to the butcher shop.

What part of a fish weighs the most? The scales.

Why should a fisherman be wealthy? Because his business is all net profit.

When is a straight field not a straight field? When it is a rye (wry) field.

Part of a foot with judgment transpose, and the answer you'll find just under your nose. Inch-chin.

Ever eating, ever cloying,
Never finding full repast,
All devouring, all destroying,
Till it eats the world at last?
Fire.

What part of a fish is like the end of a book? The fin-is.

What should you do if you split your sides with laughter? Run till I got a "stitch" in them.

Word Diamond

_
_ _ _
_ _ _ _ _
_ _ _
_

1. A consonant or beverage; 2. A beaten track made by a wheel; 3. An ancient outer garment; 4. To bind; 5. A Roman letter meaning 100.

If the dashes are filled in correctly with the defined words, the words will read the same horizontally and vertically. When you have solved this puzzle send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

The Reverend Tenthly feels that he
The speaker for his flock should be,
And so he says, "We're proud to be
Versed in correct orthography."

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

Goes to Patton School

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go 2 miles to Patton school. Fot pets I have a pony named Trixy and a little pup named Jack. I have two sisters, Lois is 6 and Ozett. is 9. I enjoy reading the children's page. I wish some boys and girls my age would write to me. Lyle H. Klotz.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Billy and Gyp are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the sixth grade. The name of my school is Laurel and is 3 miles from my home. I have one brother and one sister. Their names are Vernon and Edith. For pets I have a pony named Billy, a dog named Gyp and two cats. I enjoy reading the children's page. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me. Helen Larkin.

Jetmore, Kan.

Dog Show at State Fair

NOT one of the boys and girls who went to the Hutchinson State Fair missed the dog show, for the building was crowded with boys and girls and grown ups too, all day long and every day. And such sights and sounds as there were—dogs of every size with barks to match, from the great big reg'lar fellows to the trim little lap dogs on plush cushions.

There was one big black fellow—black to his teeth and toe-nails—who barked with a big "boom, boom" and occasionally stuck out a friendly paw to some one who looked as if they would like to be friends with him.

A little black terrier was the most energetic dog of the whole show. There were bars in front of her box because she could not stand to have a chain tied to her. Just when she would get the bars worked apart so she could stick her little head out, some one would straighten them again and she would have all of her work to do over again.

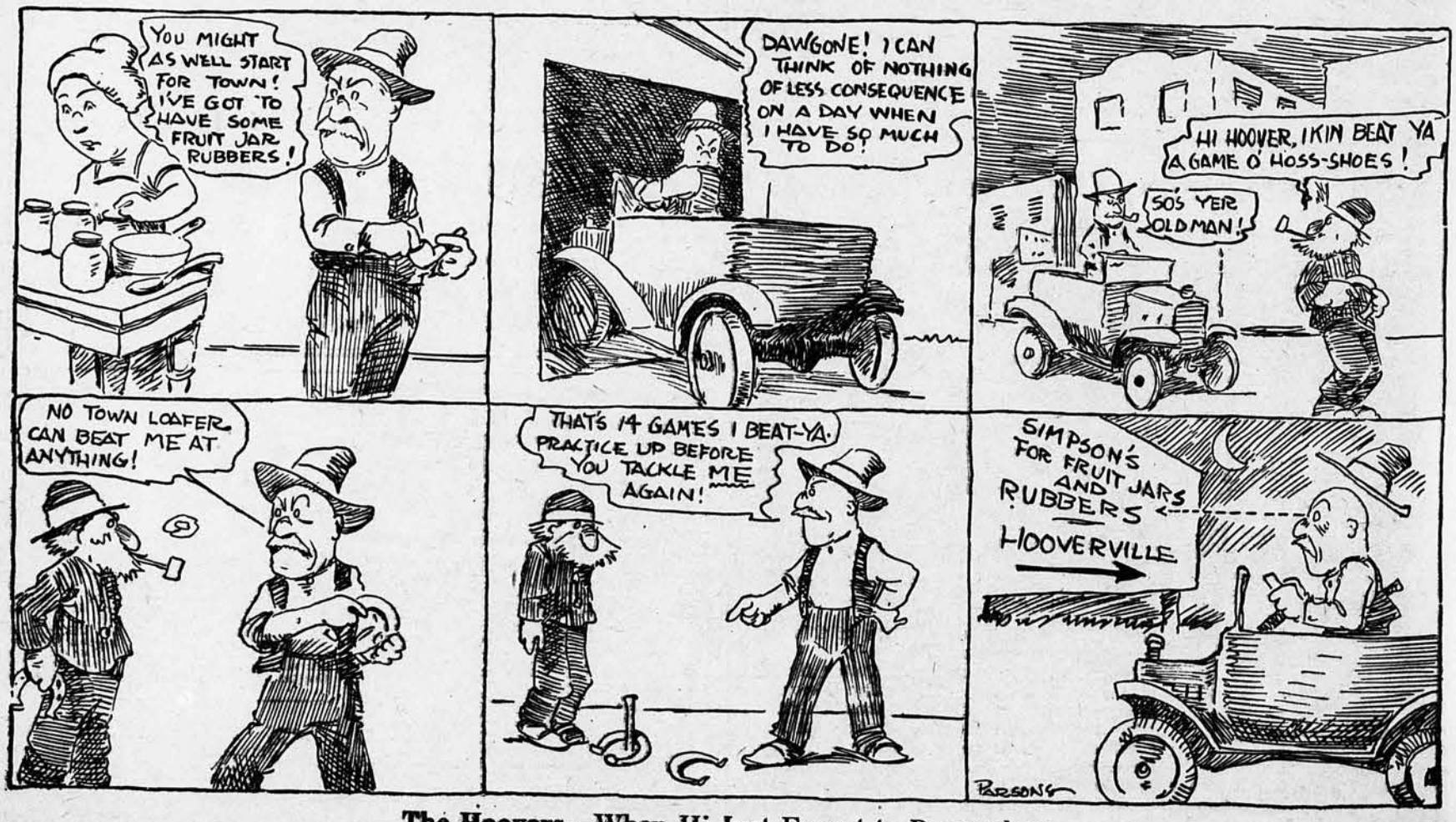
The blood hounds with their wrinkled faces and long droopy ears looked as if they were sad, possibly because there were so many boys to go hunting with and they could not go. One of these dogs had brought his suitcase, or it might have been that his master had left his to be guarded.

The black and white spotted dogs sat away back in the corners of their boxes and did not seem to care whether they were friendly or not. The Collies resented the signs which read "keep hands off the dogs" and stuck their long noses out to be petted.

The terriers had more trouble than any of the rest with spilling their water and covering up their food and then wanting something to eat and drink.

All of the puppies slept most of the time not worrying about the signs on their cages which read "puppies for sale." Perhaps they knew that no one could buy them unless they really wanted them and would take care of them.

But the most pitiful dogs in the whole show were the Bull dogs whose ugly faces and long teeth made them look cross even tho they wanted to be very friendly. Florence G. Wells.



The Hoovers—When Hi Just Forgot to Remember

Danger in Whooping Cough

BY CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Doctor I. O. Church, city health officer of Topeka, has decreed that any child who comes to school with a cough shall be sent home until he is quite sure it is not whooping cough. Some folks are inclined to protest. But the doctor's judgment is sound.

Whooping cough is too dangerous to allow any chances, for it is a real menace to young children. More than twice as many die of it as of scarlet fever. The great point for you to bear in mind is that very young children are the chief victims. Of all deaths from whooping cough, 55 per cent occur in children less than 1 year old, and 90 per cent in children under 3. Older children who take the disease make better headway. It is important to protect your child from whooping cough until he reaches school age, for if he takes it then his chance of getting well without any evil result is vastly better.

I do not wish to bring despair to the hearts of young mothers whose little ones get the disease in babyhood. Given the excellent care your baby will have, he will get well, too. But it will be a hard season for you as well as the baby. When my oldest girl was 6 she contracted whooping cough and imparted it to her sister, aged 3 months. Neither the Missus nor I ever will forget the month that we "enjoyed" with those two children.

There is no vaccine against whooping cough sufficiently reliable to allow one to depend on it. The only way to prevent your child from getting the disease is to keep him away from infection. If you have a young child in the same family with school-going children who have not had whooping cough, an epidemic should make you very watchful. I do not think the disease can be carried in clothing, but it spreads readily from child to child.

For Folks of Fifty

When I use my eyes to read they seem dry and irritated for some time afterward, and worse when awaking from sleep. I have had this trouble for years. I see you have a book for men and a book for women. How can we get these? Mrs. W. R. W.

This may indicate some disturbance of the tear glands or tear duct, but more likely is due to an error of refraction that can be corrected by properly fitting glasses. You should see a good oculist.

I think that in speaking of the "book for men and a book for women" you must have reference to my two letters. One is "Hints for the Man of Fifty," and the other is "Hints to Women Nearing Fifty." They are free to any subscriber who forwards a stamped, addressed envelope.

Better See a Specialist

Please tell a good home cure for granulated eyelids. Is the trouble contagious? M. N.

Yes. Granulated lids is very contagious. The virulence of this and similar diseases is one of the very best reasons why people should never use a common towel. A very good wash is a saturated solution of boracic acid, but it is not a cure. There is no home cure for granulated eyelids. It demands the careful attention of a good doctor, preferably one who makes a specialty of eye troubles.

Proper Diet Will Help

Would you kindly tell me what autointoxication is? Has diet any effect in curing the disease? A. J.

Auto-intoxication is a term applied commonly to a condition in which there is so much chronic constipation that the retained fecal matter poisons the body. Proper diet that will overcome the constipation is good treatment.

Build Up the Body

I am a man 62 and was always healthy until lately. First came a bad pain in my side, which lasted two weeks, and now I have a lot of little blisters. Can you tell me what it is? B. S.

The disease you have is commonly known as "shingles." It is not contagious. The eruption usually follows the course of the nerves on one side of the body only. Now that it is out you may be over the worst of the trouble. Protect the eruptions until they dry up, as they are very sensitive if broken. The best application is a dusting powder. You must eat well, take a good deal of rest and build yourself up in general. If "shingles" is disregarded it sometimes is followed by very severe neuralgia.

Germany in the League

Germany's entrance into the League of Nations on a plane of equality with the greatest powers is a monumental event. Her former foes welcome her to a permanent place in the council. That Germany came thru the war and the peace-making so strong that today she ranks as a great power, according to the severest test the Versailles peace conference could establish, answers many an accusation that the Versailles treaty was designed to compass Germany's ruin.

There have been periods in history not remote when the defeated power in such a war as that which recently devastated Europe would have been virtually erased from the map. In Napoleon's time the German Empire would have been dismembered to such an extent that the work of unification now associated with Bismarck would have had to be done over again. But the Versailles treaty left intact Bismarck's greatest achievement, the unification of North and South Germany. The position now to be taken by Germany as a permanent member of the council of the League, with a vote equal in all respects to that of France or Great Britain, is the final guarantee of her future as one of the foremost powers of the continent.

One may pause to observe that Germany becomes a member of the council without a sacrifice of dignity and on her own terms. No other nation becomes a permanent member at the same time. This is an achievement for peace and progress, for last March the demands of Brazil, Spain and Poland for permanent council seats wrecked the session of the League Assembly and postponed Germany's admission. At that time the fear was widespread that the Locarno treaties could never be consummated and that the League would soon sink deeper into oblivion than the holy alliance of the last century.

On the contrary, the Locarno treaties now go into effect with Germany's admission to the League, and the world feels not the least doubt that if Spain and Brazil must quit it, the League gains in Germany far more in strength and prestige than they could draw from it. The Locarno agreements mean the stabilization of the Western European frontiers and a mutual pledge to resort to arbitration instead of force. At the same time, Germany may reopen thru diplomacy other questions which affect her eastern frontiers, the military occupation, colonial mandates and responsibility for the outbreak of the war in 1914.

The Locarno security pacts are so interwoven with the League of Nations that hereafter the peace of Europe will depend more than ever on the survival of the League and its power to function in accordance with the aims of its constitution. The loss of Spain would not be vital; and it is not yet settled that retirement will take place. A new government in place of the present dictatorship at Madrid might introduce a new policy toward Geneva. The solution of the problem of satisfying the nations that sought permanent seats in the League council may not be final, yet the three new semi-permanent seats proposed—enabling three non-permanent members to be re-elected when their three-year terms expire—probably will carry the League thru the present crisis.

In any case, the session that witnesses the admission of Germany to the League must be epochal in the League's history. A new start is being made in one of the most significant experiments in sane internationalism of modern times.

Mussolini has suspended all provincial and municipal elections in Italy as a measure of economy. Probably the high cost of elections in Pennsylvania has been called to his attention.

American judges seem so prone to lock up juries for the night that we suggest they extend the system to include a few of the defendants.

4-foot width—generous working space, *genuine* porcelain top 25x48 inches; 72-inch height; 55-lb. flour bin with handy shaker sifter that "fluffs" and measures out the flour as needed, avoiding dirt and mould; big sugar container, easily refilled; revolving spice caster with 7 crystal glass containers.

Large shelf space above and below; 3 roomy drawers, one of them metal for bread and cake; sliding shelf in base cupboard; cutting board of white wood; convenient rack for narrow extract bottles; Mrs. Christine Frederick's Menu & Salad Chart; cookbook holder; food timer and handy want list; may be had in the popular Golden Oak finish or in Hoosier Grey Enamel, tastefully decorated in blue.

Fewer steps in your Kitchen now!

—*with this Farm Model* Hoosier *4-ft. wide.* New Low Price

This wide, roomy *Farm Model Hoosier* is designed especially for the woman who wants to get the most work out of her kitchen. After putting it to work for you, you'll wonder how you ever managed to get along without it. At the bargain price you'll want to get *your* Hoosier right away.

No doubt you have some sort of a cabinet or cupboard arrangement—probably the same equipment with which you started housekeeping. Can you imagine any modern farmer using equipment that has seen its best days? Why then, should you put up with makeshifts—with inconvenient kitchen equipment—when a real working center, an up-to-date Hoosier which will lighten your work, save you hundreds of steps and relieve you of most of the kitchen drudgery, is easily within your reach?

By all means get this up-to-date Hoosier—let it start working for you at once. You need not throw away your old cabinet. It's probably just what you want for extra storage space on the back porch.

There is a Hoosier dealer near you who will be glad to demonstrate the many time and labor-saving features of this cabinet to you without any obligation on your part. If you are not acquainted with him write us for his name.

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The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyrighted)

AND, over night, Monte estimated that he had become a rich man! Yet the annoying part of the whole thing just now, one that entangled a strange smile in a perplexed frown, was that he didn't have a copper penny in actual money! And Badger was paying his men in his name ten dollars a day, and offering a five hundred dollar reward as tho he were tossing a bone to a dog. While Monte was asking himself where on earth he was going to find a handful of dollars, Badger was making wildly imaginative estimates concerning how many millions his lordly chief possessed. Had Badger known the truth, a truth which Monte had dinned into him from the beginning, he would have had the shock of his life. But what a man won't believe, he won't believe, and there's an end to it.

"When I need a new pair of boots or another sack of potatoes," said Monte to Badger, "let alone when Stanley Melvin asks for his fee, how am I going to raise the money?"

And Bill Badger, smiting his thigh, burst into uproarious laughter.

Meantime the new corporation, its fate and its golden promises, were of infinitely less importance to Monte than was something else. And that something else was just Bab. Bab who had lived thru an eternity waiting for him to come, shuddering while she thought of him in a jail and who, when he did come to her that first night of his freedom stood looking at him with eyes as deep as the skies, as softly luminous as the stars.

"Monte! Oh, Monte!"

"Bab! . . . Little Running Water!"

He had meant to set a guard upon himself. Yet already he had her in his arms. For he had seen that Bab was crying; crying from sudden relief, from a deep tremulous joy. Her two round, eager arms flew about his neck. She lifted her eyes to his; her lips were lifted, slightly parted, inviting . . .

He kissed her. And both man and maid knew for the first time what a kiss can be. It left them trembling, uncertain, profoundly disturbed. They fell apart slowly, regarding each other like troubled strangers. And for a moment, while the fire in Bab's cave crackled and snapped and thrust at the encircling dark with its many bright hued spears of flame, they found no further word to say. Then it was Bab who laughed and pretended to be serenely gay, and cried:

"Gee, you surprised me! I wasn't looking for you; at first I thought it was Sin-Badger coming . . ."

Her Mood Softened

Bab baffled herself, saying things like that. But, as she would come to know as her mental horizons broadened, there is such a mysterious thing as instinct. Monte, for his part, experienced a sudden chill. It had been more dark than light where they had met and embraced and kissed . . .

"Did you think it was Badger when . . . . when you kissed me?" he demanded.

Again Bab, strangely vibrating to a new tumult within her, laughed. And again that instinct which for better nomenclature may be termed the tease urge of her sex, moved her.

"At first," said Bab, as tho it were a matter of small consequence. "But of course I knew right away. And . . ."

"And that's why you ran away from me? Is that it, Bab?"

Bab eyed him wonderingly.

"Gee, you're funny tonight, Monte. What made you sort of different? Was it just being in jail?" And then her mood softened, or rather she yielded herself up utterly to the emotion which filled her heart, and she came back to him and put her hand on his arm, saying softly: "I cried every night; and I couldn't go to sleep; and I couldn't think of anything but just you in a cage. And I kept telling myself: 'Bab, Monte's the best man in all the world and you love him and he's all caged up now and miserable because he's taking all the bad luck that ought to be yours by rights.' 'Cause I know you could just tell on me, Monte, and be free; and that somehow you won't do it, but take all Bab's troubles just the same as you have to take your own troubles . . ."

She was all yielding, melting love now and she knew it and recklessly disregarded all save her vast new yearning. Monte might have kissed her then and she would not have whipped back; he might have said, "You are mine, Bab," and she could have but whispered sighingly: "Yes, yours, Monte: all yours and I'm glad!" By this time the brakes were set and he but clasped her warm little hand in his and led her to the fire where they sat down and where he saw her books and turned to them.

Bab read to him, bending so low over her book that her hair fell on the pages, proud to show him, her beloved instructor, how she had striven to follow in the way he had pointed out.

"The one thing in the wide world which counts," said Monte to himself while Bab, head bowed, finger pursuing syllables, read to him, "is you, Bab! I want you for mine, for all time. For this life and the next and all thru eternity . . ."

And another voice said within him: "She is yours. Take her. All yours if you just put out your hand."

And then, strangely perhaps and perhaps not strangely at all, since there is a voice which speaks insistently in the breasts of all true lovers:

"If you love her, you must love her more than yourself. If you love her, you must desire her happiness above your own."

And, while Bab read, he asked himself:

"What right have you, Monte Baron, to take her, the one purely innocent girl, the one blessedly natural girl in all the world, capitalizing to your own selfish advantage all of her dear innocence; making her your own when you know you are, thru mere chance, the one man and the only man who has ever come into her life at all? She is so young; she has seen nothing of the world; you can take her, but what will she think of you when she sees other men . . ."

Monte Baron was always inclined to light-hearted joyousness; to casual acceptance of life which he found a delightful pastime; never a man of sobersided serious-mindedness. But tonight, face to face with the majesty of true love, he was nothing other than Youth confronted with the ineffable perfection of Her; she was enthroned on the altar of his heart, and there was clamorous within him the self-uttered command to go down on his knees before her and not so much as sully her with his eyes . . .

Trust Bill

"Bab, I must tell you. . . I've a hundred things to tell you. You can trust Bill Badger; if he should come to tell you again, you can trust him in anything, with anything. And we can trust his crew. They are our men now, if for nothing else than thru what happened today. You see, I have to tell you about what happened today, about

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the big scheme Bill Badger has always been harping on until he warmed the egg and hatched it out! But there's something that comes well along before all this: it's about my lawyer and what he said and what you are to do."

Since Monte sat so stiff and strange, Bab moved closer to him and got her hand snug in his.

"Tell me, Monte."

Monte told her. He tried, first since he anticipated some small objection, to picture to her what life she must lead if always the somber shadow of suspicion and accusation lay over her. And in the end, speaking simply and earnestly, he explained all that Stanley Melvin had said to him and concluded with:

"So you see, my dear, the thing for you is to give yourself up."

But, before that came, he felt Bab stiffen. With the last word she whipped her hand out of his and sprang to her feet.

"Monte! You want me to do that? Why, I won't ever do it . . . not ever! I'd rather be dead first . . . like a dead bird! . . . First, I'd run away; I'd run and hide from you. You'd never find me, never, never, never! Oh, I know a place to go; another place to hide. And I'd run and run and run. . . . and I'd shoot at men if they came to get me; and if I saw they were too many for me, why I'd shoot myself before I'd do that! . . . Monte!" It was a cry of despair. "Here in the forests I don't care what happens. But down there in Crescent City? Down in Conroy's town? Where the jail is . ."

She broke off; she was white-faced; her young breast heaved tumultuously.

Monte sought to soothe her. It flashed on him that in speaking to her of Justice he might as well have spoken of Juggernaut. He frightened her; she did not understand simply because she was not equipped with an understanding to cope with this particular matter. She did know Conroy for a man of power and of unscrupulousness, what she would have termed "a bad man," she did know Crescent City as Conroy's jungle wherein his power, as she regarded it, was unlimited. And she was quick-witted enough to grasp the outstanding fact that her life or liberty was set against Conroy's life or liberty as a stake for the killing of old Martin Willoughby.

"Bab, dear, . . . dear, dear Little Running Water . . ."

"Promise that you won't make me, Monte! Promise . . ."

"Of course I promise that." He tried to laugh off her agonized fear. "What right have I to make you do anything? All that I want to do is explain things to you; to have you see everything in the right way. We'll just talk it all over, and only when you see matters as I do and as Stanley Melvin does, will you decide to do what I have suggested."

Her sigh was one of immense relief.

"Somehow I believe you when you tell me anything, Monte. And if you are going to wait until I make up my mind to go and put myself in Conroy's jail, you'll wait a long time! Now let's talk about something else. Tell me . . ."

