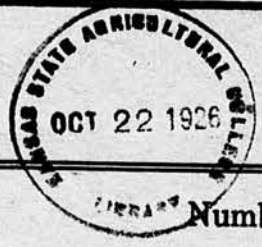


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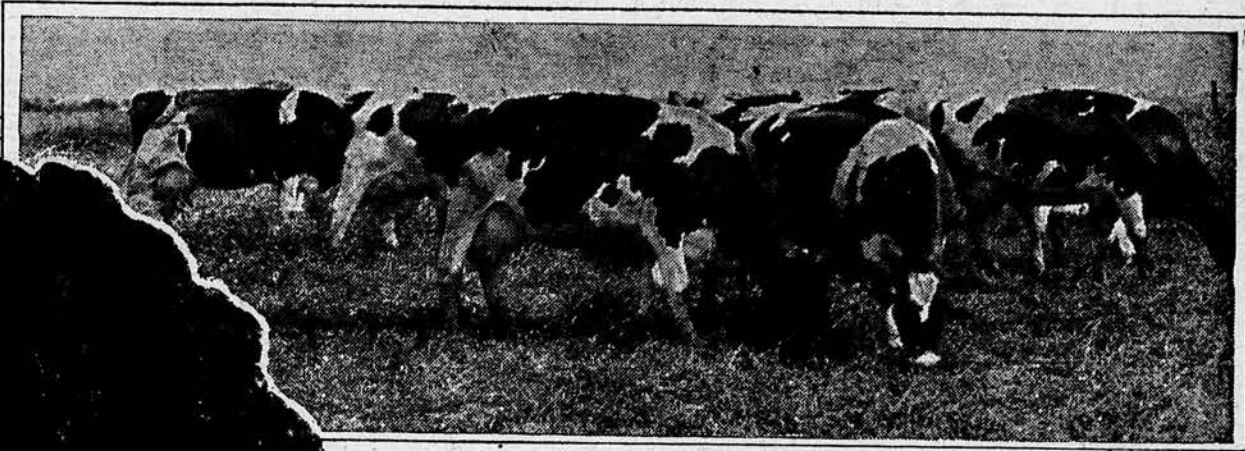
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 64

October 23, 1926





Progress backed by service! This is the new symbol of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), chosen as the official trademark of the Company for all its products.

The trade-mark and the symbol are new—but the creed they express is old.

To supply the petroleum needs of the people of the Middle West with exact knowledge and high skill—to offer an ever better and ever greater service to the individual and the community. This is, and has been, the constant ideal of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) since its foundation.

This ideal has permitted no wavering of faith or loyalty or toil, and has allowed no smug satisfaction with success already achieved. Each improvement has been but a stepping stone to the next.

The torch of progress backed by service symbolizes this ideal, representing its past achievement, promising its future fulfillment.

The never ceasing efforts of a Board of Directors of 10 men who devote their entire time to the affairs of this Company and to no other—the capital of 50,000 stockholders—the daily efforts of 29,000 employes—are behind this symbol. The products of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have won their reputation for dependability and superior quality through sheer merit.

Throughout the length and breadth of the Middle West the torch of service flames its message—a message that is directed to each of the thirty million people in this vast territory—a message that is meant for *you*.

Through the years the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has held aloft the torch of progress and backed it by unflinching service.

In the years to come, this Company may be depended upon to keep it ever in the fore. This trademark is a symbol and a promise.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 64

October 23, 1926



Number 43

A Stock Hog Nursery For Corn Belt

FEEDERS in Iowa, Illinois, and Northern Missouri are doing more and more each year to take the risk out of hog raising for Kansas farmers. Since the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in April, 1918, took over supervision of inspection and vaccination of stock hogs at public markets, and made it possible to ship pigs from public stock yards back to the country, many feeders in the big Corn Belt states rely entirely upon the Kansas City market for feeder hogs to follow their cattle, and do not raise pigs at all. Others raise only a part of the hogs they intend to feed, and buy the others when they go to market for feeder cattle.

This has made a good market for stock hogs, and Kansas farmers, certain of fair prices for their pigs if the corn crop in their section falls, have felt safe in producing a large pig crop year after year, according to order buyers on the livestock exchange. Others, in sections which grow little corn, raise pigs year after year and sell them as feeders at 100 to 125 pounds.

Before the government took over supervision at the yards, pigs had to go to the packers, and the price generally was from \$1.50 to \$2 a hundred-weight under the market price for hogs, and fluctuated as much as \$1 to \$2 from day to day, according to T. R. Graybill, an order buyer, who says his firm has handled as high as 120,000 stock pigs in a single year. Since that time, he says, the market seldom has been under that for fat hogs, and ever since the 1925 hog shortage became apparent has been as high as or higher than top prices for the most desirable grades of killer hogs. Early this fall, when top hogs were selling at \$13 to \$13.25, stock pigs were \$14 a hundred.

Kansas Can Produce Cheaply

"Kansas," said Mr. Graybill, "has the resources to keep on increasing the number of pigs intended to be sent to the market as stockers. With its ability to grow alfalfa and other crops suitable for hog pasture, it can produce stock hogs more cheaply, perhaps, than any other section in the Middle West. It is certain that it can bring a pig to 100 pounds at a good profit with hog prices much lower than they are at present. It is certain, too, that the pork produced before the pig reaches 125 pounds costs less a pound than that put on later with high priced corn.

"With Corn Belt feeders calling for more pigs than they can get, farmers in Kansas can go right ahead, producing big pig crops every spring and know that if they do not have the corn to feed them out there will be a demand in other sections where the corn has been produced. Farmers in many sec-

By George A. Montgomery

tions of the Sunflower State already are planning their pig crops with this theory in mind, but there is no reason why more of them should not do it.

"This year quite an area in Kansas has been hit by drouth, and no corn crop has been produced. Farmers in those sections produced plenty of spring pigs, but they did not have to take a loss on them as they should have had to do in the old days. They are shipping them to the Kansas City market, to be reconsigned to sections with good corn, and they are making good money on them."

Figures kept by the Bureau of Animal Industry show that over a period of eight years September, October and November have been the heavy months for receipts of stock pigs. These months also have been the ones when there was strongest demand,



order buyers assert. Hogs sold at this period, of course, are from the spring pig crop. March, April and May, when the fall pigs go to market, also are heavy months. However, the supply of fall pigs never is as large, since stock hogs can't be produced

as cheaply thru the winter as in the summer months.

Another source of demand for stock hogs is the cholera serum plant. Manufacturing concerns of this type use 50,000 pigs a year in Kansas City alone. They use animals weighing from 60 to 110 pounds, as a rule. About 80 of the number used are for the manufacture of serum, and are tanked after being bled, while the other 20 per cent are used for testing out the serum according to Government regulations, and are sent to the farm for feeding after they have been vaccinated. Pigs weighing from 70 to 110 pounds are used in the manufacture of serum, while those from 60 to 90 pounds are used for the tests.

Large numbers of pigs are used each year by garbage disposal companies for the cities. Many of these depend regularly on the Kansas City market for their hogs. Dozens of cities in the United States are large enough to supply garbage to keep 1,000 or more hogs on feed the year around. This demand is constant, whether hogs are high or low and regardless of whether there is a shortage or a surplus of corn.

Hogs from the Kansas City market are shipped from coast to coast, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. In one week recently, one firm made a large shipment of pigs to California, while another immense shipment was made to a garbage feeder in New Jersey.

Utmost Care is Exercised

States, in addition to Iowa, Illinois and Northern Missouri, which purchase large numbers of stock hogs on the Kansas City market are: Indiana, which follows next in number; Ohio, Eastern Nebraska and Texas. The latter state, livestock men say, is a variable factor in the stock hog market. One year it may ship out large numbers of pigs itself, and the next year be shipping them in to feed. The same is true of Oklahoma. However, more than 80 per cent of the demand is from the Corn Belt, where large numbers of swine are used to follow cattle on feed.

The utmost care is taken by Government agencies to safeguard the shipment of hogs from public markets. The animals are sprayed and vaccinated, and go thru disinfected chutes to be loaded. The temperature of each individual animal is taken before vaccination. If it is high, the pig is rejected and sold to the packers subject to post mortem. If temperatures run high for 15 per cent of a consignment, the whole lot is turned back, and goes to the packers to be killed under Government supervision.

Corn Market Outlook is Brighter

By R. M. Green

SPRING advances in corn prices are much more likely than a year ago. Eleven out of 15 years following a small corn crop, Kansas City price of No. 2 mixed corn has advanced 10 per cent or more from November to the following May.

A year ago the corn crop was above average. The supply of hogs which normally consumes about 40 per cent of the corn crop was the lowest in years. Only six out of 16 years following large corn crops has there been a spring advance of as much as 10 per cent. After prices have declined from November levels, they have on the average failed again to reach or surpass that level until the first 10 days in the following July or later. Such has been the situation in the case of Chicago corn prices following 17 years of large corn crops.

Kansas City price of No. 2 mixed corn after declining from 89 cents in the second 10 days of last November never again has quite reached that level. During the last two 10-day periods of July and the first two of August, Kansas City price did reach levels of 85½ to 87 cents. This was a considerable advance over 78 cents, the best price during the last 10 day period of last November.

With improved weather conditions in late August favoring the new crop, Kansas City prices declined. A partial recovery in price was made in September when the weather again turned unfavorable for the maturing of the growing crop. This has been followed by a subsequent decline to a level around 80 cents where prices have tended to stabilize.

Recent weather conditions do not favor an early movement of large supplies of merchantable corn. On the basis of past experience, the chances are better than ever that price will show some further

strength until the middle of November at least. The principal bearish factor is the large supplies of old corn still in commercial channels.

There now is no question but what the United States corn crop is smaller than last year and below average in size. In the past, following small corn crops, prices have shown a distinct tendency to rise in the spring of the year. A 10 per cent advance from November to May has taken place in the case of Kansas City prices about two times out of three. A further midsummer advance on top of this spring advance has occurred about one time in three.

Large supplies of old corn may tend to delay the usual spring advance in such years as this, but supplies are scarcely large enough to prevent it.

While corn exports are a minor factor in the corn market, they may be a factor this year contributing to the strength of our spring markets. Corn supplies at Chicago have been very heavy, and considerable trouble has been experienced in keeping some of this corn in condition. An export situation that would allow the working of more of this corn to the East would be a helping factor at least. Western markets, especially Kansas City, already are relatively strong. Kansas local prices are even stronger. A stronger situation at Chicago, therefore, would improve matters all along the line.

Corn exports jumped from about 8½ million bushels in 1924-25 to about 23 million bushels during the year ended June 30, 1926. The export price of corn the last year was 92 cents a bushel compared with \$1.25 during 1924-25.

A Kansas City price averaging around 76 cents a

bushel and a United States export price of 92 cents, with corresponding prices at other markets, has allowed exports to expand during the last year. With such an expansion in demand because of low price, a world's crop this year, 5 to 7 per cent under last year will call for some price increase before this demand is contracted.

Approximately from the last of January to the middle of April is normally our heavy corn export period. Should export trade clear up the situation at Chicago somewhat, it would contribute to next spring's prospective price improvement.

Judging by preliminary estimates of the carry-over of old corn and allowing for increased exports, domestic disappearance of corn the last year approximates 400 million bushels larger than the year before despite small hog supplies. A considerable part of this increased consumption went into more extensive cattle feeding and into the feeding of cattle and hogs to heavier weights.

Following a smaller crop such as the one this year, there usually is a tendency to curb feeding operations particularly from about March to the following August or September. Between now and March feeding operations are influenced a great deal by the way the corn crop matures.

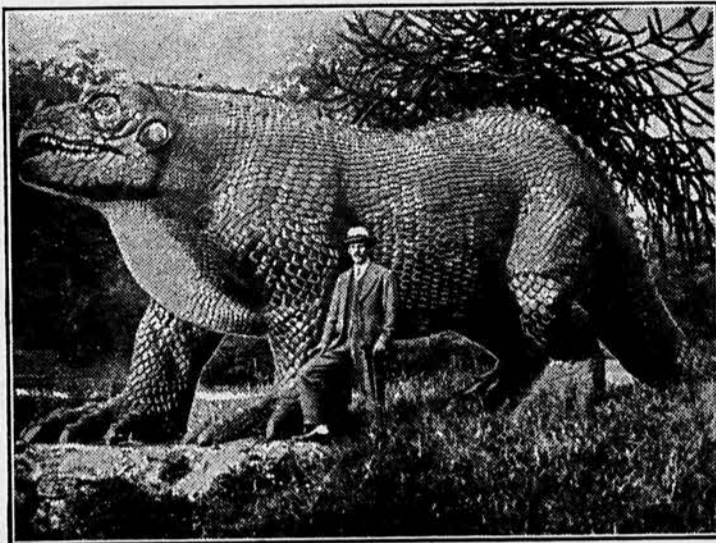
So far this year, weather conditions have not been favorable to maturing the corn in good condition. This will call for increased feeding operations in some quarters to prevent the wasting of corn. This will tend to clean up unmerchantable supplies relatively early. Such a situation will help clean market channels for the merchantable supply of corn by spring.

Only unusually strong advances early in the year as the result of speculative activity would likely counteract possibilities for a spring price advance.

World Events in Pictures



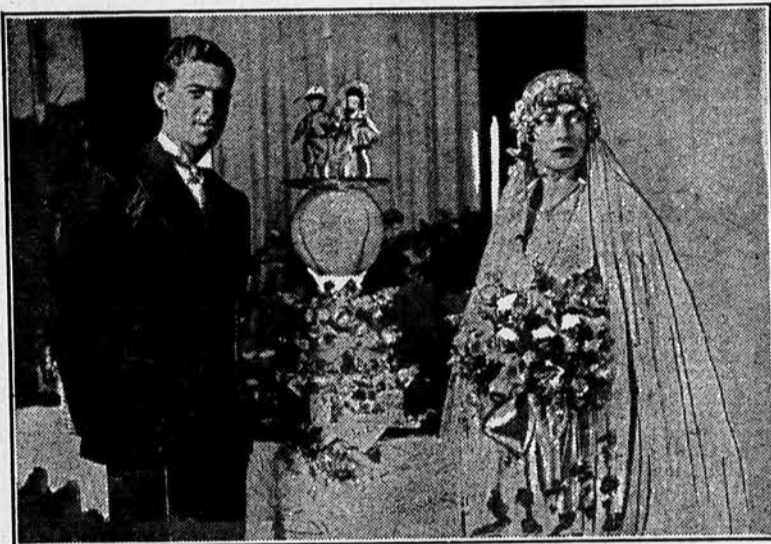
The Belgian Crown Prince and His Fiancee, Beautiful Princess Astrid of Sweden, Who Has Been Called Europe's Most Beautiful Princess. They Will be Married in November.



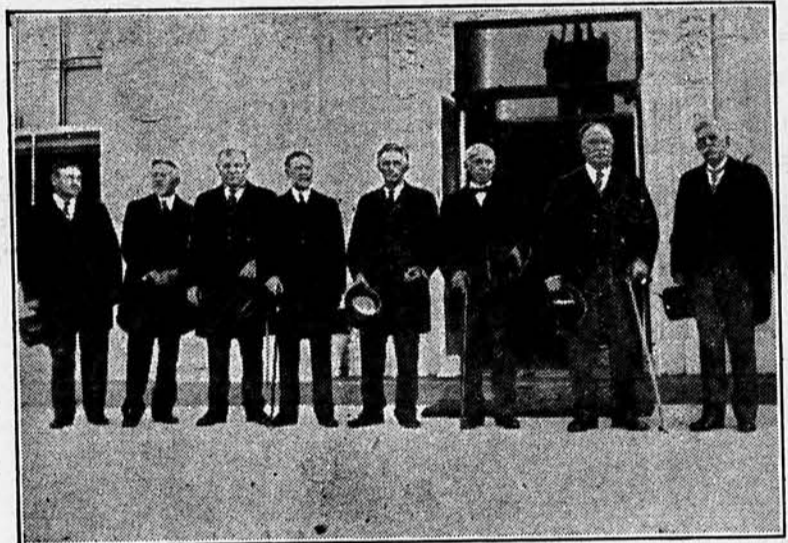
Under Leadership of Lieut. Col. H. F. Fenn, London, an Expedition Will Explore the Wildest Sections of the Belgian Congo in Search of Animals of Enormous Size Which Natives Declare Exist. Photo Shows Col. Fenn Standing Beside a Life Size Reproduction of a Prehistoric Monster Whose Living Replica Will be Sought



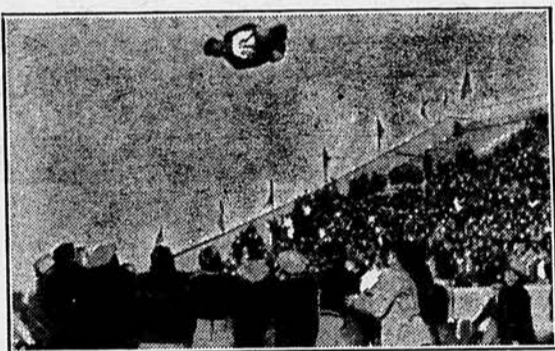
This Charming Satin Afternoon Dress, an Advance Fashion for Late Winter, is Navy Color, Trimmed with Rows of Gold Braid and Insets of Red Crepe



President and Mrs. Coolidge Were Honored Guests at the Wedding of Stanley R. Harris, Better Known as "Bucky", Manager of the Washington Senators, and Mary Elizabeth Sutherland, Daughter of Howard Sutherland of West Virginia, Alien Property Custodian. Photo Shows Mr. and Mrs. Harris with Unusual Wedding Cake



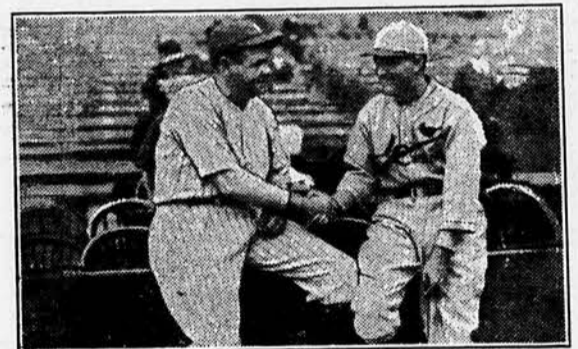
After the Reconvening and Official Meeting, Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court Called at the White House and Paid Their Respects to President Coolidge. Left to Right, Justices Harlan F. Stone, Edward T. Sanford, Pierce Butler, George Sutherland, Louis D. Brandeis, Willis Van Devanter, Chief Justice Taft and Justice Oliver W. Holmes



Now That Football Season is in Full Swing, Paddling and Blanket Tossing as a Means of Enforcing Freshman Rules Are in Order. Photo Shows a Student of the University of Kansas Taking a Trip to the "Moon" via the Blanket Route



Herschel Cobb, Augusta, Ga., the Freckle Faced Son of the Illustrous Ty Cobb, Who Hopes to be a Famous Ball Player Like His Dad' Some Day



Wonder What All the Big Ball Players Will be Doing Now That the World Series is Over? Here Are Ruth and Hornsby, the Premier Swatters, Wishing Each Other Good Luck Just Before the Big Series Started



This Litter of Siamese Cats, First Prize Winners, Created Considerable Interest When They Were Hung on the Line to Dry at the South Kensington, England, Siamese Cat Show



Thousands of Folks Got a Thrill When "King Tut," Mounted by Miss Bonnie Gray, Did His Stuff at the Los Angeles County Fair, Pomona, Calif., Which Has Been Characterized as the Richest County Fair in the World. Photo Shows Miss Gray and "King Tut," Clearing an Auto

The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

By Edison Marshall

Mount Pavlof, in the Aleutian Range near the end of the Alaska Peninsula, is in eruption, according to the report of the Steamship *La Touche*, plying in adjacent waters. The entire south side of the crater has been blown off, and the flame from its crater is plainly visible at Anchorage, seven hundred miles distant; but as Pavlof is in a practically uninhabited country, little or no loss of life is feared. This eruption may equal that of Katmai, another peak of the same range, the convulsion of which in 1912 formed the famous Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. . . .
—From an Alaskan news dispatch.

