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KANSAS FARMER

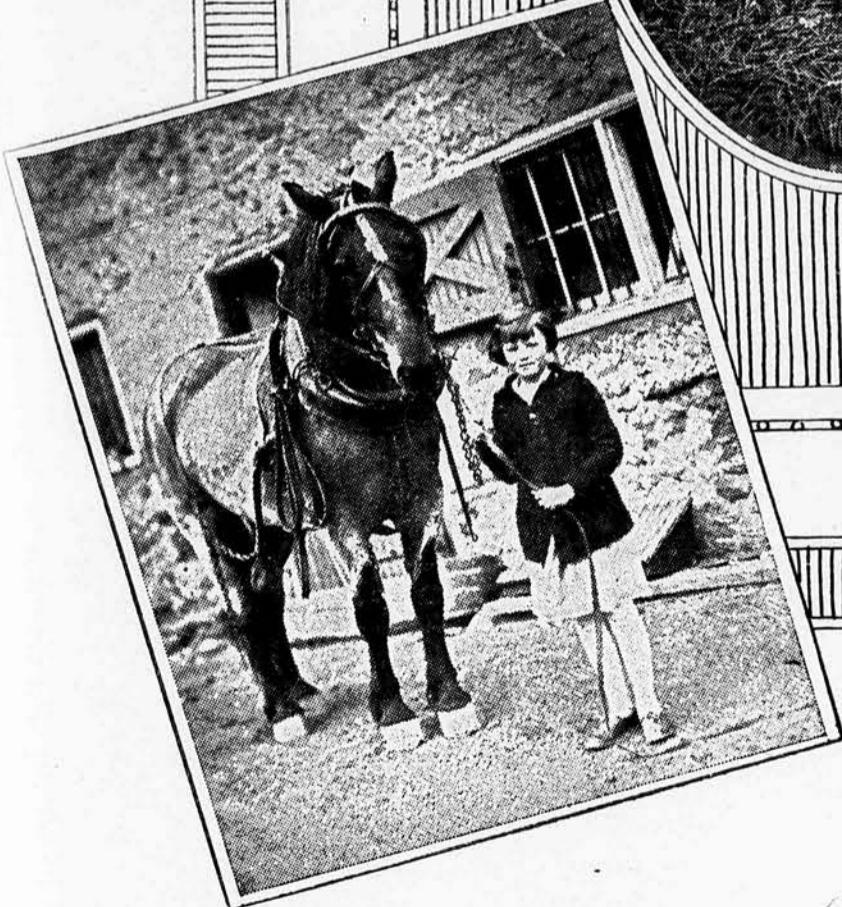
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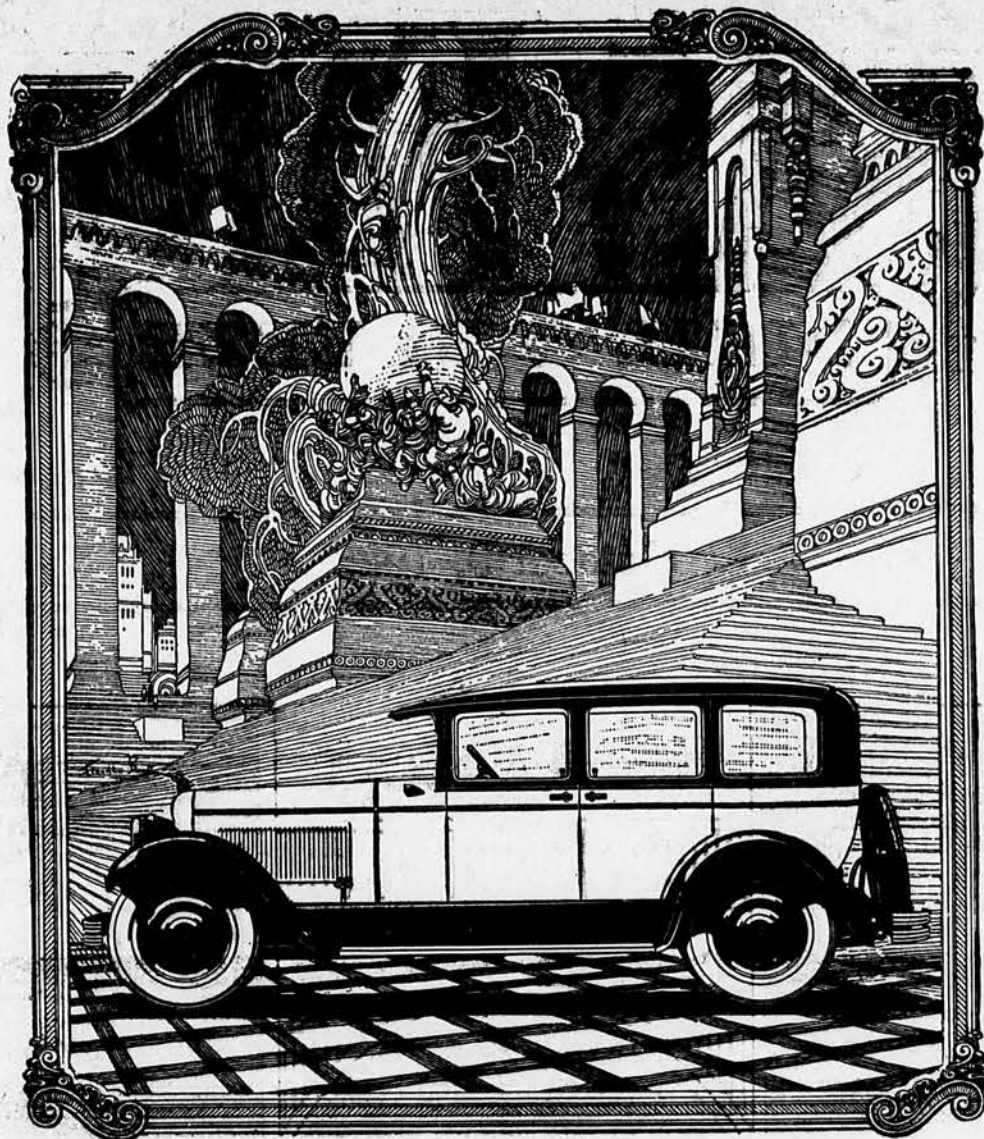


Volume 64

October 9, 1926

Number 41





STUDEBAKER
STANDARD SIX
CUSTOM SEDAN

\$1385

Other Standard Six Models:
Duplex-Roadster \$1160; Duplex-Phaeton \$1180; Coach \$1230; Sport Roadster \$1250; Country Club Coupe \$1295; Sedan (wool-trim) \$1330; Custom Victoria \$1335.

All prices are f.o.b. factory, including 4-wheel brakes and disc wheels.

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No-draft ventilating windshield, exclusively Studebaker; front and rear bumpers; engine thermometer and gasoline gauge on the dash; coincidental lock; oil filter and air purifier; automatic windshield cleaner; rear-vision mirror; traffic signal light; 4-wheel brakes; full-size balloon tires; and two-beam acorn headlights, controlled from steering wheel.

The *Pride* of a Custom Car at the *Price* of a Conventional Car

A MASTERPIECE of custom design, built close to the road and as close to perfection as mortals can come—the Studebaker Custom Sedan.

The greyhound grace of a long, low-swung custom body—agile with the beauty of duotone lacquers—sumptuously upholstered in fine Chase mohair with broad-lace trim—and decorated with that feminine touch which is just as necessary in the interior of a sedan as it is in achieving beauty and comfort in a home!

Disc wheels, pin-striped to harmonize with the coachwork—four-wheel brakes and two-beam acorn headlights—a ventilating windshield (exclusively Stude-

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Poised on the radiator is the silvered emblem of Atalanta, twofold symbol of graceful speed and the futility of pursuit! See this Studebaker Custom Sedan—it has everything you want—at a One-Profit price!

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- SALIDA—Van Dyke Motor Co., Inc.
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- WALDENBURG—Standard Mtrs. Co.
- WRAY—Wm. Pyle

S T U D E B A K E R

Farm Loans at 5 Per Cent Interest

By John Fields

TO PROVIDE capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage and to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans"; these are the purposes of the Federal Farm Loan Act as stated in its title.

The Federal Land Banks organized under this act are now in the 10th year of their operations. They have provided capital for agricultural development to the extent of more than 1,048 million dollars invested in farm mortgage loans.

They have created standard forms of investment to the extent of more than 1,046 million dollars of Federal Land Bank bonds, secured by farm mortgage loans, now owned by investors, 65 million dollars of these bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest having been sold at a premium of 1 per cent last June.

They have equalized rates of interest on farm loans to such an extent that the 5 per cent rate of Federal Land Banks is becoming the standard thruout the United States which all other lending agencies seek to approach.

Kansas farmers saw in the Federal Farm Loan Act the definite opportunity to make sure that their experience with farm mortgage foreclosures in the '90's would not be repeated.

A Kansas farmer-lawyer-banker, Charles E. Lobdell, was a member of the first Federal Farm Loan Board, then became Farm Loan Commissioner, and now is fiscal agent for all the Federal Land Banks. He was succeeded by another farm-owning Kansan, L. J. Pettijohn, as a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Kansas viewpoint relating to farm financing has from the beginning had great influence in shaping land bank policies, and is still quite potent in their administration.

The first Federal Land Bank loan in the United States was secured by a mortgage on a Kansas farm, and it is still in effect, tho considerably reduced by the payments of amortization installments which have been made with regularity.

A Directory of Leaders!

It took unselfish work to develop the organizations necessary to bring the services of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita to individual Kansas farmers. Major W. L. ("Ironjaw") Brown turned his energetic ability to the good purpose of giving voluntary aid to the organization of national farm loan associations. T. J. ("Uncle Tom") Hubbard, now gone to his reward, saw great things for Kansas farmers in the development of the Federal Farm Loan System, and gave it his unselfish help. Men like George J. Stauth of Ford county put the weight of their personal efforts and local influence behind the development of national farm loan associations, and continue serving as their officers. To mention all of them would be to publish a directory of leaders in virtually every community in the state.

When Kansas farmers organize, a definite purpose may always be readily discerned. Their object in organizing national farm loan associations was to obtain farm loans from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita at lower rates of interest on more favorable terms as to payment of the loans than it had been possible to obtain before the enactment of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

That they have in a large measure attained their object is shown by the fact that 8,602 Kansas farmers now have capital for agricultural development supplied by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita to the amount of \$36,168,092.63.

At first thought, it may seem that isn't so many as compared with the total of 165,879 farmers in Kansas.

But the Federal Land Bank may lend only to persons engaged in the cultivation of the land mortgaged. That reduces the number of possible customers by 70,730, leaving 95,149 farms operated by owners.

And despite what we see in the papers, some Kansas farmers do not borrow on their land. Of the farms operated by owners, 50,922 report no mortgage debt.

That leaves only 44,227 Kansas farmers who are possible borrowers from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. Of these, 8,602, or 19.4 per cent, have Federal Land Bank loans.

The annual interest rate on most of these loans is 5½ per cent. A few bear 6 per cent interest, having been made from the proceeds of Federal Land Bank bonds bearing 5 per cent interest. Loans now being made bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

A Kansas farmer with adequate security may now issue bonds against his own individual crop-

manufacturing industry, in amounts from \$100 to \$25,000, bearing annual interest at the rate of 5 per cent payable semi-annually, running for 20 years or 36 years.

The rate of interest is the same on 20-year loans as it is on 36-year loans. It is 5 per cent. To pay off the loan in 20 years, the borrower makes 39 semi-annual payments of 8 per cent a year on the principal, and a slightly smaller final payment. Payments of interest on a loan of \$1,000 retired in 20 years total \$588.99.

Semi-annual payments of 6 per cent a year on the principal extinguish the debt in 36 years. On a loan of \$1,000, a payment of \$30 every six months for 35½ years, and a final payment of \$46.59, pay off the loan in full. Interest payments on a loan of \$1,000 retired in 36 years total \$1,176.69.

This situation is interesting when contrasted with interest rates which industries are now paying on their long-term borrowings. The Long-Bell Lumber Company issued several million dollars of

vice. All loans are made thru national farm loan associations. A condition of a Federal Land Bank loan is that the borrower must subscribe for stock to the amount of 5 per cent of the loan in the national farm loan association thru which the loan is made. Stock of the Federal Land Bank is issued in the same amount to the association when the loan is closed.

The loan committee of the association must examine the application and security offered, and approve the amount of the loan, before it is submitted to the bank. A financial statement of the borrower and the purposes for which the proceeds of the loan are to be used must be given in the application. Some independent individuals don't like the idea of letting their neighbors know so much about their financial affairs and, rather than do it, they pay higher rates for loans elsewhere.

The "double liability" feature of stock in national farm loan associations is another bugaboo. It lends itself to sundry misrepresentations by those who wish to continue obtaining commissions for renewing farm loans every few years. Farmers are told that membership in such association makes them liable for the payment of all loans made thru the association of which they are members.

Of course, there's nothing to it. Actually, the limit of personal liability for the debts of the national farm loan association of which the borrower is a member is 10 per cent of the amount which that individual, and no one else, borrowed from the Federal Land Bank.

Half of this amount, or 5 per cent of the amount borrowed, is kept by the bank, and stock in the Federal Land Bank to the amount of that 5 per cent is issued to the national farm loan association of which the borrower becomes a member. If, thru mismanagement, the association of which the borrower is a member were to become insolvent, the borrower might have to pay an additional 5 per cent of the amount he borrowed, but no more, to pay the association's debts. But, actually no borrower has lost a cent in association stock.

Ratio of 8,602 to 13

If the very worst happened, the limit of liability on a loan of \$1,000 would be \$100. The full limit of liability spread over 36 years on a loan of \$1,000 is \$2.78 a year, or 0.278 per cent of the amount borrowed. If it had to be paid, it would make the interest rate paid only a little more than 5¼ per cent for the 36 years.

The rate of interest on farm loans now being made by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita is 5 per cent. This is from ½ to 1 per cent below the interest rate charged by other leading agencies on the amortization plan. The borrower thus, thru interest reduction alone, pays for his stock in the national farm loan association in from five to 10 years. So in addition to an assured interest rate of 5 per cent for 36 years, such dividends as may be paid and the face value of the stock itself are net savings to the borrower.

The Federal Land Bank does not undertake to meet competition in the size of loans it will make upon farms. The law limits the farm loans which it may make to 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the insured improvements. The value of the land for agricultural purposes is the basis of appraisal, and the earning power of the land is a principal factor.

The Federal Land Bank doesn't want the land. It wants loans on which interest payments are made promptly so that funds will be available always for the payment of interest on bonds, which must be made without delay. After doing business in Kansas for more than nine years, with 8,602 farm loans in the state, the bank now owns only 13 farms in Kansas. It has made 661 loans which have kept good while one was going bad thru the years of agricultural depression.

Such a record made it possible for the bank to sell 6½ million dollars of its 4¼ per cent bonds last June at a premium of 1 per cent. That resulted in the reduction of interest rate to borrowers to 5 per cent. Not only do Eastern bankers regard Federal Land Bank bonds as sound investments, Kansas farmers are learning sound financial practice. They are buying Federal Land Bank bonds instead of stocks so worthless that they cannot properly be classed as even speculative. They then have prime collateral for bank loans and a sound investment which may be turned into cash quickly.

The Federal Farm Loan Act is accomplishing its purpose. The getting of farm loans at the low rate of 5 per cent, retired by paying 1 per cent of the principal a year for 36 years, is possible to all farmers who will use the machinery provided.



its bonds recently bearing 6 per cent, and sold them for less than par, making the interest actually paid more than 6 per cent.

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently authorized the Seaboard Air Line Railway to sell 8 million dollars of its first mortgage 6 per cent bonds at 93¼. This railroad will pay about 6½ per cent annually on the money it borrows on the first mortgage on its property.

The Denver Union Stock Yard Company is now offering a million dollars of its preferred stock, which bears 7 per cent cumulative dividends. Daily papers and magazines carry advertisements of bonds and mortgages on city property bearing interest rates of 6 per cent or more.

Co-operative action made possible the development of this system which enables farmers to borrow at rates lower than folks engaged in other industries are paying. Thru their investments in stock of national farm loan associations, borrowers from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita own the bank. They own all of it. Profits which the Bank may make are returned to the national farm loan association as dividends, and these, after deductions for reserves and expenses, are passed on to the borrowers.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita, in the nine years of its operations, has declared dividends amounting to \$1,741,123.14. This has resulted in materially reducing the net rate of interest.

But the necessity of co-operative action before borrowing from the Federal Land Bank has kept many farmers from availing themselves of its ser-

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 advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

AN AMENDMENT to the state constitution increasing the pay of legislators from \$3 to \$8 a day will be voted on at the next election. I do not know of any mechanic or even common laborer who is willing to work for a wage of \$3 a day. Skilled mechanics get from three to five times that amount. Certainly if a man or woman is worth sending to the legislature he or she should receive at least enough to pay his or her expenses while in Topeka attending the session. I do not consider \$8 a day an extravagant salary for this work. It is less than most of the other states pay their legislators.

Want the Laws Enforced

LAST Sunday was Temperance Day, and in the discussion of law enforcement by our men's Bible class, the need of legislation requiring the purchaser of liquor to tell of whom he bought the wet goods was suggested.

Failure or refusal to answer the county attorney or judge regarding the name and address of said vendor of liquor should draw a six-months' jail sentence, with bread and water diet similar, perhaps, to the Nebraska plan.

The immunity, or nearly so, of one of the partners in crime apparently is one of the weak places of our statutes.

By compelling the purchaser to disclose the identity of the seller it would naturally make it difficult for him to buy more liquor, and at the same time would furnish evidence to put the other fellow out of business.

No matter who is elected governor, or represents us in the legislature, there will be no difficulty in getting this or other legislation if there is pressure of public opinion back of it.

We believe the people of Kansas really want the prohibitory law—and all others—enforced. With this in mind, we submit the above suggestion, hoping to have it commented upon by the editor of this paper, the Ministerial Alliance, W. C. T. U., and any others interested.

Desiring to be of help in law enforcement this is submitted by Allen Men's Bible Class.
 Allen, Kan. Charles Day.

Moonshiners are Prospering

DON C. SEITZ, now on the editorial staff of The Outlook Magazine and well known for his illuminating studies of American life, states on his return from the Virginia mountain country that the moonshiners are no longer considered as outlaws but as a privileged class.

Writing his impressions of the Blue Ridge Mountain folk in The Outlook of September 29, Mr. Seitz concludes that "Under the Volstead Act, the Blue Ridge, the Massanutts, and the Appalachians might well be called the Mountains of the Moon, with 'shine' added. Once remorselessly hunted by 'revenuers', the amateur whisky-makers now constitute a class that is almost privileged, and instead of selling the smoky output of their stills at plebeian prices, they now can command for 'moonshine' figures that are fabulous compared with what they once were, when beating the excise tax was the sole source of profit, and added but little to the market value of corn. The absence of any regularly made 'corn' whisky earns it a premium from those whose palates do not care for imported Scotch, which comes in from the seaboard, and the supply nowhere equals the demand. The convenient method of trade is to leave a ten-dollar-bill on a stump with a gallon jug beside it in the wilderness. After a discreet period the jug will be found full and the yellowback gone. Compared with the 'moonshine' of 'revenue' days, the quality of the distillate seems much better. Some of it might be mistaken for Benedictine by an uncultivated palate. In the best circles blackberry wine is used for a 'chaser.' This the women make, and they turn out an excellent product.

"It will be apparent that a large flow of money is thus being sent thru the mountains from the lowlands. The National Government does not bother with them very much, the situation being left in the main to local sheriffs, some of whom have zeal; others lack of it to the nth degree. Now and then a 'special' dry agent drops in. They tell this tale about one of the latter who came into the Powell's Fort country not long since to tread a 'moonshine' trail. He called at the house of the suspect and found a boy at home. 'Is pap at the still?' he inquired genially. 'He is,' said the boy. 'Could you

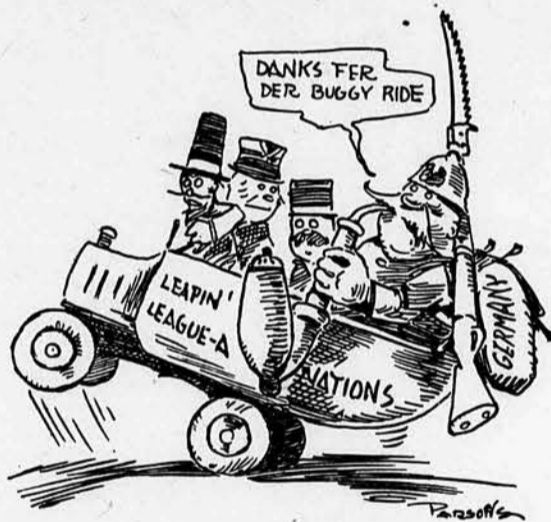
Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

show me the way to it?' 'I could for a dollar,' replied the canny youth. 'All right,' replied the agent, 'come along.' 'Where's my dollar?' 'Oh, I'll give you that when we come back.' 'Give it to me now,' was the response. 'You ain't comin' back!'

"It will perhaps be considered shocking to say that moonshine money is going to improve things in the mountains. Bear in mind that these people, for two centuries, have had no opportunity to get money in any quantity in any honest way. Old-fashioned moonshining was perilous and poor in pay. The modern business is just the reverse. The rich people who once despised the 'hill-billies' are now their patrons and protectors. Ambitious young folks from the mountains begin to see chances of escape."

I suppose this will be cited by the opponents of the Volstead law as proof of the demoralizing effect of that law. But is it? The old revenue law was violated as persistently and frequently as is the Volstead law. So far as the mountain moonshiners are concerned, they now, it seems, are only guilty of violating the one law, but before the enactment of national prohibition they were guilty of



frequent murders. Rich fools are now their patrons, whereas under the old law they had to sell their output to the class, that did not feel able or willing to buy the regularly distilled liquors.

The Volstead law is not as well enforced as it ought to be, but this much at least can be said; the Government is not in partnership with the liquor business. The opponents of the Volstead law continually harp on the demoralization caused by the illicit sale of liquor. The illicit sale was going on all the time before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the passage of the Volstead law, but then the effort of the Government was not to prevent the sale of harmful alcoholic liquors but to get the revenue from the sale; the greater the amount sold the better the Government was suited. Even granting that all that Don Seitz writes is true, the situation in the mountains is better than it was before the Volstead law went into effect.

Watch Out for Squirrels!

IKNOW nothing about scientific boxing and less about prize fighting; neither am I greatly interested in either, but I have been interested and amused by reading after the fight what the supposed experts had to say before the fight between Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney. They were so cocksure about the result. They wrote with such assurance of superior wisdom. They had their pictures printed along with their pre-fight articles and they were all wrong. None of these opinions have amused me more than the scientific discussion of a noted psychiatrist, Dr. Abraham Baron, medical examiner of the Pennsylvania State

Athletic Commission and a prominent neuropsychiatrist. I want you to note that last word; it is enough to make any man hump shouldered and bowlegged to carry it around.

This neuropsychiatrist examined both the fighters before the fight, and then delivered the following opinion:

"Dempsey is a physical machine that will execute and get off first. This initiative will be colored by his feeling and imagination, emotions and cunningness during the fight. The champion is one who grasps the situation and feels and acts according to demand.

"This personality, scientifically, is subjective in-travert. This is, one whose conscious interests are turned toward the outward and its objects and under-derates them. His ego and object being identical, he gets things done first, a propensity exemplified by the late President Roosevelt. He psychologically assumes a dynamic aggressive attack as a compensation and overdetermination to adapt himself industrially and socially to the outer world.

"Primarily he is taught and guided by experience. He is related to his inner self, but most responsive to outer stimuli. Therefore, disappointments, physic blows, an object that seems insurmountable, personal affronts and extreme fatigue can throw him back into himself, away from exclusive preoccupation with outer objects. He can successfully manage external conditions and always feels the master of them."

I suppose that a man who is a neuropsychiatrist may be expected to use that kind of language. If he used just common language that people could understand he would lose his reputation as a neuropsychiatrist.

Then he examined Tunney and expressed himself in the following language:

"Tunney, a most developed precocious physical machine, is first guided by thought creations, accumulative energy that finally forces him to act. He lacks initiative to attack outer world objects and is not responsive to situations as they are. His needs are expressed thru energy expressed to the external world thru a path of delayed action; namely, by thinking and his sensations. Inner life and subjective values are more interesting to him.

"Tunney is trying to rationalize systems and principles to dominate experience, to transcend it by abstract conceptions. He is idealistic, optimistic and dogmatic. His ego is handled independent from the external object. He must be attacked first before he will act, always following out a carefully thought plan and often missing opportunity."

Somehow or other things didn't seem to go as the eminent neuropsychiatrist predicted, that is if I have any real understanding of what he was talking about, which I am not at all certain I have.

Just now psychiatrists and psychiatry are quite the fad among educators. When I hear one of them talk or read what one of them writes I have a feeling that they ought to be warned against running about in the woods at this time of year when the squirrels are laying up their winter store.

Life is a Gamble

SOMETIMES it seems that there is only one well-established fact connected with human existence, and this is that all life is a gamble. I have heard and read a good deal about the wisdom of preparing for the inevitable. That sounds like good sense, and, relatively speaking, it is. It certainly is wise to make a reasonable provision for conditions and events that are likely to occur, but strictly speaking there is nothing inevitable except death. While death is inevitable in that we know that sooner or later all of us must die, even death is a gamble. We are continually betting on the uncertainty of life. We assume that we will live another year or 10 or 50, but not one of us has a certainty of life for even a single minute.

We talk about certain investments being perfectly safe and sound, but there is no such thing, humanly speaking, as a perfectly safe and sound investment. Government bonds are generally conceded to be the safest kind of investment, but even a bond of the Government of the United States may not be worth the paper it is written on 12 months from today. That, of course, is highly improbable, but it is possible.

The farmer never knows when he plants the seed that he will reap a harvest. Astronomers say that a shift of the earth on its axis of a few degrees would plunge the entire world into a state of frigid-ity that would mean the death not only of all vegetation but also the death of every living creature

on our planet. Geology proves that there have been such radical climatic changes in the past; what reason have we to say that there will be no such climatic changes in the future?

But granting all of these dire possibilities, I have little patience with the prophets of evil. Nothing seems to me to be more foolish than to spend time worrying about future possible evils which we cannot prevent. Man can do a great deal in the way of bettering conditions and guarding against possible disasters.

I am certain that the business of farming, for example, can be made more profitable and pleasant than it is now. I am certain that methods of cultivation can be improved, production increased and systems of distribution greatly improved. The part of wisdom is to adjust yourself to things as they are, and then do your best to make conditions better. Don't waste time worrying about calamities which may arrive and which you can't avoid if they do come. I have heard persons say they wished they could look into the future. Personally I have no such desire. I know as much about the future as I care to know, which is nothing at all. I have a hope that the world will grow better; and that there will be less of poverty and sickness and injustice; that men will grow wiser and more tolerant and that all of the myriads of inhabitants will enjoy a fuller, more abundant and happier existence, but I am pretty sure the ideal condition will not come suddenly if it ever comes. If I should be permitted to live for another thousand years I think at the end of that time I would find a lot of dissatisfied mortals here and a lot of unsolved problems. Quite probably the people who live a thousand years from now will live much better than people on the average live now, but I also think that even then there will remain plenty of troubles, real and imaginary; there will still in all probability be inequalities, injustice and fools.

But here I am speculating about conditions a thousand years from now, and insofar as my speculations are concerned about that far-off period they are a waste of time and words.

Bill Wilkins on Snakes

"The snake," remarked Bill Wilkins to his side partner, Truthful James, "has been greatly underrated in the matter of intelligence. If a scientific intelligence test for animals and reptiles was established it would be found that the snake ranks high. Of course there is a general prejudice against snakes on account of that Garden of Eden story, altho even according to that the snake had more sense than any of the other beasts or reptiles.

The general impression is that all snakes are coldblooded and without any of the finer feelings, but I know from long personal experience that this is a mistake. Of course some snakes are smarter than others, just like other animals and birds and humans. One of the smartest and most peculiar of the snake family is the joint snake. There are people who do not believe that there is or ever was such a reptile as a joint snake, but I have had personal experience with 'em in Arizona and elsewhere. At one time I had a whole flock of joint snakes which I educated with the idea of taking them out on the road and exhibiting them.

I developed snakes with 10 joints, each joint being 6 inches in length. These snakes got so expert that they could unjoint and put themselves together again in less than 2 minutes. I built a snake house with cubby holes or compartments for each snake and family. When it came time to hole up for the winter each snake would unjoint itself and lay the sections up like little sticks of cord wood. Then the snake head would crawl into

the hole and stay there till spring, when it would hunt up its own stack of joints or sections and put itself together again. When there was a large family there was sometimes a dispute about which one owned one pile of joints and which one owned another.

"In one case the male head of a snake family tried to put up a job on the female head of the family. He had an ambition to be the longest snake there was in the colony, and when it came to jointing up in the spring he swiped four sections that belonged to his wife and hooked them onto himself. That made him 2 feet longer than any other snake in the colony, and he was the most overbearing reptile I ever saw. That went on till his wife waked up from her winter sleep and hunted up her pile of joints and commenced to hook them together, when she discovered that she was four joints short. Just about that time she discovered her mate showing off before the other snakes and tumbled at once to what he had been up to. The way she went after him was a caution. She had him buffaloed in less than 2 minutes, and then not only made him give up the four sections he had swiped but two others in addition, which she hooked onto herself.

"All that summer that male snake crawled round 12 inches short of his regular length, while his female mate lorded it over him, being 2 feet longer than he was. She took every opportunity to humiliate him, until finally he just naturally pined away and died.

"The hoop snake, you have no doubt heard of the hoop snake, was in no way related to the joint snake. When the hoop snake wanted to travel it took its tail in its mouth and rolled along like a hoop. In the end of its tail there was a stinger like a sharp spike, which it stuck into its prey. A full grown hoop snake could outrun a jackrabbit, and when within striking distance it would stick the spike into the vitals of the rabbit, which resulted in almost instant death to the rabbit. When I first got acquainted with hoop snakes the styles for female apparel were different from what they are now. In them days the women wore hoops, made out of rattan.