Monte Explained

"Rather," said Monte, seeing where wisdom lay and determined to have Bab see it before it was too late, "let's talk of this and nothing else until I have told you all that I've been thinking."

"All right," said Bab lightly, returning to a place by the fire.

So Monte explained and elaborated and argued; and she listened. And when he had done she said merely:

"I won't do it, Monte. I won't ever do it. And now tell me all about what happened today."

Nothing was clearer than that her attitude, a result of all those experiences which made up her little life, was not to be made over in an hour. Monte yielded since there was nothing else to do, reserving to himself his determination to make her see the light in another day or two. So, at her command, he dropped the subject and gave her a laughing epitome of the day's events. Bab who had listened perfunctorily until now, was suddenly all keen, sparkling interest. When she did not understand she made him explain; on the whole she was quick to grasp what was afoot and what part, thru smiling good fortune, Monte was to play in it. But like Badger, since to these two Monte Baron was a radiant hero, she was confident that Monte's cleverness was a greater factor than any fortuitous chance.

"Gee, Monte, you must be the richest man in the world!"

She saw how he sat staring into her fire. For once in his life Monte Baron did desire money, much money, that he might use it for Bab. What he did not desire, such was the honesty of his love for her, was that he should sail under false colors, no matter how innocently, in her eyes. So he confessed to her that instead of being rich, as they credited him with being, he was virtually penniless. He did not know where all this madness would end; if he could get away with it and come out rich in the end, or whether circumstances would bring a financial strain which would break him. He would have to think all this over. No doubt, he assured her in bright hopefulness, it would be a simple matter later on for him to raise ready money on his share in the venture. Just now, however, everything might be lost if his fellow workers in the new project came to accept the truth which he himself had always proclaimed. There were certain expenses arising; he would have to meet them; he didn't know how that was to be done; he might lose what little he had or he might, with all good luck and fair judgment and no errors made, make money.

"You mean," questioned Bab, "that you haven't got even a few dollars?"

"Not a cent!" he admitted frankly. "You see, Little Running Water, I never had any great hankering for money. I came out here where I thought that a gun and rod and a bit of rough land with a log cabin on it, would be all that I wanted. Now, all of a sudden, that's changed. I need money. . . ." He was thinking of her and of her needs . . . "and I'm going to have it!"

"Of course you'll have it," said Bab serenely.

. . . And when Monte left her Bab was preoccupied. Already her brain was at work . . . in the service of her lover.

Thru the Woods

Bab did not wait for dark. She stole thru the woods during the late afternoon, planning to be at Willoughby's cabin with the first hour of dark and to be at Monte's cabin before he would be leaving to go to her at her cave. Her heart sang as she sped upon her errand of love. She had no fear as she slipped thru the quiet, dusk-steeped mountains; yet she was as alert as any other wild thing, deer or feathered creature, putting trust in herself and in her own wisdom the while she distrusted the hunter man and made of every canon and copse a shelter for herself. And the song in her breast carried the one

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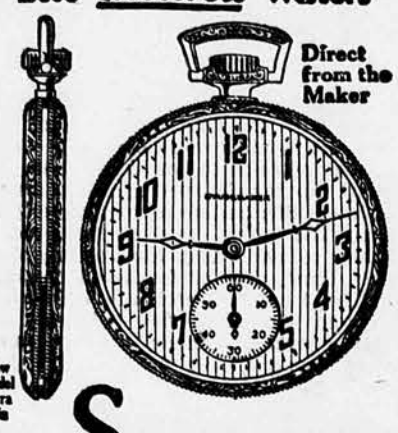

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changeless refrain: "She was going to get gold for Monte who needed gold. Gold that had, once upon a time, been dull bits of ore dug from rocky hillsides; that men had taken and made into money-gold; that had been Willoughby's for a time, that was no one's now, or anyone's since Willoughby was dead and couldn't use it. Monte's gold, to be given to Monte by Bab."

Bab saw very clearly her chance to do a small thing for her lover who had done everything for her; who had taken her dangers upon himself, who had brought the greatest glory into her life, who had opened strange new doors to her soul; who, for her sake, had even suffered that the bars of a jail, a terrible human cage, had shut him away from the free stars. And the thing she was doing for him was so simple; vaguely she regretted that it was not something greater . . .

So well did she time her journey that she came in sight of the lonely Willoughby cabin just as the true night was shutting down; the cabin was a black spot against the evening's shadowy curtain. She sat down among the hillside pines, her back to a tree, resting a moment while she peered down thru a vista of tree trunks and into the small clearing in the center of which stood the unlovely shell that had once and for so long housed an avaricious old man.

"He was a funny old man," mused Bab. "All he wanted was just money . . ."

Meanwhile she was eagerly intent upon discovering if the place were deserted, as she had thought to find it, or if some tenant, Crazy Charlie perhaps, lived there. Shadows thickened all about her, and the first star came out into the sky just above a tall pine but she saw no one, heard no one. No sound of ax splitting wood for the supper fire; no gleam of candle light in a window. Only the familiar rustle of the pines and the distant babble of a friendly brook and the rising cadences of insect choruses like fairy orchestras. Still Bab waited, trained to patience.

At last she rose and stole closer. Now the dark was considerable, unaffected by any wisp of a young moon. With every step guarded so she made her way almost as silently as did the slowly densing shadows, she drew nearer and nearer. She knew every foot of ground here and so, when suddenly she stumbled over a slight mound of earth, she stopped wonderingly. Then, as understanding flashed over her, she shivered. This was old Mart's grave.

Wistful Thoughts

"He's dead now," thought Bab lugubriously "I'm sorry, Mart. It's sad to be dead . . ."

And her quick thoughts flew away, grown wistful, to another small heaped up billow of earth and she wondered if Dad-dick grew lonesome for her.

"Some day I'll come back to see you, Dad-dick dear, and put some more pretty flowers on you . . ."

Bab crept in at the back door and paused, listening, straining her eyes to see thru the dark. Despite that fine fearlessness which was an integral part of her, she was all of a sudden palpitatingly ill at ease. For to her, the houses of men were like traps; walls and doors were menaces. Farley, set on fire by her warm young beauty, had sought to make a trap of her own room in her own cabin; as he had done, so, after him, had Conroy made his attempt. In Monte's cabin, suffocating in his cellar, she had known her time of dread. Now her one desire was to be out of this man-trap with its close, unpleasant smells, and once more in the fragrant dark of her own wide woods. If it had not been that Monte went with her in her heart, she would have turned and fled. As it was Bab spoke softly to Bab, and Bab went on.

Crazy Charlie might be outside, nearby; any one might be out there. She did not dare light a match. She moved on cautiously, further into the deep dark. She remembered old Mart as she had last seen him; it was as tho he still lay there in the corner. She made, instinctively, a wide arc, groping for the ladder which led to the attic. She remembered Conroy, the shaking tones of his voice, the horror she had glimpsed in his face. She felt as tho Conroy, as well as old Mart, were somewhere near. And yet, while Bab in her soul whispered to the soul of Bab, she went on.

She began to breathe faster and faster; this profound stillness in this profound dark, with never a star gleaming upon her, with only a sense of the man-trap about her, oppressed her terribly. She hastened and stumbled against a chair and grew stone-still, save for a slight tremor; she listened and heard nothing. She went on and found the ladder which led up to the attic. Now she began mounting swiftly, all impatience tinged with dread to be done with this place of unpleasant closeness and contaminated smells. In two minutes she had mounted so high that her uplifted hand came in contact with the closed trap door; she thrust it upward and went thru the opening.

She closed the trap, stood on it and struck a match. Almost running she crossed the narrow attic. Near the chimney she cleared the floor of the rubbish she had tossed there. She counted: "One, two, three;" the loose board came up easily. She was down on her knees; she stooped lower, striking the second match; she peered into the small tin-lined compartment. There were the two small tobacco boxes; she lifted them. They were heavy. There was the string-tied canvas bag, as long as her open palm. It, too, was heavy, and jingled. Then there was the old red-leather wallet with the wide rubber band about it. To her hastily appraising eye everything here

1 Bushel of Corn: 15 Pounds of Pork

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

THE crop report of the State Board of Agriculture for September indicates a shortage of corn in Kansas this year. With present prospects in other states it is quite probable that corn will cost considerably more in Kansas than in the Corn Belt. This not infrequently happens, and one of the results of this situation is a decidedly higher cost of producing spring pigs to a marketable age in Kansas than in the Corn Belt, when the usual method of full feeding from weaning time is followed.

The most practical way to meet this situation would be to plan one's hog raising activities on the basis of producing thrifty, growthy, healthy but thin 100-pound feeder pigs which can be sold as feeders or finished and sold as fat hogs, as the corn situation in the fall might justify. Very little grain is needed in developing feeder pigs. Pasture can be relied on as the basal ration. The constantly increasing demand for feeder pigs insures a good market for them. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has found that it is possible to develop good thrifty feeder pigs from weaning time to 100 pounds in weight with very little grain.

One group of pigs weighing an average of 42 pounds at weaning time —June 15—fed 1.4 pounds of corn and .15 pounds of tankage a head a day on alfalfa pasture, required 3 bushels of corn and 18 pounds of tankage to make a weight of 102 pounds. When this weight was reached on October 15 these pigs were put on a full feed of corn and tankage in a dry lot. They were nicely finished, weighing 230 pounds in 60 days, having made a gain of 2.14 pounds a head a day. These pigs produced a bit over 15 pounds of pork for every bushel of corn consumed from the time they were weaned until they were ready for market, which indicates that developing the pig first as a feeder, then fattening him for market when a good crop of corn is produced, is not only safe but also an efficient method of producing pork in Kansas.

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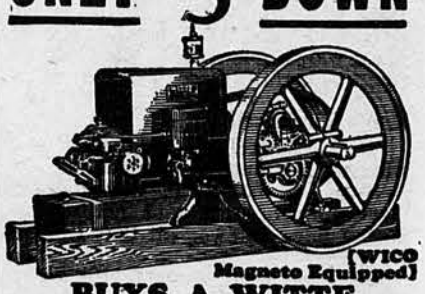

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appeared exactly as she had left it on that night of terror when she had come here at Willoughby's urge.

"And it was Bab that hid it from Conroy for old Mart's sake!" whispered Bab happily. "That's what Bab thought when she did it. But it was for Monte all the time! Oh, Monte, I'm so glad!"

Something For Monte

She clutched tight both tobacco boxes, canvas bag and wallet, made sure she had overlooked nothing, and went back to the trap door.

As swiftly as she had mounted, she went down. At the foot of the ladder she paused, listening. No sound; nothing to see; only that heavy oppression of darkness between walls. She groped toward the door, saw the pale rectangle of its opening, slipped thru . . . and ran.

Now her one gay, triumphant task was to come to Monte's cabin before he set forth to go to her at her cave. She availed herself of every short cut of which she knew; lips parted, lungs laboring, she made her way up many a steep slope; running, while her heart thumped, she shot down many a long mountainside. She stuffed her newly acquired treasures into her pockets; always a gay musical jingle went with her like the chiming of little golden bells to the happy song of her success.

". . . Gee, Bab, it's fun! To do something for Monte! Won't he laugh, tho! I'd rather be Bab tonight than Cin-der-rel-la, glass shoes and all."

From afar she saw a light in Monte's cabin. All of a sudden she slumped down, out of breath, gasping, trembling from the tremendous exertion which her love had put upon her and of which, until now, she had been oblivious.

"I'm in plenty of time."

She lay back; she saw the stars. They swam uncertainly. She closed her eyes. She opened them again, fixed them on the stars and said wearily:

"We forgot to eat, Bab. That's why we feel like this. Monte will give us some bread and peaches and sugar and coffee . . ."

At the first prick of the spur of her determination her fatigue passed. She jumped to her feet and sped down the long rugged slope with the little wings once more deliriously eager aids in her excited haste.

"Monte! Look, Monte, what I brought you!"

"Bab! Here? I was just going . ."

He was in his largest room where the fireplace was; as Bab came running in upon him he was just stooping to blow out the first of his two candles. His eyes lighted up as they always did when they met hers; he turned from his candle and came swiftly to her, his arms out. . . . He had never seen Bab so gay, so flushed and pretty with her hair all about her face and her eyes shining like stars. For her faintness had passed with the coming of this moment of intoxication when she was to make Monte glad; she looked so sparklingly, radiantly happy that Monte stared and then leaped to a conclusion wide, wide of the mark, thinking that in some undreamed of way Bab was cleared, free . . .

Bab danced by him, dodging his arms, running to his table with its litter of books and tobacco boxes and bachelor's odds and ends.

"Look, Monte!" she cried again, breathless from excitement no less than running. "Play I'm the fairy in the story; I wave my wand and. . . . Look!"

She did wave her hand; she did stand for a moment with her back to him as she began emptying something upon the table . . . something that jingled musically. Then she whisked about and stood laughing into his puzzled face gleefully, triumphantly. She had taken time only to empty the canvas bag and one of the tobacco tins; the other tin box and the red wallet she did not take the time to display at this moment of high impatience. And what he saw, as her eyes shone so brightly into his, was a heap of gold coins among the litter on his table.

"This Isn't Ours"

Bab clapped her hands in delight and laughed more gleefully than ever. Tho from the first she had meant to surprise him she had never for an instant dreamed of bringing such a look of amazement to his face. He seemed turned to stone; his eyes were incredulous; almost, it seemed to Bab, they were frightened! She had brought so much money, such enormous, crushing wealth, that Monte was almost afraid of it!

"You see, Bab told you you would have all the money you wanted! Are you glad, Monte? . . . Gee, you look funny!" She laughed more gaily than ever, crying: "I guess you know now how I felt the night you brought me all those books and ribbons and candy. . . . Monte! What's the matter? Are you sick?"

Monte had not stirred; had not spoken a word since his first ejaculation. Even yet he appeared without power to move; but at last he spoke and his voice sounded strange and ominous in Bab's ears. Where she had looked for a glad cry from him there came now, almost in a hushed whisper:

"Bab! Tell me, quick! Where did you get that?"

"Why, at old Mart's of course," she told him frankly.

"I knew all the time he had lots of gold and . . ."

"Did you know it . . . before he was killed?"

"Of course. I told you . . ."

"And you got it that night? You've had it all this time?"

"No." Bab began suddenly to droop, all of her weariness rushing back upon her; most of all to droop in spirit as she understood, tho vaguely, that something was wrong. "I went tonight . . ."

"But, Bab! . . . This isn't ours. We have no right to it . . ."

"He's dead, Monte. It's no good to him now. Somebody might as well have it. And I wanted you to have it."

"Good God!" groaned Monte. Here was Bab, already suspected of Willoughby's murder, coming to him with Willoughby's gold. All along a motive had been sought; already it had been advanced as the one logical theory that Willoughby had been killed for his gold. And that gold now lay glittering on Monte Baron's table, just tumbled there from Bab's own hands . . .

Bab saw the expression on his face, and now her last dregs of happiness and glee and triumph trickled away; her knees were giving way beneath her; she dropped down upon Monte's bench. All that she knew was that she had succeeded only in displeasing Monte; in hurting him. She had meant to do so much for him and she had done wrong. Just in what that wrongdoing consisted she did not know. But that did not matter. The shining light fled from her eyes; they grew misty;

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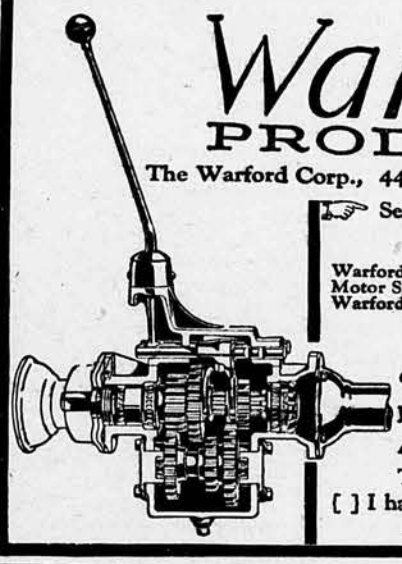

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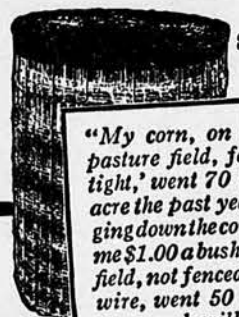

"My corn, on a 14 acre pasture field, fenced 'hog-tight,' went 70 bushels per acre the past year. By hogging down the corn it brought me $1.00 a bushel. My other field, not fenced with woven wire, went 50 bushels per acre and will only bring about 50c a bushel."

M. L. TABER,
Springville, Iowa.

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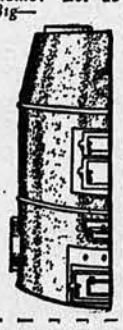

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big tears gathered. . . . Monte had not even thanked her; he had not thought to catch her hands; he had not kissed her. He looked as tho he did not want her here.

Monte had not thanked her because he had but the one thought: there on his table lay the last bit of evidence required to convict Bab of murder. It must not be found here; it must be removed immediately; Bab must go . . .

Conroy Was Shrewd

"Listen. Bab," and because his voice was so earnest Bab heard in it only harsh condemnation of all she had done. "This money must go back . . . tonight. I'll take it; you must tell me just where you found it; I'll put it there so that no one need ever know you touched it. And you must hide . . ."

Neither heard the faint creak of a board in the little kitchen just behind Monte's back and neither saw the swift forms moving thru the dim light.

Bab's face was in her hands; she started in fear at a sudden clamorous noise; she heard Monte's voice suddenly lifted in despair and rage. There were so many forms struggling there on the floor, half thru the kitchen door, that she could make nothing of them save that there were several men struggling.

. . . Monte was down; they had sprung upon him from the back and without warning: that was Masters upon his chest; there were two other men clinging to him. . . . There was another man coming thru the door now; one who had directed, himself holding back; who now stepped around the straining bodies and stood looking at Bab and at the gold on Monte's table.

"Hold him, Masters," commanded Conroy. "Blow his brains out rather than let him go; the law will see you thru."

He turned to Bab, gloating:

"At last we've got you; got you with the goods on!"

Bab sat limp, motionless; broken of body and spirit; broken-hearted.

Philip Conroy, shrewd man that he was, was the man to understand with perfect clearness that tonight was the one tremendously important night of his life; that now he dealt with essentials; that life and death themselves, success and wealth, ruin and ignominy waited on him; that it must be his unfaltering, unerring hand that directed. He was on the alert, a thing of quickened muscles and brain and senses. His eyes were everywhere at once. He saw how Monte, tho he fought with all the raging fury of despair, was held by the three men upon him; he saw how, for the first time in her life, Bab was like a flower that had drooped and wilted upon a broken stem.

His eyes sped about the room, taking in everything; the empty canvas bag fallen to the floor, the little heap of gold; a long red leather wallet lying close to the pile of coins. . . . Bab was not looking at him; her eyes, blank save for a strange dull horror, were upon the men on the floor. Monte was not looking; neither Masters nor Tom Cable nor the boy Jerry had eyes for anything but the task to which they had given their savage hands. . . Conroy took up the wallet and slipped it into an inside coat pocket. Thereafter he buttoned his coat. And the triumph in his look was even greater than when, a moment ago, he had come into the room.

Monte Lay Still

At last Monte Baron lay still. The first outburst of blind rage had given place to reason. He did not even know many men were upon him; he did not know that he was, for the moment at least, overpowered, and that he was struggling with the brute instinct of a captured wild animal that breaks its teeth against iron bars. He strove to collect his wits; catch his breath. And to see who these men were; how many of them. Conroy's words had escaped him; it was only now that he discovered that Conroy was in the room. He was standing over Bab's chair . . .

"I am glad that I chanced to be on hand with you, Masters," said Conroy. "Perhaps this lucky chance has saved me from getting entangled in a business deal with a man who, from the looks of things, is about due to spend the rest of his days in a penitentiary."

"Meaning this bird?" panted Masters.

"Exactly. I didn't tell you what I was here for but I was coming to make him an offer to buy out his rights in the new irrigation project. Now I am glad I didn't."

Monte made no reply to words which in a round-about way were addressed jeeringly to him. What he understood was that Conroy, astutely legal minded at this moment of crisis, was already establishing his reason for being here at all; and that Conroy was lying.

"You see," went on Conroy thoughtfully, "you've got the girl with the goods on. And you've got her here, at his shack; you've got them both. And, if she ever tells the truth, maybe she'll get the lighter sentence of the two; maybe they did the job together. Who knows?" He shrugged with fine carelessness. All that he had endured at Bab's hands, all that he had suffered at Monte's, he was repaying tonight.

"Sure," said Masters. "It's as clear as spring water. I'll have 'em both in the Crescent jail before morning."

A first tremor, a shiver as of cold shook Bab. Jail! She and Monte to be thrown into a jail, with iron bars across the windows. She tried to spring up; Conroy's hand gripped her shoulder and she sank back moaning. Her former weakness rushed upon her again; she grew dizzy; objects blurred and shimmered. She tried to call to Monte but achieved only a little choking sob.

Conroy, tho he had spoken pointedly of chance, meant that chance should have no slightest part to play in tonight's happenings. It would be Conroy, director of fate, who drove every event, great and small, down the channels Conroy had chosen for them. With a fine assumption of carelessness, since he meant it to be clear that he was but a chance onlooker, he said to Masters:

"He's shown himself a tricky devil. It's none of my affair, but I'd suggest handcuffs."

"I'll show him a trick better than handcuffs," said Masters, "Jerry, frisk him for a gun. Or knife or anything."

Jerry ran quick hands thru Monte's pockets, finding nothing more formidable than a pocketknife which he slipped into his own pocket.

"Now, Baron," Masters went on, grim in his own way of gloating, "take my advice and lay still. I've got the muzzle of a forty-five jammed against your brain. Feel it? All right; I'll blow your head off at the first move . . . . Now, Jerry, you look around the cabin and pick up any sort of gun he's got. Tom, jam your own gun in his ribs."

"Don't Worry"

Bab shuddered, her eyes filled with horror. Monte could hear her moaning like a little hurt child.

"Don't worry, Bab. . . . It's all right . . . it will be all right . . ."

"Oh, Monte, I did it . . . all wrong. I . . ."

