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KANSAS FARMER

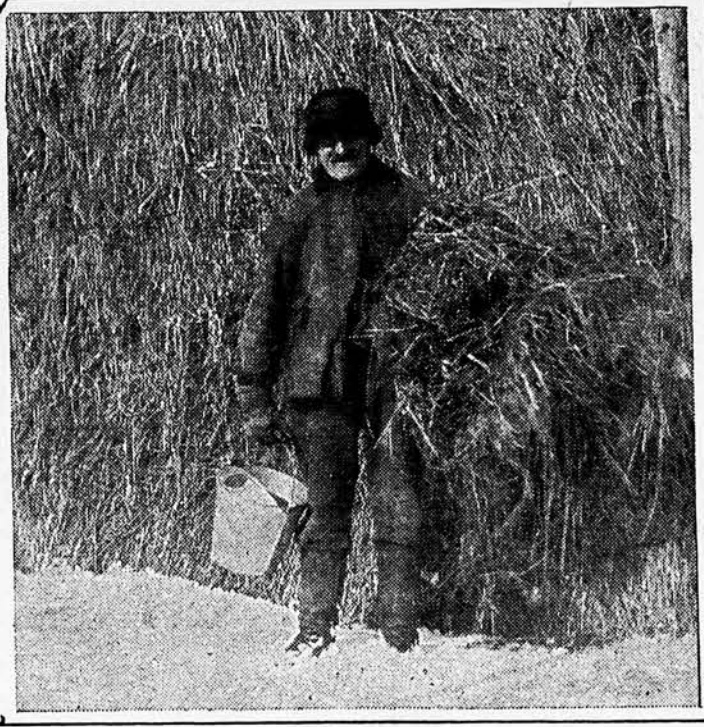
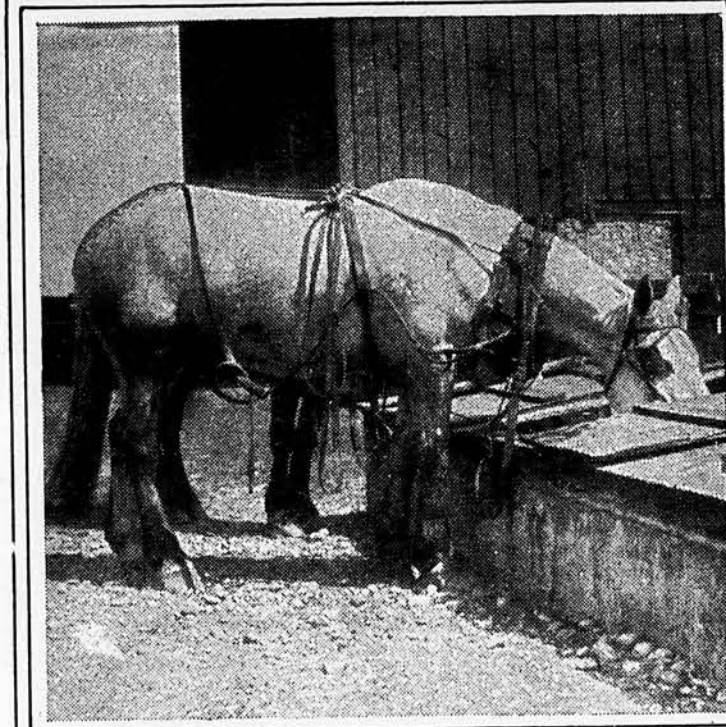
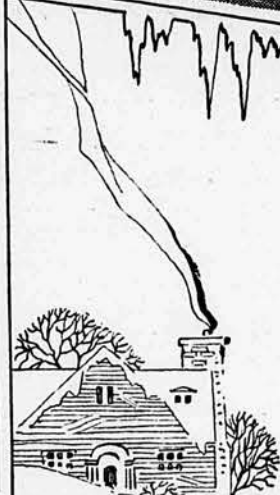
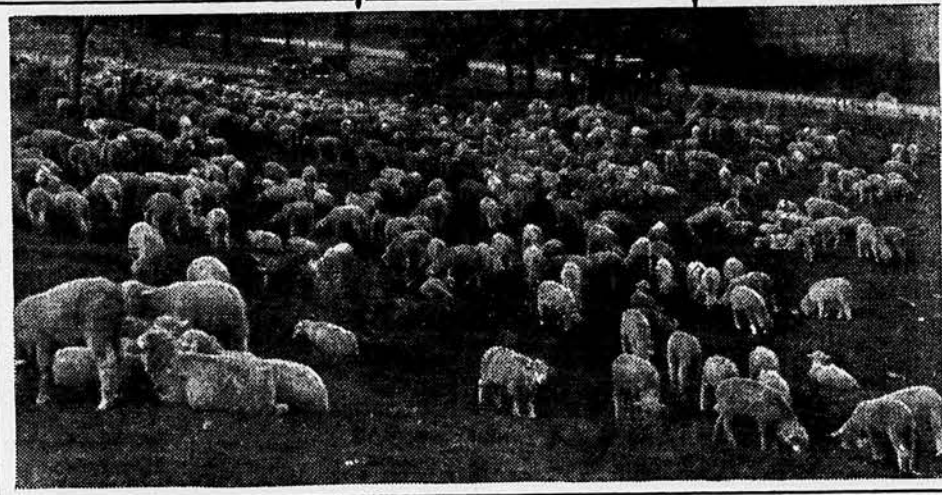
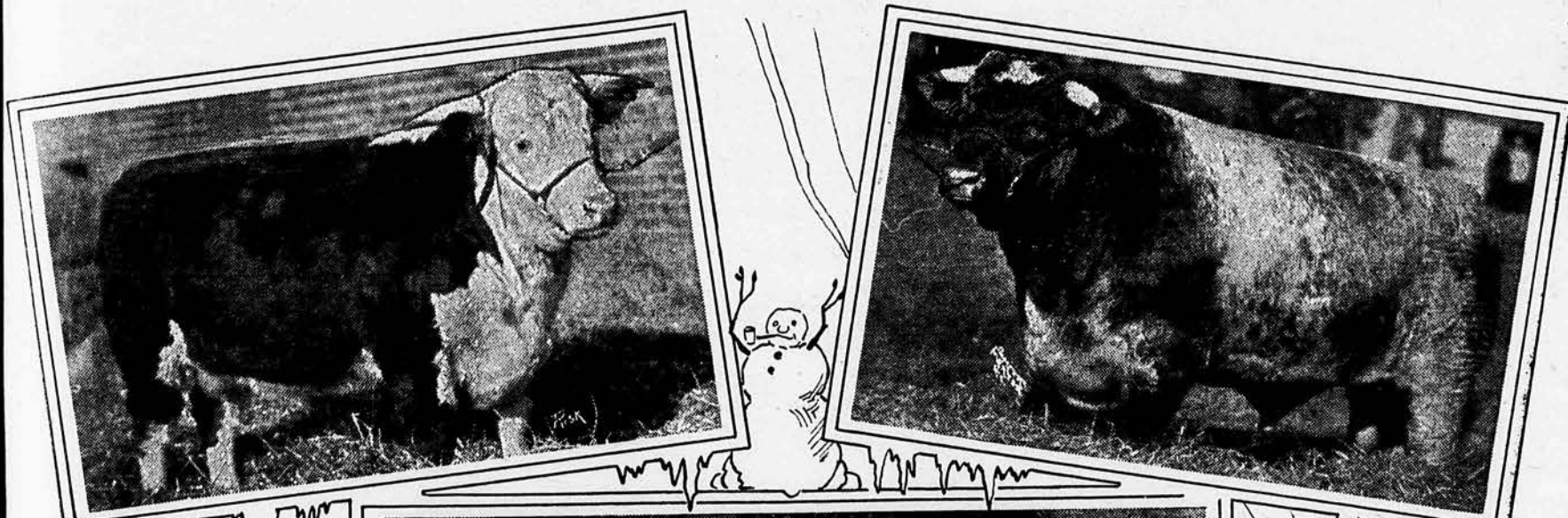
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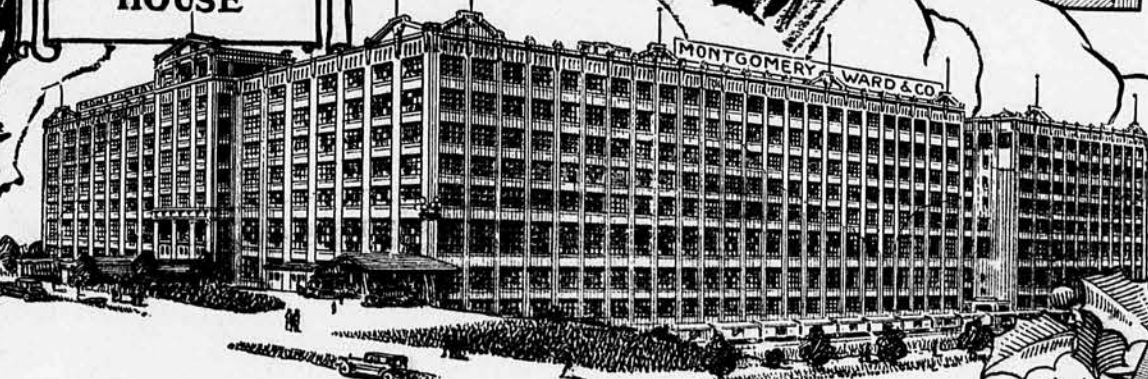
Number 46





This map shows the territory served by our Kansas City house. Vast stocks of merchandise at this central point mean quick shipment and prompt delivery of your orders. Shaded portions of states are served by our Kansas City House.

OUR KANSAS CITY HOUSE



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This year do your Christmas shopping by mail at Ward's—at Kansas City.

This big building is filled with hundreds and hundreds of Christmas Gifts ready for *immediate* shipment to you.

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Order Your Christmas Gifts early. Christmas is but a few weeks away

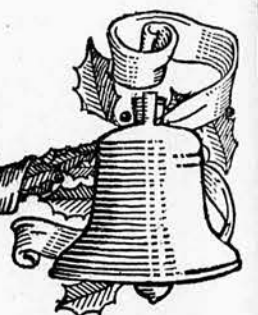
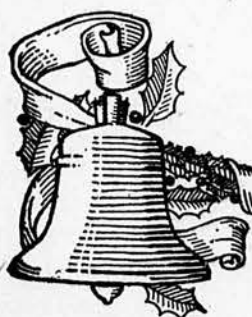
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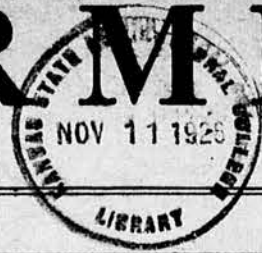
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Left With Six Children to Raise, Mrs. Davies Stuck to the Farm

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

LIFE'S biggest problem faced Mrs. Myrtle Davies. It hit her with all of its cruel force as unexpectedly as it might drop on many another farm woman. For 20 years she and Mr. Davies had planned and worked and built together on their Lyon county farm. Then her husband closed his eyes in the last long sleep. That was six years ago.

What should she do? What could she do, left with six children to raise and a farm of 140 acres to manage so it would pay the way? Twenty years is such a short span of happiness after all; and the children would need a father so.

Perhaps other paths opened up to her, but if so Mrs. Davies didn't trust in them. She couldn't leave the life she knew and loved so well. She wanted to bring up her children in an environment that would build them physically and morally strong. She wanted to instill in them that wholesome outlook on life that has come down thru the years in close communion with nature in God's out-of-doors. "The children's grandfather settled on this farm when he came over from Wales in 1871," Mrs. Davies said, "and it hasn't been out of the family since. I couldn't leave. That would have been like another death."

Talk to the boys some day and you will know their mother's decision was wise. There is Lloyd, 19; Joe, 16; Kermit, 14, and don't forget Nora, who has just turned 11. Another brother and a sister are away from home. The boys and their mother together plan the work and the boys do it. It is a fine co-operative affair, sparkling with good comradeship and happy plans for the future. Lloyd wants to be a county agent. "There's nothing I like better than crops and livestock," he said. "I don't know how soon I can get thru college myself, but we all are going to try it." Lloyd, being the oldest, feels the responsibility of the farm. "If it turns out that I can't go to college, I'll do the best I can with correspondence courses," he smiled. Joe likes the farm, but rather thinks he will have a look in on some business line before he decides finally. And Kermit says farming is the best thing a man can do.

The Grapes Did Well

Boys we call them. They are just that in years, energy and ambition. But in knowledge of their job and results accomplished they are real men. And their judgment, too, is mature for their years. Just as surely as they know their farm work they know how to express their thoughts. They have not been laggards in their school work. In all they mirror the mother love that has ever been back of them to encourage, direct and understand.

The Davies farm is an interesting place to be. A comfortable home and numerous jobs. "Get anything here?" Lloyd was asked. "Oh yes, our grapes did well this year," he answered. "An acre and a quarter in there and we got 7,000 pounds of grapes and sold most of them for from 4 to 6 cents. It would average about 5 cents I think. This was our best grape year. About 4,800 pounds is the best record heretofore. Frost cut the yield to 500 pounds last year. The four-cane system of pruning boosted our yield more than 25 per cent, I would say."

Counting out for labor and for grapes that were used at home or given away, and for newspaper and signboard advertising, the cash return from the 1 1/4 acres was \$250 this year. And Lloyd says

this was about the best cash crop on the farm. "It takes 30 days in all to prune, tie, plow twice, harrow three times, hoe and market the grapes, he explained. "We never mulch as that brings the roots too close to the surface, and that's bad in a dry year. Manure is used for fertilizer, a forkful being put near every vine. "These vines are 12 years old," the boys said, "but with proper pruning, cultivating and fertilizing we can keep them going indefinitely. We are not bothered with any disease. Grasshoppers come along sometimes, but poison bran mash gets them."

"A nice little job over there," Lloyd said, indicating a catalpa grove. "Out of those 11 acres we will get around 20,000 posts. They will sell for 10 cents apiece where folks come and cut them, but more, of course, if we do the work."

The Davies boys base their progress on quality. Take the 40 acres of Midland Yellow dent corn they grew last year. They had it certified and sold 50 bushels last spring for seed corn. It brought \$3 at the farm and \$3.50 where delivered. The boys use every care in selecting their seed. They pick healthy stalks that mature early, and have been getting seed that germinates 95 1/2 per cent. The Kanota oats come in under the certified class, also, and last spring the boys sold considerable certi-



Nora, 11 Years Old, With Two of Her Buddies. She is Learning How to Sew and Raise Poultry So She Can Do Her Share in Making the Farm Pay

fied seed. A year ago the oats made 71 bushels an acre, but they made 77 bushels this year. "We believe we have been able to increase the yield 6 bushels an acre by running our seed thru the fanning mill and by treating the seed for smut," Lloyd said.

"Blackhull kafir is our choice," Joe offered. "We grow it because we got the idea in the 4-H clubs, and then you will find that it does best around here. We try to follow very closely what the agricultural college recommends. Our kafir will make 50 bushels an acre this year." As for quality, let's see what happened this year when Joe took some kafir to the fairs. He got first for the best 10 heads at the Lyon county fair, first at the Free Fair, Topeka; and first at the State Fair, Hutchinson. Not much question about quality after all that. Included in Joe's winnings was a trip to the American Royal at Kansas City. "Last year we got 70 bushels of kafir an acre," Joe said, "but the dry weather hurt us this year."

And speaking of the Royal, Joe couldn't have found better company than he will have, because his two brothers go along with him, but not as excess baggage by any means. Lloyd won a trip to the Royal for producing the champion Shorthorn baby beef in the county, and Kermit got his for taking highest honors with his pigs. The boys have between 40 and 50 head of purebred Duroc Jersey hogs now. New ground and fresh alfalfa pasture are provided for the hogs every year. Pigs are farrowed in houses that have been scalded. The feeding is worked out with care. At 6 months three of their best pigs averaged 286 pounds. On these three pigs the Davies trio cleared \$29. They bought them at 13 cents, fed them for 70 days and got 13 1/4 cents for them. Shorts, yellow corn and tankage in the self-feeder, together with the al-



The Davies Boys, Lyon County, With 40 Ribbons They Have Won at County Fairs, State Fairs, and Livestock Shows. Left to Right, Joe, Kermit and Lloyd

alfa pasture, fill out these thrifty hogs in short order. "We used a worm expeller just once to see whether we needed it for our hogs," Lloyd said. "That is the only time. Our pigs don't have a chance to get worms, so they can make good use of all the feed they get."

Seven milk cows help the farm income. Cream is sold in town and the pigs get the skim milk. And the poultry pays their way. Usually the Davieses keep about 250 White Leghorn layers, but the number will be increased to 400 soon. One new poultry house has been constructed and others will go up as they are needed. The first house taught a lesson. It was too shallow, the Davieses thought, and might cause some trouble in the winter, it being an open front, straw-loft type. The other houses will be 8 feet deeper. Clean ground is provided for the layers, too. This fall the poultry yard has been plowed up, limed and sown to rye.

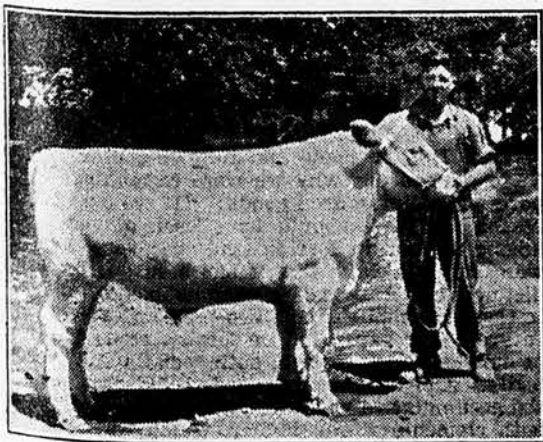
Club Work a Blessing

Nora and Kermit are mostly concerned about the poultry. They are in the 4-H poultry club, and are making good progress. The poultry business on the farm can be traced back to the club work, as can the cropping system, the purebred hogs and baby beeves. "Don't know what we would have been doing now in the way of farming if it hadn't been for the clubs," the boys agree. And Mrs. Davies thinks club work a blessing. Joe has been in various clubs for six years, and has won prizes every year except one. Lloyd and Kermit both have been club members for four years, and Nora is in for the first time this year, handling poultry and sewing as her projects. Joe and Kermit brought some evidence to light that the Davieses have been winners all thru in club work; 40 prize ribbons. Some of the ribbons were won this year along with \$80 in cash and the trips to the Royal. Kermit is going to make a show case for their prizes as part of his manual training work.

"The boys can have a farm apiece in a few years," County Agent Carl Howard said. "They are careful workers and are resourceful. Did you notice the manure spreader at the end of the barn ready to help put the fertility where it belongs? Livestock and legumes are going to keep that farm in good condition. Lloyd told me not long ago that 35 acres of alfalfa they have is one of the very best paying crops."

The Davieses are aggressive, progressive and friendly. The fact that Lloyd is a member of the Lyon County Farm Bureau executive board may give some idea as to how the family is regarded by their neighbors. For the last two years Lloyd has been president of the Fremont Standard 4-H club, he is vice president of the baby beef department of this club and Joe is vice president of the swine department. Lloyd said he got his idea of how good livestock should look by being the champion junior livestock judge of Kansas in 1923, thus winning a trip to the International at Chicago. Lloyd is starting his fourth year as secretary of the Bethel M. E. Sunday school, is president of the Epworth League and Joe is treasurer of the missionary department in the Sunday school.

What will the outcome be? Mrs. Davies couldn't have answered that question six years ago. All she could do was hope and work. She can be justly proud of her family today. She has given her boys and girls the best she had, and together they are winning. It must be a source of deep satisfaction to a mother heart to see such results as these. That is her reward. At some future day, more than now perhaps, the Davies children will thank God they had such a mother, and that she kept faith with the soil.



Here is Lloyd Davies With the Baby Beef That Won Him a Trip to the Royal. Joe and Kermit Also Go to the Royal for Winning Highest Honors With Kafir and Pigs

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CALIFORNIANS are not much given to apologizing; generally speaking, they do not think they have anything to apologize for but several of them have told me that this is the worst season to come to California, so far as the appearance of the state is concerned. The country is as dry as a bone that has been lying out on the desert for 17 centuries; some fields that are irrigated occasionally have had the last wetting for this year, and appear like the rest of the desert; the Los Angeles River is running a stream of water about the size of a lead pencil, and about the only places outside of the city, where the nabobs dwell, that are still looking green and inviting, are the orange and lemon groves.

But then the Californian will say as he swells up with pride and wind: "Think of the climate we have here right at the beginning of winter; mild as June, yet delightfully cool and pleasant at night, no frost, no coal to buy, no need for heavy clothes, the finest and most healthful climate, sir, in the world. Just let me relate one of the many instances that might be verified: An old man something over 90 years old who supposed that he had only a few more years to live was induced to come out here; in a few months he wrote back to his relatives that he was feeling at least 20 years younger than when he arrived and getting brisker every day. Well, sir, believe it or not, within two years that old man threw away his false teeth and grew a new set; he was quite bald when he left his Eastern home, but out here a new growth of hair started, and within two years he had a heavy mane of wavy black hair. His rheumatism disappeared and just for exercise he would go out and jump back and forth over a fence 5 feet high. He became the champion Charleston dancer of the young set he ran with, and was enjoying life as he never had before."

Here the Californian heaved a sigh and wiped a tear from his eye. I asked him why the evidence of grief, and he replied in a voice husky with emotion: "Well, sir, it was after all a very sad case. His friends in the East ceased hearing from him, didn't get a single letter for several months, and wrote to the postmaster of the town where the old man had located, and were shocked to receive the following letter from that official:

"Dear Sir: I regret to have to inform you that your friend, William J. Dafodil, has passed away. While visiting at the home of a friend he contracted that dread disease, infantile paralysis, and after suffering a number of weeks passed to his reward. I do not know his age, but do know that he was regarded as one of the most estimable boys in this community.

"Yours sympathetically,
 Erastus F. Simmons, P. M."

I congratulated him on being the most delightful liar I have met so far in California, but then I have been here only a short time.

We went over to Aimee's church, but did not stay for services, consequently did not meet Aimee. It was in the afternoon when practically everybody in Los Angeles is out riding, but despite that the temple was comfortably filled. I noticed a booth near the door where they were receiving contributions to help Sister McPherson in her defense. I am informed that her supporters are coming across in good shape, so that she is not going to be impoverished. The papers say that she collapsed the other day at the trial; on another day her mother collapsed. I have not noticed whether any of her congregation has collapsed. One thing is to be said for Aimee. She has tremendous powers of endurance. She attends the trial every day in the week and preaches not only every Sunday but practically every evening during the week. She could make quite a trek over the desert without giving out.

I drove around to visit the residences of the distinguished actors who live in Hollywood. I did not go in to call on any of the ladies. I feared that some of them might mistake me for a former husband with whom they had not lived long enough to become sufficiently familiar to recognize on sight. That might have been embarrassing to them and to me. They have delightful looking places from the outside. I wondered why they don't live there. I gather from the society columns of the Los Angeles papers that they have exclusive social sets of their own, graded, I presume, according to the number of husbands and wives they have accumulated. The man who has had only one wife and the woman who has had only one husband are, of course, at the foot of the social

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

ladder. But give them time, they may climb up. One of the most beautiful places in Hollywood is the residence of Will Rodgers. The ex-cowboy is certainly making good, and from all I can learn he still remains a very decent, democratic chap who has old-fashioned ideas about family relations.

I have found out since I came here that Long Beach is making a new harbor which the Long Beachers claim will be better than the one already dug out by Los Angeles. Neither of these harbors is equal to the great natural harbor at San Francisco, but it is not wise to express that opinion around here. Also I have heard the admission that they do have some earthquakes down here, not to amount to anything, they say, but just



enough to stir up the liver, start the blood coursing more freely and therefore making the place even more of an ideal health resort than it would otherwise be. A careful man who wears false teeth, when he feels the quake coming on, should, just as a precautionary measure, remove his teeth and carry them in his pocket until the 'quake is over. He might not lose them, but it is just as well to take no chances.

I heard a thing the other day that surprised me. A California man told me that irrigation was being supplied from wells as much as 1,100 feet deep, and done profitably at that. I do not know whether he is a liar, but if water can be pumped from that depth and used profitably for irrigation three-fourths of Kansas can be irrigated profitably.

I presume that nearly everybody knows that there is a great oil field in and around Long Beach, but I had no idea of the way in which it is being developed. The derricks are so close together that the drillers have hardly room enough to walk around. And these wells are deep—about 4,000 feet I am told. Of course, it is an extravagant and wasteful way to develop an oil field. Four or five wells are taking oil where one well would be sufficient, but there is a reason for this; the oil lies right under the city of Long Beach. Here is a person with a single lot. He wants a well on his lot. A well within 50 feet of his lot line would get all the oil, but that wouldn't do him a bit of good. So the multitude of wells and vast expense. It is a remarkable sight, this great

forest of derricks, each costing as much to build as a bungalow.

Long Beach is growing rapidly; the folks claim 150,000 population, and I think they actually have 100,000. They are adding some territory to the city with the assistance of the ocean. They are pumping sand from the ocean into the low, flat, swampy land along the shore, then draining the sea water off and laying the new made land out in lots. I noted out in the water, where there was a little plot of sand sticking up, an enterprising cuss had his sign up, "Cafeteria."

Our Foreign Trade Expands

THERE seems to be little basis for the belief that the foreign trade of the United States will suffer abnormally from European competition, "as soon as the folks over there get on their feet." It is true, of course, that agricultural exports did decline following the war, which was to be expected. But our total foreign sales in 1925-26 were 120 per cent greater in value than on the average from 1910 to 1914. After allowing for the lower buying power of money, they were approximately 50 per cent greater in quantity than before the war. In the last five years the quantitative increase has been about 26 per cent. Imports show even more marked gain both as compared with pre-war levels, and as compared with four or five years ago.

We have expanded our export trade in the face of the cut into the world's buying power caused by the tremendous upheaval of war. Our position, therefore, contrasts sharply with that of most other countries. Adjusted for the change in the buying power of money, exports from the United States in 1925 were 37 per cent greater than in 1913. In the aggregate all other countries showed a decrease of about 5 per cent in exports, Europe as a whole a decrease of about 24 per cent, England a 22 per cent decrease, and Germany a 35 per cent decrease. American foreign trade (exports and imports combined) represented 11 per cent of the world's total trade in 1913, and 16 per cent at the present time.

The growth of our manufactured exports is reflected in the marked expansion of our trade with those parts of the world outside of Europe. To European countries we sold in 1925-26 goods to a value only 62 per cent above the pre-war average, representing a quantitative increase probably little more than 10 per cent. But our exports to non-European countries, in the aggregate, had nearly trebled, increasing 197 per cent. The gain was 344 per cent in the case of Asia, 191 per cent for Latin America, 321 per cent for Oceania, and 281 per cent for Africa. Rapid advance in our sales to practically all non-European countries has occurred, even since 1921-22, in the face of Europe's progress in regaining her export trade.

It may be noted that the slower growth in our shipments to Asia in the last few years is due to the stationary position of our trade with Japan and China, exports to the rest of the continent having gained heavily. Exceptional conditions explain the situation in regard to these two countries.

The causes of the growth of American exports of manufactured goods are of a basic and cumulative character. Herein lies high promise for the future. We owe this expansion by no means to the war. The war did more than check the steady expansion which is the normal thing in international trade; it cut deep into the world's aggregate buying power. Outside of the United States the ability of the peoples to absorb commodities has not even yet regained the level of 12 years ago.

What Herbert Hoover Said

IN AN ADDRESS in New York recently Secretary Hoover made the following statement as to the reasons why we were expanding our exports of manufactured goods: "If we examine the reasons why we should have been almost unique among nations in foreign trade recovery, I believe we can justly claim that it has been due to certain distinctively American accomplishments, and that in these accomplishments lies the confidence for the future. Our expansion of foreign trade is a part of our domestic progress, both socially and economically. And in this progress I would first mention the accumulative value of the intensified education, both elementary and higher, which we have been dishing into the American youth over the last 35 years. In this time we have multiplied our students in institutions of higher learning by 400 per cent. Today we have more than all the rest of

the world put together. We have trained technical personnel in every avenue of production and distribution upon a scale vastly larger than that possessed by any other nation. We have realized from this and many other causes a great advance in business organization and a great adaptability to new ideas and to shifting demand.

"Our workpeople have increased in education and skill. Above all they are largely free from the economic fallacy that restriction of individual effort increases the number of jobs. Our national unions have long since declared against such theories. We are reaping the benefits of some 600 industrial research laboratories, mostly established in the last 10 years. They are ceaselessly searching for invention and for every economy in the use of materials and method. Under the pressure of high wages we have ruthlessly revised our industry with every new invention. Beyond this there is great and co-operative movement in American industry and commerce for cutting out waste in a thousand directions thru improved business practice, thru simplification of processes and methods. Furthermore, we have had a great advantage, which we must not deny, in that by volume production, made possible thru a great domestic market, we have been able by repetitive processes to apply or focus every advance into standard commodities of high-quality and low cost of production.

"The cumulation of these forces has increased our national efficiency to a degree which I hesitate to express statistically lest we appear to exaggerate. But I might observe that, by and large, while we have increased our population 16 or 17 per cent in a dozen years, we have swelled productivity of the nation by something like 30 or 35 per cent. Our farms produce 13 per cent more with the same number of farmers as 12 years ago; our railways carry 22 per cent more traffic with about the same number of men. We have tamed the kilowatt into the friend of man. We have now domesticated some 68 billion kilowatt-hours annually, where we used 23 billion 12 years ago. They increase output and decrease sweat.

"These are the reasons why we are able to sell goods of high quality, produced under the highest wages in the world, in competition with goods produced under lower standards of living. These methods are no secret. They are open to the world. But they are rooted not alone in technology, which can be adopted by all intelligent people; they are rooted in social conceptions which penetrate far deeper and which not only promise greatly for the future in our standards of living at home, but, of more pertinent interest, provide the basic assurance of our continuing growth in foreign trade, both exports and imports. These are the fundamental forces which promise for us our share of the world's increasing demands even of competitive goods—if we keep them in motion.

"The future expansion of our trade, especially in manufactured goods, depends on conditions outside, as well as within, the United States. Past experience and analysis of the causes now at work alike indicate that if the world can maintain peace the foreign markets for our goods will expand.

World demand for commodities tends normally to grow. The same causes which make for greater production and greater buying power in the United States are present in varying measure in every land. In the newer and more backward countries the investment of foreign capital—American and other—and the participation of foreign experts and business managers join with the internal forces at work. With gain in productive efficiency comes some increase in consumption of foodstuffs and other basic necessities, but a far greater increase in that of manufactured articles. Even the establishment of manufacturing industries in countries formerly almost exclusively agricultural does not check their demand for manufactured goods from



abroad; on the contrary, the consequent advance in their purchasing power and standards of living adds to it.

"Nor need this country fear that the recovery of Europe, so greatly to be desired from every other point of view, will interfere with the growth of our own foreign trade. Such recovery means greater direct buying power of Europeans for our goods. Still more, by making Europe a better market for the products of Latin America, the Far East, and Africa it adds to the ability of those regions to buy not only from Europe but also from America. The experience of the last five years is sufficient evidence on that point."

Princess Ileana's Suitors

ACCORDING to a survey made in Indiana, insanity or erratic mentality is increasing rapidly, tho the Indiana papers are no doubt right in thinking that this is not a peculiarity of their state. For not very obscure reasons more people become mentally out of balance to a greater or less degree than when times were simpler.

Apparently most of the unbalanced male youths at large have heard of the visit of Queen Marie and her daughter Ileana. Anyhow the mail of the Rumanian party is reported to be choked with proposals of marriage from American youths. These young fellows have the merit of not beating around the bush. They come directly to the point. Ileana is said to be getting quite a kick out of her correspondence, tho she has not indicated any preference as yet among her ardent suitors. "Don't pay any attention to other Americans seeking the hand of Your Highness," one jealous youth writes. "They are no good. I am the man for you." Others describe their qualifications, ignoring rivals.

Rumania's pretty young princess has never been courted before in this way, yet it doesn't make her proud and haughty. Besides, she knows that in America the young folks do the courting and love-matches are the rule. Biologists say it is the best rule, tho it is not the rule of European royalty. Schopenhauer, who was a pessimist, however, maintained that it is the true rule because it is the plan of nature itself. However that may be, wholesale and promiscuous offers of marriage are not uncommon in this country, and no exception is made of princesses if they happen to stray over this way. People in the limelight are actually afflicted with a superfluity of unknown admirers who ask the privilege of marrying them off-hand and sight unseen, as even Mary Garden the other day announced with a flourish that she was out after Gene Tunney. Probably Tunney just now has a wide choice in mating, whereas if a new championship contender should sock him, his opportunities would suddenly melt down like the block of ice that the overheated Harold Lloyd sat down on in one of his film plays.

The hundreds of thousands of youth of both sexes who are always wanting to marry the limelight, since they cannot get it in any other way, are fortunately not very dangerous. They belong to the safe and insane. They are harmless enough and can be left at large, but princes and princesses seldom marry them, a matter of statistical record that they seemingly pay no attention to.