"There was one lady I knowed who had a number of pet hoop snakes, which she trained so that they would act as hoops for her dress. On one occasion she was attending a fashionable party with three hoop snakes holding her dress in place when a jackrabbit ran past the door, and the snakes caught sight of it and immediately gave chase, leaving that female with her dress dragging round her limbs. It was many months before she regained a place in polite society."

Charles Ferm Was Mistaken?

A FEW weeks ago I published a statement received from Charles Ferm of Lindsborg, to the effect that 500 years ago Sweden was a Catholic country; that a Catholic priest in Germany by the name of Tetsel was doing quite a flourishing business in the way of selling indulgences and absolutions; that is, absolving sinners from sins already committed and granting indulgences to commit sins in the future. Then, according to the statement made by Mr. Ferm, a noted robber put up a job on Tetsel; he paid a certain sum for absolution and indulgences and then proceeded to rob the priest.

I have received two letters from Catholic subscribers vigorously denying the accuracy of the history quoted by Mr. Ferm. The latest of these denials comes from Anton Wenzel of Beattie. Mr. Wenzel says the history quoted is false, that it has been refuted many times; that Tetsel never did anything of the sort, and that it is preposterous to suppose he did.

Possibly Mr. Wenzel and the other Catholic reader are right. Mr. Ferm may have gotten his history wrong; personally I know nothing about the matter, and to be perfectly frank, care less. It seems to me to be immaterial whether this Catholic priest did sell absolutions and indulgences and pocketed the money 500 years ago. I believe Martin Luther charged that a good many priests of his time were doing that kind of thing, and gave that as one of his reasons for leaving the Church of Rome.

But after all, the important matter is not what priests of the Catholic church or any other church did 500 years ago, but what they do now. It is their present conduct, teachings and example that counts, not what their predecessors of five centuries may have taught or done.

When I hear a man say he is strongly opposed to a law but is in favor of its strict enforcement I have a strong suspicion he is something of a liar.

Neither do I subscribe to the statement that all laws ought to be enforced; there are a good many obsolete laws that no sensible person would want to see enforced. However, I am strongly in favor of wiping obsolete laws from the statute books.

Kansas does not have so many obsolete laws as many other states because it has not been so long a state, but it has some.

Very often I hear persons say quite positively that we have too many laws, and that new laws ought not to be enacted. I will grant that there are unnecessary laws which ought to be expunged from the statute books, but with changing conditions new laws become necessary. Twenty-five years ago there were so few automobiles that laws regulating automobile traffic were hardly necessary, but at present traffic rules are essential. There is perhaps no need for laws regulating airships and air traffic; within 10 years in all probability such laws will be just as necessary as laws regulating automobile traffic. If you were living alone in a wilderness there would be no need for any law to regulate your conduct, but just as soon as other people settled in the wilderness there would be need of some rule defining their rights and yours. This might be merely mutual agreement, but that is after all a kind of law. As population increases and civilization becomes more and more complex, new laws and regulations are demanded and complete obedience to law becomes more difficult. This suggests that in time civilization may become so complicated and cumbersome that it will break down of its own weight. All of which, if true, emphasizes the need for having more than ordinarily wise men and women to enact laws. Some new laws from time to time are necessary, but don't load us down with laws that are unnecessary.

I cannot say that I would be in favor of a law preventing persons who are unfit to marry, from marrying. The idea is excellent, but impracticable. I suppose it would be the business of a commission to determine the qualifications of those proposing to enter the marriage relation, but who would pass on the qualifications of the members of the commission?

J. W. F. writes me saying that he met a person who told him that false teeth were just as satisfactory as natural teeth, and asks what I think about it. Well, if this person referred to teeth that were decayed and aching practically all the time, I would agree with him, but if he made the statement that any false teeth are better than good natural teeth or anywhere nearly as good, then he is a liar and truth is not in him.

Farm Prices Drop and Food Prices Rise

THE purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is growing less. Farm prices dropped in August for the second time this year, a total fall of 20 points for the year, the United States Department of Agriculture informs us. That drops the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar down to 85 cents, the lowest in two years. Prices for farm products are 13 per cent lower than in August last year and the lowest reached in nearly two years; cotton has slumped 30 per cent. But the decline in the prices of non-agricultural products amounts to only 3 per cent, the Government reports.

The day following the publication of these reports by the Associated Press, the Government's statistical division announced that the retail price of 42 principal food products had increased 3 per cent during the year, or to the highest price in 13 years, if we except 1920, 1919 and the last six months of 1918.

Here we have a drop of 13 per cent in farm prices within the year, but during the same period an increase to the consumer of 3 per cent in food prices to the highest point in 13 years, with a few notable exceptions.

This is proof that farm prices are out of line with the general price level and apparently are getting more and more so. That ought to interest the business men, for it means the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is growing less. Instead of farm product prices reaching a parity with other commodities, the breach widens.

Is any more evidence needed to show that the farmer needs help from the Government and from all other possible sources of support to bring about equality for agriculture?

The showing should silence those who declare the farmer's troubles are the result of speculation in land during the war. The truth is that the farmer has by unequal economic conditions been marooned on an island and, like Robinson Crusoe, cannot reach the main land without help from others than himself.

Serious damage to the corn crop advanced farm prices for corn 11 per cent between July 15 and August 15. During the same time the price of hogs dropped 8 points, the lowest corn-and-hog ratio since November, 1925. There were small price gains for grains and cotton, but they were more than offset by the declines in livestock, fruit and vegetable products. Only five of the important farm products have reached the present level of wholesale prices maintained by all non-agricultural products.

A percentage comparison of farm prices a year ago with those of recent months is interesting, 100 representing pre-war prices. Here it is:

	August 1925	July 1926	August 1926
Grains	157	125	128
Fruits and vegetables	178	195	166
Meat animals	149	152	144
Dairy and poultry products	139	131	130
Cotton and cotton seed	186	126	130
Unclassified	96	81	81

Non-agricultural wholesale prices	164	159	..
Purchasing power farm products	93	85	..

What our sick agriculture needs seems rather plain, notwithstanding some differences of opinion that are prevalent. The plain fact is that agriculture is the only important American industry not protected from foreign competition. That, more than anything else, is the cause of the low purchasing power of the farmer's dollar. One thing co-operative marketing cannot do is to protect him from foreign competition and cheap ocean freight rates.

As Arthur Brisbane puts it: Why not arrange a tariff that would protect all interests and, without hypocritical pretense, protect farms, factories, workers and business men? Farmers have not had consideration, because, like the workers, they are not really united politically, and they live out in the fields instead of having offices in Wall Street, and lawyers around the corners.

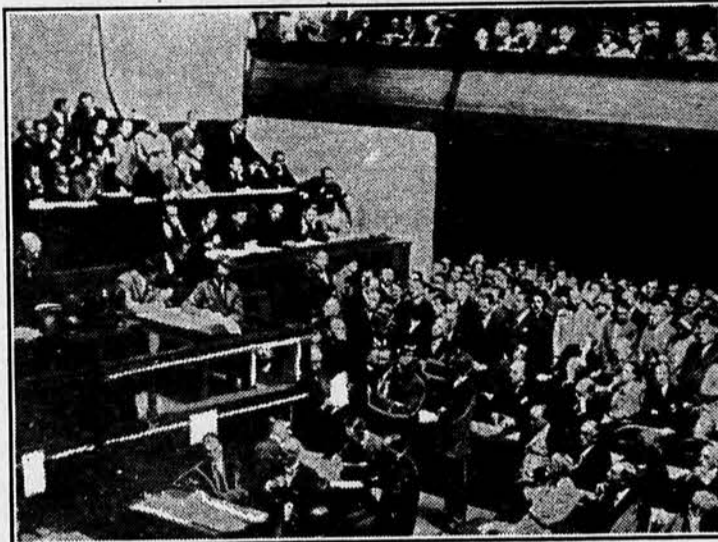
However, with well-protected manufacturers, the 8-hour law and restricted immigration, American labor is well cared for. That is all right as far as it goes, if we except a few over-protected items, but it does not go far enough, for it does not adequately protect farmers.

Arthur Capner

World Events in Pictures



Vogue of Velvet for Winter Wear is Evinced by This Striking Evening Gown of Georgette and Velvet, with Wrap of Black Velvet Having a Flesh Colored Lining



Crowds Attended the Historic Session of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, When Germany Formally Became a Member, Just Eight Years After the Close of the World War. Photo Shows the Crowd in Assembly Hall Listening to Herr Stresemann's Speech. Stresemann is at the Extreme Left Behind the Microphones



Fashion Declares That Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats Will be Popular. Photo Shows One of the Latest Models in Grey Blue Kasha with Grey Caracul Cuffs and Deep Scarf Collar



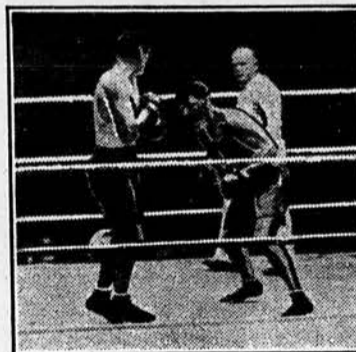
Wreckage Left by Hurricane That Swept Over Hollywood, One of Florida's Most Beautiful Developments. The Picture Gives a Vivid Idea of the Scenes of Desolation and Destruction Resulting From the Terrific Storm. At the Right is a National Guardsman Patrolling the Street Following the Proclamation of Martial Law to Prevent Looting



Royal Robertson and Daughter, Vera, Los Angeles, with Bones of Ancient Columbia Elephant Which Had Been Stored and Forgotten in Their Family Home. The Bones Were Dug Up in Columbia 50 Years Ago and Are Said to Be the Only Prehistoric Relics of That Section. Age of the Relics is Estimated at 4,000 Years



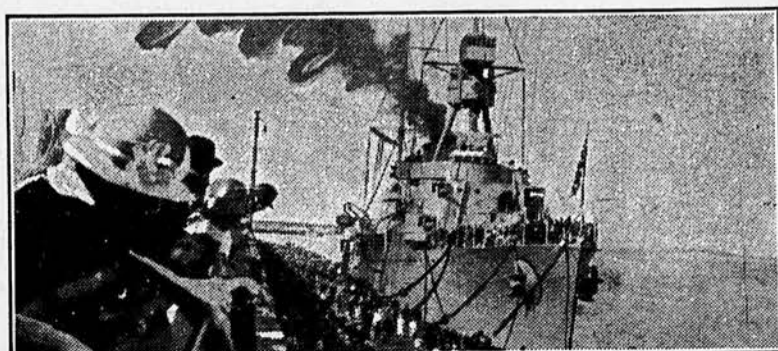
Angel Shark, One of the Sea's Rarest and Most Curious Fishes, and So Named Because of Its Winglike Fins and Because It is Regarded as Harmless, Caught off the California Coast. Irene Briggs, Standing Alongside, Gives an Idea of the Shark's Size.



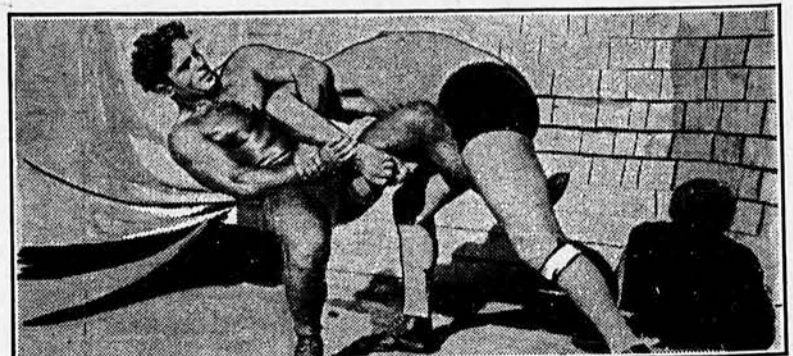
Dempsey, with His Face Battered and Bruised and One Eye Closed, Crouching in an Attempt to Ward off Tunney's Attack in the Eighth Round of the Big Fight



The Keeper and a Friendly Giraffe in the London Zoo, Extend Sympathy to the Hippo, Placed in Solitary Confinement and Separated From His Family as a Result of an Exhibition of Illtemper



The Danes Gave the Officers and Crew of the U. S. S. Memphis a Cordial Welcome When the Ship Arrived at Copenhagen, Denmark, More Than 8,000 Going Aboard. Photo Shows the Crowd at the Pier When the Warship Arrived



The Champion Greek Wrestler, Jim Londos, Has Started His Training at Long Beach, Calif., for the International Tournament. In the Photo, Londos, at Left, is Demonstrating the Double Wrist Lock on His Partner

Develops a Dry Land Orchard

SCANTY rainfall need be no obstacle to home fruit production. That's what B. M. Peterson says, and he is experienced. His half acre of home orchard in Kanorado is the marvel of a neighborhood. His plantation includes black raspberries, peaches, mulberries, gooseberries, plums, cherries, strawberries, wild black currants and Comfort cherries, which seem to be a relative of both the plum and cherry.

Many years ago Mr. Peterson moved to Sherman county from Iowa. He missed the trees and fruit of his old home. On his farm in the semi-arid region he developed an orchard. Nursery stock didn't seem to thrive. However, he succeeded in making some trees grow. For 10 years he had peaches before the trees finally fizzled out. Sprouts came up, and in three years they were bearing.

"Prune, keep the weeds down and otherwise care for the trees," said Mr. Peterson, "and you will have fruit." His small orchard in town was developed from seedlings and sprouts taken from the farm. "I have found," he continued, "that the acclimated trees, seedlings grown in this region, will stand the severe drouths better than budded fruit from other sections." He also has a planting of catalpas, cottonwoods and thornless specimens of yellow locust. These and the fruit trees have been grown without irrigation.

Women in Congress

PRIMARIES have been held in all the states with a woman Representative in Congress, these being California, Massachusetts and New Jersey, with a renomination for all the women candidates. In addition, Kentucky probably will elect the Republican woman nominee in what is known as the "moonshine belt," Mrs. J. W. Langley, whose husband is serving a term in the Atlanta penitentiary for bootlegging. Mrs. Langley was easily nominated as a "vindication" of her husband, whom she will succeed in Congress if elected, and it is reported that she intends to make him her secretary when his term is out, the fashion inaugurated by Ma Ferguson of Texas.

Of the four women nominees for Congress, three are Republicans, the New Jersey member, Mrs. Mary N. Norton, being the only Democrat. They are equally divided on prohibition, Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Langley being strong anti-saloon leaguers and Mrs. Florence Kahn of California and Mrs. Edith Rogers of Massachusetts soft-pedaling the wet and dry issue.

Except Mrs. Norton, all the women nominees for Congress became candidates to succeed their husbands, which has turned out, tho this was not anticipated, to be the main entrance for emancipated woman into public life. In the last Congress the women "bloc" focused its interest on aiding women in industry and World War veterans rather than such subjects as prohibition enforcement, and probably will be found doing business at the same stand in the next Congress. According to the primaries so far the "conservative" East will have two women Congressmen, the Middle West one and the Pacific Coast one.

The Indifference of Canton

BEN MCKELWAY, city editor of the Washington Star, writing from Canton, Ohio, for a syndicate of newspapers, remarks of the murder of the Canton editor who sought to break up the corrupt alliance of police and underworld: "One or more inhabitants of Canton's underworld some day may pay the supreme penalty for the murder of Don R. Mellett. And the good people of Canton will wash their hands of the affair, utter sanctimonious phrases concerning the fact that murder will out, and conclude righteously that Mellett's death has been avenged. Yet," says this reporter, "it is these same good people of Canton who love their God and their country, but who stand indicted for the murder of Mellett."

Canton's trouble is traced, in a word, to neglect of political duties, indifference to obligations as citizens running over so considerable a period of cumulative jobbery in politics that the bad citizens obtained the upper hand. Canton's better citizens, McKelway writes, "talked loudly of 'the jungle' and its 'stalking criminals,' and they sighed and wondered what the country was coming to. They shrugged their shoulders and decried their police. They passed the buck and blamed it on the politicians. But with them rests the fault. Upon their shoulders hangs the shame—good Americans who go to church and sniff at 'the foreign element,' good Americans who gather at their luncheon clubs and boast of being he-men, good Americans who gaze with rapture on the tall stacks which belch forth black smoke by day and red flame by night, good Americans who pride themselves on living in a free country—but lazy Americans, careless Americans, selfish Americans." Mellett advised them of political conditions in Canton, and for carrying on single-handed an undesired fight for Canton, he was murdered by Canton's protected underworld.

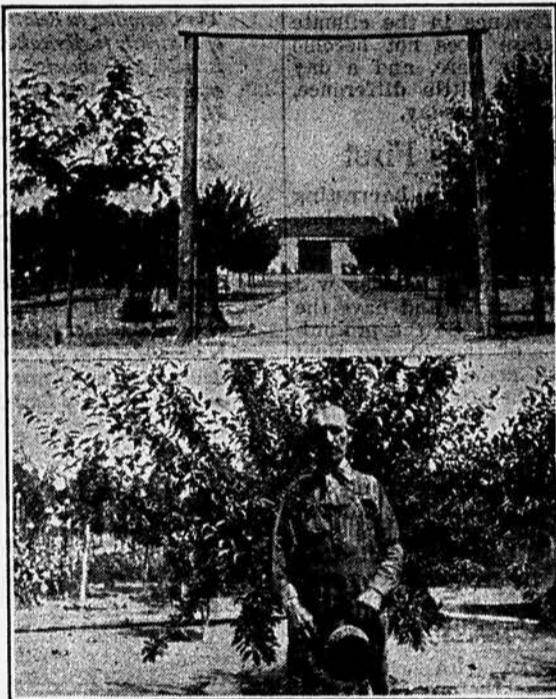
The lesson should not be lost on other communities, for trite as it is, the old saying is no less true today than ever that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, in the sense of wholesome politi-

cal conditions. Canton has not herself learned the lesson, when influential Canton citizens desire to hush up the fight for complete exposure. A Canton police judge from the bench the other day gave vent to this fear of publicity in declaring, "Now is the time to forget and forgive." But federal and state power has become engaged, and Canton must go thru with the fight. In the end it will benefit by publicity, which, after all, is as healthy in a spiritual way as sunlight in a physical.

Nature and Morals

THERE has been some talk," says the Indianapolis News, "to the effect that the terrible hurricane was 'sent' upon Florida as punishment for the sins of her people." We haven't heard such talk, but it is possible that it is rife in Indiana. "How people can get themselves into such a frame of mind," the News thinks, "is difficult to understand." On the other hand isn't it more remarkable that so few people get themselves in that frame of mind, considering that less than a century ago it would have been the common frame of mind?

Miami and Palm Beach have gained more or less notoriety for their sins, or for the frivolity of people who made these pleasure resorts notable for their worldliness. Yet hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, tornadoes and conflagrations, since the telegraph has made the world more familiar with their frequent and widespread ravages, do not seem to be respecters of persons, and in Florida it was not the flagrant sinners who were the worst sufferers, so far as can be learned. That a Supreme Power employs such force of nature to correct or rebuke and punish people for their sins is no longer a general belief. In fact, the Bible itself notes the rain



Above—Entrance to B. M. Peterson's Home Orchard in Kanorado. Below—Mr. Peterson is Standing by One of His Plum Trees Which Was Grown Without Irrigation

falleth on the just and unjust alike, and even that the innocent suffer from the sins of their fathers.

It would be a mistake to conclude from the fact that great cataclysms of nature are not special providences that there is neither sin nor punishment of sins. This is a more or less prevalent notion, but only shows that the pendulum swings from one extreme to another. We may not be able to fathom the mystery of sin and punishment, but we cannot get away from the fact. Materialism went too far for common sense when it denied, as it logically must, that one fact or event is the cause of another, or that cause and effect exist at all. This follows from strict materialism, but it is not human experience.

There are causes and effects, and among them sins and suffering. If "the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children," it is not a proof that sin does exist, but an admonition all the stronger against wrong doing. If nature punishes sins against morals, or if certain conduct is followed by suffering, then either nature herself is moral, or there is a moral power that governs nature. These are facts that science has not explained satisfactorily to itself, but practical experience teaches in everyday life as plainly today as it always has done. If it were otherwise no basis for morality could exist at all. And with the props of morality knocked out society would not last long.

Why Not Let China Alone?

APLEASING contrast to what Western Powers by their interference with China are not doing, is the report of the work of the last two years in Canton, a city of 2 million people, by the Chinese health commissioner, Dr. Tse. He has set up a general hospital with 200 beds, and a hospital for con-

tagious diseases, has segregated lepers and cleaned the city streets. There is regular inspection of theaters, and vaccination, according to a Detroit News account, "is becoming general."

When vaccination is accepted a country may be regarded as civilized. Catherine the Great, who introduced it in Russia something over a century ago, setting an example to scared Russians even of the most cultured class of that age, by submitting to it herself, was a no more courageous innovator than Dr. Tse of Canton. In China everybody expects to have smallpox and with good prospects of dying of it. In two years no case of cholera or plague has been reported in Dr. Tse's city.

"The Chinese are fully capable," the Detroit paper says, "of working out their own sanitary and educational salvation, if they are left alone to manage their own affairs." Yet it was more than five years ago that the arms conference of five Great Powers at Washington agreed to do away with extra-territoriality, or extraterritoriality as it is now called, and specifically to permit China to make its own customs tariff, with no progress yet made in these directions. The tariff conference this summer broke up in futility, the Powers laying the blame for inaction on the Chinese. But the fact disclosed by all the correspondents on the ground was that Western Powers were dickering for some special advantages and privileges as an offset to carrying out their pledges, and broke up the conference because the Chinese refused to "come across." If an actual Yellow Peril ever arises in China, interfering foreign interests will be responsible for it and its consequences.

Judicial Hair Splitting

IT IS against the law to carry concealed weapons in Missouri, yet three men arrested with three 45-caliber revolvers on them were released in St. Louis, a city that has a good deal of difficulty with holdups and bandits, on the ground that the "guns" were unloaded, the 18 cartridges to fit them were found on these criminals, and the statute does not explicitly cover weapons wrapped in paper, as these were. The St. Louis Star remarks that "the three men evidently understood the workings of the judicial machinery."

Perhaps the judicial machinery "in Missouri" ought to be specified. This miscarriage of the law recalls the famous Missouri Supreme Court's decision some years ago reversing a verdict in a lower court on the ground that the word "the" was omitted from the indictment.

"Hair splitting let these men out," says the Star, "just as it releases others almost every day in St. Louis. There is only one cure for that, regardless of how carefully the statutes are framed. It is in the hands of the public to elect judges whose conception of the law is that it is to prevent crime, and that the spirit is above the mere letter of the statute." Missouri courts and judges are less efficient than Missouri criminals.

40 Acres for 20 Holsteins

FORTY acres of Sweet clover supplied more pasture this season than 20 Holstein milk cows could eat on the farm of W. J. Elliott, near Holcomb, in Finney county. The cows were turned into the clover in April, and were kept there until the last of May, when they were taken out to permit the field to make a crop of seed. Twice as many cattle could have been run on the pasture, according to Glen Reed, county agent. Mr. Elliott settled in Finney county several years ago, and became a member of the first cow testing association. He has found that dairying is a profitable industry in Western Kansas. Feed and grain are produced at low cost, water is plentiful, the climate mild and the market good.

Verdigris River Ran Backward

WHILE talking about the recent flood in the Verdigris River, J. C. Gordon, superintendent of the waterworks plant at Independence, said that he once saw the stream running backward. "It was in the early nineties when this occurred," Mr. Gordon said. "There had been a cloudburst on Drum Creek, which runs into the river a short ways below Independence, and the water from the creek ran both ways in the river, which was low. People did not believe me when I told them that trash and driftwood were floating up the river past the pump house, until they saw it themselves."

Successful Since 1885

TERRANCE MURPHY has been demonstrating in a quiet but effective way, since 1885, that diversified farming pays in Western Kansas. Mr. Murphy settled in Southern Lane county 41 years ago, with little capital or experience. Today he owns 2,000 acres, equipped with a modern 10-room house, a barn 56 by 64 feet, and other improvements. The barn will hold 100 tons of hay and provides protection for a herd of registered Hereford cattle. It always has been Mr. Murphy's policy to market his crops as much as possible thru livestock, and his income from alfalfa and other feed crops has been unusually large. Three brothers and a sister live on well improved farms in the same neighborhood. Mr. Murphy recently donated a 20-acre site on his farm for a church, which probably will become a community center.

Americans Are All Liars?

Anyhow This Apparently is a Common Impression Among Farmers in Denmark

BY VIGGO JUSTESEN

Mr. Justesen, a farmer from the Middle West has been in Denmark for several months.

THERE are nearly as many Danes in America as there are in Denmark, for nearly everyone you meet has some relative or acquaintance in America. As a consequence, the native Dane has had a good opportunity to hear of America, but in many cases he has a badly twisted conception of it.

It is not at all uncommon to hear a gross exaggeration referred to as an "American," and at first it rather got on my nerves, for I have never found the Americans any worse than other people when it comes to telling stories. But the reason for the native Dane's skepticism of Americans is obvious when one comes to know them. To the native here, America is America, and he expects it to be the same over the entire country, for he cannot picture the size of it. So, when he hears an American visitor speak of America he takes it for granted that it is so over the entire country.

Take then, for instance, that a Danish farmer has several American visitors during the summer months. First comes one from Iowa and says that corn is the chief crop; along comes another American, but from Kansas, and he says that wheat is the chief crop; another comes from Texas and speaks of cotton; and one comes from a certain section of Wisconsin and tells of the dairying business; while another comes from California and talks of the weather and prunes. Another from Northern Michigan tells of the potato crop. With such a conglomeration what is the poor native to think, but that all Americans are liars! Now, when I speak of home, I am always careful to explain carefully that there is a chance for a difference in the various sections of the country, for if I don't the native will at once make a generalization, and generalizations are dangerous.

Plenty of Methods

To avoid making the same mistake when writing about Denmark, I thought it best to take a trip thru the country to make sure, and I have been surprised to see the large variety of crops, even in such a small country. On the farms small grain is, of course, the same thruout the country, and every farmer has his field of beets, but the methods of harvesting are vastly different.

If one takes a trip thru Denmark during the first week of August, he will see the rye harvest in full swing, and he will see all the methods of reaping known to mankind from the

scythe and cradle that we at home associate with the Revolutionary period, to the most modern binder pulled by an American-made tractor, and all methods in between, including the mower, and especially the old-fashioned reaper associated with the period after the Civil War. Which of the three methods, scythe, reaper or binder, is most used in the country, I hesitate to say.

Where I am visiting now, in the eastern part of the peninsula, Jutland, one sees a large number of reapers, and on the farm where I am visiting such a harvester is used.

Last Sunday, during the afternoon, the farmer whom I am visiting and I took a walk around the fields and looked at the grain. The rye was completely ripe, and I asked him if he wasn't going to begin harvesting the next day. He said he thought he could find plenty to do around the farm, fixing the reaper and so on, and he would rather wait until Tuesday because he did not like to begin a new project on Monday. An old tradition here says that to begin a new kind of work on Monday brings bad luck, and tho the farmer isn't the least superstitious, he thought it just as well not to take any unnecessary chances. Because of the difference in the climate and soil, the grain does not become over-ripe so rapidly here, and a day more or less makes little difference. So we waited until Tuesday.

Hired Man Was First

Before he could begin harvesting with the reaper on Tuesday morning, the hired man was sent out with a cradle to cut a swath around the entire field, for the Danish farmer will not drive thru the grain and have the horses tramp it down. So the preliminary preparation of the 10-acre field of rye took until noon. After dinner, or rather after the after dinner nap, the farmer hitched his team to the reaper, and I followed him to the field.

When he had driven two rounds, I saw a group of people coming toward us, and I thought it must be a surprise party; but I soon found that they had come to work. There was the village miller, his wife, and his grown daughter, the hired man and his wife. Each was armed with a small wooden rake with which the grain was gathered before binding it into sheaves. I thought that five grown people to help harvest a 10-acre lot was just about enough, but I kept it to myself and merely thought of what an American farmer would say if he had to have such a mob of help for a like area.

The binders worked slowly and carefully raked in the stray wisps of straw so that nothing should go to waste in binding the sheaves. The sheaves were exceedingly long, since the farmer had set the reaper to cut as close to the ground as possible. The farmer here harvests as much for the straw as he does for the grain, for straw is one of the chief sources of rough feed.

I tried my hand at binding sheaves by taking a long wisp of straw in my right hand and passing it around the bundle, while I held the one end of the wisp in the left hand, as I saw the others do. Then I gave the wisp a twist to make the binding complete, but for some reason or other my bundles didn't look like those of the others. They were either too shabby, or else they came apart, and after a few attempts one of the regular binders suggested that I try shocking instead.

Shocks For Scenery

So I began shocking as I had shocked at home, by setting the shocks where it was handiest to get at the bundles, for I never had much desire to go dragging bundles all over the field. But I was soon corrected. Here, I was informed, the shocks are set in straight rows in the same direction that the reaper goes, which is just the opposite from that at home.



Get your money's worth

WHAT good is all the power in the world unless it's used? A power machine left to rust in the woodshed costs just as much as when it is doing useful work.

With electricity it is much the same. Its worth to you depends on how you use it.

In Red Wing, Minn. men are studying how electricity can be kept so busy that it will save the farmer the greatest amount of labor at the lowest cost. Here it pumps and heats water automatically, grinds feed, threshes and elevates grain, cures corn, runs incubators, refrigerators, milkers and cream separators; cooks, cleans and irons—and does it so well and so cheaply that the farmers never want to go back to old methods again.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

Farmers want electricity because it makes the farm a better place to live in. But electricity must make money for the farmer before farm electrification can succeed. This will require cooperation among groups of farmers who are ready to invest enough in housewiring and equipment to get the most use of the power they receive.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

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



He Didn't Believe in Signs

FREE



I will send you a quarter yard of my **SUPER EIGHT OUNCE DOUBLE DUTY DENIM**

used exclusively in

HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

Examine it; cut a hole in it; put your finger in and tear it—compare it with the overalls you are now wearing.

Then you will know why I say: **"A Smile of Satisfaction with every pair"**

Alva E. Larned PRESIDENT

REMARKABLE GUARANTEE
If, when this Overall is completely worn out, you do not think that Super Eight Ounce Double Duty Denim Headlight Overalls are better and will outwear any other overall made—I will give you back your money. Beware of imitations.