Conroy, with a steady eye to the main issue, called sharply to Masters:

"Just the same you'd better use handcuffs too."

"If I had a pair along," grunted Masters. "But I'll make a piece of rope do."

To Monte, sick with despair, it seemed inevitable that he and Bab would be dragged off to jail. That in itself was bearable; an hour ago he could have laughed at them, putting his faith in Lawyer Stanley Melvin and his keen brain and keen interest. But now, with Willoughby's gold lying there on the table, with the certainty that Masters and his men had overheard her confession that she had gotten it at Willoughby's cabin where she had known all along she would find it . . .

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Jersey Record to LeRoux

Premier's Snappy Sue has acquired a new state Jersey record in Class AA as a junior 2-year-old. She is owned by Jack LeRoux of Shawnee county. Her production for 365 days was 416.18 pounds of fat, and she carried a calf during 195 days of the period. She was 1 year and 8 months old when put on test.

Al Smith says the next election will be the hottest in history. They must be planning to run a Democrat against a Democrat.

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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

How close to the box does the mail man have to deliver the mail when one lives 1 mile from it? G. E. L.

UNDER the postal laws and regulations, rural carriers are required to deliver ordinary mail in a patron's box on the route. They also require him to deliver insured, C.O.D., registered and special delivery mail at the house, provided the patron lives not more than ½ mile from the carrier's line of travel, and that a passable road connects the patron's residence with the carrier's route. If the patron lives more than ½ mile from the route, or if there is no passable road leading from the route to the house, the carrier shall leave a notice in the patron's box stating the nature of the mail addressed to him, and then the patron may either meet the carrier at the box on his next trip and receive such mail or he may call at the postoffice for it.

A Guaranty, Yes, No?

Can you tell me what is the reason that the bank guaranty is not a guaranty to the depositors in case of a bank failure? For instance, the bank where we do business and in which we had deposits amounting to $300 was closed August 7. We were told we will not be able to get back more than perhaps 50 per cent of the amount, and that not for a year at least, and yet the bank was operating under the guaranty law. A check drawn on the bank dated July 29 was turned in at another bank and stamped in Kansas City on August 2 and marked "This bank is reported closed." This check came back thru the bank which had closed and from there to the oil company to whom it was given, and it is now up to the person who wrote it to pay it over again. Why is it done that way? There certainly was time enough for it to have been in. Mrs. M. L. A.

The bank guaranty law was not a state guaranty. The law provided that any state bank might come under the guaranty law. In that case it had to put up with the state treasurer a certain deposit in the way of bonds and cash or bonds or cash. The law then provided that the member bank might be required to pay not to exceed five assessments during any one year, each assessment to be 1-5 of 1 per cent of the average deposits of the bank during the year. The law also provided, however, that a bank might withdraw from the bank guaranty by giving a certain notice. The state has never at any time been obligated to make good the losses in the guaranteed banks.

The state guaranty law was really a mutual insurance company operated under the direction of the bank commissioner. During the last two years a great many banks have failed, and as a result the bank guaranty fund is in very bad condition. A great many banks that were operating under the bank guaranty fund have given notice that they are going to withdraw. The cash and bonds in the state treasury probably will not pay more than 25 per cent of the total deposits in these failed banks, but in addition to that whatever assets these banks may have will be applied. I do not know anything about the amount of assets in your bank. The law requires that the assets shall first be collected and applied so far as they will go to liquidating the deposits, and then the guaranty fund was supposed to step in and pay up whatever deficit there might be. Unfortunately, the number of failures has been so large that it has not exhausted all the funds in the bank guaranty fund. This is very greatly to be regretted. What I think is that you will get from the bank guaranty fund probably 25 per cent of your deposits plus whatever per cent the assets of the bank may amount to. As to when the final settlement will be made, that, of course, will depend upon how rapidly the assets are collected.

In regard to the check, the whole question to be determined in this case is whether this check was promptly presented for payment. The person to whom a check is drawn cannot hold this check indefinitely without presenting it for payment, and then in case of the bank failure collect from the maker of the check. You say this check was dated July 29, and I assume that it was sent to the oil company. You do not say where the oil company is located, and therefore I cannot tell how long it would take after the check was written to get it to the oil company. I presume the oil company immediately deposited this check in its bank for collection, and its bank sent this check on to Kansas City thru the regular channels to be collected, and before it could get around in the ordinary course the bank on which it was drawn failed. I cannot say from your statement whether the oil company was negligent, or whether the bank in which the oil company deposited was negligent. I would be inclined to think in the ordinary course of business it would take six or seven days perhaps for a check to get around and back to the bank on which it was drawn. There were only nine days between July 29 and August7. If the Kansas City bank held this for five days after receiving it for cancellation I would say that it was guilty of negligence.

What the Law Says

A is a married woman; B is a married man but separated and possibly divorced from his wife. Being accused of adultery, A and B plead guilty and are given 30 days and a $100 fine. The county has no jail suitable to confine a woman in. Can the justice cancel the sentence so far as the woman is concerned and give her six months and send her to the farm at Lansing? If not, would this justice and the county attorney be civilly liable for damages if they did so? If this justice and county attorney exceeded their authority, would it be proper to ask for a writ of habeas corpus to get this girl released, as she is sorry and her husband wishes to give her another chance? She is not really a bad girl, but was running with bad company, and this charge is the result. A. L. R.

Adultery is a misdemeanor under our law punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Being a misdemeanor with this limit it is within the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace.

In 1917 the legislature enacted the law creating the industrial farm. Section 2505 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

Every female person above the age of 18 years who shall be convicted of any offense against the criminal laws of this state punishable by imprisonment shall be sentenced to the state industrial farm for women, but the court imposing such sentence shall not fix the limit or duration of the sentence. The term of imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced shall be terminated by the State Board of Administration. But such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the person was convicted.

The justice of the peace had jurisdiction in this case, and had the right under this statute to sentence the woman to this detention farm, but not for any particular time. The only limitation there is upon her imprisonment is that it shall not exceed the maximum imprisonment provided for the crime of adultery, which is six months. I cannot see from your statement of the facts that either the justice of the peace or the county attorney have exceeded their authority. Of course, if the justice imposed a fine or imprisonment beyond the limit provided by law, that would be set aside by the higher court, and the person imprisoned under such sentence would have the right of habeas corpus.

Must Return the Books

A, who is a girl 18 years old, buys a set of school method books of an agent. She had previously ordered a set of method books of another kind from another company. The agent tells A she can cancel this previous order, and she takes his books and gives him a note for them. This note has a statement on the face of it saying it is not subject to cancellation, and yet the agent told A that if for any reason she could not teach this year the books could be returned. As he misstated several things, A wants to know if she could return the books to the company and if they could collect the money. A.

A cannot be held on this note unless she is a married woman, or is doing business on her own account entirely independent of her parents. She would, however, have to return the books, and if they are damaged thru her negligence she should remit whatever damage there might be. But she cannot be held on the note.

An Ambitious Blacksmith

A buys a binder hitch from an authorized agent. B, a blacksmith, makes a pattern of this without A's consent, and sells it to local farmers. Is there a penalty, and would A and the farmers be involved? R. S.

Of course, this would be an infringement of the patent, and the blacksmith might be sued for the infringement. Men who bought from the blacksmith probably would not be guilty of any infringement. There is no penalty in the way of a fine or imprisonment, if that is what the questioner means.

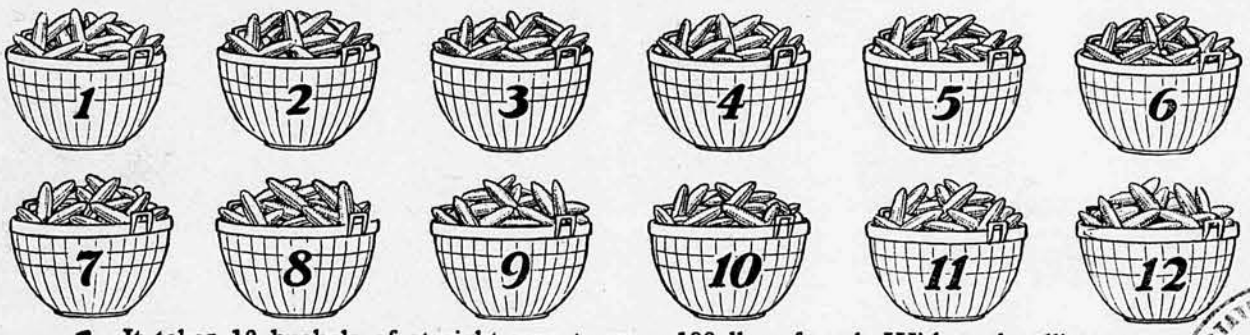
At Manhattan October 14

Many persons feel that it is impossible to produce more than 8 to 10 pounds of pork from a bushel of corn. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has, however, been obtaining from 14 to 18 pounds under average farm conditions. This would seem to indicate that an opportunity exists to increase net returns from hog feeding. How this may be done is one of the important questions that will be discussed at the First Annual Hog Producers' Convention, to be held at the Kansas Agricultural College Thursday, October 14. Some of the other questions that will be discussed include:

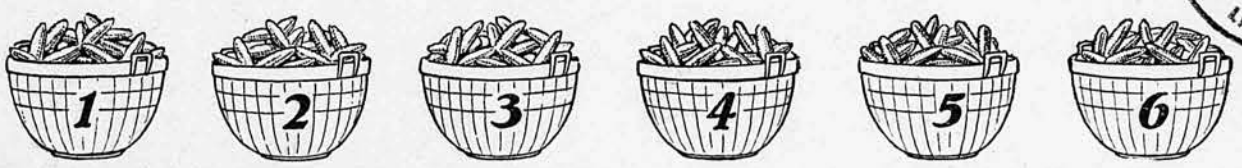
(1) What is the reason that less than half the pigs farrowed in Kansas die before they are weaned? How may this situation be remedied?
(2) What are the most suitable crops for hog pasture in Kansas?
(3) Is cottonseed meal safe to feed hogs as a protein supplement? If so, is it economical?
(4) Is linseed oil meal an economical protein supplement for hogs?
(5) What about commercial supplements for corn in economical hog production?
(6) Is it possible to forecast hog prices?
(7) Is it practicable to attempt to produce more hogs in Kansas? If so, under what conditions?

These are a few of the questions that will be discussed at the Hog Producers Convention at the Kansas State Agricultural College Thursday, October 14. Hog raisers will find it worth their while to attend this meeting.

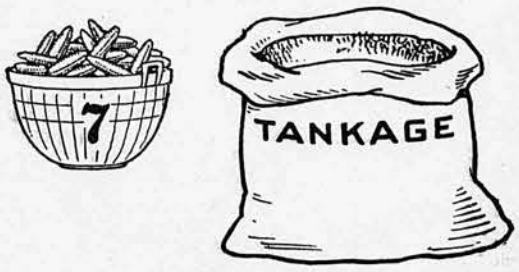
84¢ More a Bushel for Corn



1- It takes 12 bushels of straight corn to grow 100 lbs. of pork. With pork selling at $10.00 a hundred, one bushel of this corn sells for $10.00 divided by 12 equals $0.83.



2- Forty pounds of tankage worth $1.30 plus 7 bushels of corn will produce 100 lbs. of pork worth $10.00. Subtract the tankage cost, $10.00 minus $1.30 equals $8.70. Therefore, these 7 bushels of corn sell for $8.70 divided by 7 equals $1.25.



3- Fifty pounds of Pig Chow worth $1.62 plus only 5 bushels of corn will grow 100 lbs. of pork worth $10.00. Subtract the Pig Chow cost, $10.00 minus $1.62 equals $8.38. Therefore these 5 bushels of corn sell for $8.38 divided by 5 equals $1.67.

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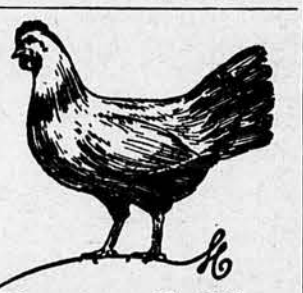

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New Styles in Implements!

And These Attracted Much Attention Last Week at the State Fair

BY ROY R. MOORE

THE style is changing in farm machinery; perhaps not so fast as in men's suits or women's hats, but it's noticeable to a greater or less degree to folks attending state fairs this fall.

Take the big exhibit at Hutchinson last week, where every manufacturer of farm implements had his wares on display so farmers could look over and fondle 'em without embarrassment. There were new machines never seen before at least in those parts. Beside them, the combine was no novelty at all.

These innovations were noticed especially among the wheat tillage tools. And after taking all into consideration, we wonder if this whole business of raising and harvesting wheat is not going thru a big change. What the combine has done in Western and Southwestern Kansas is an old story, even tho three years ago it was rated as a curiosity and condemned to remain in the arid parts of the country where rains are a rarity.

Into a Back Seat?

Now the big change seems to be in getting the ground ready for our greatest crop. It was not so long ago that the ordinary plow plus the harrow was considered the correct way of preparing the ground for seeding; it still is the fashion in many parts of Kansas, but if you were to listen to the men in charge of the exhibits, you might wonder if the plow and harrow were not slated to take a back seat.

At one of the exhibits an ordinary tractor was puffing around pulling a machine with teeth running 12 inches into the ground, and which resembled a cross between a spring-tooth harrow and an ordinary cultivator. When it had passed over the field, the surface appeared as if a grain drill had just passed over it. There were no weeds present, and it wasn't exactly clear what procedure would have been followed if there were.

But a salesman explained that a set of shovels was provided for the implement for use in such an emergency which left not a single weed. The stubble was left on top of the ground to catch snow and to prevent blowing. Then there were other machines for stirring the ground where it had been packed heavily by late summer rains, making it mellow and ready for seeding.

It might be thought that most of the exhibit space was devoted to "wheat tools," a statement that borders pretty closely on the truth. For wheat in the western part of the state is mighty near the whole show. All the big companies had combines, and it was noticed that these were accorded scant attention, simply because most of the spectators were familiar with the big grain harvesters under actual field operating conditions.

Complete Lines

Tractors were busy snorting and puffing; those of the track-laying variety were trying to turn around on the proverbial dime, and those of the regulation variety seemed to be putting on six-day Marathons. Motor cultivators figuratively plowed hundreds of acres of corn, and gave notice to the world that it will be only a matter of a few years until a single-row machine behind a pair of horses will be classed as a distinct novelty.

The machinery show at Hutchinson is financed mainly by the factories themselves, or by branch houses or distributors. That probably accounts for the wonderfully complete lines set up under the big tents. Most of them were in charge of direct factory representatives, with the sales manager or some other official on hand to get grass-root information to enable the company to lay sales plans for next year.

Most farmers who attended the fair gave the irrigation exhibit close attention. Those who took in the machinery show could not help but see the big stream coming from the ground, and which was pointed out as the cure for the dry weather curse. Engineers from the office of George Knapp, state irrigation commissioner, and the Southwest Pump & Supply Company, that installed the plant, were on hand to answer all questions.

There were the usual number of novelty displays. The Perkins Corporation of South Bend, Ind., had a home lighting and power plant operated by the wind which seemed to get plenty of interested spectators. But at that all of the private utility booths were crowded. The Delco distributor was author of the statement that Kansas farmers are going to buy individual power plants this fall as never before.

The machinery exhibitors at Hutchinson included:

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., South Bend, Ind.; Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Avery Co., Peoria, Ill.; Buller Coupler Co., Hillsboro, Kan.; Firman L. Carswell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Kan.; J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.; John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Ill.; Eagle Mfg. Co., Morton, Ill.; Ford Motor Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Graber Supply and Machinery Co., Hutchison, Kan.; Hitchcock Implement Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Hutchinson Foundry and Machine Works, Hutchinson, Kan.; Link Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Massey-Harris Harvester Co.; Batavia, N. Y.; Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Rock Island Implement Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Southwest Pump and Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Western Land Roller Co., Hastings, Neb.; The Gleaner Co., Independence, Mo.; Baird Road Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Kansas City, Mo.; Nichols and Shepard Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.; Challenge Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Western Harvester Co., Stockton, Cal.; Twin City Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Chase Plow Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.; Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, O.; and the Perkins Corporation, South Bend, Ind.

Bread Making by Radio

Make bread by radio? Well, maybe not exactly that, but many housewives have learned to turn the trick in much less time by listening in on Station KSAC. There's a quick dough method or something of that nature which requires only 3½ to 4 hours from the dough to the table. Compare that with the old method of making light bread wherein the dough is prepared one day, sits over night, and then is baked the next day, or with the quicker process by which the mixing is done in early morning and the baking that evening—if the dough doesn't become too warm or too cool.

Station KSAC broadcasts many time-saving things like that—helps in housekeeping, cleaning, rearranging the kitchen, scrubbing, cleaning, laundering, sewing and mending. Child training, health and physical culture hints are given nearly every day. The resources of the big agricultural college at Manhattan are brought right into the home by radio. One housewife had decided to complete the destruction of her old dress-up shoes by wearing them around the house. They had high heels. She knew better than to wear such shoes for housework if she only had thought about it. Then one day radio explained that nervous, achy feeling she had been experiencing. The old dress shoes were discarded for a pair of the flat-heeled, comfortable kind, and the aches and nervousness disappeared.

Dozens of other radio stations are broadcasting programs of interest to women. To the housekeeper a receiving set is a utility instrument, not merely a source of entertainment. The short cuts in doing housework and savings in many ways which radio brings soon will pay for a set. As one woman said, "We could get the same information by reading if we would and if we knew where to read, but it's better to get it by radio, and we can have the entertainment besides."

Somebody tells us that 2 per cent of the people do the world's thinking. And judging by the thinks we reckon about three-fourths of that 2 per cent would do more good by going to work.

Uncle Sam is rounding up and deporting unfit aliens. What's the old gentleman thinking of? Does he want to make a regular Chicago out of Europe?

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Built Community Trapnest

This is the First Time the Project Has Been Undertaken by Any Kansas Association

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THINGS are all set for a new stunt in Geary county this year. The Poultry Breeders' Association is going to conduct a community trapnest, and according to Ralph Upham, president of the association, and County Agent Paul Gwin, this will be the first time it ever has been tried in Kansas.

Upham volunteered to run the trap this fall to get it started, and out on his farm a special house has been built to handle the community layers. It is located on the south slope of a hill, and in the rear the crest of the hill comes up high enough to protect the house from cold north winds, but doesn't hinder ventilation. The back and two side walls of the laying house are constructed of hollow tile, while the front is of framework and glass.

Birds will start coming in October 15 and records will be kept as soon as they start laying. The trapnest will not be conducted as a contest. Its purpose is to supply breeding stock for members of the association from the best flocks owned by members.

Ralph Upham, Left, President of the Geary County Poultry Breeders' Association, and Paul Gwin, County Agent

A member of the association may enter a pen of 10 pullets, and these will be kept until they have completed 365 days of laying. They then will be returned to their owners with complete records. With these proved little flocks as the foundation it will not be long until extra high production will be a matter of course for Geary county flocks.

The birds will be handled in units of 100, but heavy and light pullets will be kept separate. All of the layers will get the same care, but the ration will be planned according to the needs of the breeds. Mr. Upham is to conduct the works as he sees fit, but the directors of the association will check up on him at any time they wish during the laying period. In case questions arise, individuals will be able to get action thru the board of directors.

"All layers are to be handled for the highest possible production," Mr. Upham said, "and this regardless of cost. Of course, it will cost more for the trapnest birds than it does for my own flock." All the eggs go to Mr. Upham, with an entry fee of $2 for every pullet. This will allow him to break about even on labor and feed costs, the association members figure.

"I have a good many visitors every week," Mr. Upham said, "and they are welcome, but I am sure if all of them went thru the community laying house it would cut production considerably. Therefore the trapnest house will be locked to the public. But, of course, that does not mean members of the association."

The whole test is to be run on as scientific a basis as possible. If it shows up well this year it is to be a permanent part of the association work. The Geary county association has 72 paid up members. Considerable interest has been stirred up in the county for better poultry. The annual poultry show is doing its share in this. If the trapnest project goes over big it is going to add another value to the work of the association. Perhaps other counties and states may follow the lead of these Geary county breeders.

"All the birds entered in the trapnest must pass state certification," Mr. Upham explained. "It won't be long before all state certified flocks will be required to have a pedigreed male," he added. "What's the use of wasting time on low producers?"

Which Broilers Are Best?

BY R. G. KIRBY

This year we hatched some Barred Rocks and White Leghorns at the same time. The two breeds were brooded together on the same starting mash and growing mash. The cockerels reached an average weight of about 2 pounds apiece at the same time. They were shipped as broilers at the same time. The Rocks brought 44 cents a pound, while the Leghorns brought 30 cents.

That gives a fairly good idea of our results in raising broilers of the two breeds, altho it does not indicate which breed is the more profitable. The Leghorn pullets cost little less to bring to laying age and lay earlier on the average than well developed Rocks. Each breed has good points.

Broilers are a sideline on most poultry farms, and sometimes prompt marketing is neglected. I find that it pays to watch the weights carefully and not hold the cockerels beyond 2 pounds in weight. After that time their appetites increase rapidly and the price a pound goes lower. A 2-pound broiler at 30 cents a pound brings as much as a 3-pound broiler at 20 cents.

Too many cockerels on the range are a severe handicap to the growing pullets. They should either be separated or sent to market so the pullets will have the full use of their colony houses and feed hoppers.

Leghorn male birds become very active at an early age. I understand that in some sections small Leghorn legs are used as a substitute for frog's legs. Anything that will help market these surplus Leghorn cockerels reduces the feed bills and makes the flock more profitable.