Yes, You Can Collect

A is a farmer, B an insurance company. A took out hail insurance. Wheat was damaged badly by hail on June 2, 7 and 15. Adjustment was made for the first hail damage. The adjuster did not come until July 3 to adjust for damage done on June 7 and 15. This wheat was dry when he came. It was nice and green when the first hail hit it. Can I collect according to the policy, or does the law permit the company to put me in the sweat box and hinder me from farming this land? Would the law allow A to collect damages for such torture? Who would be the best authority in this matter?
J. F. A.

You are certainly entitled to collect according to the terms of your policy. I do not know exactly what you mean by "put you in sweat box." If the company made threats you might perhaps recover damages for any unjust accusations or threats that might be made. I would suggest that if you are not satisfied, you take the matter up with the State Insurance Department, State House, Topeka.

My Most Interesting Work

MANY times I am asked what my most interesting work has been. When I hear that question I always want to include the word "satisfying," so the question would be, "What has been your most interesting and satisfying work?"

The answer is the work I have done with boys and girls in the Capper clubs.

These pig and poultry clubs had a rather unusual beginning. All were started because of a letter I received from a little farm boy in Kansas. "Please help me buy a pig," was his brief but carefully written appeal.

While it made me smile, it brought to mind a promise I made myself when I was a boy. At one time a man helped me, and showed faith in me. I made up my mind then that if the opportunity ever came to me when I became a man, I would do as much for other boys and girls.

As I held that letter in my hand I realized that a chance to help a boy had presented itself, and my little friend got his pig.

A number of similar appeals followed this first one, and out of them the idea of the club grew.

It was in 1915 we actually started the first pig club—in a small way at the beginning. These few boys who requested help in buying pigs were enrolled as a club, and they were allowed to borrow enough money to buy foundation stock.

From the start the plan was a success. But I am sure it has met with such marked success thru-out the years because there was and is a need for this kind of constructive work with farm boys and girls.

I well remember the reports that were turned in at the end of the first contest. All showed a profit. You may be sure I was as happy and as enthused over this as the boys themselves. I guess we had the feeling we were pioneers in this field and had cleared our first ground.

It wasn't long after the pig club was going well until the poultry club was organized, and this gave the girls a chance to accomplish something at home. At various times since, we have conducted a calf club, farm crops clubs and garden

clubs. In fact, we had had a corn club as far back as 1904, or 1905.

During the last 10 years I have had the pleasure of helping several thousand boys and girls thru these clubs, and the results have been more than gratifying. These young folks have borrowed from me something more than \$200,000 on their personal notes, and have paid back virtually all of it, thereby amply justifying my faith in them.

The big thing to me is the results obtained by these club boys and girls. They have developed wonderfully. Their work has been with purebred stock altogether. During these years they have paid all operating expenses and cleared upwards of \$400,000. And remember, these were boys and girls from 12 to 18 years old, and this club work was their first business experience.

One big lesson they learned was the value of money. That these club boys and girls learned this is shown by the way they spent their earnings. For the most part the money was expended for admirable purposes. I have letters from boys and girls telling how money earned in their club work has bought more livestock and helped them build farm herds and flocks; how it has paid for clothing and other necessities. In a number of cases the money earned in the club work has paid all or a part of the high school and college expenses of the earners.

But better than the money earned are the lessons club work has taught. Leadership, thrift and management have become a part of the make-up of these boys and girls. They have learned how to produce economically, rapidly and in quantity; how to keep accurate records and how to market profitably.

Club work has helped them also to discover that farm life can be both pleasant and profitable. Some of the older members have settled and made homes on farms they have paid for and others are making excellent progress in the same direction and in time will become farm owners.

I don't say club work is the only thing that could have accomplished these things. But I am sure it has been one of the most helpful means.

As one of the direct means of building a permanently prosperous agriculture, sponsoring club work cannot be outclassed. It is one of the most practical ways by which business can co-operate with the farmer.

If we are to have sound business growth in this country, which fundamentally is an agricultural nation, we must construct well the foundations on which this business is to be built. By helping farm boys and girls to get a start for themselves, and assisting and encouraging them in their work, we are showing them the greater possibilities in agriculture, as compared with the average of other pursuits, in both satisfaction and happiness.

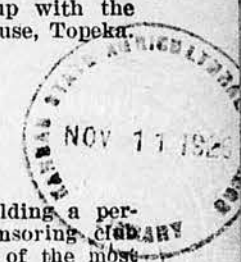
Having their energy directed in the proper channels and living in a wholesome environment is the birthright of these boys and girls. I believe in them, and have great faith in them. If we of an older generation guide them well, the future is safe.

Club work for boys and girls has proved its value—no longer is it an experiment. While some "calamity howler" may point out a single boy or girl who has taken the wrong track, among the ranks of club members, I can name hundreds who are becoming honorable and substantial citizens.

To know that I have had some part in giving boys and girls a better vision of farm life brings a satisfaction to me that cannot be measured in dollars. The early experiences they gained in the Capper clubs, I feel sure, will make their lives more satisfying and more worthwhile. And it isn't unlikely that many of these boys and girls will be in position to help the boys and girls of the next generation, and so this friendly fellowship will travel on and on.

Frankly, I take more pleasure in doing what I can for boys and girls than in any other activity of my life.

Arthur Capper



World Events in Pictures



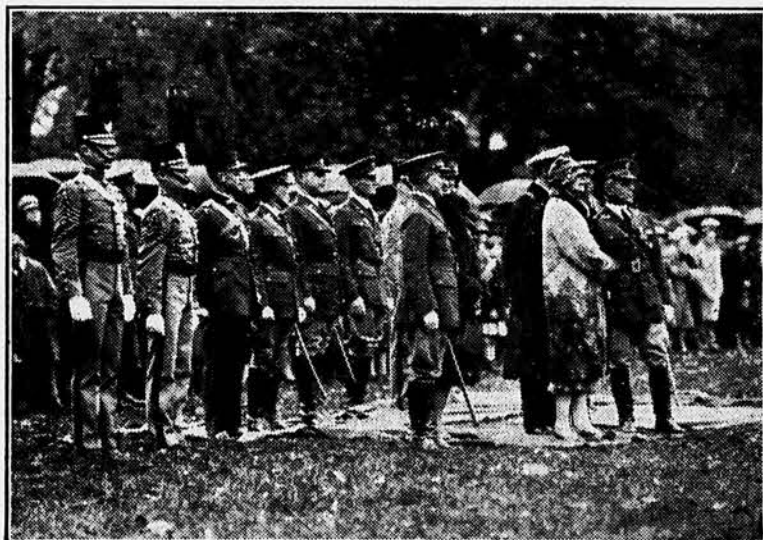
Social Life of Rome is Ruled by Ladies Noted for Beauty, Poise and Culture. Photo Shows Madame Bonde, One of Rome's Most Beautiful Women, Who is a Noted Hostess



Princess Ileana, Attired in Rumanian Peasant Costume, Being Presented with a Ring Representing Membership in the Girls' Reserves of the Y. W. C. A., New York. Photo Shows Miss Margaret Lawrence Making the Presentation, Queen Marie Being an Interested Spectator. The Queen is at the Right in the Picture



Tan and Brown Checked Homespun, Lined with Natural Colored Kasha, Makes This Attractive Coat for Late Winter Wear. The Narrow Belt is of Tan Calfskin



Queen Marie Stopped at West Point, Touring the Grounds Under Guidance of Brig. General M. B. Stewart, Commandant, and Reviewed Our "Future Generals." Photo Shows Queen Marie, with Brig. General Stewart on Her Right. Prince Nicholas is Half Hidden by His Mother, While Princess Ileana is Behind the Prince



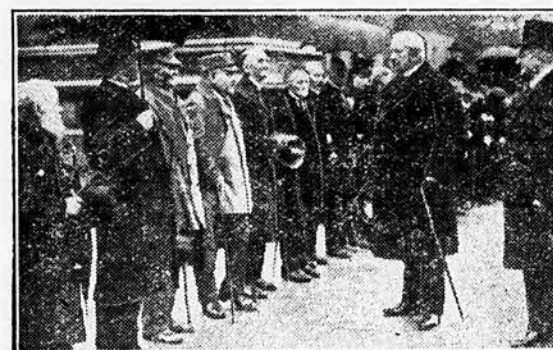
The Duke of Connaught Unveiled a Memorial to the Memory of the Members of the British Horse Guardsmen in London. In Full Dress Uniform and Before a Vast Assemblage, the Guardsmen Marched Past the Memorial as Shown in the Photo



A Happy Party of Bathers Enroute to the Beach, Venice, Calif., for Their Daily Swim. They Take a Gondola and Exchange Jokes with the Gondolier as He Propels Them Thru the Canal to the Beach



Dispatches from Rumania Have Reported That King Ferdinand, Queen Marie's Husband, Who is Ill, Has Become Worse and is in a Dangerous Condition



General Paul Von Hindenburg, President of the German Republic, When Visiting Brunswick, Reviewed War Veterans Who Fought Under His Command in the World War. Note the Erect Posture of "Germany's Grand Old Man"



Postmaster General New, on His Return to Washington from a Recent Trip, Gave His Unqualified Approval to the Assignment of Marines to Guard the Transportation of Mails. Photo Shows the Postmaster General with a Marine Inspecting the Latter's Rifle



As a Part of the Celebration Held in Connection with Navy Day, Gaille Beverly, a Real Daughter of the Navy, Because She is the Daughter of Commander N. H. Goss, Visited the Brooklyn Yard and Showed the "Gobs" Some New Steps

Danish Co-operative Packing Plants

By Frank O. Lowden

I HAD a very interesting day at the co-operative packing plant at Frederikssund, which was established in 1894, during my visit to Denmark last summer. It is a modern plant in every way. The funds for its erection and the working capital were borrowed from a savings bank, payment of which was spread over 20 years. In order to properly secure the bank the members of the co-operative agreed to deliver their hogs at the factory for 20 years. The plant had been built in 1910, and when we visited all loans had been paid in full, and the members owned the plant. The manager for the society is Frederik I. Beck, who has been at the head of the plant since it was established more than 30 years ago. This particular plant was selling its entire pork product to dealers in Great Britain and other foreign countries. The factory has standing orders from years who in most cases buy at the factory's own price. The farmers are realizing upon their hogs a substantially higher price than the American farmers are receiving. One of the significant things we learned there was that 70 per cent of the total price which is paid by the final consumer for pork products went to the grower of the pigs. In this country from 35 to 40 per cent of the price to the consumer actually goes into the pockets of the producers. Here we have a forceful illustration of how the spread between the producer and the consumer may be diminished where producers co-operatively dispose of their product. This does not mean that packers are receiving this vast difference, but only that under the present method of distribution of food products in the United States the spread is much greater than it need be.

Then the Price Changes

Again, we have an illustration, in this plant of the effect of the co-operative upon production. Some of the members from time to time send inferior hogs. Thru co-operation with the breeding societies the co-operative distributes from 150 to 200 of the very best boars and sows among these producers who seem to be lagging behind. In short time before our visit the hogs being delivered were below the weight required by the market for best prices. The management sent out a notice to the members stating that for the future there would be a slight differential in the price in favor of hogs of the larger weight. Within a month, as the manager stated, this was corrected, and hogs only of desirable weight were shipped to the factory. The co-operative also employs a similar method in bringing about a better adjustment between production and demand. If the supply promises to outrun demand, they secure the shipment of lighter hogs, paying for them more a pound than for the heavier hogs. If, on the other hand, the supply is unequal to the demand, they offer the larger price for the larger hog. In this we find a hint of one of the ways at least by which co-operatives can bring about a better adjustment between supply and demand.

The management of the factory is under inspection of the government's veterinary surgeons, and all sound pigs, properly butchered and prepared for the market, receive the Government "Lar" brand.

There also is a co-operative wholesale selling agency in England for the sale of Danish pork products. Tho it handles a little less than a third of these products, it has had a powerful influence in that market, which is the chief export market for Denmark. It has stabilized prices. It has prevented the speculators from combining to depress prices. It has materially reduced the charges which the private commission merchants formerly imposed.

I am going to consider briefly some of the reasons for the success of the Danish farmers. Many people say: "Oh, this is all well enough for Denmark.

Denmark is a small country, densely populated, and cannot be compared to the United States." There is doubtless something in this. Not so much, however, I think as might be supposed. For in Denmark the co-operatives have achieved their success largely thru the principle of federation. They first established their local co-operatives. They then federated them into a larger union, and in turn these larger organizations are again federated into what translated into our language would be called the Central Council of Agriculture.

our wheat area is in favor of the wheat co-operative. For on an average, we contribute about 25 per cent of all the world's export of wheat. If the wheat growers were completely organized they would undoubtedly be a larger factor in determining the world price for wheat than they are now. Canada also exports about 25 per cent of all the wheat exports. If American wheat growers were organized as thoroughly as the Canadian wheat growers are now organized, it is safe to assume that there would be some degree of co-operation between the two, and

rapid. I am glad to say that I think this spirit among the business men in America is growing. I think I see new evidences every day of an appreciation on the part of our business men that after all a successful agriculture is the basis of any enduring prosperity for the other classes of society.

One thing is certain. The co-operative method of agriculture requires that the farmers generally be educated. The Danish farmers probably are the best educated farmers in the world. The degree of illiteracy in Denmark is the lowest in the world. The education of the Danish farmer too is not limited to the three R's. He has technical education fitting him to do his work intelligently. And it does not matter whether he may be a large farmer, a middle sized farmer or a small farmer.

I visited J. P. Mortensen at Olstak. Mr. Mortensen's farm consisted of 11 acres. There were on the place four cows, two heifers, and two calves. He keeps four cows and delivers his milk to the co-operative creamery. His average production of milk last year a cow was over 9,000 pounds, testing 3.83 per cent of butterfat. He sells about 15 hogs a year to the co-operative packing house. In addition, he gets a substantial revenue from his hens, the eggs from which are also packed and sold by a co-operative.

Mr. Mortensen had established a rotation of crops, the reasons for which he could give clearly. His cows, as you may judge from their yield, were high-class cows—as good as could be found on the larger farms. Likewise his pigs. He took us into his house—a neat, comfortable and homelike place—where he showed us the records of production of his cows and his books of account. Mr. Mortensen is a farmer and a business man. He is making a very comfortable living from his small farm, and apparently is leading a satisfying life. His case, I was told, was not an exceptional one, but is typical of the small holdings.

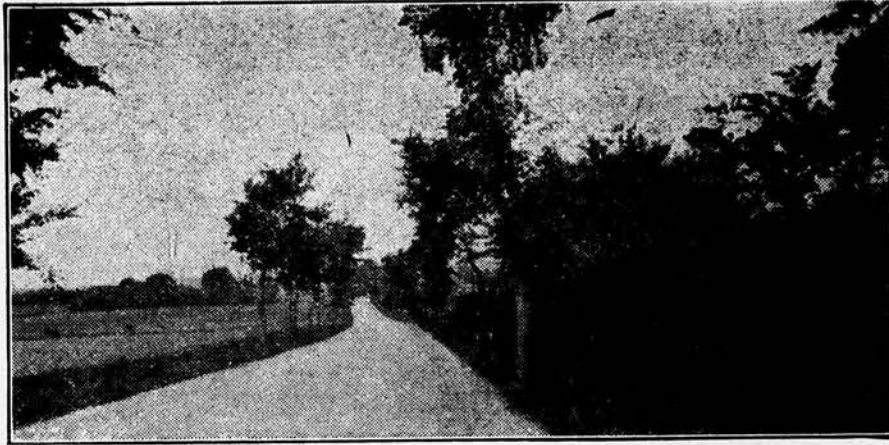
From 50 to 125 Acres

The middle-sized farm, which means a farm from 50 to 125 acres, is the farm which is regarded as the backbone of Danish agriculture. I visited several farms of this size in different parts of the country. They had better homes, better equipped, and more complete farm buildings than can be found in the most favored portions of the United States, so far as I have seen. In more than one instance we were hospitably invited by the farmer into his house for a meal. The food was abundant, too abundant I thought, and of excellent quality, and there were all the indications of culture in the home.

As I have said before, I motored thru Denmark in both directions, almost from one end of the country to the other. The thing that impressed me most was that nowhere did I see farm improvements run down, which is so noticeable in America, especially in recent years. And it is a mistake to suppose that the Danish farmer does not have as high a standard of living as the American farmer at the best. In fact, as other travelers have noted, it is impossible in Denmark, from dress or manner, or in any other way, to distinguish between the farmer and the business man of the towns and cities. In one instance we were told that the farmer was away at the seaside enjoying the sea bathing. His wife and daughter, however, very cordially explained to us the operation of the farm.

Upon the middle-sized farm some labor is employed in addition to that of the family. Usually it is a young man or young men from the neighborhood who are preparing themselves for farming on their own account later on. Wherever there was a son or sons in the family, I asked if they were satisfied to remain upon the farm and succeed their fathers. This ques-

(Continued on Page 17)



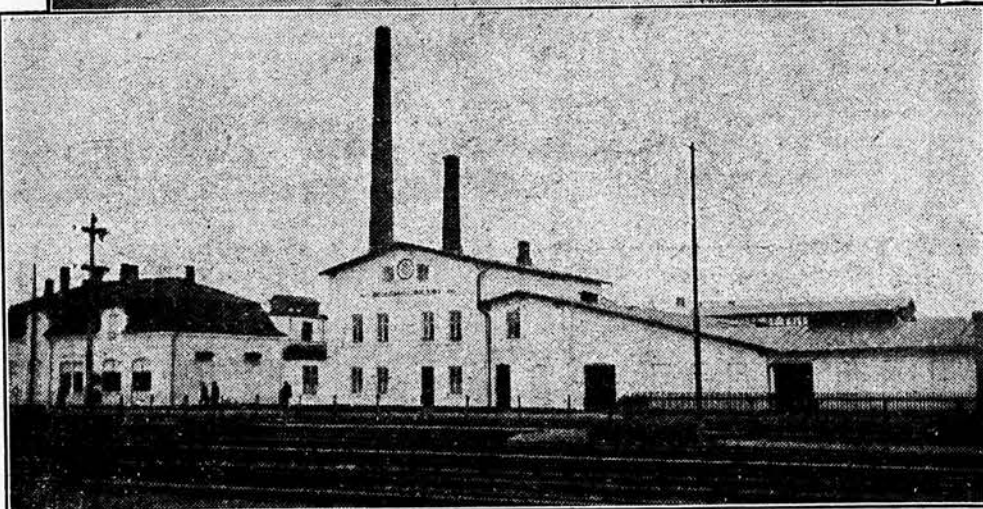
Here is a Typical View of Rural Denmark, in a Land of Small Farms, High Production and a Generally Prosperous Agriculture

If the principle of federation be once conceded, extent of territory is no valid objection. If so, the extent of our territory as a nation should be considered a handicap and not a blessing. Upon the other hand, there are many advantages to be derived from the co-operative system which the large countries possess over the small countries. Thru federation the co-operative may handle a larger volume than in the small country. Its bargaining power therefore would be proportionately increased. Especially in those products of which we produce an important part of the production of the world we have an immense advantage. Take cotton, for instance. If the growers of cotton were as completely organized as the producers of butter and bacon in Denmark, they would be the determining factor in the world price for cotton. The same thing would apply largely to corn and to tobacco, and in some measure to wheat. Even the size of

America would acquire a new and a potent voice in determining the world price of wheat.

The Government of Denmark from the beginning consistently has encouraged and fostered the co-operative movement in every way possible. What is equally important is that the business interests of Denmark are in complete accord with the work the co-operatives are doing. The business men there see that a prosperous agriculture means prosperous towns and cities. In traveling thru Denmark one is impressed with the air of well-being and prosperity to be found in the towns and cities, large and small.

Co-operation is regarded by all classes in Denmark as the basis of a successful agriculture, and therefore as indispensable to the success and prosperity of other classes. If in America we had the same sympathetic and helpful attitude toward co-operation from the business men in the same degree our progress would be much more



The Top View Shows Danish Farmers Delivering Hogs to a Co-operative Packing Plant, of Which the Picture Below is a Typical Example

Sales Bring Higher Prices

There is an Especially Good Demand Among Coffey County Farmers for Pigs

BY HARLEY HATCH

PUBLIC sales are starting out in numbers more plentiful than common. Farm property sells very well with one exception—horses and mules. Pigs bring from 15 to 18 cents a pound; farmers seem to think this is one season when the packers cannot make a heavy winter break in prices. In an ordinary year that break usually has arrived by this time, but this fall every 10-cent break is contested bitterly. If fat hogs hold at the present price level it is going to mean another profitable year for pork makers, but I don't think it will be quite so profitable as the one just past, not so much because of any great drop in prices but because corn is going to cost more. Old corn is selling on the farms here now for 80 cents, and new corn brings 75 cents, but it is the view of most farmers that corn is going to sell locally for \$1 a bushel before planting time next spring. At a public sale which I attended this week corn in the crib sold for 81 cents a bushel and kafir for 75 cents. Spring calves around 6 months old sell for \$30 each if of good thrift and beef breeding.

A Week Without Rain

At last we have had a week without rain. It has enabled many farmers to get their kafir cut, and many more are trying to cut, for in this locality the low spots in the fields are yet too soft to carry a binder. One farmer has two main wheels fastened together and also has two on the grain wheel side, giving him twice as much footing as usual. He is making it go, but it is taking six horses to pull the machine. Those who have their kafir in the shock say the fodder, which has been nipped by frost, is likely to make the best rough feed they will have. In addition, most fields will produce around 20 bushels of grain to the acre. This makes kafir a fairly good paying crop for the season, as the grain is priced at 75 cents a bushel locally, and it is probable that the fodder will this year pay harvesting and threshing expenses. Many meadows are having the second crop taken off, but what is gained this year will be lost next; probably the folks who are taking off this second crop figure that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Work for the Boards

Tomorrow is election, and if any of the folks here are excited over it they keep the fact well concealed. Even tho the papers have been filled with political advertising and there have been speakers in plenty, the issues as presented have not caused half the comment that the St. Louis-New York ball games did. In this township the election boards earn their money; if not by the sweat of their brows they do it by their loss of sleep. If a full vote is cast in this township there will be something like 600 votes to be counted and, even tho there are two election boards, it will take until well into the morning of the next day before the job is done. By rights the township should be divided for election purposes and two polling places created. This is hard to do, however, for Gridley is almost in the center of the township, and there is no other voting place suitable in either the north or south half. This—Liberty—township is a big one, it being 8 miles one way by 9 miles the other, which gives the road officials plenty to do, as the surface is much cut up by creeks and runs. It is plain to be seen that the great American sport is no longer politics, but a moving issue may be just around the corner, and then the old days of red-hot political fights will be with us again.

Feed Crops Did Well

The tonnage of the kafir and cane crops is fully twice as much as seemed, probable on the first of September. One farmer told me that his cane,

when the rains began, was scarcely knee high, and that it is now 7 feet tall and thick in proportion. Upland kafir on a neighboring farm is making 35 big shocks an acre, while another farmer on the Otter Creek bottom cut 1 measured acre of kafir this week that made 70 shocks averaging 18 bundles apiece, and taking 8 pounds of twine to tie it. This is piling up feed pretty fast, and as there is kafir on nearly every farm the heavy tonnage of feed will go far toward making up for the shortage in corn. Nearly all kafir took a second growth, forming two sets of heads, where in a normal season there is but one. In most instances this second crop of heads did not mature, but in some fields where the first crop of heads was fully ripe before the rains set in the second crop came on in time to produce ripe seed, too.

Good "Wadding," Anyway

At last we have that 20 acres of crabgrass cut and in the stack. The stacks are in reality rather large shocks, each holding about 1½ tons. The field was so wet it could hardly be cut with a mower, and the only way we could get it to the stack was to draw it up with rakes, taking it out of the swath the same as sowed cane is handled. We ran two rakes, clearing about 2 acres for each stack. One man pitched and another stacked, and in this way we made pretty good progress in saving feed. The grass had become so dry that it could be stacked inside of 2 hours after being mowed. I think it will make a fair quality of "wadding," and it probably is better feed than most of the corn fodder. Now that job is done we have about 150 loads of manure to haul, and it is difficult to find dry ground on which to haul it. Another job is the fencing of a field of volunteer oats on summer plowing. These oats show that we failed to get all the grain at harvesting time; at any rate, there was enough left behind to seed the ground.

More Oil Excitement

The northeast corner of Greenwood county is a busy place this fall. A number of good oil wells have been brought in, the best one showing some

300 barrels a day "on the swab." Some of these wells have opened up new territory, and some have extended fields already proved. Altogether, it has had the effect of making a great many new locations, and some of them are in sight of this farm. So far, none of this oil has slopped over into Coffey county, but it is coming close, and the farmers along the county line are doing some hoping but not much expecting. Even tho the big strikes go to but few parties there is much money spread out into fields not yet proved; lease money runs from \$1 to \$15 an acre, and if a new well is staked out there are always speculators ready to buy half of the royalty which the farms adjoining the new well may collect. In proved fields this royalty sells for high prices; every landowner has one-eighth of all oil and gas found on his farm; it is half of this royalty chance that some farmers are selling. In fields not proved this half may bring the farmer \$1,000 on a quarter section; if near a producing well as high as \$150 an acre has been paid.

Some Election Results

Congressional elections were disappointing to the Coolidge Administration, which loses both Butler in Massachusetts and Wadsworth in New York, may lose control of the Senate and has a reduced majority in the House.

Democrats profess to be elated, but Congressional elections in mid-term have a historic way of going against the party in power. Roosevelt was exceptional in holding Congress thru his term, and did it by strenuous personal campaigning, which Coolidge has refused to do and for which Wilson was bitterly abused, and was unsuccessful in attempting. Wilson was as dominating as Roosevelt, but not as two-fisted a fighting man. Government is never perfect and never entirely satisfactory, and the people exercise a privilege of voting grievances in off-year campaigns. Coolidge has not lost Congress by a complete reversal as has frequently happened in mid-term elections.

The Congressional elections were peculiar, however, in the fact that it is the East and not the relatively unprosperous or disaffected West that struck the Coolidge Administration. Iowa came thru, as did Kansas and Nebraska. Yet President Coolidge has his work cut out for him to accomplish anything for administration policies during the remainder of his term. The country had the opportunity to give him a free hand and turned the opportunity down.

No very fine-haired analysis of these returns is required to bring out the salient fact, which is that the Old

Guard and the regulars are the element of the Republican party that suffered. They are entitled to all the glory they can glean out of the election of Vare in Pennsylvania and Smith in Illinois, men who should have been nominated, while losing such stalwarts as Wadsworth, Butler, Cummins, McKinley, Weller and others. Most of these Senators were men of exceptional ability, but their excessive stand-patism was rebuked at the primaries or in the election. The country has not forgotten the ideals of Roosevelt and other progressive leaders, if the stalwart politicians have.

Prohibition, despite the results of referendums in eight states, did not cut a decisive figure. It was not made an issue in New York, where both the Republican and Democratic Senatorial nominees were wet. In Illinois, despite his objectionable nomination, Smith, dry, was elected against Brennan, the Mid-West hope of the wets. Ohio re-elected the dry leader, Willis, against the wet Pomerene. Congress will not find a mandate in the elections to back down on prohibition enforcement, or the administration to weaken in its gradually more and more successful enforcement of the law.

Neither can prohibition become an issue within the Republican party the next two years. To reverse its policy of prohibition enforcement will insure the loss of the West, which gave it its best returns this week.

Any alteration of the course of the Administration to be effectual in appeasing disaffected voters must be in the direction of a more liberalized party. Yet the Congressional election cannot be taken as a rebuke. There has been no political turnover. There is no plain vote of dissatisfaction, but rather a mild warning to the Republican leaders to watch their step. Liberal Republicans in both branches of Congress should be taken into party councils more freely. If this is the future policy, disaffected votes will come back with a rush.

Firing the Two-Hat Men

Mussolini has saved Italy hundreds of thousands of dollars by putting the so-called "two-hat men" out of the government offices, reports Ida M. Tarbell. How Mussolini proved to the people that he meant to put the administration on a business basis is revealed by Miss Tarbell in the following:

"The story of Mussolini forcing government employes to begin work at 9 a. m. circulated over Italy, creating a deeper impression than any number of new laws could have done. Going to work at 9 o'clock was something new. It was a sober reality that everybody understood, and hard-working men and women, who went to work long before 9, rubbed their hands with glee.

"There was a large class of what was spoken of facetiously in Italy as 'two-hat men.' These were men who having no work to do in the positions from which they drew salaries, and who wished to be on the safe side, owned two hats, one which they wore daily, about their business, and one which they kept hanging in their offices. If their superior inquired for them, an attendant said, 'He is somewhere about because there is his hat.' It was a great joke, but not a joke to Mussolini's liking, and almost as soon as the 9 o'clock rule was established the order went out to cut off the payroll all two-hat men."

For Better Poultry Exhibits

The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station will have off the press within a few days a circular that will be timely and of unusual value to persons interested in exhibiting standard-bred poultry. It will be of particular value in connection with all small poultry shows. This publication will appear as Circular 127, "Fitting and Exhibiting Standard-Bred Poultry." All requests for copies should be addressed to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

The circular will contain 18 illustrations, and besides giving specific and reliable information on selecting and preparing exhibition birds and the usual and necessary details of poultry show organization, it includes an appendix discussing common defects of poultry classes and other information of real use to all poultry exhibitors.



Apparently He Needs a Set of Shock Absorbers

—From the Chicago Tribune

JOHN ALEXANDER

R. R. 2, Baraboo, Wisconsin

MR. ALEXANDER is the owner of Pabst Korndyke Clover King, a Holstein bull whose dam has a record of 35 pounds of butter in one week and 923 pounds in one lactation period. Mr. Alexander also specializes in thoroughbred Duroc hogs. His farm consists of 350 acres. "Most rubbers," says Mr. Alexander, "last me only half a winter. I am on concrete floors so much that I wear right through ordinary rubbers. But I have on a pair of Ball-Band rubbers now (one-buckle rubber arctics) that I have already worn two seasons and they will easily last me through this one."



HENRY NANNINGA

Portage, Michigan

MR. NANNINGA is a celery farmer of importance. The photograph shows him and two of his three husky sons, John and Henry Jr., enjoying a mid-morning rest with the radio. "We wear all kinds of Red Ball rubbers," Henry Jr. explains; "we always have the high top boots, because they are the very thing for the celery field, where we crawl around on our hands and knees, and the high tops keep our knees dry. Pa sticks to the cloth top rubbers, because he gets cold feet easily. Pa says he wouldn't have any other kind than Ball-Band because he has had nothing but the best kind of wear out of them ever since he came over from the Old Country. Long before he could read or speak English he learned that the Red Ball on rubbers meant good rubbers. It was a wonderful help to him in buying, as I guess it is to every farmer."



*They work in cold and wet
but their feet are
warm and dry*

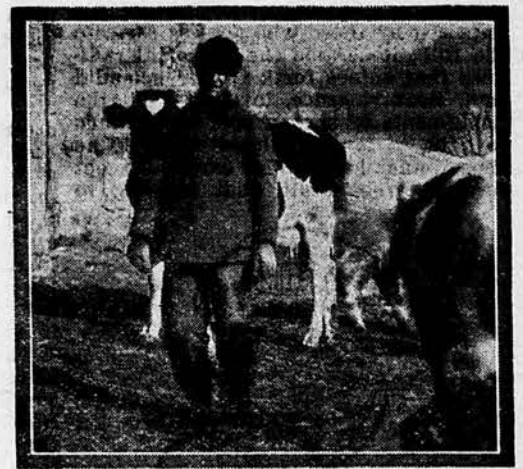
These prominent farmers tell how they buy footwear for bad weather. Read their remarkable statements.

FOOT COMFORT is dollars and cents on the farm. No man or woman can do good work with wet, cold feet or with footwear that does not fit.

Ball-Band footwear is comfortable because it fits, and experience has taught them that the Red Ball trade mark is a sure promise of more days wear.

So it is no wonder that for two generations millions of outdoor workers have asked for Ball-Band when they bought rubber and woolen footwear of all kinds. They know that Ball-Band footwear will keep their feet dry and warm in all kinds of weather and in all kinds of going underfoot. They also know that

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The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

BY EDISON MARSHALL

IT HAD been said, long ago, that the sins of the father must be visited upon the children. Breed did not know why this was true—why any Lawmaker should order it in His wisdom. He could not see the justice behind it; but surely he knew its truth. The sins of Prentiss Fieldmaster had surely been visited upon him. Because the heart of the man was white, because—unlike many of mixed blood—he knew the dreams and the urgings that have inspired the white race to greatness, he had paid the penalty to the full. He had been cursed with an ancient curse; and the lifting of it was beyond any power of heaven and earth that he knew.

It was not so much to him that Paul Fieldmaster should be proved his own half-brother. Such was the case, according to Paul himself—that while the latter was Prentiss Fieldmaster's son by his white wife, the boy they sought was his son by the squaw photographed on shipboard—but this made little difference to Breed. Paul's insults would be no harder to endure; his attitude of contempt and scorn and assumption of superiority would, tho infinitely ironical, disturb him no more or less. The thought that plagued him was still the sin that had been visited upon him. Except for a momentary weakness on the part of his father, a base desire that was gratified and forgotten, Breed might now be standing where Paul stood, with Paul's chances for happiness, for life and for love.