DEEP, far-carrying, mysterious as the horn of an ocean god, the whistle of an inbound ship rolled in surging bursts out of the sea's mist. It thrilled the group of loungers on the lonely dock. To the young squaws, grimacing, and muttering in the lifeless guttural tones of their kind, it meant a few hours' intercourse with the outside world, a rift in the fog of exile, perhaps a dull flirtation with various members of the ship's crew. To Tylee, superintendent of the cannery, it promised certain communion with his kind, vital as food and even more necessary than drink in this lost and empty end of the world; and besides it assured him a stock of empty cans for the impending salmon run. To the workmen, some white with that extreme whiteness of Norse blood, but mostly breeds, it was a chance for mail from the "Outside," and a sociable break in the monotony of their lonely, outcast lives.

Only one of the waiting group did not seem to enter into the spirit of the occasion. One man stood apart, and for him the ship promised cargo neither in the shape of letters nor in that of social diversion. In that interested group he was a somber figure, not expectant like those who should have been his fellows, the natives; not hopeful like old Isak Kristensen, web-foreman at the cannery, who still looked for a letter down out of one of Norway's fjords—a letter that in ten years had never come; not anxious and full of business like the cannery superintendent; but to all outward appearance, stolid, cold and disdainful. The only beam in dark eyes, set wide apart under straight brows, was as of dying coals—strangely arresting to all that beheld it, yet conveying nothing of the childish anticipation of the others.

Yet for no one in the group had the heaving ship such meaning as for him. There was not one so deeply stirred by its low wall in the fog, by the mystery of its advent on the face of the deep. Outwardly he was aloof and imperturbable; in his heart he knew dreams so eerie and fanciful as to estrange him even from his dark-skinned companions of Pavlof village. He was watching the phantom of the ship's hull, taking depth and substance out of the wet, gray mist; and he found it hard to credit his senses. Some poetry in his nature was quickened as if by an apparition.

It was always this way, when the ships came in. The coming was mysterious; suddenly, out of nowhere, a living figure on the face of the gray, dead seas. His earliest memory was of these same northern seas, moaning and tossing like a giant in pain—desolate with that desolation peculiar to the North Pacific.

Here, where the warm breath of the Japan Current froze and perished on the cold lips of Bering Sea, the storms passed in a never-ending procession. Demented winds shrilled by, ever to an unknown destination far beyond the crags. In summer the mist lay heavy, or was riddled by the lances of the rain. In the fall the rain chilled to sleet, and from this it was no great change to the swirling, wandering snow-flurries of winter. In happier realms the grayness was relieved by an occasional verdant island, but here the shores were no less dreary than the waters, beating against them. Here were only the craggy isles, storm-swept and fog-laden, where no tree dared raise its head in defiance to the blast; and the empty tundras and hills of the mainland, rising at last to the white divide that is the Aleutian Range.

A Strange Beauty

Part of the land that the man knew was of Alaska proper—the tip end of the long peninsula that separates Ber-

ing Sea from the North Pacific—yet it contained nothing of the friendliness and charm that mark so much of the great territory. It did, however, have a quality of beauty, a strange, forlorn beauty that men find difficult to describe. Even Breed Bert could not deny this. It lived with him, and he knew.

That any kind of life could move in this water-desert as well as on the bleak shores had always moved him to wonder. A lifetime acquaintance with the myriad sea-life never changed him in this. It was as if the creatures that he knew so well—that provided his livelihood—were not real living things, but more the spirits of the deep, as much a part of it as the storms that harried or the fogs that dimmed it. Of course in his good sense he knew that this was not true. One who has

abstract, but personal. He had always watched the incoming ships as if they were concerned in his destiny. He never had business with them, and apparently never would have; yet he had always felt they were coming straight to him. . . . It was nothing he could lay his finger on, nor could hope to explain even to himself. It was evidently pure fancy, because the ships always turned and went away unheeding of him, leaving him no wondrous cargo, sailing on to distant ports and forsaking him to the monotony of gray days. . . . This was an old humor of his. He had experienced it when he had first seen a ship, and it had endured into manhood.

The ship was now almost to the dock, riding clear and vivid out of the last dim wraith of fog, and Breed Bert

full-blooded Aleuts lighter. On the whole his features were regular and good; and they lacked that alien look usually bestowed by even a small proportion of native blood. Tactless people now and then had told Breed Bert that he could pass for a white man; and for all the violence of his denial, the statement was perfectly true.

It would have flattered the common run of breeds, but it did not flatter him. Many young squaws would have sold their immortal souls—if indeed they had not already bartered them away for one thing or another—to possess his Caucasian looks. His cheekbones were not particularly high; his coal-black eyes were like the Aleut, yet they are seen in many whites with Latin forebears. His hair was black, straight, and coarse; his jaws bony but not heavy; his mouth rather hard, almost cruel when its humor had been ironed out.

The squat physique that characterizes so many of the aborigines, and is marked among the salmon-eating tribes of the Alaskan coast, was conspicuously absent in him. He was more like an Iroquois, exceedingly tall and limber, with lean arms and legs. There were plenty of men on the dock who at first glance seemed of superior physical development, and this impression persisted until one saw Breed Bert in motion. There was something stimulating and enlightening in the way that he moved. People watched him a long time without just knowing why, and thought of the wild things abroad on the tundra.

None of these externals reached or approached the soul of the man. Looking at him, even studying him, resulted only in the most superficial idea of a strangely profound and complex nature. Even the luminous dark eyes hinted but vaguely of the fire behind them. A girl looked at him from the deck of the ship which was coming to dock, and what had been an idle, wandering glance was arrested, but even her woman's intuition, strongly marked in girls of her type, could not pierce the mask of stolidity.

Grace Crowell moved in a somewhat exalted circle, and she had an idea of what made a face distinguished. The flat, the dull, the commonplace could rarely summon her from the beauty of her own thoughts. Yet she found herself looking twice at Breed Bert. Her eyes received an image of a dynamic and forceful personality, but at the same time she was vaguely dismayed and repelled. In one long glance she was aware of a cold, ruthless, perhaps a cruel and brutal man, to whom the lovely spirit of her being was diametrically opposed.

Would do Murder?

"He's a hard-boiled specimen, isn't he?" her companion said in her ear. She started slightly to hear him: so absorbed had she been in her character study, that she had forgotten Paul's presence. "He looks as if he'd do murder for a dollar and a half."

"He is certainly hard," the girl agreed. "I don't think you could pay him to do murder, but he might do it for the fun of it. Paul, I hope we won't be thrown with many like that."

She turned away with her companion to watch the sailors' activities on the deck, and Breed Bert continued to eye her with a bitter and unwilling fascination. Ordinarily this class of people angered him, waking a hateful mood, yet now, the dark and intense, his look was not that of hatred. . . .

Meanwhile the ship was heaving to. She could not come alongside the wharf itself, because of a huge barge, docked at the cannery permanently and used as a floating warehouse; but she came to a gentle stop beside the other boat. Lines were thrown and snubbed, and a gangplank was run out amidships to the superstructure of the barge from which the passengers could make their way ashore.

Guided by Paul Fieldmaster, Grace Crowell reached the head of the sharply inclined plank, leading to the barge. She paused, hardly a second, evidently somewhat reluctant to attempt the steep descent, for the slight movement

(Continued on Page 11)

You'll Like This Adventure Story

THE Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges is the best adventure story we have printed for many a year. It tells of two men whom Fate brings together in the frozen Northland and whose destinies change places . . . of Breed Bert, the guide, who has hopelessly cherished a dream of better things, and of Paul Fieldmaster, from the great Outside, wasting the world's choicest gifts. And there is The Girl, too, who fights to save her lover, Paul, from the unseen forces which are dragging him down.

How The Girl is aided by Bert thru strange and terrible adventures, how Bert's embittered manhood is redeemed by a selfless love, and how Paul finds himself, the lost to them, make The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges a story as absorbing as it is intense. We hope you'll start reading it with the issue of this week, for we are sure that if you do you will follow it to the end.

spent a large part of a lifetime drying salmon for winter store cannot doubt the vital flame in their fishy hearts. Yet the lazy fin of the orca always startled him, as did the waterspout that an idling whale blew up far out at sea. Even to practical minds the water birds have a strange appeal, and Breed Bert thought that a legend he as a child had heard from an old sailor accounted for them best. He had heard that the gulls and the frigate-birds, rising and falling in tune with the wind's gusts over the waves, were really the souls of sailors who had died at sea, and in some mystical heart of hearts he believed it.

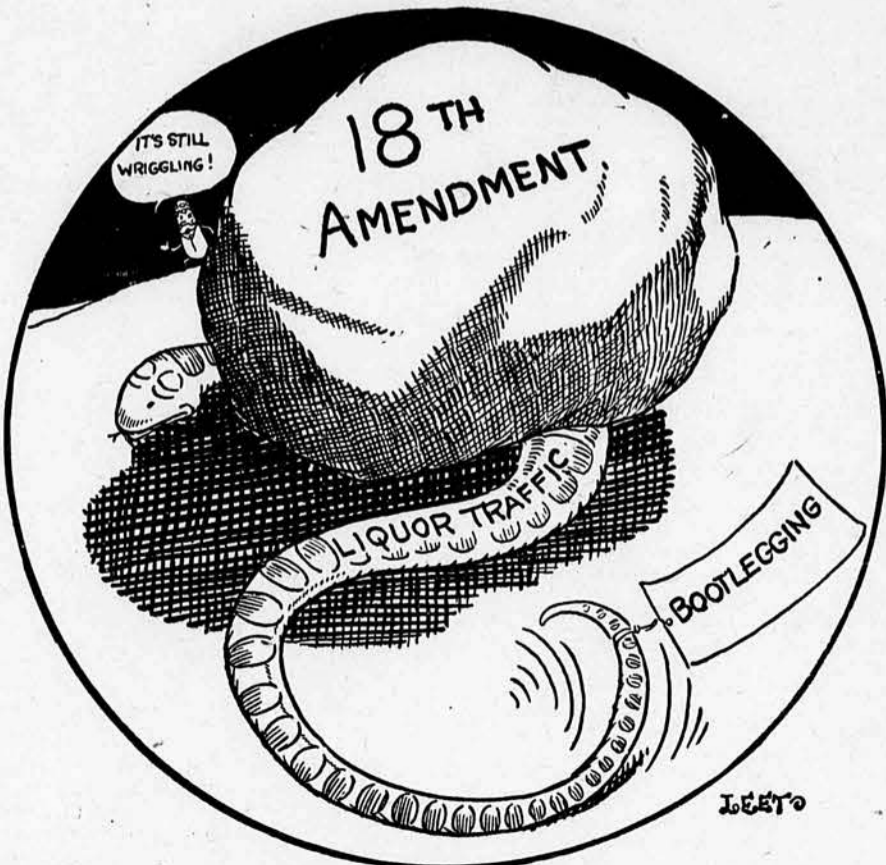
Now to see that strong ship sailing in, so bold, so proud, had for him a quality of the miraculous. It was as if the dead had come to life—as if an old spell had been broken, an evil charm for the moment lifted.

The secret thrill that passed over him had still another cause, one not

could identify her as the Catherine D., one of a fair-sized fleet that plied thru these perilous waters in the fish trade. He could see Captain Knight, calling his orders from the bridge, and lined against the railing were the customary sailors, cannery-workmen, and, thinly sprinkled, tourists of a bolder sort. Because he was easily the most unusual figure on the dock, these last returned his gaze with frank interest.

Sold Their Immortal Souls

Breed Bert hardly looked like a breed. True, he was dark, but in a far city his brunette skin might easily have been attributed to a vigorous outdoor life, the work of those incomparable tanners, sun and wind and weather. All Western Alaskans darken in so many weeks' exposure, and a newcomer looks sickly white in comparison; so his walnut complexion was not the least index to his race. Many white men were darker than he, many



The Tail of a Snake Always Dies Last

Haying Weather Was Scarce

Put Up 7 Tons and Had To Pitch by Hand as Ground Wouldn't Carry the Loader

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAD one or two days during the last week when the sun shone and we made haste to cut some alfalfa only to have another cloudy, misty period come along. Half of the hay still is in the swath but is not damaged, I think. One afternoon was hay weather and we put up 7 tons. It all had to be pitched by hand as the ground was too soft to carry the hay loader. This morning the sun is trying to shine and we are hoping that the afternoon will bring more hay weather. Pasture still is in prime condition; the native grass is very green and will go down before the first freeze but the bluegrass, which is of much better growth than usual, will last until real winter. The average date of the first killing frost here is October 15. I have seen frost heavy enough to kill tender vegetation fall here as early as September 25, and I have seen the kafir standing unkilld in the field as late as November 7. No kafir has been cut yet.

A Feed Problem Ahead

The rough feed supply is going to be one of the major problems here this winter. The hay supply is fairly plentiful but most of the prairie hay was baled and is stored in barns and is almost too high in price to feed to stock cattle, when we consider its real value as cattle feed. The prairie hay which was not baled was stacked and the loss on this is going to be large. No hay as short as was the prairie hay this year can be made into a stack good enough to escape great damage when it is called upon to withstand the fall of more than 20 inches of rain in one month. Alfalfa hay is in about the same condition as prairie; that baled or stored loose in barns is going to be very high in price and that stacked outside has, no doubt, been damaged badly. All the corn cut before September 10 is so badly damaged as to be almost a total loss; since that date continuous rains have prevented the cutting of more than a small part of the crop. The cattle supply is about normal and the feed supply, quality considered, is no more than 70 per cent of normal.

What We Have Planned

Our present plans for solving this feed problem are as follows: We have 65 acres of standing corn which we hope to get husked sometime this fall and the stalks will be used for pasture as long as they hold out. These stalk fields connect with the pastures and we will give the stock the run of both pasture and stalks and when the feed begins to get short will supplement with cotton cake. We will have 40 tons of alfalfa hay which we will feed to the cattle regardless of price and we hope to get about 15 tons of late cut prairie hay—and late cut will be right, I think. Then we have about 30 acres of crab grass and water grass growing on oats and wheat stubble. This is now showing brown but we hope to get it cut and in the stack before it loses all its feeding value. Then we have 150 shocks of good corn fodder. So you will see that our feed supply consists largely of hay, some of high quality and some of doubtful value. This low grade hay will do for wadding and we will feed with it cotton cake and oats mixed. This gives more bulk to the cotton cake and insures that it will not be licked up so quickly.

Feeding Flood Soaked Corn

In an interesting letter, Albert A. Rose of Perry, Kan., tells of his experience in feeding flood soaked corn both from the crib and from the standing stalk. Mr. Rose, who owns what is known as "Ridgewood Fruit Farm," says that hogs will do very well on this flood soaked corn but it will take considerably more of it to produce the same gain as undamaged corn. This agrees with the experience farmers

are having here in feeding the flood corn at this time. One farmer told me yesterday that his hogs were eating the corn well but that it took almost twice as much of it as it did before the flood swept down the standing stalks. And, in speaking of the flood, I regret to say that most of the alfalfa in the Neosho valley which was under water from three to four days is killed. Going back to Mr. Rose, he offers to any flood sufferer of this section a truck load of 40 bushels of good pears if they will come after them. The pears still are on the trees at this writing and would have to be picked by the man to whom they are given.

Normal Number of Cattle

A normal number of cattle are being full fed here this fall and feeding will extend well up into the winter if the market is favorable. Many have been feeding on grass and under favorable conditions for it is seldom that pasture is as good as at this time. Pasture season is at an end by now ordinarily but this year finds October half gone and the grass still good. So much corn has been lost and damaged by floods in the rich river and creek bottoms that the supply will not be equal to the demand and before the winter is half over corn will be shipped in. This means the market price plus freight and shipping expenses instead of minus that amount as in normal times. We sold one crib of corn this week on the basis of 78 cents at Kansas City plus shipping expenses which made 85 cents for the corn here. Perhaps we should have kept our yearling steers and fed them this corn, together with part of the new crop, but we got close to \$50 each for steers averaging 15 months old and 85 cents for the corn. Both sales showed a profit and we thought it best to take it and let someone else combine them.