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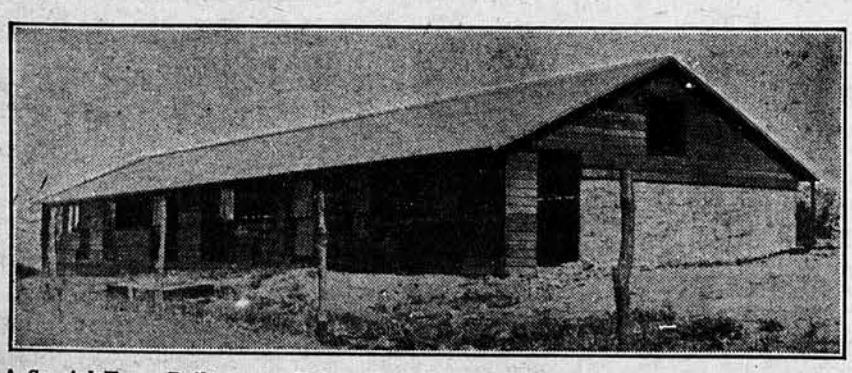
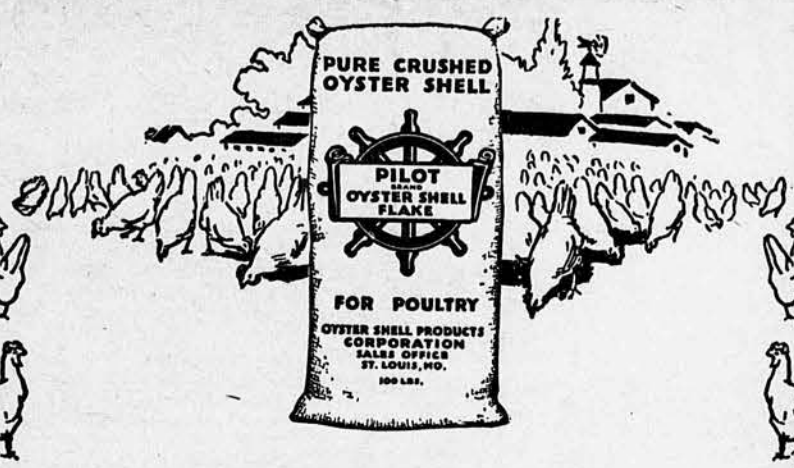
One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for $1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for $2; or one three-year subscription, $2.—Advertisement.



A Special House Built on the Upham Farm, Geary County, Where the First Community Trapnest in the State Will Be Tried. Birds Will Start Coming in October 15, and Records Will Be Kept on Them for 365 Days



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That Convinced Him

"We recovered a goodly amount of cream, which the thrifty wife later churned into butter. This was served at supper the next night and my friend said it was the best butter he ever tasted. Then his wife broke the news. He admitted the joke was on him, and of course the De Laval stayed and his old machine was traded in as part payment on it.

Later this same man told me that he would have been $1000 ahead if he hadn't waited so long. That was no joke."

It doesn't take most people ten years to learn of the greater profit and satisfaction in using a De Laval, yet it is a fact that butter-fat waste still exists on many farms.

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Wheat is Off to a Good Start

And the Supply of Rough Feed is Larger Than Had Been Expected

MOISTURE and soil conditions in Kansas have been favorable recently for wheat seeding and about everything else. Much of the wheat is planted, and part of it is up. Forage crops have made an excellent growth, which has insured a larger supply of rough feed than had been expected a month ago. Apple harvest is moving along rapidly.

Increased supplies of dairy products and meats in cold storage in September this year compared with last, and decreased supplies of poultry and eggs are shown in a Department of Agriculture report. Stocks of creamery butter are placed at 138,169,000 pounds, compared with 128,403,000 pounds a year ago, and a five-year average of 118,381,000 pounds. Total stocks of meats are reported at 722,552,000 pounds, compared with 694,915,000 pounds in September last year, and a five-year average of 778,536,000 pounds.

Frozen poultry supplies are reported at 38,610,000 pounds compared with 47,946,000 pounds last September, and a five-year average of 32,730,000 pounds. Eggs in cold storage fill 9,563,000 cases, compared with 9,873,000 cases a year ago, and a five-year average of 9,070,000 cases.

Cold storage holdings of lard in September totalled 150,823,000 pounds, compared with 114,724,000 pounds last year, and a five-year average of 124,980,000 pounds.

From Range to Feedlot

Connecting the range country with Corn Belt feedlots, which has long been the object of livestock producers, has been accomplished. Recent releases from the Chicago Producers' Commission Association, one of the 13 member agencies of the National Live Stock Producers' Association show that the organization has purchased, thru the Producer Lamb Pool, in excess of 100,000 lambs, which are being shipped directly from the range to the Corn Belt feeders.

These lambs have cost from $10.60 to $11.25, f.o.b. cars, depending on the season they were purchased. Thus a considerable saving has been affected both on the market value and thru the fact that the feeders have been able to receive fresh lambs.

The Producers' Calf Pool also has achieved some success. Already several thousand calves have been purchased from the members of the Highland-Hereford Association, and are being loaded f.o.b. cars at $8 for steer calves, $7.50 for heifer calves, $7.75 for mixed calves and $7.40 for yearlings. In addition it has purchased some 500 fancy selected calves which are especially adapted for county calf club work. These calves probably will bring $8.50, and will average in the neighborhood of 375 pounds.

Reports from men who have seen these calves are to the effect that the majority of them are dehorned, and that they will be ready to move in the Corn Belt territory between October 25 and the latter part of November. The calves themselves, like the lambs, are being purchased on order, and blanks for this purpose can be obtained from the local county farm bureaus or from any of the Producer Agencies.

Foreign Grain Prospects

Should present predictions be borne out, the European wheat crop aside from Russia may be about 10 per cent below last year's crop. The German wheat crop is estimated at between 14 and 20 per cent below last year. The quality in general is described as poor, and indications are that Germany will have to import considerable quantities of soft wheat, owing to the comparative scarcity of domestic wheat of a milling quality suitable for mixing with the usual importations of hard United States and Canadian wheats. Stocks, augmented by imports were sufficient for milling purposes up to the middle of September, when importing was resumed on an extensive scale.

Owing to the large quantity of bread grains considered unfit for milling, imports of feeding grains are not expected to exceed usual quantities. Private estimates of the Italian wheat crop place it at 191 million bushels rather than the official 205 million bushels.

The Hungarian wheat estimate has again been revised upward, but is still about 4 per cent below last year. Condition of all cereal crops in the Netherlands deteriorated somewhat recently. Wheat, oats and barley conditions are still above average, while rye condition is below average. In Siberia the cereal crops are slightly above average in condition, according to a Russian report forwarded by the International Institute of Agriculture.

Threshing results reported in Algeria indicate a deficient grain crop. The latest forecast of the crop, 30 million bushels, was slightly above the average for the previous four years, but below the 1925 estimate.

There is considerable variation in estimates for the wheat crop in Manchuria for 1926, but it appears from estimates available that North Manchuria will have a crop 80 to 90 per cent of normal, and South Manchuria 50 per cent of normal. A normal crop in Manchuria, is about 30 million bushels, about three-fourths of which is grown in North Manchuria.

Argentina, after a week of cool weather, swung back again to above normal temperatures. It is feared that the high temperatures prevalent during the season may be detrimental to the crops. The northern zone had a second week without rain following an abnormally rainy season, while the southern zone, which has had about normal precipitation most of the season, experienced a second week of heavy rain. Need for more rain is reported in the Downs region of Australia. Over the rest of the country conditions continue favorable for the wheat crop.

Economic conditions affecting the demand for American agricultural products in Europe are in general not promising for the immediate future, altho there are indications of some improvement in the long run. Germany and Poland are the only two important European countries to show definite signs of advancement over the conditions existing a month ago. In Great Britain the coal strike continues to be the principal feature of the economic situation. Fuel shortages have curtailed production in several directions, cotton textiles being an outstanding example. While consumption of staple foodstuffs shows little or no variation from that of better times, the demand for luxuries, such as fresh fruit, has dropped off materially.

All things considered, however, British industrial conditions are still held to be better than they were two months after the coal strike of 1921. Unemployment has remained almost stationary since the end of May, and commodity price indexes have remained stable for the last three months at levels well under those of this time last year, altho an upward movement appeared late in July.

On August 1 the increased tariff rates on imports of grain into Germany became effective. Financial activity continues brisk in Germany, with strong bidding against foreign offers for industrial stocks, and speculation progressing at a high rate Plenty of money appears to be available for capital investments, even to the extent of endangering available supplies of working capital. It is felt that by this time most of the "mushroom" firms of the inflation period have been forced out. Coal mining, steel and textiles show an increased activity over the preceding month.

In Czechoslovakia the stock market has been stagnant, with industrial shares at low levels. Higher prices on meat and cereals have resulted from the imposition of the new import tariffs. The sugar market reports slow business thru over-production, with stocks considerably higher than last year. Most of the Czech beet-sugar exports go to Great Britain. Polish foreign exchange has been showing unusual strength and the stock exchange is reported as active. Coal exports have increased, as have preharvest exports of agricultural products. Movements of grains are unusual at this time of year and are attributed to the release by speculators of supplies held for higher prices. The favorable situation in Poland contributes to the revival of the textile industry noticeable during the last two months. Italy continues to urge the reduction of imported foodstuffs, and Denmark still complains of the depressing effects of deflation. In Belgium improved conditions are expected since the Crown has been given wide powers for fiscal reform.

A Glance At the Markets

Price tendencies varied in September. An upward movement of dairy products and eggs resulted from lighter supplies. Heavier receipts of most fruits and vegetables sent prices lower in these lines. Grain, feeds and hay showed unsettled markets. These conditions prevailed nearly all the month, and are not unusual for the season.

Grain markets have been ruled by weather to such an extent that nothing else counted for much thru most of September. Favorable weather helped the wheat crop in the United States and Canada, but rain delayed harvest and marketing. The wheat price here is a little below the foreign price level, and both are slightly higher than they were a year ago. Conditions for corn have been good enough to keep the market inclined slightly downward. Lateness and frost danger are still causes of worry. Rye and flax have followed the weak, unsettled course of the feed grains, but oats and barley slanted upward because of the lighter supply of good quality grain in the market. Feeds have been unsettled in price, with the most recent changes downward.

Hay markets have been dull and draggy without much change. Underlying conditions are strong in some ways, because the crop is short and the Canadian crop very much less than for last year. Good pasture feed hinders the demand for both hay and feeds. The hay shortage is more in prairie hay than in timothy or alfalfa. In fact, the yield of timothy in six of the large shipping states is estimated to be greater than for either of the last two years past. These shifts in kind and place of production make the market difficult to compare with recent seasons.

Livestock receipts are heavy, especially sheep and cattle. Prices have been holding as well as could be expected, and the trend was inclined upward on cattle toward the end of the month. Hogs and lambs were not doing so well, altho pork meats went higher in city markets.

Demand is active for butter. Cold storage stock decreased 12 million pounds in August and nearly 2½ million in four large markets during the first half of September. The lightening of the reserve supply is the bright feature. The other side is the favorable outlook for heavy fall production. The dairyman's position seems good. Even if prices stay down, a larger production at moderate cost for feed is a strong offset.

After a month of rising prices, the egg markets still look strong. Demand is active enough to call for some cold storage stock as well as the fresh supply. This state of affairs lends a cheerful tone to the market. Poultry prices are holding about the same and the surplus is taken for storage.

With potato prices ranging from $2 to $3 a hundred pounds toward the end of September, almost anything might happen. These ranges are about midway between the usual September average and the high winter price of last season. Shipments are very heavy, often exceeding 1,000 carloads a day. On the other hand, the situation is strong, with only 7 per cent more potatoes estimated than were harvested last season, and other conditions apparently about the same.

The apple problem is a big one this year. Dealers' associations and growers are trying to solve it by a plan for extensive advertising to stimulate the demand. The export season has started well, especially for western stock, but business conditions are not very good in Europe, and the demand will be limited even tho the apple crop there is short. Prices here are generally lower than last season.

Onions and cabbage are in liberal supply at low prices. New York seems to have a very heavy crop, with 143,000 tons estimated for the storage type of cabbage.

Grape shipments continue extremely heavy,

(Continued on Page 38)

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Clean, fast husking guaranteed with stalks dry, wet or frozen; 500 to 700 bushels per day with our new, wonderful "Steel 4" husker and a Fordson or any other tractor of equal power. Do it in your spare time. Real money in custom work. Destroy the Corn Borer by Shredding All Corn.

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Every boy interested in Radio should have this Crystal set. It has a 600 mile receiving range. You need not spend $200 or $300 for a Radio, and it makes no difference where you live, you can get all the Radio you want without a lot of howling or screeching with this long distance crystal set. Complete diagram and instructions for installing aerial comes with each set. There are thousands of boys using these sets today, picking up stations from coast to coast. Get your set now and be ready for the world series and foot ball games this fall.

A $25.00 cash prize will be given to the boy ordering one of these sets, who makes the best long distance record in picking up stations during the month of October.

OUR OFFER This wonderful long distance crystal set will be sent postpaid if you will send in six 2-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 50c each—$3.00 in subscriptions. Or, you may send us four 2-year subscriptions at 50c each, $2.00 in subscriptions and 50c in cash—$2.50 in all.

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Your Initial On This Beautiful Ring

Initial rings are all the rage. They are something new. Most beautiful and appropriate finger ring of the day. The large dark stone on which we will place your initial is set in white metal mounting that will not wear or tarnish. Suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy. Given

For 2 Subscriptions

This initial ring will be sent in any size and with any initial free and postpaid for 2 one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c—only 50c. Give correct size and initial.
CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
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17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
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22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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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

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 brooms. 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.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: SIX HOLE SANDWICH sheller, new last year. Geo. Bock, Larned, Kan.

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.

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

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.

BUILDING MATERIAL

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

PAINT

HOUSE PAINT, GUARANTEED, $1.89 GALlon. White or colors. Barn paint, $1.28. Varnish, $1.89 gallon. Freight prepaid. Paint brush 89c. Catalog free. Manufacturers Syndicate Paint Co., Wichita, Kan.

"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.

RUG WEAVING

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

DOGS

WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, STOCK DOGS. L. G. McCune, Benton, Kan.

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

ENGLISH SHEPHERD DOGS AND PUPpies. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Iowa.

FOR SALE: NINE ESKIMO-SPITZ FEmales. L. L. Grossnickle, Onaga, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES, GUARANTEED. E. A. Ricketts, Route 3, Kincaid, Kan.

WHITE FEMALE BULL DOG, TWO YEARS old. Ten dollars. Howard Brewer, Concordia, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP. Supplies, Catalog. Kaskaskennels, B96, Herrick, Ills.

FOR SALE: GREYHOUND PUPPIES, LEGhorn roosters. Jerseys. Leo Thomas, Zurich, Kan.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPPIES, 8 WEEKS old, with papers, fifteen and twenty dollars. P. L. Thielen, Dorrance, Kan.

WANTED: ABOUT 50 ESKIMO-SPITZ pups, 7 to 8 weeks old, every week, and a few fox terriers. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

SABLE & WHITE COLLIES, HEELER bred, beautifully marked, special sale price, males and spayed females $8.00; females $6.00; trained matron $20.00. Send $1.50, balance C. O. D. Order now. White Rose Kennels, Crete, Neb.

FOR THE TABLE

SWEET POTATOES, $1.00 PER BUSHEL. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

PEARS FOR CANNING; FANCY FRUIT, per bushel $1.50. Apples, Jonathans, per bushel $1.65. Sweet potatoes, per bushel $1.50. Hayes Seed & Produce House, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

KANRED 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.

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FLOWERING BULBS; IRIS, MANY COLors and many varieties, 10 for $2.00, postpaid. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

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APPLE AND PEACH LOW AS 10c. GRAPEvines 5c. Best varieties. Postpaid. Catalog free. Benton County Nursery, Dept. 6, Rogers, Ark.

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.

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, Ks.

TOBACCO

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.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00. Cigars $2.00 for 50. Pipe free. Pay when received. Farmers Union, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

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.

CIGAR SMOKERS—BUY DIRECT. POSTpaid. "No Names" Long Filler; $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet" Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded; 4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double value or money refunded. Carney-Graham Co., Paducah, Ky.

HONEY

BEST EXTRACT HONEY; 120 POUNDS $11.00, 60 pounds $6.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

DREXEL'S HIGH GRADE HONEY NOW ready. Single Sixties $6.25; two $12.00; thirties $3.25; fives and tens 12½c per pound. Drexels, Crawford, Colorado.

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

KODAK SUPPLIES AND FINISHING

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

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY G. A. HANSEN, GREENleaf, Kansas, September 8, 1926, one red cow about 4 years old, white face. F. V. McKelvy, County Clerk, Washington, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

FERRETS

FERRETS $5.00 EACH DURING OCTOBER. 1 ship C. O. D. Hank Peck, 506 S. E. Fifth, Des Moines, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANT WINTER PASTURE AND FEED FOR my horses. Lyon, Penokee, Kan.

EARN MONEY AT HOME GROWING MUSHrooms. Particulars free. Gordon Company, 8235 East Forest, Detroit.

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

MORE MONEY FOR YOUR FURS. HOW to get it! Write today for free market information and prices. L. Mandelberg & Sons, Inc., Alliance, Neb.

160 TONS SILAGE FROM CORN MAKING 15 to 20 bushels, good water and barn for 50 head stock, will furnish man to feed. L. P. Rowland, St. John, Kan.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

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

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

ANCONAS FROM PENS HEADED BY birds whose mothers laid 244 to 264 eggs at the Missouri Contest. Choice cockerels six months old $2.50 each. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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

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

LEGHORNS

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

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHest 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 124 Silver Lake.

The Activities of Al Acres—And Then Ma Acres Took an Extra Day of Vacation and Made the Boys Wash Dishes!

MINORCAS

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

WYANDOTTES

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKerels, pullets. Fred J. Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, single rose comb, $1.50 each. Adam Huenergardt, Bison, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRON Strain S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, $1.00 each. Mrs. J. W. Erickson, Route 1, Prairie View, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

LEGHORN BROILERS, HENS, COX, AND other poultry wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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

LIVESTOCK

HORSES

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

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

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, Ks.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, two serviceable, sire from Otis herd, Willoughby, Ohio, tip top blood. First check first choice. Glenn Snapp, Belleville, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY HEIFER, 2 YEARS, just fresh, $100; four year old, fresh November, $110. Closing out. Papers furnished. Send bank reference, ship C. O. D. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Neb.

HOGS

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

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

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

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

TWO CHESTER WHITE GILTS, ONE UNrelated boar left, May farrow, immunized, papers furnished, $20 each, shipped C. O. D. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Neb.

SHEEP AND GOATS

MILK GOATS. MARY ATEN, DODGE CITY.

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

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

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHROPSHIRES, 32 ewes, 15 rams; price $18 to $20. C. Walter Sander, Stockton, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

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

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

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS

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

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

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

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, Ks.

BARGAINS in southwest Kansas wheat land. Write for list. Henry B. Weldon Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

SUBURBAN HOMES, houses, farms for sale. Free list.
T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas

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

DAIRY FARM—45 acres, new modern improvements. ½ mile Center town on paved road. High grade Guernseys. Box 83, Burlingame, Kan.

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

Improved 200 Acre Farm

for sale, near town. Excellent for dairy or general farming. Only $85 per acre and will consider suburban or vacant up to $4,000. Alvin Gates, White City, Kan.

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

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

COLORADO

320 A. IMPROVED Colorado ranch $960; 40 A. $160; 80 A. $320; 165 A. $660. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

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.

COLORADO WHEAT LAND
EASY 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.

GEORGIA

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

MINNESOTA

FARMING PAYS IN MINNESOTA
Get free map and literature by writing State Immigration Department 641, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MISSOURI

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

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

WRITE for description of farms for sale on easy terms; these farms are real bargains. Harris & Rootes, Fulton, Missouri.

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

FARM—80 acres; well improved, 1½ miles south of Fulton, Mo., Callaway county; will sell on easy terms or trade for income property. Adress Box K, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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

LISTEN! HOMESEEKERS! STARTLING BARGAINS IN OZARKS! POLK CO., MO. Special—271 A. Ideal combination fruit, poultry, dairy, stock, grain farm. Well imp., well located, bottom-rock price for cash, easy terms. Will take small farm or income property for half. Tracts, any size, easy payments. Exchange for anything of value anywhere. Write for description. Describe what you want in first letter. Better come and see us. Lamun & Son, Bolivar, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

FARM Northeast Oklahoma. 80 acres smooth well improved. For sale at auction by owner, October 9, 1926. Write Box 757, Fredonia, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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.

I OWN SIX UNINCUMBERED FARMS in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. Write for descriptive list. Will trade one or all for Florida orange groves.
Asher Peter, Orlando, Florida

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

Many a True Word, Etc.

"Papa, what is a low-brow?"

"A low-brow, my son, is a person who likes the funny papers, snappy stories, girl shows and the like and doesn't mind saying so."

"And what's a high-brow, papa?"

"A high-brow, my son, is a low-brow who won't admit it."

Hygienic Osculation

Tho they affirm
A deadly germ
Lurks in the sweetest kiss;
Let's hope the day
Is far away
Of antiseptic bliss.
So, pray, let me philosophize;
To sterilize a lady's sighs
Would simply be outrageous;
I'd much prefer
To humor her
And let her be contagious.

The Wages of Death

A psychic investigator had at last succeeded in getting in touch with a new spirit.

"Would it be possible for me to photograph you?" he inquired.

"It would, for $50,000," returned the spook. "I'm the ghost of a football star."

Encouragement

"We ought to do what we can for our old employes," remarked the president of a big industrial concern.

"Yes, indeed," agreed the chairman of the board. "Let's issue an order asking all the younger clerks to address them as 'sir.'"

Won't Play in His Yard

"Conductor!" shouted a passenger. "That was my station, sir! Why didn't you stop?"

"We don't stop there any longer," said the conductor. "The engineer is mad at the station agent."

Shaking Apart

1926 FORD TUDOR SEDAN
Scarcely broken in.
This one won't last
long.
—Ad in Ohio paper.

The Only Opening

"My advice to you," declared the club manager, handing the recruit shortstop his release, "would be to join one of the Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

Not Necessary?

Young Mother (proudly)—"See! Baby is learning to walk!"

Friend—"Oh, do you think it really worth while to teach him? Practically nobody walks nowadays."

Queensbury Rules?

Married school men, their wives and sweethearts will hold their annual picnic at McNaughton Park, Elkhart, on Saturday.—Indiana paper.