The truth would not have cut so deep had he learned it before the start of this fateful expedition. He could not deny this fact. Until lately he had only conjectured the opportunities which he was denied; now he had seen them with his eyes. The full magnitude of that sin of nearly thirty years before had come home to him at last. For the first time he knew what lay beyond the gate to which the key was lost. He had seen the light beyond, only to know he could never reach it.

As he looked toward that light, in fancy—like a moth that will beat its wings in vain against the glass—the character of his vision changed. It was not now just a bright gleam of happiness and hope, of advantages unprized by those who possess them to the full; it became the immortal radiance that shines forth from a splendid soul. Beauty, grace, loveliness, all the habiliments of such a soul were Paul's to gain, to love, to throw away if he chose, and he hardly cared. Except for one great fault, that blessing to

gain and love—but never to throw away in this life or the next—might have been Breed Bert's. The charm of the reality before his eyes surpassed all those dear figments which his beauty-loving fancy had created. The hand which in his dreams now touched and clasped his own would, were it his to have and hold, lift him far, far beyond the sway of shame and wrong, protect him far more than his great strength could protect it; hold him up and bear him on.

No wrong could touch him! No jealous destiny could cast him down!

A Familiar Voice

The hours passed and found him sitting where Paul had left him, staring at his brown hands. Oh, they were mighty hands! Unaided, they could shatter such a man as Paul. The latter would be a child in them; in one rending grasp they could wrench away his life. . . . But there was no good in this. Such could not change Breed's destiny. It would only bring tears to those eyes which should be full of the sun. It would not help him, but only defeat his new-found purpose, by which he might yet find an excuse for life, thus to tear his brother from his love's arms.

At last the candles sputtered out, and darkness called him from his thoughts. He got up slowly, as if this hour had aged him, and stood at the door of his tent. For a long time he listened to the wilderness's familiar voice.

He heard the soft, hushed noises of the night: the gurgle of running water, far away; the thin, almost imperceptible rustling of grass-stems under the wind; the click and rattle of alder-boughs rubbing together. A living thing coughed softly on the hillside—one of the smaller denizens of the barren lands—and after a long pause, some water-bird called far away, just a mere black tremor of sound creeping in over the wastes. . . . It was a cold night, ruthless to all living things abroad. The little noises of the moist, drinking earth were stilled. Tattered rags of clouds were blown through the sky, and sometimes they revealed a blue-white star, and once the moon showed thru, unusually white and metallic-looking thru the clear air, bringing out for an instant the far-off outline of Pavlof Mountain. A queer suspense and breathlessness abode in the air; and since Breed had thought upon a certain name deeply enough to broadcast it far, he wondered if his father's ghost had heard and stood beside him on the wind-wrapt hillside. If so, he must have come to beg forgiveness for an old wrong, a most unnatural wrong, in that it had been committed against his own son.

Breed's penetrative thought sought in vain for any chance of a mistake. Without doubt he was the man for whom the search-party had been sent. The picture was unquestionably Maria's. Now that his thought had been given the proper direction, many little mysteries were cleared up. He remembered about Sindy. What had been the vaguest kind of recollection—sought for in vain when Paul had first mentioned the name—now was recalled as a distinct experience. He remembered that his mother had had a visitor from among the natives of Kadiak—the great island to the south and east—and this woman had called her Sindy instead of Maria, the name known to her neighbors. The intimate acquaintance of the two women indicated that Maria, also, had been of the Kadiak people, and for some reason had emigrated to the remote, all-but-lost Pavlof village. This had never occurred to him before. If it were true, Maria had certainly kept the fact from him intentionally: she had always let him think he was rooted in the Pavlof tribe. This concealment was doubtless for the same reason that had brought about her change of name.

Out of the Past

It was an unusual act for an Aleut woman—to conceal her identity and her tribe—and she must have had urgent cause. There seemed to be but



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one logical supposition—that even in those days, she had been afraid her baby would be taken from her. Probably she had discovered Mrs. Fieldmaster's early attempts to find Fieldmaster's half-caste son, and realizing that an effort might be made to transplant him to a happier environment, the Indian mother not only fled from her native village but had gone to some effort to conceal her flight.

She had done just the thing a primitive woman might have been counted on to do.

The present revelation threw light upon another dimly recalled incident of his boyhood. He remembered that, almost twenty years before, a white man had come to Pavlof, making inquiries, and his mother had conferred long and privately with some of the old men of the village. It was a significant fact that during the white man's stay, the child, Bert, was kept closely in the house. After the man had gone, Maria and he had forsaken the wretched igloo they had known as home, and had built a barabara in the mountains several miles back from the village; and here the old woman still lived. It was plain enough that this man had been one of Mrs. Fieldmaster's detectives. By some cunning or crime on the part of the Pavlof people he had been put off the trail.

With just a little variation of event the detective would have found him then, and sufficient pressure might have been brought to bear on Maria to make her give up her child. Possibly Mrs. Fieldmaster could have worked thru the Russian priest, father of the present priest at Pavlof, who had been one of Maria's lesser gods. In this case, what would have been his destiny? Whether he regretted that things were as they were he did not know; he was rather doubtful if one of mixed blood could have ever become one with the whites, even tho' they were cast among them in infancy. Here, on these dreary, reef-bound shores, was the fitting environment of the Aleut; in Mrs. Fieldmaster's home he might have been an anomaly hard to handle.

All this, however, was of the dead past. The point that now struck Breed with singular force was that even if such a transplanting had been possible in his early boyhood, it was out of the question now. It was a preposterous idea. A half-breed son of her husband would not only be a stranger to Mrs. Fieldmaster—as much so as if he were picked up out of the street—but he would be an alien. No ties of blood would bind them to each other. Commendable tho' the white woman's intentions were, surely they were folly. The idea of revealing his identity and going back with the search-party was not worth his thought.

Back to the Tent

Not for a moment did he consider such a plan. In the first place, he did not want his father's help, directly or indirectly. The name of Prentiss Fieldmaster was hateful to him; he hoped he would never hear it again. He wanted to forget his white blood; it was only a torment to him. To accept his stepmother's charity would cost him his faltering self-respect; even the filth and squalor of the squaw's barabara was better than to be patronized, snubbed, and apologized for and to remain a misfit thru it all. His basic qualities of strength forbade that he consider such a course, even if his pride had permitted, and he was swayed by a certain weakness as well as by strength. He could not enjoy a lifetime of Paul's insults. . . . He was

doubtful if he could tolerate even one more now that he knew who he was, and who Paul was. Sometime the storm of his rage might be loosed with disastrous consequences. Above this, and beyond it, there was one supreme reason why life in or near the Fieldmaster household could not be suffered. The breadth of seas must keep from his vision the sight he could not bear to see—a girl in her lover's arms.

The thing to do was to leave tonight. Tonight he could vanish into the fastnesses of the ranges, never, if he chose, to see a white face again. Far back in the snowy valleys he could live the life of a hunter, killing his own meat, catching his own furs for garments, dreaming by his own lonely fire. In dreams of solitude he must find his happiness, from now on. At least he would have these, and if he yielded himself to them wholly, he might believe them real. . . . When the fire of alder-boughs was ruddy-red, and the wind wailed at the cavern-mouth, and all the land was an unbroken snowfield turning a man's thoughts inward by its likeness to eternity, those dreams would almost come to life, peopling his rocky lair with phantoms. This was all he could ask for now.

He walked farther into the darkness. No one was watching him; he need make no explanations. When the camp stirred at dawn, his departure would be attributed to the irrational impulse of an eccentric man. He would not take any of the party's equipment—only his own rifle, shells and knife and his camp-axe slung on his belt. Even in this unfavorable season, when the lingering shadow of winter was still over the land, he could make his way unaided. Such was his strength and training.

He encircled the heavy growth of alders that sheltered the camp, and the wind pounced upon him with savage force. He stood bracing himself against it, caught up by a new train of thought. . . . He had forgotten this wind, resisting all intrusion into Hopeless Land. It was the very voice of the cruel natural powers which here were in dominance. Hateful of the sound of human voices in their old silences, these powers would fight the newcomers as with tooth and claw. Tender ones from afar were easy prey; it might be that the expedition would find only disaster at the end of its search.

Breed advanced until he stood just outside the wall of Grace's tent, listening as if for the whisper of her breath. Even her spiritual strength might not prevail against the rough forces of the wilderness. It could soften a man's heart, it could sweeten his bitter thoughts, it might save his darkened soul in a way undreamed of by the native medicine-man who still repeated sacred words in the lost temple of Pavlof village—yet it was powerless against the North. If he turned back she must go on alone. Except for him she must face danger virtually unprotected.

A wan smile crept over his stern lips. It was an acknowledgment of defeat; he was no longer his own master. Destiny was too strong for him, after all, as it is for all men, sooner or later. Lest he make some awkward sound and disturb her sleep he moved softly away from the tent. He did not head up into the hills. He turned back into his tent, lay down on his rough pallet, and drew his robes over him.

To the Snow

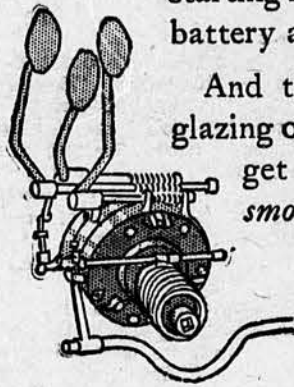
The next day's travel brought the party to the edge of the snow. They followed a range of foothills that gradually led them into the heart of the mountains. This was a wilder country than Grace had seen so far: the grandeur of these heaped-up mountains awed her. No need to tell her that the mountain-makers were still at work at this end of the world. She could almost hear the ring of their anvils.

Sometimes the high plateaus were black with cinders from a subterranean forge; the land was ripped and torn as if it had been the playground of careless gods. Frowning cliffs, mountains unrounded by the gentling processes of erosion, fang-like peaks, deep, dark gorges where the eye scarcely dared wander, crags piled upon crags in aimless fury, rock-heaps strewn where Titan hands had dropped them.

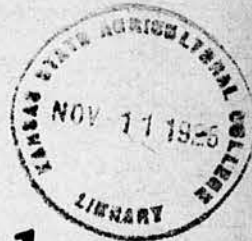
Paul was another deeply sensible to this witchcraft region. In worshipping it, he all but forgot the girl at his side.

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Here he seemed to escape from her more and more, and Grace was vaguely appalled at what she read in his face. It was one thing to be stirred and glorified by the scene; it was quite another to turn pale and wide-eyed, and to be carried out of one's self like a man in a trance. Paul was remote from her, as she had not believed he could be, forgetting that he had known the communion of her lips, failing in the little services she counted on.

It must have been her desire for sympathy, cut off from her fellows as she was, that seemed to bring Breed Bert nearer. He was alien and an outcast, yet he seemed to sense the bitter loneliness that she found here among the crags. He was not so stern, today, not so rough in his speech and ways; his look was not so bitter and cold. The fortune of the trail kept him at her side the whole day; yet she was not sorry. She still feared his intent gaze, but now it was more as if he were guarding her. In the late afternoon these two were thrown even closer together.

They had come to a deep stream, rushing out of a steep-walled valley, and a conference was necessary as to how it was to be crossed. "There isn't a great deal of choice," Breed explained. "We can either plunge in and get wet, or else go upstream and look for a place to ford. There's one not more than a quarter of a mile above here."

"How much farther is the camp?" Carter asked.

"You can see the white tent in that valley up ahead—not more than a mile, at most."

"Then I'm going to prance thru and get wet. It isn't over our necks, and we can rush out and get into camp in no time. The boys will have a big fire to dry us off, and we can pretend we've had a bath. We haven't much chance of getting one any other way. I'd sooner get wet than walk an extra one of your half-miles."

"How about you, Miss Crowell?" Breed asked. "I don't imagine you'd care to be wet; and it's pretty deep to attempt to carry you over. A man would have to pack you high up in his arms, and then he might not keep his balance on the slippery rocks."

"I wouldn't want to get wet; I'm sure of that," Grace replied. "I'm afraid that water isn't quite the temperature I prefer. How did the men get their packs over?"

"They must have found a ford, probably the one upstream. I'll guide you up there, if you like. We can cut across and get to camp almost as soon as the others."

Considerable Dirt!

Grace hesitated, waiting for Paul to express a wish to accompany her. Paul, however, had other intentions. He also was eager to reach camp, and personal comfort lacked the meaning it had once possessed for him. Lately she had seen a most remarkable change in him; while he dreaded physical labor even more than formerly, complaining and being out of temper with it, he was notably less fastidious in regard to exterior conditions. He would tolerate what Grace thought an objectionable amount of dirt rather than go to the effort to clean it up. He was less particular about his food and

its preparation, and the care he received from the men. He failed to notice whether the cook's hands were clean; at times he was almost careless about his own. He would sooner go unkempt than take the trouble to groom himself. Many of his sensibilities had apparently faded away. His attitude now reflected a philosophy to do without rather than to make an effort. He would walk a mile in wet, sloshing, cold clothes, unbearable to Grace's sensitive skin, rather than take the roundabout way of comfort. The fact that he must leave his sweetheart to her own devices restrained him not at all. He would not walk the extra half-mile on his own account, so why should he on hers?

She saw him splash into the water, flounder thru, and go on up the opposite bank. If he made a sign for her to follow or even looked around, she did not see him. Doubtless he was eager to get to camp. . . .

"I'll go on too, if you don't mind, Grace," Carter told her. "Bert says he'll take you around the ford."

Carter was as good as his word. Grace and Breed Bert were left on the bank alone. The former could hardly restrain tears; and almost unbelieving, she watched her two protectors trudging steadily on toward camp. At last she descended to the water's edge as if to wade thru and follow.

"I'd be glad to show you the ford," Breed said, speaking from the bank behind her. His voice was phlegmatic and unfeeling. She turned to him brightly, concealing not only the wound she had just received but her fear of the guide. Tender-hearted as a child, she did not want him to know that she dreaded him even more than the river and was painfully reluctant to go alone with him in search of a crossing. . . . Yet she would be thrown with him only for a few hundred yards' walk up the stream—and quite likely she would remain in sight of her friends all the time, provided they would condescend to turn and look. She was also urged by her pride. The ancient business of cutting off one's nose is often prompted by pride as well as spite, and she could not bear to let Paul see her come splashing thru the stream behind him.

Against her wishes and despite her fears, she nodded in assent.

The two struck off up the stream. It turned out to be an adventurous quarter of a mile. They clung to steep banks, they skirted thickets of brush, they worked their way over the cool, moss-covered rocks at the very gurgling edge of the water. Once, as they crossed a huge crag—hurled like a flint from some distant crater—his hand accidentally touched hers; and it was cold like the rest of him. . . . But the short walk was not only adventurous. It was also futile: when Breed reached the end of the quarter-mile, the ford was not there.

Swift Water

The river ran swift and full, the green water showing considerable depth. The man stood on the bank, looking up and down as if he had lost his way. "This is where I've always crossed," he said in a puzzled tone. "What has been happening to this stream?"

Grace searched his face for any sign of insincerity, and found none. If he were pretending, hoping to draw her on farther into the wilds, he had missed his calling as an actor. Evidently he was faced with some bewildering transition in his familiar scenery.

"This is the devil-country!" he exclaimed with some ardor. "Miss Crowell, you've heard the expression 'as old as the hills.' It doesn't work out here. A hill may be here today and gone tomorrow. A man can't figure on his landmarks a year ahead. You see, a great part of this country is still changing. The mountains can all turn into volcanoes, it seems. You've heard of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes? It is not far from here, and until twelve years ago it didn't exist at all. It was caused by the Katmai eruption, in 1912. Islands appear and disappear in nearby waters, and navigators out here say they can't trust their charts because of frequent changes in the ocean floor. They call these waters 'the ships' graveyard,' and that is one of the reasons. There must have been some big doings around here sometime last winter. It looks as if a big earthquake in this gorge had turned the bed of the stream,



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new springs have opened into it. There is more water here than I've ever seen, considering the season." "That is all very interesting, but what are we going to do? Go back and look?" The girl's tone was not cold, rather anxious and uneasy. "I hate to turn back. We're bound to find a ford in a short time—the better we go, the better our chance. Miss Crowell, I believe this creek is rising."

Nothing very serious. However, it may mean that the men caught that ford below here just in time. Something is happening up in the headwaters: either a big quake has opened new springs, or else there has been a snowslide into some little lake, making it overflow. In this weather snowslides are rare—they won't be along later in the spring—so I consider a quake will furnish the true explanation. It's nothing for us old trappers here to have our dishes jump around on the table, as if they had something alive inside of 'em."

With this remarkable statement he turned up the creek, and Grace was obliged to follow him. She was considerably ill-at-ease. She was far from her friends and the distance between them steadily widening. The latter were out of sight, and now she found herself actually at the mercy of this dark man whose heart she could not understand, a stranger and an alien.

The Stream

As they went up the gorge, the stream became a series of cascades, musical in the still glen but filling her with dismay. Here were the clear, icy depths that the trout loved, behind large boulders and at the base of waterfalls; whirlpools swirled at her feet; natural caldrons between the rocks seethed with white foam. Realizing the girl's anxiety, Breed became

troubled, too, and occasionally he paused as if about to turn back.

There is something seductive about the curves of a stream. Fishermen and fowlers know this, know how it is to be drawn from one long bend to another by the promise of better sport; even lazy wanderers follow miles beyond their intentions. It is as if each curve were a horizontal rainbow. A tricky scheme of nature to take advantage of man's optimism and curiosity! Sometimes the curves beckon to an ultimate pot of gold, but they are not to be trusted. They are just as likely to come out at Nowhere.

On this early May evening these two wanderers, hoping always that a passable ford could be found beyond the next bend, were lured much farther into the gorge than they intended going. They never found the end of any particular curve; instead, merely the first turn of another. As the gorge narrowed, walking became more difficult, and both ignored the rapid passing of time. Breed was too busy picking the course to keep track of the minutes, and Grace, painfully tired and at the verge of panic, would not let herself think about them.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A zealous but untrained reformer had secured permission to speak at the jail.

"Brothers," he pleaded, "lose no time in turning to the pathway of righteousness. Remember, we are here today and gone tomorrow."

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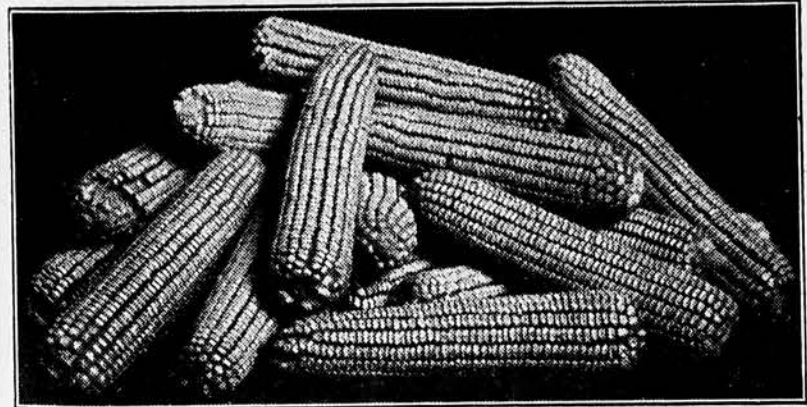
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Ear Characteristics of Seed Corn

BY L. E. WILLOUGHBY



CAN the yield of corn be increased by ear selection? Corn shows are the outgrowth of the belief that yields can be so increased. However, for years it was observed that show corn did not increase the yields. This led to the belief among some corn men that ear selection could not increase the yielding ability of a variety of corn.

About 15 years ago the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College started some rather extensive ear to row tests, comparing the ear characteristics with the acre yields. Some observations were made which have led to a change in the show type of corn. It was found that the old show corn type of ears were not satisfactory seed ears. Other characteristics being equal, the size and shape of the ear of corn had but little influence on its yielding ability. It was observed, however, that the structure of the kernel was a good index to the yielding power of the seed ear.

The ears with deep, starchy, rough kernels showed a decreased yield when compared with ears having medium deep, glossy kernels with dimple to wrinkle dents. In 1923, 1924 and 1925, approximately 200 farm tests have shown 5 bushels an acre higher yield for glossy ears with medium indentation than for starchy ears with rough indentation.

It is now generally accepted that the corn kernel is the index to the yielding ability of the ear. Ears with kernels that are medium deep and properly matured, which is indicated by a glossy, oily appearance, have proved to be the high yielding types. This fact can be understood readily when we study the development of the kernels. After a pollen grain from the tassel has fallen on a silk, and fertilized the ovule, the kernel starts development. At first the kernel is full of a thin, watery substance that changes gradually to a milky consistency, then to soft dough, hard dough, soft starch and finally to a glossy, hard starch structure. The glossy, hard starch is the final or last stage of the kernel development. A glossy kernel, then, indicates a properly developed kernel—one adapted to the soil and climatic conditions under which it has grown.

The depth of the kernel within the variety will vary depending on the length of the growing season, fertility of the soil and the moisture available to the corn plant. It is common knowledge that other things being equal, a deepkerneled ear will yield more than a shallowkerneled ear. The old show type of seed corn placed too much emphasis on depth of kernel. The new ideas of seed corn selection combine the two yield factors—kernel depth and structure.

High yielding seed ears are medium to deepkerneled, but must contain a large proportion of oily, glossy starch and be properly matured.



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Purchased 8 of your Tank Heaters last winter, worked very satisfactorily and are well worth their cost. Every stockman should use one. W. H. FEW, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

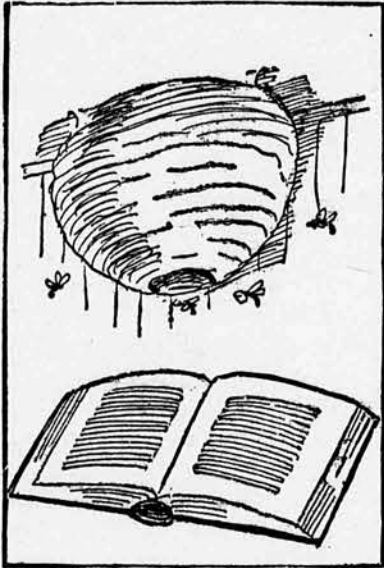
Write today for illustrated circular and dealer's name. MUNDIE MFG. COMPANY, 633 Brunner St., Peru, ILL.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go 1 mile to school. I have four sisters and two brothers. For pets we have two dogs and some cats. I live on an 80-acre farm. We live 4 miles from town. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.
Dorothy Makin.
Ollvet, Kan.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



The First Paper-Makers

Almost everybody knows that the paper upon which our daily news is printed is made from "wood pulp." In this we follow the example of the oldest paper-makers in the world—the wasps.

These hot-tempered insects had mastered the craft probably ages before the Chinese, who are supposed to have made the first real paper produced by human hands. The Egyptians doubtless used "papyrus" earlier, but this writing material, being made of strips of plant stem, laid crosswise to form thin mats, is not actually paper.

The wasp paper-maker gnaws a bundle of wood fibers from a board, fence-post or any convenient source. These she chews until she has reduced them to a pulp, and then, using her jaws

for trowels, spreads out the pulp into thin sheets, to form the sides of the cells composing her nest. With some of the paper she forms the six-sided cells; with additional wood pulp she builds the roof and the walls that protect the comb.

This is a slow process. It requires hard work and long hours for the wasps to chew all the lumber for their paper house, so Mother Nature has encouraged them to steal from man wherever possible. Wasps are always glad to use man's waste paper by again reducing it to pulp, and nests have been found built entirely of the cardboard of cartridges discarded by hunters in the woods.

Ted and Penny Are Pets

For pets I have a spotted pony, a dog and some kittens. My pony's name is Ted and my dog's name is Penny. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Pleasant Ridge school. I live 1 mile from school. My teacher's name is Miss Harris. I like her fine. I have one sister but no brothers. We live with our grandpa on a 320-acre farm.
Dean Emory Boyer.
Natoma, Kan.

Word Square Puzzle

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

1. An animal that lives in the ground; 2. Scent; 3. That which one has been deprived of; 4. Formerly.

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.

Try to Guess These

Who is more to be admired than a promising young man? A paying one.
When is a bill not a bill? When it is due (dew.)

Why is there no whole day? Because every one begins by breaking.

Why is a dirty man like flannel? Because he shrinks from washing.

What professional man generally

shows his teeth to a customer? A dentist.

What is larger when cut at both ends? A ditch.

When is a doctor most annoyed? When he is out of patients.

What animal keeps the best time? A watch dog.

When is a black dog not a black dog? When he is a greyhound.

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

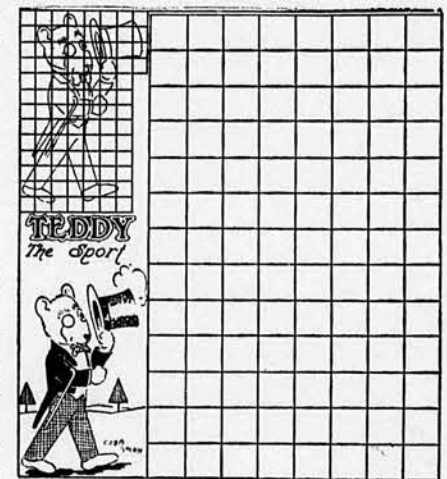
What is the difference between a pitcher of water and a man throwing his wife in the river? One is water in the pitcher, and the other is pitch her in the water.

What makes a coach dog spotted? His spots.

What is the difference between a cloud and a whipped child? One pours with rain and the other roars with pain.

How can you keep a rooster from crowing on Sunday? Get him stuffed Saturday night.

Why would a compliment from a chicken be an insult? Because it would be fowl language.



Here's another style of paper doll for your collection, "Teddy" the sport. It is useless to tell how to draw Teddy's picture on the larger squares, because you can see how easy it is to do. Won't you try it?

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. For pets I have some little chickens, a turkey and a calf. I have two brothers and two sisters. Their names are Charles, Edith, Arlene and

Delmar. I live 1½ miles from school. My teacher's name is Miss Heitshmidt. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page very much.
Esther Miller.
Covert, Kan.



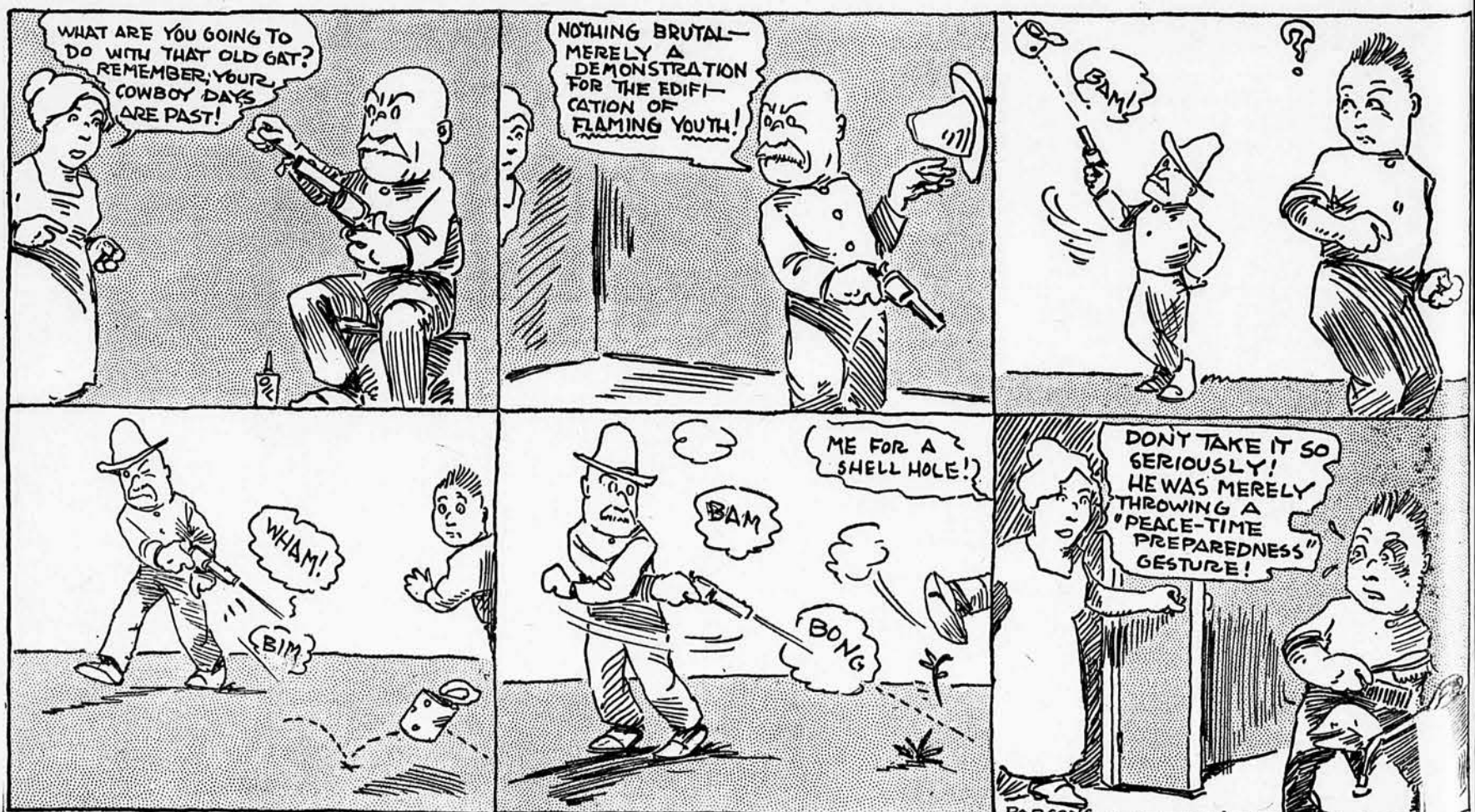
Take a soft pencil or piece of crayon and go thru the maze, making a very heavy line, then the word will stand out very plain. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys' or girls' sending correct answers.

We Hear From Julia

I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. The name of my school is Rockland. I have three brothers and four sisters. My brothers' names are Karl, Floyd and Tom and my sisters' names are Dagmar, Helen, Clara and Marjanna. For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Cotton and Fido. I also have a cat named Tommy. Tommy is a big yellow cat. My brothers have two dogs. My sister Clara has two gold fish. I live 3½ miles from town. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Julia Fisher.
Elmdale, Kan.

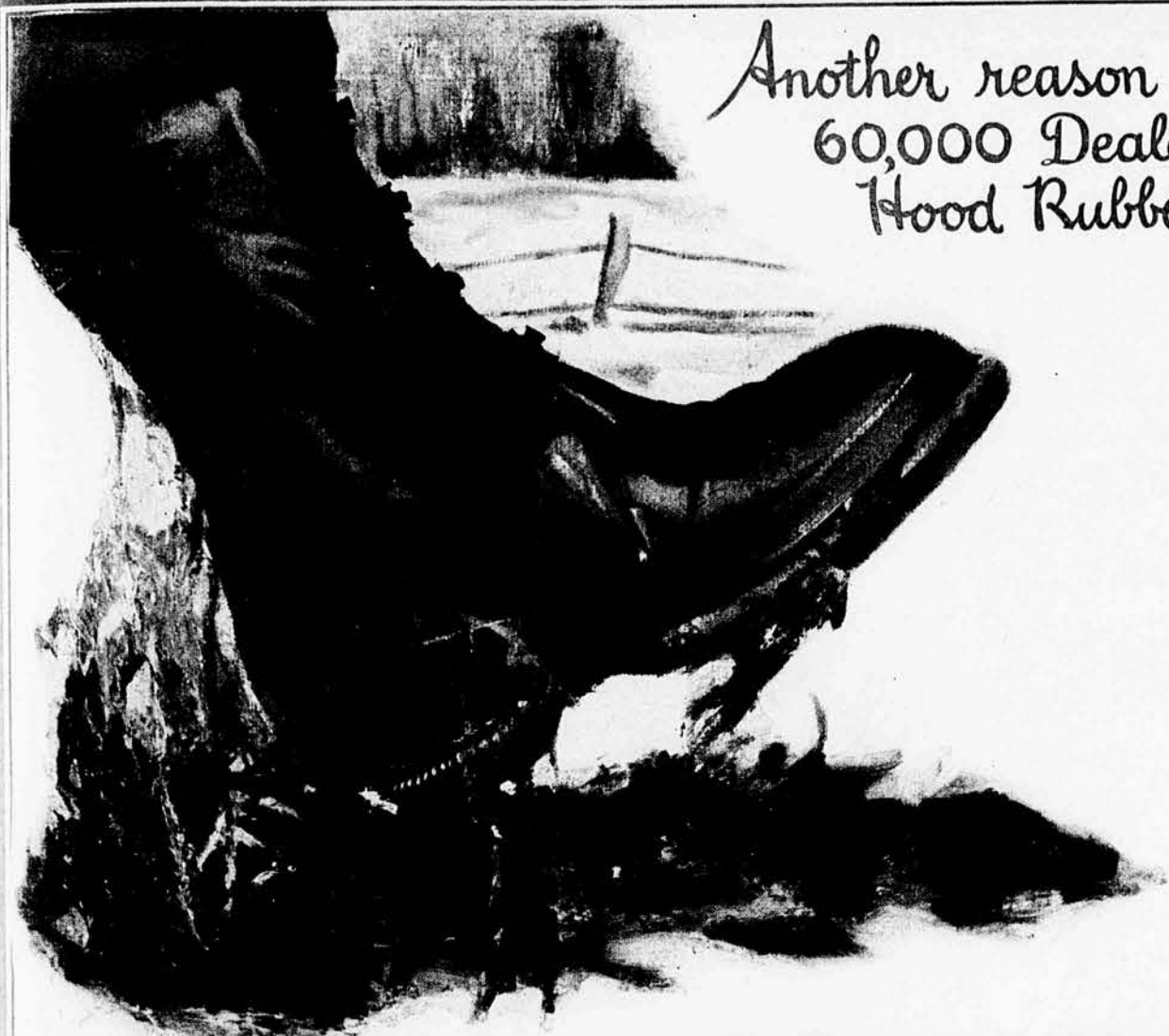
Drives a Pony to School

I go to Pleasant View school. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. We drive a pony to school. He knows the way to go. For pets I have a cat and a cow. My cat's name is Whitey. My cow's name is Tomie. I wish some of the girls or boys would write to me. Meade, Kan. Ethel Bruington.