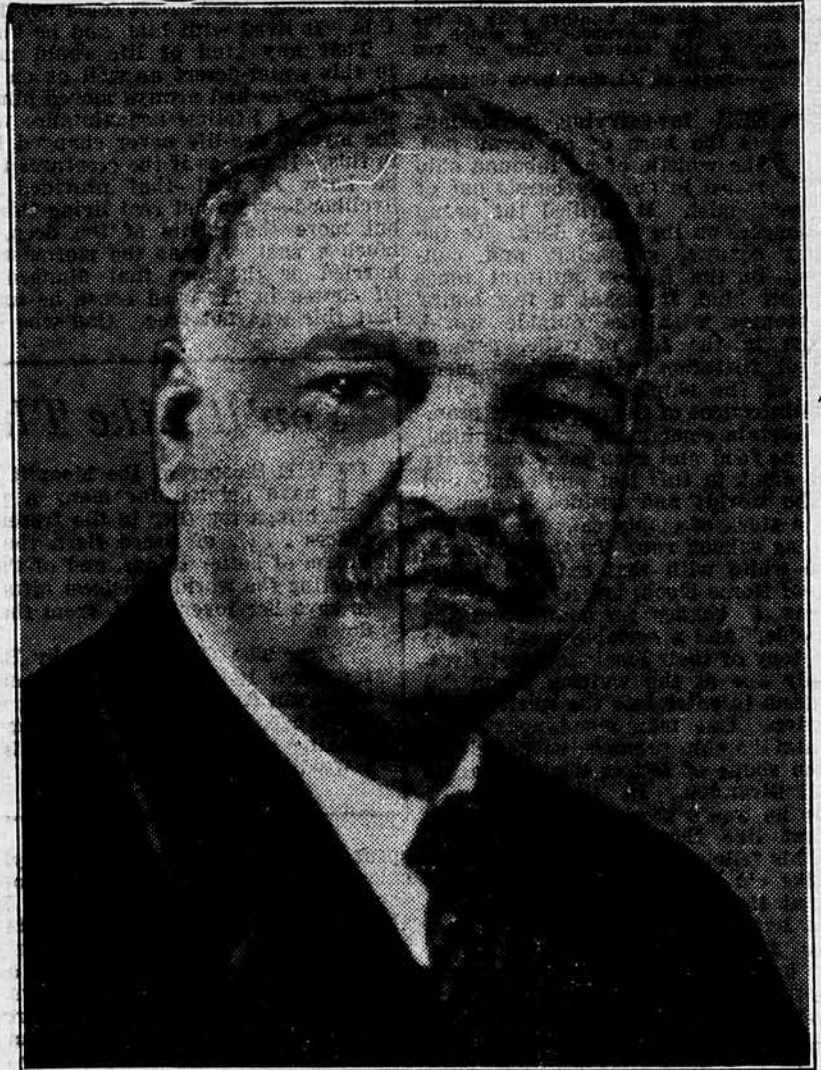
By the time this is read it will be 10 days to election. In all the 30 years I have lived in Kansas I never have seen so quiet an election, especially when so many questions important to Kansas farmers are to be decided. The division is no longer on the old lines of party but on new ones of important state questions such as the road building and bank guarantee question. There is no partisan feeling at all and no interest along those lines. This is in marked contrast to the situation 30 years ago and the farther back we go in history, even to Andrew Jackson's time, the more bitter were partisan feelings. I often think, in this connection, of a story told by an old man living in Gridley who was a boy in the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign. He said party feeling was so high then that there were not only Whig and Democrat papers but Whig and Democratic lawyers, merchants, and blacksmiths and they were patronized almost exclusively by members of their own party. One day in the Massachusetts town where our friend lived, there was a great Whig rally and one coach load driving in cut a corner too closely and overturned the coach, one man having his leg broken. He was carried in to the nearest doctor's office. This doctor happened to be a Democrat and refused to set the leg. Said he, "I ain't setting any D—d Whig legs today; you will have to take him down to the Whig doctor."

The boy arrived late at school, and on being asked for an explanation he informed the teacher that a gentleman had dropped a quarter in the street, which caused a crowd to collect, and until it dispersed he could not leave. "But why?" inquired the teacher. "Because," answered the boy, "I was standing on the quarter."

Little Girl—"Papa, can you remember where you met mamma the first time?"

Father—"Yes, it was at dinner, and there were 13 at the table."

Leader in Congress for Agriculture



SENATOR CHARLES CURTIS

Farmers and stockmen of Kansas have had a warm friend and effective leader in Senator Curtis. He has introduced and worked for the passage of many farm measures, has stood at all times for the farm program endorsed by farm organizations. He led the fight in which the Kansas cattlemen were reimbursed to the extent of \$251,000 for losses caused by defective dipping of cattle. With Senator Curtis and Senator Capper in the Senate, Kansas is in a position to render a maximum service to American agriculture. Senator Curtis is a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket. He deserves and will appreciate the united support of the farmers and stockmen of his state.

(This advertisement is paid for by farmer and stockmen friends of Senator Curtis.)

Leave It To Your Wife



I want to send your wife a quarter yard sample of my

**SUPER EIGHT OUNCE
DOUBLE DUTY DENIM**

FREE

I want her to give you her opinion of the cloth of which

**HEADLIGHT
OVERALLS**

are made—then you will know why I say:

**"A Smile of Satisfaction
with every pair"**

Alma E. Lane
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

More Members Make Sales

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

"I sold \$50 worth of cockerels that were listed in the Capper club advertisement," wrote Mrs. Henry Sterling, Hope, Kan., who is a Capper-Poultry Club member of Dickinson county. Mrs. Sterling says there are calls for their chickens coming from several states, Oklahoma, Iowa, Oregon, Washington, Illinois and Texas. Sarah Sterling who also is a club member is exhibiting her chickens at Dallas, Tex., this year. They were exhibited also at the fairs in Topeka and Hutchinson.

"We get much benefit from the Capper Poultry Club," wrote Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Marysville. Mrs. Nielson and three of her children, Dorothea, Lorene and Albert are members of the Capper Poultry Club, and they find that they can do the club work altho school has started, because the club work helps them with school work. I shall let Mrs. Nielson tell you about some of the ways in which club work helps: "I received an order for two of my White Rock cockerels from Mrs. Boone at Cheney, Kan., as a result of the advertising for Capper clubs in the Kansas Farmer. Thank you kindly. We are shipping the cockerels tomorrow. We certainly learned it pays to breed the best stock obtainable. The eggs hatched from Dorothea's pen were the prize winners. I watched the judges at the fair this year, and learned more about selecting birds for exhibiting. A fair is a regular school."

All the Capper Pig Club members will be glad to hear from M. Lowell Shepherd, pig club boy of Rice county. Lowell has Durocs in the contest this year, and altho it is his first year in the Capper Pig Club he has had experience with hogs and is making a fine showing. "We have had plenty of rain here lately," he says, "and some of the kafir that wasn't more than 2 feet high before the rain is almost as high as my head now. If the frost will hold off awhile we will have feed. We have our wheat all sown now. There is a much better crop of alfalfa than the summer crop. I showed one of my two gilts at Hutchinson and won first prize entitling me to \$18 in cash and a \$20 trophy cup. This prize pig weighed 215 pounds the day it was 6 months old."

The floods made it necessary for Loy N. Harreld, member living in Coffey county, to move his contest pigs to a new location. The flood waters came over his pen.

Martha Hellmer, Olpe, tells us about a hog-calling contest for men at the 4-H Club Fair near Emporia. "About 15 men entered this contest and the funny part is, when the men called, the hogs in the exhibit pens began to squeal," she said. Now, don't you suppose these pigs were used to being called this way for their feed? Of course, the pigs did not know it was a hog-calling contest, so they were expecting to be fed. However, it is a sign that pigs know good calling when they hear it.

Sheep Trimming Contest

A junior sheep trimming contest will be held at the Kansas National Livestock Show in Wichita, November 1 to 6. Harry Reed, head of the sheep department of Kansas State Agricultural College, will have charge of the contest. Any youngster between 10 and 20 years old will be eligible to compete. The contestants will be required to block up a sheep for the show ring.

The youngsters also will shear a ram and spectators will be permitted to enter a guessing contest on the weight of the fleece. O. A. Homan, Peabody, will supply the subject for this demonstration, an old ram with an 18 month growth of wool. Both the ram and the fleece will be on exhibition the entire week.

Another feature of the sheep show, which promises to be one of the biggest ever held in the state, will be an auction sale of fat wethers. The Kansas Sheep Association, newly formed organization from two former associations will maintain an educational booth at the show. A staff of specialists will be at this booth to answer inquiries on sheep production.

George S. Knapp, State House, Topeka, the State Irrigation Commissioner, will be glad to help you with your irrigation problems.



What CHRYSLER Standardized Quality Means

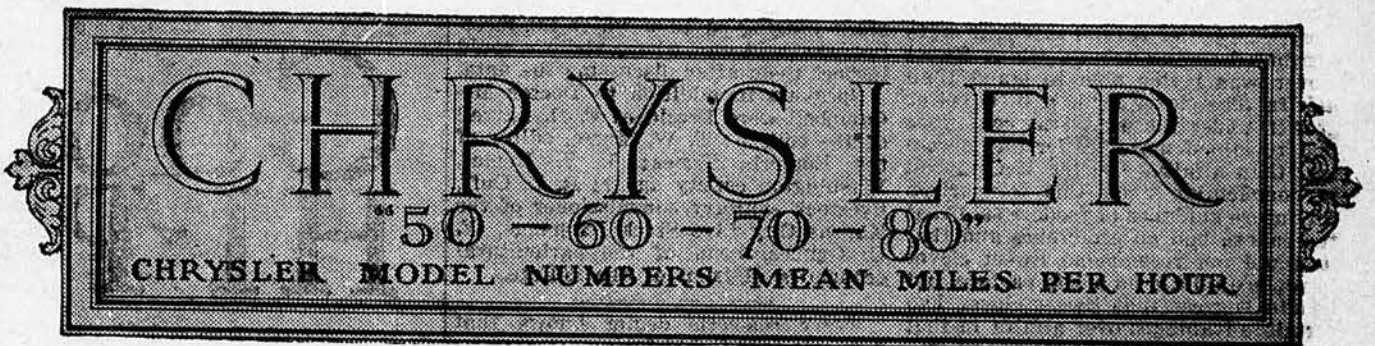
By J. E. Fields

The Chrysler plan of Quality Standardization differs from, and is superior to, ordinary manufacturing practice and methods.

Chrysler Standardized Quality is a fixed and inflexible quality standard which enforces the same scrupulously close limits—the same rigid rule of engineering exactness—the same absolute accuracy and precision of alignment and assemblage—in the measurement, the machining and the manufacturing of every part, practice and process in four lines of Chrysler cars—"50", "60", "70" and Imperial "80".

Thus "purchaser's risk" is eliminated. The purchaser is assured of absolute safety. He knows that every Chrysler—from the lowest-priced to the highest-priced—is the supreme value in its class. That the value of each is unquestionable.

BUILT AS ONLY CHRYSLER BUILDS



Alfalfa at \$140 an Acre

Swine Feeders' Day at College Proves Tankage Best Pork Making Supplement

ALFAFA for pig pasture was worth \$140.10 an acre in one of the tests conducted last summer by the Kansas State Agricultural College. That is figured on the basis of 15 pigs to the acre times the return which each pig gave after other feed costs had been deducted. The porkers went on test at averaged weights of 62 pounds with a ration of corn, tankage and alfalfa pasture. After 110 days they weighed 222 pounds apiece, a gain of approximately 1.45 pound a head daily. The cost of the pigs at \$16 a hundredweight, the price which the college was offered for them at the time the test began, plus the cost of feed during the experimental period, brought the production and feed cost for 222 pounds of live pork to \$11.04. The lot was appraised by a packer buyer at \$12.80 a hundredweight, which after expenses were deducted made the pigs return \$9.34 apiece for the pasture they consumed.

But tankage must be supplied to get such returns from alfalfa. Altho there were no corn and alfalfa pigs in this group of experiments, the college ran another test with 90 pound pigs which shows what a man loses by withholding the protein supplement from corn fed pigs on alfalfa pasture. The corn and tankage lot gained 1.34 pounds a head daily during 115 days. Exclusive of pasture their hundredweight cost at the end of the test was \$6.02 and they were valued at \$12.50. They returned \$6.78 a head for pasture consumed.

A corn and alfalfa lot gained only 0.85 pound a head daily and had cost at the end of the test, \$6.22 a hundredweight. They were appraised at \$12.30. These pigs returned \$2.22 a head for the pasture they consumed.

Value Shown by Test

"The value of tankage for hogs fed corn on alfalfa pasture is clearly shown by this test," Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the college animal husbandry department told Swine Feeders' Day visitors. "Pigs on alfalfa which received tankage as a supplement to corn returned, on the basis of 15 pigs to the acre, \$68.40 more an acre for the pasture they consumed than the pigs which received corn and no supplement. A general impression prevails among hog feeders that no supplement is necessary when pigs run on alfalfa or Sweet clover pasture. This experiment alone probably would not offer conclusive proof of the fallacy of that impression if every similar experiment had not given similar results—that a farmer cannot afford to withhold tankage even when hogs are running on alfalfa.

In this test 1 pound of tankage saved 4.6 pounds of corn which at the price of corn charged to the pigs made a pound of tankage worth 6.9 cents or approximately \$140 a ton as compared with the results in the lot which received only alfalfa pasture and corn. In this case, Doctor McCampbell pointed out, tankage was cheap at \$70 a ton, the price paid for that supplement in the feeding experiments.

Another lot of 90 pound pigs received corn and tankage on Sweet clover pasture. They made a more rapid daily gain, their gains cost \$6.02 a hundredweight, the same as that of pigs on alfalfa, corn and tankage, but they were appraised at 10 cents more a hundredweight and returned \$7.69 more a pig for pasture than the alfalfa lot did. This is the first time in K. S. A. C. tests that Sweet clover pasture has proved better than alfalfa, but in previous experiments it has been very close. The better results this year were attributed to the drouth, which Sweet clover was better able to stand than alfalfa. The clover made a little better growth under those adverse conditions and remained more tender and succulent than alfalfa. Doctor McCampbell in commenting upon this comparison for future guidance of feeders said that the college had no preference and that it would not recommend Sweet clover to replace alfalfa as a hog pasture, but he did suggest that Sweet clover had certain advantages over alfalfa in that it fits well in a crop rotation and is a

safe pasture for cattle and sheep. A test of cottonseed meal as a substitute for tankage was made with a lot of 62 pound pigs. Where the tankage lot gained 1.45 pound a head daily, the cottonseed meal group gained only 0.91. The cost of gains was \$6.59 as opposed to \$5.71 for the tankage group and the pigs were valued at \$12.30, 50 cents under the tankage lot. These pigs returned but \$3.41 apiece for their pasture while the tankage lot returned \$9.34.

Another group was fed half tankage and half cottonseed meal. In this case the pigs gained almost as well as the tankage lot, the costs of making a hundred pounds of gain were 16 cents lower, but the appraised value was 10 cents lower and as a result the pigs returned 7 cents less apiece for pasture than the tankage lot did. Doctor McCampbell concluded that when cottonseed meal could be had for half the price of tankage it might be substituted for half the tankage, but there was no advantage, according to this experiment, in such procedure. When meal is less than half the price of tankage the substitution might be advantageous, except that there always is danger from poisoning in feeding cottonseed meal to hogs, altho the three lots which received this supplement in the college tests apparently showed no ill effects after 110 days of consumption.

A supplement of half cottonseed meal and half linseed meal failed by a considerable margin to be as good as tankage or the tankage and cottonseed meal lot, altho it was better than cottonseed meal alone.

Two lots of pigs were fed a commercial concentrate. One in which the feed was given according to the manufacturer's recommendations resulted in a daily gain of 1.37 a head, a cost of \$6.24 a hundred pounds of gain and a return of \$7.48 a pig for pasture on an appraisal of \$12.60 a hundredweight when finished. The other lot, self-fed against the manufacturer's recommendations, averaged 1.42 pound a head daily gain, made 100 pounds of gain exclusive of pasture for \$5.90, returned \$8.45 a head for pasture consumed on a basis of \$12.70 a hundredweight finished.

First Swine Feeders' Day

Compare these results with those in the tankage lot. The commercial feed was charged at \$60 a ton, the Manhattan price, as opposed to \$70 a ton for tankage. The commercial feed failed in every phase of comparison to measure up to the tankage lot. It would have been necessary to sell the best commercial supplement lot, the one self-fed, at \$13.10 to make them equal the performance of the tankage lot or it would have been necessary for the commercial feed to sell at \$30 a ton in one case and \$35 in the other to equal tankage at \$70 a ton.

"The man who appraised these hogs did not know what they had been fed," said Doctor McCampbell. "In fact he doesn't know yet. The results in feeding this commercial mixture are not unlike those of other unbiased tests at other experiment stations. It always, so far as I know, has failed to measure up to tankage."

Swine Feeders' Day was attended by several hundred farmers. It was the first time a separate day has been held for hog men. Heretofore reports of swine feeding tests have been made during Cattle Feeder's day in the spring, long after the hogs have gone to market. This time the hogs were brought to a section of the college livestock judging pavilion where the meeting was held and where visitors could inspect them after discussing the data. Speakers in addition to Doctor McCampbell were President F. D. Farrell of the college; T. W. Morse, editor of the Emporia Times; J. V. Hepler, Washington county agent; R. L. Cuff, livestock sanitary commissioner of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange; W. E. Grimes, head of the agricultural economics division of the college.

Every cosmetic dealer knows that a woman's face is his fortune.

Take fire-side FOOT COMFORT out doors with you

DRY feet—warmth and comfort—go out in the mud and slush with you when your feet slip into Goodrich Hi-Press Rubber Footwear.

No matter whether you wear the snug and dressy overshoe—or the hip boot. No matter whether you use the husky all-rubber gaiter, or the trim and stylish Zipper—they're all as tough as a Goodrich Silvertown Tire.

You really save money when you look for the "Hi-Press" label on footwear. It is your promise of extra weeks, extra months of good service.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.
Established 1870 AKRON, OHIO
In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Company, Ltd.
Kitchener, Ontario



Goodrich HI-PRESS

The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

(Continued from Page 7)

of the ship on her snubbing ropes—washed as she was by the swell—caused the plank to move back and forward a little on its roller. Except to such embittered eyes as Breed's she made an entrancing picture, standing on the rail, her hand held by the handsome, dark-complexioned man below—so vivid and bright and lovely that the fogs were helpless to bedim her. Her face was a flower such as never grew in Hopeless Land. Old gold was in her hair, for all that the sun was hidden. Her eyes, colorful and bright, had that undying gayety which will be the final requisite of the chosen.

Exactly what happened in the fraction of a second immediately following, even those who watched her closely never exactly knew. Suddenly the picture she made—grace and beauty rarely seen in this outcast end of the world—was shattered to ruin. It may have been that her foot, beautiful as the rest of her, slipped on the fog-wet rail and her hand, grasping at the rope railing of the plank, missed its hold. Or perhaps the sullen gods who sit and glower over the waste land could not endure this moment's flash of sunlight, this gayety that she brought to the hearts of a cold and hopeless people, and so they cast her down.

The onlookers on the dock and the barge saw her pitch forward; and at the same instant their hearts filled with black dread when they saw her companion snatch for her in vain. They heard her sharp, despairing cry as her body flashed and fell, down between the dark hulls of the two boats.

No Hope?

Every one of the inert and stricken group that saw the girl fall instantly gave her up for lost; and this included not only the few tourists on the deck of the Catherine, but also the workers and the fishermen, used to this stern land and the rough-and-tumble story of life. Even men like Tylee and Knight, not yielding easily to terror and trained to grasp a situation quickly, saw no hope for her; and for all their long journeys and adventurous experience were white, drawn, and sickened at the thought of what would soon lie between the two huge hulls. At midships, where the girl had fallen, there was little more than space enough for her slim body to drop down between, and the particular horror of the thing lay in the fact that even this space did not remain constant. As the Catherine surged gently back and forth with the movement of the swell, it closed and opened like the crushing surfaces of a great mill, now wide enough for a body's passage, in an instant more so close that a hand could hardly be thrust between.