Bargains in Picaninnies

10 PER CENT OFF
ON ALL
COLORED KIDS
—Ad in a Port Huron paper.

Safety First

The aviator's wife is strange
In one way, beyond doubt;
Her heart rejoices when she sees
Her husband down and out.

Sure, Just So

Said a Cadillac to a Ford, as the Ford whizzed by:

"You're a better car than I am, Hunka Tin."

A Cool Offer

Comfortable five room cottage with bath occupied by owner.—Ad in an Alabama paper.

It is to Weep

A new religious cult has been organized in Hungary, the Onionists.—Illinois paper.

In Der Cracks!

A young woman with aspirations to be a singer, and, as is so offen the case, little else, went to a German vocal teacher for a tryout before arranging to take lessons. The professor sat down and played a selection while the budding but ambitious singer poured out her choicest assortment of notes. When all was over the professor swung around on his stool and in wrathful voice said:

"Ach! Never have I heard such a voice! I blay on der vite keys und I play on der black keys, but you sing in der cracks!"

Interpreted

The girls—God bless 'em!—were talking it over.

"I asked him if he loved me," stated Flossie, "and he said, 'Mon Dieu!'"

"Oh, how wonderful!" gushed Tessie. "That's French for 'My Dear'!"

George's Handicap

"Children," said a teacher, "be diligent and you will succeed. Take the case of George Washington. Do you remember my telling you of the great difficulty George Washington had to contend with?"

"Yes, ma'am," said a little boy. "He couldn't tell a lie."

Between Friends

"My husband fought in the big war," announced Mrs. Bloer proudly. "His company was in one engagement and only a remnant of it escaped alive."

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Barginhunt. "And you got the remnant!"

An Hour of Grace

The Christian College Club will be honest to visiting alumnae and friends of Christian College Saturday night from 10 till 1 o'clock in St. Clair Hall. —From a Missouri college of journalism paper.

Her Little Fad

Cautious Lover (with limited income)—"Tell me, dearest, are you very fond of clothes?"

The Beloved—"Clothes! My dear boy I'm the dowdiest little old-fashioned frump. No, my vice is pearls."

A Plea For More Scenery

Flo Ziegfeld admits that his most profitable theatrical ventures were shows in which the chorus ladies were rather thoroly clad. Even the tired business man must weary of the great, open spaces.

Mysteries of the Woman's Page

The strawberry huller may be used to remove pin feathers from apple. It may also be pressed into use to remove pain feathers from poultry.—Virginia paper.

Ben's Busy Day

Ben Moll's dog went mad and he killed the animal. He bit several other things on the farm and he is having them treated with the serum.—Kansas paper.

Saying it With Palaver

The hardest thing is to say no, but we find that we can accomplish the same end by taking the matter under advisement.

High Scoring

The difference between learning golf and motoring is that in golf at first you hit nothing and in motoring you hit everything.

Solely Ornamental

"They tell me you have a model husband, Mrs. Hicks."

"Yus, sir, but 'e ain't a workin' model."

No Musical Kick

They say candy is a substitute for liquor, but it never makes a man want to sing Sweet Adaline.

Appropriate Ceremony

CRIMINAL COURT OPENS
TUESDAY WITH MURDER
—Headline in a Wilkes-Barre paper.

Why Not Call it a Day?

Proud Father—"What shall we call it?"

Fond Mother—"Let's call it Quits."

Not Shy About It

Visitor—"I suppose they ask a lot for the rent of this apartment?"

Hostess—"Yes, they asked George seven times last week."

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OCT 1 1926 LIBRARY

DUROC HOGS

Shorthorn—Duroc Sale

On Farm Adjoining Pleasanton

Saturday, October 9

25 Shorthorns, Scotch and Scotch Topped. 10 bulls in age from 6 to 15 months. 10 open and 5 bred heifers. Also few cows and calves. 25 Durocs. 20 boars and gilts, 5 sows. Durocs by a son of the 1926 grand champ. Also some young mules and horses.

E. C. Smith, Pleasanton, Kan.
A. Ham & Son, Prescott, Kan.

Durocs on Approval

One hundred and fifty immune Duroc fall yearlings and spring males sired by State Fair prize winning boars. Shipped on approval. No money down.
F. C. CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS
175 lbs., $37.50; 200 lbs., $45; 225 lbs., $50; gilts from 150 to 225 lbs; fall pigs 10 weeks old $15 each; trios not akin $42.50. Order from this ad.
ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval
Boars and gilts by prize winning boars. Write for descriptions and prices.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

TAMWORTH HOGS

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

Chester White Section

Osage Blue Grass Herd
Spring boars, just the tops of over 60 boars, sired by Blue Grass 1st. Good boars at farmers' prices.
N. J. Gruber, Overbrook, Kan., Osage Co.

Valley Blue Grass Herd
Big, well grown boars, March farrow. Also open gilts. All sired by Blue Grass 3rd. Write for prices.
Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Ks., Douglas Co.

Clyde Coonse's Best Boars
They are in the Blue Grass boar sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Oct. 22. Get our catalog. Address,
CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KANSAS

Western Blue Grass Herd
We offer a choice lot of Blue Grass boars at private sale. Also gilts, either open or we will breed them for you to one of our good boars.
Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan., Thomas Co.

Blue Grass Champions
Blue Grass Bell, Junior Champion, Topeka 1926. Blue Grass X, Junior Champion, Missouri 1926. Attend our Blue Grass boar sale, Hiawatha, Ks., Oct. 22.
M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Ks., Brown Co.

Blue Grass Champions
Blue Grass Queen 2nd., grand champion, Belleville, Topeka, Hutchinson. Blue Grass Daisy Jr. Champ. Hutchinson; Blue Grass Giant Jr. grand champ. Belleville, Hutchinson. Attend our sale Oct. 22.
EARL LUGENBEEL, Hiawatha, Kansas

Auctioneer Section

J. B. Heinen, Cawker City, Kan.
Livestock and big farm sales. Write me about selling your real estate.

Will Myers, Beloit, Kan.
solicits the pure bred livestock and real estate sales of Northwest Kansas. Write or phone for dates.

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

Floyd W. Gift
WELLINGTON, KANSAS, R. F. D. 2
Satisfaction guaranteed.

Frank C. Mills
AUCTIONEER
Alden (Rice Co.), Kansas.

ART McANARNEY
Pratt, Kansas.
Live stock and farm sales auctioneer.
313 North Main St.

BILL GAUSE
Live stock and general farm sales auctioneer. Haviland, Kansas.

B.W. Stewart, Talmage, Ks.
Livestock Auctioneer
Address as above or phone 68, Talmage.

International Crops Show

Kansas crop samples sent to the International Grain and Hay Show, Chicago, last year took 41 awards. Eighty-three farmers from the Sunflower state competed. H. R. Sumner, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, is eager to boost the ante this year. The show will be held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition, Union Stockyards, Chicago, November 27 to December 4. Sumner desires to prove that Kansas grows the best show grains in the world as well as the best commercial wheat, and is urging growers to compete in this big show.

More than $10,000 in cash and trophies will be awarded to exhibitors from all over the world. Kansas has been taking more and more of these awards every year. Last year C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado; Harold Staadt, Ottawa; Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence; J. H. Claasen, White Water; Bruce S. Wilson, Keats; Ray Swihart, L. C. Swihart and Ira Swihart, Lovewell; Monroe Scott, Larned; and Earl Clark, Sedgwick, were among the high point winners from Kansas.

There are classes for corn, wheat, oats, flax, rye, barley, kafir, milo, alfalfa, Sweet clover, soybeans, cowpeas, and alfalfa, prairie, Red clover and timothy hay.

For the last four years the Kansas Crop Improvement Association has undertaken the responsibility of sending a representative to Chicago who looks after the Kansas entries. It is planning to handle the job again this year. The growers or exhibitors in the state who are interested in securing premium lists of this show may obtain them by writing the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, or the International Grain and Hay Show, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. All entries must be made by mail and must be in the hands of the superintendent of entries not later than November 10, 1926. Exhibits should be shipped prepaid to the International and must arrive there not later than Monday, November 22. No entry fee is charged. Exhibits will be returned if the exhibitor desires and will pay the transportation charges.

Sumner, who has attended the show the last seven years, and has had charge of the Kansas entries four of those years, has observed a remarkable improvement in the quality of Kansas exhibits in that time. "Our exhibitors are learning how to fit and prepare their exhibits and are beginning to realize that the same attention must be paid to fitting show grains for the judge's table that is required for fitting animals for the show ring," he said.

Jardine at Osawatomie

From The Outlook:

Who owns a cabinet officer? Perhaps the time has come when the question should be looked into somewhat carefully. It has been made immediately pertinent by a recent occurrence at Osawatomie, Kan.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine was speaking before a gathering of farmers in the John Brown Memorial Park. He had explained why he opposed the Haugen agricultural relief bill and had said something about what he believed could be done toward stabilizing agriculture and making it permanently profitable. When the Secretary had finished, Milo Reno, president of the Farmers Union of Iowa, had his say. Here it is:

"The time has come for the farmers to tell the Secretary of Agriculture that he is not there to criticize or dictate to them, but to carry out the farmers' program."

That is an astounding doctrine. After all that we have heard thru a generation concerning sinister influences—Wall Street and what not else—exerted on officials of the Federal Government, it is almost inconceivable that any man in a responsible position would publicly say that a member of the President's cabinet should be the agent for carrying out the program of any particular group. It is not conceivable that many members among farmers' organizations hold any such view.

It would be better for everybody concerned if Mr. Reno and men like him would understand now that the Secretary of Agriculture is not in Washington to carry out the farmers'

Duroc Section

50 Top Boars and Gilts
Sired by BUSTER FLORODORA. Our Durocs win wherever shown. Just the tops selling for breeders. Visit us.
H. F. Hodges & Son, Ottawa, Kan.

Waltemeyer's Giant
and MAJORS STILTS are the sires of our good boars and bred sows that we offer for sale. This breeding has won the heaviest at the big shows the last 17 years and made farmers the most money.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

CARLTON'S CONSTRUCTOR DUROCS
Boars and gilts for sale by Giant Constructor and Stilts Major. Farmers' prices.
A. M. CARLTON & SON, GENESEO, KAN.

Duroc Boars and Gilts
Sensation-Colonel breeding, just the best reserved to sell for breeding purposes. A. F. Kiser, Geneseo, Ks.

THE GRAND CHAMPION SOW
1925 was bred and exhibited by us. Plenty of choice young boars for sale of the same breeding. Sired by Eagle 1st in class state fair 1925.
H. Marshall, Winfield, Kansas

20 Spring Boars
most of them by the boar Daddy Long Legs. Sire of State Fair winners. Some by Stilts Consul. Priced reasonable.
P. F. McATEE, Arlington, Kan.

Top Scissors Sale, Oct. 13

55 HEAD. Most of them bred to or carrying the blood of the great grand champion boar TOP SCISSORS.
35 yearling sows with litters at foot or close to farrowing.
15 strictly top boars. Spring farrow. Write for catalog.
W. A. GLADFELTER, EMPORIA, KAN.

Purple K. Farm Durocs
My fall sale called off. Boars at private sale sired by Red Stilts, Junior Champion, Topeka, 1925. Good ones priced right. Earl Means, Everest, Ks., Brown Co.

25 Duroc Boars, 25 Gilts
Big typy kind. Sired by RAINBOW JR. and CRIMSON STILTS. Just tops go for breeding purposes. Visitors welcome.
GEO. ANSPAUGH, NESS CITY, KANSAS

CORRECT TYPE DUROCS
Size and quality. None better bred. Young boars for sale.
LEO BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KAN.

Public Sale!
50 Spring Boars and Gilts
Sale Pavilion
Bendena, Kan.
Friday, October 15
A very strong offering of 20 boars and 30 gilts. Sired by Jack Scissors. Dams by Sensation Climax and Pete's Col.
Sale catalog ready to mail. Address
M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KANSAS
Aucts.: N. G. Kraschel, Foster & Williams

Stilt's Major
(senior herd sire) 1st senior yearling
Junior Herd Sire
Topeka and Hutchison
son of Revelation 1st. Jr Pig and Jr. Grand Champ. KANSAS STATE FAIR. Spring boars for sale by Stilts Major and Unique Top Col. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

Boars, Tops of Two Herds
Our usual number of boars reserved for our old and new customers. Write for prices.
Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln Co.

Very Choice Spring Boars
sired by Uneeda's Top Scissors and Critic's Pal. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 22. Write.
E. E. Norman & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

BOARS BY STILTS TYPE AGAIN
and out of a Great Col. dam. In all about 30 boars to select from.
CHAS. KISER, Mankato, Kan., Jewell Co.

Boars Ready for Service
Registered, immune, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kansas.

Sunflower Herd
Bbars and gilts of best breeding by Correct Col. by Great Col. Bargains in baby pigs. Write for descriptions and prices.
Charles Stuckman, Kirwin, Kan., Phillips Co.

MARCH DUROC BOARS
Extra good backs, bone and length. Sired by Golden Sensation Lad. Fed and handled properly. Priced reasonable. G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

RADIO SCISSORS HEADS
our Durocs. Size and feeding quality our aim. We cull close. Good breeding stock always for sale.
L. E. McCULLEY, POMONA, KANSAS

New Duroc Blood
spring boars sired by Great Cols Lad, Pathmaster, etc. Out of High Pilot, Stilts Type, and Great Orion sows. Good individuals priced right.
BRICE L. NEWKIRK, HARTFORD, KAN.

Spring Boars and Gilts
for sale, sired by son of King of All Pathmasters and some by Great Rainbow. Out of big mature sows of the best breeding. Priced so all can afford to buy them.
J. V. BLOOM & SON, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Shady Oak Farm Durocs
50 boars raised. Some by Major Boy. Others by Great Col. A dandy lot of boars priced right. All at private sale.
Kohrs Bros., Dillon, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Hillcrest Stock Farm
March boars by Stilts Col. Others by Great Col. 1st, by Great Col. Some Revelation, (the Briggs Boar) Others by Super Col. (the Wettens Farms Boar). All at private sale. Write me.
WM. HILBERT, Corning, Kan., Nemaha Co.

Hoover Duroc News
Hoover Orchards has been the home of good Durocs for years. Records show that since 1921 we have sold for breeding purposes many outstanding boars and brood sows that have gone out and improved and lowered the cost of meat production. The great old boar GOLDMASTER has been the greatest factor in our success. His sons and daughters have gone into and strengthened many herds in this and other states. Our new boar COLONEL ADVANCE, is bred just right and is the right type to make a perfect nick with Goldmaster blood. If you want to see or buy DUROCS come out to Hoover Orchards any day in the week.
E. G. HOOVER, Wichita, Kan., R. F. D. 9

KANSAS TOP SCISSORS
My choice spring boars and gilts sired by this first prize Junior yearling, Hutchinson, 1925 for sale at private treaty. Write.
Omer Perreault, Morganville, Kan., Clay Co.

One Litter by Superb Col.
An Iowa boar of show record. Others by Goldfinder. All of quality and breeding and well grown.
Bert C. Fisher, Morganville, Kan., Clay Co.

Plum Creek Farm Durocs
A nice lot of spring boars, sired by a son of Originator and out of Harvester dams. Write for prices and descriptions. H. C. NELSON, BELOIT, KAN.

Creek Valley Pathmaster
the best son of King of all Pathmasters heads our Durocs. 40 spring boars and gilts for sale.
Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Ks.

60 BOARS RAISED
We selected the best for our fall trade. They are good ones. Sired by Cherry Pathfinder and Super Special. Priced right.
Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan., Cloud Co.

BOAR AND GILT SALE
15 boars, 25 gilts. Overbrook, Kan., Wed., Oct. 27. Very popular breeding.
G. C. Clark, Overbrook, Kan.
Theo. Garrett, Quenemo, Kan.

Innis Duroc Farm
Meade, Kansas

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

STENSAAS & SONS' DUROCS
Twelve big husky March boars by Supreme Orion Sensation and Supreme Originator. May pigs by Long Col. Farmers' prices.
Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kansas

DR. C. H. BURDETTE'S DUROCS
Just reserved a few good boars for my old customers and new ones. They are by Long High Col. and Dominator. Out of good big sows. Prices right.
Dr. C. H. BURDETTE, Centralia, Kan., Nemaha Co.

Foley's Sale
50 Head of Big Husky
Spring Boars and Gilts
Bendena, Kan., October 30
By The Cardinal, Col. Joe and Royal Stilts. The tops of our spring crop of 125 pigs. Write for catalog to
Foley Bros., Owners, Bendena, Kan.
Homer Rule, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEERS

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

BOYD NEWCOM
Live Stock Auctioneer,
221 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Cool's Brown Swiss Cattle
We have bred them for twenty years and know their good qualities. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
J. W. COOL, COLUMBUS, KANSAS

OUR BROWN SWISS COW
Geneva Z made $128.23 above cost of feed last year. Record made by Reno Cow Testing Asso. Our herd average is 9,333 milk, 362.9 fat.
J. J. Zimmerman, Harper, Kansas

Poland China Section

25 Poland Boars
for sale sired by Black Seal and Perfect Checket. Good ones priced right.
OTHO G. SMITH, Colony, Kan.

C. F. LOY & SONS
Tops of our unusual crop of spring boars. Just extra good ones at fair prices. Best of popular breeding. Address as above.
Barnard, Kan., Lincoln Co.

Spring Boars and Gilts
All at private sale. Sired by Sharpnel by Big Chief. Headquarters in Dickinson county for Poland Chinas.
G. E. Schlesener, Hope, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Big Boars and Gilts
40 good ones, sired by Utility King, out of Buster, Wonder and Big Bob bred dams.
J. G. KRAUSS, SEDGWICK, KANSAS

The 1000 Pound Boar
Atta Lad by Atta Boy, heads our herd. Boars for sale by him or out of his daughters.
M. F. RICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS

My Boar Sale Called Off
30 big, very choice boars for sale at private treaty. Best in breeding and in individuals.
John D. Henry, Lecompton, Ks., Douglas Co.

Spring Boars and Gilts
Mostly by Oh Boy and a fine litter by The Judge. Open and bred gilts. Write for prices.
C. R. ROWE, Scranton, Kan., Osage Co.

Pearl's Big Type Polands
Spring boars and gilts priced to sell because of scarcity of feed. Write at once. Popular breeding.
Elmer E. Pearl, Wakeeney, Kan., Trego Co.

SHANK'S FARM POLANDS
Spring boars by Jack Tar and other boars. 40 to select from. Write for prices and descriptions.
J. DEE SHANK, SUPERIOR, NEB.
Jewell Co., Kan.

20 Big Poland Boars
The blood of Dunadale Giant, the greatest sire of his time. Many sired by Regulator, the big son of Liberator. Also 30 gilts.
S. U. PEACE, OLATHE, KAN.

Sunflower Herd Polands
Boars and gilts of spring farrow for sale. Priced to sell. Best of breeding. Write us if you need a boar or gilts. J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, Ks., Rooks Co.

Big March Poland Boars
Sired by Pleasant Surprise and Armistice Wonder, out of sows by Pleasant Surprise, Wittums-King Cole and daughters of Armistice Boy.
F. E. WITTUM, Caldwell, Kan.

Knox Type Polands
Have led for 36 years. Size and quality Polands will always be in favor. 10 real spring boars. Sired by Kan-Okla. Out of big sows. Priced right.
I. E. KNOX, SOUTH HAVEN, KAN

Choice Spring Boars
size and feeding quality, sired by a son of Latchnite. Out of richly bred correct type sows.
G. S. McClallen, Oatville, Sedgwick Co., Ks.

Ash Grove Polands
Headed by Golden Rainbow and Standard Giant. Ours win wherever shown. 40 boars and gilts for sale. C. E. HOGLUND & SONS, McPherson, Kan.

Greater Armistice
mated with sows of Liberator, Sunbeam, and Latchnite breeding is proving his greatness as a sire. Stock for sale. E. E. HALL, BAYARD, KANSAS.

20 Big Spring Boars
for sale, sired by Paymaster Chief. Out of Big Timm and Clansman sows. Inspection invited.
J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KAN.

Big Oak Farm Polands
Boars of spring farrow by New Monarch 1st, Giant Bob 5th, Pickett Boy and The Bondsman. Write for prices.
JOS. H. DeLAYE,
Emmett, Kan., Pottawatomie Co.

20 Big Spring Boars
out of 800 lb. Disher Giant and Great Orange sows. Sired by a son of The Armistice. Some by son of Pleasant Hill Giant. Come and see them.
GEO. MORTON, OXFORD, KANSAS

Deming Ranch Polands Win
Our Polands have been exhibited this year at Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas State Fairs. Also the Big Kansas Topeka Free Fair and the Ozark District Fair, winning in strong competition 2 grand champs. 6 champs. 20 firsts and dozens of seconds, thirds, etc. FOR SALE, 20 fall yearlings, bred to farrow soon. Also Choice March and April boars. Plenty of LATCHNITE NEW MONARCH breeding.
H. O. Sheldon, Mgr. Swine Dept.
Oswego, Kansas

Jersey Section

BULL CALF DROPPED AUGUST 17
Sire line bred Sybil and Golden Fern Noble carrying thirty-seven and a half per cent of Sybil blood. Dam an excellent type Financial King bred heifer.
M. A. TATLOW, WHITE CITY, KAN., MORRIS CO.

Maplelawn Farm Jerseys
Five fresh or heavy springing heifers. Some have R. of M. dams.
W. R. Linton, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

B. C. Settles JERSEY SALE MANAGER
"If I manage your sale we both make money."
404 HALL BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Bulls of Serviceable Ages
and bull calves. Grandsons Fern's Wexford Noble and out of R. of M. and prize winning cows.
R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

Fern's Wexford Noble
Grandsons of this great bull, some of serviceable age. Write
CHAS. H. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kan., Jackson Co.

Bull 12 Months Old
Register of Merit dam. Splendid individual. Financial breeding. Priced right for quick sale.
ED C. LATTA, Holton, Kan., Jackson Co.

Echo Farm Jerseys
Young bulls and other stock for sale. Register of Merit dams. Write for descriptions and prices.
E. H. Taylor & Sons, Keats, Kan., Riley Co.