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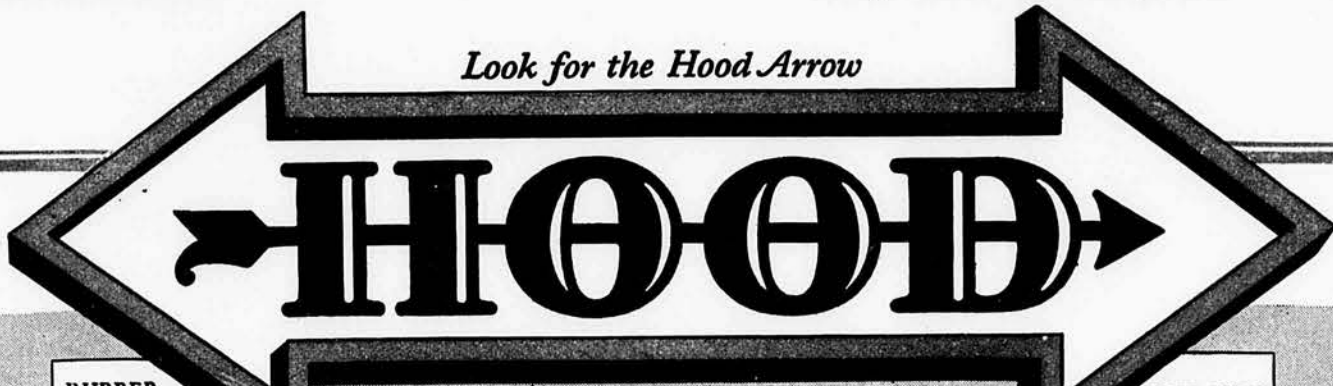
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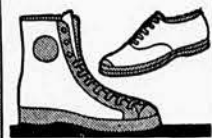
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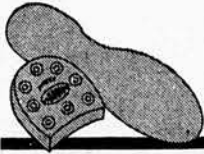
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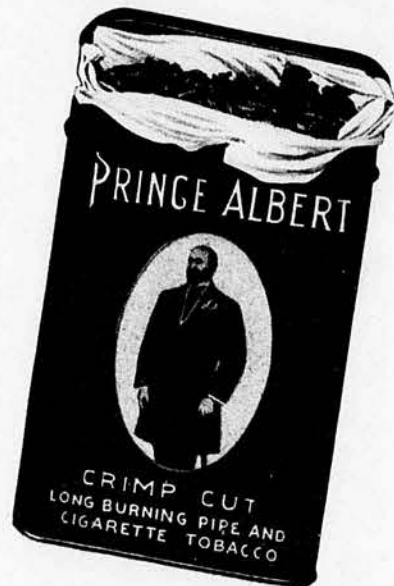
Mild, too, with a mildness that lets you hit it up from morning to midnight. Never a regret. Never a protest. Yet, Prince Albert has a body that satisfies your smoke-taste right down to the ground. Prince Albert is *quality* tobacco, through and through.

Nail this for a fact, Men: if you have never smoked P. A., you haven't given that old jimmy-pipe a chance to do its stuff. You may *think* you are perfectly satisfied with your present brand. Don't stop there. Buy a tidy red tin of P. A. today. It will be a revelation!

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PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



Danish Packing Plants

(Continued from Page 7)

tion caused some amusement, for they could not understand what better in life the young man could look forward to than to carry on the work of the farm.

Nor did we see or hear of a middle sized farmer who was planning to buy additional land to add to his farm. He seemed satisfied with what he held. He employed his surplus funds, if any, in improving his farm, making his home more comfortable, or investing his surplus funds in bonds of the credit associations, which also are co-operative. In this I thought I saw a great lesson to the American farmer. He has been too ambitious to increase his acres rather than to improve and make more productive the acres he already owns.

This perhaps is natural in a new country where farm land values until recently have pretty steadily risen. The figures now disclose that even in the most prosperous days of American agriculture the farmer's profits came not so much from the operation of his farm as from the increase in its value. It therefore seemed to him an easier way to get ahead to take every dollar he could spare from his farm and make a partial payment upon other lands even tho he did not need them, confidently expecting a rise in their value. That time, however, has passed in American agriculture. From now on the American farmer must depend upon the profits of operation of his farm if he is to have any profits at all. It is to be hoped that the spirit which has moved the Danish farmers to make their lands more productive, their homes more comfortable, their manner of living more satisfying, will become the spirit of the American farmer.

Family Size Farm Best

I left Denmark with the profound conviction that just as the middle sized farmer had become the backbone of Danish agriculture, so the family size farm in America is the ideal toward which we should strive. I could not but think of what an agricultural paradise America would be if these family size farms with improvements equal to the improvements in Denmark were to cover the agricultural area of the United States.

I visited the Royal Agricultural College and had a delightful day there. Prof. O. H. Larsen, Director of Agricultural Economics, a little over a year ago, visited the United States. He came to give a course of lectures at the summer session of the Agricultural College of Cornell University. Professor Larsen gave us much interesting information upon the economic status of the Danish farmer. While we were there he was just receiving reports from farmers as to their last year's earnings. Enough reports had come in to indicate that the earnings last year were below the earnings of the preceding year, due, as Professor Larsen explained, to the deflation of the Danish currency which was then going on.

It is interesting to note, tho, a comparison of the earnings upon capital employed by the farmers in Denmark and America during the depression following 1920. The latest figures I have been able to obtain are for the four crop years ending 1922-1923. During this time the agricultural depression was common to both countries. While the average earnings of the Danish farmers upon capital employed were 4 3/4 per cent, the average earnings of the American farmers approached the vanishing point.

There we also had a very interesting visit with Prof. L. Frederiksen, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry. Professor Frederiksen was most kind and helpful. He told us, among other things, that he regarded the work of the Holstein Friesian Association of America in perfecting true type models of the bull and the cow as a most important contribution to animal husbandry. He said that while he had not seen the models themselves he had seen photographs of them in the Breeders' Gazette, and was using these photographs in his classes. All the professors paid a high tribute to the Colleges of Agriculture in America.

In Denmark, however, they are not

content to have merely an agricultural college. In addition, they have agricultural schools scattered over the country. There are 24 of these. I visited the one at Dalum. These schools are intended for short courses for the sons of farmers and for the training of managers for co-operatives and of cow testers. The sessions are held chiefly in the winter when there is little work upon the farm. The students are sons of farmers of small farms as well as of large farms. Except those who become managers of co-operatives or cow testers, most of them return to the farm at the close of the course.

An Air of Neatness

In visiting a small farm one day—of about 10 acres—I asked the owner if he had ever attended one of the agricultural schools. He said no, but that his brother-in-law had, and that his brother-in-law had given him the benefit of the instruction he had there received. I observed, while visiting this school, flowers in the windows and a general air of neatness and cleanliness everywhere. I commented upon this to the director. He replied, "We teach beauty, because a farmer without a sense of beauty is a slovenly farmer, and therefore not a successful farmer." I know of nothing like these agricultural schools in America except in Minnesota. In that state there are three. I visited last winter the one at Crookston, of which Prof. C. G. Selvig is the head, and found it a most stimulating experience. The Agricultural School, as distinguished from the Agricultural College, brings home to the farmers, as the College of Agriculture cannot, the practical knowledge which the farmers should have if they are to elevate their farming to a business. I am wondering if we could not profitably in America extend this system to other agricultural states.

We visited too some of their famous "Folk High Schools." These had their inspiration in Bishop Grundtvig during the first half of the last century. Bishop Grundtvig visioned the possibilities of a rural life. He saw no reason why culture should be limited to the cities. He had faith that a more satisfying life could be had by those who lived in the open countryside than anywhere else. He believed in human happiness, and he wanted to see the country so transformed as to insure happiness to those who lived there, and so he championed the cause of a broader rural education. As a result of this agitation the first "Folk High School" was established in 1844.

Since then others rapidly followed, until now scattered over the kingdom are 60 "Folk High Schools."

These schools are not for the young alone. Men and women of all ages attend. There is an especially large attendance of men and women from 25 to 40 years old. There Danish history and Danish literature are taught. Music is an important part of the curriculum. Lectures upon all subjects of interest to the human mind are given by men eminent in their several fields. Whatever embellishes life or adds to the joy of living finds a place in the "Folk High school." Agriculture is not specially taught. And yet out of the "Folk High Schools" of Denmark has come a large part of the agricultural leadership of today. For it soon developed in Denmark that culture and agriculture are so closely related that each reacts on the other.

Editor's Note: In his next and concluding article, Mr. Lowden will tell of his visit to Sweden, where he visited the oldest experiment station in the world for seed breeding, and where some very constructive work is being done in handling the forestry problem. This article will appear next week.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

When Gladstone was prime minister for the last time, and past 80 years old, he came to be known as the Grand Old Man. There are several grand old men in the Bible, who carry the spirit of youth, zest and conquest far into old age. Of these Caleb is one of the most attractive. In the lesson for this week we see him undertaking a task from which many a man of half his age would have recoiled. He asked the privilege of rooting the giants out of the land. He was not a cousin of Timorous and Mistrust, in Pilgrim's Progress, who saw two lions in the road and turned back.

The land of Heart's Desire, Canaan, in other words, had almost been reached. To the different tribes were apportioned different tracts of land. When it comes to the tribe of which Caleb was a member, he reminded his commander-in-chief, Moses, that a promise had been made, almost 40 years before, that the land which he had explored as one of the 12 spies should be his, when the land was entered. Today he is demanding that Moses keep his word. His rights are not squatters' rights, but footprint rights. He had had the nerve, he and Joshua together, two men out of 12, to make a favorable report on what they had seen, while the other 10 had been almost scared to death. Most men, 40 years after a promise had been made them, would not care much whether it was kept or not. They would be so busy sitting around the fire, and keeping up circulation in their withered limbs, that they could do no more than leave the matter to their children.

Caleb is different, as every once in a while a man is. Says he, as he flexes his arm, "I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me; as my strength was then, even so is my strength now, for war, and to go out and to come in." Why could he say this? Did his religion have anything to do with it? He said he had "wholly followed" the Lord God. The answer is easy. Religion has everything to do with keeping the spirit of youth. It is the very essence of eternal youth. The laws of God would surely be queer if they did not make a big difference in the lives of people who obey them. One of the most infrequently youthful old men was the late John G. Paton, a life-time missionary to the cannibals of the New Hebrides. More than once he had escaped being roasted and eaten. (They seemed to think roast missionary far more juicy and tender than ordinary black men). When past 80 he was going it as hard as ever, raising money, making speeches and writing countless letters. "His optimism and enthusiasm are so contagious that statesmen, bishops, deans, ministers of every religious body, philanthropists, and shrewd business men are swept into his orbit and become inspired by his aims. His motives are absolutely selfless; his soul is simple and pure as a child's, and the strength of his personality is fairly irresistible."

A pastor in the country, past 80, was thinking of his scattered flock during the long winter months, and the fact that many members could not attend church. He entirely overcame this by organizing a Transport Club, the members of which opened up the drifted roads on Sunday, and used cars and sleighs to bring the hill-folks to church.

Moral—If you want to keep the enthusiasm of youth, get the Spirit of Eternal Youth in the soul. Religious faith has a bigger bearing on men's lives than some folk are willing to admit.

At 85 our grizzled hero was asking permission to up and fight the giants. Who were these giants? They are referred to several times in the Old Testament. You will recollect that youthful David had afternoon tea with a sizable gentleman named Goliath. Certain tribes of the time, as far as we can tell, were blest with great size. Anakim, the people Caleb was intending to attack, lived in the hill-country about Hebron. Anak literally means long neck, and also thick neck. Arba was the traditional father of these big-necked fellows, who towered above the men of other tribes. He was going to fight the big ones. He did not take some one of his size. It was like primitive man going out to fight dinosaurs.

But there was more to it. These big men lived up where the timber was tall and the hills were steep. Nor was the soil the best, and is not to this day. But he did not stop for that. To enter into one more adventure, to accomplish a task other men avoided, seemed to be the desire of the brawny old man's heart. And he did it.

This is a good place to stop. Life always has for us one more worthwhile achievement. The big things have not all been done. The man who wholly follows God will always find adventure.

Lesson for November 14th—Caleb's Faithfulness Rewarded. Joshua 14:6 to 15 and 18:1.

Golden Text, "I have wholly followed the Lord my God," Joshua 14:8.

Back to the Farm!

George Jones, a veteran linotype operator on the Topeka Daily Capital, with more than 20 years' standing, never has worked on an election night. Years ago, before the present Capper building was erected, George was working, as he is today, on The Capital, when the International Typographical Union adopted the six-day rule, and printers began to choose their days off. George asked for Thursday so that he might attend Masonic lodge that night. But another printer beat him to the choice, and George took Tuesday instead, and Tuesday it has been ever since, year in and year out. Almost invariably he spends it with his family on the farm over in Jefferson county. And all elections come on Tuesday. So George never has encountered the hustle and bustle of a composing room on those stirring nights.

Yet how Americans would guffaw if the British called a cricket match a "world series."



A Bob We All Favor

The Community Dinner

By Lucile Day

COMMUNITY dinners are liable to be more or less of a nuisance unless ably managed and given in response to a real community need. A farmer's institute, a teacher's association, high school and business men's banquets and public sales all offer splendid opportunities to worthy organizations not only to make money for some project but to render a real community service by serving food in a businesslike manner.

In planning the dinner a committee of three or five women should be chosen. As with other committees, the first named on this committee automatically becomes the chairman—the one upon whom devolves the final responsibility of all matters. She should be a woman of real executive ability and able to get people to work harmoniously together.

As an executive she appoints enough committees to look after all details and shifts responsibilities to them. Altho having final authority, if she is wise, she lends a willing ear to the opinions of the other members of the main committee who with her plan for the dinner, and to her subcommittees who carry out the details.

When all the food is donated the proceeds are nearly all profit. But even when everything is pur-

In seasoning either dishes or dispositions, be careful with the pepper.

chased it is not unusual for the profits to run as high as 50 or 60 per cent. To do this, the actual amount of food needed must be definitely determined beforehand or what is left sold to advantage and one woman should be in charge of all purchasing. With this system, the women preparing food in their own homes should keep accurate records of the actual costs and be paid accordingly.

Even when there is a fairly well equipped kitchen at command it is usually advisable to have the meat, cakes and pies prepared in the homes.

One or two hired dish washers are an absolute necessity if complete harmony is to prevail.

In cutting costs and helping to estimate the quantities needed it is well to know these several facts.

1. A plate lunch can be served with less waste and more cheaply than any other kind.
2. Butter goes farther if served individually on butter plates, or on the dinner plate, if a plate lunch. Cut into small squares and place in a bowl of ice water before serving.
3. A quart of ice cream will serve seven persons generously.
4. A pound of coffee will make 30 cups of good strength coffee.
5. A layer cake baked in a standard sized tin and three or four layers thick will make 18 or 20 servings.
6. A quart of milk makes four servings as a drink.

In making a large quantity of coffee one is sometimes at a loss how to begin. Here is a recipe that never fails if carefully followed:

To 1 pound medium ground coffee add the white of an egg and enough cold water to moisten. Add 2 gallons of hot water and allow to boil 5 minutes. Add a dash of cold water and let stand on the back of the stove another 5 minutes. Strain into another kettle and keep piping hot but not boiling.

Teaches Tidy Habits

WHEN my youngsters are very young I teach them to pick up their playthings and put them away. They need not have an expensive place or fancy place. If nothing better just a pasteboard or wooden box. The box can have a lid attached and may be painted. They soon learn to put their things away when thru with them.

Then my little girl 5 years old puts away her clothes after I get them ironed. She gets her button box and needle and if any clothes need buttons she matches the buttons to be sure she has the right size and then sews them on.

I have some hangers for their dresses and some are made from old wooden hoops from a barrel, covered with cloth or painted. She keeps her dresses that cannot be folded on these and the plain ones she folds and puts in the dresser.

My oldest daughter, 8 years old makes her bed, and puts away her soiled clothing. I keep a laundry bag made out of unbleached muslin, on the back of the closet door where she can reach it.

I make it a practice never to say anything unless I mean it. If I say I will read to them even if I have to put off doing something else, I read a few minutes, or if I tell them to do something I see to it that it is done in the way I tell them to do it.

To make their work interesting, in the garden my oldest girl has a number of cucumber vines to take care of, and she can be proud to have something to show for her very own work. She also has a quilt pieced. It is only a nine patch but it

is very neat and pretty and all her own work. She now is embroidering one.

They are not only a lot of help to their parents when taught to do these little duties but it is such a help to them in later life. Most of us have to learn to work sometime and it is much easier if we are taught some things while little. They are much happier too, when busy, and one knows where they are. Mrs. Margaret M. Brainard. Custer Co., Nebraska.

Varnish and Glue Cheat Attic

By Zelta Matthews

A BIT of glue and a daub of varnish will often save the old favorite chair, or desk or table that thru years of hard use has developed a physical weakness almost sufficient to relegate it to the junk pile. The same agents often come to the rescue when a piece of new furniture becomes splintered or gouged, as often happens at moving time or during the winter when everyone is in the house most of the time.

Get a fresh bottle of any good glue. Heat it a little and apply freely under and over any splinters and fill in any cut places. If there are large holes add a little yellow ochre to the glue to give it body. Let it stand until thoroly dry, then with very fine sandpaper go over the places lightly in order to smooth off any roughness that remains.

If the article has an oak, mahogany, or walnut finish, put a little turpentine or linseed oil over the sandpapered places, let it soak in over night, and next morning rub off all that will come off. It will darken the wood and glue enough so that if the places are tiny they will hardly show.

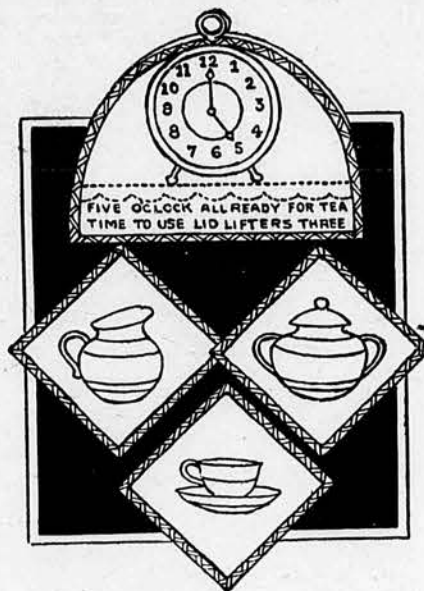
But if the damaged place is fairly large or the article is painted, then the sandpapered places must, of course, be touched up with stain or paint to match the rest of the article.

After this go over the entire article with a generous coat of furniture polish. Put on the polish with a brush and then rub off every bit of polish that has not soaked in, using a piece of cheese-cloth, for any polish left on the surface will quickly collect dust.

This Week It's Lid Lifters

IF YOU have been counting over on your fingers the gifts you must give, balancing them with your ideas for gifts and come out short for Aunt Mary or Cousin Sue, here's a suggestion that may come in just right.

A set of lid lifters is not only delightful as a gift but a thing that she will use during the whole year. And what more could you wish than an in-



expensive little gift that will bring you to the mind of the person who receives it, many times a day for as long as unbleached muslin will wear.

These lifters No. 5579 are made of unbleached muslin bound in blue checked gingham with silence cloth padding and a bone ring to hang the clock faced holder by. All that you need to do to it is work the designs in satin stitch with the floss which comes in the package. The price of this set is 75 cents. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Squash and Sour Cream

By Nelle Portrey Davis

AS SQUASH is a winter vegetable of which most of us have a plentiful supply in the cellar, most housewives are on the alert for new ways of serving it, for the most delicious of dishes grow monotonous when served frequently and without variations. Cooking with sour cream is one of my pet

hobbies. It always looks so useless to expend energy churning butter to use as a seasoning, when the cream itself is quite as delicious. This fall I have discovered two unusual ways of serving squash, in which sour cream is used as a seasoning.

When I wish to serve baked squash I choose small "individual" or sweet potato squashes. These are cut in half, lengthwise, and the seeds and pulp removed. The inside is then rubbed with salt and pepper and filled about half full of sour cream. A teaspoon of sugar is added and the squash is again lightly sprinkled with salt and pepper. The squashes are then arranged in a baking pan and baked in a moderate oven until the cream has turned to oil, soaked into the squash, and the squash browned lightly. Serve it hot.

The other method of cooking is much quicker. For this I usually use a larger variety of squash. It is peeled and cut up. Then while it is boiling I put $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sour cream in a skillet, and cook over a brisk fire, stirring frequently, until the cream has turned to oil and browned well. Then I add salt and pepper to taste and a little brown sugar. By this time the squash is tender. It is drained and turned into the skillet, mashed and mixed with the cream and served at once. In neither dish does the cream give the squash a sour taste.

Aluminum Almost Ideal

LIGHT in weight, strong, durable and an excellent conductor of heat, aluminum falls just one point short of being the ideal cooking utensil. That point is its tendency to darken with no apparent reason at all for its becoming stained. Occasionally just boiling water in an aluminum vessel will turn it black on the inside.

But the discoloration is not as formidable as is apparent. It is due to boiling hard water or alkaline solutions in the utensil and may be prevented by adding $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vinegar to each quart of liquid placed in the pan. If the pan is already stained, stain may be removed by rubbing lightly with steel wool.

Acids have no perceptible effect on aluminum so that it is perfectly safe either to cook or let acids stand in it. Soda has the greatest reaction on aluminum of any substance ordinarily used in cooking, but even this does not dissolve any appreciable quantity of metal, and since aluminum is not poison in itself this does not present any serious problem, except as concerns durability.

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.

Use Paper Cups in Lunch Box

IN PACKING school lunches, individual paper drinking cups are most satisfactory as containers for salads. The salad may be packed in the individual paper cups and garnished attractively with a sprig of parsley stuck in on one side. They always call forth favorable comments from the children and are not messy to handle. Coffey County. Mrs. W. A. Parsons.

To Catch Threads

WHEN sewing try placing a hair receiver at the right hand end of the sewing machine to catch the threads and ravelings, instead of allowing them to fall on the floor. It will save that tedious and tiresome task of picking them up. Cloud County. Mrs. Herman Cook.

In Case of Illness

IF, WHILE drinking, one who is ill in bed accidentally spills water on the sheet it is not necessary to disturb the patient by changing the bedding. Just place a folded towel under the sheet and iron dry with a hot iron. I recall an instance when this trick probably saved the life of a patient who was very ill with pneumonia. The hot water bottle "sprung a leak" at the most critical time and the nurse handled the emergency in this way. Lyon County. Josephine H. Coffeen.

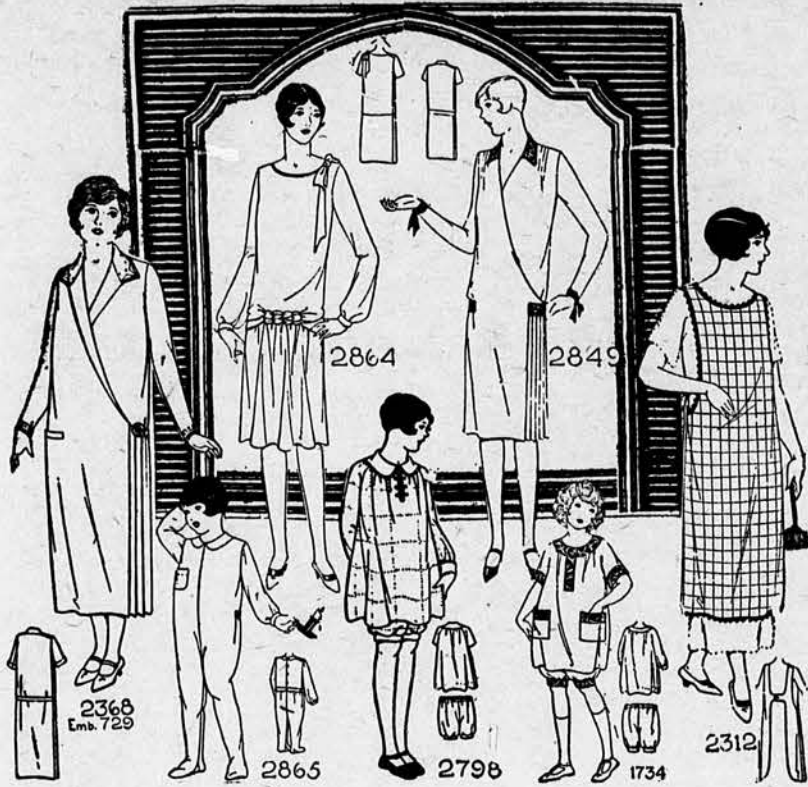
A Baked Dinner for Wash Day

THERE are many advantages to serving a baked dinner on wash day, among them, the oven is usually already hot, and the dinner will be baking away serenely in the oven during the last rush minutes of the washing when an ordinary dinner is requiring the most attention.

I usually prepare an easily made dish such as macaroni and cheese or veal loaf, baked potatoes and bread pudding. Mrs. Charles Bovard. Greenwood County.

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Winter Brings New Modes



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2368—This model features exactly the right lines for the stout figure, in a combination that is extremely fashionable. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1734—Charming Bloomer Dress for the tiny tot. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2865—Comfy Sleepers for restless little sleep heads. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2798—Delightfully Plain Little One-Piece Dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

2312—Attractive Slip On Apron. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust.

These patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. If you would also like one of the fashion catalogs send 10 cents extra and it will be mailed with your order. In ordering mention sizes and numbers.

Rabbit is on Our Meat List

By Floris Culver Thompson

NO HUNTING for the sake of killing," is the rule on our farm. But like most mothers, in order to keep it good I have had to do some real hustling to find tempting ways of serving game so that it will be eaten. Rabbit furnishes the principal form of game here, and here are three ways that we relish it almost as much as chicken.

Rabbit Fricassee

Cut up and parboil the rabbit in salted water. Melt 1/2 cup butter in baking dish or casserole. Place pieces of rabbit in the butter. Season. Bake 40 minutes or until brown, in moderate oven. Add 1 cup cream. Cook 10 minutes longer to thicken the cream, or gravy.

Rabbit is lean and needs the addition of fat. Butter, cream and salt pork are particularly good with it.

Baked Rabbit

Rabbit is baked much as chicken except that a richer dressing must be used and egg is not added to dressing.

For the dressing, mince a small piece of salt pork. Crumb bread from center of a half loaf of bread, add to it sage, salt, pepper, and onion, cut finely. Add water enough to hold dressing together. Four tablespoons drippings may be used in place of salt pork.

Crumbing bread is a long process altho it makes a delicious dressing. However, the dressing is acceptable, too, when hot water is poured over stale bread, allowed to stand, then squeezed out.

Rabbit and dressing should bake about 2 hours.

Rabbit Pie

For a large pie use 4 rabbits. Cut 1/2 pound salt pork in cubes. Dice 2 big onions, partly fry out pork with onions, add rabbit with water enough to cover. Simmer until done. Pour into baking dish. Cover with crust made from 2 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons shortening, and enough liquid to make a soft dough. Instead of rolling, pat the dough in place over the rabbit. It

should be 2 inches thick and allowance must be made for its expansion. Cut slits in crust thru which steam may escape. No thickening need be added to the liquid in the pie as the biscuit dough will thicken the gravy sufficiently.

Pie must be baked about 30 minutes, or until piping hot in center and brown on top.

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.

Care of Feet

I am troubled with perspiring feet. I know there are remedies for this but do not know what to ask for. Can you help me? B. C. S.

Yes there are a number of excellent remedies for perspiring feet but it is impossible for me to give trade names in this column so if you will write me again enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope, I will be very glad to send you our list of reliable remedies and also instructions for care of the feet.

The Floor Problem

I want to put a hardwood finish on my dining room floor which has been painted with dark paint. Can you tell me how to apply it? Mrs. A. M.

First remove all the old paint with sandpaper. Then polish with pumice moistened with water. Let the floor dry. Fill in all the holes with putty and if the grain of the wood is open, apply a suitable filler. The best filler consists of ground quartz mixed with linseed oil about as thick as white paint. When nearly dry, or as soon as it begins to "flat", go over it with a cloth or other polisher, and wipe clean all that will come off. Let stand a day or two and then polish with the finest grade of sandpaper. When dry, give a dull finish by first applying shellac and then rubbing the shellac down with a piece of felt moistened with linseed oil, olive oil or pumice stone.

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The growing of sorghums will often change a farm that is losing money to one that is profitable. "Sorghums—Sure Money Crops" is an instructive book written by T. A. Borman, formerly editor of Kansas Farmer. The way to grow sorghum crops at a profit is made clear. We will send this book postpaid upon receipt of 50c, or will give it with a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze for \$1.25. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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Corn Husking Moves Along

More Feed Than Usual is Being Obtained in Kansas From Wheat Pasture

FARM work in Kansas is going ahead on a normal sort of a basis. Most farmers are harvesting something—corn, kafir, cane, beets, broom-corn or other crops. Stories of abnormal yields are coming in; Bert Howe of Jewell City, for example, has some corn which is making 40 bushels an acre, despite the fact that he was right in the center of the dry weather belt of last summer.

Wheat pasture is supplying a great deal of feed most places. More moisture, however, would be of help to the crop in many Western Kansas communities. Good progress is being made in corn husking.

The potato market is reflecting the strong situation brought about by another crop almost as small as that harvested in 1925. Prices began to strengthen early in August, and the advancing trend has continued with occasional setbacks. The high points in the situation are summarized as follows:

1. On a per capita basis, the crop is one of the smallest on record, and is below normal consumptive needs.
2. Competition from other sources, such as the sweet potato and Canadian white potato crops, will not be more than a year ago.
3. Consumptive demand shows no indication of a decrease as a result of any decline in the buying capacity of the general public.
4. Market action in other years of short crops justifies the belief in a strong winter market for potatoes.
5. Growers are bullish on the situation, and will not sell except at satisfactory prices.

Smallest Acreage in 20 Years

Warnings against excessive plantings of potatoes last spring following the high prices of the previous season were effective. The acreage planted to potatoes this year was the smallest in 20 years, with the exception of last year, and the increase over 1925 was only 2.1 per cent.

The latest estimate based on conditions in October indicates a crop of 350,821,000 bushels, compared with 326 million bushels harvested last year, and an average crop for the last five years of 396 million bushels. More than half the increase of 25 million bushels was raised in the early or intermediate states, from which carlot shipments are already fairly well completed. The states which furnish the bulk of the market supplies from now on have only about 12 million bushels more than last year.

The average acre yield for the entire country is estimated to be 109.6 bushels, compared with 103.9 bushels last year. This yield has been exceeded only five times since 1900, so that any change in the final returns is more likely to be down than up.

The states showing the principal increases over last year are New York, with a gain of 7,953,000 bushels; Wisconsin, 3,763,000 bushels; Michigan, 3,477,000; and Idaho, 1,635,000. Colorado shows a decrease of 2,627,000 bushels; Ohio, 2,127,000; and Pennsylvania, 2,881,000. The other states are estimated to have crops practically the same as the final harvests last season.

Based on the production per capita, the crop is below normal requirements. Our estimated population is 117 millions, so that a crop of 350 million bushels of potatoes allows a per capita consumption of only 3 bushels. This is another factor of strength in the outlook, for, without exception, winter and spring markets have been high when the per capita production was below 3.3 bushels.

A larger crop of sweet potatoes will be harvested this year than last if the latest estimate of 79 million bushels is fulfilled. While the crop will exceed last year's harvest by fully 20 per cent, it is about 6 million bushels below the five-year average. Last year, 1 bushel of sweet potatoes was grown for every 5 2-10 bushels of white. This year, both crops are larger, with a bushel of sweets to every 4 7-10 bushels of Irish. Prices for the sweet potatoes have declined rapidly since shipments of the new crop began to increase, and are now only half as high as last year.