The loud splash of water indicated plainly that the girl's body had fallen free; but this would not affect the outcome. The boats were now at the point of greatest divergence—perhaps three feet apart at the water-line—but presently they would converge again. And now Paul Fieldmaster, leaping upon the railing, seemed about to follow her to destruction.

Bert Had Leaped

For a certain time he was the center of all eyes; and that time seemed prolonged to tragic hours. Fieldmaster was waiting too long. No blame could be laid on him—there was never any wisdom in hurling away a life on an all but useless chance—even tho the best and bravest have always stooped to just such folly—yet gruff old Knight, too far away himself to be of any possible aid, cursed him where he stood. If there were the slightest image of a chance to rescue the girl before the Catherine's hull closed in again, surely it lay with Paul—the only man close to the point where she fell—yet he could not go thru with it. Perhaps he knew his limitations. Possibly he understood the hopeless aspects of the situation better than any other spectator. He faltered, leaning forward, but his hand clung to the rope railing of the plank as if it were locked there by electricity. There he hung thruout a long-drawn instant—a space of time hardly to be measured with a stop-watch, yet tragically and hopelessly long to those who pinned their hopes on him—then,

straightening, made the first motion to tear off his coat.

The breeds on the dock were not deceived. Their experience with the more cultivated types of white men was decidedly limited, yet they were of humankind, and they knew perfectly that this was purely a defensive act. In such language as they had heard and knew Paul was "stalling for time." Men who mean business do not remember the confining cloth of a coat. It would seem the girl must meet her end, unaided by any mortal hand.

Yet it came about that Paul's first movement to throw off his coat was all that the spectators ever saw. At that point—hardly a second after the girl had fallen—his very existence was ignored. Another player took the stage; the drama whirled on and forgot Paul. A lightning flash of movement in front completely obliterated him.

Even while the girl was tottering, be-

fore ever her hand had groped in vain for the guard-rope or the gasp of horror had gone up from the little crowd of spectators, help was dispatched toward her from an unknown source. What had been a dull, insentient frame came to life with such a rush, such a blinding swirl of movement, that the deadened senses of the spectators could hardly follow it. One was reminded of a wolf, leaping at its foe, or the rush of wind thru trees. The girl had hardly more than struck the water before Breed Bert had leaped from his place on the dock to the superstructure of the barge.

He did not hesitate at the railing, nor did he pause to remove his coat. Blind to the fact that the hulls were converging again—that the little space between them was slowly closing up—he dropped down, light as a bird, between them.

A few of the men on the deck of the

barge were quick enough to reach the railing in time to see him come up after his dive. In the same glance they saw the girl struggling in the close, dark confinement between the hull of the Catherine and the comparatively low, abrupt side of the barge. As they watched, the great ship swung in with resistless pressure.

It was a row of white, horror-stricken faces that looked down. For all his physical prowess it seemed simply beyond hope that Breed Bert could either save the girl or escape the mill of death himself. He was not to work unimpeded. They saw the drowning girl's arms go about him in that tragic frenzy which so often characterizes water disasters—the final expression of terror and love of life which frequently defeats its own end—and the men groaned at what seemed the last straw needed for certain defeat.

(Continued on Page 13)



There's a Paramount Picture on Tonight!

Supper's over, the day's work is done, and just ahead is a pleasant evening. A postman left the picture theatre program and there's a Paramount Picture on tonight. That settled it.

The relaxation and the change that come with good entertainment are worth more to any family than twice the time spent any other way—including sleep!

Out to the car, then down the road to the theatre that has the good judgment to show Paramount Pictures and the good sense to send out the news with programs.

Pictures like "The Covered Wagon," "Behind the Front," "The Pony Express," "The Runaway," "Desert Gold" have proved the quality of Paramount Pictures to farm people, over and over again.

That's why the program that says "a Paramount Picture" means *we're going* and why the theatre is filled with folks from miles around.



JACK HOLT
who appears in
The Blind Goddess
Wild Horse Mesa
Born to the West
The Ancient Highway



FLORENCE VIDOR
who appears in
Sea Horses
You Never Know Women
The Grand Duchess
and the Waiter



NOAH BEERY
who appears in
Padlocked
The Enchanted Hill
The Vanishing American
The Thundering Herd

When you come out of the Theatre ask the manager when he is going to show these and other Paramount Pictures.



Paramount Pictures

Produced by FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP., Adolph Zukor, Pres., New York City

"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!"

Road Grader Mended a Leak

Now Seematter Can Go Ahead With Soil Building Plans to Increase Crop Yields

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

PRODUCTION was slipping on part of Walter Seematter's farm. From year to year his Marshall county land was getting more thoroly discouraged. An appetizing soil ration had been offered in the form of legumes, but it didn't stick. Barnyard fertilizer didn't have a chance to get in its best licks. The most satisfactory farming on this land was in the past.

But a road grader turned the tables. Last August Mr. Seematter did a job that put his farming ahead instead of behind him. For years whenever it rained, the water rushed down from the wheat field on the north across a corn-field, taking with it a portion of the fertile top soil. The wheat field suffered, of course, but it was getting so bad on the lower field that Seematter couldn't get a stand of corn. He even tried planting the rows diagonally across the field. Manure put on the field would wash off with the top soil and legumes couldn't survive.

With the road grader, Seematter constructed three long terraces and a number of short ones in the wheat field. After the first rains it was noted that these terraces did two things. First they stopped soil washing as the water couldn't get up speed enough between terraces to do any damage. And the water being slowed down considerably more of it soaked into the soil.

The terraces were 16 to 18 feet wide, 1 foot high, and one was constructed for every 5-foot drop. That is the way they should be made, according to County Agent O'Connell. "These can be worked over with any implement," the county agent explained. "Some trouble might be experienced if Seematter went directly across the ridge, but I don't think so. The terraces can easily be made with the road grader, using a slip scraper in any gullies where it is necessary.

"It is best to build terraces in July and August for wheat land," O'Connell continued. "For corn land the work should be done in the fall after the crop is out of the way and before the ground freezes. All it takes is a little time and work to stop soil washing. It will be four or five years before Mr. Seematter can notice any great difference in his land, but during that time he will know that top soil and fertility are not being lost. He can go ahead now with a fertilizing and cropping system that will build up his farm. He is going to finish terracing down thru his corn field this fall and then will be fixed so that his best years of farming are ahead of him. The terraces should be repaired once a year so the water will not break over them. If it did this, soil washing would get a start again and might be worse than ever."



Walter Seematter, Marshall County, Driving. While C. K. Shedd of the Agricultural College Operates the Township Road Grader in Making Terraces to Prevent Soil Erosion on the Seematter Farm. The Grader Will Work in Most Cases, County Agent O'Connell Said

A Republican Slogan

In Indiana Republicans in the fall campaign have adopted a pithy party slogan: "Why change?" While it is applied to state offices it is also the watchword for election of Congressmen and United States Senator.

Indiana's slogan may or may not be justified for state offices, but as a Congressional appeal it is well justified over the country. Under President Coolidge the United States is going ahead under full steam, the huge war debt is being rapidly reduced, so rapidly that Democrats are challenging the administration to make further heavy tax reductions, instead of applying surpluses to debt liquidation. Surpluses continue despite lower tax rates, and this is due to abounding national prosperity. A good answer to Democrats who demand lower taxes rather than debt payment would be, "Go and get a surplus." The Democratic kind of management has never produced troublesome surpluses, or surpluses of any character.

The country is prosperous partly because of Republican management and partly because of general confidence in Republican administration. Why change?

Not much inducement to change party control is offered by the Democrats. They denounce the tariff, but are divided on the question of protective duties. No party issue exists to-

day on the tariff except in matters of detail. There is no reason to believe that the opposition would do better with the tariff than a Republican Congress. On the other hand, a Democratic revision would disturb the balance of duties and frighten business, without having anything constructive to offer. Democrats have no solution of the agricultural problem, while condemning Republicans for failing to find it. This problem is being threshed out and is regarded by the administration and Republican leaders as one of the major questions that Congress must deal with. If a sound solution is found Republicans are more likely to bring it out than Democrats, who so far have confined their efforts to knocking and fault finding. "Why change?" is a good slogan at this time.

"Brederen, we must do something to remedy de Status Quo," said a negro preacher to his congregation. "Brudder Jones, what am de Status Quo?" asked a member.

"Dat, my brudder," said the preacher, "am Latin for de mess we's in."

This life is all a fleeting show,
And no wise man regrets it.
Man wants but little here below,
And generally he gets it.

Wheat was sown on seedbeds this year which were in better condition than usual.

He digs deep to protect your purse and property

From the depths of the earth comes the metal lead from which Dutch Boy white-lead is made. It would be worth digging deep in your wallet, too, to buy this weather-proof paint. But you don't have to. It's the most economical surface-protection your money can buy.

HERE'S what you get when you use Dutch Boy white-lead:

1. A paint made from the metal lead.
2. A paint that withstands all weather without cracking or chipping. That means long wear—the kind of wear that does away with the needless expense of scraping and burning off old pigment every time you repaint. This is an extremely important point often overlooked.
3. A paint that spreads easily, quickly. Less labor, of course, a better job—and more money saved.
4. A paint that covers and hides with fewer coats. You save again, both the surface and the bankroll.
5. A paint that can be colored to any desired shade or tint, and one that holds color indefinitely. Still another saving, not only in money, but in the appearance of your house as the years roll by.

Each of these five advantages in itself is sufficient reason for you to specify and use Dutch Boy white-lead paint. But there's still a sixth.

6. Dutch Boy white-lead can be mixed in the exact quantity, color and consistency for the job that is to be done—inside or outside, a big job or an odd job.

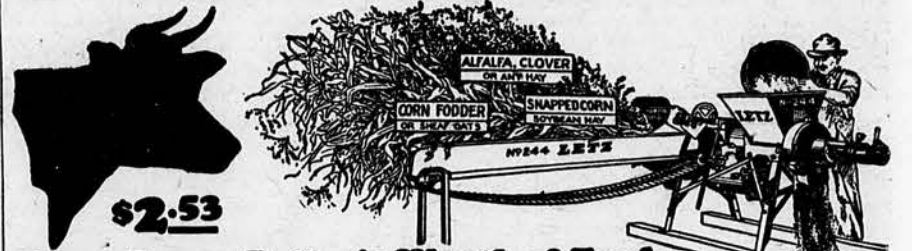
Money-saving paint books free

"Decorating the Home" brings you suggestions and exact formulas for mixing and coloring pure Dutch Boy white-lead paint for every kind of painting job

to be done around a house. It will be sent you along with a booklet that gives complete directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry about the farm, if you will ask our nearest branch for booklet F.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
New York, 111 Broadway Boston, 131 State St.
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659 Freeman Ave. 820 W. Superior Ave.
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Dutch Boy White-Lead Makes an All-Lead Paint



From Every Dollar's Worth of Feed

Thousands of Letz-Dixie Dairymen make profits like this.

"In November I received \$1.05 for each dollar spent for feed	Profit \$0.05
Then I bought my Letz-Dixie Mill.	
In December I received \$1.96	Profit \$0.96
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Whether you feed cows or steers you too can multiply your profits. The Letz-Dixie Mixed Feed Maker turns home-grown crops into home-milled feeds. This increases milk and beef production, improves health and cuts feeding costs. Get your copy of "The Feeder's Own Book of Facts." Letz-Dixie dairymen and stockmen wrote it. Write today.
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LETZ-DIXIE MIXED FEED MAKER

- 1 Will increase animal production 15% to 30%.
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"I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.

The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

(Continued from Page 11)

Breed met that impediment with considerable resource. His rough life had bestowed upon him certain training, and he handled this crisis in an entirely characteristic way. Ruthlessness was a trait men thought they saw in him, and never so much as now. They saw his bony fist flail up from the water and shatter down with stunning force into the girl's lovely face.

Her violent struggling instantly ceased. And instantly thereafter both bodies, propelled by a tremendous impetus given by Breed Bert's thrashing feet, vanished beneath the waves.

Beneath the Waves

And now the drama was hidden from those who watched from above. The Catherine, swinging nearer, had closed up the space of dark water, and for all they knew the physical perfection they had admired a moment before was already crushed in shapeless ruin between the two hulls. Only a few of the more alert seamen guessed Breed's simple tactics; and this did not include hope of his success. The disaster had been too swift, too sweeping and complete to permit any thought of hope. Yet while they stood waiting, holding their breath, Breed Bert was carrying on the fight in the still darkness below the converged hulls.

With all the agile strength that was his most conspicuous gift, Breed was diving straight down, and he carried the almost insensible girl with him. To the flounder and the perch that brushed against him he might have seemed some unfamiliar ocean monster, dragging his prey down to a dark lair among the submerged reefs. In reality he was following a fixed plan, playing his only possible chance for life and safety.

He could not hold the hulls apart with the strength of his arms. He knew—no one better—the almost incredible power that dwelt in his long, thin muscles; but he also knew the Widow-maker, the gray mistress to whom the strongest ship is but a plaything. He was diving down simply to take advantage of the slope of the Catherine's hull, knowing that could he but dive far enough, he would find space in plenty to work the girl out.

Into a strange world of silence and darkness he plunged, down until the passage between the hulls permitted him free use of his limbs. Then he worked his way along the side of the barge toward the bow.

It was no little test to his body, and a cruel trial to his spirit. Except for his training in the outdoors, he could hardly have endured the long underwater swim at such squeezing depth; and save for a certain fighting instinct, a determination and steadfastness for which even his enemies gave him credit, the pain and horror of that prolonged battle in the darkness might have hurled him gasping up between the grinding hulls.

Strong Lungs

Fortunately the Indian weakness of lungs had not been passed down to him. His heart was sound and strong, a deep drum in the cavern of his breast. Yet his lungs were bursting before ever the long trial was done and his heart seemed to be pounding itself to shreds. There came a time, at last, when he had to come to the top. He had endured all he could. The strange, brooding spirit of the man, like a glowing ember, still lighted the way for him, but his spent body would no longer obey its commands.

The time actually spent under water was not great compared to the long immersions of practiced swimmers, but the intensity of his struggle at such a depth had overwhelmed him, ravaging him to a degree unknown to the semi-conscious girl in his arms. How far he had gone he did not know; he scarcely dared hope that he had rounded the Catherine's curving hull to a point where it no longer touched the barge. . . . The water was not inky black, as at first, but wanly lighted as if under open sky.

Fighting still, Breed slanted toward the surface. The light grew slowly, and no ship's hull rose to block his way. He came up to the dismal Alaskan day.

When the swimming man and his living burden appeared in the open

water near the bow of the ship, a cheer went up from the crowd of spectators. It was true that the white crew of the Catherine carried the impetus of the cheer and furnished much of its volume, but even the breeds on the dock raised their voices which, for them, was showing almost unheard-of enthusiasm. Why, the girl was sound and unbroken, struggling feebly in his arms; and it was plain she had escaped the grinding pressure of the hulls. . . . The cheer, however, was not altogether unanimous. There were two of the most interested spectators who made no sound at all.

One of these was Fieldmaster, who with his coat half off stood clinging to the rail from which Grace Crowell had fallen. Perhaps the horror of the thing was still upon him; possibly the very poignancy of his thoughts kept him from utterance. The other of the two was Tylee, superintendent of the cannery. Tylee did not cheer because he had more important matters on his mind.

From his place near the water's edge he could plainly see both principals in the episode; and he noticed certain things that his hilarious workmen overlooked—for one, the peculiar darkening of Breed's face. A dullness had come upon it, a stolidity that was excessive even for a half-breed Indian. In one quick look Tylee knew surly that the man had all but reached the end of his rope. He could move his arms a few times more, and then the glory of motion that had thrilled them all would abruptly pass from his body. Breed's wolflike strength had its limits; and

these limits were reached. His swimming movements bore out the same fact: he was paddling just enough to keep himself and the girl afloat. And there was a strange red aura in the water about them that moved Tylee to sudden horror.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Brune Likes Corn Picker

Last year J. A. Brune and his brother used a corn picker on 100 acres of Douglas county land, gathering the crop for about 5 cents a bushel, the yield running about 50 bushels an acre. There isn't anything so very remarkable about the 5-cent charge. Costs about the same to husk by hand. But where the difference comes in, as Mr. Brune points out, is in the convenience of husking the corn. He can get at it when he wants to, and in this way avoids weather damage in the field. Also Mr. Brune says the picker will get the corn cleaner than the average hired hand. The man working by the day is too eager to make the bushels count up, and will pass up the small ears, Brune said. The picker doesn't do that. It gets most all the ears and husks them clean, too. Brune likes the idea of having a picker also because he never will be left in the lurch on account of a scarcity of hired help.

It's a good thing for us taxpayers that Pennsylvania and Illinois Senators don't expect their salaries to yield them an honest return on the amounts invested in the purchase.



JOHN S. DAWSON

Justice of the Supreme Court, presents his compliments to the readers of the Kansas Farmer and respectfully asks their votes on November 2nd for his re-election to his present position (No. 7) on the Supreme Court. (Political Advertisement)

Fordson Tractor Starter

Will start the Fordson tractor even if the tractor is stiffer than it can be in zero weather, with no risk, or loss of time. Guaranteed satisfaction or no deal. Only \$15.00. Agents wanted. Send your order to JOHNSON BROS. CO., Shenandoah, Iowa.



R. M. BAKER

Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

Came from Iowa in 1915. Has quadrupled original investment. Now owns 800 acres. Average yield of wheat for district 40 to 50 bushels; Oats 80 to 100 bushels. Finds climate very desirable and educational advantages splendid.

Where will you "set up" the boys?

Can you get them enough good land in your own neighborhood at a price you can afford to pay?

Do you want your boys to have to work for someone else, or would you like them to be independent for life?

Of course you want them to be independent. You are working so that they may have a better start than you had yourself.

Will you be able to "set them up" on good land in your own neighborhood? Even if you can afford \$100 to \$200 an acre, is it not better business to buy four or five times the acreage in the Edmonton District? Here the best of raw land can be got for \$10 to \$25 an acre, and improved farms at proportionately low prices.

Investigate thoroughly all that is claimed for the Edmonton District. The more you know the more likely you are to decide that this is the place for both yourself and the boys.

No other grain or mixed farming country in America offers such rewards to the man with even a limited capital who is willing to work. No other new country offers such good living conditions.

Write for this Booklet

—it is FREE

Let us send you our book on the Edmonton District. Write your name and address on the side of this ad, tear it out and mail it. We'll send the book right away. No charge.

This book shows photographs of our farms and livestock and gives facts and figures about the Edmonton District. Send for it to-day.