J. B. Porter & Sons
Our herd sire Cocotte Coomassie, son of a double gold medal cow. Two of his sons, soon ready for service, for sale. J. B. Porter & Sons, Mayetta, Kan., Jackson Co.

Cunning Mouse's Masterman
Heads our herd. His sire was the Imported grand champion undefeated bull Masterman of Oakland, and his dam Imp. Oxford's Cunning Mouse. First over Island of Jersey. Our cows carry the blood of the Raleigh's Majestys and Financial Kings. Inspection invited.
Clyde E. Souders, 710 Sweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Register of Merit Jerseys
Maidens Burnside Flora, the state record two year old of Kansas was tested in our herd. We still have her, seven of her sisters and her dam. Bull calves for sale.
FRANK L. YOUNG, Cheney, Kan.

OCT. 27 SALE
30 head reg. and high grade Jerseys; 16 fresh or near calving. To service of our GOLDEN FERN'S LAD bull. Few young reg. bulls. Duroc boars and gilts. On farm east of town. L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.

Young Jersey Herd
two yearling daughters of Idilia's Raleigh and a bull from cow with County Cow Testing Association record of 480 lbs. fat. $225.00 for the three head.
G. W. HUDSON, SYLVIA, KANSAS

Financial Countess Blood
bull calves for sale, sired by a bull whose sire is a double grandson of Golden Fern's Noble. Farm adjoins town. I. W. NEWTON, Winfield, Kansas.

LILL'S JERSEY FARM
is still headquarters for the best in Jerseys. Sophies' Tormentor and Sunflower Lad in service. Hood farm blood.
PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

Nebraska Jersey Cattle
Line bred Sultanas Jersey Lad breeding. Foundation cows direct from Island. Stock for sale.
H. E. WYATT, FALLS CITY, NEB.

VANBUSKIRK'S REG. JERSEYS
headed by a son of Fern's Maiden Prince. Cows of Oxford You'll Do breeding. Bull calves for sale.
FRANK VANBUSKIRK, KINCAID, KAN.

Hood Farm Island Blood
Grandson of Financial Kate's King in service. Some R. M. cows. Young bulls for sale.
ALEX LEROUX & SON, Prescott, Kansas

Son of Financial Captain
heads our herd. We offer his sons from calves to 6 months old and they are out of heavy producing dams. Some up to 50 pounds of milk per day. Priced to sell.
J. B. HUNTER, DENTON, KAN., DONIPHAN CO.

Reno County Jerseys
This is the big Jersey center of Kansas. The breeders listed below invite inspection of their herds.

VINDALE JERSEY FARM
23 cows half of them first and second calf heifers, averaged over 300 lbs. fat last year. Bulls for sale by grandson of You'll Do Oxford.
Geo. Vincent, Hutchinson, Kansas

Mercury's Admiral of Coleman
heads our Jerseys. Cows of Raleigh breeding. Keeping all of our females and building up a strong herd.
H. G. WRIGHT, SYLVIA, KANSAS

Hood Farm-Bred Jerseys
20 cows and heifers for sale. Most of them have records made by county Cow Testing Asso. Also yung bulls. Everything registered. Inspection invited.
J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, KANSAS

QUEENS VELVET RALEIGH
heads our Jerseys. His dam is the highest tested Gold Medal daughter of Flora's Queens Raleigh. Young bulls for sale from tested dams.
A. H. Knoppell, Colony, Kansas

HIGH PRODUCTION JERSEYS
bulls for sale from high record dams. Sired by Chief Raleigh's Sultan. Our cows all have records.
BEAL BROS., COLONY, KANSAS

program but to carry out a program in the interest of all the people.

If the proposition were turned about a bit, even Mr. Reno would realize that he does not mean what he said. He would, probably, be among the first to protest if it were announced that Secretary of Commerce Hoover is in Washington to carry out the program of organized manufacturers.

Secretary Jardine's suggestions for stabilizing agriculture, made before he was rebuked by Mr. Reno, are neither new nor particularly comprehensive. They may contain the basis for an Administration program for agriculture, to be presented at the next session of Congress, but they do not themselves constitute such a program.

What the Secretary proposed is, in substance, that the Danish plan of co-operative marketing be applied in the United States. He would have farmers form sectional or regional co-operative associations, each confining its operations to one commodity, borrowing from the Government at 4 per cent and lending to its members at 6 per cent.

This plan has worked successfully in Denmark and, in smaller measure, in other European countries. In this country, however, it would take on a double set of complications. In Denmark, a one-commodity co-operative organization may operate on a nation-wide scale. The number of such organizations, therefore, is not unduly large. Then, too, the number of farm products to be marketed in Denmark is not so large as in the United States. Here, it would be necessary to have regional organizations for a great number of commodities, many of which are produced in the same region. A single farmer in Iowa, for instance, might find it necessary to affiliate with a farmers' association for wheat, one for corn, one for hogs, one for cattle, one for sheep, one for butter or cream, one for eggs, one for hay, one for fruit, one for truck crops. In Ohio and in Oklahoma, equally large numbers of one commodity marketing organizations would be necessary. Both the individual farmer and the supervising officials in Secretary Jardine's newly created Division of Co-operative Marketing would be plagued with a multiplicity of organizations.

Secretary Jardine has not offered a solution for the problem. Those, at least, who do not agree with his general policy will hardly admit that he has made a contribution toward solution. He has, however, shown that the Administration is trying to formulate a plan which will be both sound and effective.

Bicycle Trailing the Horse

Bicycles have not yet gone the way of the Chariot of Jehu, but they seem to be on the way out. So implies a Government report, showing that the numbers manufactured dwindled from 480,000 in 1923 to 287,400 in 1925, a decrease of 40.1 per cent in two years, tho the number of factories remained stationary at 25. Workmen in those factories declined in number from 3,120 to 1,850, and the value of the products shrank from $16,708,207 to $11,281,314, a fall of 32.5 per cent.

To that lean estate the bicycle has been pedaled in 25 years, for at the turn of the century wheelmen and wheelmen's clubs were everywhere. Wheeling was a national sport, and the bicycle was a usual accessory to the world's work and play. But if the bicycle has had its day, that day was lively and memorable. Here and there embers of its pride still glow ardently—the six-day races continue to draw profitable clots of customers, and the acrobatic bicycle act is among vaudeville's most staple numbers.

For the motorcycle the report also goes down grade. The number of machines was reduced from 41,894 in 1923 to 39,340 in 1925, their value fell from $10,024,500 to $8,873,917, the workmen decreased from 3,454 to 2,302 and the number of plants declined from 14 to 10.

To explain the situation of these two industries is to take notice of the availability of other forms of transportation at an attractive cheapness—the street railway, the motor car, the motor cab, and the motor bus all have contributed a progressive competition in accomplishing the amazing mobility of the American people.

11 Million Dollars More

An addition of 11 million dollars to the intangible tax rolls of Kansas has been attributed by Clarence Smith, head of the state tax department, to "the education of the public regarding the values of a special tax on moneys and credits." All intangible property in Kansas this year subject to the millage tax of 2.5 mills totaled $159,065,615, compared with $148,667,608 last year.

An increase of 11 million dollars, the second year of the new tax, Mr. Smith said, is a reasonable indication that more wealth which went into hiding because it was in such invisible form as bonds, stocks, mortgages and other securities will come to view as the property owners see the advantage of a low tax over false statements to the assessor.

Money deposited in banks represented the largest part of the intangible wealth this year. Time deposits drawing interest amounted to $40,094,030, while deposits subject to check withdrawals totaled $32,675,464.

Owners of shares in building and loan association reported to the assessors $3,691,117 more than in 1925. Excepting permanent shares, which are subject to a corporation tax, the building and loan stock placed on the intangible tax rolls amounted to $17,707,600.

More stock of corporations organized in other states also was reported. Property of this character amounted to $10,805,369, compared with $8,157,902 in 1925.

American Recklessness

In printing a photograph of the mess left by a party of picnickers in a Chicago park the Chicago Tribune remarks that Americans are "peculiarly addicted to this form of vandalism," a characteristic that it does not pretend to understand. It is, not, the Tribune thinks, an inheritance from the era of the Western migration when the campsite was never occupied more than a night, nor is it due to the feeling that America is so big that spoiling a few inches, feet or square yards of landscape can't hurt. It is more likely, thinks the Tribune, that "too many feel that everything goes in a free country."

If this is the explanation isn't it likewise the explanation of American disregard for law as law? Everything goes in a free country, or the law belongs to the people who made it. As it is theirs and was not imposed upon them by a higher authority, they can do with it as they like, so they kick it in the slats.

However, this hardly explains American vandalism. It is not confined to messes left by picnickers, but farmers complain a good deal of the depredations of automobile parties, and disastrous damage is done to wild flowers, in some states some of the most delicate and lovely of these gifts of nature being in a way to become extinct.

Perhaps an explanation of all these incidents is a certain recklessness in American character, which may have been bred by an original spirit of adventure and later strengthened by the lavish resources of this continent. Dirty messes left by picnickers for somebody else to clean up are not very different in spiritual significance from timber destroyed ruthlessly, for future generations to reforest, if they like, or from exploitation of American natural resources in general. Costly wastefulness has been possible in the United States, where it would be impracticable elsewhere, in older Europe or Asia.

Future generations of Americans will clean up their own mess, but the present generation is surrounded by too much luxury to notice a little thing like despoiling the landscape. There is nothing admirable nevertheless in such a characteristic, and to the people of older countries it seems almost as desperate as defying Providence. Its unfairness to those who come after is evident, but not to the thoughtless who practice it.

When the Worm Turned

A hike in barber prices in Detroit, raising the cost of a shave from 25 to 35 cents, has caused a revolt worth attention. Men still in middle life can remember when a shave cost but 10 cents and when it was raised to 15, amid protests and the rumbling of discontent. It was the war that pushed it up to two-bits, an unheard-of price, but by this time the public was so inured generally to having its leg pulled that it meekly submitted.

Detroit barbers the other day served notice that a shave hereafter will be 35 cents, and other services in propor-

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Big Type Poland Auction

on farm 2 miles west of town,

Wednesday October 6

35 HEAD of selected spring boars and gilts, all well grown. Mostly of March farrow. Half sired by **ARMISTICE LEADER,** a son of the world's champion. Armistice Leader was 1st Jr. Yearling and Reserve Champion Kansas State fair last year. Others by another son of Armistice Boy and many out of gilts by Armistice Leader. Sale under cover. Write for catalog.

C. E. Hoglund & Sons
McPherson Kansas
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

Poland Boar Sale

This is our annual boar and gilt sale to be held in the Sale Pavilion,

Bendena, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 19

Boars that are better bred, of better type and carry more real promise than any we ever raised before.
A feature of the sale will be 12 raised **and all good** sired by **The Robber.**
We want to send you our sale catalog at once.
We want you at our sale this time because we know we can please you.
For the sale catalog address,

H. B. WALTER & SON,
Box 10, Bendena, Kan.
H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer.

SpottedPolandSection

ENGLISH AND BIG TYPE
Spotted breeding combined. Putting sows in the R. M. class. Best of breeding with type to match. Stock for sale at all times.
W. F. Phillips, Iuka, Kansas

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

English and Big Type Spots
Headed by Eldorado Giant. For sale bred gilts and pigs, either sex. Reasonable prices.
LLOYD SHEA, LARNED, KANSAS

Spotted Spring Boars
sired by the World's Champion Big Munn out of dams by National Champion Spotted Ranger. Herd boar material. Frank Beyrle, Maize, (Sedgwick Co.), Kan.

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

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

A FEW SELECT BOARS
Of very fashionable blood lines, priced worth the money. Gilts reserved for my bred sow sale. Date will be announced soon.
W. H. HEISELMAN, Holton, Kan., Jackson Co.

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

Tops of 30 Boars
Big, well grown boars that are sure to please you. All by Lynch's Giant and Sky Light. Out of big mature sows. Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., Cloud Co.

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

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

WICKHAM'S BIG SPOTS
were winners at Kansas State and Topeka Free Fair. Boars and gilts for sale, sired by Imperial Knight and Wildfires Paragon.
Grover Wickham, Arlington, Kansas.

Spring Boars and Gilts
sired by my good son of Creator. Others by my son of Sharpshooter. Farmers' prices.
L. M. Williams, Baldwin, Kan., Douglas Co.

JERSEY CATTLE

Wm. Brown & Sons

will sell at auction **Saturday, October 9, 1926** 15 pure bred Jersey cows, fresh and springers. Also two bulls at farm one mile southwest of K. U., Lawrence, Kan.

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. Fritzemeier, Stafford, Kan.

tion. But the war has been over so long, and the French and others have exhibited such a spirit of revolt against paying any more money, that mere man in Detroit surprisingly has refused to meet the new exaction. Perhaps, as in many other cases, it is the fortitude of the women that set the example and screwed up the courage of the men to the sticking point. Flappers in Detroit are quoted as declaring: "We simply can't pay so much to have our necks clipped and our hair cut." Seeing the courage of the women, many men have demonstrated that they have all the backbone, when pushed too far, of the proverbial worm, and will "turn."

Razors, even the old-fashioned kind, are said to be practically sold out in Detroit. One cutlery department manager tells the Detroit papers: "I have sold not only safety razors, but also straight razors, razor strops, razor hones, hair clippers, barbers' shears and everything connected with the barber trade." It is a harvest time for the cutlery business in and around Detroit.

Democratic Nicknames

Nicknames in politics have long been known to have value, in a democracy. Probably they are valuable out of politics also. "Abe" Lincoln, however, did not get his nickname for the sake of affection in politics, but it was a part of the opposition tactics of disparagement. "Tippecanoe" Harrison in the '40s of the last century was so named, however, by his friends. But elaboration of the use of nicknames is in fact a Kansas invention. For some years if anybody ran for a county office in Shawnee county without a nickname, one was promptly invented for him. Candidates are now invariably put before the electorate as J. J. (Jake) or W. S. (Bill) or Samuel B. (Pete) and so on.

The President, on the other hand, is not Calvin (Cal) but plain Cal. This practice does not go in old countries that are either monarchical or have recently been. It is purely a democratic appeal. Old world dispatches do not report an interview with Benito (Muss) Mussolini or Aristide (Tidy) Briand. But if it goes in politics it goes wherever there is an appeal to popular interest. Even the dignified A. P. reported an interview obtained recently from Mussolini, the lead starting with: "This is what he told Robert H. (Bob) Davis" etc. The A. P., while dignified, isn't perhaps actually high-brow, but the high-brows are coming across. This week the director of athletics of Harvard college announced among his coaches "James (Esky) Clarke, center coach."

The fact is that regardless of whether the World War made the world safe for democracy or not, democracy has a foothold and a firm grip, and is steadily consolidating its position. More and more people who know their oats must appeal to it, in trade, finance, science and so on, as well as politics. If Isaac Newton should be reincarnated in these times his publishers, if onto their job would announce "New Principia, by Isaac (Ike) Newton," to get anywhere with live reviewers.

CONTINUOUS ADVERTISING PAYS

Have always had good results from my advertising in Kansas Holstein breeders' section. This is all of the continuous advertising I have done and have always been able through this advertising to sell all our surplus bulls, which is all we have to offer.—C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

'Tis Feed Conserver

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

The flood of inquiries pouring in on the Kansas State Agricultural College, relative to meeting this year's shortage of roughage, emphasizes three important advantages of the silo and silage.

First, silage can be carried from years of plenty to years of scarcity of feed with practically no loss or deterioration in feeding value. Many instances are known where corn pre-

Holstein Section

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

Equity Farm Holsteins
Cows of Walker Copia blood, headed by Woodcraft Changeling Gem. Bull calves for sale.
CLARENCE E. CROSS, LEWIS, KANSAS

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

2-Year-Old Show Bull
now on the show circuit and up to the present time has placed first at two shows, second at a third.
Sire—Illini Tritomia Homestead Ona, grand champion bull at two 1926 fairs. A 987 pound bull whose entire list of daughters averaged at the age of two years in seven days 21.41 pounds of butter and 446.3 milk and in thirty days 92.74 pounds of butter and 2059.4 pounds of milk.
Dam De Kol Alcartra Myrtle, 365 day record at two years, 756.5 pounds of butter, 16,969.8 pounds milk. Seven days, 23.5 pounds butter, 527.9 milk. Now on yearly test.
Write for photo and pedigree. Price $300.
Federal accredited.
MEYER DAIRY FARM CO., Basehor, Kan.
Farm 17 miles west of Kansas City.

COMING HOLSTEIN SALE
Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan., will sell at auction on his farm, ½ mile east of Aulne, on Dec. 6, about 35 head of fresh and heavy springer two-year-old registered heifers, together with about 6 nice bulls of serviceable age. Write for catalog and further information to C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KANSAS.

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

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

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

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

Marathon Bess Burke 3rd
our senior herd sire is from a cow that holds four Wisconsin state records for year production.
Four of his oldest daughters have made seven day records that average 500 pounds milk and over 24 pounds butter at two and three years old.
We offer bred cows and heifers in numbers to suit up to a car load. Two to six years old.
Also a few desirable young bulls.
All our own breeding and from exceptional sires.
COLLINS FARM CO., SABETHA, KAN.

Regier's Holstein Farm
Bulls for sale sired by a 911 lb. sire, and out of dams with records from 21 lbs. two year olds to 29 for cows. G. REGIER & SON, WHITEWATER, KS.

YOUR REQUEST
on a postal card will bring you official pedigrees of the bulls making up the blood of my Holstein herds and other valuable information. Great bulls at farmers' prices. CHAS. STEPHENS, Columbus, Kansas.

Herd Bull For Sale
Choice individual, dams record 35 lbs. butter seven days. One year 1034 lbs. butter. 4 years old fully guaranteed. H. E. HOSTETLER, Harper, Kansas.

Maplewood Holsteins
25 head of very choice grade cows, all heavy springers.
MAPLEWOOD FARM, Herington, Kansas

NEVER FAIL DAIRY FARM
Home of Sir Vandercamp Pontiac, (a Collins bred bull), and our great foundation cow and her daughters. Segis Superior Pauline.
Geo. A. Wooley, Osborne, Kan., Osborne, Co.

Backed by Official Record
Cows and heifers bred to a son of a 1000 pound bull and out of the 1925 grand champion cow at Topeka.
J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS
bred to a 1000 pound bull for sale to make room for pure breds. They are real cows of good size and production. Herd federal accredited.
J. F. Laman & Son, Portis, Kan., Smith Co.

Ash Valley Holstein Farm

cows with records made by Cow Testing Association. Herd bull grandson of Canary Butter Boy King. Young bulls for sale.
CLYDE E. GLAZE, Larned, Kansas

LYMAN VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM
Herd headed by Collins Farm Vanderkamp, whose dam has 365 day record of 1008.38 butter as 3 yr. old. Federal accredited. C. T. A. records.
R. S. Lyman, Burrton, Kansas

MULVANE Holstein Breeders Club

Individuality, production breeding, that's us. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. All herds under Federal supervision. One day's drive will put you in touch with all of these herds.
A. M. Howard sells 45 head at auction Oct. 5.
C. L. Goodin, Derby
B. R. Gosney, Mulvane
J. M. Youngmeyer, Wichita, R. 6
O. A. Youngmeyer, Wichita, R. 6
C. L. Somers, Wichita, R. 6
F. L. Watson, Peck
Geo. Bradfield, Derby
Mark Abildgaard, Mulvane
O. G. High, Derby
C. P. High, Derby
Allen Cline, Rose Hill
A. M. Howard, Mulvane
John H. Wartick, Wellington

Union Pontiac Homestead

Junior Champion Topeka Free Fair and Kansas State Fair 1926 heads our Holstein herd. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.
Clover Cliff Ranch Corporation
C. W. McCoy, Herdsman, Elmdale, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

King Segis Holstein Sale

on farm four and one half miles Southeast of Mulvane, Kan., on Denver Joplin road.

Tuesday, Oct. 5

50 Reg. Holsteins more KING SEGIS blood than can be found in any other sale of the season.
24 cows fresh or near freshening. 11 bred heifers, 8 calves and 5 young bulls. The sale will include one 25 lb. great granddaughter of KING SEGIS. Practically a dispersion, only keeping a few heifers. We also sell the herd bull, FAYNES HENGERVELD MECHTHILDE, whose dam is a granddaughter of King Segis. Write for catalog to owner,

Al. N. Howard, Mulvane, Kan.
Auctioneers, Boyd Newcom, Harry Richardson.

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

Ayrshire Section

Henderson's Dairy King
the greatest sire in the West heads our herd. Our mature cows have records. Some A. R. records. Stock for sale. Federal accredited.
R. E. BANKS, Larned, Kansas

TO REDUCE MY HERD
I offer cows with Shawnee County Cow Testing Association records, freshening about Oct. 1. Also bred and open heifers and heifer calves.
G. J. BAHNMAIER, Lecompton, Kan., Douglas Co.

Woodhull Ayrshire Farm

Woodhull Gold Nuggett, whose 3 nearest dams average 605 fat in service. Cows have records made by Co. Cow Test. Asso. Bulls and females for sale.
A. B. WILLIAMS & SONS,
Darlow, (Reno Co.), Kan.

Big Kate's Dairy King
heads our Ayrshire herd. Cows of equal breeding and individuality. Bull calves for sale.
JONES BROS., PENALOSA, KANSAS

Nordaryr Dairy Farm
Reg. Ayrshires headed by Dairy Finlaston Armour in service. Young bulls for sale.
O. M. NORBY, PRATT, KANSAS

Our Ayrshires
their sisters, dams and granddams have 35 records that average 15898 milk and 625 fat. Our bull's granddam and great granddam have an average production of 24175 milk and 1066 butter. Our foundation cattle came from John Linn & Sons, K. S. A. C. and University of West Virginia.
J. F. WOLZ & SONS, HAYS, KANSAS

We Offer For Sale
Young bulls, heifers, calves and cows and heifers bred. For prices and descriptions address.
T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan, Republic Co.