LARNED, CARTER & CO.
Detroit, Michigan

Send me your name and address

One of the wheel tracks of the reaper is used as a marker, for the rows must be straight. It looks so much better from the road, I was told, and what difference does it then make if one has to carry bundles several yards so long as the scenery is kept orderly?

In fields where the binder is used, the shocks are set in this same way, for no farmers here use bundle carriers on their binders. I guess they must think it would make the work too easy for those in the field!

During the afternoon the farmer's wife visited us in the field with a big basket of lunch, and for about a half hour we sat around on the bundles, telling stories and gossiping about nothing in particular, before again beginning the work. When 6 o'clock came, the farmer had just finished cutting, and with another half hour the binders could have been done and the field shocked, but when quitting time came, they quit, and it took the hired man all the next forenoon to finish the field. But now the rye is in the shock and the farmer is harvesting the barley. Next comes the oats, and last the wheat, and all must be shocked in straight rows, lengthwise.

Next week, if the weather is good, we are going to begin to thresh a little, and if they thresh as we do at home, I expect to see the whole town turn out to help with the process. I have been told that when all the grain is hauled in, the farmer is going to give a big "harvest party," for that is a custom here, that all those who help during the harvest are invited to a party. Since I have helped, some, I am looking forward to it with pleasure.

Kansas Dairymen Honored

BY J. B. FITCH

Eighty Kansas dairymen will be honored by the National Dairy Association by receiving certificates of the National Dairy Herd Honor Roll for herds in cow testing associations averaging 300 pounds or more of butterfat for the year. This information has just been compiled by J. W. Linn, extension dairyman of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The National Dairy Exposition makes this award every year at the time of the National Dairy Exposition, which is being held this year in Detroit from October 6 to 13. This is by far the largest list of eligibles Kansas has ever had, and represents 1,506 cows in 27 counties.

To have a herd that averages 300 pounds of butterfat for a year means more than just belonging to a cow testing association. In fact, our cow testing association cows average about 260 pounds of butterfat. The average of all dairy cows in the state is given as 125 pounds for the year. A herd that will average 300 pounds of fat means that several years have been spent in building up the herd by the elimination of poor cows, and the good cows have been given a chance by being fed in proportion to their production. If proper feeding has been followed the return above feed cost should show a good margin for the farmer's ability.

While a 300-pound herd average is a very worthy ambition, when a man once attains this mark he is anxious to go higher. In the 80 herds mentioned, four have averages of more than 400 pounds of butterfat for the year. The highest average in the group is that of W. S. Sheard of Junction City, with an average of 429 pounds of butterfat on 41 Jerseys and Holsteins. The herd of J. W. Lower & Sons of Humboldt is second, with an average of 421 pounds of butterfat on 13 Holsteins. The herd of Ed Miller of Junction City is third, with an average of 411 pounds of fat on 34 Holsteins. These are excellent records, especially when one considers the large number of cattle in the three herds.

A fine example of results that can be attained by continued testing and record keeping and the application of good methods of feeding and management is shown in the yearly averages on the herds owned by the state institutions of Kansas:

Year	Cows	Average Milk	Average Fat
1921	476	7,233	240
1922	506	8,006	277
1923	507	8,271	286
1924	573	8,774	300
1925	591	9,837	333

The number of dairy cattle in the state herds has increased 77 per cent since 1918, and during the same period

the milk production increased 173 per cent.

No one appreciates a high-producing herd more than the man who has worked years to reach this goal, and these breeders deserve this recognition from the National Dairy Association as well as in their own communities.

Manhattan Next Thursday

Hogs are one of the most important factors in agriculture. Recent statistics show that 10 per cent of the farm income of the United States is derived from hogs. In Kansas 10 per cent of the income comes from hogs. In Iowa it is 37 per cent. The importance of hogs is further emphasized by the fact that on the average hogs provide a market for 40 per cent of the corn produced in America.

Since Kansas ranks among the leading hog producing states, it is impor-

tant that Kansas as well as other states give thoughtful consideration to those factors that influence hog profits. The fact that only half the pigs farrowed reach weaning age indicates that there is an opportunity to improve our methods of management, and the wide spread between the amount of feed required to produce given amounts of gain on different farms also indicates the possibility of better average feeding methods.

Problems of management and feeding will be discussed in the Hog Producers' Convention at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Thursday, October 14.

At Augusta December 6

The third annual show of the Augusta Poultry Association will be held at Augusta, December 6 to 11. John C. Snyder of Topeka will judge the

show. The president of the association, E. C. Sipe, will be superintendent. For information write to Charles Twiggs, the secretary, or to H. S. Bacheller, of the Brown Bank Farm Department, both of Augusta.

Why Not More Eggs?

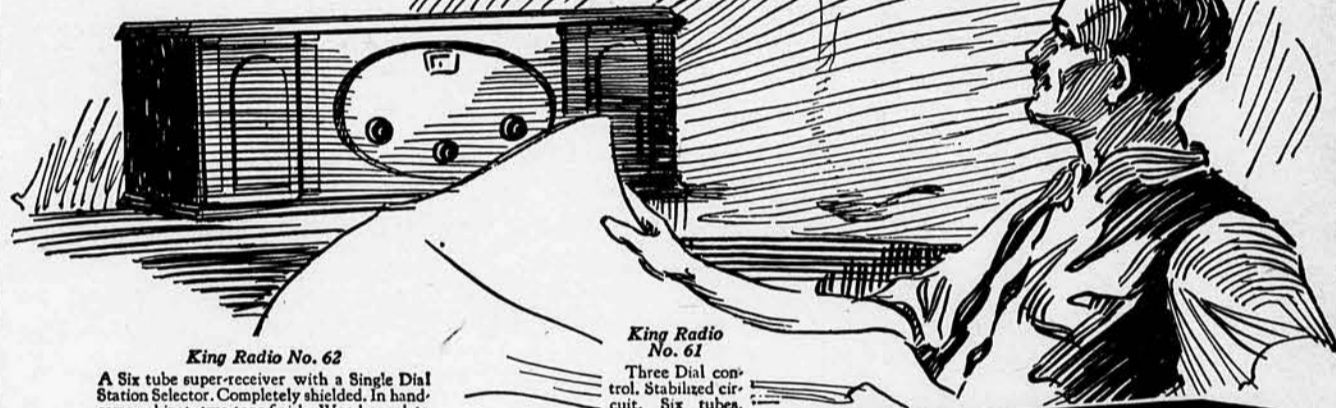
BY L. F. PAYNE

March and April hatched pullets will come into heavy production this month if fed properly. Circular No. 122 published recently by the Kansas Agricultural Station includes a discussion on rations and how to feed. It is available for free distribution to folks who will write to the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, for it.

"A New York singer who was accidentally hit on the head with a hammer lost his voice." But you can't hit by radio.

A Trusty Scout at Every Market

COTTON	WHEAT	CORN	HAY	OATS	PORK	BEEF
NO. 1	NO. 2	NO. 1	NO. 1	NO. 1	NO. 1	NO. 1
NO. 2	NO. 3	NO. 2	NO. 2	NO. 2	NO. 2	NO. 2
NO. 3	NO. 4	NO. 3	NO. 3	NO. 3	NO. 3	NO. 3
NO. 4	NO. 5	NO. 4	NO. 4	NO. 4	NO. 4	NO. 4
NO. 5	NO. 6	NO. 5	NO. 5	NO. 5	NO. 5	NO. 5
NO. 6	NO. 7	NO. 6	NO. 6	NO. 6	NO. 6	NO. 6
NO. 7	NO. 8	NO. 7	NO. 7	NO. 7	NO. 7	NO. 7
NO. 8	NO. 9	NO. 8	NO. 8	NO. 8	NO. 8	NO. 8
NO. 9	NO. 10	NO. 9	NO. 9	NO. 9	NO. 9	NO. 9



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Three Dial control. Stabilized circuit. Six tubes. Price without accessories, \$65.

"Most Radio Per Dollar"

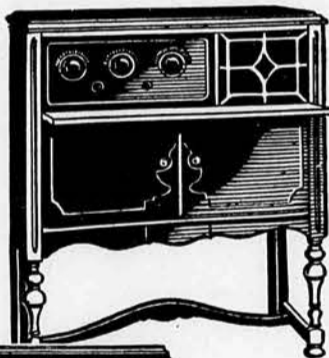
KING RADIO

CAN BE BOUGHT ON CONVENIENT BUDGET PLAN



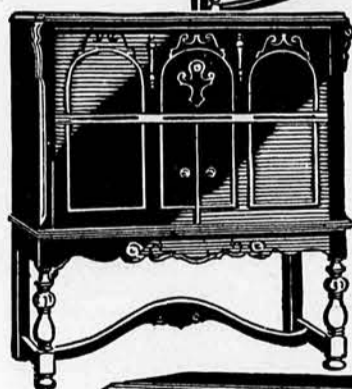
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Same chassis as King Receiver No. 61. Three-dial control. Six tubes. Stabilized circuit. Two stages radio frequency, detector, three stages audio. In high-boy or console cabinet of handsome design with built-in speaker and space for batteries, etc. Price, without accessories, \$135.



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Same chassis as King Radio No. 62. Genuine Peerless Reproducer built in. Gives amazing results on the "lost frequencies" which the average speaker does not reproduce. Console cabinet of surpassing beauty with space for batteries, etc. Price, without accessories, \$210.



King Neutrodyne No. 10*

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KING NEUTRODYNE HINNERS

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, Licensed by Independent Radio Mfgs., Inc., under Hazeline Patents Nos. 1,450,080; 1,489,228; 1,533,858 and 1,577,421.

YOU can't afford to keep a man at every market to keep you in daily touch with prices. But you can afford a radio. And the radio will give you the prices every day—many of them twice a day—and from 24 to 48 hours sooner than you can get them any other way!

When you want to know "Where shall I ship?" your radio will give you the profitable answer. In 43 states, almost half the farmers reporting showed actual cash savings and profits from their radio. If you haven't a reliable radio you are losing money, and shutting your family away from the news and entertainment of half the world.

In this complete King Line there is a set to suit your taste and your pocketbook. Hear them at your dealer. Or write for booklet of information, "Picking Profits from the Air" and name of nearest store.

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Prices Slightly Higher Denver and West; also in Canada

We Cut Corn at 88 Degrees!

Then Came the Prize Fight Over the Radio and a Drop in Temperature to 48

BY HARLEY HATCH

THURSDAY afternoon of this week we were cutting corn with the mercury standing at 88 degrees and were wishing for cooler weather. We had our wish much sooner and in a much greater degree than we expected! The wind changed while we were listening to the details of the Dempsey-Tunney fight as it came over the radio, and by the next morning there had been a drop of more than 40 degrees in temperature. It was so cold that my fingers almost refused to work tying shocks. Since then the weather has been very cold for September in Kansas, but cloudy nights and strong winds have warded off frost. We hope that it will continue to be warded off, as we have 15 acres of alfalfa standing in the field which will make the best crop of the year if growth is not halted by a killing frost. This morning it is about as cold as ever, but the wind has hauled around into the east, the sky is still covered with clouds and it is raining.

Coal Creek Was Dry

The continuous rains and floods of September kept us out of our cornfields until the corn, an early variety locally called Coal Creek, had fully matured with the stalks as dry as in November. After the fields dried we made two rounds with the binder in this corn, and saw that so far as making good feed was concerned we might as well husk it out and pasture the stalks. We then, partly with knives and partly with the binder, cut a field of very heavy late corn on the creek bottom which made 20 good shocks an acre. We have another patch of 7 acres which we probably will cut; this will leave us about 200 shocks short of what we usually cut, but the deficiency will be made up by a good late crop of alfalfa and some 30 acres of crabgrass hay which we intend to cut. This crabgrass grew on the oats stubble, and it will make close to 1 ton an acre. There is no tame grass grown which makes better hay than crabgrass, but it is slow to cure and must not be put in the stack too heavy. It does no harm to wait on the cutting until a light frost comes. Then we expect to cut somewhere from 10 to 20 tons of prairie hay in the pastures. This hay will be supplemented this winter with 1 pound of cottoncake a day for each head of mature stock.

No Oats for Sale

We are going into the winter with about 1,500 bushels of oats on hand. All our heavy farm work is done by the tractor, there are but six horses on the entire 500-acre farm, so not much of the oats will be turned into horse power. It is out of the question to think of selling good oats for the present market price; what we have will all be fed on the farm. There is no horse grain on earth equal to oats; we have fed no corn to horses for several years, and since we stopped feeding it we have not had a sick horse. And for calves I know of no grain like oats to keep them going right along after they have been weaned. It does not take more than two or three days to get calves on to an oats ration, and with the oats is given some alfalfa hay and what they will clean up of early cut prairie hay or bright corn fodder. Later in the season it is a good plan to add some corn-and-cob meal, and this ration, combined with good shelter and plenty of water right in the yard, will keep calves gaining every day all winter. When calves are fed in this manner they will be ready for market the next fall; the market now demands this young stuff and, however much we would like to grow the cattle for another year, it pays to provide what the market demands.

Made Good Hog Feed

Most farmers in the flood area of the Neosho Valley agree that the growing corn which stood under water for three or more days is virtually ruined

except in a few favored spots. Much of the grain that was in bins and which was partly or wholly under water is being salvaged. One neighbor who had grain in several metal bins and which was partly under water moved it to the upland, where neighbors provided storage. The grain was not piled up, but was put 50 to 100 bushels in a place and heating did not ensue in a degree hot enough to ruin it. One man on Big Creek had 4,000 bushels of ear corn in cribs which was under water, and the men who salvaged it said that it was harder to dry out than wheat or shelled corn. The cobs had become thoroly soaked, and it took them a long time to dry. This ear corn was moved out as soon as possible; some of it was sold at once and hauled by trucks over the country to those who had hogs to feed. A neighbor who bought some said that his cattle would not eat it, but that it made good hog feed. The price charged for this corn was 50 cents a bushel. The standing corn on the creek bottoms was not damaged so badly as that on the river, as the water was not over it long.

A Smaller Wheat Acreage

We had planned on sowing about 50 acres of wheat this fall, largely in the cornfields. But the continuous rains kept us from cutting the corn and put the soil clear out of condition for a good seedbed. So our wheat crop next year will be a small one. We had 11 acres plowed, and we will sow part of the creek bottom field where we got the corn cut, making something like 20 acres for wheat. This will leave a much larger acreage next spring for oats and corn, and we probably will use most of it for corn. We sowed 15 acres of Sweet clover last spring on oats, and got a good stand in most places, which rather encourages us to sow about 10 acres more next spring. We now have 25 acres in alfalfa, which is about all we can handle along with the corn, wheat and oats, all of which must be cared for at about the same time as the alfalfa. Sweet clover is giving good results in the North Nebraska country we visited this fall, especially in the sandy sections where it is allowed to grow the second season without cutting or pasturing.

Prices on the Upgrade

Old corn is selling locally here for from 75 to 80 cents a bushel. The new crop seems likely to bring about the same price, judging from the December speculative price in Kansas City. The surplus corn of Coffey county was ruined by the flood, and in this part of the county, at least, together with the north half of Greenwood county, the price for new corn seems likely to be at least as much as that of Kansas City, if not more. If we go to a shipped in basis this coming winter the price will be that of Kansas City plus shipping charges, which will add about 10 cents more to the price. We are selling considerable of our wheat now for seed, and get \$1.25 a bushel, which is about the market price locally for that grade of wheat. Eggs brought 32 cents a dozen yesterday in Burlington and butterfat 37 cents. The price of grain and alfalfa hay seems likely to be high enough to hold the production of butterfat down to a little less than normal. Cattle are being sold off pastures in good condition; pastures at this date are as green as in May and will remain so until a freeze. This has held back the run of stock and had helped to maintain better prices than seemed probable when it was so dry last August.

Our Best Three Offers

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



You'll get full value in any Kelly tire

If you want the very best, there is the regular Kelly-Springfield line of cords and balloon cords, tough, long wearing, generously sized and made of the finest quality of rubber and cord fabric that can be bought.

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You can't go wrong on either a Kelly or a Buckeye. Each represents the utmost in value at its price and each will give you long, carefree mileage. The next time you need tires, it will pay you to see the nearest Kelly-Springfield dealer.

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GLASS CLOTH

(EST. 1916—PATENTED)
ADMITS ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS
Brings Winter Eggs

Now it is easy to get lots of eggs all winter. Just build this GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your poultry house to admit the vitalizing ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) These rays bring amazing winter egg yields. The shed is cheap and easy to make. Gives twice the room. Allows hens to scratch and work up vitality. High winter egg prices repay its cost many times. Try it. It is a money maker.

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Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. AVOID IMITATIONS. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by ten years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe. Recommended by leading experts to make hens lay and for good results with baby chicks and with hot bed plants.



Make Your Home Winter-Tight

Simply tack GLASS CLOTH over your screens to make fine storm doors and windows. Admits abundant light. Brings comfort. Shuts out cold. Saves fuel and doctor bills. Ideal for enclosing porches and sleeping porches. Like adding new rooms at small cost. Violet rays are healthful for you.

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Plants started in hot beds covered with GLASS CLOTH are harder, grow much faster and transplant better. Ultra-violet rays make plants develop fast. Head start brings crops to maturity weeks earlier. GLASS CLOTH sheds soft, warm light to all parts of the frame. **SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER** Send \$5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x16 ft.) If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions. "Feeding for Eggs," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

Turner Bros. Dept 392 Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio

The Maid of the Mountain

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyrighted)

BAB must not be taken to Crescent City. Of nothing else on earth was he so determined. He fought now a battle with himself, striving mightily for cool calmness, for clear thought, for vision. He knew at last just how many men he had to deal with; Masters and Jerry and Tom Cable; and, of course, Conroy. Four men. Presently they would bring a rope and tie his hands behind his back; after that he would be utterly helpless. Now he was not so hopelessly helpless, tho two men were upon him, tho cold steel was against his temple and cold steel against his side. At least he was a free agent yet; at least he could strike one blow before they killed him . . .

"I'm thinking wild," he told himself, and his struggle for calm logic began all over. "There'll be a way; there's got to be a way. God won't let them take Bab . . ."

Jerry, obeying his chief's command, went everywhere thru the cabin, seeking any arms that might be about. With a rifle from behind the door and a shot gun discovered in the kitchen, he went into Monte's bedroom, searching and leaving the guns there, meaning to close the door upon them as he came back. But he had not recrossed the threshold when an unexpected voice from the kitchen sent a sudden thrill along the blood of every man in the cabin. It was the voice of Sheriff Wally MacLeod calling resoundingly:

"Well, boys, on the job ahead of me, are you? Now that's what I call action!"

Jerry's vicious dog-eyes sped to Masters. Masters jerked his head up and about. Conroy stood stiff, silent, watchful. MacLeod came into the room.

"It would look as tho I came just a second too late," he said cheerfully. "That the girl, Masters? Nailed her, did you? And at Baron's cabin? Hello, Conroy. What are you doing here?" Lightly he added, "Under arrest, too, or one of the raiding party?"

"Neither," said Conroy quickly. "Not knowing that Baron was really implicated, I was on my way here to talk to him about buying in with him on his irrigation project. I got here just as your men were closing in . . ."

MacLeod nodded and turned to Masters.

"Let him up, Ed. He can't make a get-away." Masters reluctantly drew back, tho he kept his weapon in his hand, the muzzle always toward Monte. As Tom Cable followed the deputy's example Monte got to his feet.

Something Else to Do

"I'm glad you came, MacLeod," he said earnestly.

"I'll talk to you later, Baron," said MacLeod bluntly. "Right now I've got something else to do." He flung his hand toward the table addressing himself to Masters: "Where'd that come from?"

"The girl brought it. Baron was here waiting for her. We heard what they said. She said she knew all the time where it was and went to get it tonight to give to Baron. She got it at Willoughby's."

MacLeod looked sharply at Bab. Her head was down; her hands were tight clasped.

"Caught with the goods on, eh?" As he repeated the exact words Conroy had spoken so short a time ago it happened that he was looking thoughtfully toward the 'big man' of Crescent City. "Looks bad, don't it, Mr. Conroy?"

"I'm afraid it does, Sheriff," said Conroy, with a grim smile.

"Did you overhear anything also? What Masters heard?"

"Yes. It's just as he said."

Again MacLeod looked toward Bab. "Hang it all!" he muttered. "I always did hate to pull a woman. A girl like her, too! . . . Look here, Mr. Conroy; you know something about Baron and maybe a thing or two about the girl. Step outside with me a minute, will you? I want a word with you." He turned to go out, flinging back over his shoulder:

"I guess you can handle things here, Masters. But make sure . . . damn' sure . . . that nobody gets hurt!"

Conroy followed him. Monte's eyes went after him and his heart sank. Bab, too, watched and now she felt that she was dying. To both came the same thought: MacLeod would ask Conroy questions about them. And they knew what sort of answers Conroy would make . . .

"This may appear a bit irregular, Mr. Conroy," they heard MacLeod saying as the two men went out thru the back door. "But I like to do things my own way, to make sure of little things and . . ."

And this was all that Bab and Monte heard or saw or knew. They could have no knowledge of what was to happen outside and of its bearing

upon their fates; they could not know how MacLeod mystified Conroy as he led him away farther and farther from the cabin until at last the yellowish lights in the windows were lost; how Conroy began to grow uneasy and, in the end, alarmed and fearful, for a man with crime upon his soul is always walking hand in hand with suspicion and dread; how, in a little black hollow the two came suddenly upon a blazing camp fire; how, when Conroy saw two other men standing there, he started and was hard beset not to whip about and run . . .

"Conroy," said MacLeod sharply . . . and Conroy, with an eye and ear for every detail, noted how for the first time the sheriff dropped the "Mr." and spoke in a tone of harsh, impatient command. . . . "I've got some questions for you to answer. And I want them answered in the presence of these two gentlemen; they are Stanley Melvin and Jimmie Doyle."

Conroy, panic in his breast, set a tremendous effort upon himself toward an outer calm and said evenly:

"Mr. Melvin I know of. He was Willoughby's lawyer and has been retained, I believe, by Baron. But Mr. Doyle?"

Jimmie Doyle, a breezy, youngish chap, spoke breezily for himself.

"A silent partner with Melvin, Rogers and Tuller." He waved his hand jauntily. "What they do, I do first for them! Janitor, chauffeur, counsellor and friend. That's me. . . . Jimmie Doyle!"

The Silent Partner

Conroy was frowning and pulling nervously at his long fingers; they could hear the cracking of the joints.

"I shall be very glad, MacLeod," he said quietly, "to give you any assistance in my power."

"Of course! Well, here goes. Please answer a few questions which Mr. Melvin would like to put to you."

Conroy's brows shot up. Jimmie Doyle began piling pine cones upon the fire, making a light as bright as day. In that light three pairs of eyes, shrewd eyes all of them, were fixed upon Conroy's face.

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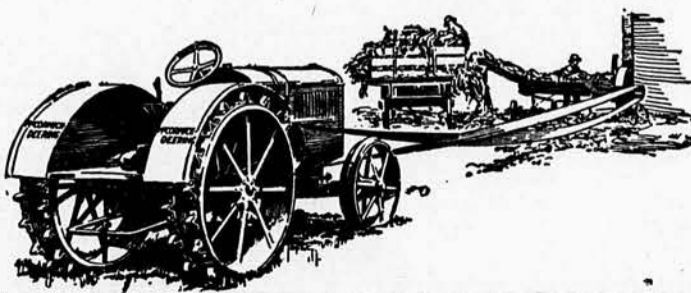
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Rely on the McCormick-Deering reputation and after-sales service. *Our firm belief in the design of these tractors is your best assurance of complete power farming satisfaction in years to come.*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

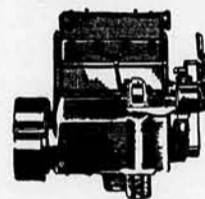
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All McCormick-Deering tractors—10-20, 15-30, and FARMALL—have the *modern* power plant, a fully enclosed, heavy-duty 4-cylinder engine proved by our many years of farm power development to be the most practical power plant for the tractor. We began a quarter century ago with 1-cylinder design, progressed to the 2-cylinder types and outgrew the 2-cylinder period just as the automobile has done.

Our 4-cylinder tractors give the farmer liberal power, steady running, and wonderfully flexible, easy operation not to be obtained by other types. Vibration and surplus weight are reduced to the minimum, parts are properly balanced, all-wearing parts are replaceable, and long life is assured the tractor. The performance of the many thousands of 4-cylinder McCormick-Deerings is convincing evidence of correct design.

The 4-Cylinder McCormick-Deering 10-20 2-Plow Tractor

The 4-Cylinder McCormick-Deering 15-30 3-Plow Tractor

"Is this a trial of a sort? Your attitude, Sheriff . . ."

"Never mind his attitude, Mr. Conroy," said Melvin suavely. And Conroy was keen enough to note how this Stanley Melvin, from the cut of his coat to the cut of his eye, looked the part of an eminently urbane cosmopolitan lawyer. "Sheriffs are rough-shod individuals always. Let's put it this way: we are, all of us, strongly interested in this Willoughby affair and in having justice done. With that end in view we come, naturally to you."

"I fail so far to understand why," said Conroy coolly. Yet with all his forced calm he was somewhat nervously fingering the buttons of his coat. "But, if there is anything I can tell you . . ."

"Good!" cried Melvin warmly. "Now, Jimmie Doyle has been poking around for us a week or two and has stumbled upon a few interesting facts. Stumbled is the word, isn't it, Jimmie?"

Young Doyle laughed pleasantly. And Conroy, with Melvin and Doyle appearing so carefree and sure of themselves, felt his vague dread grow and spread until it began to smother him. His breathing came with difficulty. Doyle threw on another pine cone.

"Do you, thru your own personal, direct knowledge, know anything whatever about the murder of Martin Willoughby?" asked Melvin.

Conroy appeared amazed. "Of course not," he answered blandly. "Had I known anything, I should have told what I knew."

"Will you tell us, then, where you were the night of the murder?"

"I remember distinctly. I was at my own home in Crescent City. MacLeod's deputy, Ed Masters, had dropped in and we were playing cribbage."

"That's nice," said Melvin. He was rubbing his hands. "Very nice, that you recall so clearly. You heard that, MacLeod? That will help us no end. Next, Mr. Conroy, will you tell us whether you wore a soft gray hat that eventful day?"

Conroy simulated laughter. "I'm afraid, my dear sir, that I can't answer that. Believe it or not, I've got several hats."

"Exactly," nodded Melvin. "But is this true: did you, the next morning, go into the dry goods store in Crescent City and insist on buying a hat of a certain particular kind? A soft gray? And was this in order to replace a favorite old hat recently . . . shall we say worn out? Or lost? Or burned because it had gotten . . . well, let's say stained?"

Conroy, with his lawyer's brain and lawyer's training, saw whither these questions tended. Consternation overwhelmed him. They saw how his face went white. Yet he drew himself up with dignity; he said coldly:

"You Dirty Crook"

"Evidently you mean to insinuate . . ."

"My dear man," cried Melvin, "it



means nothing to me whether you answer my questions or tell me to go to the devil; standing well within your acknowledged rights. These questions will have to be answered in any case a bit later on . . . in court. I'm just putting them now for the sake of my friend, MacLeod, who never likes to arrest the wrong man . . . or woman, either . . . for such a thing as murder."

"You mean . . ."

"I mean," snapped Melvin, all sharp cutting steel now with the silken case flung aside, "that we want to know these things: Is Anthony Farley an honest man or a liar? If Jimmy Doyle has got him to admit that you were at his place that night, despite your saying that you were playing cards in Crescent City, can we put any trust in his sworn statement? Oh, he's yellow, we all know; but did he lie then or tell the truth? And we want to know: did you want to marry this poor little girl, Bab Gale? And why? And is it a true story that she told Montgomery Baron and he told me? About what happened that night at Willoughby's?"

Conroy shrugged. "I don't know what you've cooked up among you. In case you are trying to give me a rough and ready trial here for murder, I'd suggest that we all go to Crescent City and let the judge in on the fun."

"Conroy," said MacLeod heavily. "I think I've got you. But I'm giving you a chance to do your bit of talking before I put you under arrest. If you care to. This girl has told a story which implicates you. Can you, and do you care to answer this question: do you know how a hole happened to be torn thru the shakes of old Willoughby's roof? And how it happens that we have found several hairs from a girl's head caught in the broken shakes?"

They could hear the crackling of Conroy's finger joints. He was silent a moment. Then he said briefly:

"I know absolutely nothing about all that."

"Another question," snapped MacLeod. "How does it happen that in your stable, dangling from your horse's halter, there was a piece of broken tie rope, . . . while the other bit of the same rope was hanging to a tree at the back of Willoughby's cabin?"

Conroy jerked back. But now MacLeod's hand was on his arm.

"And this, Mr. Conroy: Why did you grab that wallet tonight and stuff it into your pocket?"

"You lie . . ."

The two men were struggling. Jimmie Doyle leaped forward; it was his quick hand that rifled Conroy's pocket, securing the pocketbook. He handed it to Melvin.

"Look at it, Mel. See if I'm right for once."

Melvin knelt by the fire, running thru the papers. When he stood up he cried out angrily:

"You dirty crook! How long have you known that Bab Gale was Bab Willoughby? How long have you known that Dick Gale was Willoughby's son? How long have you known that, if you could marry Bab Gale you would marry Bab Willoughby, the richest heiress in a dozen counties? . . . Sheriff MacLeod, take your man in! I pledge you my professional reputation with my word of honor on top of it, that you've got the right man and that, if he doesn't hang, he'll do time for the rest of his life."

Conroy screamed and fought. MacLeod struck him in the face, half stunning him. Then there was a sharp metallic click as the sheriff said grimly:

"Unlike your little playmate, Masters, I always carry a pair with me!"

"Let's all go together, back to the cabin," said Melvin. "I want to see that little girl. I like that young chap that's in love with her; fine, clean stuff there and I'll bet she's the keen edge of perfection. I want to tell 'em that their bad days are over."

He and Jimmie Doyle went ahead. MacLeod followed, dragging Conroy after him. And Conroy, lawyer enough and shrewd enough to see clearly to the end, was weeping hysterically.