Short Crop in Canada

Canada is harvesting another short crop of 71,880,000 bushels of white potatoes, compared with 70,733,000 bushels in 1924 and an average crop from 1909-1913 of 77,843,000 bushels. Last year, imports of Canadian potatoes totalled 8,000 cars, which may be du-

licated this year. So far, this season, imports have totalled 259 cars, compared with only 54 in the same period a year ago. The tariff of 50 cents a hundred pounds tends to restrict importations, even in years of small crops when prices are high. The European potato crop is 13 per cent smaller than in 1925, when a crop above normal was harvested. Imports of European potatoes are prohibited by the disease quarantine regulations.

Consumption of potatoes is fairly uniform from year to year, although the consumption per capita probably varies. Many consumers undoubtedly curtail their purchases of potatoes when prices are high, but others need to buy more because their home gardens failed along with the general crop.

Based on the action of the market in other years when production per capita was around 3 bushels, as it is this season, it is logical to expect that prices will follow an upward trend during the rest of the winter. In each of the three seasons when production was short, prices were considerably higher in the spring than in the fall. In the short crop season of 1919-1920, the gain in prices in the carlot market at Chicago was from \$2.85 in September to \$5.48 in March. In 1916-1917, an extremely short crop year, the September average at Chicago was \$2.29, and the following March, \$3.81. Back in 1911-12, the September price at Chicago was \$1.54 and the following March it was \$2.08.

After advancing to the high point of \$5.25 a hundred for northern round whites in the Chicago wholesale market late in April, 1926, prices declined, as the supplies from the early crop states were fairly liberal, and, late in June, began to average lower than in the previous year. The upward trend started again in August, and the market advanced from \$1.85 at the end of August to \$2.60 a hundred for northern round whites in October. Last year, as a result of crop losses from frosts and freezes, the advance began suddenly during the second half of October, carrying prices for northern round whites to \$4.25 a hundred pounds by November 1, compared with 80 cents at the same time the previous season.

Carlot shipments for the season to date of 105,197 cars are more than in the same period last year by 3,000 cars. Shipments from the late crop states have been nearly 4,000 cars smaller than from the same sections last year, but the early states, which are practically thru now, shipped 6,887 cars more than a year ago.

A Peak in October

Shipments of potatoes usually reach their peak during late October or early November. Once the bulk of the late crop has been marketed, particularly in seasons of short crops, prices have a better chance to ascend. It is scarcely expected that the spectacular advances of last season, when the crop was 20 per cent below normal, will be repeated, but higher prices than those reached thus far this season appear quite probable.

Growers have increased their storage capacity in many states, and with most of the farmers bullish on the price prospects, they will be strong holders. Sound potatoes free from frost and disease, stored at present price levels, which average around \$2 a hundred at shipping points, promise to bring enough more later in the season, to cover cost of storage and a profit beside.

The crop of fall onions in the main states is estimated to exceed 16 million bushels, which would be 9 per cent larger than last year's harvest. Of the important states, Indiana is expected to produce 3,190,000 bushels; New York, 2,574,000; California, 1,900,000; Massachusetts, 1,660,000; Ohio, 1,590,000; and Colorado and Michigan from 1 million to 1,200,000 bushels each.

Prices at the beginning of the season averaged considerably lower than at the corresponding time last season, with jobbing prices fully \$1 a sack less than in 1925. The market has strengthened somewhat during the last month, although prices are not yet equaling the 1925 level. Considerable decay is reported on various producing sections, particularly in the Middle Western states where heavy fall rains and frost have damaged unharvested onions, and the final yield may be reduced. Carlot shipments recently have been larger than a year ago, although the total for the season to date has been only fractionally larger than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Imports of onions into the United States in the year ending June 30, 1926, totalled 2,194,000 bushels, the largest on record, with one exception. Spain usually supplies 60 per cent of our total onion imports. While imports so far this season have been fairly large, the total for the entire season may not equal last year, as the "grano" crop, which constitutes the bulk of the Spanish

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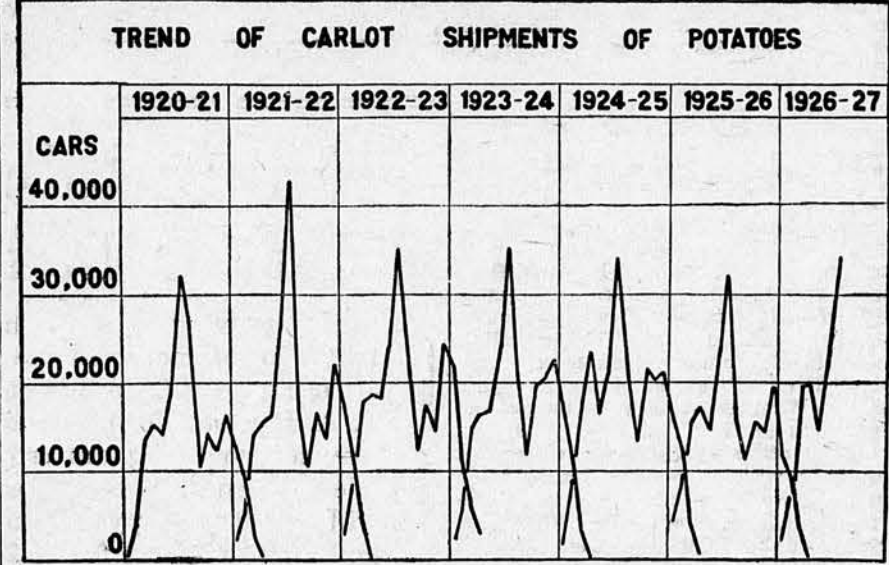
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This Chart Shows the Monthly Carlot Movement of Potatoes by Crop Years, Beginning With April; October is the Peak Month; Note the Extent of the Overlapping of Shipments From One Crop Year to the Next

crop, and therefore of her exportable surplus, is not so large as a year ago.

Allen—The excessive rains earlier in the season resulted in a greatly reduced wheat acreage. Late cuttings of hay and of kafir also were the rule. Kafir produced a good crop.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—The weather has been cloudy and cold recently, with no moisture. Corn husking has begun; yields are light. Wheat is making an excellent growth, and is supplying considerable pasture. Practically no eggs are going to market. Roads are in fine condition. Wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 42c; butter, 40c.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—The fields are dry now, and farmers are cutting kafir and cane. Just about half the silos have been filled. Much of the wheat was sown very late. Pastures were cut short by the heavy frost.—Robert Cremer.

Cloud—The weather has been cold, but crops seem to be safe so far as frost damage is concerned. Wheat is making but a slow growth, and there is a thin stand. There has been but little corn placed in the crib; feeders are paying 80 cents a bushel for it. Hogs are doing well. Hens are laying but few eggs; these are selling at from 38c to 40c. Turkeys, 20c.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—“The frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock.” We are having fine fall weather. The wheat is practically all sown and the early fields are up—they have a good stand. Pastures are turning brown and farmers are starting to give live-stock additional feed. Corn, 75c; wheat, \$1.23; eggs, 35c; butter, 40c; fries, 16c; hens 15c; hogs, \$12.60; milk cows, \$50 to \$80.—E. A. Millard.

Decatur—Wheat on the early summer plowed ground is in excellent condition; that which is on soil that was disked late or on corn stalk land is not doing very well. The Decatur County Live Stock Show, which was held recently, was a decided success; about \$600 was awarded in cash prizes. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 41c; corn, 87c; oats, 53c.—H. L. Hanchett.

Ellis—The wheat crop is badly in need of rain or snow, as some of the plants are likely to die soon if more moisture isn't supplied. Jackrabbits are very plentiful this year. Wheat, \$1.26; corn, 85c; oats, 50c; hens, 19c; eggs, 33c.—C. F. Erbret.

Finney—The weather is dry, and the wheat needs more moisture badly. Farmers are husking corn, and the threshing of row crops has started. Some folks are re-sowing wheat fields which had been injured by grasshoppers. Roads are in fine condition. Cattle and horses are going into the winter in good shape.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—We have been having some hard frosts. The weather is dry, and rain is needed badly for the wheat. Some of the late sown wheat has a poor stand. Farmers have started threshing kafir and cane. Corn husking is in progress; the yields are light. Roads are in good condition. Hens are taking a vacation, and eggs are scarce.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been dry and windy; wheat needs rain badly. A good deal of livestock is being shipped on account of a scarcity of feed. Hens are on a strike, and many of the birds likely will be sold, because of the high price of chicken feed.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—Wheat is in good condition, and there is a fine stand; more moisture, however, would be very helpful. Corn husking is underway; yields are good. Farmers are holding about 25 per cent of the wheat crop for better prices. Good prices are ruling at farm sales.—Forrest Luther.

Harvey—The weather has been quite cool; we have had heavy killing frosts. Livestock is doing fine on wheat pasture. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 83c; oats, 45c; milk cows, \$60 to \$110; old plug horses, \$3.50 to \$100; butter, 40c; eggs, 37c; potatoes, \$2; stock calves, 5c a lb.; cabbage, \$1.25 a hundred.—H. W. Prouty.

Lane—The feed crops are nearly all harvested. The condition of the wheat is unsatisfactory; thousands of acres were left undrilled, and will be sown to barley or other spring crops. Wheat worms are still causing some damage.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—The county has perhaps the best prospect for a wheat crop in its history. All the farmers are pasturing the crop; there is no sign of Hessian fly damage. Hogs are scarce. The weather is fine. Corn husking is in full swing. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 65c; eggs, 33c; cream, 41c.—J. D. Stosz.

News—The weather has been dry; wheat needs more moisture badly. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 95c; oats, 50c; barley, 65c; eggs, 32c; cream, 42c.—James McHill.

Osage—Corn husking has started; the yields for this county probably have been overestimated. Kafir is nearly all in the shock. Little fall plowing has been done; the soil is wet in the low spots. Cream, 47c; eggs, 40c.—H. L. Ferris.

Rush—Growing wheat is about holding its own, altho the ground is getting very dry. No moisture has fallen for a month. Wheat is being pastured extensively. Hessian fly is present in considerable numbers. Farmers are busy with odd jobs, getting ready for winter. Wheat, \$1.23; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 41c.—William Crotinger.

A Glance at the Markets

The course of farm prices near the first of November seemed to be favoring the leading products of the South and East. Cotton came back well above 12 cents. Eggs, poultry, potatoes and butter were holding well. Onions and cabbage tended higher. At the same time western grain and livestock were selling a little lower than during the week preceding.

Perhaps the only trouble with the livestock market in early November was the liberal supply and the switching of much trade to the poultry section, as usual at this season. Best hogs sold farther below the \$14 level than for many weeks past. Beef stock also sold lower, but veal calves showed a slightly advancing tendency.

The weakness of the grain market early in November seemed to be owing partly to the ocean freight situation. American grain growers felt the rebound from the British coal strike, which made coal exports compete with grain for ocean steamer space at rising freight costs. The result was a declining trend in the various classes of wheat, which ranged mainly between \$1.35 to \$1.50 a bushel in western markets. Corn and the other feeding grains went down with wheat because of a heavy and increasing market supply, lack of brisk export demand and various other causes. Feeds, except gluten, have held prices much better than the general grain market. Cooler weather helps the demand. The same cause brought slight gains here and there in the activity and price of hay, but Southern hay markets continued dull.

The advance in better prices continued thruout October, but came to a standstill in

November. Prices had gone high enough to check demand, diverting some of the buying to the cheaper grades and to storage butter. A certain percentage of consumers begin to look elsewhere when retail prices of the best butter go beyond 50 cents. Cold storage butter has been coming out faster than the large withdrawals of a year ago. Much of the stored supply is held in Chicago, New York and Pacific Coast points. Butter markets may be summed up as quiet and steady. The same may be said of the cheese situation. Arrivals of cheese have been decreasing the last two weeks or so, and have been lighter than they were a year ago. Storage stocks also are below those of last year. All this tends to maintain the price position.

Egg markets have been rising almost continuously the last six weeks, but did not quite reach the level of early November, 1925. For one reason, because the receipts of fresh stock have been greater much of the time. Storage stock is slightly less this year, and the price of this class of eggs is about the same as it was a year ago, altho choice fresh eggs are lower this year. This is the time of year when cold weather is rapidly cutting down the fresh supply while the demand becomes more active, forcing prices toward the highest points.

Poultry markets are liberally supplied. Receipts at principal cities were heavier by 30 per cent in September and 20 per cent in October than in the same months of 1925. The surplus went into storage, but still overhangs the market. Fortunately, there is every reason to expect a brisk holiday demand during the six weeks from the middle of November to the end of December. Feeling seems to be fairly confident, and prices of most classes of poultry have not gone down much. Live poultry is abundant, but it seems to be disposed of without difficulty. The position of turkeys is more favorable than for poultry in general, because storage holdings are quite light compared with previous years. Arrivals of 1 1/2 million pounds from South America have not changed the situation.

The potato market showed a hesitating action in early November, the result of preceding heavy shipments which caused supplies to accumulate. Growers in some sections were reported to be holding for higher prices. Shipments appeared to have passed their height and were decreasing. Cabbage prices have advanced sharply. Shipments of main crop cabbage have been about 20 per cent lighter, this season with sharp decreases from Wisconsin and New York, the two main late shipping states. Prices of Wisconsin cabbage advanced about \$8 a ton in one week. Production of storage cabbage was about 12 per cent larger than last season.

Apple prices still average about one-third less than in the fall of 1925, and not much change has taken place in the market situation for many weeks. Supplies continue heavy, and the export movement is active, altho at declining prices.

The market position of sweet potatoes shows some improvement, with slight advances in price, but shipments continue heavy. Eastern celery shows an advancing price tendency in most markets, and the demand has been active at shipping points. Onion markets show some further gain in price, altho imports from Spain have been heavy.

Mr. Kipling Again

Rudyard Kipling, regarded by some critics as a bright literary light, and by others as one not so bright, has broken out into verse again. Whatever one may think of Rudyard's ability as a rhymester and literary man, there can be no question, judging from some of his latest work, that he is a little weak on logic. Among other things, in his latest volume, Mr. Kipling evolved a little poem entitled "The Vineyard." In his poem, according to the critics, he has taken Uncle Sam to task for his conduct in the aftermath of the World War. The poem is very properly enclosed in a volume entitled "Debits and Credits." The rhyme about the vineyard starts off as follows:

At the eleventh hour he came
But his wages were the same
As ours who all day long had trod
The winepress of the wrath of God.
Since his back had felt no load,
Virtue in him still abode;
So he swiftly made his own,
Those lost spoils we had not won.

This is supposed to refer to the part of Uncle Sam in the war. It seems to suggest that he came in late, then grabbed off all the plunder without making any sacrifice of his own. This may be all right in poetry, if you have enough poetic license to put it over, but we fail to get the logic of it.

Will somebody please have Mr. Kipling or some of his friends in this country tell us about the wages Uncle Sam received? Up to this time it would seem that he has been paid mostly in ingratitude. And the load

he has borne and will bear includes not only the killed and wounded, but about 50 or so billions of dollars that it will cost him before the war expense has been entirely liquidated.

It is to be admitted that there probably wouldn't have been any spoils won had not Uncle Sam gone into the game; but just when did he make those spoils his own?

A careful inventory of his pockets fails to discover any reparations, any, Alsace-Lorraines, any Asia Minors flowing with oil and honey, any territory in Africa or among the isles of the Pacific.

If Uncle Sam took over the spoils, he is holding out on his boys and girls, and we are entitled to know about it.

Ah, Yes, Too Late

BY TED ROBINSON

(The price of elephants has gone up.—News item.)

Too late the things we might have had
Come to our notice—ah, too late
We find what might have made us glad.
Withheld from us by cruel Fate!
The zoo man quoted me a rate
Dirt cheap upon that beast of his'n,
Last week—and now the papers state
The price of elephants has risen!
Now here I sit, alone and sad,
And weep the passing of the date
And opportunity to add
A Jumbo to my syndicate.
I lean upon my barnyard gate
And know I'm in a lonely prison
Without a pachyderm for mate—
The price of elephants has risen!
Whom the gods strike, they first make mad.
What lunacy was in my pate
That now I fashion this ballade
My loss of wits to celebrate?
I care not now what joys may sate,
What medals may my heart bedizen;
That breast now bears a crushing
weight—
The price of elephants has risen!
Of lower costs let statesmen prate—
For poor men, up they go—whizzin'!
I prove the point without debate—
The price of elephants has risen!

A Personal Word to You!

FOR nearly 40 years Barton Salt products in the well-known Triple "B" Trade Mark brand, have faithfully and adequately served the hundreds of thousands of people in the great middle western states. New products to supply the developing needs of the people were placed on the market from time to time, and always the idea of useful service has been uppermost.

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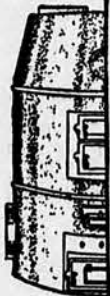


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Club Had Booth at Fair

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

The Marshall County Capper Poultry Club and 4-H Club prepared a booth at the county fair in Blue Rapids to present samples of their work in the best way possible and to boost their club work. Specimens of club work in both the Capper club and the 4-H club were on display. There were placards to bring out the important things in club work, and pictures of some prize winners in Marshall county. The Capper club banner was hung in a prominent place, and cups won by Marshall County Capper Club members were in the exhibit. One of these cups was won by Mrs. J. A. Howell for loyal co-operation with the club boys and girls in her county. This cup was awarded by Senator Capper. The other cup is owned by Dorothea Nielson. It was awarded by the Northern Kansas Poultry Association for the best pen in grade school exhibits. Dorothea had that pen.

Marshall county members study health and wholesome foods in club work. They had wholesome foods and health posters at the fair. One of the very interesting charts at the booth was one showing the contrast in the smiling faces of club members and the frowning faces of folks who are not in club work. To do this two cards were made and trick faces were drawn upon them so that right side up the card shows a smiling face, but upside down the face is drawn into an ugly frown. Under the smiling face were written the words "I belong," and under the frowning face appeared "I don't."

Mrs. J. A. Howell worked at the booth every day of the fair. She answered many inquiries about club work, and gave folks information about the work members in the Marshall County Poultry Clubs are doing. A booth at the county fair, showing ribbons won on Capper Pig and Poultry Club stock, posters to boost your club work, and someone at the booth to answer inquiries would help club members in other counties boost their clubs.

Eunice Jennings of Waterville will be a booster for Capper club work next year. She is preparing for club work now, and I believe she would appreciate letters from club members of 1926 telling her what club entries did for them this year.

There will be a hog-calling contest and a chicken-calling contest at the next meeting of the Marshall County Capper Club. We have a letter from Dorothea Nielson, club leader in that county, which tells us about the plans for these two interesting contests. That is a valuable suggestion for all clubs. For folks sure do turn out to hear hog callers.

Club members last year fed alfalfa from the last cutting to their pigs and chickens. That is a feed high in protein, and takes the place of green feeds that hogs and chickens get in the summer. Some of these folks told me that they would feed more of the last cutting of alfalfa this coming winter, because they know it helped them to keep their stock vigorous, and at the same time less high price feeds were consumed. Why don't you new club members throw some of the leaves off bright alfalfa into your pens? No doubt, many of you do this. Perhaps some of you will have beets, turnips and cabbage for green feeds this winter.

Choose Doctors Carefully

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

If you lived in the country and your 12-year old girl broke her arm, of course you would get the home doctor. You would think of him not only because he was nearest, but also because you are familiar with him. That is exactly what S. R. S. did.

But the doctor, tho he had won their confidence in his ordinary work, was behind the times as to surgery. He did not even have an X-Ray picture taken, tho a machine was within driving distance. The result is that, after 13 weeks, the girl has a stiff and deformed arm, and the parents are writing to know if the old family doctor is entitled to their further confidence and a fee of \$60.

Offhand you might suppose that I should give a quick, emphatic "No."

But I have a lot of sympathy for the good old family doctor, even tho he is living in the Nineteenth Century. If he is the only doctor in the neighborhood it is going to be a bitter thing for that family to be on bad terms with him. It won't pay either side. The question is whether he is willing now to call expert surgical counsel and secure for that girl the good results that are yet possible under proper treatment. If he will, I would have him do it, and if he is worthy of the confidence that S. R. S. formerly had in him he will see that the expense is kept to a minimum. The most important thing is to get a good arm for the girl, and that is still possible under expert attention.

I think that so far as is possible, people living in the country should be very careful to choose a doctor of fair education, sound judgment and fine character, and then stay by him thru thick and thin. But I do not overlook the fact that in certain localities there is perhaps nothing better than a choice between two or three undesirables, and then dissatisfaction is bound to come sooner or later. In such cases it is well to remember that you have the right to ask the doctor in attendance to call in consultation such other doctor as you wish to name. And in serious cases in which doubt arises you should not let consideration of expense or convenience hinder you from doing so, for the practice of medicine is a grave business.

Never think of bringing suit against a doctor unless he has been criminally careless. The court only requires that he shall have used such judgment and skill as might reasonably be expected of a doctor of his own type. It does not expect him to do expert work, unless he ranks as an expert. Generally he can show that he has done as well as others might have done under similar circumstances. Unless you feel that he is ignorant or negligent better give him the aid of expert assistance, instead.

With the Older Persons

I have heard that it is possible to operate on the prostate gland by the use of a spinal anesthetic. I should like to know what is the meaning of this. M. T.

Under the usual method of operating the patient is put to sleep by ether. In cases of prostate trouble the common thing is that the patient is a man about 70 years old, and in many cases his heart and kidneys are more or less affected and his elimination is poor. Ether is not good for such a condition. So instead of giving ether to put the brain to sleep, the anesthetic chosen by the surgeon is injected into the spinal canal and puts the spinal cord to sleep. This allows the surgeon to operate while the patient is fully conscious but insensible to pain. The patient also is spared such trouble from the after results of ether.

Not a Cure

Is it a sure thing that Insulin cures diabetes? Is diabetes contagious? Is it possible to have sugar in urine and still not have diabetes? B. R.

Insulin is not a cure for diabetes. It helps the patient to digest his starches and sugars, and for that reason is a wonderful remedy; but it is not a cure. I do not know of any positive cure for diabetes, tho some patients get well, presumably as a result of the pancreas regaining proper function, by the aid of judicious diet. Diabetes is not contagious. It is quite possible to have sugar in the urine and yet not have diabetes. It is not at all uncommon after a meal in which sweets and starches have figured largely.

See a Good Doctor

Will you please give me information on high blood pressure? Also hardening of arteries. I am 64 years old. Do you think a person that old can be cured of those diseases? I also have asthma. J. G.

If you have hardening of the arteries it probably is responsible both for the high blood pressure and asthma. Sixty-four is not too old to hope for improvement, but I must tell you frankly that when once hardening of the arteries has well begun there is no real cure at any age. A good doctor can give you much relief if you place yourself entirely in his hands, and allow him not only to give you medicines but also to prescribe your diet and your exercise.

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How to Get More Eggs

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. C. Hagar, Whose Hens, Once Sickly Idlers, Now Lay 5 Dozen Eggs Daily

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

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

Why Hens Don't Lay

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

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Egg Maker entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working tonic it is, for keeping hens in pink of condition, free from disease, and working overtime. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will eliminate losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a regular size or \$1.00 for economical large size package of Walko Egg Maker—give in all feed and watch results. You'll find the cost less than one cent a day for 30 hens, and you'll get dozens of eggs where you got only a few before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest egg producer and general tonic you ever used, your money will be promptly refunded. Address Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa.

How to Prevent Roup

"Dear Sir: We raise several hundred chickens every year and have lost a good many dollars worth from Roup. I used many remedies, none of them successful, so took to using the hatchet, but found that treatment costly. Then I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 45, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko tablets for roup, and out of 96 hens that had the Roup bad, I saved all but three. I can't speak too strongly of the treatment, for it certainly does the work, and just can't be beat. If more people knew about it, they would not lose so many of their hens with Roup."—Mrs. Nellie Heron, Eagleville, Mo.

Don't Wait

Don't wait till Roup gets half or two-thirds of your flock. Don't let it get started. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko tablets will prevent Roup. Send 50c today for a regular size or \$1.00 for economical large size box on our guarantee. Money back if not satisfied.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 45, Waterloo, Ia.

Fall Poultry Notes

BY R. G. KIRBY

From at least four experiment stations come fine reports of the value of alfalfa hay in the winter ration of laying hens. Hay has often been considered too bulky for the small-sized digestive system of the hen, but lately it has proved of value in keeping up the vigor of the flock and increasing the hatchability of the late winter eggs. An experiment in Kansas is said to have increased the hatch 20 per cent when alfalfa was used in the ration.

This has been a good year for alfalfa, and many poultrymen who do not produce such a crop should buy it this fall from neighbors. Dairyman who feed alfalfa to the cows can often gather several bushels of the chaff to place in the hen houses. Poultrymen with a limited storage space often can buy baled alfalfa for only a little more than the price of loose hay. Then they can store a lot of valuable green feed for the hens in a small space.

Alfalfa meal is sometimes used for 10 per cent of a laying mash, replacing 10 per cent of bran, but this is the most expensive way of buying the alfalfa. Under farm conditions, it saves money to place a forkful of leafy alfalfa or Red clover in a wire rack on the side wall of each laying house. Red clover and alfalfa seem about equal for hen feed, according to my experience, but any hay fed to hens should be cured properly so it will contain an abundance of the leaves. In feeding alfalfa to my hens, I have noticed they prefer the leaves which have held their green color.

When hens are given hay, it probably is best to cut down on the mangels, cabbages, and sprouted oats. Winter egg production is encouraged by the grains and meat scrap in the laying mash, and the hen has only a limited capacity for bulky feed.

Moving the Birds

When the first eggs are found around the colony houses and the birds seem properly matured, it pays to have the laying quarters ready and move the flock. Move them at night to reduce the confusion, and do not turn them out too soon. Many birds will return to an old range after several weeks in a new house. This is particularly true of Leghorns.

Many poultrymen save themselves a lot of worry by confining the pullet flocks and keeping them under control after they are moved to the winter houses. It prevents the birds from going outside on cold, windy and rainy days, and then humping up in the protection of some building where they are chilled and made more subject to colds and roup. Exposure in bad weather also tends to reduce egg production at a time when eggs are bringing good prices.

Do not be tempted to turn out a pullet flock on a sunny day if you doubt their ability to return to the house at sundown. Such an experiment has often resulted in trees and fences being covered with pullets at night, and sometimes sudden wind, rain or snow storms complicate the problem and give the birds a bad setback.

When catching and carrying pullets, it is best to handle them carefully. Wait until the flocks in the colony houses have quieted down for the night. Do not take a lantern too near the house. Use a small pocket flashlight and snap it on and off quickly as the groups of birds are located on the roosts. Carry them in crates on a wagon or wheelbarrow, and do not try to handle large bunches of pullets by the legs. Remove them from the crates and set them on the roosts as quietly as possible.

The second night plan to spend a few minutes in the poultry houses at sundown to keep the birds from roosting on the nests or clustering in heaps under the dropping boards. Break up the groups, and the pullets will soon learn they are not disturbed when on the roosts over the dropping boards. A few nights of this instruction and the pullets will all be found on the roosts. This is a great help in keeping the poultry house clean, especially the nests and the eggs.

If pullets are late hatched and lacking in weight, there is little object in confining them before the weather is bad. Such birds need the chance of absorbing a lot of sunshine and fresh

green feed on the range. They need a lot of yellow corn to pad their bodies with fat and to help them to endure continued production when the winter weather arrives and they must be confined every day.

When the pullets are moved, the flock should be culled and birds of poor type removed. Many farm flocks contain some fine high-producing individuals and yet make poor records because the flock average is pulled down by late-hatched under-fed, light-weight, cull pullets which cannot develop enough size and energy to lay before spring. Sometimes these pullets are retained in an effort to fill the houses so one can tell folks how many hundred hens he owns. But it pays better to get rid of the culls and spend the money for good pullets if you need more birds.

But do not judge pullets entirely on the hatching date. The weight and appearance of the birds is most important. I would rather have well-fed, early June pullets than half-fed late April pullets. The months run rapidly into each other, and classing pullets according to the month in which they are hatched is sometimes an indefinite way of describing them. With the aid of an automobile it is often possible for a poultryman to take his own crates, drive as much as 100 miles and back in a day and bring back the kind of pullets he wants, or keep his money.

Ability Will Count Big

BY W. E. GRIMES

One of the important characteristics of the agricultural industry is the large number of men who are independent operators of a business of their own. Such a situation gives every farmer an opportunity to exercise his ability as a manager. It is to be expected that the success attained would be varied, since the ability of men is so varied.

Studies of the business organization, operation and income of several thousand Kansas farms since 1913 by the Kansas State Agricultural College indicate the wide differences in the incomes of farmers. These incomes varied from a loss of more than \$5,000 in one year to a profit of more than \$15,000.

Studies of the organization and operation of these farms show that the differences are due chiefly to the ability of the farmer as a manager. Misfortune or exceptionally good fortune was a factor in a few cases, but in the vast majority of instances the success or failure was the result of good or poor organization of the business and its efficient or inefficient operation.

During the recent years of low farm prices there were men who found farming profitable every year. Their profits were not large and were undoubtedly reduced by the low prices, but these men clearly illustrate the importance of the managerial ability of the farmer. Farming is a business in which managerial ability counts.

Opportunity

BY JOHN JAMES INGALLS

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace—soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate!

If sleeping, wake—if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury, and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore.
I answer not, and I return no more!

Opportunity

BY WALTER MALONE

They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Wait not for precious chances passed away;
Weep not for golden ages on the wane!
Each night I burn the records of the day—
At sunrise every soul is born again!

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?
Dost reel from righteous Retribution's blow?
Then turn from blighted archives of the past
And find the future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell;
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven;
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,
Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
But never bind a moment yet to come.

The deep in mire, wring not your hands
and weep;
I lend my arm to all who say "I can!"
No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep
But yet might rise and be again a man!

Special WINDMILL OFFER!

NOW—take advantage of our Big Special Offer on Currie Wind Mills and Feed Mills! Special Low Direct-Factory Prices. Mighty bargains! Get a better mill for less. Currie Mills are built of best quality galvanized steel, for long, hard service. Easy to put up. Save you money, time and work.

WRITE TODAY for low prices and full particulars of Big Special Offer. Postcard will do—send today.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.
Dept. 101
Topeka, Kansas

Factory to Farmer
At Wholesale

Buy Direct Save Money

This Harness \$36.25

Thousands of Farmers NOW Actually BUY AT WHOLESALE Harness, Collars, Saddles, Shoes, Pails, Tires, Tubes, etc.

You, too, can save big money by buying from The U. S. Farm Sales Co. Factory's Farmer Save You Money. Money-Back Guarantee.

CORD TIRES 80x24 Cord Tire \$7.50. Mileage Absolutely Guaranteed. Big saving on tires (all sizes, cords or balloons), tubes, batteries, etc. Also Radios.

FREE We make 15 different styles of harness. Save \$15 to \$20 on a set. No star leather used. All Leather Collars \$2.95 up. Simply send name today for FREE Catalog.

THE U. S. FARM SALES CO., Dept 1131-M SALINA, KANS.

Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample

DOLESE BROS. COMPANY
220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas.
Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

TANK HEATER
BURNS OIL

Fits any tank. Burns 16 to 18 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, sales of smoke. Guaranteed. Write for interesting folder, and for Special Introductory Offer. We also manufacture Hog Washers and Portable Smokehouses. Write for information. Direct to you at factory price.

EMPIRE TANK HEATER CO.
103 N. 7th St., Washington, Pa.

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

by using *Aborno*, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today.

Aborno Laboratory 95 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

Headquarters for Livestock engravings

Write for prices

Capper Engraving Co.

DEPT. M
TOPEKA, — WICHITA

5 Magazines 98c

Woman's World, 1 year..... Only
Gentleman, 1 year..... } **98c**
Good Stories, 1 year..... }
American Needlewoman, 1 year..... } For All 5
Capper's Farmer, 1 year..... }

This big special Club Offer is good for a limited time. Save Money by sending your Order Now!

Order Special Club No. F-150
CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

"Big Boss" Fountain Pen

This attractive, deep red, self-filling "Big Boss" Fountain Pen has a 14-Karat gold plated pen point and is just the thing for every day use. It is guaranteed by manufacturer to give satisfaction in every way. It is the smoothest pen you ever saw and the easiest of pens to fill. You will be proud to own a "Big Boss" Red Fountain Pen. Accept this offer at once—lest you may forget.

It is a very smooth writing pen

You will find the pen to be very handy to carry in your pocket. Then when you want a pen to write with, it is at your finger tips. Order today.

Our Offer

This Self-Filling Fountain Pen will be given as a reward for two two-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 50c each—just \$1.00 in subscriptions. Address **Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kan.**



Reward— Name This Cunning Doll Baby and Receive —\$25.00

Don't stop to think, write down the first name that comes into your mind on the coupon below. Often it is the first hunch that wins. It may bring you \$25.00.

The Doll Baby in the cradle basket illustrated above has aroused so much interest among Capper friends that we have decided to offer ten prizes for the ten most original names submitted. Anyone may submit a name. Our offer on "Name the Doll" is open to every member of your family. Here's an opportunity for fathers and mothers as well as the young folk to help out in naming the doll.

In order to make it easy for you to picture this cute little 'doll in your own mind, we are going to tell you how it is dressed. The doll wears a tiny soft tennis flannel nightgown with pretty colored ribbon around her neck and sleeves. It is dressed just like a new born baby. Surely there will pop into your mind a number of names that will be suitable for this doll.

It is not going to cost anything to submit a name, and we want every reader of this farm and home journal to think over the pretty names which they have heard, pick out the one you like best and send it in. See if you can submit a name that will win the prize. It's going to

lots of fun and I know we are going to get a lot of nice names.

The following ten prizes will be offered for the ten most original names submitted for the doll shown in the illustration above.

First prize will be \$25.00 in cash; Second prize \$15.00 in cash; Third prize \$10.00 in cash; Fourth prize \$5.00 in cash; Fifth prize \$2.00 in cash, and five additional prizes of a doll in a cradle basket.

The rules are very simple. This "Name the Doll" offer is open to every man, woman, boy and girl, except employees of Capper's Farmer and their families.

Each contestant may submit one name. The name may be sent in on the coupon below, or on a separate sheet of paper. All names must be mailed in not later than November 27th. A letter acknowledging receipt of name submitted will be mailed to each contestant.

The Judges will be a committee appointed by the publisher of Capper's Farmer, and their decision will be final and conclusive.

If two or more contestants submit the same prize-winning name, a duplicate prize will be awarded to each tying contestant. Use coupon below when sending in name of doll.

Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

"NAME THE DOLL" COUPON

CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

I have suggested the following name for the Doll Baby in the cradle basket.

My name is.....

Postoffice.....

State..... R. F. D. No.....

Tag Ends Minus at Wichita

The Kansas National Had Enough Variety and Quality to Please Any Show Crowd

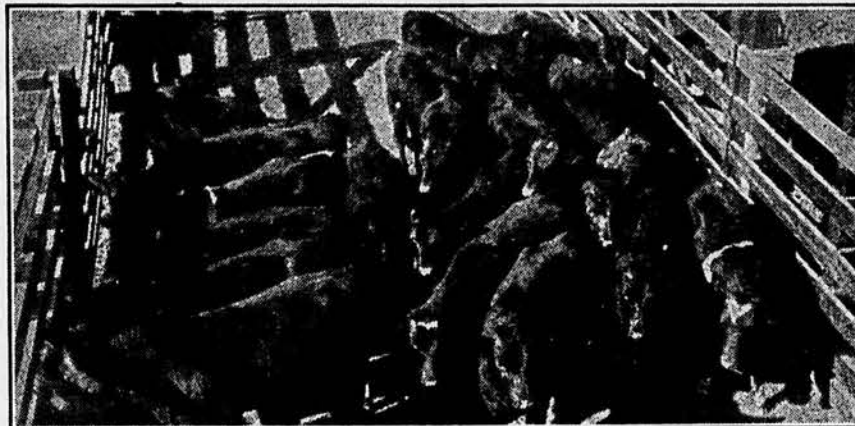
BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

BOUND on the north by Nebraska and Iowa, Indiana on the east, Texas to the south and California out west, the Kansas National Live Stock Show put over its 10th anniversary exposition in fine style. It would have done anyone's heart good to watch the Wichita show from early morning, when the well-fitted cattle were taking their "cold" showers, on thru the judging, the cat show, dog show, dancing exhibitions, musical recitals, baby contests in black and white, doll pageant, Tom Boy skirt contest, hog callers' concert, the million dollar parade of prize winning livestock, crowning of the queen of all red heads, finally to be climaxed by a grand exhibition of dainty, clean-limbed light horses that were put thru their paces in saddle or driving harness in the sawdust arena.

Someone ventured a year ago that the Kansas National finally had found its proper place in the circuit of exhibitions and fairs. The response by breeders this year would seem to verify that statement. They came from 10 states with their best show animals, and the competition was as keen as you have seen or will see any place this year. The number of entries was

ors. There were two lots shown. Of the four loads of steers or heifers calved after January 1, 1926, Neelands Ranch, St. John, had the best, and later tacked on additional honors of having the grand champion load of feeder cattle, either breed. G. D. Hammond, manager of Neelands Ranch, said there hasn't been anything but purebred bulls on the place for 30 years. "Those calves will average 412 pounds apiece," he added. "They run all the way from last of February to April calves." The value of a good bull showed up in bold relief at the carlot stocker and feeder sale the second day of the show. The Neeland Ranch champions brought \$10.50, while others fell down almost \$4 under that mark.

"If a man wishes to breed cattle he should start with his favorite kind," said Hammond. "A farmer that will stick to one breed and use good bulls can build a herd as good as any of us. In the carlot sale we had 53 head, and we cleared \$40.47 on every steer calf, culls figured in. The champion load brought \$44.80 gross. In this I have figured \$300 prize money, but if we disregard that we still have a good average." There is some talk of cut-



Grand Champion Carlot of Calves Exhibited by Neelands Ranch, St. Johns. In the Sale They Brought \$10.50 and Averaged 412 Pounds. The Ranch Cleared \$40.47 on Every Steer Calf Sold

no larger than in 1925, but there was improvement in quality. "The outstanding thing to me," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the agricultural college, "is the absence of tag ends. Breeders used to bring many unfitted animals. This year the quality is very high all thru the show. In that respect it is unusual."

Folks who got out to the stock yards on Monday saw a good line-up in the carlot classes. The show management had made reservations for 40 loads, but the market got so snappy that all except 11 loads were sold before they were shown. One intended exhibitor sold his offering while coming in to Wichita on the train. In the Hereford end five lots were shown. For the best carload of 20 steers or heifers calved before January 1, 1926, Arnold Brothers, Ashland, placed first, and they also had champion load of Herefords. No calves were shown.

For Shorthorns calved before January 1, 1926, O. B. Wicker, the Ohio Ranch, Hardy, Okla., took first hon-

ing out the carlot show next year, making it entirely a sale proposition.

The beef cattle show at the Forum had real class. There were 15 Shorthorn exhibitors from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa; seven with Herefords from Kansas, Colorado and Texas; five with Angus, one being from Illinois and the others from the home state. A. J. Schuler, Chapman, had 10 head of Angus at Wichita, and he will be at the Royal with the same number. He liked the Kansas National.

"There is more life to it this year," he said, "and it is being held at the right time of year. I have a chance to make the Royal now without the usual rush." J. B. Hollinger, Chapman, and E. A. Latzke, Junction City, with 10 and three head of Angus, respectively, in the show, fell right in with Mr. Schuler's ideas about things.

"This show is equal to any I've seen this year," said Bill Shanks, herdsman for the Foster Farms, Rexford, "and I've made 10 state fairs. (Continued on Page 26)



The Kansas National Wouldn't Have Been Complete Without Harry Reed and Some of His Contests. Here You See 4-H Club Boys Working Hard in a Sheep Blocking Event. Ezra Vogel, Marion, Won It



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED
ADDRESS ENVELOPES, QUICK EARNING. Home work. Write Manager, C-165, Box 5119, Kansas City, Mo.

MALE HELP WANTED
WANTED: A MAN TO RUN A FILING station. Good pay to the right party. Address, W. W. Shardware, Oswego, Kan.

FERRETS
FERRETS, \$5.50 EACH UNTIL DECEMBER. Hank Peck, 506 SE Fifth, Des Moines, Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL
WANTED: MEN TO LEARN RADIO. FREE information. Wallace Radio School, Oklahoma City.

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BAGGAGEMEN, (white or colored), sleeping car, train porters (colored), \$150-\$250 monthly. Experience unnecessary. 802 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

5 Auction Lessons Free
Card will bring them. American Auction College, 844 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

RADIOS AND SUPPLIES
NEW RADIO, WITHOUT BATTERIES. Why waste several hundred dollars when you can get all the radio you want on a Lambert costing only \$2.95 postpaid. Big stations 600 miles away come in loud. Needs no tubes or batteries. 250,000 homes already have them. Order direct from this ad. Crystal Radio Company, Wichita, Kan.

ECONOMICAL RADIO
12 to 18 months service from B batteries, on 5 tubes. We invite comparison. Agents wanted. E. D. Richardson Mfg. Co., Cawker City, Kansas. For economy in radio.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE
4 HOLE INTERNATIONAL SHELLER, good shape, \$125.00. R. P. Mercer, Matfield Green, Kan.

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

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

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

TOBACCO
TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF, Mellow with age. Fine flavor. Smoking 15 lbs. \$1.50. Chewing \$2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Mingo, Ky.

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: SMOKING OR Chewing; 4 lbs., \$1.00, 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING 5 pounds \$1.50; ten pounds \$2.50. Smoking 5 pounds \$1.25; ten pounds \$2.00. Pay when received. Pipe free, satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO, HAND PICKED CHEWING 10 pounds \$2.50. Select smoking 10 pounds \$1.75. Mild good smoking 10 pounds \$1.50. Guaranteed to please. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Kentucky.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
APPLE AND PEACH LOW AS 10c. GRAPE-vines 5c. Best varieties. Postpaid. Catalog free. Benton County Nursery, Dept. 6, Rogers, Ark.
YELLOW BERMUDA AND CRYSTAL WAX Onion Plants now ready. 1,000-\$1.50; 6,000-\$7.50 prepaid. Own and operate largest onion farm in United States. J. Armengol, Laredo, Texas.

DOGS
FINE COYOTE DOGS FOR SALE. GEO. W. Arther, Cheney, Kan.
ENGLISH SHEPHERD DOGS AND PUPPIES. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, BLACKS AND Browns. E. A. Ricketts, Kincaid, Kan.
RAT TERRIERS—FOX TERRIERS. LISTS 10c. Peter Slater, Box KF, Pana, Ill.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPS, REGULAR heelers, \$5.00. Harry Nash, Grantville, Ks.
WANTED: SPITZ PUPPIES AND FOX Terriers. Sunnyside Kennels, Havensville, Kan.

POLICE DOGS, REGISTERED, PROVEN farm dogs. Westervald Kennels, Salina, Kan.
POLICE DOGS, EXTRA GOOD BREEDING, pups, 7 to 8 weeks old, every week, and a few Fox Terriers. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACKS and browns. Guaranteed to heel. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE: FIVE HIGH-CLASS HOUNDS trained on coon, skunk and opossum. Trial. Reasonable. A. F. Sampey, Springfield, Mo.

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

SABLE COLLIE PUPS, HEALER BRED. Males \$7, females \$5, while they last. Yearling female, partly trained \$12. Send \$1.50, ship C.O.D. White Rose Kennels, Crete, Neb.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES, PUPPIES eight weeks old. All white males \$15. Females \$12. White Sable headmarking, males \$12, females \$10. Earl Scott, Wilmore, Kan.

HONEY
STRAINED HONEY, 120 LBS., \$10.00; Extract \$11.00; 60 lbs., \$6.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

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

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

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

DRIED APPLES, BETTER QUALITY FOR less money. Write Jim Smith, Farmington, Arkansas.

CHOICE OREGON PRUNES, \$6.50 PER hundred. 25 lbs. express paid \$3.20. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

PINTO BEANS SPLIT, NEW CROP, 100 pounds freight paid in Kansas, \$3.15. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

FRESH HICKORY NUTS AND BLACK Walnuts, \$4.50 100 lbs. bag, F. O. B. Washburn. Eidson Nut Farm, Washburn, Mo.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet. From the fields. 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice, double sacked, \$4.50. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

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

PIGEONS
EXTRA HOMERS AND YOUNGSTERS. Marten Johnson, Russell, Kan.

WANTED: 10,000 COMMON PIGEONS, R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS
HEDGE POSTS IN CAR LOTS, NICE sizes. Phone, wire or write, Bideau & Tye, Chanute, Kan.

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

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

WOLF, COYOTE, RAT AND MICE EXTER- minator, got 9 coyotes one night, brought \$121.50. Free circular. George Edwards, Livingston, Mont.

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

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

ANCONAS
LARGE TYPE ANCONA COCKERELS. High producing show winning flock. Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS
CHICKS, BIG SAVING IF ORDERED NOW for spring delivery. State Accredited. All leading varieties. Free catalog, Booth Farms, Box 535, Clinton, Mo.

DUCKS AND GEESE
MALLARD AND PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50 AND \$2.00 each. Fred D. Humphrey, Jr., Kiowa, Kan.

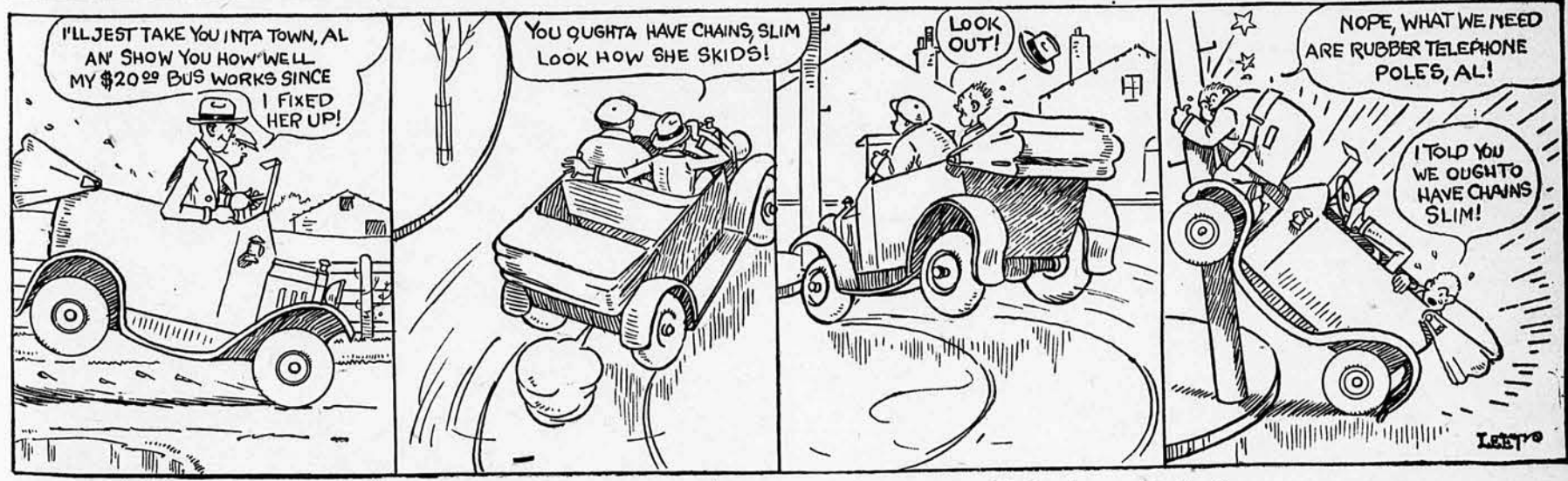
FOR SALE: GIANT WHITE EMBDEN Geese, from show stock. Winona Arey, Solomon, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. The egg layers. Drakes \$2.50, Ducks \$2.00. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

PURE WHITE EMBDEN GEESE, YEAR- ling stock; \$4.00 pair, \$5.00 trio. All choice matings. Ivan Whitcraft, Whiting, Kan.

LEGHORNS
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, COCK- erels \$1.00 each. W. Greving, Prairie View, Kan.

PURE TANCRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels. Fred Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—They Need Rubber Telephone Poles?



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Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

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The Kansas National Had Enough Variety and Quality to Please Any Show Crowd

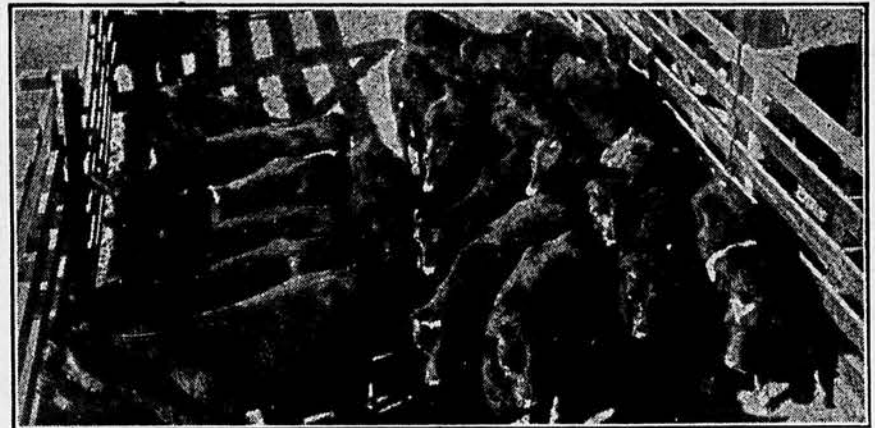
BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

BOUND on the north by Nebraska and Iowa, Indiana on the east, Texas to the south and California out west, the Kansas National Live Stock Show put over its 10th anniversary exposition in fine style. It would have done anyone's heart good to watch the Wichita show from early morning, when the well-fitted cattle were taking their "cold" showers, on thru the judging, the cat show, dog show, dancing exhibitions, musical recitals, baby contests in black and white, doll pageant, Tom Boy skirt contest, hog callers' concert, the million dollar parade of prize winning livestock, crowning of the queen of all red heads, finally to be climaxed by a grand exhibition of dainty, clean-limbed light horses that were put thru their paces in saddle or driving harness in the sawdust arena.

Someone ventured a year ago that the Kansas National finally had found its proper place in the circuit of exhibitions and fairs. The response by breeders this year would seem to verify that statement. They came from 10 states with their best show animals, and the competition was as keen as you have seen or will see any place this year. The number of entries was

There were two lots shown. Of the four loads of steers or heifers calved after January 1, 1926, Neelands Ranch, St. John, had the best, and later tacked on additional honors of having the grand champion load of feeder cattle, either breed. G. D. Hammond, manager of Neelands Ranch, said there hasn't been anything but purebred bulls on the place for 30 years. "Those calves will average 412 pounds apiece," he added. "They run all the way from last of February to April calves." The value of a good bull showed up in bold relief at the carlot stocker and feeder sale the second day of the show. The Neeland Ranch champions brought \$10.50, while others fell down almost \$4 under that mark.

"If a man wishes to breed cattle he should start with his favorite kind," said Hammond. "A farmer that will stick to one breed and use good bulls can build a herd as good as any of us. In the carlot sale we had 53 head, and we cleared \$40.47 on every steer calf, culled figured in. The champion load brought \$44.80 gross. In this I have figured \$300 prize money, but if we disregard that we still have a good average." There is some talk of cut-



Grand Champion Carlot of Calves Exhibited by Neelands Ranch, St. Johns. In the Sale They Brought \$10.50 and Averaged 412 Pounds. The Ranch Cleared \$40.47 on Every Steer Calf Sold

no larger than in 1925, but there was improvement in quality. "The outstanding thing to me," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the agricultural college, "is the absence of tag ends. Breeders used to bring many unfitted animals. This year the quality is very high all thru the show. In that respect it is unusual."

Folks who got out to the stock yards on Monday saw a good line-up in the carlot classes. The show management had made reservations for 40 loads, but the market got so snappy that all except 11 loads were sold before they were shown. One intended exhibitor sold his offering while coming in to Wichita on the train. In the Hereford end five lots were shown. For the best carload of 20 steers or heifers calved before January 1, 1926, Arnold Brothers, Ashland, placed first, and they also had champion load of Herefords. No calves were shown.

For Shorthorns calved before January 1, 1926, O. B. Wicker, the Ohio Ranch, Hardy, Okla., took first hon-

ing out the carlot show next year, making it entirely a sale proposition.

The beef cattle show at the Forum had real class. There were 15 Short-horn exhibitors from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa; seven with Herefords from Kansas, Colorado and Texas; five with Angus, one being from Illinois and the others from the home state. A. J. Schuler, Chapman, had 10 head of Angus at Wichita, and he will be at the Royal with the same number. He liked the Kansas National.

"There is more life to it this year," he said, "and it is being held at the right time of year. I have a chance to make the Royal now without the usual rush." J. B. Hollinger, Chapman, and E. A. Latzke, Junction City, with 10 and three head of Angus, respectively, in the show, fell right in with Mr. Schuler's ideas about things.

"This show is equal to any I've seen this year," said Bill Shanks, herdsman for the Foster Farms, Rexford. "and I've made 10 state fairs."

(Continued on Page 26)



The Kansas National Wouldn't Have Been Complete Without Harry Reed and Some of His Contests. Here You See 4-H Club Boys Working Hard in a Sheep Blocking Event. Ezra Vogel, Marion, Won It



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



NOV 11 1926

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

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

DISPLAY Headings

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

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

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

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

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED

ADDRESS ENVELOPES. QUICK EARNINGS. Home work. Write Manager, C-165, Box 5119, Kansas City, Mo.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED: A MAN TO RUN A FILING station. Good pay to the right party. Address, W. W. Shardware, Oswego, Kan.

FERRETS

FERRETS, \$5.50 EACH UNTIL -DECEMBER. Hank Peck, 506 SE Fifth, Des Moines, Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN TO LEARN RADIO. FREE information. Wallace Radio School, Oklahoma City.

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BAGGAGEMEN, (white or colored), sleeping car, train porters (colored), \$150-\$250 monthly. Experience unnecessary. 802 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

5 Auction Lessons Free

Card will bring them. American Auction College, 844 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

RADIOS AND SUPPLIES

NEW RADIO. WITHOUT BATTERIES. Why waste several hundred dollars when you can get all the radio you want on a Lambert costing only \$2.95 postpaid. Big stations 600 miles away come in loud. Needs no tubes or batteries. 250,000 homes already have them. Order direct from this ad. Crystal Radio Company, Wichita, Kan.

ECONOMICAL RADIO

12 to 18 months service from B batteries, on 5 tubes. We invite comparison. Agents wanted. E. D. Richardson Mfg. Co., Cawker City, Kansas. For economy in radio.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

4 HOLE INTERNATIONAL SHELLER, good shape, \$125.00. R. P. Mercer, Matfield Green, Kan.

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

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

PAINT

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

TOBACCO

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF. Mellow with age. Fine flavor. Smoking 15 lbs. \$1.50. Chewing \$2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Mingo, Ky.

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: SMOKING OR Chewing; 4 lbs., \$1.00. 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING 5 pounds \$1.50; ten pounds \$2.50. Smoking 5 pounds \$1.25; ten pounds \$2.00. Pay when received. Pipe free, satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO, HAND PICKED CHEWING 10 pounds \$2.50. Select smoking 10 pounds \$1.75. Mild good smoking 10 pounds \$1.50. Guaranteed to please. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Kentucky.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSEY STOCK

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

YELLOW BERMUDA AND CRYSTAL WAX Onion Plants now ready. 1,000-\$1.50; 6,000-\$7.50 prepaid. Own and operate largest onion farm in United States. J. Armengol, Laredo, Texas.

DOGS

FINE COYOTE DOGS FOR SALE. GEO. W. Arther, Cheney, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD DOGS AND PUP- pies. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, BLACKS AND Browns. E. A. Ricketts, Kincaid, Kan.

RAT TERRIERS—FOX TERRIERS. LISTS 10c. Peter Slater, Box KF, Pana, Ill.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPS, REGULAR heelers, \$5.00. Harry Nash, Grantville, Ks.

WANTED: SPITZ PUPPIES AND FOX Terriers. Sunnyside Kennels, Havensville, Kan.

POLICE DOGS, REGISTERED, PROVEN farm dogs. Westerwald Kennels, Salina, Kan.

POLICE DOGS, EXTRA GOOD BREEDING, both sex \$20.00, \$35.00. Lloyd Rogler, Bazaar, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACKS and browns. Guaranteed to heel. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE: FIVE HIGH-CLASS HOUNDS trained on coon, skunk and opossum. Trial. Reasonable. A. F. Sampey, Springfield, Mo.

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

SABLE COLLIE PUPS, HEALER BRED. Males \$7, females \$5, while they last. Yearling female, partly trained \$12. Send \$1.50, ship C.O.D. White Rose Kennels, Crete, Neb.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES, PUPPIES eight weeks old. All white males \$15. Females \$12. White Sable headmarking, males \$12, females \$10. Earl Scott, Wilmore, Kan.

HONEY

STRAINED HONEY, 120 LBS., \$10.00; EX- tract \$11.00; 60 lbs., \$6.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

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

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

FOR THE TABLE

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

DRIED APPLES, BETTER QUALITY FOR less money. Write Jim Smith, Farmington, Arkansas.

CHOICE OREGON PRUNES, \$6.50 PER hundred. 25 lbs. express paid \$3.20. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

PINTO BEANS SPLIT, NEW CROP, 100 pounds freight paid in Kansas, \$3.15. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

FRESH HICKORY NUTS AND BLACK Walnuts, \$4.50 100 lbs. bag, F. O. B. Washburn. Eidson Nut Farm, Washburn, Mo.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet. From the fields. 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice, double sacked, \$4.50. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

RUG WEAVING

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

PIGEONS

EXTRA HOMERS AND YOUNGSTERS. Marten Johnson, Russell, Kan.

WANTED: 10,000 COMMON PIGEONS, R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

HEDGE POSTS IN CAR LOTS, NICE sizes. Phone, wire or write, Bideau & Tye, Chanute, Kan.

CATALPA POSTS: CARLOTS; VERY CHEAP to farmers, ranchers. H. B. Oldfather, 413 West 2nd, Wichita, Kan.

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

WOLF, COYOTE, RAT AND MICE EXTER- minator, got 9 coyotes one night, brought \$121.50. Free circular. George Edwards, Livingston, Mont.

Learn to Fly!

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

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

LARGE TYPE ANCONA COCKERELS. High producing show winning flock. Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS. BIG SAVING IF ORDERED NOW for spring delivery. State Accredited. All leading varieties. Free catalog, Booth Farms, Box 535, Clinton, Mo.

DUCKS AND GEESE

MALLARD AND PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50 AND \$2.00 each. Fred D. Humphrey, Jr., Kiowa, Kan.

FOR SALE: GIANT WHITE EMBDEN Geese, from show stock. Winona Arey, Solomon, Kan.

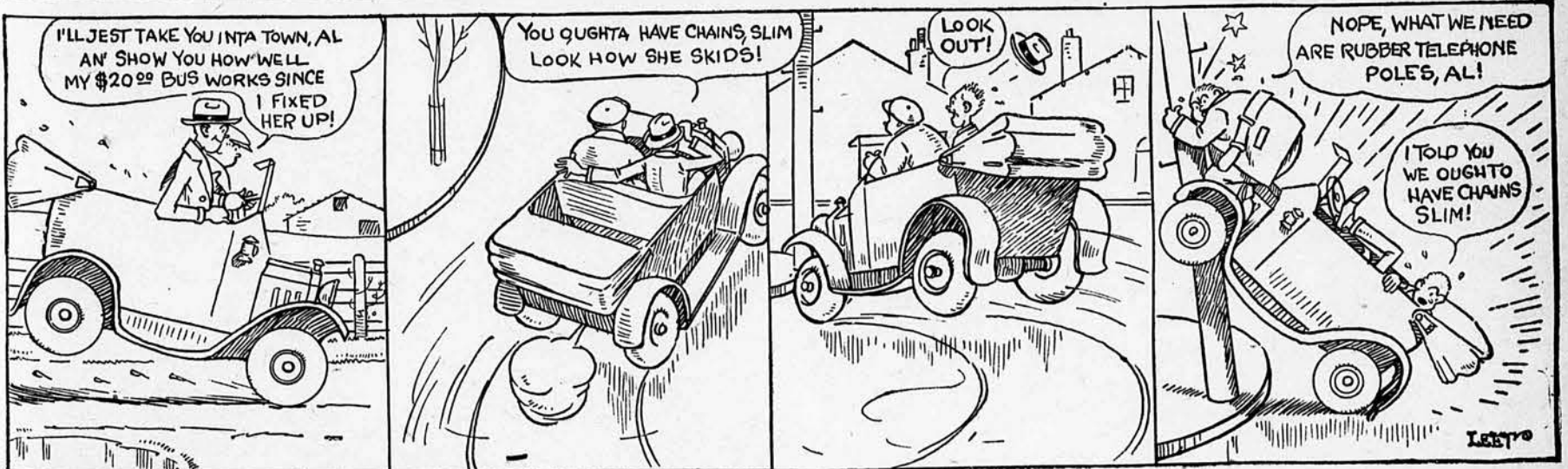
FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. The egg layers. Drakes \$2.50, Ducks \$2.00. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan.

PURE WHITE EMBDEN GEESE, YEARL- ing stock; \$4.00 pair, \$5.00 trio. All choice matings. Ivan Whitcraft, Whiting, Kan.

LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, COCK- erels \$1.00 each. W. Greiving, Prairie View, Kan.

PURE TANCRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels. Fred Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—They Need Rubber Telephone Poles?

LEGHORNS

\$10 FOR 12 WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Brindle pups. S. F. Crites, Barnes, Kan. PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.00 each. Dorothy Cooley, Goff, Kan. PURE SINGLE COMB LIGHT BROWN Leghorn yearling hens, pullets. H. W. Dickson, Quenemo, Kan. ROYAL TANCRED COCKERELS, STOCK direct from Mrs. Tancred, \$2.50 each. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan. FOR SALE: ENTIRE STOCK ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. Write for particulars. Heatha Isenberg, Benedict, Kan. PURE TANCRED COCKERELS FROM certified hens with records of 200 to 250 eggs, \$2.00 each. E. W. McHenry, McLouth, Kan. SINGLE COMB ENGLISH BARRON WHITE Leghorn cockerels, hatched from our state certified flock, \$1.50. Mrs. Ed Wilson, Grantville, Kan. S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, bred from heavy laying and show stock. Warren strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan. IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trap-nest record 303 eggs, extra choice cockerels bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PAST winners Kansas City, Topeka, Omaha. Trap-nest bred to records 292 eggs. Fifty yearling breeding hens, 50 May pullets, \$1.25 each. Cockerels \$2.00 to \$25.00. Catalogue free. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Neb. OFFER CERTIFIED BARRON-TANCRED S. C. White Leghorn Grade B Flock. Average egg production per hen last year, 172 eggs. Large, vigorous April and May hatch cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Size, type, production. R. L. Holton, Jamestown, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, MARCH hatch, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan. FINEST BLUE RIBBON WHITE ROCK cockerels now ready. Buy now and get choice. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan. RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, LAYING strain, 28 years selective breeding. Cockerels \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan. COCKERELS; IMMEDIATE SALES NOTED "Ringlet" strain, range raised, big boned, lusty, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS OF superior type, color, from winter layers. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan. COCKERELS; KANSAS STATE CERTIFIED Buff Orpingtons, March hatch, \$3.00 each. Mrs. James Stevenson, Waterville, Kan. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Hatched from pens selected from certified A. flock. Mrs. Harry White, Council Grove, Kan. LARGE, EARLY HATCHED ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets, fully matured, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. F. Koch, Ellinwood, Kan. S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS, WINNERS for any show. Let us prove to you, "Winners" lay. Egg production unequalled. Pullet with record of 28 eggs in October. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Dept. E, Troy, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

LARGE ROSE COMB DARK RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 and \$2.00. A. Campbell, Rago, Kan. SINGLE COMB R. I. WHITE COCKERELS and pullets for sale. Excellent type. Louis Webring, Zenith, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS; HENS \$6.00, Toms \$10.00. Mrs. Fred Hisey, Garden City, Kan. LARGE BONED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS; hens \$7.00, Toms \$9.00. Mrs. O. Goodenow, Penokee, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, WEIGHT 20 and 23 lbs., \$10.00 each. Mrs. Wm. Schweizer, Caldwell, Kan. MAMMOTH BRONZE; MATURED TOMS 50 lbs, hens 25 lbs. Utility and prize stock. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo. PURE BRED MAMMOTH GOLD BANK Bronze Turkeys. Toms \$8.00; hens \$5.00. Rosa Spurgeon, Holcomb, Kan. WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. CHAMPIONS in exhibition and vitality. Special sale. While they last; Toms \$15, \$10, \$7.50; Hens \$8, \$7, \$6. First money gets birds. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Dept. E, Troy, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS and pullets, February hatch. Henry Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan. BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, priced one third off until December 10th. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, CHICKENS, wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka. WE WANT TURKEYS, GUINEAS AND Capons, alive or dead, and will pay top market quotations day of arrival, no commission deducted. Will pay a premium for extra fancy poultry. Topeka Packing Co., Topeka, Kan. GUINEAS WANTED, ALSO TURKEYS, and all other kinds of live poultry. Highest market price paid day of arrival, or write for prices. Trimble-Compton Produce Company, 112-114-116 East Mo. Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR SALE-REGISTERED GALLOWAY Bulls. V. R. Bush, Silver Lake, Kan. FOR SALE, REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, cows and heifers. J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan. WANTED REG. YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULL. Must be priced reasonable. Henry H. Meier, Haswell, Colo. WANTED DAIRY CATTLE WITH COW Testing Association Records, Box 2, Rt. 2, Greenleaf, Kan. FOR SALE-PURE BRED GUERNSEYS, three bulls, twelve cows and heifers. George Fincham, Pratt, Kan. GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, practically pure \$25.00 each. Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin. FOR SALE-DAIRY CATTLE WITH COW Testing Association Records, Box 2, Rt. 2, Greenleaf, Kan. REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, ONE month and yearling from heavy milking Johanna strain. Samuel Hockman, Beatle, Kan. POLED SHORTHORN BULLS OF EXCELLENT breeding, having size and quality. A few females also. The Miller Stock Farms, Mahaska, Kan. Two young registered Jersey cows, one heifer, December, other being fresh two months. Both for \$200 for immediate sale. Dr. C. Ackerman, Crete, Neb. HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE. WE ARE offering 30 head of large milking and springer cows, and 50 head of 1 and 2 year old heifers. Cows \$80.00 per head, heifers \$50.00 per head in carload lots. These Holsteins are all registered or high grade and all bred to registered bulls. They are priced to sell. Drive here in your car and see them. Miller Brothers 101 Ranch, Marland, Oklahoma.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS. Paul Haynes, Grantville, Kan. CHOICE CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND gilts, big and medium type. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan. DUROC BOARS, CRITIC, SENSATION breeding. Guy Cooper, Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas. BERKSHIRE, SERVICEABLE BOARS, \$35. Gilts bred \$60. Guaranteed satisfaction. Fred M. Luttrell, Paris, Mo. SPOTED POLAND BOARS \$30, \$35 AND \$40. Good bone, backs and color, best known blood lines. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan. SPOTED POLAND BOARS BY GIANT Sunbeam, World's largest boar. Dams by Mo. grand champion. Photos, descriptions. Paramount Farms, Waterville, Kan. ENTIRE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE herd. Bred sows, gilts, sows with pigs, and boar of the best breeding. Priced reasonable. Lloyd Rogler, Bazaar, Kan.

HORSES

FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5.00. P A Y when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan. SHEEP AND GOATS HAMPSHIRE RAMS \$20-\$25. GEO. H. Cook, Rt. 4, Larned, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan. OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota. FACTS prove progressive farmers can make more money farming in the South than they can in the North or West. Mild climate, long growing season, good soils, fast growing high priced markets all tend to make this possible. Good roads, schools and churches and pleasant neighbors make life inviting. Farmers with small amount of cash can get a start toward independence. Southern farmer makes \$2,000 from one acre tomatoes; tobacco brought over \$200 an acre in new section as money crop; another farmer offered to loan county enough cash to build two miles of road. Do you want reliable information about the south free? Of course you do! No matter what kind of farming in the South you want to do write to me for your free copy of Southern Field and reliable information. W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 607, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C. THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low round trip rates. Send for Free Books describing opportunities. Improved Farms for Rent. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

KANSAS

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snaps. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan. FOR SALE, N.E. Kansas bottom and upland farms. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan., Rt. 1. FINE CROP LAND \$29 A. \$5 A. cash, bal. crop payments. Ely, Garden City, Kan. 120 A. Good improvements. Fine for chickens and dairy. Price \$4,500 for quick sale. Oliver Gaines, Longton, Kan. CHOICE IMP. farms on Victory highway and Kaw Valley from 10 A. up. Priced to sell. Write us, Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Ks. 80 ACRES Woodson Co., Kan. Well improved; near oil; good water. Owner, N. Steele, 2643 Gaylord St., Denver, Colorado. 86 A., 65 tillable. Fair improvements. On County road, 9 mi. Lawrence. All of crop goes. \$6,000. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan. FILLING STATION-3 rm. house, well, windmill. 20 A. good land on U. P. or S. 40 H. W. edge of city limits. \$2,000. Sickness. Come see it. Address Box 195, Collyer, Kansas. FARM-160 acre fruit, poultry and dairy; some timber; 10 kinds fruit; running stream of soft water flows 50 gallons per minute; makes irrigation possible on part; 4-room house, and other improvements. For quick sale, \$20 per acre. Address owner, H. F. Stalder, Englewood, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS

960 ACRES-Smooth, level, unimproved wheat land, \$15 an acre, easy terms; \$1.25 an acre down. \$1.25 an acre each year; 6 1/2%. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kansas. GOOD LANE COUNTY LAND-1280 ACRE improved farm, level wheat land, 1/2 in wheat, 1-3 of wheat goes with sale, \$22.00 per acre, terms, no trade, a snap. R. S. Hall, Dighton, Kansas. IMPROVED 148 A. High state of cultivation. 75 A. timothy and clover. Fine young orchard, grapes, strawberries. Well watered. Two miles town, 8 Ottawa. Possession now. Price \$90 per A. Will carry back \$6,000, 5%. Also have highly improved 320 A. farm for rent. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan. 160 A. 14 mi. Emporia, 3 mi. good town and high school, 1/2 mi. rural school, on fine graveled state road. Well improved, good soil, lies good, 20 A. alfalfa, 70 A. cult., bal. meadow and pasture, a good farm, splendid location, only \$45 per acre. Good terms and possession. E. B. Miller, Miller, Kansas. 1600 ACRES FOR SALE That portion of the McFadden farms belonging to B. H. McFadden & Son is for the first time being offered for sale at very attractive prices. These farms will be subdivided to suit purchasers ranging in price from \$40 up. These farms are finely located, none being more than 2 1/2 miles from town on good roads. Four sets of improvements. 480 A. in Section 30-19-16....\$45 160 A. in Section 30.....40 160 A. in Section 32.....45 160 A. in Section 26.....45 154 A. in Section 18.....40 Terms, one-half cash, bal. 5 yrs. at 5%. Lathrom & Patrick, Agt., Waverly, Kan.

ARKANSAS

\$1400 BUYS well located imp. 120, including all stock, household goods, implements, poultry. Abundance timber and water. Grows good alfalfa, vegetables, fruits, grains, pasture grasses, etc. Healthful climate. Other bargains, part down. Wilks, Mtn. Home, Ark. A GENUINE good farm for sale in the garden spot of Ark. 205 acres, 100 in cultivation. 4 sets of improvements. Close to good markets, churches and schools fine. This is a real buy, \$12,000, \$6,000 cash, terms on rest. In the heart of the fruit belt, good freestone water, good corn and hog country. For further information write S. N. Reed, O'Brien, Texas.

COLORADO

640 A. Improved Colorado ranch, \$2.75 per A.; other ranches 40 A. up, \$4 to \$5 per A. All bargains. R. Brown, Florence, Colo.

GEORGIA

UNUSUALLY FERTILE, low priced Sumter County, Georgia lands. 12 months growing season. County operated trucks to every consolidated school, paved roads, friendly neighbors; railroad facilities put County within few hours expressage of six million people. Fine for general farming, especially trucking, dairying, poultry raising, open grazing all year. Average temperature 65.5 degrees, annual rainfall 48.7 inches. Americus and Sumter County Chamber of Commerce, 205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Americus, Georgia.

MISSOURI

BARGAINS in Real Estate. Write me, J. M. Mason, Rockport, Missouri. LISTEN-80 A. equipped farm, house, barn, fruit, price \$1,850. Terms; other farms; list free. Ward, Ava, Missouri. POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A. Kirkwood, Mo. POOR MAN'S CHANCE-\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O. Carthage, Mo. 160 ACRE BARGAIN, 2 good sets improvements, 50 acres rich valley and slope farm land; spring-watered pasture, timber, fruit; team, wagon, harness, 2 cows, 50 hens, \$2,500, good terms. List free. Hart Farm Agency, Norwood, Missouri.

OREGON

2000 Middle West farmers moved to Oregon in last two years, after thoro investigation. They like our mild winters, cool summers, with no severe storms to ruin a season's work and destroy property. Fine roads and schools, productive soil, good markets for your products. Write for official bulletins and illustrated booklet of facts, free. Land Settlement Department, Portland Chamber of Commerce, 226 Oregon Building, Portland Oregon.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT to sell or trade your farm write Box 544, Canon City, Colorado. TRADES EVERYWHERE-What have you? Big list free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks. BARGAINS-East Kan., West Mo. Farms-Sale or exchng. Sewell Land Co., Garretts, Ks. 160 ACRE OHIO FARM adjoining good town, splendid improvements; Owner wants Kansas farm. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

Tag Ends Minus at Wichita

(Continued from Page 24)

There is one thing I want to say, and that is about the officials. O. R. Peterson, the general superintendent, Frank Arnold, the president and all the rest of them are real men. I'd come to the show because they are here if nothing else." Bill didn't have a thing to complain about. He even spoke in kindly tones when he mentioned the loss of sleep. This was occasioned on

Monday night when three bulls and two heifers tore out a section of the stalls and started on a wild inspection of the show. Bill is a pretty good sleeper, but that was too much for him. Risking life and limb he helped round up the fat quadrupeds. That's all the rough stuff there was in the whole show.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, had 19 head of Shorthorns at Wichita, and is in the Royal with four head. He was well pleased with the smoothness of the Kansas National, but he thinks an educational campaign should be conducted for the benefit of city folks. Someone wanted to know whether he used a hot comb when he marcelled his Shorthorns' hair. W. F. Baer, Ransom, is a banker, but a large part of his energy is spent on his Shorthorns. He gets out and does the heavy when silo filling is in progress, and often lends a hand in feeding, so his herdsman says. He had two head at Wichita. J. E. Regler, White Water, showed 11 Shorthorns, and put 10 of them in the sale. He maintains a herd of 60 head, and has been breeding them for 25 years. "That's time enough to get a pretty good start," he said. His two sons, Alfred and Hans, are the herdsman. R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Hereford breeder, thought the show as a whole was ahead of the one a year ago. He showed 12 head. "I've noticed a much better demand for Herefords," he said. "The beef industry in general is looking much better."

The hog show was a thing of joy forever. Therein reigned "peace on earth and good will toward men." On Tuesday night the Polled men fed all the hog exhibitors; Wednesday evening the Duroc men reciprocated, and Thursday the Berkshire boosters followed suit. And during the judging the same brotherly affection ruled. The Duroc and Berkshire men helped show the Polands, and likewise willing hands were ready to help when the other two breeds had their rounds. "Friendliest feeling you ever saw," said E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Duroc breeder and superintendent of the swine department. "Everybody felt prosperous and happy. And they all are strong for Prof. Carl Thompson, Stillwater, Okla., who did the judging. No snap judgment about him. The men liked his way of explaining just why he had to place one animal lower than another." And Mr. Thompson said it was the most pleasant show he ever judged.

Kicked on the Chin

Out of 18 Holstein exhibitors, 16 of them were Kansas men. The other two were from Iowa and Oklahoma. Twenty-one head were shown by the men from the Mulvane territory. Raymond Appleman, who was showing with his father, said the Holsteins representing the Mulvane Breeders Club made up two county herds, and that 11 of the animals were sired by King Korndyke Canary Homestead. "A calf kicked me here when I was 3 years old," said Finley Sims, Wichita, as he rubbed a scar on his chin, "and I've been with cows ever since. I was driving the calf when she kicked me. No farm is complete without cows." He had four head in the show.

No sheep section would be complete without Harry Reed of Manhattan, and the National didn't lose out on this score. Harry was there and injected a lot of life into the whole affair with his contests. First he got the club boys interested in a sheep blocking event. Ezra Vogel, Marion, did the best job in the time that was allowed. Next thing Reed had everyone in sight or hearing guessing on the weight of two ram fleeces. They were very much animated while the guessing was in progress. The first one, for example, still was attached, as it had been thru the 18 months of its growth, to a Rambouillet yearling ram owned by Ellis Brothers, Mexico, Mo. Every one who made a guess had to poke around over the old boy a few times, and toward the end he got rather touchy about it. Before the very eyes of the guessers the ram was de-fleeced, giving up 22 pounds of wool that would bring about 58 cents a pound. He lost out to the second one, however, by 12 pounds, as this fleece weighed 34 pounds. Now figure that at 58 cents a pound. Not so bad! The grand champion wether lamb, owned by Roy Gilmore, Peabody, was purchased by a local hotel at 25 cents a

pound. The scales showed up 80 pounds of lamb. Maybe there is some money in the sheep business.

Judging teams had some mighty good subjects to pose for them, and they went the rounds from baby beeves to Percherons. The Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma agricultural college teams were on hand, but for practice work only. They were getting in trim for the Royal and the International. But it was different with the 4-H boys. They were out for the prizes, 25 teams in all of club boys and vocational agriculture teams from various high schools. In the high school group, Winfield took first, and E. Dilling, Argonia, was high man. Osage county, Oklahoma, won in the 4-H club group, with B. McFaddin of that county as high man.

200 4-H Members

There were 200 4-H members at Wichita, and that is twice as many as last year. "People understand the purpose of club work better than ever," said M. H. Coe, state club leader. "The growing interest in club work is the big thing. Here the boys and girls will win \$1,050. Think of that in connection with the 1,000 exhibitors, of which 750 were prize winners earning \$6,000 at the two Kansas fairs, and you can judge in some measure how club work is reaching out." The Ljungdahls' streak of successes still held in the National. Lester had the grand champion baby beef. That makes eight grand champions and two champions these boys now hold.

The baby beef sale went off in good order. There were 44 head put up, and the top price of \$30.50 was paid to Paul Davis, Manhattan, for his champion Hereford. The Shorthorn sale dragged a bit, but not because of lack of quality. Forty-seven head were offered, and the top price was \$205 paid by Sumpter & Harsh, Argonia, for a roan bull calved June 11, 1925, the property of John Regier, Whitewater. The bull average for the sale was \$104, and the top for cows was \$165. Possibly a good many buyers were too busy to make the sale, or it might be that a sale never works out to the best advantage in connection with a show. This latter opinion was expressed by Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, and C. W. McCoy from the Clover Cliff Ranch, Elmdale. Others at the show mentioned the same thing. One extra courtesy extended to buyers this year for the first time by the show management was a refund of the admission charge. But all in all the breeders who showed at the Kansas National went back home or on to the Royal in good humor. They appreciated the attendance and the interest on the part of the visitors. They feel that some folks who couldn't make other sales did get to Wichita. There is a fine spirit of service and loyalty to the business being generated in livestock circles.

Following are the championship awards:

Shorthorns—Senior and grand champion bull, Baker Shorthorn Farms, Hickman Mills, Mo., on King of the Fairies; junior champion, Johnston & Auld, Guide Rock, Neb., on Joffre's Gift 2nd. Senior and grand champion cow, Baker Shorthorn Farms on Supreme Rosebud; junior champion, Baker Shorthorn Farms on Melbourne Missie 2nd. Herefords—Senior and grand champion bull, Ken-Caryl Ranch, Littleton, Colo., on Prince Domino 133rd; junior champion, Ken-Caryl Ranch on Prince Domino Mixer. Senior and grand champion cow, Largent & Sons, Merkle, Tex., on Miss Callan; junior champion, Largent & Sons on Miss Callan 2nd. Angus—Senior and grand champion bull, E. A. Latzke, Junction City, on Eryx; junior champion, J. Garrett Tolan, Farmingdale, Ill., on Baltimore. Senior and grand champion cow, J. Garrett Tolan on Eldora Elmore; junior champion, J. Garrett Tolan on Erina 13th. Percherons—Senior champion stallion, G. C. Duncan, Greenfield, Okla., on Carino; junior and grand champion, R. W. Holt & Son, Beacon, Ia., on Malakoff. Senior and grand champion mare, Holt & Son on Maxine; junior champion, D. F. McAllister, Topeka, on Berenice. Durocs—Senior and grand champion boar, E. G. Hoover, Wichita, on Colonel Advance; junior champion, J. L. Ewing, Arlington, on King of All Pathmasters, Jr.; senior and grand champion sow, Willard Gunnuls, Elmer, Mo., on Belle Path; junior champion, Gunnuls on My Lady. Poles—Senior and grand champion boar, F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, on Sundial; junior champion, I. E. Knox & Sons, South Haven, animal unnamed. Senior and grand champion sow, Knox & Sons on Timm's Rose 3rd; junior champion, George Morton, Jr., Oxford, on Miss Dorothy. Berkshires—Senior and grand champion boar, Beardwell & Feeny, Wakeeney, on Ames Epochal 18th; junior champion, C. G. Nash & Sons, Eskridge, on Ames Marmon 5th. Senior champion sow, Nash on Nash and Marie; junior and grand champion, Nash on Alice of Shadow Lane. Holsteins—Senior and grand champion bull, C. E. Griffith, Mount Riga Farm, Big Cabin, Okla., on Canary Paul Anna Homestead; junior champion, G. Regier, White Water, on Sir Triune Tillie Piebe. Senior and

grand champion cow, Finley Sims, Wichita, on Riverside Bessie Plerterje; junior champion, Forum Holstein Farm, Dike, Ia., on Forum Patricia. Baby Beeves—Shorthorn champion, Alastair Wishart, Manhattan, on Major; Hereford champion, Paul Dawley, Manhattan, animal unnamed; Angus champion and grand champion, Lester Ljungdahl, Manhattan, on Crestview Roland 2nd. Fat Cattle—Shorthorn champion steer sprayed or martin heifer, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, on Crown's Heir 5th; champion Hereford steer, Ken-Caryl Ranch, Littleton, Colo., on Cube; champion Angus, William Ljungdahl & Sons, Manhattan, on Crestview Roland 2nd. Champion Fat Barrow—Means Brothers, Arkansas City. Mules—Champion, L. J. Jordan, Hutchinson, on Jude.

Consolation

"Mr. Chairman," complained the speaker, stopping in his address, "I have been on my feet nearly 10 minutes but there is so much ribaldry and interruption, I can hardly hear myself speak."

"Cheer up, gov-nor," came a voice from the rear, "you ain't missin' much."

Excommunication

It was a wordy fight, and the little man with what looked like 2 pounds of sausages under his arm gave his parting shot.

"The sooner," he said, emphatically, "that I never see your face again the better it will be for both of us when we meet."

The Real Danger

Aunt Martha (shopping for a parrot) —"Now can you assure me it isn't given to the use of shocking language? Where did you get it?"

Proprietor—"From a sailor, ma'am, but—"

Aunt Martha—"Oh, that's all right—just so you didn't get it from one of those flappers."

Fish and Poor Fish

"Fish spend so much energy in motion that they have not much left for emotion," says Prof. J. Arthur Thomson. It is just the opposite with anglers, especially when an energetic fish steals the bait.

Something Missing

Mrs. Jewell sang a solo without the aid of the organ, which went to the bad early in the services, and the singing by the congregation was also without music.—Independence (Kan.) Daily Reporter.

His Rehearsal

"Pardon me a moment, please," said the dentist to the victim, "but before beginning this work I must have my drill."

"Good gracious, man!" exclaimed the patient, "can't you pull a tooth without a rehearsal?"

Some Scheme!

Old Lady: "Poor man. And is there a way to get rid of those cooties?" —Tramp: "Dat's easy. I take a bath in de sand and den rubs down wit alcohol. De cooties den gets drunk and kills each ooder trowin' rocks."

Catching Suckers

A man in a hospital for mental cases sat fishing over a flower bed. A visitor approached and, wishing to be affable, remarked:

"How many have you caught?" "You're the ninth," was the reply.

Sure of His Audience

"This is just the place for me," Said the humorist at the shore, "For here when'er I crack a joke The breakers simply roar."

Another Modernist?

Dr. X, pending trial on a charge of immortality, has been suspended from his pastorate. He stoutly asserted his innocence of wrong-doing.—The Clarksville (Tenn.) Leaf-Chronicle.

The Best Comes High

Patient (nervously)—"And will the operation be dangerous, Doctor?" Doctor—"Nonsense! You couldn't buy a dangerous operation for \$40."

Five Cents' Worth

Customer (on Sunday morning)—"Give me change for a dime, please." Druggist—"Sure, and I hope you enjoy the sermon."

Poland China Section

Big Poland Boars for sale, sired by Black Seal. Also choice gilts bred to Villager 2nd. O. G. SMITH, Colony, Kan., Anderson Co.

Knox Type Polands Have led for 36 years. Size and quality Polands will always be in favor. 10 real spring boars. Sired by Kan-Okla. Out of big sows. Priced right. I. E. KNOX, SOUTH HAVEN, KAN.

Spring Boars and Gilts at farmer prices. Bred or open, sired by Sharpnel, the undefeated boar of Dickinson Co. Stock show of 1925 and 1926. G. E. SCHLESNER, HOPE, KAN.

Choice Spring Boars size and feeding quality, sired by a son of Latch, nite. Out of richly bred correct type sows. G. S. McCallen, Ostville, Sedgwick Co., Ks.

Big Boars and Gilts 40 good ones, sired by Utility King, out of Buster, Wonder and Big Bob bred dams. J. G. KRAUSS, SEDGWICK, KANSAS

50 AUG. AND SEPT. PIGS for sale, good individuals sired by Golden Rainbow and Standard Giant. Dams by Golden Rainbow, Armistice Leader, Standard Giant and Liberator. C. E. HOGLUND & SONS, MOPHERSON, KAN.

The 1000 Pound Boar Atta Lad by Atta Boy, heads our herd. Boars for sale by him or out of his daughters. M. F. RICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS

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.

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

20 Big Spring Boars for sale, sired by Paymaster Chief. Out of Big Timm and Clansman sows. Inspection invited. J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KAN.

My Boar Sale Called Off 30 big, very choice boars for sale at private treaty. Best in breeding and in individuals. John D. Henry, Leocompton, Ks., Douglas Co.

Big Oak Farm Polands Spring boars for sale and open gilts. All are immune. Write for breeding and prices. Address: Jos. H. DeLoye, Emmett, Kan., Pottawatomie Co.

SPRING BOARS To close out our boars we are pricing them at \$50 each, weighing up to 275 lbs. Immuned, satisfaction guaranteed. Don't wait to write, send check with first letter. C. R. ROWE, Scranton, Kan., Osage Co.

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

Pearl's Big Type Polands Pearl and Summer Boars Elmer E. Pearl, Wakeeney, Kan., Trego Co.

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.

SHANK'S FARM POLANDS Spring boars by Jack Tar and other boars. 40 to select from. Write for prices and descriptions. J. DEE SHANK, SUPERIOR, NEB. Jewell Co., Kan.

200 SEPTEMBER PIGS for sale. Sired by SUNDIAL grand champ. Kansas National this year. Immuned. Recorded and transferred to owner. No culls shipped. Out of big sows. F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kansas

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.

Chester White Section

Osage Blue Grass Herd Spring boars, just the tops of over 60 boars, sired by Blue Grass 1st. Good boars at farmers' prices. N. J. Gruber, Overbrook, Kan., Osage Co.

Ayrshire Section

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

Valley Blue Grass Herd A few gilts bred for February farrow. Open gilts, few choice boars, all of Blue Grass breeding, priced to sell. Come and see them or write me. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Ka., Douglas Co.

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

Coonse Blue Grass Herd I have reserved an exceptionally choice lot of gilts and sows for the Goodpasture-Coonse combination bred sow sale at Horton, Feb. 23. CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KAN., BROWN CO.

Woodhull Ayrshire Farm Woodhull Gold Nugget, whose 3 nearest dams average 695 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.

Western Blue Grass Herd We offer a choice lot of Blue Grass boars at private sale. Also gilts, either open or we will breed them for you to one of our good boars. Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan., Thomas Co.

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

Blue Grass Herd Second Blue Grass Belle, one of my show sows was junior champion Topeka 1925, and Blue Grass X was junior champion, Sedalia, 1926. Attend my bred sow sale Feb. 23. M. K. GOODPASTURE, Horton, Kan., Brown Co.

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

Blue Grass Herd This herd has won more grand championships, firsts and seconds for four consecutive years than any Chester White herd in the world. Bred sow sale Jan. 25. Earl Lugenbeel, Owner, Padonia, Kan., Brown Co.

Our Ayrshires their sisters, dams and granddams have 35 records that average 15898 milk and 625 fat. Our bull's granddam and great granddam have an average production of 24175 milk and 1066 butter. Our foundation cattle came from John Linn & Sons, K. S. A. C. and University of West Virginia. J. F. WOLZ & SONS, HAYS, KANSAS

DUBOC HOGS Boars—Boars Our herd boar was first aged boar, first Junior Yearling, senior and grand champion, Topeka, 1926. Boar priced reasonable. VAVROCH BROS., OBERLIN, KAN.

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

Waltmeyer's Giant and Major Stills sired the good boars we have to offer. This breeding won the heaviest at big fairs last 18 years and made farmer most money. Registered. Double immuned. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Blue Ribbon Winners at all western fairs coupled with outstanding, economical milk records. Females bred to great milk record bulls. Bull calves with record production and type. David G. Page Fairfield Farm, Topeka

Durocs on Approval One hundred and fifty immune Duroc fall yearlings and spring males sired by State Fair prize winning boars. Shipped on approval. No money down. F. C. CROCKER, Box M, BEATRICE, NEB.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS Top Spotted Polands March boars and gilts for sale, the best of breeding. Priced right if taken soon. ROBT. FREEMYER, SELDEN, KANSAS

Boars Ready for Service Reg., immune, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS.

Duroc Boars and Gilts Spring boars and gilts, premium winners. Have size with quality. A. M. MARKLEY, MOUND CITY, KANSAS

We Tear 'Em Up in Topeka The streets of Albany which have been decorated the last few days with hundreds of flags in recognition of the State Christian Endeavor convention which closed here last night are being taken down today to be used at the next annual convention.—Albany (Ore.) paper.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS Riverside Stock Farm Choice Hampshire boars for sale. Also Shorthorn bulls, Percheron stud colts and fillies. C. H. WEMPE, SENECA, KANSAS

The Lucy Stone League Again? Miss Alberta Graham and Mrs. G34563 are attending the summer normal at Emory.—Virginia paper.

Mulvane Holstein Club Sale of Reg. and Grade Holsteins



will be held at the Gosney Dairy 4 miles west and 1 mile north of Mulvane, 12 miles due south of Wichita, 1 mile east of pavement.

Wednesday, November 17

40 head of registered and 15 grade Holstein cattle. Selected from herds of club members.

19 good young bulls ready for service. 30 females. Offering includes one 30 lb. bull and one from a 24 lb. two-year-old dam, one 25 lb. cow and two daughters of a 33 lb. cow. Lots of HOMESTEAD breeding. Last chance to secure sons of KING KORNDYKE HOMESTEAD. Most of the cows are in milk, just fresh or heavy springers. Everything from herds under federal supervision. The club has formerly sold at Wichita with other breeders of the state, but this is an exclusive Mulvane Club sale, backed by the reputation of the Mulvane community for breeding and selling high class cattle. Farmers, breeders and dairymen welcome as buyers or visitors. For catalog address

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kansas
Boyd Newcom and others, auctioneers

Jersey Section

BELL CALF DROPPED AUGUST 17
Sire Fine bred Sybil and Golden Fern Noble carrying three-eighths and a half per cent of Sybil blood. Dam an excellent type Financial King bred heifer.
M. A. TAYLOR, WHITE CITY, KAN., MORRIS CO.

Maplelawn Farm Jerseys
Four bull calves, one to seven months old. Out of our best cows. For information regarding them address, W. R. LINTON, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

B. C. Settles **JERSEY SALE MANAGER**
"If I manage your sale we both make money."
404 HALL BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Bulls of Serviceable Ages
and bull calves. Grandsons Fern's Wexford Noble and out of R. of M. and prize winning cows.
E. A. GILLILAND, DENISON, KAN., JACKSON CO.

BULL 12 MONTHS OLD
From a state champion cow. And from a son of Fern's Wexford Noble. Here is a real herd builder. Several others for sale, all from R. of M. and class champion cows. **CHAS. H. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KA.**

Bull 12 Months Old
Register of Merit dam. Splendid individual. Financial breeding. Priced right for quick sale.
ED. C. LATTI, HOLTON, KAN., JACKSON CO.

ECHO FARM JERSEYS
For sale, Stockwell's Blue Owl dropped June 10, 1924, grandson of Mary from Sibley's Choice, 835 fat AA, R. M. dam of Stockwell's Flying Fox and Blue Belle breeding. **E. H. TAYLOR & SONS, KEATS, KAN.**

J. B. Porter & Sons
Our herd sire Colette Cosmasse, son of a double gold medal cow. Two of his sons, soon ready for service, for sale. **J. B. PORTER & SONS, MAYETTA, KAN., JACKSON CO.**

Cunning Mouse's Masterman
Heads our herd. His sire was the imported grand champion undefeated bull Masterman of Oakland, and his dam Imp. Oxford's Cunning Mouse. First over Island of Jersey. Our cows carry the blood of the Raleigh's Majesties and Financial Kings. Inspection invited.
Clyde E. Souders, 710 Switzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Register of Merit Jerseys
Maldens Burnsida Flora, the state record two year old of Kansas was tested in our herd. We still have her, seven of her sisters and her dam. Bull calves for sale.
FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

High Producing Jerseys
Golden Fern Lads breeding. Visitors welcome. Stock for sale. **L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KANSAS.**

Financial Countess Blood
bull calves for sale, sired by a bull whose sire is a double grandson of Golden Fern's Noble. Farm adjoining town. **I. W. NEWTON, WINFIELD, KANSAS.**

LILL'S JERSEY FARM
is still headquarters for the best in Jerseys. Sophies' Portmout and Sunflower Lad in service. Hood farm blood.
PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

Public Sale!

The Wabonsa Dells Ranch will sell at Auction on

Wednesday, Nov. 24

Forty head of Registered and High Grade Red Poll Cattle, consisting of Herd Bulls, Milk Cows and General Purpose Cattle. Send for catalogue.

JACKSON & WOOD,
Maple Hill or Topeka, Kansas

Groenmiller's Red Polls

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Three Bulls Serviceable Ages

Sired by a son of the 32 pound Sir Tidy Glista. One of them out of a dam with 413 pounds of fat as a two year old. **J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

10 BULLS SERVICEABLE AGES
Nice pure Scotch pedigrees. Good enough for any herd. Colors white and roan. A real herd bull prospect also in a proven sire.
E. A. CORY & SONS, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

FOR SALE

One extra fine son of Gamboges Kings Emily No. 472485, who made over 100 lbs. fat in thirty days and milked 60 lbs. of milk a day in C. T. A., sired by Financial Interest Boy No. 180770.
W. S. SHEARD, Junction City, Kan., Geary Co.

Nebraska Jersey Cattle
Line bred Sultanas Jersey Lad breeding. Foundation cows direct from Island. Stock for sale.
H. E. WYATT, FALLS CITY, NEB.

VANBUSKIRK'S REG. JERSEYS
headed by a son of Fern's Maiden Prince. Cows of Oxford You'll Do breeding. Bull calves for sale.
FRANK VANBUSKIRE, KINCAID, KAN.

Hood Farm Island Blood
Grandson of Financial King's King in service. Some R. M. cows. Young bulls for sale.
ALEX LEROUX & SON, Preston, Kansas

TWO BULL CALVES
Grandsons of Kenia Sultan, July and Aug. Calves. Priced for quick delivery. Other stock for sale. Let me have your wants.
J. B. HUNTER, DENTON, KANSAS

QUEENS VELVET RALEIGH
heads our Jersey. His dam is the highest tested Gold Medal daughter of Flora's Queens Raleigh. Young bulls for sale from tested dams.
A. H. KNOPPELL, COLONY, KANSAS

Yes, What a Cow is Mary
But you should see her sisters.
BEAL BROS., COLONY, KAN.

Reno County Jerseys
This is the big Jersey center of Kansas. The breeders listed below invite inspection of their herds.

VINDALE JERSEY FARM
23 cows half of them first and second calf heifers, averaged over 300 lbs. fat last year. Bulls for sale by grandson of You'll Do Oxford.
Geo. Vincent, Hutchinson, Kansas

Mercury's Admiral of Coleman
heads our Jerseys. Cows of Raleigh breeding. Keeping all of our females and building up a strong herd.
H. G. WRIGHT, SYLVIA, KANSAS

Hood Farm Bred Jerseys
20 cows and heifers for sale. Most of them have records made by county Cow Testing Assn. Also young bulls. Everything registered. Inspection invited.
J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, KANSAS

Young Jersey Herd
two yearling daughters of Idillia's Raleigh and a bull from cow with County Cow Testing Association record of 480 lbs. fat. \$225.00 for the three head.
G. W. HUDSON, SYLVIA, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

AXTELL'S GUERNSEYS
Cows, heifers and bulls.
J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

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

Reg. and Grade Ayrshires
heavy springer cows and heifers. Popular breeding. **A. L. OVESON, Overbrook, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS
175 lbs., \$37.50; 200 lbs., \$45; 225 lbs., \$50; gilts from 150 to 225 lbs; fall pigs 10 weeks old \$15 each; trios not akin \$42.50.
Order from this ad.
ALPHA WIEMERS, Diller, Neb.

O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

Chester White Boars
Spring boars sired by Giant's Rival, grand-champion National Swine Show 1924.
E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS

Potato Talk at Lawrence

Irish and sweet potatoes had their history probed, ailments diagnosed and future discussed at Lawrence last week. It was the sixth annual Kansas Potato Show that brought numerous growers, specialists, buyers and marketing experts together for these purposes.

Headliners on the speaking list were C. E. Graves, Manhattan; Otto Weise, Garden City; A. W. Travis, Manhattan; Charles Speaker, Kansas City; E. M. Page, Columbia, Mo.; H. O. Werner, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; F. A. Krantz, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; P. N. Davis, Hollandale, Minn.; William Stuart, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; O. A. Flaat, Fisher, Minn.; C. A. Pine, Lawrence; Dean H. Umberger, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; J. N. Farley, Hutchinson; W. E. Grimes, Manhattan; R. P. White, Manhattan; E. B. Wells, Manhattan, and E. A. Stokdyk, Manhattan.

There were 26 exhibits of Irish Cobblers and six of Early Ohios in the non-professional group, and 40 exhibits of sweet potatoes. Eight lots of potatoes and five of sweet potatoes made up the professionals. There were some very fine exhibits of Northern-grown seed potatoes, and some from Colorado.

In the potato classes Charles Speaker, president of the Wyandotte County Farm Bureau, had to turn the silver cup for sweepstakes over to George Bingham, vice president of the same organization. Speaker had the cup only one year. Before it becomes personal property it must be won three years in succession. It was different with the silver cup for sweet potatoes. A. W. Travis, Manhattan, had earned the cup two years straight. Had he repeated this year the cup would have been his for keeps. But he didn't. It moves just half a mile down the road to repose for a year in the F. G. McNair home. And that makes it a family affair because McNair is a brother-in-law of Travis.

Ernest and Wilfred Pine placed first and second, beating their father in the Little Stem Jersey sweet potato exhibits. They are 4-H club members. For all other varieties, J. W. Reamer, Jr., Topeka, took highest honors, and his father trailed him in third place. Seems as if the younger generation is making things hot for dad.

Three boys' judging teams entered in contests at the show, and the Seaman High School team, Shawnee county, placed first. C. O. Nelson is the coach. Byron Slawson, of the winning team, was high man, making 508 points out of a possible 600.

Growers agreed that Spindle Tuber is taking the biggest toll of any disease that affects Kaw Valley potatoes. According to C. E. Graves, of the Agricultural College, there is no treatment to control it. It is known as a degeneration disease, and can be transferred to good, sound potatoes by insects. The best way to avoid Spindle Tuber, so Graves says, is to get seed from fields that had all the Spindle tubers taken out early, and the earlier the better.

From Our Prosperity

A royal commission has come to this country from Great Britain to learn, it is said, how American employers can pay high wages and yet make money. The plan of sending this commission to America is said to have originated with the ministry of labor. But it probably was suggested by the investigation made privately by two efficiency experts, Messrs Austin and Lloyd, in 1925.

The results of this investigation received the most earnest attention when communicated to the public thru the press. While these men gave an extended analysis of industrial methods, their main conclusions could be reduced to a few words: America was prosperous because high wages existed along with relatively low commodity prices, and American manufacturers could afford to pay high wages because of the extensive use of labor-saving devices and the organization of plants on principles of efficiency.

Whatever envy of America may be found abroad, the British Royal Labor Commission affords further evidence that in Great Britain at least, American industrial prowess is being studied in a humble frame of mind, and quite frankly in the hope that something may be learned which can be profit-

ably imitated at home. Messrs Austin and Lloyd, who present the results of their investigation in a book entitled "The Secret of High Wages," say in their preface that their visit to America was inspired by the thought that some possible benefit might be derived from a first-hand acquaintance with the American manufacturing industry during a period of unprecedented prosperity and at a time when Great Britain was in the throes of an industrial depression, hitherto unparalleled.

It happens that a French business man has also made an equally open-minded study of business conditions in this country and has come to much the same conclusion regarding the cause of our prosperity. This Frenchman, A. De Teouf, set forth his observations and deductions in an article for a Paris review which is translated in the Living Age. Mr. De Teouf finds that the actual purchasing power of the poorest American is from 2 1/2 to 3 times that of the poorest Frenchman. He agrees with the English investigators that high wages, which increase the range of the commodities the average person can buy and thus create a larger market for the producers of those commodities, are the secret of American prosperity.

M. De Teouf's observation extends to other aspects of industrial and civic life. He finds a higher degree of professional solidarity among competing manufacturers than in France. He notes the public spirit manifested by business men in such enterprises as campaigns to raise money for Young Men's Christian Association clubhouses. Citing one instance which came under his notice he asks: "What prospect would there have been (in France) of enlisting the services of 200 business men for a disinterested labor of this kind, and of getting the sum proposed?" But, above all, M. De Teouf dwells on the American standard of living which high wages have made possible. The comparison between America and France is strikingly presented:

An American workman holds the same relative position as a consumer that a superintendent in a moderate-sized factory or a country physician with a good practice does in France. Consequently articles which reach only members of the well-to-do middle class in our country are within reach of practically every wage-earner in America. Across the Atlantic something like half of the industrial population have their own radio sets, telephones, vacuum cleaners and automobiles. The comfort area, if I may coin the term, covers in one country the great bulk of the population, and in the other country a limited section of the middle class. This explains figures that seem to us astronomical.

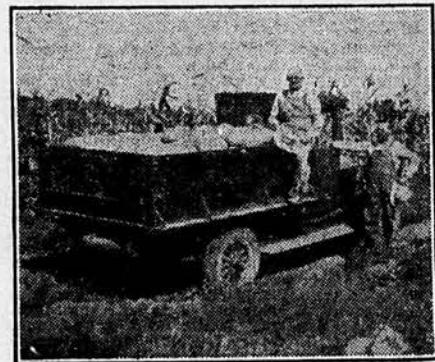
An analysis so dispassionate and penetrating probably will have a wider effect than merely acquainting intelligent French people with facts about American industrial practices. It will arouse and to some extent satisfy a more friendly curiosity regarding the way the average American earns and spends his money. And in all these investigations there is illumination equally important for the American wage-earner. For these foreigners are chiefly struck with the relatively high average of satisfaction which is within reach of the ordinary American in comparison with the average European.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Melons for a Cash Crop

Here are the "makin's" of a mighty luscious feed. The picture shows John



Cook and Otto Youngeberg, Marshall county, ready to leave the patch with a big truck load of Irish Grey water-melons.

Hogs Weighed 233 Pounds

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market last month was 233 pounds, as compared with 224 pounds in October a year ago.

Grows 118 Useful Plants

The soil on the 80-acre farm owned by Eugene Elkins near Wakefield this year produced 118 useful cultivated crops. Percy Walters, a Wakefield florist, produced 60 varieties of fruit, vegetables and flowers on a 47-acre tract.

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



Jas. Tomson, Wakarusa, will judge Polled Shorthorns at the American Royal next week.

The annual banquet and the 44th annual meeting of the Red Polled cattle club of America will be held at the Stock Yards Inn, Union stock yards, Chicago, Dec. 1.

November 15, that's next Monday, is the date of the Reynolds & Sons' big Holstein sale at Ottawa. The Reynolds herd is at Lawrence but they are selling at Ottawa because of the good facilities there for holding a sale.

Wednesday, Nov. 24, the Wabonsa Dells ranch, Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, proprietors and well known breeders of Red Polled cattle, will sell 40 head of registered and high grade Red Polls. It is an offering of herd bulls, milk cows and general purpose cattle.

E. A. Cory, Concordia, sale manager for the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' association has called off the sale that was to have been held at Concordia, Nov. 24, because he can't get cattle enough. Two months ago he could have had all the cattle he wanted but late rains made more feed and pasture and the good prices that cattle are selling for has encouraged the breeders to hold their cattle. A sale may be arranged at Concordia for spring.

The Republican river valley in Nebraska this year was about the driest spot anywhere, but Dr. W. E. Stewart of Stratton made an average on Poland China boars, 20 of them, of \$226.00. The top was \$1,000 for a boar that went to a breeder at Silver Creek, Neb. H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., bought one at \$285.00. J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, Kan., bought one at \$140 and Isaac Tyson, Olathe, secured one for \$140. Another went to Robt. Vorhees, McDonald, Rawlins county, for \$155.00. The boars were sired by The Redeemer and were well grown and good.

LIVESTOCK NEWS
By Jesse B. Johnson
463 West 8th St., Wichita, Kan.



I. D. Knox, the old time Kansas breeder living at South Haven, exhibited at the Kansas National. He had the senior and grand champion sow, also junior champion boar.

C. B. Callaway of Fairbury, Neb., says the cattle that himself and others are selling in the November 18 Milking Shorthorn sale have been fed only such feeds as grow on Nebraska farms and that nothing will be fitted for the sale. And no big prices are expected.

I have just received from Mr. J. W. Cool of Columbus, a copy of the Brown Swiss Bulletin, a paper devoted to the advancement of Brown Swiss cattle. Mr. Cool has bred Brown Swiss cattle for many years and is the only Kansas herd now being advertised in Kansas Farmer.

J. C. Robison Shorthorn breeder of Towanda and Boyd Newcom, auctioneer of Wichita, judged the hog calling contest staged as one of the attractions at the Kansas National Livestock show. Miss Lizzie Bryant won in competition with twelve other callers. Miss Bryant lives at Elk City.

Leo Breeden, well known Duroc breeder of Great Bend, has joined with associates and plans to build up one of the good Milking Shorthorn herds of the Middle West. His initial purchase is a half dozen 2-year-old heifers from Bonnyglan Farm, Fairbury, Neb. They are daughters of the bull, Pine Valley Viscount, whose dam, Pine Valley

Rose, has official milk record of 14,734 in one year. Mr. Breeden has purchased as a herd sire the deeply bred milk bull Otis, bred by May & Otis of Ohio. This bull has been heading the Shuler herd at Hutchinson. Mr. Shuler shipped him from Ohio as calf, paying \$300.00 for him. He weighs at maturity, 2,200 lbs., and is of ideal beef and milk conformation.

Colonel Advance, Duroc boar owned and exhibited by E. G. Hoover of Wichita, was made grand champion of the Kansas National Livestock show. He also won as junior yearling and senior champion. His get was much in demand at the show and heavy inquiry is already being made for sows bred to him.

George Anspaugh, Duroc breeder located out at Ness City, reports the recent sale of six good gilts to the Kansas experiment station, Garden City. Also several boars to the same part of the state. Mr. Anspaugh says he is entirely sold out of gilts, everything in the way of gilts that he has for sale has been sold except what he is keeping for his winter bred sow sale.

The demand was strong for good mules at the H. T. Hineman & Son sale held out at Dighton recently. One pair of 2-year-olds sold for \$387.50. They went to a Colorado buyer. Forty head of suckling mules were bought by an Iowa buyer. The Iowa and Colorado buyers live over eleven hundred miles apart. John D. Snyder and Jack Mills were the auctioneers.

Dave Wolschlegel of Harper, one of the largest and most successful Shorthorn breeders in Kansas, together with his boys, attended the Kansas National Livestock show held at Wichita last week. The boys are not only intensely interested in registered Shorthorns but they fitted calves for the clubs this year. Paul won fourth place on his junior yearling. The boys say they will fit them better next year.

Drive twelve miles due south of Wichita on the Lawrence street road, turn east and go one mile and you are in the center of the largest and strongest Holstein settlement in the Middle West. Aggressive, intelligent, constructive men are here engaged in an industry they love. These breeders will hold a sale on the Gosney farm November 17th. It will be a good place to go to see and learn more about Holsteins.

F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, breeds more registered Poland Chinas than any other breeder in his part of the state. Right now he has nearly 400 fall pigs, 170 of them sired by Sundial, grand champion boar at Kansas National. There is no more practical man in the business than Mr. Wittum. He keeps the margin between their breeding and pork value fairly close and says money can be made every year with hogs if the right kind are fed.

The Shorthorn sale held at Wichita in connection with the Kansas National was not a success from the standpoint of prices paid. The entire offering consisting of good average cattle from a dozen Kansas herds only averaged about \$105.00 per head. The bulls averaged about \$115.00 with a top of \$205.00 on an outstanding good young bull bred and consigned by John Regier of Whitewater.

About the best feeder we saw at the Kansas National was G. D. Hammond, manager of the Neeland Shorthorn ranch of St. John. Mr. Hammond has within the past few years become famous as a winner on car lots of grass Shorthorn calves. Now he has arrived at the place where the camera fiends chase him, and he must tell how it is done. His recipe is good herd bulls. Get every one a little better than the one that preceded him, says Hammond, between smiles.

It is a far cry from the days when Kansas Poland China breeders raised the roly-poly with five white points and small litters and the Duroc Jersey breeders branched out with the sway-backed, sled-runner footed Duroc, to the 1,000 pound sires and ton litter types of today. And as breeds were improved all in the same general direction, those who sponsored the different breeds laid aside their differences. Last week during the Kansas National the Poland China breeders gave a banquet for all exhibitors regardless of breed and the following night the Duroc breeders staged a still bigger event, at the latter meeting breeders of Durocs, Polands, Berkshires and Chester Whites from Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Missouri gathered at the banquet board, feasted and spent the evening in discussing problems common to all breeders of pure bred hogs. E. G. Hoover presided and speeches were made by many leading breeders.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Holstein Cattle**
Nov. 15—Reynolds & Son, Lawrence, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 17—Molvane Holstein Club, Mulvane, Kan.
Dec. 8—H. C. Van Horn & Co., Sabetha, Kan.
Dec. 6—C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
Nov. 24—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders' Association, Concordia, Kan.
Dec. 15—C. H. Brunker, Manhattan, Kan.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
Nov. 18—C. B. Callaway, Fairbury, Neb.
Nov. 24—Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, Kan.
- Dairy Cattle**
Nov. 22—C. R. Whitmore, Manhattan, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**
Jan. 20—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Feb. 2—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 22—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 26—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Dec. 7—Ross McMurry, Burrton, Kansas.
Feb. 9—I. E. Knox, South Haven, Kansas.
Feb. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 25—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**
Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs**
Jan. 25—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hawatha, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.
- Jacks**
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Percheron Horses
Dec. 15—C. H. Brunker, Manhattan, Kan.

Shorthorn Section

HUMBOLDT VALLEY STOCK FARM
Two bulls, 17 months old. Pure Scotch, T. mson breeding and extra good. Priced reasonable. 12 bull calves, Scotch and Scotch Topped.
A. E. Brown, Dwight, Kan., Morris Co.

Choice Lot Young Bulls
from calves to serviceable ages. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Also cows and heifers.
Write, C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KAN.

W. A. BLOOMER & SONS
A herd of largely Scotch cattle. We offer bulls of serviceable ages, cows and heifers bred or open. Write for prices. Address as above.
Bellaire, Kansas, Smith Co.

DALE'S SHORTHORN FARM
Mating our great sire Orange Cumberland with daughters of Emblem Jr. Annual sale May 4th next.
E. S. Dale & Sons, Protection, Kan.

CANNON BALL SHORTHORNS
British Villager 982104, son of Imp. British Emblem in service. Cows of Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Visitors welcome.
Ascendorf Bros., Garden Plain, Kansas

Homer Creek Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS. Headed by SCOTTISH GLOSTER. Stock for sale.
Claude Lovett, Neal, Kan., Greenwood Co.

Spring Creek Shorthorns
10 cows and heifers for sale, some bred. Also young bulls. Good individuals and richly bred.
H. G. BROOKOVER, EUREKA, KANSAS

20 Cows and Heifers
for sale, bred to sons of Marauder and Pleasant Acres Sultan. Also young Scotch bulls.
J. C. SEYB, Pretty Prairie, Kansas.

WHITEWATER FALLS SHORTHORNS
We offer beginners herds, consisting of a bull and a few females, mated for blood lines and type, but not related. Also bred cows, heifers and young bulls. Best of Scotch breeding. Our herd wins its share at the shows. Buy now, don't wait until the price peak is reached.
J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Alla Leaf Shorthorns
herd established thirty years. DIVIDE MAGNET the 1924 Denver Jr. Champion in service. Stock always for sale.
JOHN REGIER, WHITEWATER, KANSAS

LOVELY'S MARSHALL
the great bull a grandson of Rubertus Goods and Village Marshall has left his impress in our herd. Young bulls and females for sale. Ours are the dual purpose sort.
H. W. Estes, Sitka, Kansas

EASTLAWN SHORTHORNS
All Scotch herd. Headed by Collyne Joffre, 5 good red and roan bulls for sale by Maurader, Marshall Crown, Scottish Gloster and Collyne Joffre.
H. O. Peck & Son, Wellington, Kansas

White Star Herd Bull
Is the sire of champion beef steers. Bulls for sale out of his daughters or sired by him.
MILO MOSLER, WINFIELD, KANSAS

HILLCREST SHORTHORNS
headed by Looky Acres Sultan, great son of Fair Acres Sultan. Assisted by son of Radium. Cows of best Scotch breeding. Stock for sale.
Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kansas

Calvary Creek Shorthorns
Golden Crown 2nd, son of Marshall's Crown in service. Cows mostly Scotch, heavy milking families. Annual sale May 4th next.
BEN H. BIRD, PROTECTION, KAN.

Young Shorthorn Bulls
Bred for both beef and milk. Herd established fifteen years. Reasonable prices.
W. J. HALLORAN, CASTLETON, KAN.

Blocky Bull Calves
sired by Bapton Sultan, the great son of Imp. Bapton Dramatist, out of Scotch dams.
L. R. ANDREWS & SON, Harper, Kansas

Winchester Stock Farm
Shorthorns that produce beef and milk. Grandson of Marshall's Crown in service. Bulls for sale.
B. E. WINCHESTER, STAFFORD, KAN.

Knox Knoll Stock Farm
Scotch Shorthorns, Shropshire sheep, Poland China hogs. Stock for sale at all times.
S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS

FOR SALE
2 choice dark roan sons of Village Captain out of heavy milking dams, ready for service. Priced very reasonable. Fred Abidgaard, Rt. 6, Winfield, Kan.

Maxwalton Lamlash
by Max Laddish, out of Max Lavender 18th by Rodney, heads our herd of choicely bred Scotch Shorthorns.
McILRATH BROS., KINGMAN, KANSAS

IMPORTED BAPTON DRAMATIST
heads our Scotch Shorthorns. Choice young bull and females of different ages for sale.
D. Wolschlegel, Harper, Kan.

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS
Two bulls, year old in August. Three that are yearlings in December. Nice lot of bulls around 8 to 10 months old. Scotch and Scotch Topped.
J. H. Taylor & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

BULLS—BULLS—BULLS
by the bull that sired the champion car calves Kansas International this year. See them.
G. D. HAMMOND, ST. JOHNS, KANSAS

SPRING CREEK SHORTHORNS
We breed for milk as well as beef. Herd headed by Prince Collyne and a Flintstone bull. Young Mary cows deep milkers and regular breeders.
Thos. Murphy & Sons, Coebin, (Sumner Co.), Kansas.

Retrib Farm Shorthorns
Bulls—Red, white or roan, 2 weeks to 10 mos. \$50 to \$100. Sired by grandson of Villager. From dual purpose Bates and English foundation. Plenty of milk with beef conformation.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KANSAS

Carload of Heifers and Young Cows
for sale, bred to my chief stock bull, Marshall Jealousy No. 1110723, a half brother to Supremacy and out of Maxwalton Jealousy 2nd No. 86600, by Avondale.
V. E. DeGEER, LAKE CITY, KANSAS

HERD BULLS
Best of blood. See our cattle before buying your next herd sire. Federally accredited. Prices reasonable.
Hindale Stock Farm
Al H. Johnson, Owner
Greensburg, Kansas

CRISSEBIDE SHORTHORN FARM
Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Sired by Village Guard, son of Village Marshall. Also some bred cows and heifers.
E. H. Abraham & Son, Emporia, Kansas

Few Shorthorn Cows
Well bred, with big udders. Bred to our Sultan bull. Priced reasonable. All registered.
ARTHUR WATTS, Yates Center, Kansas

Scotch Shorthorns
Bulls and heifers. Herd sire Silver Marshal 948668 by Village Marshall, 427572. Herd federal accredited. Give us your order. We can sure fill it at moderate prices. Write A. H. Taylor & Son, Rt. 4, Sedgwick, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
SCOTCH MILKING SHORTHORNS
Headed by WHITE GOODS, the bull that has sired more Register of Merit cows than any other Scotch bull in America. Stock for sale.
W. C. Williams, Protection, Kansas

Pine Valley Viscount
whose dam has official record of 14,734 milk, 630 butter one year. Selling 4 of his sons in the Fairbury sale, Nov. 17. Bonnyglan Farm, T. M. S., Fairbury, Neb., R. 4

Milking Shorthorns
Herd sires! Kansas Duke, Dam Fanny B 10,000 lb. milk and Knowsley Batchelder 7th Dam (Imp) Portbury Margaret 9th 9,000 lb. milk. We are offering some nice bull and heifer calves. Duallyn Farm, Eudora, Kan.

DOSSER'S MILKING SHORTHORNS
Bonus Oxford in service, assisted by a double great grandson of General Clay. Young bulls for sale.
J. B. DOSSER, Jetmore, Kan.

GLEN OXFORD FOR SALE
A Glenide bull of merit, heavy milking ancestors. Have so many of his daughters and granddaughters we can't use him longer to advantage. Also bulls and heifers by him. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Heaton, Kinsley, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORNS
NEBRASKA POLLED SHORTHORNS
herd established 28 years. Win at best shows. 12 young bulls for sale.
A. J. Russell & Co., Crab Orchard, Neb.

FOR SALE
A car load of registered calves, weight about 450 lbs. Also 2 yr. bulls and bull calves. T. S. SHAW, STOCKTON, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS
for sale; also 40 bred Shropshire and Hampshire ewes; Spotted Polands either sex.
A. S. ALEXANDER, Burlington, Kansas

2 Splendid Polled Bulls
12 months old and rich in Sultan breeding. Also bull calves and females.
Wm. M. Kelly & Son, Lebanon, Kan., Smith Co.

Reduction Sale
We must reduce our herd of Polled Shorthorns and offer richly bred and choice individuals from our herd at attractive prices if taken at once. Prince Commander by Grassland Commander heads herd.
D. S. SHEARD, Esbon, Kan., Jewell Co.

CEDAR WILD POLLED SHORTHORNS For Sale
Yearling bulls, choice breeding, with quality. Reds and roans. Also several well bred cows. Bred for beef and milk. On accredited herd list for eight years. Telephone Broughton.
JOS. BAXTER & SON, Clay Center, Kan.

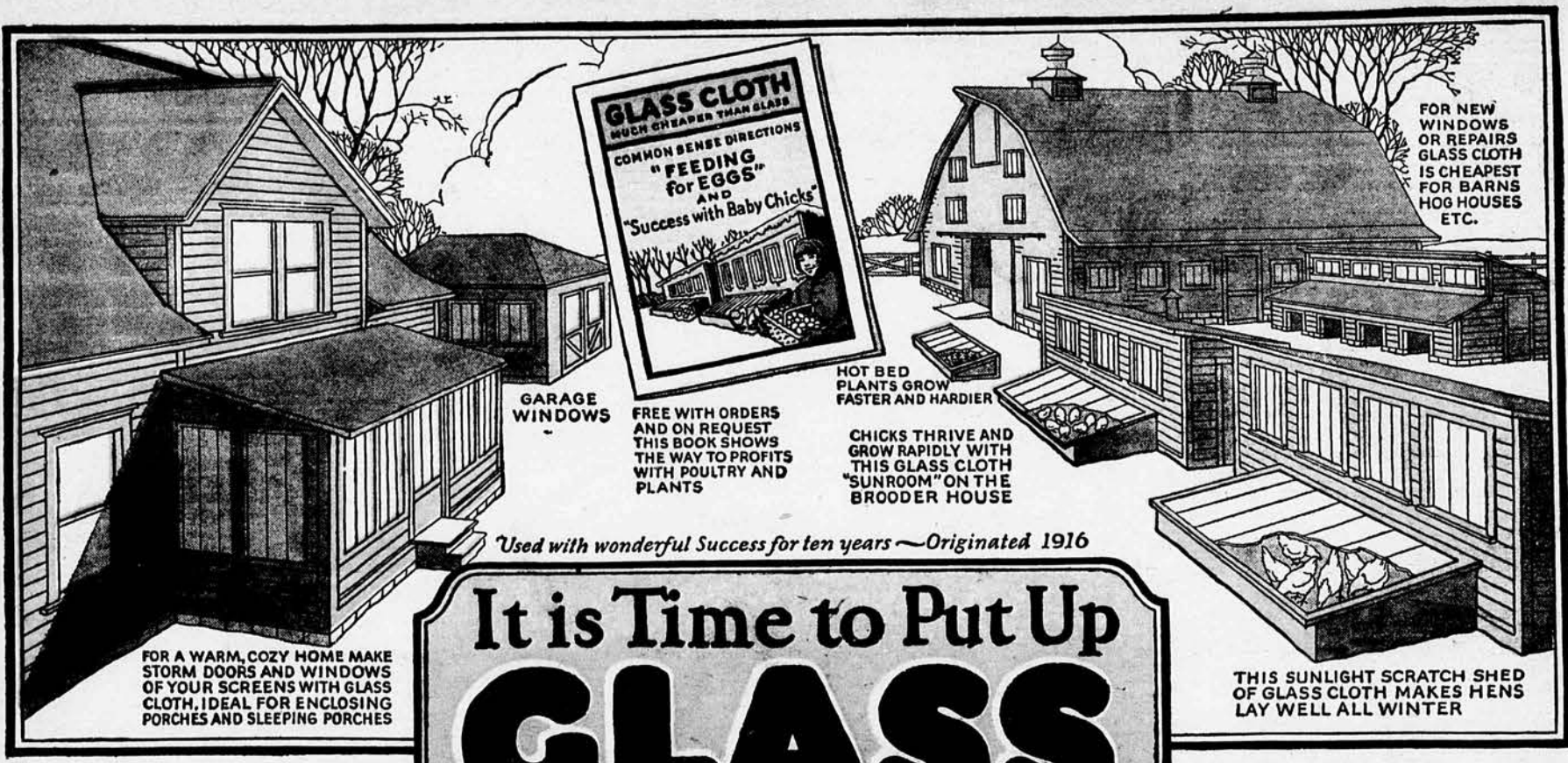
Cedar Knoll Stock Farm
Two bulls, one white and one red. Write for descriptions and prices.
R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

SULTAN BRED POLLS
for beef and milk. Young bulls for sale sired by grandson of True Sultan. Jr. sire son of Dales Special. ROSENBERGER & COOK, GREENSBURG, KAN.

20 Polled Shorthorn Bulls
Nearly 200 head in herd. Representing some of the very best blood lines of the breed. A beef, milk and butter breed. Debar your cattle with a hornless bull. 7 mos. to 24 mos. of age \$40 to \$200. Price list ready. Three head delivered free.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

It appears that the League of Nations will be glad to let us into the World Court if we'll take our hat off.

It isn't probable that Europe ever will get mad enough to quit selling things to America.



GLASS CLOTH
MUCH CHEAPER THAN GLASS
COMMON SENSE DIRECTIONS
"FEEDING"
for EGGS
AND
"Success with Baby Chicks"

FOR NEW
WINDOWS
OR REPAIRS
GLASS CLOTH
IS CHEAPEST
FOR BARN
HOG HOUSES
ETC.

GARAGE
WINDOWS

FREE WITH ORDERS
AND ON REQUEST
THIS BOOK SHOWS
THE WAY TO PROFITS
WITH POULTRY AND
PLANTS

HOT BED
PLANTS GROW
FASTER AND HARDIER

CHICKS THRIVE AND
GROW RAPIDLY WITH
THIS GLASS CLOTH
"SUNROOM" ON THE
BROODER HOUSE

Used with wonderful Success for ten years ~ Originated 1916

FOR A WARM, COZY HOME MAKE
STORM DOORS AND WINDOWS
OF YOUR SCREENS WITH GLASS
CLOTH. IDEAL FOR ENCLOSING
PORCHES AND SLEEPING PORCHES

THIS SUNLIGHT SCRATCH SHED
OF GLASS CLOTH MAKES HENS
LAY WELL ALL WINTER

It is Time to Put Up GLASS CLOTH

THE GENUINE, ORIGINAL, DURABLE GLASS CLOTH IS MADE ONLY BY
TURNER BROS. UNDER THEIR EXCLUSIVE PATENTS

GLASS CLOTH PLEASURES

Read these samples from our mail: "I like GLASS CLOTH best, it is stouter and lasts longer." "Our hens layed more than twice the eggs under GLASS CLOTH." "The hens picked up laying at once." "GLASS CLOTH is sure great for storm doors and windows." "It makes window repairs quick and cheap." "I never had peppier faster growing chicks." "Hot bed plants grow faster and stand transplanting better when raised under GLASS CLOTH." "I have tried several kinds but GLASS CLOTH beats them all."

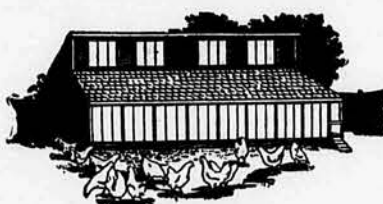
Wisconsin Professor Says:

"Hens must have ultra-violet energy. Window glass filters out the ultra-violet rays of the sun. Sunlight increases egg production, improves hatchability, prevents egg paralysis, improves egg shell texture and increased food value of eggs. Get the early Chicks into the sunshine. It helps to prevent leg weakness and rickets." GLASS CLOTH lets in these valuable rays. Every poultry keeper should have GLASS CLOTH on the hen house and brooder house to get good results.

Scratch Shed Brings Eggs All Winter

Now it is easy to get lots of eggs all winter just by building a GLASS CLOTH Scratch Shed onto your hen house. GLASS CLOTH admits the sun's ultra-violet rays. (Window glass stops them.) This ultra-violet energy has an amazing effect on the health, vigor and egg yield of hens. In zero weather they lay like it was spring. Give them straw to scratch in. The exercise speeds their circulation, makes body heat, increases vitality and aids digestion. Cheap and easy to build, high priced winter eggs will pay for this scratch shed many times over each season. Try it. It is a real winter money maker for you.

Glass Cloth is Ideal for Scratch Sheds, Poultry and Brooder House Windows, Winter Porch Enclosures, Storm Doors, Storm Windows, Hot Beds, Window Glass Repairs, etc.



Science Amazed at Results

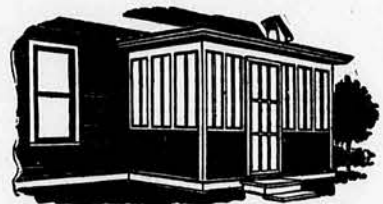
The power of GLASS CLOTH to transmit ultra-violet rays and its benefit to laying hens, baby chicks and hot bed plants is the sensation of agricultural science. Test after test has favored GLASS CLOTH by an amazing margin. Experts and prominent poultry raisers have actually removed the glass from their buildings and replaced it with GLASS CLOTH. The results have astounded them. Egg yield doubled. Baby chicks lived and grew at remarkable speed. Today GLASS CLOTH is advised by experts everywhere.

Chicks Thrive in Violet Light

Never put baby chicks behind glass. It stops the sun's violet rays, causing rickets, leg weakness and death loss. Use GLASS CLOTH only. In a test at Ames College, 25% of the chicks under plain glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew rapidly.

Ideal for Hot Beds

Plants started in GLASS CLOTH hot beds are hardier, grow faster, and transplant better. Ultra-violet rays help plants grow. No spindly plants. Soft, warm rays thrown to all parts of the frame.



Make Your Home Winter-Tight

Enjoy the comfort of a warm home this winter. Simply tack GLASS CLOTH over your screens to make the finest of storm doors and windows. Saves fuel bills and doctor bills. No chilly draughts to bring on colds and sickness. GLASS CLOTH is ideal for enclosing porches and sleeping porches, too. It is just like adding new rooms to the house at very small expense.

Repair Windows With Glass Cloth

Cheap, quick and easy. Simply cut GLASS CLOTH to fit the broken window and tack it down. Stock do better in winter-tight quarters. Repairs pay.

2 Factories Give Quick Service

The tremendous demand for GLASS CLOTH has made it necessary to add another factory. For quick service, address orders and correspondence to nearest factory.

TURNER BROS.
BLADEN, NEBR.,

Write Nearest Office **Dept. 394**
WELLINGTON, OHIO

Copyright 1926
By Turner Bros.

Accept No Imitations

Genuine Glass Cloth is Patented

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by 10 years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Learn by actual use the bigger profits GLASS CLOTH brings. Send \$5.00 for a big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid, (135 sq. ft.—enough to cover a scratch shed 9x15 ft.) You are not limited to just one roll on this offer. If you want more than one you may order any number of the special \$5.00 rolls you wish. Use it for scratch sheds, poultry houses, storm doors and windows, porch enclosures, brooder houses, hot beds, cold frames, window glass repairs, etc. If, at the end of 10 days use you do not find it more satisfactory than glass or any glass substitute, just return it and we will refund your money. Write for free illustrated catalog showing many uses of Glass Cloth. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," with each order. Mail coupon with remittance at once. (Also sold by many dealers.)

Mail the COUPON

TURNER BROS., DEPT. 394
BLADEN, NEBR. WELLINGTON, OHIO

I enclose \$5.00 for which send me by prepaid parcel post one roll of GLASS CLOTH as advertised. If not satisfied after ten days' use I may return the GLASS CLOTH and you will refund my money.

Name

Address

Town..... State.....