Tomson Bros. Shorthorn Sale

at Wakarusa Farm

Wakarusa, Kansas, Tuesday, October 19

This is practically a Tomson bred offering in which all of our leading families are represented. 40 LOTS IN THE SALE—7 bulls by Marshal's Crown; 7 by Scottish Gloster; 1 by Marauder. Among the females are 4 daughters of Village Marshal; 6 daughters of Marshal's Crown; 4 daughters of Scottish Gloster; 3 daughters of Marauder. The 15 bulls are the best of our year's production. The females are mostly bred and a number of cows have calves at foot. For our sale catalog address

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kansas

Auctioneers: N. G. Kraschel, A. W. Thompson.

Wakarusa is 12 miles southwest of Topeka just off the Capital City Highway. You can leave Topeka the evening of our sale for Clay Center arriving there early in the evening making good connections for the S. B. Amcoats sale.

Consignment Sale Shorthorns

At the S. B. Amcoats farm, 4 miles northeast of

Clay Center, Kansas, Wednesday, October 20

The offering features many of the animals in the Amcoats 1926 show herd.
The Amcoats Offering consists of 4 cows, 8 two-year-old heifers, 8 open heifers and 8 bulls, 8 to 18 months old. The bulls and heifers are by **Radium Star 2nd** and the cows are bred to **Divide Matchless** with five calves at foot by him.
Arthur Johnson's Consignment consists of two 2-year-old heifers, two yearling heifers and 2 bulls.
The Bluemont Farm consignment—two young bulls, two cows, one bred to **King of Faries.**
For the sale catalog address,

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kansas

Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson, Jas. T. McCulloch.

You can go to Clay Center from the Tomson Bros. Sale, Wakarusa, the evening of their sale.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale
Duroc Reduction Sale

Stanley, Kan., Friday, Oct. 15

On above date the A. R. Jones herd of Scotch cattle will be dispersed. They comprise 3 young bulls and the herd bull PREMIER MARSHALL 3d. The remainder choice cows and heifers either sired by or bred to him. These cattle come from Stanley and other leading herds.
35 DUROCS, a select draft from the Flook herd. Comprising 10 spring boars and 25 spring gilts with a sow or two with litter at foot. Mostly sired by the great young boar **STANLEY COLONEL**, son of Supreme Col., out of Stilts and Sensation bred sows. For catalog address

H. W. Flook and W. R. Gore, Stanley, Kan.

Col. Homer Rule, Auctioneer

Hereford Section

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

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

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

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

Wooddall's Herefords

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

POLLED HEREFORDS

Anxiety Polled Herefords

20 bulls and heifers for sale, sired by our line bred Polled Echo bull.
W. W. TRUMBO, Peabody, Kan.

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

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

Bar H H Hereford Ranch

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

Red Polled Section

Olive Branch Farm Herd
Bulls, good ones, from 6 to 12 months old. Farm 12 miles east of Herington on Santa Fe trail. **J. R. HENRY, Delavan, Kan.**

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

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

Morrison's Red Polls
Bulls and heifers for sale. Write for prices and descriptions or come and see them.
W. T. Morrison, Adm., Phillipsburg, Ks., Phillips Co.

SPRINGDALE STOCK FARM
Three bulls, ready for fall service. Four cows, four and five years old, three coming two heifers. Bred to two splendid bulls. Address,
T. G. McKinley, Alta Vista, Kan., Wabaunsee Co.

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

PLEASANT VIEW RED POLLS
Herd larger and stronger than ever. Never before have had so many high producing cows. Stock of all ages for sale. Visit us.
Halloren & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

Locke's Red Polled Cattle
Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Heavy milkers. Herd bull sired by a ton sire.
G. W. LOCKE, ELDORADO, KANSAS

Big Kind Red Polls
60 head in herd, profitable for both milk and beef. Bulls and females of different ages for sale.
W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Ks.

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 Groenmiler, Pomona, Kan.**

SHEEP AND GOATS

DODGE GOAT FARM
largest herd of high producing pure Swiss Toggenburg milk goats in Kansas. Stock for sale.
Louis E. Pendleton, Dodge City, Kansas

the form of silage for eight, [illegible] even 15 years was found to be as valuable a feed as recently made silage. The animal husbandry department of the College has fed 4-year-old silage, and chemical analyses, as well as actual feeding results, proved it to be as good as newly made silage.

Second, silage is a form in which a drouth-stricken crop can be saved with a minimum of loss in feeding value. A great deal of Kansas corn was stricken this year while quite immature. Such corn does not keep well in the shock. It rots and deteriorates rapidly after the fall rains set in. Where such a crop is put into a silo, instead of into a shock, a maximum of feed is saved from deterioration, and it will be found to be excellent in quality.

Third, 1 acre of feed in the form of silage will carry from 2 to 2½ times as many cattle as 1 acre of the same kind of feed in the form of a dry cured roughage. Last year the Hays Branch of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station fed one bunch of 3-year-old steers for 90 days on a ration consisting of 2 pounds of cottonseed cake a head a day and all the silage they would eat. A second bunch of similar steers was fed for the same period, the same amount of cottonseed cake and all of the same kind of roughage in the form of dry cured feed it would eat. The silage-fed steers gained 164 pounds while the dry-roughage-fed steers were gaining 107 pounds. The silage-fed steers made 525 pounds of gain for every acre of roughage consumed; the dry-roughage-fed steers 234 pounds. When this test was analyzed carefully it was found that an acre of silage was worth 2¼ times as much as the same feed in the form of dry roughage. This is in line with results of previous tests conducted by the Kansas and other experiment stations.

'Twill Mean More Eggs

BY L. F. PAYNE

Three or 4 square feet of floor space and 7 to 9 inches of roosting space should be provided in the poultry house for every mature bird wintered.

Wheat is Off to a Good Start

(Continued from Page 32)

at about 1,000 cars a day, chiefly from California, but the eastern crop also is active. For fruit of all kinds only the good stock seems to have much chance for profit in the market, because of the heavy supply and the low prices, even for the fine grades.

Allen—Heavy rains recently have done some damage to hay and to bottom corn. Pastures are making a fine growth. Plowing has been resumed. A few public sales are being held; everything brings good prices, especially cows and hens. Eggs, 30c; butter, 40c; milk with a 4 per cent test, $2.10 a cwt.—T. E. Whitlow.

Atchison—An abundance of rain has enabled pastures to make a good growth. Ground is being prepared for wheat; some of the crop has been sown. A good many public sales are being held; cattle and hogs sell especially well. Corn, 70c; wheat, $1.16; hens, 21c; eggs, 3[illegible]c; cream, 37c.— Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—We had a good rain recently, and the wheat is going into the ground in excellent condition. About the usual acreage is being sown. Silos are being filled; feed cutting is almost finished. Pastures are green.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—Wheat seeding is mostly completed. There is plenty of moisture, and pastures are green. Feed crops were short. Farm labor is scarce. Not much wheat is being marketed. Wheat, $1.18; corn, 90c; oats, 55c; eggs, 28c; butterfat, 37c; hens, 17c.—Elmer J. Bird.

Bourbon—This county has been having plenty of rain, but the river did not get high enough recently to do any damage. The corn crop will be as good as last year or better. Pastures are making a fine growth. Markets are on attractive levels, and there is enough farm labor.—Robert Creamer.

Cloud—Frequent rains have kept the soil in excellent condition for growing crops and pastures. Stock is doing well on grass. The acreage of wheat planted this fall will be somewhat above normal.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—Farmers are behind with their work, because of the excessive rains and floods. Cutting corn and preparing the wheat ground are the two main jobs. The acreage of wheat will not be so large as usual. Eggs, 31c; hens, 21c; young roosters, 18c; cream, 34c.—M. L. Griffin.

Elk—The weather has been warmer than usual for this season. There has been enough moisture in the soil so it could be worked down into good seedbeds for wheat. Flies have been causing considerable injury to livestock. Pastures are in fine condition.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ford—We have been having good weather for wheat seeding, and farmers have been making an excellent use of it. The recent heavy rains have been of great help to the pastures and to feed crops. Wheat, $1.18; corn, 70c; oats, 50c; cream, 37c; eggs, 26c.—John Zurbuchen.

Harvey—The late rains have supplied plenty of moisture, and pastures are making a fine growth. Good progress has been made with wheat seeding. Wheat, $1.19; oats, 40c; butter, 40c; eggs, 29c; flour, $1.90; potatoes, 35c a peck; apples, 40c a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

Gove and Sheridan—Most of the wheat is sown, and much of it is up and coming along fine. More moisture would be welcome, however, to help the plants get well established before cold weather comes. Pastures and feed crops are not supplying the usual amount of feed, because of the dry summer. Considerable stock is being shipped to market; animals are in good condition.—John I. Aldrich.

Jefferson—We have had an abundance of rain, and pastures are making an excellent growth. Cows are producing more milk. Considerable corn is being cut. More wheat will be sown this fall than usual on corn land. This has been an excellent season for young alfalfa. Very few hogs are being fattened.—W. H. Smurr.

Johnson—The weather has been rather warm, with frequent showers. The soil has been in fine condition, and newly-sown alfalfa has made an excellent start. Pastures are green again, and the last crop of alfalfa will be a large one. Corn cuttings is in progress.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Meadows and pastures have been making a fine growth. There is a considerable amount of volunteer plants in the wheat fields, which may cause trouble with the Hessian fly later unless they are destroyed. Corn will produce higher yields than had been expected earlier. Wheat, $1.17; corn, 80c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Three good rains in September caused at least 100,000 acres of wheat to be planted early. And about half that much more also will be sown. Good prices are the rule at public sales. Farm labor has been scarce, at from $[illegible] to $55 a month. Poultry, 15c. to 20c; butter, 45c. to 50c; wheat, $1.18.—Fred F. Freeman.

Lyon—Farmers certainly were glad to see the end of the floods. Considerable damage was done, especially to corn and hay. Standing corn in some fields was injured but little, however. Pastures are growing fine. The acreage of wheat sown this fall will be larger than last year.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Heavy rains recently have delayed wheat seeding. The threshing of millet has started; a small acreage of the crop was grown here this year. Sweet clover produced an excellent crop. A good deal of fodder is being cut. Potatoes, $1; oats, 40c; hay, $15; corn, 78c; wheat, $1.18; cream, 36c; eggs, 30c.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—Good progress is being made with wheat seeding; the crop is going into seedbeds which are in fine condition, as there is ample moisture in the soil. Feed crops are making a good growth. Alfalfa is ready to cut. Some public sales are being held; high prices are paid for everything except horses.—James McHill.

Norton—A large acreage of wheat is being sown here. Local seed pools have been formed from which some farmers are obtaining wheat for planting. Pastures are green. A good third crop of alfalfa was harvested.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Pratt and Kiowa—Good progress has been made with wheat seeding; recent rains had put the soil in ideal condition for this work. Feed crops have been making an excellent growth. Farm labor is scarce, and this situation probably will continue until after the busy season is over. A few public sales are being held: fairly good prices are paid as a rule.—Art McAnarney.

Rice—Good progress has been made with wheat seeding, as the soil has been ideal for this work. The early-sown fields are coming up, and have a fine stand. Late corn is being cut. The last crop of alfalfa will be heavy. Many of the county clubs had exhibits at the Kansas State Fair last week at Hutchinson. Wheat, $1.19; eggs, 31c; butterfat, 38c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Some farmers are sowing wheat, altho there is very little moisture in the soil. The cattle and hogs are pretty well sold off, down to what will be kept thru the winter. Some feed is being shipped into the county. Bran, $1.30; shorts, $1.60; eggs, 32c; cream, 42c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Most of the wheat is sown. Pastures and forage crops have been making a good growth. Wheat, $1.18; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 30c.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—Much of the wheat has been drilled, mostly on land which was in good condition. A few of the fields are up. A good crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Most of the farmers are treating the wheat for smut.—W. J. Roof.

Wallace—This county has had several local rains recently, and the wheat seeding has been pushed rapidly; it is almost finished. The additional moisture also was of great help to the pastures and the late feed crops. Much of the early sown wheat is up, and it has a good stand. Cattle have done well recently on pasture. Corn, 90c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 37c.—Mrs. A. B. Stetler.

Wilson—There is plenty of moisture; wheat seedbeds are in fine condition, and some of the crop has been sown. Corn is being cut. Kafir is filling very well. Some late hay is yet to be cut. Wheat, $1.15; corn, 70c; kafir, 70c; hens, 19c; eggs, 30c; cream, 38c.—A. E. Burgess.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

John Gish and Ira Zercher, both of Enterprise, sell a joint sale of pure bred and high grade Holstein cows and heifers, Oct. 27.

Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, sell registered Red Polled cattle at auction, Monday, Oct. 18. It is a big offering and you should write for the catalog at once.

There will be 1,600 registered Herefords in this big registered Hereford sale at Hays, Oct. 18, 19 and 20. The Herefords are the property of the C. G. Cochran & Sons partnership estate and it is a complete dispersal.

H. B. Walter & Sons, Bendena, will sell Poland China boars and gilts in the sale

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshire Bulls
Young bulls from two weeks to two years old. Also she stuff. Ayrshires only strictly dairy breed, whose grade males sell for slaughter along with beef breeds without discrimination. Also Hampshire boars.
ERNEST POLLARD, NEHAWKA, NEB.

Cummins' Ayrshires
Cows, heifers and bulls.
R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

pavilion at that place, Oct. 19. Their exhibit of Poland Chinas at Topeka and Hutchinson was good and attracted favorable attention.

Ira Romig & Sons' grand old bull, Count College Cornucopia, 10 years and showing in a strong class at both Topeka and Hutchinson, was made grand champion. In their big dispersal of over 100 head Nov. 8, the buyers are going to get a crack at a lot of his daughters.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, one of the state's oldest Duroc breeders, exhibited at Kansas State Fair and Topeka Free Fair this year. As usual his Senior herd boar, Stilts Major, won first at both fairs, and his young boar, a son of Revelation First, was Junior Champion at Hutchinson.

H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, will disperse his herd of regisetered Ayrshires at his farm two miles out from Abilene, Oct. 28. Recently Mr. Hoffman has purchased a valley farm not equipped for dairying and is selling his herd of purebred Ayrshires because of this fact. The Hoffman herd is one of the real pioneer herds and is favorably known all over the country.

The Ira Romig & Sons' big dispersal sale of Holsteins at Topeka, Nov. 8, is already attracting lots of attention. There will be over 100 head in the sale and every female has a record or is from a record dam which is going some for a sale of this size. It is said by experts that this herd does not have a superior in the Southwest. Anyway everything in the herd will sell Nov. 8 and it is the big opportunity for the buyer.

David Ballantyne, Herington, well known over Kansas because of his fine herd of Shorthorn cattle a few years ago, died at his home in Herington Sept. 12, aged 80 years. He came to New York from Scotland and shortly afterwards to Junction City and in 1872 he located near Herington on a farm and commenced building the herd of Shorthorn cattle that later made him favorably known as a breeder of Shorthorns.

Otho G. Smith, Poland China breeder of Colony, writes that his boar, Black Seal, was grand champion and two of his sons won first and second at the Franklin county fair. The same boar was grand champion and his sons won also at the Allen county fair. Mr. Smith says the demand is strong for good boars and that he is getting orders from parties whom he furnished boars last year.

Two outstanding Shorthorn sales of 1925 were the Tomson Bros. and the S. B. Amcoats sales held last October. They are selling again this year and the dates are Oct. 19, Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and the Amcoats sale at Clay Center Oct. 20. This arrangement makes it easy for attending both sales. Wakarusa is near Topeka, and those attending the Tomson sale can take a Rock Island train for Clay Center that evening. You can ask either party to book you for the catalog and you will get a copy as soon as they are off the press.

There are few men in the purebred stock business that are as well known, in Northern Kansas especially, and as favorably known as S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center, who has been making some of the big state fairs this fall with his Shorthorn show herd. He was at Belleville, Lincoln, Nb., Topeka and Hutchinson and this week he is at his home town, exhibiting his Shorthorns at the Clay county fair. Oct. 20 is the date of his annual public sale which will be held at the Amcoats farm four miles out. In this sale Arthur Johnson of Delphos and The Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, are consigning some good cattle with Mr. Amcoats. One year ago Mr. Amcoats' cattle sold for the second best average made in Kansas in 1925 and his offering this year is probably stronger than it was a year ago.

It is conceded everywhere where good Shorthorns are appreciated that the Tomson Bros. herd at Wakarusa is one of the strong herds of the breed. Breeders over the state who have used Tomson bred bulls seem to get along with their herd well and I know of any number of Kansas breeders who depend on Tomsons for herd bulls. Wm. Wales, the veteran breeder of Osborne county told me a short time before he died, several years ago, that he had used Tomson bred bulls for more than 20 years and that he had told his son-in-law and daughter that it was his wish that they continue to use Tomson bred bulls on the herd when he was gone. They are cataloging a nice lot of bulls of their own raising in their sale, Oct. 19, which will be held at Wakarusa farm, not far out of Topeka.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Boyd Newcom, Wichita, the best known and liked auctioneer in the southwest, spent several days at the Kansas State Fair. Mr. Newcom has a wide circle of business and social friends and once a year greets hundreds of them at Hutchinson.

Louis E. Pendleton, the big milk goat specialist of Dodge City, was a heavy exhibitor at the Kansas State Fair. Mr. Pendleton has sold about $5,000 worth of goats during the year ending the first of September. There is at this time 46,000 registerd milk goats in America; 92 head have register of merit records and two of them are in Mr. Pendleton's herd.

Grover Wickham, Spotted Poland China breeder of Arlington was a heavy winner at the Kansas State Fair. He won first and second on spring gilts, second and third get of sire, and produce of dam, second Kansas special and about the same at the Topeka Free Fair. Mr. Wickham has recently purchased for use in his own herd a son of Spotlight.

Earl Bushnell, superintendent of the sheep show at Kansas State Fair says the show was the best quality considered that has been held for five years. In point of numbers it was also one of the largest shows. Mr. Bushnell has recently purchased from the college at Manhattan a very choice young ram for use on his herd of ewes being kept on his farm near Coffeyville.

The Deming Ranch Polands as usual have been much in evidence at all of the state fairs so far this year. They have been heavy winners at every state fair in the middle west corn belt. H. O. Sheldon, the man responsible for the success of this herd is always there with his working clothes on. Ready to show his hogs and take care of the business that goes with the successful showing of hogs.

C. E. Hogelund & Sons exhibited Polands at the Kansas State Fair; among other winnings was third on their big herd boar Golden Rainbow. The Hogelunds will hold a boar and gilt sale at McPherson Oct. 6.

E. A. Brown, proprietor of the Meadview Holstein Farm located at Pratt, has developed some of the best and highest record cows of the breed. Mr. Brown has, heading his herd, a very high record sire bred by Carnation farms. This bull mated with the daughters of the former 30 lb. sire now heading the Oklahoma State Farm herd. Mr. Brown says the best lot of young bulls he has ever had is from this cross.

The Clover Cliff Ranch Corporation of Elmdale show herd in charge of the veteran Holstein breeder and showman, C. W. McCoy, has made a number of good county, district and state fairs this fall and won a nice lot of premiums. Among other winnings was junior grand champion at both Topeka and Hutchinson on the bull Union Pontiac Homestead. They also had first young herd second exhibitors herd and second yearling heifer at Topeka.

G. Regier & Son, Holstein breeders of Whitewater, about a year ago bought the bull Sir Triune Tilby Prebe, a bull whose two nearest dams average 1127.63 pounds butter and 22,991.75 pounds milk in one year. His five nearest tested dams average over 1,000 pounds butter. This bull is being used on daughters and granddaughters of a bull whose dam has a 38 pound record and her sister holds the highest butter record in America.

G. D. Hammond, proprietor of Neelands Ranch Shorthorns located at St. John, was an interested spectator at the Kansas State Fair last week. Neelands Ranch has been the home of registered Shorthorn bulls for over thirty years and carloads of Shorthorn calves bred on this farm have won at the biggest shows in the country. Sometimes Illinois feeders have come here for calves good enough to win at the International after being fed out. Mr. Hammond picks out the tops to sell for breeding purposes.

The Kansas State Duroc Breeders annual meeting held at Hutchinson state fair week was one of the best meetings ever held by the association. President E. G. Hoover in an address in which he used strictly Hoover language took the breeders to task for lack of co-operation and plead with them to lay their petty differences aside in the interest of a bigger and better association. In this he excused no one, not even himself. G. M. Shepherd, who probably strikes the right letter on his typewriter more often than any other Kansas breeder, and is more willing than any other breeder to render breed service, was unanimously elected secretary-treasurer. Mr. Hoover and W. A. Gladfelter were re-elected president and vice-president.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 19—Geo. E. Mather, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 27—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
Nov. 12—Chas. Fritzemeier, Stafford, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 5—Al Howard, Mulvane, Kan.
Oct. 5—J. H. Holston—M. H. Strickler, Topeka, Kan, Rt. 1.
Oct. 21—Breeders' Consignment sale at Manhattan, Kan.
Oct. 27—John Gish and Ira J. Zercher, Enterprise, Kan.
Oct. 28—Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 8—Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.
Dec. 6—C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 28—H. H Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

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. B. 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, CoCncordia, 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. Flook, Stanley, Kan.
Oct. 13—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 15—M. R. Peterson, Troy, 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.
Oct. 30—Foley Bros., Bendena, Kan.
Dec. 15—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Jan. 20—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 2—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 22—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Oct. 22—Blue Grass Sale, Hiawatha, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 6—C. E. Hoglund & Sons, McPherson, 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

Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Jan. 25—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., and Hiawatha, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.

Jacks

Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.

Shorthorn Section

Riverside Stock Farm
Five Shorthorn bulls, ready for service. Percheron stud colts and fillies. Hampshire hogs. Boars for sale.
C. H. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS

HUMBOLDT VALLEY STOCK FARM
Two bulls, 17 months old. Pure Scotch, Tomson breeding and extra good. Priced reasonable. 12 bull calves, Scotch and Scotch Topped.
A. E. Brown, Dwight, Kan., Morris Co.

Choice Lot Young Bulls
from calves to serviceable ages. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Also cows and heifers. Write, C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KAN.

W. A. BLOOMER & SONS
A herd of largely Scotch cattle. We offer bulls of serviceable ages, cows and heifers bred or open. Write for prices. Address as above.
Bellaire, Kansas, Smith Co.