Force Reduced to Three

And all that Bab and Monte could know of all this was that the damning evidence of Willoughby's gold accused them, and that MacLeod had taken

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Conroy aside to ask him questions as to what he knew of the whole matter. Conroy who, they knew full well, would lie until the end of time in order to fasten his crime upon them.

Before the footsteps began to die away Monte's pulses were again leaping fiercely. And Bab, numb with terror, was at last by this same terror electrified.

Monte estimated swiftly: "There are only three of them now; Masters and Cable and Jerry. And . . ."

Monte was standing, as MacLeod had left him. On his right was Masters, on his left Tom Cable. Jerry, the dog-faced boy, leering terribly at Bab, still stood in the doorway leading to Monte's bedroom.

Monte shook his head fiercely; he was trying to get his brain clear. They had struck him; had hammered him; a moment ago he had been dizzy from their blows. He must go slowly, cautiously, for the first step; most slowly and cautiously of all in determining that step. And then he must go as a thunder-bolt goes!

Again Bab's weakness and weariness and dizziness passed. She saw but one man, if man he was, Jerry, standing before her. She looked that way, not toward Monte, because she knew that just beyond Jerry were the guns he had tumbled upon Monte's bunk. If only she had one of them in her hands.

Monte was thinking: "They didn't know MacLeod was coming. Somehow his coming upset them. He confused them. Masters is rattled. Now's my chance. Before MacLeod and Conroy get back."

Tom Cable, nervous and fidgety, was saying:

"Something has gone wrong, Masters. Look out and go slow . . ."

"You fool," grumbled Masters. He, too, was irritable, nervous. "Shut up!"

And just then, almost at the same fraction of a second, both Bab and Monte, from being passive captives of fate became active agents of rebellion. Bab saw that Jerry had left his own rifle standing by the kitchen door when he went to obey Masters' order; she remembered only that there were other weapons just beyond Jerry, in the darkened bedroom. She threw herself toward him, when he least expected her to move; she hurled her body against his; both catapulted into the little room.

And, without seeing that she had stirred, Monte made the most that he could of the one moment of confusion and uncertainty which MacLeod had left behind him in the cabin. First of all there was Masters; Masters with his forty-five in his hand. Monte swung from the shoulder and struck blindly; he had scarcely taken time to make sure where Masters stood. Everything depended on a strange, primordial sort of instinct now; nothing upon cool calculation. His fist crashed into Masters' jaw. Monte had struck with all his might, all his fury . . . all his love for Bab.

There remained Tom Cable. Cable, quick to see, jerked up his revolver. Monte saw. But there was something else; something of an importance a thousand times greater than any possessed by a piece of insensate steel in Tom Cable's hands. He heard Bab scream; he heard a door slam; he heard an ugly, wolfish cry from Jerry. Bab was in his bedroom; Jerry was with her; the door was shut; Jerry was gloating while he fought with her . . .

Monte sprang upon Cable and struck; struck with his right hand, then with his left. Dully he heard the report of a shot fired; as a negligible thing in a dimly remembered dream he felt the hot lead that tore thru his outer shoulder. He was half laughing, for he scented victory; half crying, for he felt upon him the oppression of disaster. . . . Bab, hearing him while she fought wildly with Jerry, thought that at last the end of life had come . . .

He had struck Tom Cable full in the face and while Cable was falling he had struck him the second time, again full in the face, so that when Tom Cable struck the floor he lay quiet. Monte plunged toward the closed door.

Into the Woods

He flung the door open. Jerry, his two arms out, his face leering, was bearing down upon Bab, who had drawn back from him until she could

go no further because of the corner of the small room. There was blood upon Jerry's face and yet his eyes gleamed but the more sinisterly; Bab's right sleeve was torn away so that her white arm was bare. . . . Jerry whirled about and reached out for the rifle leaning against the wall. But Monte, rushing headlong, was before him. Clubbed in Monte's hands the rifle came crashing down, beating Jerry to the floor.

"Quick . . . this way . . . run . . ." Monte caught Bab's hand.

Together they ran. Thru the kitchen and out at the rear. The cool, fresh air of the open struck across their hot faces.

"Run . . . run . . ."

"Monte . . ."

"I've got a gun, Bab; and we're in the clear! . . . No man on earth shall take you away from me!"

They ran, clinging to each other, Monte growing dizzy and weak, Bab sobbing wildly and then growing quiet tho her breathing came now and again chokingly; they made their furiously hasty way up and up the slope above

the cabin. At first all was silent behind them; then they heard a noise; a man shouting; a table falling over or a door slamming. . . . What had they to do with all this? The stars were above them; the silent trees stood all about them; the free open air blew across their faces.

"We'll stop here . . . a minute . . . and rest."

When Monte spoke, laboring for each word, Bab dropped down, pulling him after her.

"Monte! You're hurt! They hit you . . . they shot you . . ."

He patted her hand. But he leaned back and back until he at last lay flat. Curiously he watched the stars swirling.

"Oh, Monte; . . . I wish I was dead . . . I did everything wrong."

They heard voices. Neither could be sure if it was Masters shouting or Jerry or Conroy. Monte's brain cleared. Without Bab knowing, he slipped a hand into his shirt, feeling for the wound. It was the left shoulder; what he supposed would be cataloged lightly as a "flesh wound."

Louder grew the sounds down at the cabin. An altercation of some kind, if one might judge from the vocal, the untranslatable explosions which pursued them. Then a shrill, mightily, the voice of MacLeod, broken words reaching them thru the trees. . . .

"Baron, you fool . . . come back . . ."

"Come on, Bab dear. We must hurry!"


"But, can you, Monte! Are you all right?"

"God's in his heaven; all's right with the world!" he told her. And laughed strangely. Then suddenly he was on his feet and drew her about and jerked her into his arms, holding her tight . . . tight. "Oh, Bab; Oh, Girl; dear little Running Water. . . . It's you and me and only you and me and the world behind us. Come, girl of mine; you're mine and I'm yours and that's all the world there is!"

Bab's arms grew tight about his body.

"Of course I'm yours, Monte. That's all I ever wanted to be," she said simply.

"Come. We must hurry!"



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"Baron!" It was unmistakably MacLeod shouting. "Come back!"
 Monte, his arm tight about Bab, moved on, up the mountainside.
 "Until just this minute," he said bitterly, "I thought that MacLeod was a white man. . . I'm glad," he cried out fiercely, "that we've done with the world of men!"
 "So am I, Monte," said Bab.
 (TO BE CONTINUED)

Club Advertising Aided

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Some time ago there appeared in the Kansas Farmer an advertisement in which the purebred stock owned by members of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs was advertised. Club members have the privilege of advertising under a group plan. This advertising has brought excellent results. Bertha and Mrs. J. H. Moellman sold stock to customers who saw their chickens listed in the Kansas Farmer. Bertha had a request for several pullets, and Mrs. Moellman sold 50 hens.

Pigs may be registered by club members at stockholders' rates, which are less than the ordinary rate to non-members. Any Capper club boy or girl who has pigs to register may write to the club manager for pedigree blanks. The member should state the breed of his hogs. By using this plan club members can make a good saving on registry costs.

Boys or girls who sell all their pigs or chickens before the end of the contest will keep no more records on them, but they should keep their record books in good condition because they must be turned in at the end of the contest. Every club member should write a short story about his club work and send it to the club manager with the record book before December 20.

Ethel Lovin, a club member of Sheridan county, purchased a ukulele while she was in Topeka during the Capper

Pig and Poultry Club rally last month. She says, "I can play the uke better than I can get Latin." Ethel misspelled only one word out of 100 in the State Spelling Contest, tho, and she will get the Latin even tho it is more difficult than playing a ukulele.

Club members use their pep outside club work as well as at the club meetings. Fern Hewitt, Linn county, is in high school. She rides a horse 4 1/2 miles to school and is carrying an extra subject in her course this term. Fern is county leader of her club, and you can see that she also is using pep in her school work.

Now that school is open, club members do not have so much time for their club meetings. However, meetings may be arranged for Saturdays, or picnics for Sunday. There will be only three more meetings—for October, November and December.

Boyd Boone, Kingman county, who won the first prize for highest record in the egg-laying contest of the Capper Poultry Club this year, will exhibit the hens that helped him make this record. Boyd will take them, together with the certificate he has that shows he won first in egg-laying contests in the Capper Poultry Club for 1926, to his local fair.

To Junk 30,000 Miles?

Thirty thousand miles of railroad in the United States should be abandoned, L. F. Loree of New York, chairman of the boards of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Kansas City-Southern railroads, testified at Dallas, Texas, recently, at a hearing on his application to merge the two lines with the St. Louis-Southwestern road.

This was his answer to the protest of short line representatives that his proposed merger would crush them.

Under cross-examination by Huey P. Long, representing the Louisiana



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<p>RANGE Winchester Shells are accurately loaded to give unexcelled range with full killing power. When you shoot a Winchester Shell you are sure that your load will pack a real punch at the maximum range for that load.</p>	<p>PATTERN The shot from a Winchester Shell does far more than merely give distance. It reaches the mark in a perfect pattern. Not in patchy bunches but evenly spread to cover the game. It leaves no hole for escape.</p>	<p>POWER Every Winchester Shell is a little thunderbolt of power. Primer, charge of powder, shot, the famous Winchester Prestic wadding—all are balanced just right to send the shot home with killing velocity.</p>
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Don't waste your shots and lose your game when you can buy Winchester Shells that are *always dependable*. Since the days of the Pioneers, Winchester Shells have stood for sure shooting. They get you more game and break you more targets. Insist on them at your dealer's.

When you want the utmost in velocity, smashing power and range for big or speedy game, ask for Winchester Leader or Repeater Shells, loaded with Oval powder—the maximum in long range shotshell loads.

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More Home Training is Needed?

FIVE youths rounded up by police in Indiana, the oldest 24 and the youngest 17, confessed the other day to 15 holdups and the theft of 18 automobiles. There are some circumstances in the case that are worth notice, and are typical of these now familiar incidents of American life. All the youths confessed and testified freely with a nonchalance that a generation ago was not exhibited by culprits mildly punished in school for petty infractions of rules. Unconcerned and moderately satisfied with their conduct, they nevertheless admitted that their operations over a period of several weeks had brought them only a few dollars. A diamond was pawned for \$1 and a watch for \$2. Their winnings as bandits were not worth the effort. They could have made more pocket money working no longer time at odd jobs. Still, they kept at it until run down and arrested by the police. Asked then what they got out of it, they answered that it was the "thrill."

These lads will now get the thrill of jail sentences, those over age being landed for some time in the penitentiary.

Such childish notions of values seem shocking in a country with universal compulsory education. All these boys were found and arrested in their homes, so that they had homes, and fairly respectable ones in appearance. There was something lacking, nevertheless, or the thrill of lawlessness for the mere sake of lawlessness could not have made such an appeal to their minds.

Where home training is slipshod or wholly neglected, it is possible that the schools are not altogether without fault for so many incidents of this character. They have a great deal to do and perhaps there are fads in the schools. But greater emphasis may well in some way be placed in the schools on values, notwithstanding the many subjects that nowadays must be taught.

These youths no doubt imagined that they loved freedom, for example. So they set out to do as they pleased, to give vent to their taste for change, variety, excitement, and to escape from humdrum. It is possible to inculcate the idea early in the schools that freedom starts with self-government and control. The individual is not free who is the victim of his foolish fancies, passions and appetites. Until he learns self control he is their slave, not free.

But there are other ideas of values that should be taught in the home and school. Not to mention anything as elementary as rights of persons, property rights, and the wrongfulness of taking from others what belongs to them. At least the home and school can teach youthful minds the value of earning and making, as contrasted with stealing and wasting. Somebody has earned by work whatever loafers or thieves steal. Young minds not actually deficient and degenerate respond to the idea that the civilization they see around them does not exist of itself, but is the product of human effort. To be a breaker-down instead of a builder is attractive only to minds already somehow corrupted. To even childish minds the unmanliness of behavior such as these young criminals thought manly can be made plain, so the impression will last.

Some philosopher has said that nature treats well only those who treat her well. There is a mouthful in that commentary on life. Many people want nature to treat them well, but are unwilling to reciprocate, expecting to get the best of it. Nature always has her comeback, and not to treat her well is a losing game. Most of the moral laws of society are laws learned from nature by long experience. Both the home and the school can impress lastingly on young minds, if taken early enough, the truth that moral rules and rules of law are something more than arbitrary dictates imposed by the old on the young; the strong on the weak, or the higher ups on the low downs; that they are taken from the book of nature for human protection and advantage.

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will help do this for you, too. It is a copper-bearing, heavier zinc coated fence that will far outlast the old-fashioned kind. It is hog-tight, bull-proof, good-looking. With it you can hog down; save fallen grain; missed corn; rotate crops, etc., at a good profit. Carl Schultz, Russell, N. D., says: "Diversified farming and good fences will give an income during crop failures as well as in good years."

You know these things: But just to refresh your memory, send for booklet that tells how to fence for profit; another that shows how to test fence wire; and a catalog that shows all kinds of fence. Ask your dealer for these and Red Strand fence prices—or write to us.

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Cut corn feed from 11 to 8 1/2 bu. per 100 lb. of pork for C. R. Pinkney, Fairmont, N. D. Made \$3100.00 on sheep and goats in less than one year for J. N. Simpson, Eden, Tex. Made \$40.00 per acre extra profit on hogs and lambs for Ralph Richards, Fairbank, Ia. Increased rent \$250.00 per quarter for Joseph Hyke, Bowman, N. D. Brought 1800 lb. of pork on a 10 acre field after 600 bu. of corn had been husked out for Dr. G. W. Hawkins, Sallsbury, Mo.



Watch the Advertising Columns

for new implements and farm equipment. Then write the advertisers for catalogue and don't forget to say that you saw their ad. in KANSAS FARMER.

Public Service Commission, Loree said that 4,600 miles of the 30,000 miles that should be abandoned are in the Southwest.

"They are worn out tools," he continued. "No one has any idea of the loss caused by these virtually dead lines."

"How are communities on these lines to be served when you scrap the roads?" Long asked.

"Principally by truck and passenger automobiles, I should think," he replied. "But, however they are supplied, they should not be served at the expense of other people's pocket-books. The whole thing I want to emphasize is that there is no reason for this socialistic idea of making the strong lines support the weak. The transportation act of 1920 was passed as a political measure to elect some one to office, if you ask me."

And Still More Cars!

Motor vehicle registration figures still continue their upward climb, according to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, which reports 19,607,832 vehicles registered in the first six months of 1926. This is 1,927,141 more vehicles than were registered in the corresponding period of 1925, or an increase of 10.8 per cent.

Kansas registered 433,561 cars. The states showing the greatest increase are Florida, 76.2 per cent; Michigan, 24.3; Mississippi, 21; Arkansas, 19; and Oklahoma, 16.7. Increases between 14 and 15 per cent are reported by Georgia, Idaho, Nevada and North Dakota.

Gross receipts from registration fees, licenses and permits amounted to \$257,770,149, which is nearly all to be used for road purposes. State highway funds were allocated \$179,531,469, local road funds \$48,387,873, and \$20,886,822 is to be used for payments on state and county road bonds.

Motor vehicle registrations and highway traffic have increased enormously in recent years, and undoubtedly will continue to increase, but highway officials do not fear the development of a general condition of congestion or any breakdown in the roads constructed by reason of the increased traffic. Highway research and experience have developed types of pavement fully capable of withstanding present and expected future traffic. Eighteen feet has come to be the minimum standard width for main highways, and except for roads in the vicinity of large cities and a few heavily traveled roads between certain cities this width will be ample for several years to come. Serious congestion has developed in the vicinity of some

of the larger cities; but it is not a general condition, and no problem yet raised by it or likely to be raised in the near future is difficult of solution.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in providing new surfaced mileage to meet the increased traffic. There are 270,653 miles in the state highway systems, which include the roads eligible for improvement with federal aid and all of the important interstate and intercounty roads in the country. At the end of 1925, 145,508 miles of these roads had been surfaced, and 32,218 miles additional had been adequately graded and drained. Altho 77,000 miles of the surfaced roads are improved only with sand-clay and gravel surfacing, these types are entirely adequate for the accommodation of the present traffic in most instances, and are being replaced by more durable surfaces as the traffic demonstrates the need. This is being done in accordance with the policy of stage construction which has been adopted by most of the states. Under this plan roads carrying light and medium traffic are improved only to the extent justified by the present traffic, and the first improvement is conserved by adequate maintenance and incorporated in the more durable construction when the growing traffic requires a higher type of surface.

In 1925, 17,836 miles of state road were surfaced, and 5,316 miles graded and drained. The state highway departments expended 648 million dollars for this work and the maintenance of existing roads. With the exception of a few states where progress has been slow and must be accelerated, it is thought that approximately the present rate of construction will be maintained.

In the Holy Lands

French and British engineers have planned a project which it is hoped will be put into operation soon for the electrification of Palestine by causing the waters of the Eastern Mediterranean to flow over a 250-foot bridge bordering on the coast, thence thru a canal cut out of solid rock, whence the waters would hurl themselves down in an almost sheer drop into Lake Tiberius and the Dead Sea, more than a thousand feet under the level of the Mediterranean. It is estimated that the electric energy capable of being thus developed would be sufficient for Palestine, Syria, Asiatic Turkey and Egypt. The cost is placed at about 75 million dollars.

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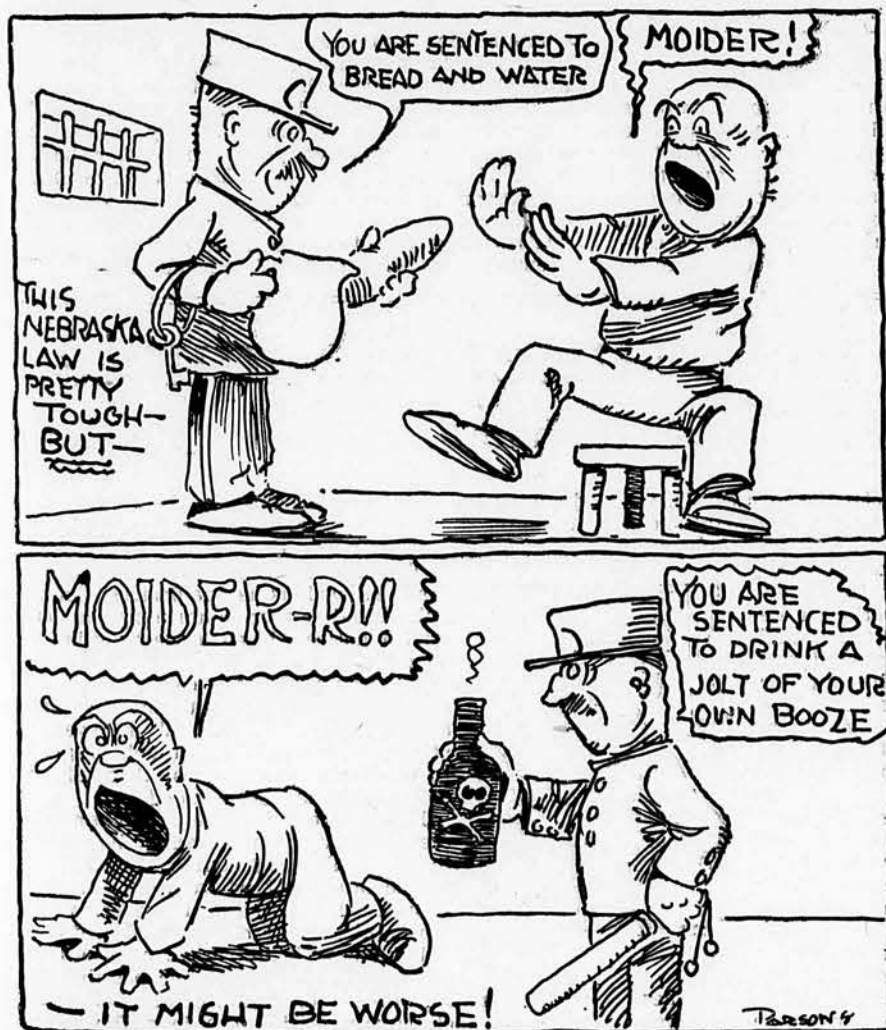
Silvertowns last so long that it doesn't make much difference when you start them on the car. But when winter makes ruts deep and roads soft—it makes a whale of a difference to you!

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Goodrich

"Best in the Long Run"



When Club Has "Eats"

By Nell B. Nichols

REFRESHMENTS are an important part of the club meeting. Sandwiches, cake and coffee—don't you marvel how they stimulate friendliness? The menu need not be elaborate. Simplicity is the keynote of many of this land's most brilliant social festivities. Food, carefully chosen and prepared and attractively served, wins its way in any crowd.

What shall the bill-of-fare be? If the club meets in the afternoon, why not one of these combinations? All of the food in each menu may be served on one plate. This facilitates both serving and eating.

Raisin Bread	Sandwiches	Chicken Sandwiches
Oranges Molded in Jelly		
Graham Crackers with Chocolate-Nut Frosting	Coffee	
—		
Creamed Tuna Fish on Toast		
Tiny Stuffed Baked Potatoes		
Olives		Pickles
Cream Cakes Filled and Frosted	Coffee	

When women have an all-day meeting, the noon meal that is served must be quite substantial. Here are two suggestive menus.

Scalloped Ham and Potatoes		
Spinach Garnished with Egg Slices		
Hot Biscuits	Butter	Jelly
Apple and Nut Salad		
Fudge Cake	Coffee	
—		
Salmon Loaf	Green Peas with Egg Sauce	
Hot Biscuits or Rolls	Butter	Jelly
Canned Pear and Lettuce Salad		
Prune Cake with Pink Frosting	Coffee	

Oranges Molded in Jelly

Pare 4 oranges and remove sections, saving all the juice that oozes out. Squeeze enough more juice to make $\frac{3}{4}$ cup. Soak 1 tablespoon gelatin in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water. Dissolve in $\frac{3}{4}$ cup boiling water and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, the orange juice and 1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Put a thin layer of the mixture in one large mold or six small ones. The molds should be wet in cold water first. When firm, put a cherry in the center and surround with orange sections, arranged in sun-burst fashion. Cover carefully with more jelly and when firm, continue until the jelly and fruit have been used. Unmold for serving and garnish with whipped cream.

Creamed Tuna Fish

6 tablespoons butter	3 cups scalded milk
6 tablespoons flour	1 large can tuna fish
2 teaspoons salt	4 hard cooked eggs
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper	

Melt butter, add flour and seasonings; when smooth, add to the scalded milk. Stir and cook over hot water until thick. Add tuna fish separated into flakes, and hard cooked eggs.

Fudge Cake

2 squares chocolate	$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder
1 cup hot water	$\frac{3}{8}$ teaspoon soda
1 egg yolk	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter	1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup sugar	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups pastry flour	

Put chocolate and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water in 2-quart double boiler and place over hot water until chocolate is melted. Stir until smooth. Add egg yolk, butter and sugar, and beat thoroly. Sift the dry ingredients and mix well. Then add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water and vanilla and beat again. Do all the mixing in the double boiler. Put in greased and floured loaf, layer or muffin pans and bake 25 to 45 minutes in a moderate oven. Cover with a chocolate or brown sugar icing.

Brown Sugar Icing

Put in the top of a double boiler 1 cup brown sugar, 3 tablespoons hot water and 1 egg white unbeaten. Beat over hot water on the stove for 7 minutes or until the mixture is light and stiff. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla before spreading on cake.

Prune Cake

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
1 egg white	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mace
3 egg yolks	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves
1 cup prunes, stewed and pitted	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup prune juice
$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour	1 teaspoon soda

Cream butter, add sugar slowly, then add egg and egg yolks; beat thoroly. Cut prunes in pieces and mix with flour which has been sifted with the salt, cinnamon, mace and cloves. Add to first mixture alternately with prune juice mixed with soda. Bake in two layers and put together with pink frosting. Garnish with nuts. Almonds toasted a delicate brown and shredded make a pretty garnish.

Pink Frosting

1 cup sugar	1 teaspoon lemon juice
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup water	12 marshmallows
2 egg whites	Pink coloring

Put sugar and water in pan and bring to boiling point. Beat egg whites until very stiff, adding gradually and one at a time 5 tablespoons boiling

sirup, beating all the time. When sirup spins a long thread, add remainder to eggs very slowly and continue beating. Then add lemon juice, coloring and marshmallows cut in halves. Place over hot water, folding over and over until it begins to get sugary. Then spread on cake.

Salmon Loaf

Use a 1-pound can of salmon. Put salmon liquid in cup. Remove skin and bones from salmon, add liquid with enough milk to fill the cup and add 1 cup dry bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon paprika, 2 eggs slightly beaten and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Let stand an hour or more. Put in a bread pan lined with greased paper. Bake 1 hour in a moderate oven. Turn out on hot platter, surround with the heated and seasoned canned peas. Serve with egg sauce.

Egg Sauce

To $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups white sauce, or milk thickened and seasoned, add 2 teaspoons chopped parsley, 2 hard-cooked eggs sliced, 1 tablespoon lemon juice and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika.

Washday Again

WASH day comes round so soon,
Dear, oh how I hate it—
Why did God create it?

Yes, that disagreeable wash day. Nevertheless few of us can eliminate it. Most of us have knowledge of all kinds of equipment but we lack understanding of some of the most fundamental truths of this homely art.

Especially need we to know of the soil we wish to remove. The soiled clothing contains starch, fat and albumen. Hot water will toughen and tend to set either starch or albumen. Cool water will soften these elements and cause them to disintegrate. It stands to reason then, that the soiled clothing should be soaked in cool water or washed in it the first time. It is such a needless waste of time and energy to wash them in hot water first.

A colored lady, who does such an unusual number of washings that she can ride in a very nice car, was asked how she accomplished so much. She replied, "Why, honey, I jes' natchelly soaks it out."

On wash day I merely melt my soap and put it into the washer of cool water. It saves a lot of time too because while my water is heating for the final washing my clothes are already losing much soil. The fat that is left in after washing in cool water will readily disappear in the final hot water cleansing.

All stains of course should be treated before laundering. Fruit stains yield easily to an application of boiling water. The application of a little gasoline on black grease stains will entirely remove them.

Mrs. Clyde Mitchell,

Kingman County, Kansas.

The Peace Palace

AN ARMCHAIR, large enough to hold two, is the secret of a happy home, as given by one husband. This chair, he says, was purchased when he and his wife began housekeeping, and they agreed then that in any disagreement they might have, this was always to be neutral ground. Here either might at any time call the other for a conference, and in this neutral ground there were to

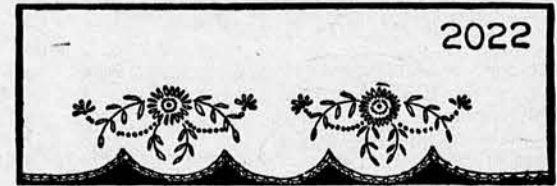
be no loud or angry tones, and no impatience, but each was to make an honest effort to see the viewpoint of the other and adjust the difficulty. By this simple expedient they have kept misunderstanding from growing into resentment. Now the chair holds three, and they try to bring to the problems of the little one, the same patient understanding they have learned to give each other.

Ethel Whipple Crooks.

Household Linens Please

IF YOU are looking for something to make for a Christmas present that can be stored away during the busy months before Christmas, or if you have a friend who is hard to plan for because you do not know what she needs, household linens are always a safe bet.

I have chosen these two pillow case designs for this number of Kansas Farmer hoping that they would suggest to you just the thing you need at the



right time. No. 2022 is worked in lazy daisy pattern with scallops hemstitched ready for crocheting. The daisies are to be worked with six full strands of white floss caught down with green. The centers are to be done in green French knots surrounded with yellow. Price with floss for embroidery is \$1.25.

No. 2025 is to be worked in morning glory design done in running stitches of pink and lavender



with leaves of green. The edge is finished in scallops, hemstitched for crocheting. Price with floss for working \$1.25.

Send orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to mention numbers.

Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

ALL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

Ever Fitting Corks

INSTEAD of bothering with fitting corks to catsup bottles and then having to dig them out when you want to use the catsup, tie a piece of very thin cloth over the neck of the bottle and cover the top of it with sealing wax. Have the wax very hot. I have canned all my catsup this way for the last three years and never had a bottle of it spoil.

Mrs. A. F. Kuhn,
Atchison County.

It's a good rule to solve home problems before attempting to solve those of someone else.

Weeds for Winter Bouquets

By Fred Smith

VISITING at the home of a friend recently, my attention was attracted to the delightful sheen and grace of a bouquet of artificially tinted weeds in a gold tinted basket.

Thinking that they must be an expensive novelty shop production, I inquired where she had got them, and found out that she had gathered and tinted them herself. While out for walks or drives she had gathered the drying weeds from the roadside, allowing them to finish drying at home.

In drying, some of them, like the cat-tail and the okra, were inclined to fuzz out. To prevent this she gave them a coating of shellac. Then having secured some powdered bronze paint, in various shades, she dissolved it in bronzing oil. Banana oil does equally well.

She tinted the dried weeds with a small brush. Here a touch of gold, there a touch of silver, here a little blue, there a little green. The resulting mingled sheen is very charming. For added effect she had sprinkled,

judiciously, some metallic dust in the center of a de-centered pine cone, or wherever it would give an added effect of beauty.



The selection or collection may be made as various as one desires. In the gold-tinted basket containing the bouquet I noticed, besides the "weeds" already mentioned, an empty milk-weed pod, a complete pine cone, cedar tree cone, the devil's claw, a pond lily head, and the plantain leaf. To relieve the stiffness and to give a touch of grace to the whole effect two or three different grasses had been added.

Here, it seems to me, is a chance to create beauty, which cannot be denied to any, unless, of course, they live in a delectable spot where weeds are not known. Even there, however, there are plants, so the chance to do this delightful task is universal, after all. If one is really awake to the possibilities

which common out-of-door plants offer, their home need not lack gayety during the long flowerless season.

Conservative and Becoming



2461—Embodying Lines Favorable to Stout Figures. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2679—Style and dignity unite to make this model particularly desirable. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2244—To Keep the Little One Cozy in Bed. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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

2718—This dress will be the pride of the school girl. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2808—A Pleasing Model for the Fall Dress-Up Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2805—This model is very smart for either street or sport wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. Be sure to give sizes and numbers.

hydrogen and lay in the sun. An excellent cleansing agent is made by substituting peroxide of hydrogen for ammonia in the starch paste.

Making Commercial Cheese

I am interested in making cheese for sale. Would you please print a recipe for making commercial cheese?—Mrs. Mary B.

It is impossible for me to print a recipe for commercial cheese just now but if you will send a stamped self-addressed envelope I will be very glad to send the recipe to you.

To Remove Water Spots

I have a Canton crepe dress which has several water spots on the front. Is there any way to remove the water spots without cleaning the whole dress?—E. L. C.

A good way to remove water spots is to rub the spot carefully between the hands then press it beneath a very slightly moistened cloth. Be very careful not to have the cloth too damp or it will cause more spots.

When You Buy Apples

LAST fall marked the passing of one of our old customs that had come to be almost a sacred rite. It had been our practice to fill with apples every nook and corner that was left after the canned fruit, potatoes, pumpkins, cabbage, turnips and whatever else our farm offered, were stowed away in the cellar.

Consequently we peeled faulty apples all winter in order to keep them from wasting and to keep the better apples for later.

We did not have apples on our farm last year so at picking time we bought just what we thought we could use during the winter, put enough in the cellar to last until the first of December and put the rest in cold storage in town. The result was no more peeling of rotten apples, no loss of flavor, apples till late spring, and the cost was about what it would have been to have bought 1 additional bushel of apples.

Women's Service Corner

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

Cleaning the Mattress

I have a new mattress which has several stains on it. I have tried to remove them by using gasoline but it does not seem to effect the stains.—Is there any way to remove them?—Mrs. C. C.

You can remove the stains on your mattress with a paste of starch and household ammonia. Wash the dust out of the spots and coat them thickly with this paste. Leave it on for two days. Brush out. If there are any stains left, sponge with peroxide of

Winter Quarters for Celery

BY ELLEN SAVERLEY PETERS

CELERY to come out crisp and perfectly bleached requires more care in storing than the other winter vegetables.

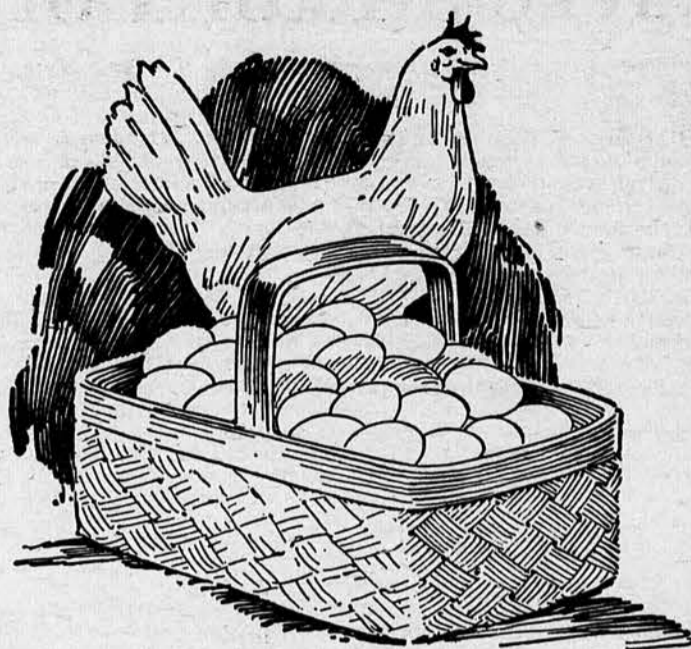
The best way we have found is to take old sacks, old carpets or any other old material that is easily water-soaked, fold until about 3 inches thick and place in the darkest corner of the cellar, allowing at least one layer to extend up the sides of the wall 12 inches. Place on the cloth a 6-inch layer of clean straw and tamp it down well. Just before you are ready to dig the celery take a sprinkler and wet the cloth and straw until it is very wet.

Dig the celery, leaving as much soil attached as possible. Place one stalk of the celery in the corner on the

straw, and a row of stalks in front of it, then another row in front, and so on until all are packed. Have ready some boards that will extend across from one wall to the other and build them up across the front of the bed.

Once a week during the winter and spring sprinkle the celery generously but not enough so the water will run over the rest of the floor, and if the home is heated with a furnace which is in the cellar it may be necessary to water the celery more often.

We have found this method most excellent for the celery continues to grow while it is undergoing the bleaching process and even if half-grown celery is stored it becomes quite large and delicious in a few weeks.



Every Kansas farm wife knows that Quality Pays

KANSAS farm wives know the value of a pure bred flock. It means a greater egg yield, and consequently more money. Here quality pays.

The same holds true in coffee. Kansas farm wives know that quality pays as well in buying coffee. That is why more Kansas farm people drink Folger's Coffee than any other brand. Its high quality makes it economical.

Folger's Coffee has become so popular in Kansas that nearly every grocer in the state sells Folger's. It is vacuum packed in these convenient sizes—1, 2, 2½ and 5 pound cans.

We could tell you many things about Folger's Coffee. Its rich, full flavor. Its fragrant aroma. And the joy and satisfaction that you get with each steaming cup of this fine coffee.

But there is only one way to know if Folger's is the one coffee you like best. Simply make the Folger Coffee Test by which you compare Folger's Coffee with the brand you are now using. You are the judge.

The Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

FOLGER'S Coffee

Established 1850



See that the name Folger's is on the can. Make it your buying guide for coffee. It is the mark of distinction.

Here's Fun For Every Boy and Girl



Z—there isn't a Bird
That begins with a Z
But I can tell YOU
Just what would please ME—

Take Zeal and take Zest,
Two very good words,
And study and learn
All you can about Birds!

Try To Guess These

Fill in the following blanks with abbreviations of different states of the U. S. 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.

1. I will — — — — you when you are away.
2. Very rich — — — — is mined in that region.
3. I'll ask — — — — if I may go.
4. — — — — is held in the early morning.
5. The — — — — sheltered the patriarch and his family from the terrific rain.
6. I suppose Monday is almost a national — — — — day.
7. Send for the doctor, I am very — — — —.
8. — — — — is the title of the successors to Mohammed.
9. Did you wish to see — — ?
10. — — — — dear me, why are you so disobedient?
11. He will take his degree of — — at the June commencement.
12. Oh — — — —, I can't solve that problem.
13. When he was in Europe he ascended — — — — Blanc.
14. — — — — people arrived on that late train.
15. Will he — — — — the lawn today?

Wilma Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and go to school at Lyon Center. My teacher last year was Miss Wilson. I have one brother who is a sophomore in high school,

His name is Clyde. I have a sister who is a junior. Her name is Madeline. I live on a farm about 3 1/2 miles from Glasco. I have a cow but don't pet her very much. I would like to hear from some of the girls my age.
Glasco, Kan. Wilma Wisbey.

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 14 years old and am a freshman in Burrton High school. We live 3 miles from Burrton. I go to school in a car. We live on a 160-acre farm. My father has purebred Shorthorns. I have one sister and one brother. My sister, Inez, works in Topeka for the Santa Fe. My brother Howard works on the farm. I enjoy reading the letters and puzzles in the Kansas Farmer.
Burrton, Kan. Ruth Leclerc.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



Natural Suits of Armor

Wherever men have made war, there they have also made armor. It was, however, during the middle ages, before the development of fire-arms, that the use of armor reached its highest point. The building of a suit of mail was an undertaking for a highly skilled

craftsman in metal, for such a suit is a wonderfully ingenious mechanism.

Yet, long before there were any feudal knights to wear breast-plates, casques, and gauntlets, Mother Nature had invented defensive armor for literally thousands of different creatures. In the picture are shown two examples—one the ordinary lobster; the other the strange little quadruped called the "armadillo." Both enjoy the protection of armor that is constructed upon principles exactly similar to that worn by warriors of the middle ages.

Where the lobster does not need flexibility, his armor is made solid, like the front and back plates of a knight's mail. For the lobster's tail, however, the protective covering is made jointed, like the steel gauntlet of a warrior. Owing to the armadillo's custom of rolling himself into a ball for protection, his entire armor is flexible, made up of a series of curving, horny bands. So Mother Nature, as an armorer, always adapts the protection to the needs of each individual species of creature.

To Keep You Guessing

Who are the men who have made their mark? Those who can't write. What is that which the black enlightens the world? Ink.

Why is a jeweler like a screeching singer? Because he pierces the ears. Give an Irishman's definition of a lake. A hole in the tay-kettle.

What key opens the penitentiary for a dissipated man? Whis-key.

Why is the world like a piano? Because there are so many flats and sharps in it.

When can a lamp wick be said to be in bad temper? When it is put out.

Why are fish well educated? They have a taste for going in schools.

Why is a flea like a long winter? It makes a backward spring.

Legs I have, but seldom walk; I backbite all, yet never talk.
A flea.

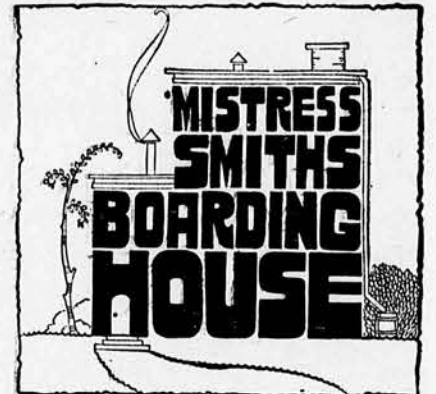
Why is the oyster the wisest of animals? He keeps his mouth shut.

When did the fly fly? When the spider spider (spied her).

Will You Write to Me?

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I am 5 feet 4 inches tall, have dark brown bobbed hair and am dark complexioned. I am a member of the Camp Fire Girls. I would like to cor-

respond with any one outside of the United States or anyone living in Los Angeles or Hollywood, Calif. Colorado has an interesting history about Indians and buffaloes. Arrow-heads can be found on many farms. I go 1 1/2 miles to Pleasant Valley school. The girls have a baseball team and I was elected pitcher. Elizabeth Kruse. Greeley, Colo.



The dwellers in this boarding place
Are proud that it has kept apace
With school, church, bank & all the rest
And spells it's story with the best.

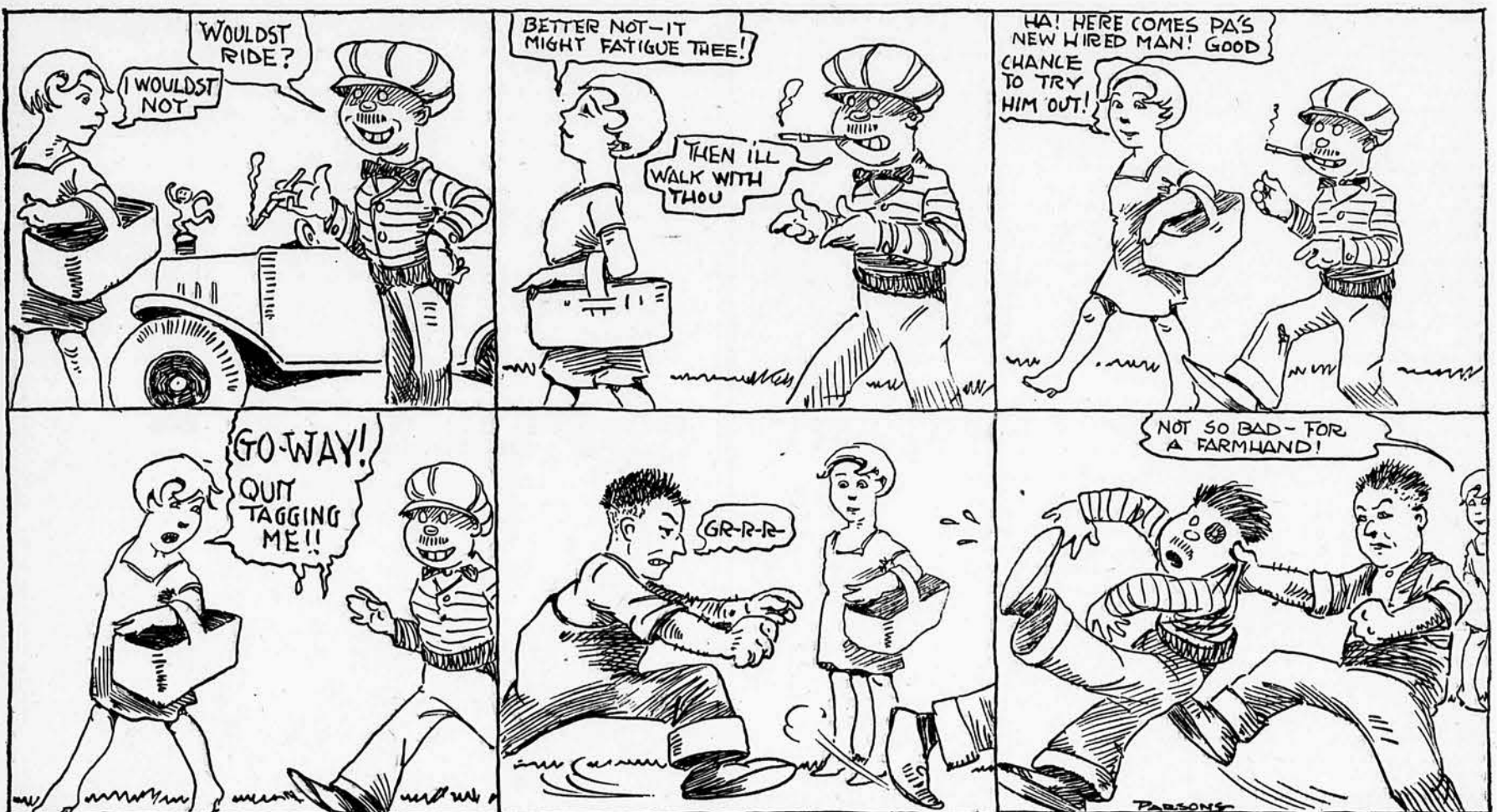
When you have found what the answer to this Spellingtown puzzle is send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The answer is concealed in the odd black letters. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Half Square Puzzle

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

1. To express gratitude; 2. A luminous circle; 3. A beverage; 4. A negation; 5. A consonant.

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



The Hoovers—Introducing Hard-Boiled Henry, the Handsome Hay "Hister"

What Doctor McCollum Said

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Sitting in the big tent at the Topeka Fair, I listened to Doctor E. V. McCollum, the famous food expert, with additional interest because of the fact that he is a Kansas boy who got much of his training at our own university. Doctor McCollum is a tall, muscular specimen of humanity who believes that despite our increased knowledge as to proper diet, we are still some 90 per cent imperfect in the selection of our foods. Many of you who read this column sat in the tent with me and heard what the doctor had to say about the importance of the different vitamins.

If I were picking out the thing of greatest importance I think it would be the fact that every baby raised on the bottle positively must have orange juice, or some fruit or vegetable juice which will be its equivalent, to save the little one from scurvy. Milk that is boiled absolutely loses its vitamin efficiency, and even the low heat of pasteurization is damaging in that respect. This is readily atoned for by giving the baby orange juice in some quantity two or three times a day, and if orange juice is not available the juice of the tomato is a good substitute.

Next to his advice in reference to vitamins, the outstanding feature of Doctor McCollum's health address was his action against our depriving ourselves of the direct rays of the sunlight, which are necessary for growth in young children and for vital development in adults. There is a great deal of sunlight in Kansas all the year around, if only we will take advantage of it. It must be remembered that when the sun reaches us thru window glass its most beneficial rays are screened out, and therefore sun treatment means out of door treatment or at least treatment in which there is nothing to hinder the direct sun's rays from their work.

Doctor McCollum reminded us that in caring for children to whom it is impossible to give plentiful sunlight, it is very desirable to administer codliver oil, which possesses certain virtues that will overcome the rickety condition induced by deprivation of sunlight. However, I think we all agree that it is only in the rare cases that codliver oil may be considered, since sunlight is one of the things that are plentiful and free in our great state.

Boy Needs Real Care

Our little boy was sick a few weeks ago, and as there was scarlet fever in the neighborhood we thought it might be that. We could not get our regular doctor but got one who is not exactly the same kind, but is said to be very good. He said it was simple erythema instead of scarlet fever. The boy has peeled quite a little. What is erythema?

G. R. S.

Erythema describes an unusual condition of redness, and the word does not really diagnose a disease. Every case of scarlet fever has erythema, and in view of the peeling that subsequently occurred there is little doubt that your boy had scarlet fever. Probably the case has done all the mischief possible by now, but for your boy's sake keep very careful watch of him for the next three months, especially to see that he does not take cold, over-work or over-play.

'Tis a Mechanical Defect

Please suggest some medicine for my feet. I am a woman 32 years old. I wear No. 3 shoes, low heels or no heels. My feet hurt me almost all the time, and worse in summer. They ache in the bottoms. It seems as if the bone is what aches. I have a pair of arch supporters. They do no good.

K. M.

No internal remedy will help such a case. It is a mechanical defect, and can be helped by muscle training and proper bandaging. Your shoes should be built up along the inner border, you should walk toeing in rather than out, and throwing your weight on the outer edge of the foot. A stout bandage of adhesive plaster applied by a doctor who knows how to do it will be more helpful than arch supporters.

See a Good Doctor

What is good for a weak heart when it is combined with a sore feeling all thru the abdomen and in the intestines? I am willing to take anything that will make me better.

L. D.

I cannot give information of much value from a few scattered symptoms. Taking a snapshot I should guess that

the faulty heart induced a congestion of the abdominal organs, and the whole thing depended upon getting the heart relieved. But snapshots are not much to go on in such an important matter as health. The very best advice that I can give in a case like this is to get a personal examination by a first class doctor. The objection may come that no such doctor is at hand. In that case I advise that you use all your resources to find such a doctor even tho it entails much travel and great expense. The one most important thing is health.

Let's Raise More Grapes

It has always been a mystery to me why Kansas folks do not raise more grapes. There is no other fruit that will withstand the abuse the grape will endure and still produce a crop every year. Yet you may go to farm after farm, and this will hold true of most of the backyards in the country towns, and you will find a weed patch that could easily be turned into a nice home vineyard. And these same people either buy grapes or go without. It is in what otherwise might be waste patches that the Europeans raise most of their grape supply. They usually turn their grapes into wine, a beverage the average American has never cultivated a taste for, preferring to use them fresh or turn them into jelly.

Grape stock is grown easily. I never

buy from a nursery unless it is to get new varieties. I get a few cuttings at pruning time every year, either from my neighbors or my own vines, and raise all the young plants I need. I keep them moist, not wet, till after the last frost in the spring, and then stick them in the ground with the upper bud just above the surface, one or two buds being in the moist soil. I sometimes get them wrong end up, but that does not seem to make much difference. I plant a few cuttings every year and keep only the thriftiest vines.

The second year I set them where they are expected to grow and bear. This may be in a row with wires strung on carefully set posts. It may be by the garage or windmill, where I train them later into a shady arbor. I have seen them set on the rocky hillsides with stones placed around the vines to keep the soil from washing away. I saw this system worked along the banks of the Rhine River in Germany, and see no reason why it could not be profitably used in parts of Eastern Kansas.

My favorite varieties are Moore's Early and Concord, tho the Niagara and Delaware both do well with us. Most other varieties prefer certain soils and conditions, and are not to be depended on. The Moore's Early is an early, closely-bunched grape that is almost as sure to be on time as the tax collector, while the Concord is the one best known on the market. I

would hardly bother with the others unless I planted a few just to experiment with.

I learned one thing in traveling thru the vineyards around Fresno, Calif., the greatest grape region in the world, which I practice every year, and it is this, don't let the vines grow too rank during the wet season. Black rot and other diseases that cause the grapes to decay or fall before they are ripe can be checked and even prevented by mowing back the rank vines and letting the sunlight in to the bunches. A dust of sulfur while the vines are in bloom will check insects that prevent pollination.

Keep the weeds down, the ground mulched but not heavily manured, and the season will never be so wet or so dry that there will not be grapes in abundance. This year was dry enough to ruin the peaches and apples, and even kill the raspberry and blackberry vines, but the grapes produced well over half a crop of fairly marketable fruit.

R. Bullimore.

Tonganoxie, Kan.

Many mature fruit trees are carrying too much wood. The best way to prune to remedy this is a distributed thinning of the smaller branches all thru the tree.

A New York judge has ruled that a hearse is a pleasure vehicle. Some courts have a distorted idea of what constitutes a good time.

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Care of Future Layers

BY J. P. HOEKZEMA

"I have a flock of pullets—8 months old, of good size, am feeding egg mash, green feed, grain, grit, and am giving plenty of warm water, and yet they are not laying," is heard quite frequently when talking with farmers about Christmas time. This statement is followed by the question, "What can I do about it?"

Instead of waiting until Christmas to answer that question, it should be considered now, for the reasons why the birds are not laying at Christmas are often traced back to improper summer and fall conditions.

Most of us think that after the chicks are brooded and are feathered out nicely all we have to do is to feed and wait until they lay—only sometimes they don't lay soon enough.

In the first place maturity is most important. March-hatched chicks, properly raised, should be laying by September or October. May or June chicks should lay in about six months, which would bring them into November before starting to lay, but just as they are about to start, the poor pullets get chilled and forget about laying until spring. Try it and see—2 months difference in age will make three to six months difference in beginning to lay, and the fall and early winter is when the price of eggs is the highest. You say that is in the hatching. But by forcing later hatched pullets to physical and sexual maturity, they must start to lay before cold weather sets in—so, first and above all, feed and choose to get maturity before cold weather.

Then you will ask—how is that accomplished? In the first place, feed properly. Pullets should be separated from the cockerels, of course. The pullets should have as much care in feeding as the laying hens. Give proper amounts of grain and mash—decrease the amount of mash consumption by decreasing the amount of grain if they are not developing fast enough, and vice versa.

Second. Birds do much better if allowed free range than when shut in close, small quarters where they have but little chance to obtain greens or grubs. When out on the range see that they have plenty of shade. We can shed our coat, and if necessary our shirt, when we become too warm, but did you ever think that the poor pullet can't shed even one feather? You'll see them with wings outstretched, but I think you will agree with me that, when the thermometer is at 100, you would rather have your coat off entirely than to hold it out, but keep it on. The best we can do for the pullet is to give her shade.

Then another important factor is greens—and plenty of them. Many poultrymen are beginning to see the value of Swiss chard, which furnishes a large amount of good succulent feed on a small area—especially if it has been well fertilized. During the summer when the weather man can only say, "continued fair and warmer,"—warmer being sometimes more than that—you and I do not care to live on roast pork and potatoes for a steady diet. We like our vegetables and salads along with it. Why not remember that, and give the pullet her vegetables or greens, too—and plenty of them?

Still another factor is freedom from lice and mites. This is oft repeated, but, every summer, whenever I cull I usually have to come home and drown numerous lice, for I don't like them—and neither do the chickens. How would you like it if you had something chewing your skin all day long, and when you went to bed have numerous bugs suck your blood? Are you giving your birds a square deal in regard to freedom from lice and mites?

Then another factor is to get the pullets off the range—granting you have them on a range—and put them into permanent quarters where they will be kept during the winter. This should be done before any of them start to lay, for if they have started to lay, transferring them will "knock" them off production for quite a while.

In putting the birds into winter

quarters, be very careful in your selection, and choose only those that will be profitable winter layers, and in order to have winter production, watch the factors of maturity, feeding, free range and shade, greens, and freedom from lice and mites, and winter egg production will be much easier.

Some Beauty Statistics

Promptly following the report that women spent 19 per cent more for beautification last year, exclusive of clothes, comes an announcement of the Life Extension Institute, dedicated to health and longevity, that an examination of 100,000 women showed no perfect woman. That was, of course, physically speaking.

We perhaps ought not to be surprised at this, since perfection is not easily attained, and then again, who knows whether the experts know what physical perfection is? Regardless of the discouraging report of the Life Extension Institute, considering how much thought, time and money are devoted to perfection of face and figure by women, and the annual Atlantic City and other beauty shows and contests, we may be sure that women are nearer perfection than their forebears ever were, notwithstanding the immortal fame of many beauties of past ages.

No such person, of course, as Venus ever existed, and the celebrated statues of antique sculptors were imaginative altogether. A recent writer on Helen of Troy describing her home life in Sparta has nothing to say of her physical perfections. It was her cleverness, her grace, intelligence and charm that infatuated every man who ever encountered her, tho not appealing to many women. The poet who described Helen as "the face that launched a thousand ships" probably was indulging in poetic license, and the fascination was more spiritual than physical that had such dire consequences. No doubt Cleopatra's attraction to every great Roman of her generation except the long-headed Augustus was intellectual also. The celebrated vampires of myth, legend and romance probably were far from perfect women in the sense of the Life Extension Institute measurements. Their fascination was too subtle to be measured by a tape-line.

Last year women in the United States are reported to have spent a little less than 150 million dollars for perfumery, cosmetics and toilet articles and 34 millions for rouge and face creams, according to the Department of Commerce. As a matter of economics such figures are trivial, compared, for example, with the sums men spent for tobacco or even for liquor. It is a small sum to be devoted strictly to beauty. Women spend more money but probably considerably less time on their hair, and the \$1,616,000 went for hair dyes, the men were in on that, and a million dollars or so are only a little over 1 cent per capita for the United States. It is a necessary deduction that most Titian heads are real and not artificial.

If women are one-third of the total population, then the total sums reported by the Department of Commerce spent for all these purposes come to but \$4 a year per capita, not a drain on American resources by a good deal. The only practical question is whether women got their money's worth, and nobody would value the opinion of the Department of Commerce on that question.

Waterways Need Action

Congress will take up a consideration of the waterways problems when it meets in September, and it seems likely that the big project for developing a real system of river carried commerce will get underway at that time. Certainly this is necessary if the Middle West is to avoid being placed in a permanently inferior position with respect to the rest of the country in transportation matters. While it is possible that freight rates may be reduced some in time, these changes cannot be very great. The great open spaces are further out of luck because of the long hauls, especially on bulky agricultural products.

Probably the St. Lawrence waterway is almost as important to Kansas people as the river development. This project cannot be started, however,



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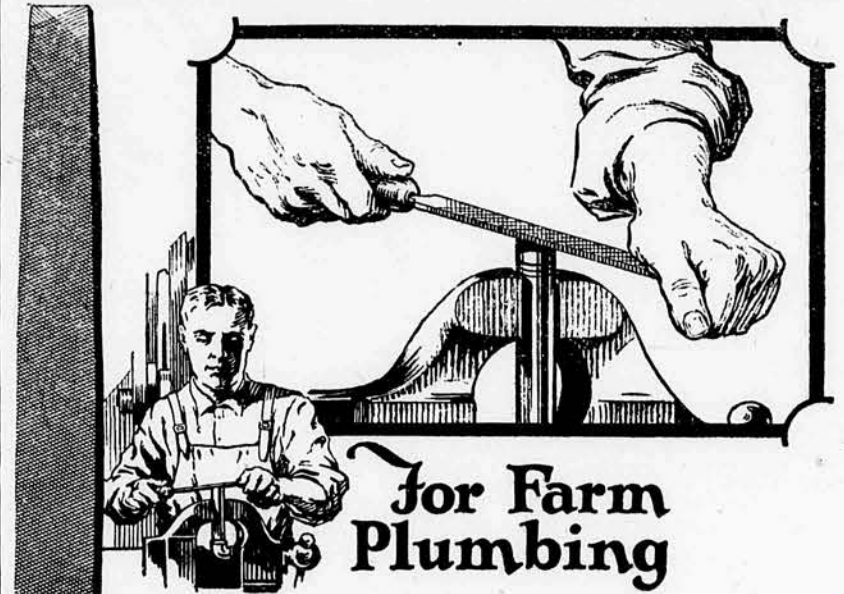
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until an agreement is made with Canada. This also can be brought about if enough pressure is exerted on a reluctant Congress. The whole scheme will go thru only if there is a sufficient demand from the Middle West. But little help is to be expected from the East, where the folks are not noted for tearing their shirts for anything which will not be of immediate benefit to themselves.

Streets Made of Water

BY L. J. TABER
Master National Grange

Agriculture in Northern Italy is of a better type than that farther south. The Italians are larger in stature and of better quality than many who come to the states, as much of our Italian population is from Southern Italy. The standards in the north probably are higher than in the south.

Florence, to the traveler, is most interesting, because of its age, and especially because it was the home of some of the very best Italian art. It is famous for its needlework and craftsmanship. Unfortunately, time was so limited we could not make an extended stay here. After visiting a few of the great art galleries and museums, the student of agriculture finds it necessary to pass them all up, unless you pause just long enough for the guide to show you a few leading works by the old masters.

The most restful days of the trip were spent in Venice, famous in song and story as the city with canals and streets of water. While Venice is a spot of peace and contentment, yet I imagine a strenuous American would become very tired after a few days in this quaint town.

When you reach the station, you take a taxi of a new sort, as you get into a little gondola which is propelled with one oar, in a peculiar and dextrous manner. While my hotel was about a mile from the station, it took the gondola just 25 minutes to make the trip. It seemed funny to have your boat tie up at the front steps of your hotel, less than 5 feet from the boat to the door-sill. Thru this door come not only hotel guests, but in and out the door must go everything consumed in the hotel and going from it.

The gondolas gliding thru the water rest your nerves, and for once in your life you realize that it is no use to try to hurry. There is no way to hurry, so you just drift into their sleepy form of life and enjoy yourself. The beauty and charm of Venice is difficult to describe; its old buildings and its interesting cathedrals inspire one, and your three days have slipped away before you realize it. How I enjoyed my Sabbath morning in Venice! I was awakened by the chimes of the church and cathedral bells quite early, and it seemed that in some large cathedrals the call for mass came about every half hour, and for several hours I enjoyed the charm of the sound of the bells coming over the water, and the ripple and lapping of the water on the stone steps beneath my window. The impressive silence of the city; no automobiles, no wagons, no newsboys, no sound other than the water, the church bells and the occasional song of a nightingale, will make my Sabbath morning in Venice one long to be remembered.

It seemed too bad to break the spell of enchantment, to get up, eat breakfast and go to church. There was but one English speaking church in the city, and while I found a small congregation, it seemed that all the English speaking nations of the world were represented in its membership.

I was especially interested in a day's visit to one of the islands near the city, and we could see the methods of Venice affecting the surrounding territory. The peasants dig canals for fences. Their vegetables, milk and other produce are loaded on boats right from the field, and then paddled across the little bay to be sold directly from the boat, to the housewives in the city.

An American might wonder when Venice will be modernized, when its canals will be filled up, when it will have street car service and automobiles. We can answer never, because when the gondolas and canals leave Venice, that city will cease to be Venice, and will be just an imitation of a modern city.

To understand Venice we must un-

derstand its history. We must remember how the savage Moors drove the inhabitants out into the swamps and islands more than 1,000 years ago. They originally built houses on piles, and soon learned that the water and canals were their protection. Then Venice grew to be a great commercial center, and the wealth of the world, for a century and a half, flowed thru its market places. It became the commercial gateway to Northern Italy, and prospered tremendously; good buildings were erected and more canals were dug. As in all other commercial cities, Venice was able to levy a tribute on the rest of the world; her wealth and her expansion were made possible because of her strategic location. For the last 300 years Venice apparently has been asleep, and for the joy of the traveler, and all those who visit the city, it is to be hoped that she never awakens, or modernizes.

Dole-Fed Drones of England

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

Will England ever be able to get rid of the post-war dole? Millions of Englishmen are afraid it will outlast the present generation and be passed along as an evil legacy to the next. The figures in the recent report of the Ministry of Labor lend a startling emphasis to that gloomy view.

The war has been over almost eight years. There is little unemployment on the Continent of Europe. France is importing labor. Idle labor is not a present German problem. Yet in England nearly 1 million persons still are receiving "unemployment benefits," of a little less than \$5 a week.

In the last 12 months this has cost the employers, the employed workers and the British state 229 million dollars. This has gone on thru all of the eight years since the Armistice.

British idleness has been reduced, but it still is nearly twice what it was in the "normal" times before the war. Two years ago about 1,300,000 unemployed were living on the dole. Last year, by strenuous effort, the number was cut down to 1,115,000.

Since the Armistice the dole has cost

Great Britain not less than 1 1/2 billion dollars. There is little relief in sight.

In England there has grown up since the war a Generation of Drones. It is a Dole Generation, a swarming brood of nonworkers, of young men and women who have never worked.

Bred in idleness, they are idle from year's end to year's end. Their only occupation is drawing the dole and spending it. Somehow they manage to keep soul and body together on \$5 a week. They form a great swarm of dependents, official mendicants and parasites.

Many of them refuse to work. Those who do take a job do not know how to work. Nobody who wants workers wants them. The British Colonies refuse to take them. They assert their British right to live in a half-starved ease and idleness. These 18, 20 and 22 year old men and women have fed on doles since 1918.

Even as the lilies, they toll not, neither do they spin. A premium having no parallel in history has been put on laziness.

It was easy to begin the dole, but the best brains in England have found no way to check it. There are tens of thousands of men who are willing to work, and they would be in a dreadful position if aid were denied them. On the other hand, in 603,000 claims filed for aid this year, 442,000 were found fraudulent or unjustified. All England is begging for domestic help, but there are thousands of house servants "on the dole."

A great part of the British public regards the dole as a safeguard against revolution. As an insurance against Communism and the "hooliganism" so dreaded by the Englishman, it is regarded as cheap at the price.

The tragedy of the dole is that it saps the worker's will to work. Sooner or later the dole-taker becomes worthless as an employe. The unemployed are rapidly becoming the unemployable.

No solution has been offered that is acceptable or workable. Sir Alfred Mond wanted to "subsidize jobs and work, not idlers and unemployment." His plan had insurmountable difficulties and was, after all, another subsidy.

The British never made a more disastrous blunder than they did with the dole. Statesmen, economists, bankers, industrialists, labor leaders and welfare workers are trying to eradicate the evil. They find it a baffling problem. It will remain so until there is some fundamental change in England.

For in its essence it amounts to the problem of a country with too many workers and not enough work, with too many cities and too few fields and of too many factory chimneys and not enough plows. A declining birth rate is the slow yet surest solution, but that will not lighten the load of the England of today.

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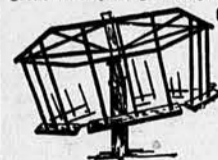
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The movement of cattle from the Flint Hills continues at a rapid rate, and will soon be completed. Some blackleg has been reported from Southwestern Kansas. Western lambs are moving into the state, especially the northeastern section, to farmers who have enough nerve to try feeding again this fall.

A recent study of the international wheat trade by the Food Research Institute indicates that it will be somewhat larger in 1926-27 than in 1925-26, but by no means so great as in the two preceding years. European importing countries, with crops apparently over 100 million bushels less than last year, are not likely to increase their imports as much as this, even tho the year opened with fairly small stocks; but some increase is probable, and if export supplies prove abundant the increase may prove substantial. Ex-European requirements are difficult to estimate, especially because Chinese requirements, the most difficult to forecast, are a large and fluctuating element. On general principles they seem unlikely to be smaller than last year, since parts of China are reported to have poor crops. Broomhall's first estimate of importers' requirements is 704 million bushels, including 560 for Europe and 144 for ex-Europe, as compared with his approximations of 655, 519, and 136 for 1925-26.

Certain facts bearing on import requirements merit special mention. Belgium, France, and Italy have all taken measures designed to reduce the consumption of wheat, in the hope of restricting imports with a view to relieving pressure on the depreciated exchanges and promoting the process of currency stabilization. Belgium has officially ordered an extraction of 78 to 79 per cent. France, late in April, reestablished the requirement (effective May 10) that wheat flour used for bread be diluted with 8 per cent rye, rice or barley meal; and in June the percentage was raised to 10. On July 3, however, in the interests of lower prices to consumers, a refund of the import duty on soft wheats was authorized, and this, or an equivalent suspension of the duty, seems likely to be maintained during the crop year as it was from January to August, 1925. Italy continues her high tariffs on wheat and flour, and has taken measures to compel a higher extraction, as well as the admixture of 15 per cent of other cereals with wheat. Under her protective tariff act of August 12, 1925, Germany's tariffs on grains and flour were substantially increased on August 1, the wheat duty from 22.7 to 32.4 cents a bushel, the rye duty from 18.2 to 30.3 cents a bushel. Czecho-Slovakia, on July 14, substituted fixed duties (24 cents a bushel) for a sliding scale of duties that had failed to protect her farmers and millers.

Mostly a Paper Surplus?

Most of these measures will tend to restrict imports, but the extent of their influence cannot be predicted. Since there are no important counterbalancing policies elsewhere, these deserve mention as evidence that Europe's imports cannot be expected to increase by the amount of the reduction in crops, unless exporters' supplies become so abundant as to stimulate imports, for consumption and replenishment of stocks, at low prices.

Of total net exports the United States may perhaps be in position to furnish 170 to 190 million bushels, North Africa perhaps 20, and Canada 240 to 260. India's net exports presumably will be small. Exports from Argentina and Australia are as yet wholly problematical; an average figure would be about 230 millions. Soviet Russia, which has much larger peasant stocks than when last year's harvest was gathered, will be an exporter this year. A heavier agricultural tax and the prevalence of lower prices augur well for increased exports, but the scarcity and high prices of manufactured goods and difficulties in handling and financing trade continue to restrict exports. The Danube basin again has a considerable paper surplus, of better quality than last year, and will export larger quantities than in 1925-26. Roumania, in particular, with a fair carry-over and a large crop, is likely to export more than last year, especially during the autumn; but her exports continue to be handicapped by inadequate railway facilities and by the accumulating bar at Sulina, at the Danube's mouth, which frequently prevents seagoing vessels from loading full cargoes at Braila and Galatz. The export duty, which was maintained at high figures thru most of 1925-26, to be reduced only late in March, was further reduced by about 7 cents a bushel early in August. This area cannot yet be counted on as a heavy contributor to the international market.

On the whole, present indications do not support expectations of either extreme ease or extreme tightness in the international position for the year as a whole. Unless Canada and the Southern Hemisphere spring a surprise, 1926-27 should be a fairly normal wheat year, with fewer striking features than any of the past three.

Assuming a total crop of about 839 million bushels in the United States, we must deduct domestic requirements for food, seed, and feed and waste, amounting in the aggregate to something like 640 million bushels. Since the outward carryover of old wheat was unusually low, it is reasonable to suppose that at least 20 to 30 million bushels of the 1926 crop will be added to stocks. On this basis a preliminary estimate of probable exports would be around 180 million bushels. Of this amount, flour milled from domestic wheat may reasonably amount to 40 to 50 million bushels, durum wheat to 30 million, Pacific wheat to 30 million. The balance, say 75 millions, will consist mainly of hard red winter. These figures are at best approximate for the variation in stocks, visible and invisible, is so considerable from

year to year as to make predictions of exports unsafe within a considerable range even if crop figures could be accepted as accurate and variations in consumption were negligible.

The general outlook for American apples in Germany is better than last year. This conclusion is based principally on the fact that the supplies of good quality apples in most of the adjacent countries which supply the German market are limited. Recent reports indicate that Czechoslovak apples are spotted, but in view of the reduced crop the domestic market is expected by the trade to absorb the available supplies at good prices. Czechoslovak apples ordinarily compete with the American fruit in the German market. The Italian Tyrol trade expects an export of double last year. The usual high-class varieties are plentiful, but the quality is below average except for one or two types. The bulk of the Italian Tyrol apples is reported to be rusty and spotted and quality apples are scarce. French apples will not offer much competition to American apples this year on account of the low quality. In Switzerland the apple crop is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year. The Australian fruit crops suffered considerable damage from July rains. Rumania is reported to have a fairly good apple crop of the usual quality.

Very high prices were realized at the Liverpool apple auction recently. Only light supplies of Gravensteins, Winter Bananas, Jonathans, York Imperials, and Wealthys were available, and the demand was brisk. Virginia King David brought as high as \$10.46 a barrel, and in the boxed varieties Oregon Gravensteins topped the market at \$4.50. These high prices should not mislead growers as to prospective future values, however, since they are a result of the scarcity of good fruit in England rather than an indication of unusual demand. The coal and cotton industries about Liverpool are in a very depressed state, and shipbuilding on the Clyde is 28 per cent below last year's level. The United Kingdom can absorb only limited quantities of apples at present prices.

Barber—We had a good rain recently, and the soil is in fine condition for the wheat. Most of the crop is up. Feed cutting is finished. Wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 30c; butter, 40c. **L. W. Bibb.**

Bourbon—We have been having plenty of rain, and this has delayed wheat seeding somewhat. It also has done some damage to the corn. Corn, 75c; oats, 50c; hay, \$10; hogs, \$12.50; milk, \$2.10; cream, 37c; eggs, 30c.—**Robert Creamer.**

Butler—We have had plenty of rain. The wheat ground is in good condition; most of the feed crop of the silos have been filled. Hay will be scarce and high-priced this coming winter. Livestock and poultry are in fine condition. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 80c; eggs, 30c. —**Aaron Thomas.**

Cheyenne—Most of the wheat has been sown; good stands are reported on fields overgrown summer fallowed. But there is a lack of moisture in the county, and some of the other fields are not doing so well. Considerable damage from grasshoppers is reported. We had a heavy frost here recently, which did considerable damage. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 90c; barley, 85c.—**F. M. Hurlock.**

Cloud—Most of the wheat has been sown; frequent rains delayed seeding somewhat. Kafir and cane made a fairly good fall growth. This also was true with pastures and livestock has been doing very well. Eggs and cream are scarce.—**W. H. Plumly.**

Cowley—The cold weather has kept farmers guessing on the probability of frost damage to the sorghums! Most of the wheat is sown, but this work was delayed by wet weather. Livestock has been doing well on pasture. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 70c; oats, 45c; hogs, \$13; eggs, 28c; butter, 40c.—**E. A. Millard.**

Dickinson—Most of the wheat has been sown, on seed beds which were in excellent condition; the acreage is about the same as last year. Pastures made a fine fall growth, and the prairie hay crop turned out better than had been expected.—**F. M. Lorson.**

Douglas—We have been having much cold, damp, rainy weather. Fall gardens made a good growth. Some injury was caused with cabbage, however, as the excessive moisture produced many burst heads. Most of these have been made into kraut.—**Mrs. G. L. Glenn.**

Edwards—Most of the wheat is sown. Early fields are up and making a fine growth. Pastures have been doing very well. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 90c; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 25c; hens, 16c to 18c.—**W. E. Fravel.**

Finney—The weather has been cool and cloudy. Beet harvest will start soon. Most of the wheat has a fine stand. County roads are in good condition. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 80c; kafir, 75c; baled alfalfa, \$20.—**Dan A. Ohmes.**

Johnson—Pastures, alfalfa and other feed crops have made a fine fall growth. Wheat seeding was delayed somewhat by wet weather. Some hog cholera is reported. Grasshoppers have done some damage to young alfalfa.—**Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.**

Marshall—Most of the wheat has been sown, and the major part of it is up, with a fine stand. An excellent county fair was held recently at Blue Rapids. Farmers have been mighty busy cutting corn, as feed will be scarce next winter. Corn, 80c; eggs, 32c; cream, 38c; wheat, \$1.20; hay, \$15; hens, 20c.—**J. D. Stosz.**

Osage—The weather has been cloudy, with frequent local rains. Pastures were never in better condition here at this season. Kafir is ripening, and should make a full crop unless frost prevents. The soil is too wet for plowing. A late crop of alfalfa will be cut. Cream, 44c; eggs, 30c; corn, 82c.—**H. L. Ferris.**

Phillips—The weather has been cool and damp. A large acreage of wheat was sown here this fall; many farmers obtained seed from the pool. We have had frost damage to the feed crops, but they will be of some value anyway. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 40c.—**J. B. Hicks.**

Pratt and Kiowa—We have been having cold and wet weather. Most of the wheat seeding is done; the soil has been in fine condition for this crop, and it has made a good growth. Farmers have been cutting feed crops and filling silos. Livestock has been doing well on pastures; if we have an

3 times the eggs in 10 days

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EGG a DAY puts flocks in prime laying condition quickly. It soon has them laying 2, 3 and even 4 times as much as usual. It starts pullets laying weeks earlier. Keeps layers busy all winter. Simply add EGG a DAY to the feed. Brings tremendous profits. Try it!

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average winter there should be enough feed in the country to take the animals thru until grass comes in excellent condition. Wheat, \$1.15; hens, 14c to 15c; butterfat, 34c.—Art McAnarney.

Republic—Rains have delayed the wheat seeding somewhat. Alfalfa made an excellent fall growth. A great deal of the corn was cut. Corn which was shipped into the county has been selling for 88 cents a bushel.—Alex E. Davis.

Riley—The acreage of wheat is larger in this county than last year; conditions have been favorable for the crop, and it should get well established before winter comes. Considerable rye has been sown for pasture. The corn crop will be light. Some feed has spoiled in the shocks, because of the heavy rains. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 90c; eggs, 28c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rush—Plenty of rain recently put the soil in excellent condition. The crop is making a fine growth, and no doubt will supply a great deal of pasture, which will help greatly, as rough feed is scarce. Wheat, \$1.22; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 37c.—William Crotin.

Sedgwick—The weather has been wet and cold. Most of the wheat has been sown, and the larger part of it is up. Pastures made a fine fall growth. The apple crop was excellent. Some wheat is still in the stack. Wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 40c; apples, \$1.25 a bushel; hens, 15c to 18c.—W. J. Roof.

Smith—Quite a large acreage of wheat was sown here; the crop has a fine stand, and is in excellent condition. Pastures made a good fall growth. Hogs are scarce, and high priced. A good many public sales are being held, and everything moves at high prices. The soil is in the best condition we have seen in years. Cream, 40c; eggs, 32c.—Harry Saunders.

Wilson—We have been having a great deal of rain, and there is ample moisture in the ground. Wheat seeding is almost finished; many of the fields are up, with a fine stand. Kafir took a second growth after the rains started. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 70c; eggs, 33c; hens, 19c; butterfat, 40c.—A. E. Burgess.

Fall Pigs Will Pay

BY L. A. WEAVER

There is just as much profit in fall pigs as in those of spring farrow, provided proper attention is paid to winter feeding and management. The fall pig will gain as rapidly and as economically as the spring pig, tho he may be somewhat more difficult to raise.

But the place where the pigs are quartered should be warm, dry, well-ventilated, free from drafts, clean, and free from dust.

Obviously one essential need of the fall pig is for feed to keep up the heat of the body, and to furnish the energy expended by bodily activities as well as a surplus which will be stored as potential energy in the form of fat. In the Corn Belt, corn usually is the cheapest source of these nutrients.

Then the young pigs must have protein material for building muscle and bone. This protein is found in largest amounts in feeds like tankage. Corn is deficient in protein, so a mixture of corn and tankage is more efficient than corn alone for feeding young pigs. Sometimes the use of a mixture of two protein feeds as a supplement to corn may give better results than when only one is used. Under some conditions a mixture of tankage and linseed oil meal when fed with corn may give better results than a ration of corn and tankage or corn and linseed oil meal.

There are at least two other requirements of satisfactory rations for fall pigs, namely, mineral matter or ash and vitamins.

The two minerals needed in largest amounts and which may be lacking in Corn Belt rations for hogs are calcium and phosphorus. Corn is deficient in both. Tankage and dairy by-products, however, contain a liberal amount of both calcium and phosphorus. Linseed

oil meal contains a fair amount of each, while wheat shorts and wheat bran are high in phosphorus. If a corn ration, therefore, is balanced properly from a protein standpoint by using, as a supplement, feeds such as tankage, dairy by-products; linseed oil meal or wheat by-products, hogs will need little additional minerals.

The vitamin requirement which may be a limiting factor in fall pig feeding may be supplied with green leaves of either fresh or cured plants. Therefore winter pastures like rye, wheat and possibly bluegrass will supply this requirement even if the amount of pasture available is limited to small amounts. Green, leafy legume hays like alfalfa and clover also may serve as a source of vitamin material for the winter hog ration.

A ration of corn, tankage, linseed oil meal and chopped alfalfa hay without pasture and with no dairy by-products has, in a number of experiments, made better gains than yellow corn and skim milk. Self feed the corn separately in one compartment of a self-feeder. In another compartment put a mixture of 50 pounds tankage, 25 pounds linseed meal, and 25 pounds chopped alfalfa hay. The pigs will take just about enough of this protein-rich mixture to balance their ration. The ration also may be hand fed if desired, but self-feeding saves both labor and feed. Do not attempt to feed these four feeds separately. The pigs will then not eat anywhere near enough of the linseed meal or chopped alfalfa hay.

As has already been stated, a small amount of green pasture—bluegrass, rye or wheat—would no doubt take the place of the chopped alfalfa hay. Certainly good quality clover, soybean or cowpea hay could be used just as well as the chopped alfalfa.

To be successful with fall pigs requires not only that more care must be exercised in selecting their rations than is the case with spring pigs, but it also is necessary to pay more attention to the matter of sanitation and methods of increasing the general health and thrift of the pigs. The liberal use of fresh slaked lime about the pens and feeding places will help to reduce parasites. The feeding places should be changed at frequent intervals if they cannot be kept in fairly good sanitary condition.

Fiddler's Green

BY THEODORE GOODRIDGE ROBERTS

"At a place called Fiddler's Green, there do all honest Mariners take their pleasure after death; and there are Admirals with their dear Ladies' and Captains of lost voyages with the sweethearts of their youth, and tarry-handed Sailormen singing in cottage gardens."—From an Old Saying.)

Never again shall we beat out to sea In rain and mist and sleet like bitter tears, And watch the harbour beacons fade, a-lee, And people all the sea-room with our fears. Our toil is done, No more, no more do we Square the slow yards and stagger on the sea.

No more for us the white and windless day, Undimmed, unshadowed, where the weed drifts by, And leaden fish pass, rolling, at their play, And changeless suns slide up a changeless sky. Our watch is done; and never more shall we Whistle the wind across an empty sea.

Cities we saw—white wall and glinting dome— And palm-fringed islands dreaming on the blue. To us more fair the kindly sights of home— The climbing street, the window shining true. Our voyage is done; And never more shall we Reef the harsh topsails on a tossing sea.

Wonders we knew, and beauty in far ports; Laughter and peril 'round the swinging deep; The wrath of God; the pomp of painted courts.

The rocks sprang black!—And we awoke from sleep. Our task is done, and never more shall we Square the slow yards and stagger on the sea.

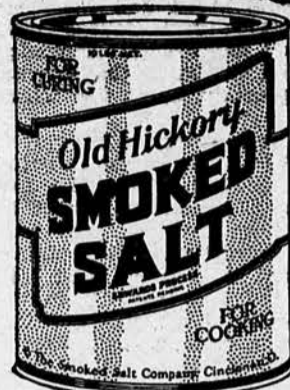
Here are the hearts we love, the lips we know, The hands of seafarers who came before, The eyes that wept for me a night ago Are laughing now that we shall part no more. All grief is done; and never more shall we Make sail at dawning for the luring sea.

To Conserve the Water

A meeting to consider water conservation will be held October 12 at Manhattan. Speakers will include J. C. Mohler, George S. Knapp, George Clark, of the state artificial lake commission, and H. G. King, a civil engineer.

An English banker is quoted as saying "that the financial balance of the world could be most rapidly restored if the English people would economize as much as possible and the American people would spend as much as possible." And that practically leaves it up to the English people.

A job as president of our Emergency Fleet Corporation seems to be about as permanent as that of a French premier.



"Believe me, Old Hickory Smoked Salt sure is fine! My husband was somewhat doubtful whether it was the thing to use, but I got it anyway and he thinks the meat is fine. A year or two before I knew about Old Hickory Smoked Salt I said it would be great if some-one would combine hickory wood smoke with pure meat salt so that we could get rid of the smoke-house. Imagine my delight when I saw your ad. I knew I would have good meat and now I am telling my neighbors how good it is. Just think! Good old smoked meat without any trouble or danger of setting the smoke-house on fire."—Mrs. T. H. Carter, R. F. D. No. 2, Russiaville, Indiana.

A good many husbands were doubtful before they actually used Old Hickory Smoked Salt. But all doubts disappear when they take their home butchered meat out of the Old Hickory dry cure and find it thoroughly smoked, beautifully colored and ready to be eaten or to be hung away for use months or years later. No smoke-house, no hard work, no fire risk. No dangerous chemicals or poisonous acids. But it is a real smoke

cure—the smoke of genuine hickory wood put on pure salt by the Edwards process. You therefore smoke the meat when you salt it. And how good it is! What you save in smoke-house shrinkage amounts to more than the cost of the Old Hickory Smoked Salt used in your cure. At your dealers in air-tight, trade marked ten pound drums. Write for free sample and book.

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Shetland Pony for You

Can You Solve This Puzzle?

	1	8
	5	
2	9	

It's Lots of Fun—Try It. All that you need to do is to fill in the numbers 3, 4, 6 and 7 in the blank spaces, so the total up and down and across will be 15. As the puzzle now stands 1, 5 and 9 total 15, and 2, 5 and 8 total 15. Take a pencil and fill in the numbers in the blank squares and send in your answer today.

Five Ponies and Other Prizes Will Be Given

We are the largest publishers in the West and are conducting this Test Puzzle in connection with a big introductory campaign whereby we will give away ten Grand Prizes, and we want to send you a sample copy and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this club and win a pony, or one of the other prizes. When you have solved the puzzle, write your name and address on the coupon and mail it in with puzzle, and I will immediately send you full information explaining about the ponies and other prizes which will be given away. Solve this puzzle and mail coupon today.

NOTICE!
 Every new club member this month will receive 25,000 votes toward Grand Prizes and beautiful Black Onyx Ring with your own initial on it mailed free and postpaid for promptness in joining the club. Every Club Member will be rewarded. Duplicate prizes will be sent in case of a tie. Answers to this puzzle must be sent in not later than December 18th. Remember it pays to be prompt.

Billy Pitt, 203 Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
 Here is my answer to the Test Puzzle. Send me free full information regarding your wonderful offer on which you are giving away ten Grand Prizes.

Name.....
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If you have not installed new spark plugs within the past year, or if your present set has gone 10,000 miles, you will make certain of quicker starting and better engine performance during the coming winter if you install a complete set of dependable Champions NOW.

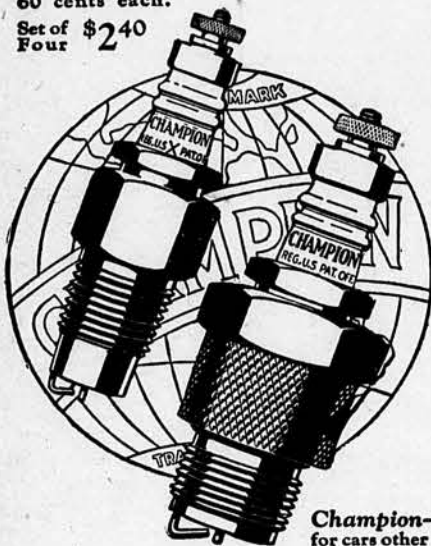
Hundreds of thousands of motorists who installed new Champions during Champion National Change Week last spring have enjoyed better service since that time. You, too, will experience much more satisfactory motoring if you make it a regular practice to put in new spark plugs once a year.

Stop at your local dealer's and he will supply you with a set of the correct type of Champions for your car.

All Champion Spark Plugs are of two-piece, gas-tight construction, with sillimanite insulators and special analysis electrodes.

Champion X—exclusively for Ford cars, Trucks and Fordson Tractors—packed in the Red Box—60 cents each.

Set of \$2.40
Four



Champion—
for cars other
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75 cents each.
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Four
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CHAMPION
Dependable for Every Engine
Toledo, Ohio

A Soil Sweetening Special

Missouri Pacific Demonstration Train Will Visit
18 Kansas Counties, October 19 to 28

BY M. N. BEELER

CROP yields in Southeastern Kansas are decreasing. Fertility exhaustion is the cause. The Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Kansas State Agricultural College have outlined a soil improvement campaign for that region similar to the program that is being conducted in the wheat belt.

Alfalfa, Sweet clover, Red clover, cowpeas, soybeans and manure are the basis for rehabilitating Southeastern Kansas soils. But manure cannot be produced without livestock, and livestock cannot subsist without feed. Legumes will not grow in an acid soil. Hence lime and legumes will be the theme of the Missouri Pacific Soil Improvement Train that will operate thru 18 Southeastern Kansas counties October 19 to 28 inclusive.

The most important feature of the



A Laboratory for Testing Soil Acidity Will Be a Feature of the Special Train

special will be a completely equipped testing laboratory where lime requirement determinations will be made. Two chemists will be in charge of this touring laboratory, and they will be prepared to test 100 samples of soil at every stop. The service will be free. Farmers who desire to have samples tested should present them at the train laboratory as soon as the special pulls in.

Samples for testing should be taken from the surface 4 to 6 inches of soil, and should consist of approximately 1/2 pint of dry soil. Different colored soils should not be mixed, else the test will be of no value. Composite samples made by mixing soil of the same color from different parts of the same field will be of the most value in making the acidity test. Do not mix soils from different fields but keep the samples separate. The name and address should be written or printed plainly on each sample container.

After the test is made at the train laboratory the farmer will be informed whether his soil needs an application of ground limestone to make legume growing possible. He also will be informed as to the amount of stone to apply, as indicated by the test.

Ninety per cent of the upland soils of the region that will be visited by the train are acid. These are the soils which will benefit most from the production of alfalfa and clovers. Inasmuch as these legumes will not thrive on sour land it is necessary to apply limestone to correct acidity. Much of the stone for correcting this condition is available within hauling distance of the farms where it is needed. Rock ground fine enough to pass thru a sieve

with 10 meshes to the inch is required. E. B. Wells, extension soil specialist for the Kansas State Agricultural College, has stated that the stone will cost \$2 to \$3 a ton laid down on the farm, and that one application will last 6 to 8 years.

The train will carry three exhibit cars containing the soil testing laboratory, exhibits, charts and illustrative materials, two business cars and one canopied flat car for the speakers' platform. This car will carry loud speakers with a range of six city blocks, so that all who assemble at the stops can hear distinctly. The speaking staff will be composed of the best authorities available on soil fertility and cropping methods for Southeastern Kansas. The program at every stop will last 2 1/2 hours, with 1 hour given to talks of 5 to 10 minutes' duration and the rest of the time devoted to inspection of the exhibits and demonstrations by visitors.

Your local Missouri Pacific agent, county agricultural agents, commercial club secretaries, bankers and local offices of the Southeast Kansans Incorporated will furnish information on time of arrival and departure of the special. Subjects that will be discussed will be legumes and a permanent agriculture, fertilizers, seedbed preparation, acid soil and agricultural limestone, seed and seeding, diseases of legumes and insects injurious to legumes.

But Does She Lay?

BY L. W. STEELMAN

One of the important problems in the minds of poultrymen at this season is, "How shall I handle my pullets, and should I discard all my old hens?"

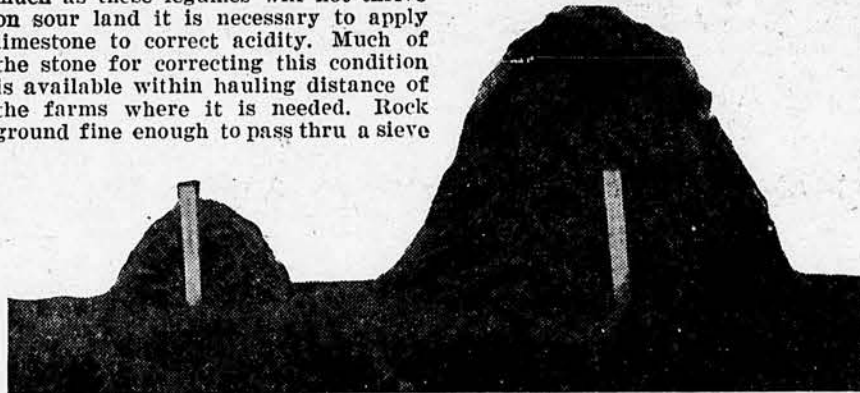
Many poultrymen are thinking seriously of disposing of a large number of the old hens which have been excellent layers for the last 10 to 12 months. This may be a wise practice, or a very foolish one.

The question that should be asked is, "Will the same number of pullets used to replace the old hens lay as many eggs in the next year?" To this I would say that hens which are still laying, that have the yellow well bleached out of the shanks and are not shedding their feathers, will produce on the average as many eggs as an ordinary flock of the same number of pullets. A good old hen is as profitable as two unproved pullets. By all means keep the good old hens and cull out the inferior pullets.

Inferior pullets can be detected easily. By applying the following suggestions we have been able to separate those birds that can produce 150 eggs or more in the next 365 days from those that are capable of producing only 50 to 75.

First of all, the ages of pullets should be known, and they should be separated in groups accordingly. After this has been done, go thru and pick out the culls. After the scrubs have been discarded attention must be given to body type and maturity.

In order for a bird to lay heavily over a long period, she must have sufficient body capacity. The back must not only be relatively broad, flat and deep, but it also must hold its width



This Alfalfa Was Grown on Adjoining Plots of the Same Size on the Moran Experiment Field, Allen County. Left—No Treatment. Right—Limed

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COMMON Sense is father of the idea; Genius and six years of radio manufacturing have developed it to perfect form. It is a type of radio receiver which can be tuned in two distinct stages.

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So matchless is this Second Stage performance of the A-C DAYTON, so removed from ordinary annoyances and faults that it can literally be said: "You will never know Radio until you tune in the Second Stage."

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Note: There is only one right way to judge Radio: HEAR IT! This advertisement can tell you a little; your own ears can tell you everything. Through exclusive A-C DAYTON dealers, we have arranged for you to make that test in your own way. Let us send full information and name of authorized dealer. Just use the coupon below.

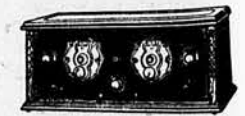
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Six Models (5 and 6 Tube)

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Send me full information on A-C DAYTON Radio with name of authorized dealer.
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P. O. _____ State _____

How to Get More Eggs

Remarkable Experience of L. F. Volberding, Whose Hens, Once Sickly Idlers, Laid 1949 Eggs in 54 Days

Poultry raisers, whose hens do not lay, will read the following letter with greatest interest:

Gentlemen: I see reports of many having hens that do not lay, so I want to tell my experience. I had 230 pullets that looked sickly and were not laying. After trying different remedies, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa, for two \$1.00 packages of Walko Tonix. I began using the medicine Christmas day—by January 1st they began laying—during January I gathered 601 eggs—and in February, up to the 23rd, I gathered 1348 eggs—or 1940 eggs in 54 days. I give all the credit to Walko Tonix. It made the sick pullets healthy; made my entire flock look fine; and set them to work on the egg basket.

—L. F. Volberding, Sibley, Iowa.

Why Hens Don't Lay

When hens stop laying, become listless, rough of feather, pale of comb, etc.—you know they are "run down" and need a tonic. Readers are warned to take the "stitch in time." Don't wait until your hens develop liver trouble and indigestion, with consequent leg weakness, lameness, rheumatism, bowel trouble, etc. Give Walko Tonix in all feed. It will promote digestion; tone up liver and other functions; build rich, red blood; restore vim, vigor and vitality; make smooth, glossy feathers and healthy red combs. You'll get dozens of eggs where you got only a few before—and a bigger percentage of fertile eggs. All without injury to the sensitive organs of your birds. These letters prove it:

5 Dozen Eggs Daily Now

Mrs. C. C. Hagar, Huntsville, Mo., writes: "I read many complaints about hens not laying. With the present low prices of feed and splendid prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep hens that are not working. For a time my hens were not doing well; feathers were rough; combs pale and only a few laying. I tried different remedies and finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 50c packages of Walko Tonix. I could see a change right away. Their feathers became smooth and glossy; combs red, and they began laying fine. I had been getting only a few eggs a day. I now get five dozen. My pullets hatched in March are laying fine."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tonix entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working tonic it is, for keeping hens in pink of condition, free from disease, and working overtime. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will eliminate losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tonix—give in all feed and watch results. You'll find the cost less than one cent a day for 30 hens, and you'll get dozens of eggs where you got only a few before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest egg producer and general tonic you ever used, your money will be promptly refunded. Address Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa.

How to Prevent Roup

Dear Sir: We raise several hundred chickens every year and have lost a good many dollars worth from Roup. I used many remedies, none of them successful, so took to using the hatchet, but found that treatment costly. Then I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko tablets for roup, and out of 96 hens that had the Roup bad, I saved all but three. I can't speak too strongly of the treatment, for it certainly does the work, and just can't be beat. If more people knew about it, they would not lose so many of their hens with Roup.—Mrs. Nellie Heron, Eagleville, Mo.

Don't Wait

Don't wait till Roup gets half or two-thirds of your flock. Don't let it get started. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko tablets will prevent Roup. Send for a box on our guarantee. Money back if not satisfied.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa

Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko Tonix and the [] 50c regular size (or [] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko Tablets for Roup to try at your risk. Send them on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing \$..... (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D.....

Mark [X] in square indicating size package wanted.

well out to the tail. She must have a bright, bold eye, a moderately fine head, a short stubby back and a warm comb showing good blood circulation.

Slow growth and slow sexual maturity always denote poor birds. Retain the youngsters that develop fairly rapidly and that show signs of coming into laying at a reasonable age.

Pullets can be brought into laying at 3½ to 4 months old, but I believe it a very unwise practice to follow. Birds forced to lay in August or September often go into a molt about October, or later in the winter. Let the birds be well matured and obtain weight, a good-sized frame and a surplus of fat before they lay their first egg. Birds in this condition before laying will produce more eggs than if forced.

The lighter breeds, such as the Leghorns and Anconas, should not begin laying much before 5½ to 6 months, and any that are not laying at 7 months should be sold. Birds of the heavy breeds, such as the Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, should not begin producing eggs much before 6½ to 7 months, and those not laying at 8 months should be discarded.

Pullets should be housed in their winter quarters at least 10 days before they lay their first egg. If they are permitted to begin laying in the brooder houses they are quite sure to fall off in production and may go into a premature molt when moved to a new location.

To keep pullets from laying, the more developed birds as they begin to "bud out," those with well-developed red combs, wattles and face, should be separated from the slow maturing ones.

Feed them little or no protein such as is found in the mash, milk or some form of meat. Feed them all the scratch grain they will eat, such as cracked corn and wheat with an abundance of green food. These birds will gain as much as ¼ to 1 pound in a relatively short time.

After these birds are well-developed, with a surplus of fat, let them come into laying. Feed them a good scratch feed in litter 6 to 8 inches deep, and have mash before them in open hoppers or self-feeders at all times, with plenty of grit, shell, water and green food. Birds put into winter quarters in this condition will lay 40 to 50 per cent during the winter months and will continue to lay heavily up to next fall.

To sum up: Eliminate the early molting hens and cull out the inferior pullets. Keep the late molting hens and more promising pullets. Do not discard old hens just on account of their age.

The Grouchy Old-Timer

BY HARRY KEMP

"This'll be my last round-up," the young cowboy said.
"For I'm plumb sick o' makin' the hard ground my bed!"
But the boys, they just laughed, the Bill swore he was sick
O' hard ridin' an' livin'—they knowed he would stick—
An' he did, one year more—when he snorts out again,
"The Range an' the Open—tho I grants it makes men—
It's a fine thing to think of, when you're far away.

Or for writers to put in a story or play,
But here's where I quit, for I'm goin' back East,
Where a feller don't have to ride all night,
at least,
Round a herd o' fool longhorns allus ready to run;
If a cowboy stops singin' the stampede's begun,
When a missteppl'n horse an' a prairie dog hole
Presents to his Maker said cow-puncher's soul!"
Yet, in spite of his words an' his vows that he'd change
His manner o' livin', Bill stuck to the range—
It was so every fall when the round-up was done:
It was thus that he vowed: "I'm a son-of-a-gun

If I don't chuck this job an' go back to the East
Where a man has a few creature comforts, at least—
With no rattlesnakes strikin', no wild broncs that buck!"
But, did Bill ever chuck it? He did not—he stuck,
The years on years passed an' he never stopped fussin'
Till he grew quite a character just for his cussin'—
For the bacon an' beans warn't his speshul delight,
That Old Humbug loved even ridin' all night,
Loved the round-ups, the plains, an' the great, watchin' sky;
You could see his eyes shine as them steers trotted by—
An' he stuck till his hair an' his whiskers was gray
An' the West was fenced off an' the Range passed away!

Most of the alfalfa sown this fall has made a fine start.

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The COLONIAL fire bowl does a double duty. It saves on fuel bills and it gives you more heat.

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The gears in a Dempster Windmill are not the old style cast gears found in practically all other windmills. Dempster gears are machine cut, the same as gears in the finest automobiles. The Dempster is the only mill having both Cut gears and Timkin Bearings. Of course, the Dempster Windmill pumps more water in the lighter winds and outlasts other mills.

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—I ever made. One man saws 15 cords a day—easy. Falls trees, saws limbs. Make big money. Use 4 H.P. Engine for other work. Saw faster than 10 men. Shipped from Factory or nearest of 10 Branch Houses. Cash—Easy Terms. Write for 30-Day Trial Offer and big FREE Book. OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY 1461W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kan.

BIG FENCE SALE 13¢ per rod

Low prices, now on all styles OTTAWA fence, wire, roofing, paint. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money back. Write for FREE Book and cut price. OTTAWA MFG. CO. Box 101 M Chicago Heights, Ill. Ottawa, Kan.

Hired Help Cheap in Pawnee

And There's Never a Complaint From Silo Filling to House Work on These Farms

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

COSTS exactly 1 cent to water 1,000 sheep on the A. L. Stockwell farm for a day, and Stockwell doesn't need to turn a hand. Ironing used to take Mrs. J. M. Lewis 3 hours, but now she does it in 1 hour at a cost of only 6 cents. Roy A. Robinson and his wife were paying \$12 for the a short time ago, but that charge has been cut to \$4; out in the milk house they separate 185 gallons of milk at a total cost of 4½ cents; Mr. Robinson put 1,300 bushels of wheat in his bins with an overhead charge of 78 cents—not long ago that job would have cost him \$6. L. L. Lupfer paid out only 54 cents to get 3,400 bushels of wheat into the bins. Fred Reed gets his 20 cows milked for \$1.80 a month.

That is how the help problem is panning out for these Pawnee county farmers. It is a fine situation. These folks all enjoy the services of the same hired hand at any time of day or night with never a conflict and not a single complaint. Their humble servant is able to be everywhere at the same time, never tiring—not even laying off on rainy days. Everything from grinding feed or filling silos to sewing and cooking dainty dishes is easily within the capabilities of this remarkable person. The name? You want to hire such help? Well, no doubt you can.

That is what the whole thing is about. Trying to see whether this same hired hand can serve every Kansas farm family and not only a favored few out in Pawnee county. The name—it's electricity.

In September of last year the Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture established what is termed the Rural Electrical Laboratory. Nine farms near Larned were selected as a part of this laboratory. They belong to the families already named and to J. F. Miller, Fred Elkmeler, D. B. Welch and N. I. Lupfer. Pawnee county was selected for the laboratory because electrical energy was all ready for consumption, and these nine farm homes were included because most of the electrical installations were in use before the laboratory was established, and the equipment for the most part is of the farmers' own choosing. For several months detailed studies of the various uses of electricity in these homes have been made, and on September 29 a field day was held to show publicly the results that have been obtained. With two exceptions all of the members of the Kansas Committee were present. This is made up of men from the Kansas State Agricultural College, Kansas University, State Board of Agriculture, Farmers' Union, Kansas State Grange and electric utility companies of Kansas. About 150 farm folks attended the morning lectures and went on the tour of inspection in the afternoon.

Ranges, refrigerators, ironers, water systems, washing machines, lighting systems, dairy equipment, toasters, vacuum cleaners, grain elevators, grain blowers, irrigation plants, farm shop equipment, battery chargers, churns, and various other appliances operated by electricity were seen in motion on these nine Pawnee county farms. Not a single one of the owners would be willing to part with the new hired help.

Mrs. Lewis said she has much more time to invest in other things than house work now and to give her family. The list of electrical equipment in the Lewis home would make the average city home take a back seat. And Mrs. Lewis assured her visitors that it all is paying for itself. And she didn't have a worried look on her face on account of the mud and dirt the sight-seers were tracking in. She let the vacuum cleaner do the worrying about that while she listened to the radio and had the evening meal cooking over an even heat on her electric range. Mr. Stockwell said that the motors on his farm are so nearly fool-proof that while they do the heavy work he can give more of his time to business methods on the farm and to pleasure. Those ideas are typical of these nine Pawnee county families.

"It is as important to find out what will not work as what will," said F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College. "That is one of the important things this laboratory is doing. We are finding new uses and more efficient uses that will be practicable on the farm. Some extremely promising progress has been made, but we don't want to get too impatient for results. Most good things come slowly and only after considerable hard work."

H. W. Avery of Wakefield, who has used electricity for 10 years, said that all farmers need to know is that an appliance is practical, and to have power delivered at a fair cost and rural electrification will make tremendous strides. Mr. Avery believes that considerable adjustment must be made in rates for service and for establishing the power lines. This opinion also was voiced by F. D. Farrell and several others. A. A. Derr, Larned; L. O. Ripley, vice-president Kansas Gas and Electric Co., Wichita; Mrs. J. M. Lewis, Larned; A. L. Stockwell, Larned; and H. S. Hinrichs, resident field engineer, also were included in the list of speakers.

10 Per Cent Loss

BY S. C. SALMON

It is impossible to measure accurately the cost of winterkilling of those crops like alfalfa, Sweet clover, Red clover and winter wheat which pass a part of their life during the winter months. That it is by no means a negligible item is shown by the fact that, on the average, about 10 per cent of the winter wheat acreage of the United States is not harvested because of winterkilling and related causes.

In Kansas, the average annual loss probably is not less than 10 million bushels. In some years it greatly exceeds this amount, as in 1917, when more than 63 per cent of the acreage planted in the fall was not harvested, and in 1910, 1911, 1912 and in 1918, when from 20 to 30 per cent of the crop was lost every year.

There has been no serious loss from winterkilling since 1918. But it is almost certain that hard winters will again occur, and that much wheat and other crops will be lost as a result.

Unfortunately, there is no way to entirely prevent winter injury, but there certainly are methods of greatly reducing the risk. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has found the use of varieties that have survived severe winters and are known to be hardy among the most important. Considerable losses occur every year from seeding untried varieties or those which have given good results for a season or two but have not been tried extensively. Timely seeding also is important, since it is well known that a plant that is well established, with good strong roots, has better chances for survival than one not so well rooted. In some cases, it is practicable to protect a field during the winter by mulches or otherwise. Thus, a field of young alfalfa will often be benefited by a light straw mulch applied early in the winter. A rough surface will catch and hold more snow than a smooth one. Advantage may often be taken of this fact by leaving the ground as rough as is consistent with good preparation.

A careful study of the conditions which influence winter injury and of the relative hardiness of different varieties such as is being made by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station should be of material help in further reducing such losses in the future.

Frau Ludendorff has obtained a divorce, and we suppose that fighting for the old warrior is over at last.

British sporting trophies are assuming dental aspects—coming out, one might say, with a succession of Yanks.

Kansas needs more alfalfa.



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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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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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FOR SALE: NINE ESKIMO-SPITZ Females. L. L. Grossnickle, Onaga, Kan.

REAL SKUNK HOUNDS, YEAR OLD, \$10.00. Herman Schirbmier, Neosho Falls, Kan.

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

FOR SALE: GREYHOUND PUPPIES, LEG-horn roosters, Jerseys. Leo Thomas, Zurich, Kan.

HALF RUSSIAN HALF STAG HOUNDS; pups \$5.00 each in pairs. Chas. Cowgill, Garden City, Kan.

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

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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.

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CHOICE SWEET CLOVER HONEY; TWO 60 pound cans, \$12.00, one can, \$6.50. H. F. Smith, Hooper, Colo.

CHOICE COMB HONEY, 2-5 GAL. CANS \$16.00; extracted honey \$12.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY; 120 pounds, \$13.50; 60 pounds, \$7.00; six 5 pound pails \$4.00. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

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

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

FOR THE TABLE

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

PINTO BEANS SPLIT, HAVE THE FLAVOR, 100 pounds \$2.25. Jackson Bean Co. Woodward, Okla.

POTATOES, EARLY OHIOS, \$1.50 PER bushel field run. Come with your trucks. Phone 6721 W. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Nebr.

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.

TAKEN UP BY JESS PILEY, BAXTER Springs, Kan., on Sept. 12, 1926, one gray mare, 14 hands, branded "Y" on left shoulder. J. A. Hawkins, County Clerk, Columbus, Kan.

TAKEN UP BY CARL THOWE, ALMA, Kan., September 30, 1926, one black steer about four years old, no marks or brands. A. N. Winkler, County Clerk, Wabaunsee County, Alma, Kan.

CANARIES

SINGERS: PURE BRED ROLLERS, Singers \$5.00 each; pair \$6.00. Mrs. Ed. Stewart, Mapleton, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

PURE WOOL HOME KNIT SOCKS, 50c pair, postpaid. State size, Laura Hayes, Otis, Colo.

CATALPA POSTS: CARLOTS; VERY CHEAP to farmers, ranchers. H. B. Oldfather, 412 West 2nd, Wichita, Kan.

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

EARN \$25.00 UP WEEKLY GROWING mushrooms for us, at home. Particulars free. Gordon Co., 8235 East Forest, Detroit, Mich.

WOLF, COYOTE, RAT AND MICE EXTERMINATOR, got 3 coyotes one night, brought \$121.50. Free circular. George Edwards, Livingston, Mont.

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

Learn to Fly!

In your spare time this fall. Only \$50—5 hours instruction. New ships. Expert instructors. Write today for details. Alexander Aircraft Co., Room 411 Manufacturers-Eagle-rock, Denver, Colo.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

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

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

BABY CHICKS

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

LEGHORNS

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

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

WYANDOTTES

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, pullets. Fred J. Skaliky, Wilson, Kan.

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



The Activities of Al Acres—"They're 100 Per Cent Pure," Says Al

MINORCAS

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCA cockerels, \$1.25. Mrs. Jos. Brychta, Blue Rapids, Kan.

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, Kas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

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

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. Tanager Leghorns 336 egg foundation; cockerels cheap to make room. R. B. Snell, Colby, 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.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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

LIVESTOCK

HORSES

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

CATTLE

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

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

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION—ITS CAUSE and how to successfully prevent this dangerous disease in cattle. Free guide. Address, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebr.

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.

SHEEP AND GOATS

GOATS, NUBIAN TOGGENBURG CROSS. Fine milk strain. Mrs. Mary Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

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

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

TOGGENBURG MILK GOATS, SHETLAND ponies, trotting and saddle horses, cheap to close out. Barbee Stock Farm, Monticello, Ark.

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

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

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.

80 ACRES, 5 cows, 2 sows, 40 poultry, tools included; one of the best in the community. 1 1/2 miles to town; 50 acres, level, cultivation, fine stock range; fuel; fruit, good frame dwelling, barn, spring water, aged owners, low price \$1750, part cash. New Bulletin, United Farm Agency, 114-KF West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS

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

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

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

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

SUBURBAN HOMES, houses, farms for sale. Free list.

T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas

80 A., \$5 tillable. Fair improvements. On County road 3 mi. Lawrence. All of crop goes. \$6,000. Hoarford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

KAW VALLEY HOME—3 rooms brick, gas, elec., well, 3/4 acre fruit, berries, chickens. Garage. Bus 1/4 block. Write Owner, 1322 Arter Ave., Topeka, 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.

HIGHLY IMPROVED 45 Acre tract, 3 miles business center Emporia, gravel road, good quality soil; 30 acres alfalfa, fine shade, fruit, grapes, berries. McCown Realty Co., Emporia, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

COLORADO

320 A. IMPROVED Colorado ranch \$960; 40 A. \$160; 80 A. \$320; 165 A. \$660. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

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

190 A. irrigated, 50 A. alfalfa, 2 A. orchard, modern brick house, paved highway, 4 mi. Salda, Colo. Pop. 5500. Free incumbrance, water non assessable. \$7,000 cash. No trade. W. F. Wilderson, Oakley, Kan., Owner.

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.

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

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.

MISSOURI

FOR SALE OR TRADE—40 A. improved irrigated Idaho land. J. S. Webb, Harris, Mo.

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

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

WRITE for description of farms for sale on easy terms; these farms are real bargains. Harris & Rooter, 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.

FOR SALE OR RENT

A GOOD 248 A. Dairy farm, rent or sale on easy terms. 7 room dwelling, nat. gas and water in house. 3 mi. from Tonganoxie and 30 mi. west of Kansas City. J. C. Laming, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

WANTED to exchange for 2 or 3 sections of pasture land east of Wichita. C. W. Hunt, Converse, Indiana.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: well improved Dairy Farm; Neodesha, 5 miles. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

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

Answers to Legal Questions

BY TOM McNEAL

A and B, father and son, farmed a tract of land together. This land was put in wheat in 1917. The wheat was insured against hail in 1918. A and B made an agreement with the agent that if they saw fit they could cancel the contract within 15 days. They wanted their note which had been given in payment of this insurance cancelled five days after signing it. The agent said the company would not cancel the same. In 1920 the agent forced collection against B, the son, and took a Ford car which he sold for \$200, the note being for \$165. Now the agent is trying to collect half of this note with 6 per cent interest from A. The agent claims B owed him some other bills, and that only half of this note was paid by B. Is not this note outlawed, it being signed in 1918 and B making payment on the same in 1920? No other note has been drawn up to date. Can this be collected?

IF THIS note matured in 1920 and the payment was made on it at that time and no payment has been made since then, the note outlawed in 1925. Or if judgment was taken on this note and no effort has been made to collect the judgment, that judgment would outlaw in five years from the time it was taken.

A Home in Missouri?

Can I make my husband support me as he promised to before we were married? I went to Missouri and worked like a slave until January 1925, but got sick and had two strokes of paralysis and could do no work, so he brought me to Kansas for my girls to care for. I still am not able to take care of myself or go any place. He is old as well as myself, but he can take care of himself. He wants me to go back with him. His children are all in Missouri. I am not able to go back, and there is no one there to take care of me. Someone would have to be hired to do this, and it won't cost nearly as much here, but he says if I don't go back he will leave me and won't give me a cent.

If your husband is a citizen of Kansas he can be compelled to support you to the best of his ability. If, however, he provides a home for you in Missouri you would be obliged to go to that home or else you would forfeit your right to compel him to support you.

Let Us Have Peace!

A has an unimproved quarter section of land in Western Kansas which he has not seen for several years but on which he has kept the taxes paid. B has land adjoining which was used as a pasture. Without permission or consent on the part of A, B runs a fence around A's land taking it into his pasture and has used it for pasture for several years. A leases his land to C to be broken out and put to wheat this fall. Can A and C tear down B's fence and break this land with legal notice or can C go inside the fence and plow it? If not what action is necessary in the matter? Also can A claim rent or damages from B on account of failure to receive permission to build the fence?

B has no right of possession on this land and is clearly a trespasser. A has a right either to remove the fence which B has built along A's line or he might simply go thru the fence and begin breaking his land. A would have a right to collect a reasonable rental for the land during the time that B has occupied it. While he would not be required to give any notice to take possession of his land, as a matter of fairness he should do so for this reason: It has been quite customary in Western Kansas where land was unoccupied, for an adjacent landowner to sumply run a fence around it and occupy it as a pasture until such time as the owner of the land desired to use it. This as I know is and has been a very common custom in all Western Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS wanted from owners priced right for cash, immediate or spring delivery. Describe. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1926. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Griest, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and says that he is the business manager of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the Publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager, are: Publisher, Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas Editor, T. A. McNeal.....Topeka, Kansas Managing Editor, F. B. Nichols.....Topeka, Kansas Business Manager, J. E. Griest.....Topeka, Kansas

2. That the owner is: Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None.

J. E. GRIEST, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1926. R. C. McGRIGOR, Notary Public. (Seal) (My commission expires June 6, 1930)

The right of the owner to occupy his own land was not denied but it was not considered that this sort of occupancy by the adjoining landowner was doing his land any harm. It is always worth while for a man to have peace with his neighbor.

Girl of 18 Can Marry.

If a father whips his daughter, who is more than 18 years old, severely for going with a young man to entertainments and church, and the girl leaves home, would he have the right to bring her back? Also, has the father a right to draw the girl's salary if she is over 18 years? Is a girl of age in Nebraska at 18—or in Colorado?

A girl of 18 in Kansas has a right to marry without her father's consent. In Nebraska she has a right to marry at the age of 16 without her father's consent. The girl, however, legally is under her parents' control until she reaches the age of 21 unless she marries.

As she is under the control of her father, he would have the right to draw her wages. In my opinion, when a girl has reached the age of 18 she is too old to be controlled by whipping, but the parent has the legal right to punish a child until that child reaches the age of majority. When a girl marries at the age of 18 that frees her from parental control. She attains all the rights of majority except the right to vote. If the girl should leave home the parent would have a right to bring her back. She might file a complaint against her parent, however, for extreme cruelty, if she were able to show that he had whipped her severely.

Gets an Equal Share

In 1893 a father died, leaving no will. Subsequent to his death a daughter was born. The mother remarried, and had two daughters and a son by her second husband. In 1905 the mother died, leaving her husband and four children. In November, 1925, the son died, leaving an estate valued at \$700, but no will. In February, 1925, the second husband died, leaving a will bequeathing to his own children property valued close to \$58,000, but left out of his will the daughter of his wife by the first marriage. In the \$700 of her half brother and her share in the will, what per cent of the inheritance is now due this daughter of the first union? Does she share equally with her half-sisters, or is it less?

The half sister shares equally with the two daughters by the second marriage.

Can't Sell the Farm

A and B were married 25 years ago. A, who has a domineering disposition, is constantly threatening to sell the place or leave B. B has always been a faithful wife and has tried to do her best. The farm they live on was given to A by his father several years before A and B were married. Can A sell the farm without B's consent? Can A force B to sign the deed? B does not want to sell the place. There is no mortgage on it. A and B have three children but they are all married.

A cannot sell the farm and give title to it without B's consent. He cannot force B to sign the deed.

Must Pay Truck License

Does one have to have a license tax to put a trailer behind a car and if so how much does it cost?

A license tax is not required on the trailer. If you are using your car, however, for trucking purposes you may be required to pay truck license. All this information you should be able to get from your county clerk. If you cannot, write to the Secretary of State.

Dad is Out of Luck?

Dad has a big male dog, and I have a female pup 3 months old. I got it a month ago. I am 14 years old and I paid for the dog with my own money. Can the assessor assess me \$2? If so who will have to pay it? The assessor always assesses the male dog \$1.

The assessor has a right to collect \$2 on this female pup. As to who will be responsible, I would say that probably dad is.

All Goes to B

If a deed is made out to A and B, husband and wife, A dies and there are no children, does B get the entire estate or does B get only her half and one-half of A's share and A's brothers get the other half, providing there is no will?

B gets all. The tendency to call it assurance, instead of insurance, is easily understood by anybody who has ever fallen into the clutches of a canvasser.

It is said it is difficult to induce the Filipinos to live within their incomes. Americanization appears to be making progress there.

Why Not Reduce Fire Loss?

Apparently a Good Place to Start is With the Damage Caused by Lightning!

BY T. B. CHAMBERS

LIGHTNING ranks first as a cause of farm fires. The National Board of Fire Underwriters reports that 18 per cent of the fires recorded in 1918-1924 was due to lightning. Crosby, Fiske, and Forster in their Handbook of Fire Protection (D. Van Nostrand Co. 1924) state that in an analysis of 40,000 rural fires 51 per cent was found to be due to lightning.

A building properly protected by rodding is virtually immune from damage by lightning. The essentials of a properly rodded building, as set out by the National Fire Protection Association, are:

That the conductors be constructed of iron or copper, and copper cables must have a weight of not less than 3 ounces a foot, or 187.5 pounds to 100 feet. For star section steel, the weight must not be less than 320 pounds to 100 feet, and must be provided with a protective coating of zinc, or other approved material. The couplings must be of copper or brass of substantial construction, working upon the threading, crimping, or clamping principle. Set screws are not approved. The air terminals must be of the same construction as the conductor, when made of steel, or copper tubing having an outer diameter of at least 5/8 inch, and a wall thickness of .032 inch. The point should be solid, terminating in one or more points, and provided with a screw cap or dowel.

The efficiency of a rod system depends on the thoroughness with which it is grounded. One of the following methods should be used:

(1) Where there is a system of underground metal water pipes, the rods may be grounded to this by a brass screw plug with the rods soldered to the pipe, or by putting clamps around the pipe and screwing the rods to the clamps.

(2) Burying a plate of 16-gauge copper 1 yard square at least 8 feet in the ground, embedded in coke or charcoal to hold moisture.

(3) Extending rods into permanently moist earth where this can be reached readily.

Air terminals are required on or within 2 feet of all high points such as chimneys, gables, spires and cupolas. Terminals should not be more than 25 feet apart along ridges. Elevated tanks or stacks 60 feet high require two rods and two grounds. The minimum number of grounds to the building usually is two, which will suffice for six points. Three are required for 12 points.

It is advisable to ground metal roofs, ventilators and pipings which come close to outside walls, clotheslines, or metal construction. Wire fences also require rodding. Horses and cattle frequently drift along in a storm to a fence which may be highly charged if not grounded. To ground it, a cable equal to a No. 9 wire should connect with each horizontal wire of the fence, and extend at least 3 feet into the ground at every corner. This wire should extend a few inches above the fence to prevent strokes in this vicinity. Where a fence connects with a building, the fence should be well grounded, and, in addition, the grounding rod of the building should be connected with the fence.

Fires originating from defective chimneys are next in importance to lightning. Chimney fires are especially dangerous, as they usually start in an attic or other concealed place, and gain great headway before they are detected. The essentials of a good chimney, as suggested by the National Board Committee on the Construction of Buildings, are:

(a) Brick chimneys 3 1/2 inches thick; single thickness concrete block; stone chimneys 8 inches thick; or rubble 12 inches thick, should, in all cases, have a fire clay flue lining.

(b) For dwellings, flue linings may be omitted if walls are 8-inch brick with inner course refractory brick.

(c) Chimneys shall not rest upon or be carried by wooden floors, beams or brackets, or be hung from wooden rafters. Iron brackets or stirrups attached to wooden construction shall not be used to support chimneys. In frame buildings, chimneys shall always be built from the ground up, or rest on basement walls.

(d) Chimneys shall be built upon concrete or masonry foundations properly proportioned to carry the weight imposed without danger of settling or cracking. The foundation for an exterior chimney shall start below the frost line.

(e) A special cement-lime mortar is specified for chimney construction.

(f) Minimum clearance of wood joists, beams and rafters from the face of the chimney is 2 inches, and behind a fireplace, 4 inches.

Chimneys set on brackets have a tendency to settle and open up cracks from which sparks can issue. Poorly built chimneys may be rocked by the wind and dangerously cracked.

Closely related to defective chimneys

is the fire caused from sparks on the roof. This is responsible for 7 per cent of our rural fires. There are two means of reducing this hazard; first, by putting on a fire resistant roof of metal, slate, or any of the prepared composition roofs which have the underwriter's approval. Many of these prepared roofs are covered with various materials, such as slate, which give a satisfactory resistance. The second safety point is a screen over the chimney which will prevent any large sparks or balls of burning soot from coming over on to the roof. This plan not only has the advantage of being cheap and efficient, but also prevents the entrance of birds and insects into the chimney at times when it is not used.

Stoves Are a Hazard

Ranges, and coal and wood stoves offer more or less of a hazard. They should be installed with certain safety features in mind. First, they should always have a ventilated place under them. Ordinarily the legs will give this protection. When within 24 inches of a partition, the partition should be protected for a space equal to the length or width of the range, plus 6 inches on each side and extending from the floor to the ceiling where pipes occur, and not less than 4 feet high elsewhere. This may be effected by cellular asbestos not less than 1/2 inch thick, covered with metal lath and plaster. Iron or tin may be used if an air space is left behind it. Stove-pipes should enter the chimney horizontally and pass thru an insulating thimble which fits snugly. The pipes should not be closer than 24 inches to any woodwork or closer than 6 inches to metal lath and plaster. They should not pass thru a combustible floor, roof, or partition unless a section is removed and suitable insulation of at least 4 inches of non-combustible material with ventilation provided. Smoke-pipes should not be permitted in closets or concealed places. In addition to these precautions, a floor protection of zinc plate extending at least 18 inches in front of the stove and 12 inches beyond each side and back to the wall should be provided.

The fourth fire hazard is the common match. This danger is increased greatly when smoking is permitted around farm buildings. This danger may be eliminated largely by the use of safety matches and by keeping matches in earthenware jars.

The fifth fire hazard is spontaneous combustion. This is a partly preventable cause. Crops stored in a partly cured condition give a rise of temperature, due to bacterial and chemical action. Frequently this is sufficient, if the heat is stored up, to ignite the material. Common salt scattered thru the mass will render it less likely to overheat. Linseed oils and cottonseed oil are both apparently conducive to this action. Oily clothes and waste are subject to similar action, and rags used in painting have been known to start fires resulting in great damage.

Gasoline ranks sixth as a source of fire. Safety measures should be taken for the storage and handling of this highly inflammable material. It should always be kept away from matches and open lights. Blue flame kerosene



Gladfelter's Top Scissors Duroc

Sale on farm mile north of town

Wednesday, Oct. 13

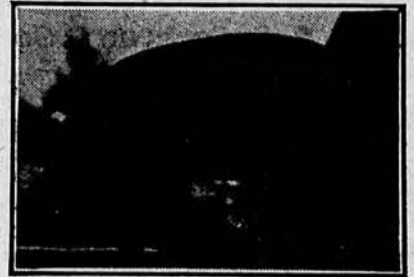
55 BIG DUROCS—most of them sired by or carrying the blood of the Grand Champion TOP SCISSORS. Others by STILTS ORION and SUPER TYPE.

35 FALL and SPRING YEARLING SOWS with litters at foot or soon to farrow. 10 open fall gilts.

15 STRICTLY TOP BOARS. Fed and handled with a view to their future usefulness. Come as a buyer or visitor. Write for the catalog.

W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kansas

Auctioneer: Boyd Newcom



POLAND CHINA HOGS

Public Sale!

Of Purebred Poland China Boars and Gilts in

Bendena, Kan., Oct. 19

Exceptional offering including part of our 1926 prize winners and sons and daughters of The Robber, The Villager, Masterpiece, Kansas Monarch and Majestic. For catalog write

H. B. WALTER & SON, Box K-62, Bendena, Kan.

BLACK POLAND CHINAS

Luff's popular Polands offering March and April farrowed boars. Cholera immune, of the most popular blood lines. Liberator, Yankee, Designer, Rainbow, Buster, sired by Light Rainbow, the 1000 lb. 2 yr. old and The Prophet, an Armistice bred boar.

EARL LUFF, ALMENA, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Ellen Dale & Walnut Grove

BREEDING FARMS

2 1/2 Miles Southeast of Altoona on Capitol H. H. Offers spring boars and gilts sired by Jack O'Boy 122717. He was sired by Jack O'Diamonds, world's grand Champion. Also will sell a few tried sows. The pigs are the easy feeding, big type with size and quality. Hogs guaranteed or no trade. Describe what you want.

R. C. WATSON & SONS, Altoona, Kan.

stoves are as satisfactory, and safer. Gasoline should not be stored in the farm buildings. A special outside storage is desirable. Under ground is better. A separate garage is not only safer but also probably cheaper in the end. An automobile or truck should not be stored in the barn with hay and other inflammable material under any condition.

Lanterns and lamps around the barn bring in an element of danger. Electricity greatly reduces this hazard, but all wiring should be carefully installed, according to the national electric code. Circuits should be fused carefully with fuses of the prescribed amperage. Properly installed wires with porcelain tubes and brackets are of little danger. For safety, they should be in conduit. Nothing should be allowed to rub against them. All switches around the barn should be in iron-clad boxes, operated externally and kept tightly closed.

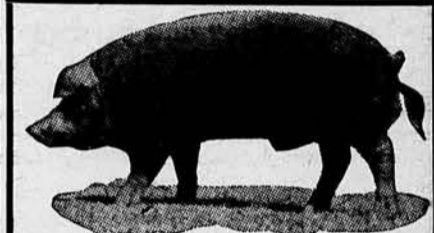
It is always easier to prevent a fire than to fight one. Next to prevention, the best thing is to put it out while it is small. Fires start in a small way. If the construction and arrangement of a building are such as to confine them to small proportions for a period sufficient to allow the farmer to bring into play equipment for the extinguishing of small fires the risk is reduced.

Every farm should have some means of extinguishing fires. The amount of money which should be invested in this equipment depends on the value of the buildings. A brief description of means to this end follows:

Water is Cheap

Buckets of water hung in convenient places are the cheapest and simplest fire extinguishers. There should be at least two of these buckets at a place. They should be used for fire only. To keep them from freezing, they should contain a solution of calcium chloride (common salt corrodes the bucket),

DUROC HOGS



Duroc Boar and Gilt Sale

Thursday, Oct. 21

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

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

Public Sale!

50 spring boars and gilts. Sale pavilion,

Bendena, Kan., Friday, Oct. 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, KAN. Auctioneers: N. G. Krschel, Foster & Williams

Durocs and Polands

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

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

Durocs on Approval

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

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

Waltmeyer's Giant

and Major Stilts, sired the boars and bred sows we offer. This breeding won the heaviest at the big shows the last 17 years. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

Boars Ready for Service

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

STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS.

DUROCS

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

BLUE GRASS BOARS

Sale in

Hiawatha, Kan.

Friday, Oct. 22

35—All Boars

Top boars out of three herds in this sale. Boars by Blue Grass Supreme, Blue Grass Reaper, Model Blue Grass, Blue Grass King, King's Model. The Blue Grass herd was high money herd in six out of seven 1926 shows. Sale catalog ready.

Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan. M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Kan. Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.



The World's Largest Registered Hereford Sale

C. G. Cochran & Sons Partnership Estate
Hayes, Kan., October 18-19-20
1588 — HEAD — 1588

When better Herd Headers were to be had C. G. Cochran and Sons had them. C. G. Cochran knew Herefords as individuals and was a thorough student of pedigrees. He used only the best from such American Herds as Guggell & Simpson's Anxieties, R. H. Hazlett's Bocaldos, Dallameyer's Paragon 12th, Mousel Bros.' Beau Mischiefs, O. Harris and Sons' Repeaters, Col. Taylor's Woodfords, Andrews' Bonnie Braes and Luce and Moxley's Prince Ruppert the 8th.

With the proper amount of English out-cross being used, this covers the best of all breeding. These cattle are well enough bred and good enough individuals to go in the best of herds. Priceless individuals are only sold in Dispersion Sales. The cattle will come to the sale in good pasture condition. The herd bulls and 100 of the best females will be sold in single and small lots, the balance in numbers to suit the purchasers. Sale will be held at River View Ranch, 17 miles north of Hays, Kan., under tent. Approximately 1000 cows and heifers; 475 1926 calves; 20 Herd Headers; 110 one and two-year-old bulls. Absolute Dispersion of C. G. Cochran and Sons' Partnership Estate.

For catalog and particulars address J. O. Southard, Sales Manager, 918 West 10th, Topeka, Kansas.

Aucts.: Reppert, Prescott, Southard Jr., Johnson, Gartin & McNamara

Holstein Breeders Sale!

A sale made necessary because of the severe drouth of north central Kansas. Sale in the livestock judging pavillion,

The Agricultural College,

Manhattan, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 21

Cattle have been cataloged for this sale that are very desirable right now for dairymen and farmers who have feed.

An unusual quality consignment sale featuring the complete dispersal of Guy Barbo's herd, Lenora, Kan.

10 extra fine cows from the H. I. Cope herd, Norton, Kan.

Consignments from the Ed Bowman herd, Clyde, Kan., and the Carl Miller herd, Onaga, Kan.

60 registered cattle that were not for sale before the drouth made it necessary.

Mostly cows and heifers in milk, fresh or heavy springers. All cattle are T. B. tested and sold with the usual guarantee. For the sale catalog write at once to

W. H. MOTT, SALE MANAGER, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

The sale starts promptly at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the judging pavillion at the Agricultural college.

JERSEY CATTLE

Gem Jersey Farm PUBLIC SALE

20 head to be sold, rain or shine.
Corning, Kan.

Tuesday, October 19

Eight cows under six years old. Some in milk, others dry. Four two year old heifers to freshen this fall. Five yearling heifers, bred. One herd bull, three years old, gentle, dam produced 600 lbs. butterfat in 326 days. Two yearling bulls. For the sale folder, address,

GEO. E. MATHER, Corning, Kan.
E. A. Gilliland, Sale Manager, Denison, Ks.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

GRANDSON'S GOLD MEDAL COW

out of high producing dams. Priced right and express prepaid. Write at once.

H. L. McCLURKIN, CLAY CENTER, 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. Fritzmeler, Stafford, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Cummins' Ayrshires

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

Ayrshire Cattle—Hampshire Hogs

Bulls from baby calves to serviceable age. Also sho stuff. Only dual purpose breed with Dairy Characteristics predominating. Ayrshires sell for slaughter without discrimination. Hampshire hogs. Long stretchy fellows early maturing. ERNEST POLLARD, Nehawka, Nebr.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Scotch Shorthorns

Bulls and heifers. Herd sire Silver Marshal 948863 by Village Marshal. 427572. Herd federal accredited. Give us your order. We care sure fill it at moderate prices. Write A. H. TAYLOR & SON, SEDGWICK, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

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

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Groenmiller's Red Polls

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

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

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

at the farm, \$15.00. Good Polled Shorthorn bulls, also one horned bull. Yearlings this fall. Red and Roans. Sired by Dale's Renown.

Ira M. Swihart & Sons, Lovell, Kan., Jewel Co.

AUCTIONEERS

Arthur W. Thompson

AUCTIONEER

All breeds of Livestock. Lincoln, Nebraska.

BOYD NEWCOM

Live Stock Auctioneer,
231 Beacon Bldg., Wichita, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

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

ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb.

Copper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES on CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS
ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT. M TOPEKA-WICHITA

and a thin film of oil should cover the water to prevent mosquitoes breeding. A barrel of water containing a stock of several buckets is a very satisfactory arrangement.

Common 2½-gallon portable extinguishers of types approved by the fire underwriters should be available. These should be located in accessible places and be recharged at least once a year to insure being in operating condition. There should be at least three in the house and two about the buildings. If oil or grease are present, extinguishers containing carbon tetrachloride or some similar smothering chemical are needed. Dry powders are of little value. A bucket of sand is satisfactory for grease or oil fires. An axe and a ladder of sufficient length to reach the highest roof should be convenient.

A Mistake?

Maid—"No, ma'am, Mrs. Hughes is out.

Visitor—"How fortunate! When I saw her peeping thru the curtains as I came up the walk I was afraid she would be in."

A Ticket?

Mother—"Archibald Giltrocks, what do you mean, talking to your sister that way?"

"We're playing I'm a traffic cop, Ma."

Latest Blue Law

Willis—"Has your town a curfew law?"

Gillis—"Yes. We don't allow children under 18 on the streets after four a. m.

Least Resistance

"When I was twenty I made up my mind to get rich."

"But you never became rich."

"No, I decided it was easier to change my mind."

Cash Down

Gushing Young Pupil—"Ah, professor, if ever I make a pianist, I'll owe it all to you."

Professor—"Pardon me, young lady, my terms are quarterly—in advance!"

Evidence

"I always do the little things well," announced the lunch counter clerk.

"I see," nodded the customer. "So that's how you got this job making sandwiches."

Chummy Braves

Evangeline—"Do the Indians have any distinct social groups?"

John—"Sure, haven't you heard of the Indian clubs?"

The Masculine Protest

Mother—"Nonsense, Willie; of course you will have your hair cut."

Willie—"I will not. It's too feminine."

Alarming Symptom

One of the best schoolboy howlers that we have heard is the definition of rhubarb as "a kind of celery gone bloodshot."

On the Side Lines

"My ole man's a poet now," observed Mrs. Raggs proudly.

"Well, mine won't do a lick o' work neither," replied Mrs. Taggs.

A Precaution

Try our French Ice Cream on Your Company.—From an ad in a Long Island high-school paper.

And White Rubbers?

She wore white satin slippers and white shoes.—From a wedding report in an Ohio paper.

Keeping His Hand In

V. A. Dehoff butchered hogs on Tuesday and J. A. McKone on Friday.—Kansas Paper.

Almost Debilitating

Thousands of our people are seeking and securing relief and comfort thru our delicious ice-cold Ice Cream Sodas, tasty and enervating.—Ad in a Pater-son paper.

Tanne?

"How come you passed Mable up on the street without speaking?"

"I didn't recognize her."

"Didn't recognize her?"

"No, she had on different colored hosiery."

Ephemeral Bliss

"Did y'all know Mazy Brown was a-goin' marry Rastus Dixon?"

"Laud-a-massy, chile, dat nigger'll leave her 'fo' her weddin' ring turns green."

Worries of a Hostess

Cannibal—"What are you thinking of?"

His wife—"Whom we'll have for dinner to-morrow."

Pearly Gates Ajar

Wong, in a postmortem statement, said that Wing came to his laundry around midnight and demanded opium.—Washington paper.

More English by Ear

Teacher—"Give me a sentence with the word 'analyze.'"

Small Boy—"My sister Anna says she never makes love, but oh, how Analyze."

And That's Why

"Did you know they don't have any insane asylums in Arabia?"

"No, why don't they?"

"Because there are nomad people in the country."

It All Depends

Customer: "I was told to buy either a casserole or a camisole, and I can't remember which."

Clerk: "Ah! Is the chicken dead or alive?"

Rough on Unbelievers

ATTENTION TO PROPERTY OWNERS, where there is no city sewer, use Hartford sceptic tank. Is the same as city sewer.—Ad in a Hartford paper.

Odd English by Ear

Teacher—"Robert, give me a sentence using the word 'pasture.'"

Robert—"I went past your house last night."

No Place to Hide

Mrs. Snapp—"Do I look all right in my new dress, dear?"

Mr. Snapp—"Better get in a little farther, if there's room."

No Credit

"What do you charge for a ticket to Podunk?"

"We don't charge anything. You pay cash or walk."

Wasted Eloquence

A dark nite—

A lonely road—

A clog in the carburetor—

And they waste a beginning like that on an automobile battery advertisement!

Getting the Fine Points

With fairs and poultry shows at hand it was only natural for the Cleveland 4-H club members to ask some questions about show birds. In the picture you see these enthusiastic folks watching Paul Gwin, Geary county farm agent, demonstrate how to select birds for exhibition purposes. Mr. Gwin explained the process in detail, and you may bet the active minds of the



club members will retain this information. The judges at fairs and shows are learning to have a respect for the knowledge club members have regarding poultry. Club work has put a much

keener edge on competition for older, well-established breeders as well as for the youngsters in the business. Paul Gwin never is too busy to work with his club members.

And Since 1876, Too

The Grange store at Olathe has done \$300,000 worth of business in the last year. It has been running continuously since 1876.

The Surly Farmer!

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

An ill natured wight is the farmer;
An injured expression he wears
When the people from town in their cars
motor down
And depart with his apples and pears,
Altho all of his trees may be loaded
And fruit may be ready to fall,
He will frequently say when they take it
away
That he does not approve it at all.
If the farmer should come to the city
To rest from his trivial cares,
And carelessly roam thru some resident's
home
Collecting the tables and chairs,
He always would find he was welcome,
His hosts would not grumble or moan,
But would say to him, "Si, we are glad you
stopped by;
Whatever we have is your own!"
But as soon as they come to the country
And merrily ramble about
With their hampers and crates, leaving open
the gates,
While the sheep and cattle walk out,
The farmer, without any reason,
Falls a prey to malignance and spite—
He is filled with amaze at their innocent
ways
And sullenly says it ain't right.
It must be a life of hard labor
That curdles the kindness in him,
It must be his toll wringing wealth from the
soil
That makes him so surly and grim;
If he would drop in with his family
On the big-hearted town folk some day,
When he needed a rest, as an unbidden
guest,
They never would treat him that way!

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Jones Bros., Ayrshire breeders of Pen-
losa, Kan., would like to hear from anyone
who has a good herd sire for lease.

The Shorthorn breeders sale to be held at
Wichita Nov. 3, under the auspices of the
American Shorthorn Breeders Association
comprises selected bulls and females from
leading Kansas herds. This sale will be held
the week of the Kansas National Stock
Show and should attract a large crowd of
interested cattle men.

The Thos. Owens sale of registered and
grade Holstein cattle held at Wichita Sep-
tember 28 was fairly well attended and a
good sale was held altho rain and bad roads
doubtless cost Mr. Owens some money. The
mature registered cows averaged about
\$160.00 with a \$200.00 top. The grades
brought nearly \$100.00 around.

L. E. McCully, Duroc breeder located at
Pomona, made his usual good showing at
the Franklin County Fair, winning six firsts,
and a lot of seconds and thirds. This in-
cluded first on his aged boar, Radior Sisors,
altho the boar was in no condition to
show, due to being very lame. He also
won champion and reserve champion sow
and champion herd.

The catalog and premium list of the
tenth Kansas National Livestock Show are
now ready for distribution. Secretary Dan
Smith says everything points to a much
larger and in every way better show than
last year. Entries in the livestock division
so far are far ahead of last year at this
time. The management is very anxious to
have it understood that all entries must
remain in place until midnight of the last
day of the show. A full week intervenes
between this and the American Royal this
year.

San Pete county, Utah, is said to be the
Rambouillet sheep center of America and
Southern and Eastern Idaho the Hampshire
center. At the sale held at Salt Lake Aug.
30, 3,000 rams from the leading sheep states
and Canada were sold. Among the hundreds
of buyers was the Russian Sheep Commis-
sion, headed by Stephen Obinsaw; with him
was Jacob W. Slodkevitch, a practical ani-
mal expert with thirty-five years experience.
Rambouillet rams sold for prices ranging
all the way from \$125.00 to \$700.00, a big
advance over last year's prices.

Cal McCandless, Duroc breeder of St.
John owns and has at the head of his herd
Rainbow Orion 9th, a litter brother to Golden
Rainbow, the boar that won second at
the National Swine Show this year. He was
also grand champion of Kansas this year.
The litter brothers of Golden Rainbow were
all of outstanding merit and Mr. McCandless
is to be congratulated at this time for hav-
ing a boar out of such a famous litter.
Farmers and breeders attending the Oct.
21 sale being held by Cal McCandless will
have an opportunity to note the appearance
of this boar, also his ability as a sire.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 19—Geo. E. Mather, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 27—L. A. Poe, Hunnell, Kan.
Nov. 12—Chas. Fritzmeler, Stafford, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 21—Breeders' Consignment sale at Man-
hattan, Kan.
Oct. 27—John Gish and Ira J. Zercher, En-
terprise, Kan.
Oct. 28—Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 8—Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 15—Reynolds & Son, Lawrence, Kan.,
at Ottawa, Kan.
Dec. 6—C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 28—H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 19—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and
Dover, Kan.
Oct. 20—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 3—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Asso-
ciation Sale, Wichita, Kansas.
Nov. 6—Allen Co. Shorthorn Breeders, Hum-
boldt, 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 breed-
ers' Association, Concordia, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 17—C. B. Callaway, Fairbury, Neb.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 25—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breed-
ers Association, Concordia, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle

Oct. 18—Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 16—Rodger Williams, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 18, 19, 20—C. G. Cochran & Sons,
Hays, Kan.
Nov. 13—W. I. Bowman, Council Grove,
Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Oct. 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. 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.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, will sell
Poland China boars and gilts in a public
sale in the sale pavilion at that place,
Oct. 19.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, a breeder of Du-
rocs on a big scale will sell 50 boars and
gilts at auction in the Bendena sale pa-
vilion, Oct. 15.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, will sell
Shorthorns at auction at his farm four miles
northeast of town, Oct. 20. Arthur Johnson,
Delphos, and The Bluemont Farm, Manhat-
tan, are consigning some cattle in the sale.

Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, M. K. Good-
pasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, are three
Brown county breeders of "Blue Grass"
Chester White hogs who will hold a joint
boar sale at Hiawatha, Oct. 22.

C. B. Callaway, proprietor of the Meadow-
vue Milking Shorthorn Farm at Fairbury,
Neb., announces a reduction sale to be held
at Fairbury November 17. Mr. Callaway
has one of the good herds of that state and
has owned several great breeding bulls.

Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, will
sell a draft of very choice cattle from their
herd at Wakarusa farm, Oct. 19. Wakarusa
is about 12 miles southwest of Topeka and
is a short distance off the Capital City
Highway. They will sell about 40 head, 15
of them young bulls.

The importation of butter into the United
States is decreasing. During the first half
of 1924 there were 16,965,773 pounds brought
into the United States but in the same pe-
riod in 1925 less than 5,000,000 pounds came
in and in the same period of 1926 only 3,-
478,568 pounds were imported.

T. G. McKinley, Alta Vista, has sold his
herd of Red Polled breeding cows to Ray
Botman, Great Bend, and when he has sold
three young bulls he will be out of the Red
Poll breeding game after over 20 years in
the business. The McKinley herd of Red
Polls was one of the best known herds in
the West and its success was owing largely
to Mr. McKinley's good judgment in selec-
tions and mating and his square deal meth-
ods in dealing with the public. The Red
Poll cattle business is looking up and Kan-
sas breeders will be sorry to know that so
valuable a member of the Red Polled cattle
breeding fraternity in Kansas is retiring
from the business.

The drought of North Central Kansas was
pretty hard on the dairymen as well as the
beef cattle men. Guy Barbo, Lenora, and H.
I. Cope, Norton, are two Norton county pure-
bred Holstein breeders that were making a
reputation for their Holstein herds, but with
no feed in that part of the state they must
sell their cattle. Mr. Barbo is dispersing his
entire herd and Mr. Cope is selling 10 very
choice cows that were not for sale earlier.
Mr. Carl Miller of Onaga and Mr. Bowman
of Clyde are also consigning cattle. The
sale will be held in the livestock judging
pavilion at the Agricultural College, Man-
hattan and W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.,
has been engaged to manage it. It is a
sale worth while and catalogs are being
prepared and around 50 or 60 head have
been catalogued.

THIS PLEASES US

We are getting very good results
from our advertising in Kansas
Farmer. We have hardly missed a
day getting an inquiry and have
sold five pigs to date.—Miles
Austin, Burrton, Kansas.

**Tenth Annual Kansas
National Livestock Show**

Wichita, November 1-6



\$25,000 premiums on pure-
bred livestock.

\$1,000 for boys' and girls'
clubs.

Stock cared for from Oct.
25 until Nov. 10.

Sales held daily — Carlot
judging Nov. 1.

A super program of enter-
tainment.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCT. 18.

Write for premium list.

NIGHT HORSE SHOW

\$10,000 cash prizes for winners in the Equine Classic of
the southwest.

Thrillingly magnificent contests between splendid speci-
mens of blue blooded show horses.

Events for hunters, jumpers, three and five gaited saddle,
Shetlands, harness, roadsters, local classes, musical chair
and potato races.

ALL EXHIBITS REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL MIDNIGHT,
SATURDAY, NOV. 6.

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



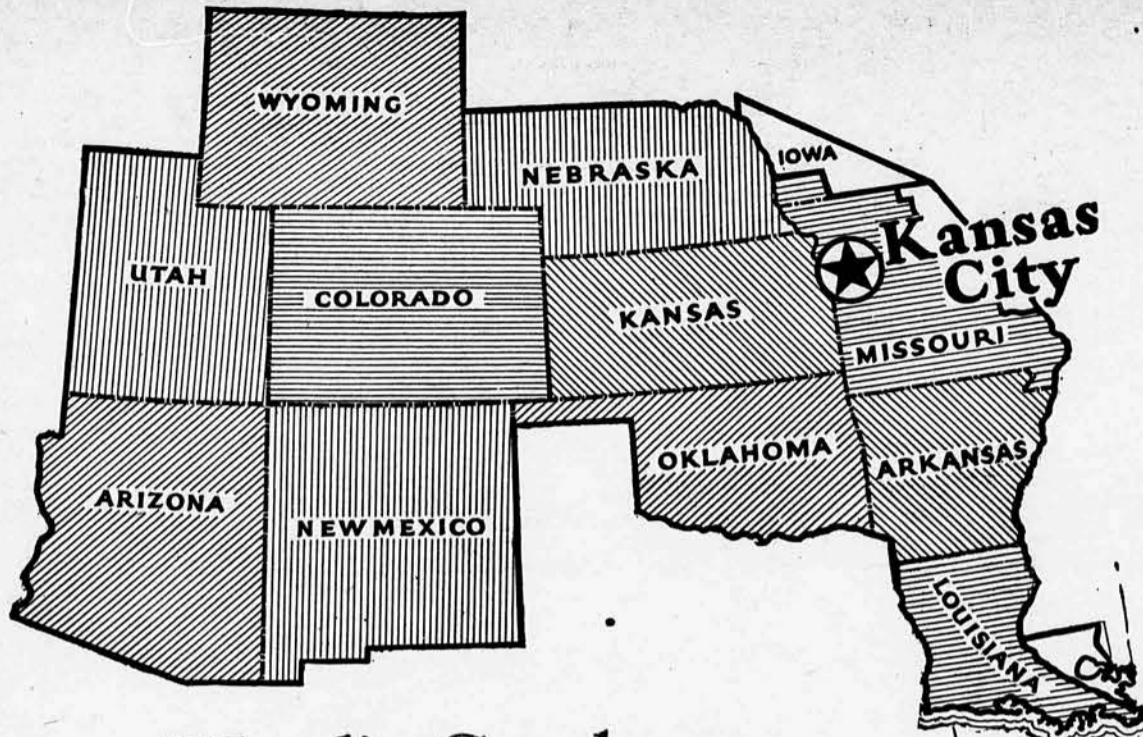
On above date the A. R. Jones herd of Scotch cattle will be dis-
persed. They comprise 3 young bulls and the herd bull PREMIER
MARSHALL 3d. The remainder choice cows and heifers either
sired by or bred to him. These cattle come from Stanley and other leading herds.
35 DUROCS, a select draft from the 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

It is estimated that seven men would
still play golf if it was called work
and paid 37 cents an hour.

The national wealth is now \$3,200
per capita. We are all capita, but the
trouble is not all of us have the per.



**Your orders are shipped
within 24 hours**

Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. Besides, our big Kansas City House is near to you. Therefore, your letter reaches us quicker. Your goods go to you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's. The shaded portions of the States shown on the map are served by our Kansas City House.

Ward's Catalogue Brings This Great Store Within Your Reach

This great Kansas City Home of Montgomery Ward & Co. was built to place vast stocks of fresh new merchandise convenient to you.

It was built to give you quicker, better service, to save you freight and postage—it was built to make Ward's Big Money-Saving Catalogue of *greater Service and Saving to You*.

Be Sure to Get Your Share of the Savings This Catalogue Offers You

Millions of families are saving millions of dollars through this Catalogue. Many families are saving more than \$50 in cash this very season by using this Catalogue—using it monthly, weekly—using it for *everything they need to buy!*

It can mean just as much to You. It can help you better to supply the needs of home and family by making every dollar you spend *buy more*.

\$60,000,000 in Cash Used to Make Your Savings Larger

When you order from Ward's you order where the greatest buying power is at work *for you*—to secure for you lower-than-market prices.

Just consider that you have the advantage of the large buying made possible by our 8,000,000 customers. Goods bought by the car load—yes, by the train load, cost less than by the dozen.

Goods bought for cash cost less than when bought on credit. Only the use of our \$60,000,000 in cash could make possible the low prices this Catalogue offers you.

Use This Catalogue. Use it to Supply Every Need of Home, Farm and Family

This book contains almost everything you need to buy. Everything a man, woman or child wears or uses—almost everything for the home, the farm and the family. You will find a money-saving price on almost everything you need to buy. And always your complete satisfaction is guaranteed. Because we offer no price "baits," we never sacrifice quality to make a price seem low. Ward's low prices are genuine low prices on goods of reliable quality, backed by a 54 year old guarantee and reputation for honest dealing.

So use your Catalogue. Get your full share of the savings that may just as well be yours.



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