THE EDMONTON DISTRICT CENTRAL ALBERTA, CANADA

Address JOHN BLUE, Secretary Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce, EDMONTON, Canada
Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce is a voluntary public body. It has no land to sell. It gives impartial and reliable information. It will welcome your inquiry and answer it completely.



HALLOWE'EN is just the time for a party, for, the busy season being over, there is an eagerness for relaxation and fun. And who does not like to shiver and pretend a dread of ghosts and goblins!

The following verse, written on cut out black cat or witch postcards, makes an attractive and novel invitation.

By the black magic of my art,
I bid you come and take a part
In a weird and elfish celebration,
When Hallowe'en spirits hold jubilation.

Mystic forms in flowing white garments greet the guests upon their arrival and point the way they should follow. These pilots may be real people dressed for the occasion but dummies would do just as well.

The lights should be as dim and flickering as possible. Candle light is the best and lanterns encased in red tissue paper, placed in corners behind shocks of corn or in jack-o-lanterns add greatly to the effect. Moist cold pickles, downy puff balls and chunks of ice suspended by fine threads in the dark corners of the stairways or in shadowy doorways will cause squeals of nervousness.

While the guests are arriving, a witch presiding over a huge black kettle in some dim corner, hands out mystic couplets which the recipient reads aloud to the rest of the group. The couplets may be of a general character such as:

A year from now, across the sea,
In a foreign country you will be.

Success awaits you, this I know,
As a comedian with a traveling show.

A great big house and automobile fine,
You'll have if you stick to your very own line.

If the guests are all from one neighborhood and well acquainted, sly references to some joke or generally known affair may be used in the couplets if due care is taken to avoid giving offense.

MYSTIC signs is a good game with which to start the fun. On the floor are drawn with white chalk the various signs of the zodiac. Partners are chosen and a lively march is played on some musical instrument. When the music starts, a ghost enters the room and leads the couples in a march in and out among the signs, until the music stops suddenly when every one must stand exactly where they are. Any couple found to be standing in, or even partly in one of the mystic signs, is counted out and must stop playing. The music and marching go on as before with numerous stops until all the players have been eliminated except one couple, who are proclaimed winners.

HUSH is a game that is always a favorite. With only a very dim light in the room, the players seat themselves in a circle. The leader goes around inside the circle and slips some object in the hands of one of the players. He does this after making a pretense of giving it to several others so as to disguise where he finally leaves the object. If the object is something "spooky"

In our busy crowded lives a quiet restful Sabbath is a necessity—a little time free from routine cares, to seek the higher things for ourselves and our families. This cannot be attained without some thought and planning, but we can make Saturday a day of preparation, and be content, if need be, to live a little more simply rather than to sacrifice a thing so worthwhile.

as a rabbit's foot, the finger of a kid glove filled with cold, wet sand, or a small coil of springs that wiggle when touched, the recipient of the object is very likely to let it be known where the object is, but if she doesn't then the other players must guess who has it. The one who either discovers or discloses the hiding place of the object then becomes leader and the leader becomes ghost. The game continues as before except that the ghost may ask questions of the players, none of whom may answer the ghost on penalty of becoming a ghost himself. As the ghosts multiply the game becomes more exciting until but two are left in the circle.

Of course a Hallowe'en party would not be complete without the telling of fortunes and this may be accomplished in a number of different ways, but this is a good one. Turn out on a paper on

By Loie E. Brandom

the table a mould of flour in which has been packed various objects such as a coin, a nut, a ring, thimble, doll, etc. Each person cuts off a slice with a knife and draws out his prize with his teeth. The objects denote whether the recipient shall be wealthy, a great traveler, married, maid or bachelor, or possess a large family.

Pumpkin pie with whipped cream, cider and doughnuts make good refreshments and are easily served.

Cooking Pot Roast

By Ethel Whipple Crooks

WHEN cooking a pot roast on an oil stove I find I cannot turn the flame down low enough to keep the meat below a boiling heat without putting out the fire. I have learned to remedy this by placing the meat on a trivet which lifts it up a little from the bottom of the pan but allows the heat and steam to penetrate so that the meat can be cooked with only a little water. A tin bucket lid may be made into a trivet to fit a small pan by driving holes in it with a large nail.

In the Handkerchief Box

THE handkerchief we have always with us, or should have, and if we don't, usually wish we did have. It seems that the handkerchief, whether it is a tiny medallion of silver and lace for the party dress, a flare of color for the sport suit, or just a plain white hankie for general service, will always be an important part of the costume.

Fads may come and go but handwork on handkerchiefs is always highly prized as lending just the right touch of individuality. These handkerchiefs show a tiny touch of embroidery here and there—just enough to lend the delightful hand made atmosphere but not enough to make working them a burden. They are of fine quality im-



No's. Up and Down, Left to Right, 1, 2, 6, 5, 3, 4

ported Irish batiste with genuine hand rolled edges. Designs may be had in blue, rose, tangerine, green and lavender, all guaranteed fast colors.

Price with floss for working is 35 cents. In ordering, be sure to indicate numbers of articles desired, and since orders on this article are so heavy at this time of the year it is always best to mention second choice of designs.

Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Friendship Contest

Second Prize

IN THE schoolroom where I first met Mabel, I had some misgivings about teaching a colored pupil, but I soon learned that the best friend I had in that high school was the little dusky girl in the freshman class. She won my heart with her perfect deportment and her alertness.

Mabel gave the best attention in every recita-

tion. Her lessons were always carefully prepared, and on every special day I found a post card on my desk reminding me of the importance of the day—and of my little friend.

It was examination time and I was working early and late to get the papers graded. I was tired and wondering just how I would get my room cleaned that week, since that was a duty for which I had contracted. When I opened my door Friday night, to my surprise I found the job had been nicely and carefully done. I hurried to thank my landlady for her thoughtfulness. She informed me that my friend Mabel had called just after school, saying she wished to clean the room. Upon my return to the school room, I thanked Mabel, and her broad smile brought me more joy.

All that year the little things she did for me made me glad. On the last day the other girls were saying goodbye. There were kisses and embraces. But when she came to me—the last one—she shook my hand and said, "Well, I love you as well as any of them do,"—and I knew she spoke from the heart, and I was glad for the friendship of this queer little girl.

Minnie B. Pence.

Another Queer Friendship

MY HUSBAND works in the oil fields, and there is a small house which we do not own but have the letting of. One night a man came, saying he had no place for himself and family to sleep and wanted to know if they could sleep in that house. Of course we assented and in the morning found they had moved in to stay.

The husband had work, they had no place to live, and it was cold weather, so we let them live there, not charging for rent or gas.

Relatives of his who lived near said that Mrs. — was not reliable. I did not believe this for by this time she and I had become great friends.

They had no way to go, so she would go with me, almost everywhere I went. I always thought, "Well, if there is anything to that tale, when she is with me things can't walk away at home."

She was the best of neighbors. There was nothing she would not help me with. Never once did I miss the least little thing. But one morning we went to town together. I had a rather large check to cash. Part of it belonged to a neighbor. I had several groceries and some clothing to buy so instead of depositing any of it in the bank, I got all cash. I had had it but a short time when it all disappeared. My first thought was of the things I had heard of her but still I could hardly believe it. In a very short time, it was proved so close upon her that she had to give up.

Even then, had she said "I'm sorry," I could have been her friend and still, I believe, have trusted her as before.

'Twas a queer friendship but still while I am writing I am blaming myself for having tempted her when I knew her weakness.

Mrs. L. A. Smading.

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.

Scalloped Cheese

INTO a greased pan put a layer of finely chopped cheese and 2 hard boiled eggs sliced. Add salt and pepper, then a layer of cracker crumbs, another layer of cheese and eggs, covering top with cracker crumbs. Pour over all a cup of cream or rich milk. Bake in a hot oven until cracker crumbs are browned and cheese melted.

Mrs. L. Tallman, Edwards County.

Mending Grain Sacks

TO PATCH grain sacks quickly make a thick paste using flour and cold water. Cut the patch larger than the place to be patched, spread with paste, turn paste side down, press into place on wrong side of sack, and iron until dry with a hot iron. This is quickly done and quite durable.

Riley County, Frankie Olson Kruza.

Fall and Winter Favorites



2311—Attractive Kitchen Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

2118—Tidy House Dress with straight lines becoming to the stout figure. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2352—A Suit for Small Lads. The suspenders and pockets are sure to please. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2644—The flare is proving a favorite with the junior miss. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2823—Fickle fashion may decree this or that, but she always accepts the straight bodice and gathered skirt. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2821—In this model, youthful slender lines are combined with shirring, the favored trimming of the moment. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2825—Delightful Coat Frock especially designed for heavy winter woollens. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. Give size and number of pattern desired.

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.

Mending Husking Gloves

It seems to me that all I can get done during corn husking time is mend the men's husking gloves. Is there any way to mend these besides the old way of patching?—Mrs. M. C.

The easiest and quickest way to mend husking gloves is to wrap the worn places with electric tape. If you will wrap the places which receive the most wear with the tape before they are used the gloves will last much longer. This tape can be purchased at most any automobile accessory shop and is quite inexpensive.

Meatless Sandwiches

I would like very much to see a list of recipes for sandwich fillings which do not require meat. It is almost impossible to keep meat on hand just now and the children must have tempting sandwiches for school lunches. Mrs. Mary B.

I have prepared a collection of meatless sandwich fillings but it is much too long to print here so if you will write me enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope I will be very glad to send them to you.

Decorating the Living Room

We are to move into a new house. The wood-work in the living room is walnut. Please tell me how it should be papered and what kind of curtains would be nicest?—Mrs. W. J.

I would suggest that you paper the front room in some all-over pattern, preferably with yellow the predominant color. Voil and scrim are now quite popular materials for curtains. If the room is light enough dark drapes of cretonne or damask would be very good. The cretonne is inexpensive while the damask is much more expensive.

Superfluous Hair

I have a stubborn growth of hair on my chin. Is there any safe and efficient way of removing it other than shaving? Mrs. L. D.

There are several good commercial preparations for removing undesirable

hair and I will be very glad to send you a list of them if you will write me again enclosing your question and stamped self addressed envelope. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Heat Dry Shelled Beans

Please tell me how to treat dry shelled beans to keep them free from bugs for winter use.—Mrs. D. G.

Heat the beans in an oven until hot enough to kill the bugs and their eggs, then put them into a tight container so that there will be no danger of the bugs getting to them again. Can I be of further service to you?

Horehound Taffy

AN OLD-FASHIONED remedy for irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes, is horehound, familiar to most of us in either the stick or lozenge form.

It has the merit, in addition to its curative properties, of being more agreeable to use than most things offered for the purpose. It is preferred by most people who use it, in the stick, rather than the little lozenges; but is not always to be had in the stick form. But the druggist can always supply the horehound herb, and the home candy cook by experimenting a little, can turn out quite an agreeable confection in the form of molasses stick with horehound flavoring.

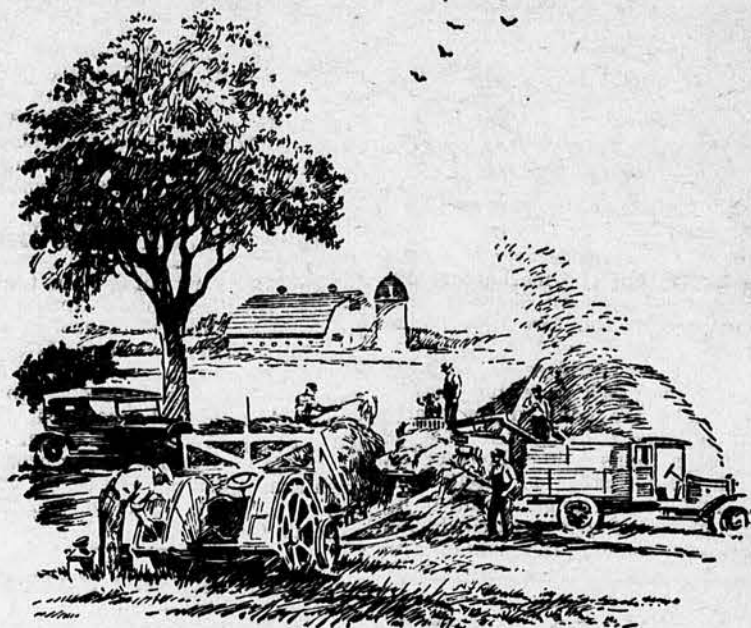
It is necessary to make an infusion of the herb like a tea, but it should be steeped a little longer for strength than any good tea maker would steep the contents of the teapot. The right length of time is about half an hour. Half of one of the little packets is enough for a pound of sugar, but more or less may be used according to taste.

It must be carefully strained of course, and the sugar (either brown or white) added to the tea and boiled, in the same way as in making the old fashioned molasses taffy.

It may be pulled into stick shape like molasses taffy—but it is desirable to keep it clear, and not allow it to become sugary.

A dash of kitchen molasses might improve it for some, and a generous addition of butter will assist in the curative object. It should be kept in a cool dark place.

A. C. T.



More Kansas Farm people Drink Folger's Coffee than any other brand

IN KANSAS, Folger's Coffee holds a position that few products achieve. More Kansas farm people drink Folger's Coffee than any other brand.

Folger's Coffee has enjoyed the confidence of Kansas farm people for more than twenty years because of its uniform high quality. And it is this high quality that 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.

Folger's Coffee adds goodness to the meal and is enjoyed from beginning to end. Its distinctively fine flavor and rich, inviting aroma refresh and satisfy.

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.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson

Sometimes Nature cleverly combines in one instrument the mechanical advantages of two human devices. This is the case with the fore legs of the insect called the Water-Scorpion.

Since this creature seeks to prey upon very small fish or water insects, its fore limbs are adapted for grasping and holding their bodies, just as the ice-man's tongs hold a block of ice.

But the water scorpion might find that a rigid pair of tongs would be in the way and become entangled during its progress among the stems and



The Water Scorpion's Jack Knife-Tongs

leaves of small water plants, so Nature has made an improvement to avoid this possibility.

The tongs are therefore jointed in the center, the sharply pointed ends folding into grooves in the handle ends. When separated from the insect, as shown in the picture, one of these tongs strongly suggests a heavy handled jackknife.

This insect is provided with more than one device anticipating human inventiveness, for its tail is a tube that enables it, while lying in shallow

water, to breathe air from the surface, just as a man in a diving dress does. The moment some particular way of life is seen to be advantageous for a creature, Mother Nature develops the mechanical structures that will help it to live best under those conditions.

Goes to School in Bus

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. We live 3 miles from town and ride to a consolidated school in a large bus. My teacher's name is Miss Scudder. We had a peanut shower on her today. I have a brother, Conrad, 6 years old and a sister, Dora, 2 years old. For pets we have a goat named Peggy. I play ball with my brother. I wish some girls my age would write to me.
Margaret Adams.

Peetz, Colo.

Half Square Puzzle

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

1. To proffer; 2. Victuals; 3. An animal; 4. Edward (abbreviated); 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.

Pearl and Bill Are Pets

I am in the eighth grade and go to Cactus View school. For pets I have a pony and a duck. The pony's name is Pearl and the duck's name is Bill. I help my father in the field. I go to the Lutheran church. I have six sisters and one little brother. Their names are Lydia, Annie, Mildred, Aimee, Mary, Bennie and Helen.
Esther Dorothy Steenley.

Lamar, Colo.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have four brothers but no sisters. My brothers' names are Gerald, Howard, Kenneth and Clifford.

For pets I have a pony and a little colt. My pony's name is Beauty, and the colt's name is Beautiful Bessie. I also have a cat named Pussy and over 50 White Rock chickens. I go to De Mains school. I wish some girls and boys would write to me.
Marjorie Roberts.

Council Grove, Kan.

Can You Guess These?

Why was the dumb-waiter returned? Because it didn't answer.

What is the difference between the earth and the sea? One is dirty and the other tidy.

What is the best key to a good dinner? Turkey.

What part of London is in France? The letter n.

Why are Whigs and wigs alike? Because they both profess an attachment to the crown.

What does an envelope say when it is licked? Just shuts up and says nothing about it.

A feeling all persons detest, Altho' 'tis by every one felt, By two letters fully express'd, By twice two invariably spelt.

Envy (N V).
I am forever, and yet was never. Eternity.

There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



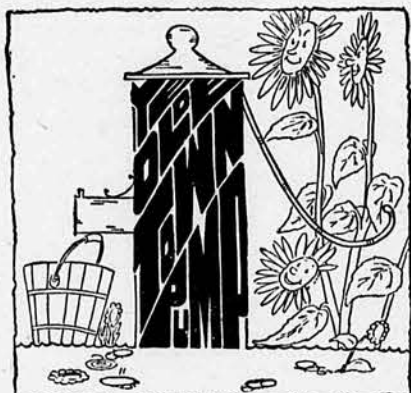
This is Jeannette Wilke, Inman, Kan., and Her Pet Chicken

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I have two sisters and two brothers—all are away from home except one sister, who is a junior in high school. I always have lived in town until last winter. I live 5 1/2 miles from town and go to school in a bus. I live on the Long View Farm. I milk eight cows in the morning and evening. For pets I have a calf named Sport, a cat named White Foot, a dog named Collie and a colt named Buster.
Lakin, Kan. Velma Ihde.

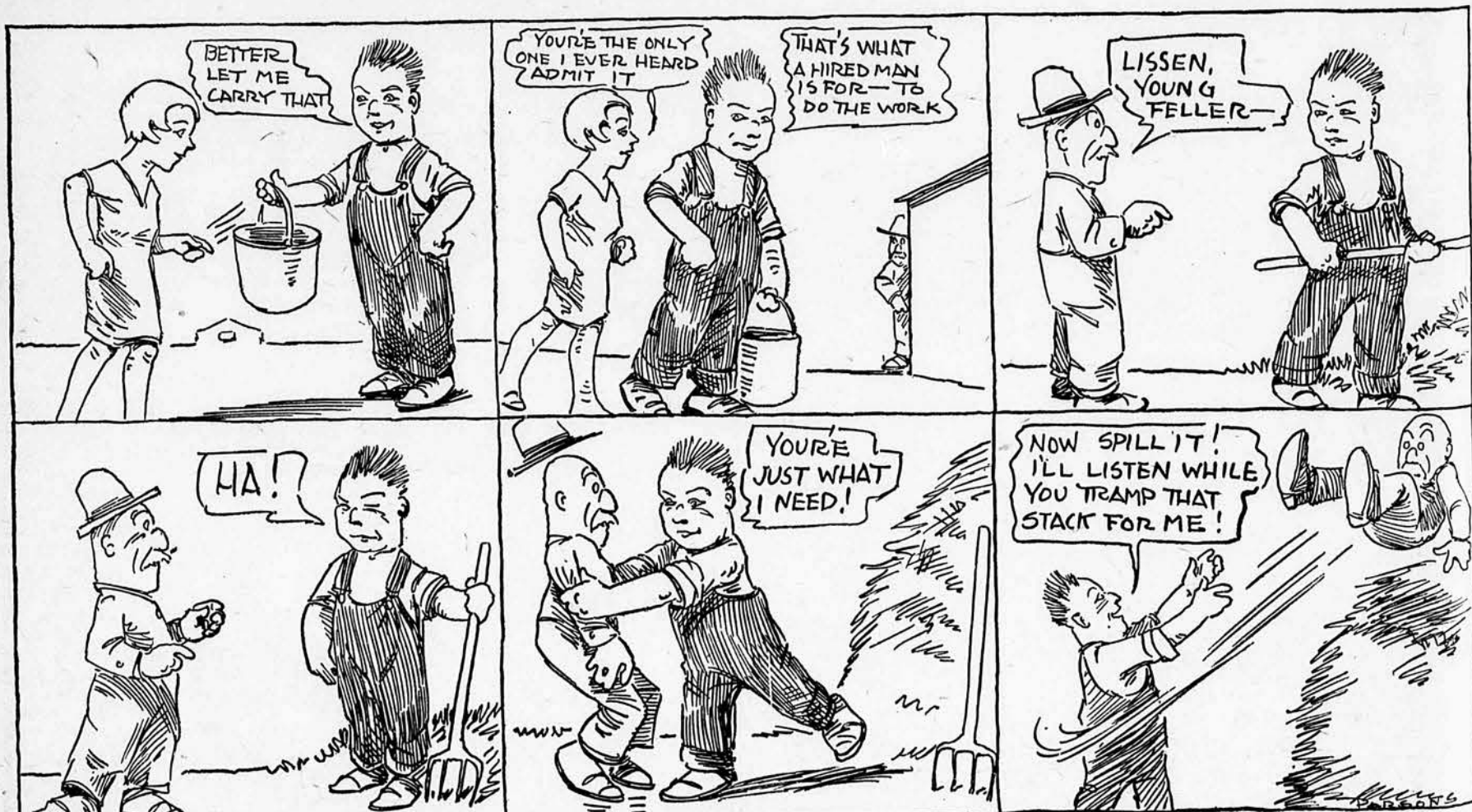
Goes to Joy School

The name of our school is Joy school. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. For pets I have four cats and my brother has a pony. Its name is Cupie. I live 2 miles from school. My teacher's name is Miss Gibbs. I have three brothers. Their names are Allie, Emit and Eli. Eli and Emit are twins. We have twin calves. I have 30 little chickens and mother has 400.
Natoma, Kan. Zelma Schilowsky.



In spellingtown a pump or two
Take pride in being spellers too.
This one you see is very smart,
In fact it's spelling is an art.

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 let-



The Hoovers—Getting Pa Hoover's Goat

Take the most that Radio Can Give You!



For the man who believes his own ears

STOCK tickers, libraries, daily newspaper reports, theaters, concert halls—such things used to be mainly for the man who lived in the city and for his family. Even the automobile could only bring you to them a few times a month.

Now RADIO brings them to you, every day; not only from one city but from everywhere, bulletins, market quotations, weather reports, agricultural information worth far more than the costliest radio set; music, sermons and entertainment that represent the best the world affords.

When radio offers so much, take the most that it can give you—a new type A-C DAYTON receiver which is like two sets in a single cabinet. It gives you both the simple operation of any high grade 2-dial receiver and a Second Stage of refined tuning that is entirely new.

The improvement over older types is tremendous. Not only do all programs come more easily and clearly but you can bring them in through difficulties no ordinary radio will overcome.

Important A-C DAYTON Refinements:

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- Double Reading Voltmeter
- Duophonic Reproduction
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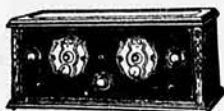
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Six Models (5 and 6 Tube)

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Test the Child's Eyes

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

What about the eyes of a child who supposed that birds could only be heard, not seen? Just last week such a child was found in one of our public schools, vainly trying to "keep up." Spectacles opened a new world to the poor youngster. Why didn't he say something about it? Just one reason—he supposed everyone saw things in the same dim way.

Every school child should have a simple test of vision, and such tests may easily be given by the teacher. The State Tuberculosis Association, which carries on a very energetic program of health education in Kansas schools, issues a simple chart for testing vision, and supplies it free to any Kansas teacher who writes to its headquarters at 210 Crawford Building, Topeka. The instructions to teachers are quite clear. It also makes emphatic the point that a teacher is not supposed to make expert examinations or offer suggestions about correcting defects. If she finds a child with poor vision she is to send word to the parents that a doctor should be consulted. Her responsibility ends there, excepting for such simple aid to the child as giving him a place where the blackboard can be seen most easily.

If you receive word that your child needs visual correction, take prompt action, bearing in mind that the value of the eye is beyond computation. Don't follow that foolish but common practice of buying the youngster a pair of spectacles at the cheapest place. Take him to some expert authority, who will find out whether he needs glasses, and if so will fit him exactly.

A child may read the test card perfectly and yet have visual defects. There may be astigmatism; it may be that the child is "far sighted;" or there may be other defects that impair the vision but do not interfere with reading a simple chart. Did it ever occur to you that a child with one excellent eye and one only three-fourths capacity was in more danger than if both eyes were poor? In the latter event he would get glasses promptly. Until he does the good eye will do all the work, and thus be overstrained, while the poor eye will deteriorate because of its dependence on the other. It is good work for a teacher to make a simple test of the vision of her pupils, but the conscientious parent, instead of depending on that, will have the child given a careful and thoro examination by one who is expert in the work.

Treatment is Needed?

I have a very offensive discharge that makes me too sore to ride horseback. Do you suppose it is curable? Would it be dangerous to children, if I should have any? J. B.

Such troubles can be cured, almost certainly, if given thoro treatment by one who makes a specialty of such work. The discharge may be venereal, or may not. You know yourself whether there has been any exposure. If an innocent discharge it is not likely to be harmful to offspring.

See the Doctor Again

I know of a case of hookworms which is being treated with thymol but does no good. Please put in your paper a treatment that will get rid of a bad case of hookworms. H. N.

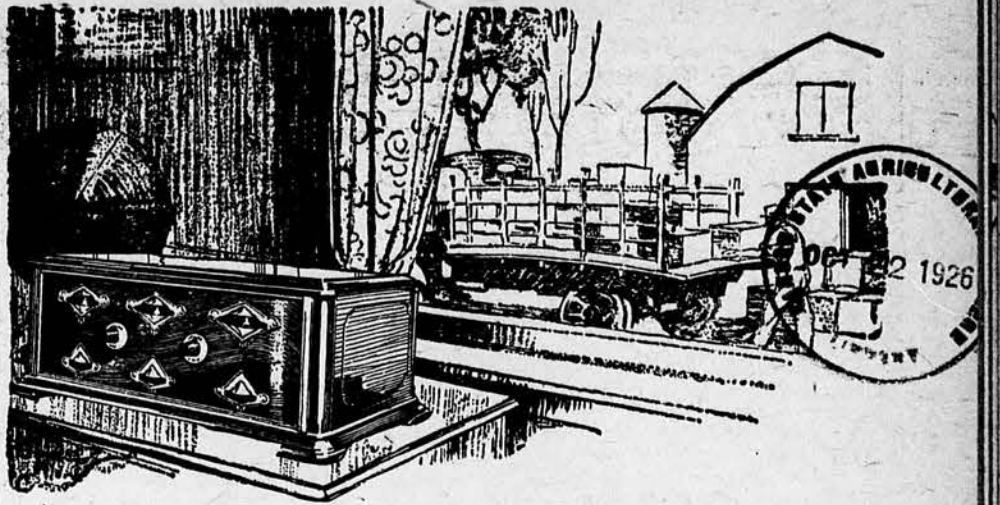
Hookworm is very uncommon in Kansas, which makes me a little doubtful of your diagnosis. If it is hookworm there is nothing better than thymol treatment, if properly carried out. Give your doctor time to try again.

Didn't Know Their Ages?

I am a woman of 50. Have been married before, but my husband has been dead 15 years. I am thinking some of getting married again, and I wish you would tell me if women of my age ever have children. H. O.

The chance is not at all good. The Bureau of the Census shows a few births of children to mothers 50 and past, every year. I observe, however, that these are almost always among the foreign and illiterate population, and I believe that the reports come from women who do not know their ages. The greatest age of motherhood that has come under my personal observation is 51, and only one case of that old.

Say this in behalf of Ma Ferguson: she has not threatened to write a book.



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Do so by radio, but before you buy, test every set thoroughly—only a dependable, efficient set is an economy.

Test the Synchronphase. Note its tone quality—clear, full, natural—due to the **Colortone**. See how the **S-L-F Condensers** make accurate tuning easy; how readily the **Binocular Coils** bring in a local or distant station and prevent others from breaking in; how the **Low-Wave Extension Circuits** enable you to get 100 more stations than can be tuned by other sets. In fact, how the many exclusive Grebe developments give an unusual reception that is lasting because Grebe construction is so sound.

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Doctor My

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What Will Happen to Beef?

K. S. A. C. Economists Are Hopeful of Favorable Reactions in Cattle Market

WHAT'S brewing in cattle futures? Which way will the market turn before the feedlots that are being stocked now will be emptied? What's the status of those related influences which commonly react to disturb the beef maker's slumbers? Economists for Kansas State Agricultural College, W. E. Grimes, E. M. Green and Harold Howe have viewed the situation and express their opinions in what follows.

The present fat cattle situation is characterized by declining supplies of stockers and feeders; by a heavy reduction in values during the fore part of 1926 as compared with 1925; by large discounts in 1926 on heavy weight cattle; by a distinct turning to light weight stockers and feeders for finishing; by a reduction in stocker and feeder shipments; by an outlook for higher corn prices after the first of next year; by fairly good August and September price advances and by a decline in the general price level since the latter part of 1925.

The position of the cattle industry in the long time production cycle coincides closely with the situation just prior to the war. The year 1926 can be said to resemble 1912 in many respects. In other particulars considerable difference exists between the two years.

The supply on farms in 1926 is not far different from what it was in 1912. The productivity of cattle on farms at the present time, however, is far greater than it was in 1912. The estimated total annual production of beef in 1912 was 5,894 million pounds while in 1925 it was 7,146 million pounds. The estimated annual production of veal increased from 667 million pounds in 1912 to 1,001 million pounds in 1925. This wide diversity of yield between these two years despite approximately the same number of cattle on farms is due to the increased productivity in cattle caused by following the practice of marketing baby heaves instead of older steers and increased numbers of calves as veal, and to the enforced liquidation of stock during the last few years.

Pork Consumption Lower

The increase in population since 1912 has been the primary factor in disposing of the much heavier annual production of meat during the last few years. The per capita consumption of beef and veal has increased from 68.4 pounds in 1912 to 71.9 pounds in 1925. During this same period consumption of veal alone has increased from 7 to 8.8 pounds per capita. So far this year beef and veal consumption has been holding up to figures for 1925, while total meat consumption has fallen off slightly, due to lower pork consumption as a consequence of high-priced hogs.

The foreign trade situation is practically the same now as it was in 1912. With prices of all commodities about one-half higher than pre-war and beef cattle prices less than one-third higher than pre-war, the present price of beef cattle is not so favorable.

With conditions in 1926 displaying so many points of similarity to the situation in 1912, it is interesting to know what occurred from 1912 until the time of the European war. Average price of good beef steers at Chicago increased from \$7.80 a hundred in 1912 to \$8.21 in 1913 and \$8.65 in 1914. Average price of calves at the same market increased from \$8.94 in 1912 to \$10.20 in 1913 and back to \$10.10 in 1914. Numbers of cattle on farms decreased from 57,959,000 head on January 1, 1912 to 56,527,000 on January 1, 1913. The figure on January 1, 1914, was 56,592,000 or a slight increase over 1913. With mounting beef prices, consumption fell off from 68.4 pounds per capita in 1912 to 65.9 pounds in 1913 and 63.3 pounds in 1914. Importation of beef and veal increased rapidly following 1912, reaching the high figure in 1914 of 461 million pounds of imports over exports. The foreign situation at present differs from the duty free period following

1913 and comparisons at this point would be misleading.

Taking conditions in the last production cycle as a guide and interpreting them in the light of present conditions, it is reasonably certain that we may expect the number of cattle on farms to stay at least at the present, if not lower, levels for some time. With these shorter supplies material increases in the general level of cattle prices during the next two years is likely.

The average price of all beef cattle at Chicago has declined about 3 per cent from January to August this year. This compares with a 24 1/2 per cent advance during the same period a year ago. The result has been that while January prices this year were 106 per cent of January prices last year, prices by July had reached a point where they were only 78 per cent of the July price of a year ago.

Not Due to Basic Supply

The cattle price situation this year, therefore, is marked more by a failure to hold 1925 advances rather than by any large sustained seasonal declines. This, together with signs of decreasing receipts for the latter half of 1926, suggests that the price weakness of 1926 has been due primarily to other factors than a basic supply situation. The decline in the average has been due quite largely to the slump in prices for heavy weight cattle.

A year ago, following a small corn crop the supply of heavy weight fed cattle was relatively light. This summer, following the better corn crop of 1925 and lower corn prices, the supply of heavy weight fed cattle has been more than ample. This situation has turned feeders to light weight cattle. The result was that for a time this summer heavy feeders were at a price to make them about the best buy of any class for the future. This has already resulted in heavy feeder prices showing a good seasonal advance, altho they still are relatively cheap.

As an average of 24 years the beef cattle market at Chicago shows some seasonal advance in price from March to August inclusive. This general tendency is supported by an average decline in cattle receipts, exclusive of rangers, from March to September. This year prices took a very decided turn from the average. The average shows a decline from February to March, to April and to May, with an upturn of 4.3 per cent in June over May, a slump of 2.6 per cent in July compared with those of June and an upturn of 1.06 per cent in August again. Prices except for a time in June have shown seasonal weakness up to September. Receipts at 67 markets for the first six months of the year were heavier than a year ago.

In years following a good corn crop and lower corn prices the heavy end of feeding operations usually comes between March and August. More cattle than usual run prime to choice heavy weights. In a year such as 1926, therefore, this contributes to relatively heavy market supplies of corn feds altho the basic supply of cattle is smaller than usual. In such years, however, after September, the seasonal increase in supplies of corn feds is less than average. In years of high corn prices following short crops, October, November and December cattle receipts at Chicago run 99 per cent, 103 per cent and 104 per cent of average respectively. On the other hand in years of low corn prices following average or better corn crops, October, November and December cattle receipts at Chicago have been 101 per cent, 97 per cent and 96 per cent of average respectively.

If the present corn crop turns out to be lighter than average as it promises, some advances in corn prices next year are likely. Under such circumstances there is a tendency for cattle feeding operations to be lighter than usual from March to the following August or September, just the reverse of the situation this year.

The reduction in numbers of range



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Smoother Running because every mechanical detail is worked out for greatest efficiency. Even the gears in the Dempster Windmill are machine cut just as the gears are made for the finest automobiles. Dempster is the only mill having both Cut gears and Timkin Tapered Roller Bearings.

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cattle that has taken place within the last few years probably will be felt by the fall of 1927, if not before. This year, with ranges in fair condition and cattle and calves in good condition, it is not likely that any great scarcity will be felt. Western range condition stands at 84 on September 1, as against 87 last month and 87 one year ago. In Kansas, range conditions are not good, standing at 67 on September 1, compared with 65 a month ago and 87 a year ago. The prospects for winter range in Kansas are only fair.

The condition of cattle and calves is good except in a few scattered dry areas. The condition report places cattle and calves at 91 per cent of normal on September 1, compared with 92 a month ago and 89 one year ago. In Kansas, cattle condition is not so good, being placed at 82 on September 1, as compared with 81 a month ago and 90 one year ago.

Nineteen years out of 24 the September average price for beef cattle at Chicago has been above the average price for the year. In view of the situation as it has been described so far, it has stood to reason that prices of corn fed cattle in August and September, the months of light supplies of corn feeds, would show some advance over July.

Eighteen years out of 24, the October cattle price has been above the year's average. This year the average price to date is \$9.51. Only six times in 25 years has the October price advanced over the September price. In two of the six years the October advances were in the nature of price reactions from August and September declines. In the other four years cattle prices were favored with strongly advancing general price levels.

This year the general price level has as yet shown no tendency to take an upward turn from the decline begun about a year ago. With a fairly strong September advance in cattle prices, therefore, the chances of further advances in October are less than average.

Only 11 years out of 24 has the November price been above the year's average price and only eight times out of 24 has the December price been above the year's average price. A September price much above the season's average price to date, \$9.51 a hundred, together with the present general price situation would lend little encouragement for belief in a higher average price later on. This might not apply to certain fancy beeves and quite likely will not apply to the very top prices.

Beef cattle prices move very closely in sympathy with the movement of the general price level. Usually a distinct turn up or down in cattle prices is within a few months of a turn up or down in the general price level.

Since the latter part of 1925 the general price level has been working to lower levels despite improvement in business conditions as measured by volume of business done. There are as yet no signs of a pronounced change upward. In such years demand seldom is active enough to lend support to the November and December markets. On the average in these years the November-December seasonal decline in cattle prices is more pronounced than usual. Delayed grass cattle movement may contribute to such a situation this year.

With fewer range cattle to move

this year, and a probable change in the trend of the general price level within the next few months, the favorable basic supply situation for cattle and a corn situation less favorable to heavy spring and summer feeding next year point to a better turn in cattle prices for next year at least.

Dead Line for International

November 1 is the dead-line for making entries in the individual classes of the International Live Stock Exposition which will be held in Chicago November 27 to December 4. Grain and Hay Show entries close November 10, and carload entries November 20. The premium list offering more than \$100,000 in cash prizes for a wide variety of contests may be received from Secretary B. H. Heide, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, who states that the approaching 27th anniversary International undoubtedly will be the best-rounded exhibition in the history of this show.

According to the premium list it will be possible for a single steer to win \$1,005 in addition to trophies; a barrow \$785; a wether \$285; a carload of cattle \$1,250; a carload of lambs \$775; a carload of swine \$675, and a peck of wheat \$420, as well as sell at fancy prices in the auctions.

New classes are offered this year for county groups of 15 calves by beef bulls out of grade cows maintained for dairy purposes. Entries from each state will compete for \$250 in state prizes and the winners will compete in an open class for prizes totaling \$700. A trophy valued at \$50 will be awarded to the representative in charge of the exhibit winning the national open class.

The junior feeding contest has been revised so as to be more attractive to the boys and girls, and more than 100 will receive cash prizes. A new trophy is being offered to the winning college team in the crops judging contest. The bacon type of hog will receive more attention, with a special carcass class.

A full classification for breeding and fat beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine is offered in addition to a complete Grain and Hay Show Department, judging contests, carcass classes and many other features.

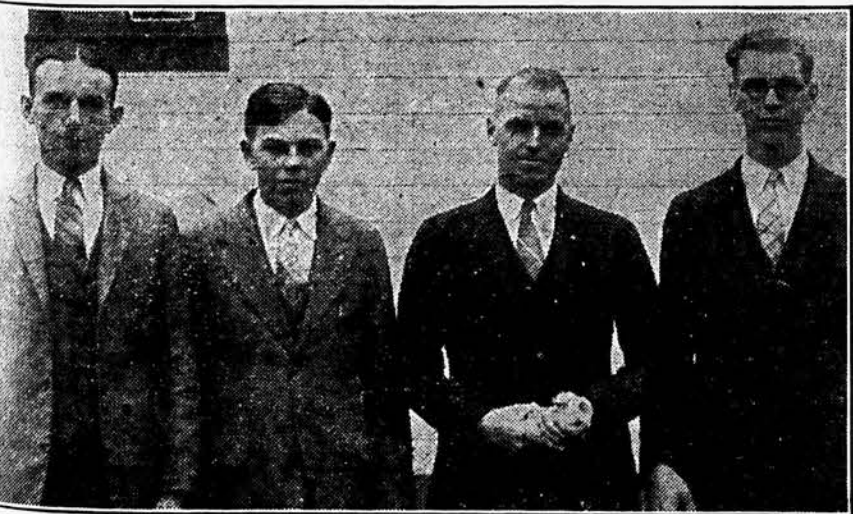
Kansas Team Won Again

Kansas again scored a victory over the West when the dairy cattle judging team from the Kansas State Agricultural College won first place over 12 other states at the recent Waterloo Cattle Congress. Iowa had to be content with second place while Minnesota, Oklahoma and Illinois ranked third, fourth and fifth respectively.

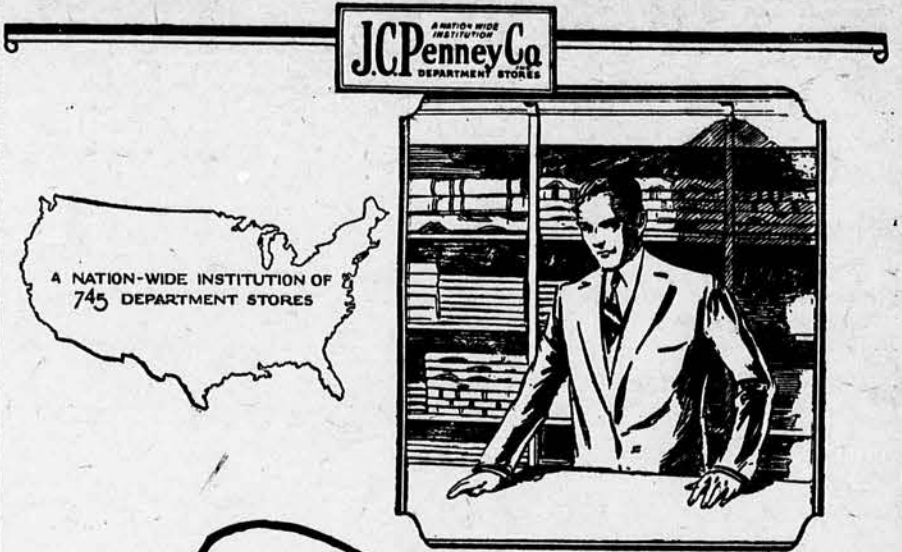
Not only did the Kansas boys win the high team cup but they also were best in placing Holsteins and Jerseys. In all they annexed three silver cups, two medals and one gold cane.

The members of the Kansas team are E. I. Chilcott, Manhattan; L. M. Clausen, Alton; and Dale Wilson, Jennings. Chilcott is a senior in college while the other two are juniors. Professor H. W. Cave trained the boys in judging during the spring and early fall and deserves much credit for their success. This is the fifth Kansas team to win first place at either Waterloo or the National Dairy Show in the last eight years that Professor Cave has acted as coach.

The wages of war is debt.



Dairy Cattle Judging Team of the Kansas State Agricultural College That Won First Place Over 12 States at Recent Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Ia. Left to Right, E. I. Chilcott, Manhattan; L. M. Clausen, Alton; H. W. Cave, Coach; Dale Wilson, Jennings



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But better now than ever before through our "Galvannealing" process (discovered and patented by Keystone) that WELDS an extra heavy rust-resisting zinc coating to copper-bearing steel wire. No one else makes fence like this.

Agricultural Colleges, engineering authorities, railroad tests—all prove that "Galvannealed" far outlasts the ordinary galvanized wire. Those who entered "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm" contest gave us some mighty good ideas on "Hog Sanitation," "What it Costs to Fence a Farm," and "What 17,000 Farmers Say." Write for these 3 free booklets today. They show what an important part fence plays in increasing your farm profits.

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Wheat Making Good Growth

In North Central Counties Moisture Condition and Fall Prospects Are Best in Seven Years

NEARLY all of the wheat has been drilled in the southwest and central counties, and the early sown fields are showing up in fine condition with healthy stands and good growth. Rain delayed planting in the eastern counties. And in the extreme northwest counties the tables are turned just the opposite. There it is dry, but with a good rain the wheat will get off for a good start. The north central counties, where it has been dry for at least two years, report the finest moisture condition and fall growth of wheat they have had in seven years.

Late corn and grain sorghums are making a good showing. Kafir and milo would do better with some warm weather, but the general crop will be considerably above early expectations. In the north central district where corn made little growth this year, many farmers are making trench silos to conserve all possible forage for winter feeding.

There seems to be some indication that the hog cholera epidemic that has swept the Northern Corn Belt is reaching into Kansas territory. Some minor outbreaks have been recorded and vaccination is getting considerable attention.

A Glance At the Markets

Grain and cotton supplied the chief sensational features during the first half of October. Both products declined easily, and the slump in cotton was extreme, bringing the level below the generally estimated cost of production. The prices of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and potatoes were fully maintained. Hay and feeds, livestock, and the general run of green produce showed no great change in price level.

Grain has shared with cotton the doubtful honor of attracting most notice lately for price declines and general weakness. October crop reports show no great change in the size of the grain crops and the outlook for the export trade is still rather favorable, and, if anything, tending toward improvement. But the prospect of more Canadian grain than was looked for, also some improvement in condition of spring wheat in the United States, has weakened the downward market position. The lower prices of winter wheat in the United States are somewhat balanced by a crop 230 million bushels larger than last year's production, but spring wheat is 58 million bushels less this year. The rye market declined with wheat but there was good demand for the receipts that were of good milling quality. Corn also declined with the other grains in response to slack demand. Oats and barley were fairly steady in price.

Hay markets have been holding none too well, altho the crop is short. The October report showed that the late rains had increased production considerably, and at the

same time had lessened the demand for hay because of abundant grass and forage.

Livestock this month has been selling not far from the general price level of September. Week to week changes have reflected temporary conditions of supply. The tendency to heavy shipment of cattle at this season caused severe breaks in the general market, altho at one time early in the month choice yearlings topped the year's range at \$12.75 in Chicago. Best prices for hogs have remained most of the time near the \$14 line in Western markets altho the usual tendencies at this season include increasing supplies and falling prices. Fresh pork sold higher in some Eastern markets. Quantity and quality of the lamb supply has decreased. Market made a turn upward early in the month with top price of fat stock near \$15 at Chicago.

The moist fall weather increased production of forage and second crop hay. Dairy herds are in thrifty condition. Mill feeds are lower than they were a year ago, at least the concentrated feeds and most of them seem likely to continue in liberal supply. Demand for butter is active owing to good business conditions.

Poultry shipments are increasing, but without much change in price; the surplus stock going into cold storage. Holdings of turkeys are light but some additional supply has been arriving from Argentina and more is expected. Live poultry is in moderate receipt, and markets are generally about steady.

Eggs continue the upward trend of the last two months, adding 2 or 3 cents more to the price the first half of October, but the market level is close to that of last season.

Demand is good, fresh supplies are moderate, stocks in cold storage are being drawn upon heavily, and the general situation in October looks better this season from the producers' point of view.

A reduction of 3 1/2 million barrels in the market crop of apples tends to help the outlook to some extent, altho the estimated production is still about one-sixth greater than the fairly large crop of last year. Much of the crop reduction shown in the October report was in the Northwest, resulting from frost damage. Markets for apples continue dull, without much change in price. The export trade is heavier than last season so far and prices in British markets have been high but declined rapidly in October. No great change occurred in the crop situation of potatoes and sweet potatoes in October. Potato markets show a tendency to advance, altho shipments are rather heavy even for the time of year when movement is most active.

Atchison—Too much rain here. Fields cannot be worked for a week after it clears up. Too late for wheat sowing. Cattle and hogs go high at farm sales. No sale for horses but mules are some better. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 70c; oats, 38c; eggs, 34c; hens, 19c; and cream, 42c.—A. Lang.

Barber—No frost so far. Late feed is being cut in fine condition. Wheat sowing almost ready for pasture. Wheat sowing almost finished. There is an abundance of moisture in the soil. Roads rough and muddy. Stock going to market at fair prices.—J. W. Bibb.

Cheyenne—Rain is needed badly and the prospect for next year's wheat crop are not very good. There are reports of grasshopper and dry weather damage. Many apples are being trucked in from Colorado, altho many



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McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders—Shellers—Engines

Agricultural Training in Business

BY L. E. CALL

THE value of boyhood training on the farm for business careers has long been recognized. The farm has been an inexhaustible reservoir from which the towns and cities have been supplied with the young manhood from which have developed the leading business and professional men of this country. The habits of industry, self-reliance and thrift learned so well on the farm in the boyhood days furnished an ideal foundation on which to build a business career. The knowledge of agriculture gained in childhood also supplied a fund of information that frequently was indispensable in those lines of business in which a first-hand knowledge of agricultural practices was essential.

Modern business today, however, is more exacting. It is demanding more highly educated men to fill responsible positions. The boy from the farm no longer has an opportunity to work rapidly into positions of responsibility. Such positions are going to the college trained man. The demand, however, for men with farm experience and a knowledge of agricultural practices is just as great as formerly, providing such experience and knowledge is combined with a thoro education and satisfactory business training.

The agricultural colleges of this country have recognized their responsibility and opportunity to train young men for business careers. The Kansas State Agricultural College has adjusted its curricula to provide such training. It is furnishing an opportunity to secure at one time a thoro, well-grounded education and a knowledge of agriculture and business methods. Its graduates trained in this way are finding increased opportunities in business. Within recent years the large meat packing industries of this country have made definite arrangements to secure from the agricultural colleges a limited number of men for further training for executive positions in the packing business. Such industries as creameries, flour mills, grain elevators, insurance companies, sugar factories, the seed trade, the stock yards, fertilizer manufacturers and distributors, and the distributors of farm implements have recognized the value of college trained men in agriculture and are employing many of them.

Many business careers in towns and some in larger cities handling rural business have recently employed agriculturally trained men. Banks probably have led in this field, finding that such a man associated with the bank could greatly increase its business and thus enable it to render greater service to the community. The increased recognition on the part of most business men serving rural communities of the need of a thoro knowledge of agriculture in order that they may more successfully serve their constituents should and will increase the demand for agricultural training in our colleges for those who expect to enter on business careers.

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were raised in this county. Looks as if there will be a shortage of feed this winter, but we are more fortunate than neighboring counties in this respect. Alfalfa hay, \$15 to \$20 a ton; oats, shipped in, 53c; barley, 80c; corn, 90c; old hens, 17c; springs, 16c; stock shots 13c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Butler—We have had many rains here recently. About half of the wheat is sown, and some fly in early wheat. Livestock is doing fine. Corn is drying up. Feeds are good. Sales are plentiful, well attended and prices are good. Wheat, \$1.22; oats, 35c; corn, 95c; eggs, 32c; and cream, 44c.—Jacob Dreck.

Cloud—With no killing frost yet and plenty of rain wheat is making a fine start, although there still is some to be sown. Rain has delayed sowing but the moisture was needed. Kafir and sowed crops are making good growth, and very little of these crops has been cut. Cattle are on pasture mostly but cows are falling in milk production. Corn is selling high on the market and farmers are in doubt as to the profit in feeding, although hogs are doing well.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—Very little wheat sown, yet. Too much rain is delaying fall work. Much prairie hay to cut, as well as kafir, cane and other forage crops. The wheat acreage will be cut some, no doubt, on account of the wet ground. We have had no killing frost and pastures are good. Livestock is doing well. Very little corn is being sold. Corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 23c; butter, 40c; fat hogs, \$12.35; stockers \$12; and good cows \$50 to \$60.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—We have had considerable rain since our last report. The soil is pretty well soaked. Wheat is looking fine, with a good stand. Corn shocks and feed piles are wet thru. We have the poorest corn crop that we have had in this locality in 13 years. Corn will have to be shipped in. All of our old corn is gone and we have to pay 95 cents for corn off the car.—F. M. Larson.

Edwards—Still no frost. Wheat sowing done. Most feed is out. We need a good rain. At a recent farm sale milk cows brought from \$80 to \$120; grade heifer calves, \$25 and other cattle in proportion. Wheat, \$1.25; old corn, 90c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 32c; hens, 17c to 20c; and stock hogs 12c to 13c.—W. E. Fravel.

Johnson—Heavy and frequent rains hinder out door work. Wheat seeding generally is completed and the grain up or sprouted. Some alfalfa cut, but it has not cured well. Flies still are a great torment. Farm sales are numerous. Road work delayed by wet weather. Stock healthy. Bran, \$1.25; shorts, \$1.65; chop, \$1.85; eggs, 36c; and milk, 55c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitetow.

Lane—No rain for some time. Many farmers have finished drilling wheat while others have stopped on account of too little moisture. Some complaint about worms taking wheat where soil is dry. Feed is nearly all out. No killing frost yet.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—Good rains recently. Wheat looks fine. The farmers are threshing millet and Sweet clover. Corn, 78c; wheat, \$1.25; hogs, \$13; and hay \$15 a ton. No public sales. The corn huskers are coming in from the East.—J. D. Stoz.

Osage—Still raining. Some have not cut their corn yet, but others are cutting by hand. Hogs and cattle being marketed closely. Very little fall plowing has been done. Corn shocks are molding to some extent. Very little disease among poultry. Chickens are being sold short by those not having plenty of feed.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—Weather is cool and cloudy but we need more rain to bring up the wheat and to keep that which is up growing. Wheat pool seed has been coming in since October 1, and is being sown. Early sown wheat is being pastured. No farm sales but quite a large shipment of cattle underway. Feed will be scarce. No work for men, and some men have gone from here to find jobs. Corn chop, \$2; shorts \$1.50; bran \$1.30; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 40c; potatoes, \$1.75; and chickens 18c to 20c.—J. B. Hicks.

Riley—We are having too much rain and too many cloudy days. Much alfalfa and cane fodder are yet to be harvested. Ground very wet and soft. Wheat planting is done. Potato crop is rather light. There will be very little work to do this fall as there is very little corn to gather. Pastures good. No killing frosts so far. Eggs, 32c; butterfat, 40c; corn, 85c; and wheat, \$1.20.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rush—Wheat is doing well but there is considerable Hessian fly in it. Farmers are busy putting up their forage crops and grain sorghums. We have had two light frosts but no killing damage yet. Wheat, \$1.21; eggs, 30c; butterfat 40c.—Wm. Crottinger.

Sedgwick—About 7 inches of rain fell during the week. The ground is too wet to till, and the fields that were drilled are washed level and are in poor condition to stand a severe, windy winter. Soil has been washed over the crowns of the wheat plants which may retard stooling. It will be late before wheat seeding can be finished, and there is much wheat yet to be planted. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 85c; kafir, 75c; eggs, 36c; butterfat 43c.—W. J. Roof.

Trego—Wheat seeding is finished. We need rain badly. Some fields of wheat are up but most of it will not sprout until moisture comes. Feed cutting is finished. Farmers are turning their stock into the fields as most of the pastures are bare. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1.05; oats, 55c; eggs, 32c.—Chas. N. Duncan.

Kids at the Royal

It is going to be a great week at Kansas City, November 13 to 20, for the boys and girls of the Kansas 4-H clubs. They will see how their calves,



pigs and sheep stack up against those from the other states at the American Royal Live Stock Show. And they have written to Andy Paterson, himself a good Kansan whom the Royal had to get to help run its show, that they are going to take home more than their share of the \$2,000 offered the boys' and girls' clubs.

Even those who did not win firsts in the other shows are going to be there to see how the county and state winners come out, and when the four Ljungdahls from Manhattan and the other winners lead their stock into the ring there are going to be a lot of rooters on the sidelines ready to wager three doughnuts against a nickel that Kansas comes off with the big end of the prize money.

But they're not going to stop with the 4-H show. No sir, not the Kansas youngsters. They're going to take in the whole shebang from the pig pens and the chicken coops to the horse show at night. Just as soon as the ribbons are pinned on the last bunch of calves they're going to go out to the stalls and look over the beef cattle that Andy's premium list says they're offering \$28,217 in prizes for. And it's going to be the greatest bunch of cattle they ever saw together in one enclosure—from 20 states and Canada probably, and worth a million dollars. They'll see there what a real first class cow brute looks like, and next year they'll try to fit the club calf up until it's just as good, and bring it to the Royal and take home a few ribbons and a little prize money on their own account.

Then there's the dairy cattle show. Phew! That'll be a sight worth seeing—sleek, tawny Jerseys, white and fawn Guerneys, the big black and White Holsteins, and the red and white Ayrshires, with their long, graceful up-turned horns. What's this? Yes, they're offering \$5,675 in prizes for the dairy breeds.

They're going to see the hog show, too, and find out whether the breeders can beat 4-H members when it comes to raising pigs. You bet they are, and you'll hear them saying that some of the individuals competing for the \$4,355 in hog prizes are not so far ahead of the club pigs, after all.

There're the sheep—\$3,966 in prizes offered for them. They'll look them over, for Andy Pat says the entries came from as far east as Ohio and Indiana, and from nearly every state west of Kansas City, and it is one of the greatest sheep shows ever brought together.

It may be necessary to go back the next day to look over the horses and mules which won the \$7,295 in prize money, for it would never do to get back to the pavilion too late to see the horse pulling contest. Wonder how old Deck and Fanny would look up against the winners!

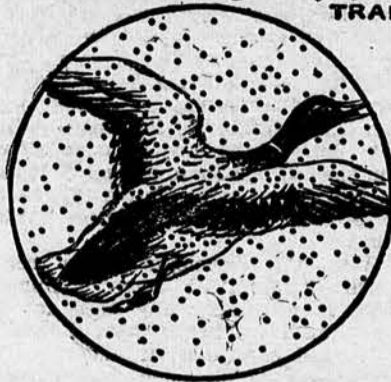
Oh, no. Seeing the livestock isn't all. The boys' and girls' club conference is going to be more important than seeing all the winners of the entire \$75,000 the Royal is offering. That conference was planned especially for the 4-H folks, and the management surely knew what they would like best—stock judging contest, picture shows, both educational and entertaining, visits to the big industrial plants, and a tour of Kansas City, which will include an hour's stop at the Swope Park zoo to see the lions and tigers, reindeer and bears, elk, antelope, monkeys and all the rest.

It takes a Kansan man to look after the Kansas kids, as well as those from the other states, so the management got B. M. Anderson of Manhattan to look after the job.

But Anderson and Andy Paterson aren't the only Kansans connected with the show. Dr. C. W. McCampbell of Kansas State Agricultural College is in charge of the horse and mule department, and four classes will be judged by Kansans. Dr. McCampbell will place the Angus, James Tomson of Wakarusa will pin the ribbons on the Polled Shorthorns, and Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department at K. S. A. C., will judge the Holsteins and the Ayrshires.

Herdsmen—"Did you water the cow?"
Hired Man—"Water the cow? No. Haven't watered her for two days."
Herdsmen—"What? Not watered her for two days? Why not?"
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Why Live On a Lot?

BY WALTER G. WARD

To acquire a competency sufficient to enable them to retire in some town where they may enjoy the comforts of a modern home has been the goal of many farm families. When attained, the result often has been disappointing. The living close to other families, new friendships are formed slowly, and the old neighbors are missed greatly. Having spent an active life on the farm, they soon find idleness burdensome.

With the development in recent years of practical home equipment, there is no longer any need for the farm family to break the old associations, and change environment, to enjoy a comfortable home. Nearly every convenience now enjoyed in city homes is available to the rural dweller, though in some instances it will vary in the method of securing it.

Running water may be secured in the average farm home at a cost appreciably less than a new automobile even of the cheapest class. Suitable power usually is available for the operation of a water supply system, and may be a hand pump, windmill, gasoline engine, electric motor or hydraulic ram. Under average conditions the cost of installation is little if any greater than the city family's share of the municipal water system. The installation of the plumbing fixtures can be done as cheaply in rural as in urban homes. The isolated rural home is unable to connect with a city sewer system, but by means of a septic tank may dispose of the sewage from the kitchen sink and bath room in a sanitary manner. In co-operation with the county farm bureaus and the Portland Cement Association, the Kansas State Agricultural College recently constructed 20 septic tanks as demonstrations in different sections of the state, and the average cost for materials for the sewer, septic tank and absorption system was well under \$100.

The installation of a furnace in a rural home is no different than in town. The use of gas, either natural or manufactured, for cooking and in water heaters is common in the cities, but except in the natural gas regions, is not available in farm homes. However, with the perfection of the gasoline ranges now on the market they are being found almost the equal of gas stoves. For supplying hot water the kerosene burning heaters serve quite satisfactorily where gas is not obtainable.

With the extension of electric transmission lines into rural districts, electric current now is available to many farms, making possible the use of electric ranges, in addition to lights and power equipment. If city current is not available, an individual electric light plant will furnish the current for lights and the smaller power units, including mechanical refrigeration.

With a telephone, the rural mail delivery, a radio, one or more automobiles and improved roads, and a home equipped with the practical modern conveniences now available, what has the city to offer as an inducement for any farm family to retire to a small lot on one of its streets?

Sore on Civilization

A group of Americans left Chicago the other day on their way to some remote land in the South Seas. They were "tired of civilization," they said, though anybody in Chicago should get tired of civilization may be hard to understand. At about the same time an English woman, returning from a journey to Liberia, Lady Dorothy Mills, gave to London papers an account of that country that is a fair account presumably of conditions away from civilization.

Cannibals of Liberia, says Lady Mills, do not like to eat women: female flesh "is too bitter for them." The male human thigh, she reports, is considered the greatest delicacy and usually is reserved for the chief of the tribe. Liberians have a cultivated taste, even if they are not, according to other standards, civilized. Diet is a major problem in civilized countries. People have not learned how to eat, or eat too much, not to speak of drinking, and are careless about a properly balanced ration in their meals. This is a subject that the medical profession is nev-

er tired of harping on. But the people of Liberia seem to have settled ideas about a right diet. The body of a youth 15 or 16 years old, according to Lady Dorothy Mills, is regarded as ideal food. One other item in her report is that an ordinary, healthy, normal wife costs about \$60 on the Liberian market.

These tired Americans on their way to escape civilization are not headed for Liberia, but it ought to appeal to them as at least different. The Liberians are a happy and carefree people, from the account of this English traveler. But the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air and the fish of the sea are carefree and happy. People tired of civilization probably are up against it, the victims of evolution. If they could take some backward steps in evolution, covering a million years or so, they might be a contented lot. Going to Liberia or the South Seas will in all likelihood not prove a cure for their malady.

Bindweed and Land Values

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

The bindweed is, without doubt, the most dangerous of all Kansas weeds, and it is spreading over the state at an alarming rate. It has such a wide soil and climatic adaptation that it occurs in every county. It is capable of withstanding long periods of drouth as well as of heavy rainfall. Because of this adaptation it cannot be hoped that the weed will be held in check by adverse climatic conditions.

Fields that are heavily infested with bindweed are practically worthless for small grain production, because the roots deplete the soil of moisture and plant food and the vines twine around the stems of the grain and prevent their proper development. It monopolizes all the land it infests to such an extent that crop production is rarely profitable. The weed is so destructive and difficult to eradicate that its presence in large areas on a farm will often reduce its sale value fully 50 per cent. It has lowered the agricultural value of some fields to such an extent that they have been abandoned. In fact, the weed is so destructive that many mortgage companies refuse to lend money on farm land infested with it.

Bindweed spreads both by seed and roots. The first foothold in a field or locality usually comes from seed. After a plant gets started, its roots spread gradually until the infested area will soon be several rods across. This area continues to enlarge and serves as a center from which new areas start. New areas then develop from seed and from pieces of roots carried by tillage implements. If the natural spread of the weed is not checked it may overrun an average size farm in 10 to 20 years.

Because of the danger of spreading bindweed by tillage implements, patches on which the weed occurs should be isolated as soon as they are discovered and worked by themselves. The implements used in working the patches should be cleaned carefully to remove all clinging vines and roots before they are used on other land.

While the bindweed is difficult to eradicate, experiments conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station show it can be killed. If the area covered is small, the weeds may be killed by applying salt at the rate of about 1 pound to every square foot. This method will injure the soil for many years. Another plan that may be used on small areas is continuous cultivation. It must be thoro and frequent enough to keep down all vines and leaf growth. It usually will require two or three years to eradicate the weeds by this method. If the area is large, intensive cultivation supplemented with a smother crop is more practicable. One of the better methods of using this system is to practice an intensive fallow for one season and until about July of the next season, and then plant a thick seeding of close drilled sorghums. In some cases it will be necessary to fallow the third year until July and then seed sorghum again.

It has been decided that the ex-sultan's 30 widows shall continue to live together. Most of us thought they would come to this country and split into vaudeville teams.

Plenty of WATER IN THE South. Map showing routes from St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Decatur, Birmingham, Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, and Pensacola.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dispersal Sale
Reg. Holsteins

Sale at the farm, five miles north-east of Bushton, Rice Co., Kan.

Frederick, Kan.
Monday, November 1

Everything T. B. tested and never a reactor on the farm. 35 fresh cows, heavy springers, bred heifers, heifer calves. Five registered bulls ready for service. Sale begins at 10:30 a. m. For the sale catalog address,

George Schroeder, Owner
Frederick, Kansas
W. H. Mott, Sale Manager,
Herington, Kan.
E. E. Potter, Auctioneer

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS
Ready for service, good breeding. Sired by 20 lb. bull \$85.
GEO. DOWNIE, LYNDON, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

Public Sale!
Purebred Jerseys



At the farm of George Hudson, one mile south of Sylvia, Kan.

Tuesday, October 26
11 o'clock

32 head, consisting of 13 cows giving milk or to be fresh, 15 heifers and 4 bulls, including two herd bulls.
Fairy's Jolly Owl No. 204067 and Gay Raleigh's Noble No. 218764, all from accredited herds.

George Hudson and L. L. Gaston
Sylvia, Kansas

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshire Cattle—Hampshire Hogs
Bulls from baby calves to serviceable age. Also she stock. Only dual purpose breed with Dairy Characteristics predominant. Ayrshires sell for slaughter without discrimination. Hampshire hogs. Long stretchy fellows early maturing. ERNEST POLLARD, Nehawka, Neb.

Cummins' Ayrshires
Cows, heifers and bulls.
R. W. CUMMINS, PRESCOTT, KANSAS

Ayrshire Section

Henderson's Dairy King
the greatest sire in the West heads our herd. Our mature cows have records. Some A. R. records. Stock for sale. Federal accredited.
R. E. BANKS, Larned, Kansas

TO REDUCE MY HERD
I offer cows with Shawnee County Cow Testing Association records, freshening about Oct. 1. Also bred and open heifers and heifer calves.
G. J. BAHNMAIER, LeCompton, Kan., Douglas Co.

Woodhull Ayrshire Farm
Woodhull Gold Nuggett, whose 3 near-est dams average 605 fat in service. Cows have records made by Co. Cow Test. Assn. Bulls and females for sale.
A. B. WILLIAMS & SONS, Darlow, (Reno Co.), Kan.

Big Kate's Dairy King
heads our Ayrshire herd. Cows of equal breeding and individuality. Bull calves for sale.
JONES BROS., PENALOSA, KANSAS

Nordaryr Dairy Farm
Reg. Ayrshires headed by Dairy Finlason Armour in service. Young bulls for sale.
O. M. NORBY, PRATT, KANSAS

Our Ayrshires
their sisters, dams and granddams have 35 records that average 15808 milk and 625 fat. Our bull's granddam and great granddam have an average production of 24175 milk and 1066 butter. Our foundation cattle came from John Linn & Sons, K. S. A. C. and University of West Virginia.
J. F. WOLZ & SONS, HAYS, KANSAS

We Offer For Sale
Young bulls, heifers, calves and cows and heifers bred. For prices and descriptions address:
T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan, Republic Co.

inson, 1926. Dr. Mott has charge of the sale and is mailing out a handsome illustrated circular and the big sale catalog. Send him your name immediately if you want one.

W. H. Heiselman's Spotted Poland China sale recently resulted in an average of \$36.00 on everything. The top was \$60.00 for a boar. Mr. Heiselman was unfortunate in drawing a very bad day and the roads were almost impassable and this hurt the sale considerably. He has a new boar that he purchased recently that was junior champion at Nebraska State Fair. He is not going to hold a bred sow sale but expects to sell a fine string of bred sows and gilts bred to his new boar at private sale.

The sale of Duroc boars and gilts that is being held by Foley Bros., Bendena, Oct. 30 will be held in the sale pavilion in Bendena instead of at the farm as indicated in their copy in the Duroc section last week. The breeders in the vicinity of Bendena got together a few years ago and built a modern sale pavilion in Bendena and all the purebred sales of that section are held in the sale pavilion. They are selling 50 head of boars and gilts in this sale and they are mailing out their catalogs now. If you want one write at once as the sale is next Saturday.

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



A M. Carlton & Son, Duroc breeders of Geneseo, write that the demand is fine. They are practically sold out on gilts but still have plenty of good farmer boars.

Claude Lovett, Shorthorn breeder of Neal, Kan., will consign some bulls and females to the Allen county breeders sale to be held at Humboldt November 5.

The Allen County Shorthorn breeders will hold their annual sale at Humboldt November 5. Half or more of the offering will be consigned by Knox Knoll Farm of which S. M. Knox of Humboldt is owner.

John Burns has been selected as fieldman for the American Shorthorn Breeders Association. Mr. Burns will represent the breed's interests in the West and Southwest territory, which includes Kansas.

H. G. Eshelman of Sedgwick will have an exhibit of Percherons at the Kansas National, Wichita, November 1-6. Carino, shown by Mr. Eshelman, was grand champion last year. He will show a two-year-old son of his this time that now weighs 1,900 pounds.

W. A. Gladfelter of Emporia held his usual good Duroc sale on October 13. He likewise had his usual hard luck in picking a time when roads were good. However the demand for the Gladfelter kind was as always sufficient to bring buyers from many parts of the state. The sows with litters sold for an average of \$57.70, bred sows averaged \$48.00, spring boars and gilts about \$45, with a general average of something above \$50.00 on the entire offering, with only one animal selling up to \$80.00. Wm. Koepke, a home buyer, bought the top at \$80.00; she was a daughter of Top Scissors, the top boar was also sired by Top Scissors. He went to J. C. Garsh of Madison for \$62.50. Brice Newkirk of Hartford bought the next highest priced female, paying \$75.00 for a daughter of Top Scissors. Buyers were present from Topeka, Coffeyville, Eskridge, Elmdale and other distant points. But the largest per cent of the buyers were from Lyon county. Boyd Newcom and Homer Rule were the auctioneers.

- Public Sales of Livestock
- Jersey Cattle
Oct. 27—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
Nov. 12—Chas. Fritzemeler, Stafford, Kan.
 - Holstein Cattle
Oct. 27—John Gish and Ira J. Zercher, En-erprise, Kan.
Oct. 28—Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 8—Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 10—Montgomery County-Breeders, Independence, Kan.
Nov. 15—Reynolds & Son, Lawrence, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 17—Molvane Holstein Club, Mulvane, Kan.
Dec. 6—C. A. Branch, Marlon, Kan.
 - Ayrshire Cattle
Oct. 28—H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan.
 - Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 28—W. G. Sellon, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 3—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Asso-ciation Sale, Wichita, Kansas.
Nov. 5—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, CoCncordia, Kan.
 - Hereford Cattle
Oct. 26—Mansfield & Jennings, Princeton, Kan.
Nov. 13—W. I. Bowman, Council Grove, Kan.
 - Duroc Hogs
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. Hilber, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 22—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
 - Poland China Hogs
Oct. 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.
Dec. 7—Ross McMurphy, 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 Lugenbeil, Padonia, Kan., and Hiawatha, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.
 - Jacks
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.

Maplewood Farm
Holstein-Friesian Sale

At the farm, five miles south of
Herington, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 28



60 head of cattle, 30 high grade cows, a number of them fresh or heavy springers.
20 registered cows, mostly heavy springers, bred to our Senior herd sire.
10 head of yearling heifers, some heifer calves and bull calves, registered and ready for service.
Sale begins at ten o'clock.
Herd fully accredited.
Write today for circular folder and catalog, to

W. H. Mott, Maplewood Farm, Herington, Kan.
Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom

Complete Dispersal
Shungavalley Holsteins

100 head—more than 90 females, nearly every one of which has a 305-day record or is a daughter of a cow with such a record. Sale at Shunga-valley farm, joining Washburn college campus on the south.

The Sale will start without fail at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp.
Topeka, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 8

In the sale there are 30 daughters of Count College Cornucopia, the 1926 grand champion at Topeka and Hutchinson, 30 or 40 cows that are fresh or heavy springers. The herd is fully accredited. For the handsomely illustrated sale catalog address,

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kansas.
Ira Romig & Sons, Owners, Topeka, Kansas
Auctioneers, J. E. Mack, Bob Hager, S. T. Wood in the Box.
Semi-Annual meeting Kansas State Holstein Association evening follow-ing sale.

Poland China Section

25 Poland Boars
for sale sired by Black Seal and Perfect Checket. Good ones priced right.
OTHO G. SMITH, Colony, Kan.

Spring Boars and Gilts
All at private sale. Sired by Sharpred by Big Chief. Headquarters in Dickinson county for Poland Chinas.
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Big Boars and Gilts
40 good ones, sired by Utility King, out of Buster, Wonder and Big Bob bred dams.
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The 1000 Pound Boar
Atta Lad by Atta Boy, heads our herd. Boars for sale by him or out of his daughters.
M. F. BICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS

The Financier
First prize senior yearling boar of Kansas 1926 heads my herd. Boars and gilts by this sire for sale.
Chas. J. Holtwick, Valencia, Kan.

My Boar Sale Called Off
30 big, very choice boars for sale at private treaty. Best in breeding and in individuals.
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Mostly by Oh Boy and a fine litter by The Judge. Open and bred gilts. Write for prices.
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Pearl's Big Type Polands
Spring boars and tried sows to farrow the fore part of November.
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SHANK'S FARM POLANDS
Spring boars by Jack Tar and other boars. 40 to se-lect from. Write for prices and descriptions.
J. DEE SHANK, SUPERIOR, NEB.
Jewell Co., Kan.

Big Poland Boars
the blood of DUNDALE GIANT, the greatest sire of the breed. Many by REGULATOR, son of Liberator. Good enough to head any herd. S. U. Peace, Olathe, Ka.

Spring Boars and Gilts
Mostly by New Era Jr. Others by Flashlight Leader and Light Rainbow. Splendid sow herd. Immuned and guaranteed J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, Kansas.

Big March Poland Boars
Sired by Pleasant Surprise and Armistice Wonder, out of sows by Pleasant Surprise, Wittums King Cole and daughters of Armistice Boy.
F. E. WITTUM, Caldwell, Kan.

Knox Type Polands
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Choice Spring Boars
size and feeding quality, sired by a son of Latch-nite. Out of richly bred correct type sows.
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for sale, good individuals sired by Golden Rainbow 2 and Standard Giant. Dams by Golden Rainbow, Armistice Leader, Standard Giant and Liberator. C. E. HOGLUND & SONS, McPHERSON, KAN.

Greater Armistice
mated with sows of Liberator, Sunbeam, and Latch-nite breeding is proving his greatness as a sire. Stock for sale.
E. E. HALL, BAYARD, KANSAS.

20 Big Spring Boars
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Boars of spring farrow by New Monarch 1st, Giant Bob 5th, Pickett Boy and The Bonds-man. Write for prices.
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Tried Sows and Gilts
A few open gilts and tried sows. Will book orders for fall pigs at weaning time, either sex, sired by Mc's Big Orange.
GEO. MORTON, OXFORD, KANSAS

Deming Ranch Polands Win
Our Polands have been exhibited this year at Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas State Fairs. Also the Big Kansas Topeka Free Fair and the Ozark District Fair, winning in strong competition 2 grand champs, 8 winners, 30 firsts and dozens of seconds, thirds, etc. FOR SALE, 30 fall yearlings, bred to farrow soon. Also Choice March and April boars. Plenty of LATCHNITE NEW MONARCH breeding.
H. O. Sheldon, Mgr. Swine Dept. Oswego, Kansas



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