DALE'S SHORTHORN FARM

Mating our great sire Orange Cumberland with daughters of Emblem Jr. Annual sale May 4th next.
E. S. Dale & Sons, Protection, Kan.

DeGEER'S UTILITY SHORTHORNS
100 females in herd, headed by the Bellows bred bull, Maxall JEALOUSY; assisted by sons of Emblem Jr. and Divide Magnet. Bulls and females for sale.
V. E. DeGeer, Lake City, Kansas

Homer Creek Stock Farm
Scotch Lord bulls and heifers for sale. Few cows. Son of Scottish Gloster, now in service.
CLAUDE LOVETT, NEAL, KANSAS

Pioneer Polled Shorthorns
We offer bulls of serviceable ages, bred cows and heifers and would like to hear from you if you are in the market for cattle. T. S. SHAW, Stockton, Kan., Rooks Co.

Spring Creek Shorthorns
10 cows and heifers for sale, some bred. Also young bulls. Good individuals and richly bred.
H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

20 Cows and Heifers
for sale, bred to sons of Marauder and Pleasant Acres Sultan. Also young Scotch bulls. J. C. SEYB, Pretty Prairie, Kansas.

WHITEWATER FALLS SHORTHORNS
We offer beginners herds, consisting of a bull and a few females, mated for blood lines and type, but not related. Also bred cows, heifers and young bulls. Best of Scotch breeding. Our herd wins its share at the shows. Buy now, don't wait until the price peak is reached.
J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

AlfalfaLeaf Shorthorns
headed by DIVIDE MAGNET the 1924 Denver Jr Grand Champion. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Expect to sell 6 or 7 choice bulls and as many heifers in the Nov. 3d Wichita sale. Some of the heifers bred. Bulls good enough to head the best herds.
JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KAN.

LOVELY'S MARSHALL

the great bull a grandson of Rubertas Goods and Village Marshall has left his impress in our herd. Young bulls and females for sale. Ours are the dual purpose sort.
H. W. Estes, Sitka, Kansas

EASTLAWN SHORTHORNS
All Scotch herd. Headed by Collyne Joffre. 5 good red and roan bulls for sale by Maurader, Marshall Crown, Scottish Gloster and Collyne Joffre.
H. O. Peck & Son, Wellington, Kansas

White Star Herd Bull
is the sire of champion beef steers. Bulls for sale out of his daughters or sired by him.
MILO MOSLER, WINFIELD, KANSAS

HILLCREST SHORTHORNS
headed by Looky Acres Sultan, great son of Fair Acres Sultan. Assisted by son of Radium. Cows of best Scotch breeding. Stock for sale.
Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kansas

Calvary Creek Shorthorns

Golden Crown 2nd, son of Marshall's Crown in service. Cows mostly Scotch, heavy milking families. Annual sale May 4th next.
BEN H. BIRD, PROTECTION, KAN.

BATES CLAY BREEDING
We have more Glenside blood than any other Kansas herd. 12 young bulls and heifers for sale. None better bred.
Mr. & Mrs. W. K. Heaton, Kinsley, Kan.

Blocky Bull Calves
sired by Baptons Sultan, the great son of Imp. Bapton Dramatist, out of Scotch dams.
L. R. ANDREWS & SON, Harper, Kansas

Winchester Stock Farm
Shorthorns that produce beef and milk. Grandson of Marshall's Crown in service. Bulls for sale.
B. E. WINCHESTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Knox Knoll Stock Farm
Shorthorns headed by Radium Stamp and Cumberland Knight. Also Reg. Polands and Shropshire sheep. Visitors welcome. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Ks.

BEEF, MILK AND BEAUTY
is our aim in breeding Shorthorns. Choice young bulls for sale; also heifers and cows.
Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kansas
R. F. D. 6. Farm on state road, 9 miles east town.

OUR WICHITA CONSIGNMENT
Two bulls by Gold Sultan by Lavender Sultan, Roan, dam by Marshall's Crown, white, dam by Pleasant Acres Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.
McIlrath Bros., Kingman, Kan.

IMPORTED BAPTON DRAMATIST

heads our Scotch Shorthorns. Choice young bull and females of different ages for sale.
D. Wolschlegel, Harper, Kan.

Young Shorthorn Bulls
Bred for both beef and milk. Herd established fifteen years. Reasonable prices.
W. J. HALLORAN, CASTLETON, KAN.

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS
Two bulls, year old in August. Three that are yearlings in December. Nice lot of bulls around 8 to 10 months old. Scotch and Scotch Topped.
J. H. Taylor & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

NEELANDS RANCH
home of Reg. Shorthorns for 30 years. See our car lot of feeder calves at Wichita Stock Show.
G. D. HAMMOND, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

SPRING CREEK SHORTHORNS
We breed for milk as well as beef. Herd headed by Prince Collynie and a Flintstone bull. Young Mary cows deep milkers and regular breeders.
Thos. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, (Sumner Co.), Kansas.

Retnuh Farm Shorthorns
Best of Bates breeding. We are building for beef and milk. Plenty of size with beef conformation. Young bulls and females for sale sired by a grandson of Villager.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KANSAS

CANNON BALL SHORTHORNS
British Villager 982104, son of Imp. British Emblem in service. Cows of Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Visitors welcome.
Asendorf Bros., Garden Plain, Kansas

Herd Bull Prospects

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

CREEKSIDE SHORTHORN FARM
Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Sired by Village Guard, son of Village Marshall. Also some bred cows and heifers.
E. H. Abraham & Son, Emporia, Kansas

Few Shorthorn Cows
Well bred, with big udders. Bred to our Sultan bull. Priced reasonable. All registered.
ARTHUR WATTS, Yates Center, Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH MILKING SHORTHORNS
Headed by WHITE GOODS, the bull that has sired more Register of Merit cows than any other Scotch bull in America. Stock for sale.
W. C. Williams, Protection, Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS
Reds and roans, sired by Pine Valley Viscount, whose dam has official record of 14,734 lbs. milk in 1 year.
Bonnyglen Farm, Thos. Steinberger, Prop. Fairbury, Neb.

DUALLYN HERD
We offer bull calves, cows that are springers and others to freshen later. Herd headed by Knowsley's Batchalder 7th and out of Imp. Portbery Margret 9th. Write us your wants. Leo Beadleston, Eudora, Kan., Douglas Co.

DOSSER'S MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bonvue Oxford in service, assisted by a double great grandson of General Clay. Young bulls for sale.
J. B. DOSSER, Jetmore, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

NEBRASKA POLLED SHORTHORNS
herd established 28 years. Win at best shows. 12 young bulls for sale.
A. J. Russell & Co., Crab Orchard, Neb.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
for sale; also 40 bred Shropshire and Hampshire ewes; Spotted Polands either sex.
A. S. ALEXANDER, Burlington, Kansas

2 Splendid Polled Bulls
12 months old and rich in Sultan breeding. Also bull calves and females.
Wm. M. Kelly & Son, Lebanon, Kan., Smith Co.

Reduction Sale
We must reduce our herd of Polled Shorthorns and offer richly bred and choice individuals from our herd at attractive prices if taken at once. Prince Commander by Grassland Commander heads herd.
D. S. SHEARD, Esbon, Kan., Jewell Co.

Jos. Baxter & Son
offer two year old Polled Shorthorn bull, Achenbach Bros. breeding and very choice individual. One 14 months old, choice breeding and fine individual. Address as above,
Clay Center, Kan., Clay Co.

Cedar Knoll Stock Farm
Two bulls, one white and one red. Write for descriptions and prices.
R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

Bull and Heifer Calves
Sired by Sultan's Imperial and out of big cows of good milk production. Write for prices.
A. I. MEIER, Abilene, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Rebuttal

Inanimate objects," declared the professor, "cannot move without the help of some external force."

"Then, sir," inquired the fresh soph, "how do you explain a cigar going out?"

Titivating Mother Goose

Proud Father—"Bye-low, Baby Bunting, Daddy's gone a-hunting to get a pretty rabbit's skin to wrap his Baby Bunting in."

Little Jean—"Oh, Daddy, get a leopard skin; they're all the rage now."

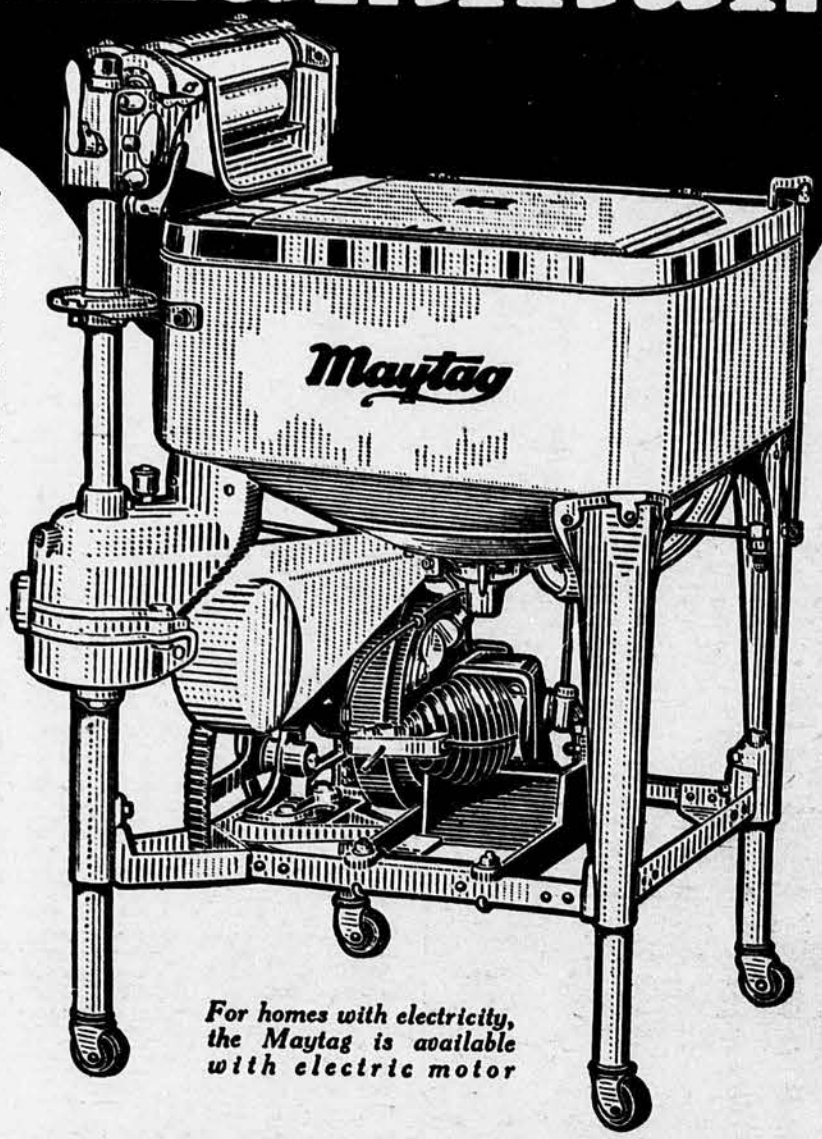
Note the SHAPE of the MAYTAG Cast Aluminum Tub

THERE'S a reason for the peculiar, yet pleasing shape of the Maytag cast-aluminum tub. It was scientifically planned so that, in combination with the gyratator it would create a highly turbulent water action in every inch of the tub all the time. There is never any lazy water nor idle suds in the Maytag Tub and that is one reason that it washes faster, cleaner and easier.

The Maytag is the only washer with a cast-aluminum tub. The Maytag tub keeps the water hot for an entire washing, and it is all washing space — holds four gallons more than other washers.

This cast-aluminum tub will not rust, rot, warp, split, crack, swell, shrink nor corrode. It cleans itself in thirty seconds after the washing is done.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor

Gasoline Multi-Motor

For homes without electricity the Maytag is equipped with the Maytag Multi-Motor—a simple, powerful, smooth-running little gasoline engine that starts with a thrust of the foot lever and does a big washing on a few cents worth of gasoline. ***For homes with electricity,*** the Maytag is equipped with standard electric motor.

Learn the Facts by a FREE TRIAL

The Maytag must sell itself to you by the way it performs in your own home. That is the way Maytag washers are bought and one out of three machines bought today is a Maytag.

Phone or Write

any dealer listed below. Get a Maytag for a week's washing without obligation. Try it on your most difficult washing. If it doesn't sell itself. don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY,
Newton, Iowa
SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH:
1304 W. 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

Abilene.....Abilene Maytag Store
Agra....H. M. Underwood & Son
Alma....Alma Light & Power Co.
Almena.....Wolf & Kingham
Alta Vista..Wolgast Hardware Co.
Altoona.....E. A. DeBolt
Andover.....E. J. Van Biber
Anthony.....O. K. Pr. & Lt. Co.
Arcadia.....Pittsburg Maytag Co.
Arma.....Pittsburg Maytag Co.
Ashland.....F. L. Clay
Atchison.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Attica.....E. Keith
Atwood.....Kirchner & Roshong
Aurora.....Cables Hardware Co.
Axtell.....T. M. Keezan

Baldwin City....Minnis & Larner
Barnes.....Wolverton & Marlar
Baxter Springs..Joplin Maytag Co.
Beloit.....N. E. Blood Hdw. Co.
Belleville.....Howard Anderson
Belpre....The Farmers Grain Co.
Bennington....Ostrander Imp. Co.
Bird City.....W. W. Shahan
Bison.....Humburg Lumber Co.
Bonner Springs
.....Owl Maytag Sales Agency
Brewster..Knudson Bros. Hdw. Co.
Bucklin.....Goff & Bunning
Bunker Hill.....Clarence Peck
Burlington
....Pioneer Hdw. & Music Co.
Caldwell.....Detrick Bros.
Campus.....A. L. Miller
Caney.....Mahon Furniture Co.
Cedarvale.L. C. Adams Merc. Co.
Chanute..Chanute Maytag Shoppe
Chetopa.....Lyon Brothers
Cimarron..Farley Maytag Sales Co.
Claflin..Watson Hdw. & Furn. Co.
Clay Center..W. W. Smith & Sons
Clyde.....J. A. Hawkinson
Coffeyville.....Liebert Bros.
Colby.....Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.
Concordia..Baker-Ossman Hdw.Co.
Conway Springs...W-S Supply Co.
Corning.....J. W. Hybskmann
Cottonwood Falls
.....Inter-County Electric Co.
Council Grove
....Durland & White Hdw. Co.
Cummings.....Cummings Garage
Densmore.....George Stepper
Dighton.....Dighton Lbr. Co.
Dodge City.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Dorrance.....A. C. Reiff
Downs.....George P. Nizon
Durham.....Adam Youk
Easton..Smith & Hennesy Hdw.Co.
Edgerton.....Edgerton Hdw. Co.
Edna.Henry F.Rich Hdw.&Furn.Co.
Eldorado....The Wilson Hdw. Co.
Elkhart...Farley Maytag Sales Co.
Ellis.....Waldo & Branham
Ellsworth.....T. G. O'Donnell
Elmo.....Guthal Brothers
Emporia..The McCarthy Hdw. Co.
Englewood, T.C.Murdock Hdw. Co.
Eskridge.....W. Trusler Hdw. Co.
Eureka.....Guy C. Teegardin
Everest.....Miller Hdw. Co.
Farlington.....Wood Hdw. Co.
Formoso.....A. W. Miller
Ft. Scott....Ft. Scott Maytag Co.
Garden City....Burns & Goulding
Gardner.....H. M. Terrell
Garnett.....Wilson Hdw. Co.
Goodland....Goodland Equity Ex.
Great Bend..Gibson Farm Sup. Co.
Greenleaf...M. Thinnes Hdw. Co.
Greensburg.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Grenola
..Marshall & Marshall Hdw. Co.
Gypsum.....C. B. Manning

Halstead.....Rich Mercantile Co.
Hanover.....Stanley Habr
Hardtner.....Allen Bros.
Harper..O. K. Light & Power Co.
Hays.....Schlyer & Arnold
Herington
.....Philip Behrend Hdw Co.
Herndon, Herndon Light & PowerCo.
Hiawatha....Swenson Maytag Co.
Hill City.....Webster Hdw. Co.
Hillsboro.....J. V. Friesen
Hoisington.....Ed. Childs
Holton.....Owl Hdw. Co.
Horton.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Howard.....F. L. Dobyns & Co.
Hoxie.....C. E. Montgomery
Hugoton..Farley Maytag Sales Co.
Huron.....Kessler Hdw. Co.
Hutchinson.....L. R. Wagler
Independence
.....The Maytag Sales Agency
Inman.....Inman Hdw. Co.
Iola.....Iola Maytag Co.
Jennings.....Frank Shimmick
Jewell.....The Perfect Hdw. Co.
Johnson.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.
Junction City....Waters Hdw. Co.
Kanopolis..Lake Superior Lbr. Co.
Kensington.....Kensington Hdw.
Kingman..O.K.Light & Power Co.
Kinsley.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Kiowa....O. K. Light & Power Co.

Lacrosse....L. A. Davis Hdw. Co.
LaCygne.....C. T. Potter
Larned....A. A. Doerr Merc. Co.
Latimer.....H. R. Tiede
Lawrence.....Green Bros.
Leavenworth..Swenson Maytag Co.
Lenora.....Lenora Hdw. Co.
Leoti
..The Western Hdw. & Sup. Co.
Leoville.....J. S. Schneider
Liberal...Farley Maytag Sales Co.
Lincolnville..E. R. Burkholder Co.
Lindsborg.....Train Bros.
Linn.....Linn Store Co.
Little River
....Hodgson Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Logan.....E. I. King
Lorraine.....George Heitman
Lucas.....Roderick Hdw. Co.
Luray.....Mack-Welling Lbr. Co.
Lyndon.....George L. Adams
Lyons.....Taylor & Sons
McDonald.....Ritter Bros.
McPherson.....E. C. Crary Hdw.
Madison.....Carey Sowder
Mahaska....C. H. Coonrod & Sons
Manhattan....Kipp's Music Store
Mankato.....R. Hanna & Son
Maple Hill.....H. G. McPherson
Marion, S.W.Williamson Fur. Co.
Marquette.....Ross Bros.
Marysville.....Edward F. Pralle
Meade...Farley Maytag Sales Co.
Medicine Lodge.Marshall Hdw. Co.
Minneapolis....Thompson Brothers
Minneola.....H. A. Morain
Morland.....Ludlow & Co.
Mound Valley.....Hess Hdw. Co.
Mount Hope.....Larsen Hdw. Co.
Natoma.....Badger Lbr. Co.
Neodesha....Maytag Sales Agency
Ness City.....Miners Cash Store
New Almelo.....F. J. Mindrup
Newton.....Rich Merc. Co.
Norton.....James W. Gleason
Oakley
..The Oakley Marble & G. Co.
Oberlin.....Maddox & Maddox
Oketo.....DeLair & Shafer
Olathe.....Temple Elec. Shop
Osage City.....J. G. Lundholm
Osawatomie.....John W. Slawson
Osborne.....Woolley Imp. Co.
Oswego.....Elmer Warbinton
Otis.....H. A. Brack & Co.
Ottawa.....Peoples Furn. Co.
Overbrook.....R. E. Tutcher
Overland Park, Kraft Bros.Hdw.Co.
Palco.....B. D. Brown
Parsons.....Hood Imp. Co.
Paola.....Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.
Phillipsburg...Theo. Smith & Son
Pittsburg....Pittsburg Maytag Co.
Pleasanton.....C. T. Potter
Prairie View..A. Boland Hdw. Co.
Pratt...O. K. Light & Power Co.
Quinter..Quinter Merc. & Sup. Co.
Ransom.....Charley Thomas
Reading.....Reading Hdw. Co.
Rexford..Knudson Bros. Hdw. Co.
Richmond...McCandless Hdw. Co.
Russell.....S. S. Miller & Sons
Sabetha.....Moser Bros.
Satanta...Farley Maytag Sales Co.
St. Francis.Deroy Danielson & Sons
Salina.....Salina Maytag Store
Scott City.....I. S. Ruth & Son
Sedan.Sedan Elec. Light & Pwr.Co.
Selden.....M. Zimmerman Hdw.
Selma.....W. G. Smethers
Seneca.....John H. Kongs Hdw.
Sharon Springs.....C. E. Koons
Simpson.....Farmers Hdw. Co.
Smith Center.....J N. Smith
Solomon.....Meagher Bros.
Stafford..O. K. Light & Power Co.
Sterling.....Hanlon Mach. Co.
Stockton.....B. R. Allen
Studley.....Harry Pratt
Summerfield....Webster & Young
Syracuse.....D. A. Scranton
Tampa.....Home Merc. Co.
Tescott.....H. McLaren & Son
Timken.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
Tipton.....Moritz & Sons
Topeka.....The Austin Co.
Toronto.....Toronto Hdw. Co.
Valley Falls....The Owl Hdw. Co.
Vernon.....Farmers Co-Op. Union
Victor.....Victor Merc. Co.
Wakeeney....Wakeeney Hdw. Co.
Washington.M. J. Holloway & Son
Wellington.....Rich Merc. Co.
Westphalia.....W. S. Mann
Wichita.....Rorabaugh D. G. Co.
Winfield.....Rich Merc. Co.
Woodston.....Swank Bros.
Yates Center.....J. C. Schnell
Zenda.....Whitmer & Son

COLORADO

Arriba.....Chas. G. Carlbom
Boulder.....The Maytag Shop
Canon City.....Maytag Shop
Colorado Springs The Maytag Shop
Denver.....The Maytag Shop
Fort Collins....The Maytag Shop
Fort Morgan...The Maytag Shop
Greeley.....The Maytag Shop
Hugo.....J. S. McLennan
Julesburg..Geo. A. Reed Hdw. Co
LaJunta.....The Maytag Shop
Otis.....Willis & Rank Hdw. Co.
Pueblo.....The Maytag Shop
Springfield..Jett Hdw. & Lbr. Co.
Sterling.....The Maytag Shop
Trinidad.....The Maytag Shop
Yuma..Western Hdw. & Imp. Co.

Maytag Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT