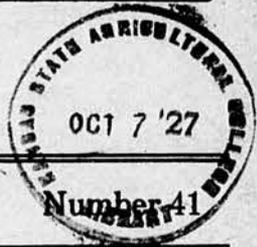


KANSAS FARMER

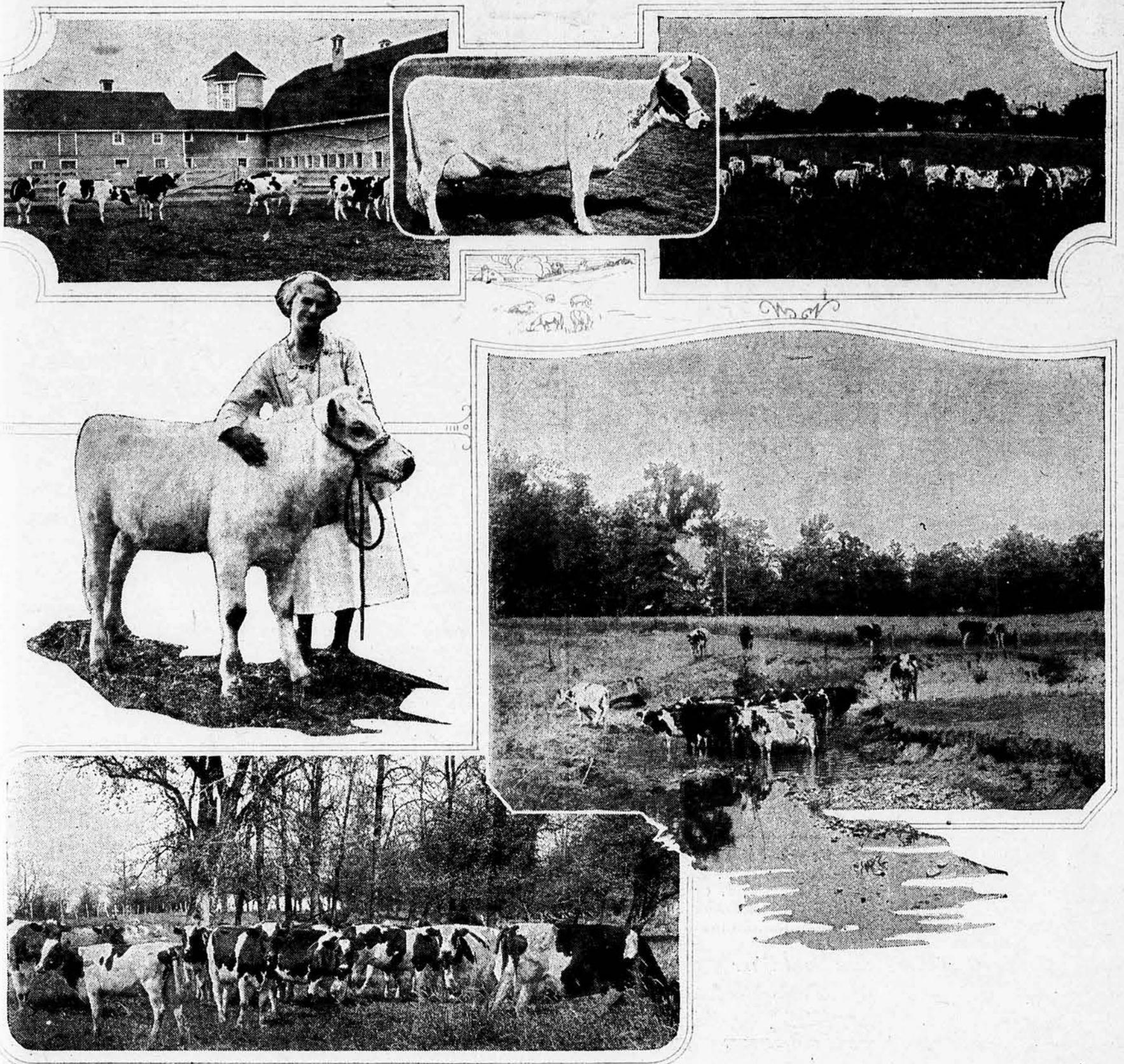
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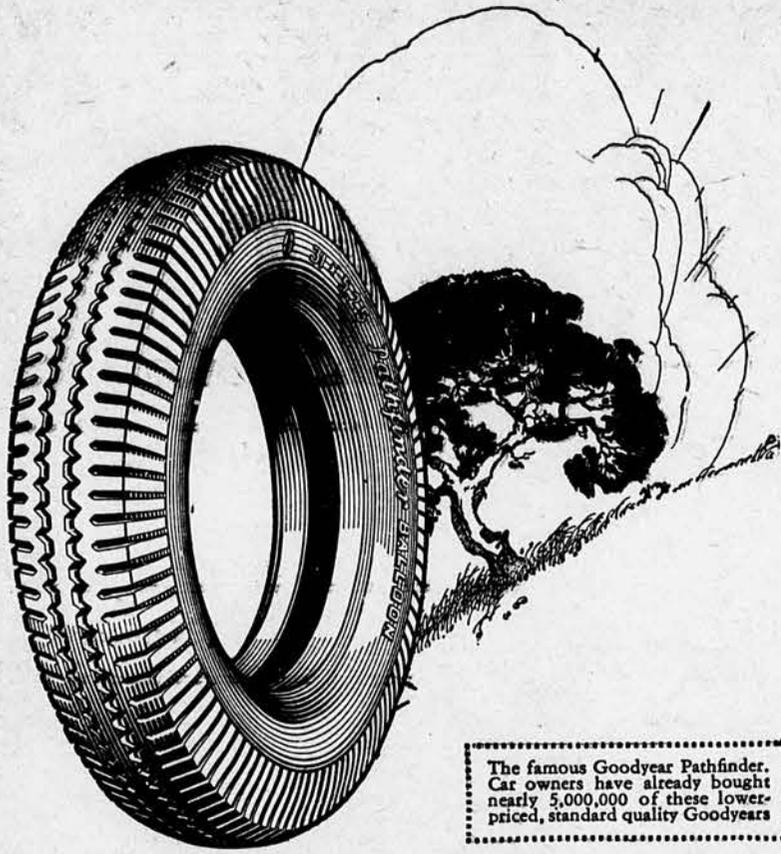


Volume 65

October 8, 1927

Along the Kansas Milky Way





The famous Goodyear Pathfinder. Car owners have already bought nearly 5,000,000 of these lower-priced, standard quality Goodyears

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Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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Good Chance for a Debate

Coffey County Youth Will Take the Negative Since J. Pluvius Spoiled Their Day

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE weather man played a mean trick on the boys and girls of Coffey county last week. The county fair was held at Burlington and on the last day all pupils of the county schools are admitted free; the schools close so the pupils may attend. Each day of the fair had been one of beautiful weather and there was nothing the night before to indicate a change. But on the morning of school day Coffey county awoke to find a steady rain falling which continued most of the day. Fully 1 inch of rain fell which was just what was needed for the newly sown wheat but it will take several days for the boys and girls to get over their disappointment. When one has planned and talked over an anticipated treat it is hard to have it fail at the last moment. Here is a chance for a debate on the old-time literary question: Resolved, that the pleasures of anticipation are greater than those of realization. The Coffey county boys and girls will take the negative.

Getting Back to Normal

With the coming of cooler weather wheat sowing was thrown into gear on most farms in this part of Kansas. Reports of "intentions to sow" to the Department of Agriculture indicate an increased acreage of wheat this fall which does not look well from a standpoint of profit in 1928. Coffey, Lyon and neighboring counties are in on this increased deal but there is a good reason for it. Last fall was so wet that the wheat acreage in this district was much less than usual. The increased acreage this fall is only getting back to normal conditions. Not many are sowing wheat with future profits in mind; they are sowing it just as they sow oats; to keep the farm crops in something like a decent rotation. This year corn is the good crop but next year it may be small grain. The wise farmer does not put all his eggs in one basket, altho it proved the best thing to do this year. The wheat that was sown before the rain which fell on the last day of the Coffey county fair is due to come up in a hurry and under the most favorable of conditions.

New Corn Better Than Old

The ears of corn are ripe in all fields. They ripened on green stalks which is the right way to ripen but which is a way that does not always happen here. Kafir is rapidly making good and that crop, added to the corn, will make a lot of grain to sell or feed in this county. Many are feeding new corn to hogs; in fact, some who ran out of old corn early have been feeding from the field for a month. Hogs are doing well on this new corn. We had intended to mix some of the new in with the old in feeding our hogs but the old corn is holding out well and we feared if we gave the hogs a taste of new corn they would no longer eat the old. We want to get this old corn out of the crib by husking time for we have a much better quality with which to replace it. The hogs are doing well on the old corn so I think we will just go ahead and finish them out with it. There are 48 shotes, most of them of March farrow and there are a number that will go above 200 pounds. We had intended to sell when they reached that weight but the market has changed and pays as much for 225 pound hogs as it does light weights. There is some profit in feeding hogs on 85-cent corn but an October break in prices might change it to a loss.

Too Wet for Spraying

A good crop of apples remained on the trees in this part of Kansas at the beginning of September but the drop has been much greater than usual, even in the orchards that were well sprayed. There were such heavy and continued rains during the spring that spraying did little good; I have heard some orchard men say that five sprayings last spring did less good than one spraying does in a normal season.

Windfalls, which have been blown from the trees recently, can be bought at any orchard for 50 cents a bushel. Hand picked fruit of good quality sells at most orchards for \$1 a bushel. The extreme hot weather of the first three weeks in September ripened the fruit rapidly and picking is going on in the commercial orchards of the county. On this farm our apple trees are nearly all of varieties which ripen in the fall but which further north are considered as winter apples. Each wind we have blows off the fruit until only the later kinds such as King David and Delicious have any left on the trees. We have a cider mill and about every fourth day make the windfalls up into cider. This cider makes a fine drink for two or three days; when it begins to sour it goes into the vinegar barrel and a fresh lot is made up.

Sweet Potatoes Did Well

White potatoes were the poorest crop in this county this season they have been in years. The ground was so wet at planting time that a stand was obtained only on the best drained fields. On this farm no more than 3 or 4 bushels remain in the ground to be dug and that will be the last of the crop of 1927. For years we have raised a variety called "Eureka" which has given good results but for some years we have no longer been able to get new seed from the North and what we have are "run out." So it looks like good-bye to the Eureka; the Early Ohio outyielded them two to one this season. But if we are short on white potatoes, we are long on the sweet variety; we put out 700 plants last spring on a patch where the white potatoes failed to come. The plants were supposed to be "Nancy Hall" but in reality there are three or four different kinds but all are yielding well. They are slow sale in the neighboring towns for 3 cents a pound. Truck loads of white potatoes are being hauled into this county from the Kaw valley and are being sold at farmhouse doors for \$1 a bushel.

Just Press the Button Now

The recent rainy day caught the carpenters working on the new house in town. They had the partitions all set so all hands and the cook, literally as well as figuratively, went at the lathing and by the time the carpenters found the roads dry enough to travel the lathing was nearly all done. The wiring of the house for electricity is nearly completed and, as the light making plant has the largest sized battery, we have concluded to bring the wire up to the other house and wire that too. The electrician says that if a large wire is used to carry the current there will be little or no loss between the two houses. For years we have been using gasoline lamps which have given good satisfaction; they make a clear, white light which is very fine to read by but the lamps require considerable attention and of course are not so handy as electricity where, by pressing a button, one gets light immediately in any room. The electric plant will also be handy for charging batteries; there are two radios on the farm and one broadcasting station and the charging of batteries both "A" and "B" is quite an item. And we are figuring that next summer an electric refrigerator will be the nicest of all.

There are cigarets now that will stop coughs, help the singing voice and make one feel happy and contented, but we are not going to rest satisfied until some manufacturer puts one on the market that will stop hair from falling out.

A Colgate professor says the perfect home will not be built until one is constructed that guarantees its occupants against annoyance and embarrassment. Something in the way of a structure to look like somebody else's home, we suppose, and fool the bill collectors.

To regain prosperity, European nations should rely less on their arms and more on their hands.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

October 8, 1927

Number 41

First Call for Kansas Corn Huskers

Cash Prize and Free Trip to Mid-west Contest for State Champion

By O. C. Thompson

WHO is the champion corn husker for Kansas? The Kansas Farmer is looking for him. We want to give him \$100 in cash, a beautiful, engraved corn husking champion's loving cup, and a free trip to the big Mid-west corn husking contest in Minnesota about November 15, where he will compete for the world's championship with state champion corn huskers from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Minnesota.

This is one of the greatest corn crop years Kansas ever has had. This is the year of all years to send a Kansas champion corn husker to the Mid-west contest and show the world that Kansas not only grows the best wheat in the world, but that she is on the big corn map.

About 72 of the 105 counties in Kansas claim to be the home of the Kansas champion corn husker. Claims never settled an argument, so we are going to conduct a state corn husking contest to settle this one. When we find the state champion we will back him to the limit to win the world's championship and make the Corn Belt talk about Kansas.

There are so many good corn huskers in Kansas it would be impossible to get a field large enough to accommodate all of them at once. The only way we can settle the question as to who is the Kansas champion corn husker is to hold county elimination contests—then let the county champions fight it out in a big state meet. All the entries in the state meet will be restricted to the winners of county or local contests. This is necessary as there will be room for only a limited number in the state contest and they should be the best huskers from each county.

How to Enter Contest

The Kansas Farmer will give \$200 in cash prizes to the five high men in the state contest to be divided as follows: \$100 to the winner; \$50 to the second man; \$25 to the man winning third place; \$15 to the man who finishes fourth; and \$10 to the fifth place man.

The man who wins the state honors will be sent to the Mid-west contest in Minnesota with all expenses paid by Kansas Farmer, and in addition he will be presented with the Kansas corn husking championship's cup.

Kansas corn huskers already are preparing for the county elimination contests and the state meet. It is necessary that preparations for county meets be made as soon as possible as all county contests must be completed before the day of the state contest, which probably will be some time between November 8 and 11. That means county contests should be completed and winners certified not later than November 5.

Every husker who wants to get into the state contest should get things started at once to hold a contest in his own county to choose a county champion. He first should fill out the blank on this page and send it to the Corn Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer. Then he should call on his county agricultural agent, the president of the county farm organization, the county paper, commercial clubs, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and other organizations that might be interested. Get them to stage the county contest not later than November 5. We will supply them with the standard rules for the contest, which will be the same as the rules under which the state contest will be held. If those who are interested in entering a county contest cannot get some local organization to stage the contest they should write us at once. We will see whether we can get some organiza-

tion in the county to put on the contest.

These corn husking contests are attracting big crowds in the Corn Belt states where they have been held for several years. Each year there is increased interest. There have been as many as 3,000 people in attendance at a county contest. People go several hundred miles to attend the state contests. This year more than 10,000 people are expected to attend the Mid-west contest, where the 1927 world's corn husking champion will be chosen.

There is no reason why Kansas cannot produce a corn husker who can win the world's championship. There are just as good corn huskers in Kansas as there are in any other state. We want to find the state champion and show the big Corn Belt states that Kansas knows a thing or two about corn. It will mean much to the county that produces the Kansas champion, and if a Kansas man should win the world's corn husking championship it will be another big

Kansas this fall, will compete together in the Kansas State Contest to be held early in November by Kansas Farmer, it is desirable that all these county contests be as uniform as possible, not only with one another, but with the rules and regulations that will be followed in the state and Mid-west contests as well. In case there are more county winners than can be accommodated in the state contest, it may be necessary to eliminate some of these county winners upon the basis of records made in the county contests, and this can be done fairly only if uniform rules are followed.

The first thing is to interest enough people who will be willing to give the small amount of time, but careful attention to the details, and appoint a responsible committee of three to carry the thing thru. The local newspaper should be encouraged to play it up and the business men of the town's probably will be glad to help especially if

from weeds and grass as possible, preferably listed with few down stalks, and a yield of between 40 and 60 bushels an acre. Most huskers prefer yellow corn. It is very important that the ears hang low on the stalks; that the stand is even thruout the field, and that the ears are of a uniform size. These are the first considerations.

Each plot should be marked, numbering by means of a piece of cardboard on a tall pole placed at the end of each plot.

Each wagon should be numbered by means of a large piece of cardboard nailed to the top of the bangboard in front so it will not be likely to be knocked over.

Numbered tags should be pinned to the backs of the gleaners, two for each wagon.

Another set of numbered tags is placed in a hat and drawn by the contestants. The tag that each contestant draws is pinned to his own back and he automatically draws the plot, wagon and gleaners that bear the same number.

The gleaners must be carefully selected in advance and they must be depended upon to be on hand promptly. Do not try to pick them up the last minute. Two are required for each wagon. Their duty is to pick up all the corn that is missed by the husker as well as what he husks but fails to land in the wagon, to put it in sacks that are carefully numbered with the husker's own number, and deliver it to the judges at the end of the contest as that husker's gleanings.

In addition to all those wagons, drivers, gleaners and sacks, a reserve supply of each of these should be ready in case of a breakdown or other emergency, especially an extra supply of bangboards in case some wagons come with a limited number.

What Judges Should Do

The contest may be started by means of a shotgun and all contestants should start at once. Three minutes before the time is up, two or three shots should be fired from the middle of the field so that all the huskers can hear it and so their drivers and gleaners may be listening for the final gun. The contest should start by 1 o'clock, if possible.

A judge should follow each contestant to see that the crowd does not get in the husker's way or break down stalks or break off ears, or otherwise interfere with his progress; to see that he stops when the final gun is fired; to see that the gleanings are properly taken care of; to see that he does not pull the big ears off the third row; to be ready to take time out in case of a breakdown or other delay; and in general to be responsible for the particular husker. In case it is difficult to get so many officials, one of the two gleaners should be appointed "Head Gleaner" and he should be charged with the above mentioned responsibilities.

Spectators should not be allowed in the field ahead of the huskers; they will not keep out of his way and sometimes they break down corn, and sometimes friends of the husker will husk an occasional ear and leave it on the ground for him to pick up. One advantage of the half-mile row is that the temptation to be ahead of the husker on his return trip is lessened.

The 100 pounds of corn that is taken from the wagon to determine the weight of the husks should not be taken from the rear end of the wagon alone after removing the dump board, because there will be some contestants who will throw all the clean ears in the

(Continued on Page 29)

Corn-Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer
Sth & Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: I am a good corn husker and would like to represent my county in the Kansas State Corn Husking Contest this year. I will enter a contest in this county to determine the champion to represent our county in the state contest.

Name.....

Town.....

County..... R. F. D.....

My age is..... I can shuck..... bushels of corn in one

hour. Corn in this section will average..... bushels an acre this year.

There are no entry fees of any kind in these contests. All the huskers have to do is husk all the corn they possibly can in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The county contests are open only to huskers living in the county. The state contest is open only to huskers living in Kansas. If you are a good corn husker you may win \$100, the Kansas champion's cup, and a free trip to the Mid-west contest in Minnesota where you will have a chance at the world's championship and another \$100 cash prize.

worth-while feather in the cap of Kansas.

We are giving you below instructions for holding a county corn husking contest. Read them over carefully. Then fill out the blank if you want to get into the contest, or have some of your speedy corn husking friends fill it out and send it in to us. Next see your county agent and get him and others interested in putting on a contest in your county.

The world's champion corn husker may be you, or some neighbor, or some boy, or farm hand in your community. Help us find the Kansas champion. We want to give him the chance he deserves by sending him to the Mid-west contest where he can compete for the world's championship.

Now look over the instructions for holding a county contest. Here they are:

These suggestions are offered to sponsors of county corn-husking contests. There are other details and local problems that will come up, but these cover the main points which have been found important in several years' experience of state contests, and from conferences with leading farm papers that have had contests in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana and Missouri.

Since the winners of the various county contests, that are to be held in

the benefits from such an occasion are pointed out to them in the matter of town advertising and the large crowds that flock to these contests. Last year there were about 5,000 people who came to each of the state contests and the Mid-west contest.

The date should be late in October or not later than November. Provision should be made for a postponement in case of a bad storm. The Kansas State Contest probably will be held early in the second week of November and county contests should be over by the end of the first week of November.

Selection of field. Most important in this connection is that the corn field must be offered by a man willing to co-operate with the committee. He must be willing to divide the field off into as many small plots as there will be contestants, not more than 10 or 12, or 15 at the outside, and there should be rows husked out between each plot, about four is sufficient. The rows should be at least a quarter of a mile long, and half mile rows are all right. The field should have a pasture or open fields of some kind at least on the ends where the crowd may stand. This is very important and provision must also be made for room to park cars and handle the crowd in general. The field must be as level and free

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

TAX every dollar alike," is the slogan of an organization calling itself the American Taxpayers' League, with headquarters at Washington, interested in relieving wealth of taxation, at the expense of consumers. Its expenses are paid from a fund raised by solicitation among millionaires, and its state committeemen are mostly bankers over the country.

In 1926 the American Taxpayers' League labored for a program which included "reduction of the maximum income tax to 25 per cent" and claimed to be based on the principles recommended to Congress by Secretary Mellon. The fact is that Secretary Mellon did work out a formula purporting to show that excessive rates on incomes would bring in less revenue than reasonably high rates, and Mr. Mellon advised Congress that if revenue was desired, then a rate of 25 per cent as the maximum on large incomes would bring in a maximum revenue on such incomes. As a matter of fact, the tax on the largest incomes was reduced by Congress to 25 per cent, this rate applying only to incomes in excess of \$100,000 a year, in which the American Taxpayers' League is specially interested.

Now the American Taxpayers' League, entirely ignoring Mr. Mellon's argument, but claiming still to speak for his ideas of taxation, puts out a program in which is included "reduction of the maximum income tax to 15 per cent, or less."

Neither Mr. Mellon nor anybody else has ever argued that an income tax rate of 15 per cent will return the maximum revenue to the Treasury on the largest incomes, so that it is evident that the American Taxpayers' League is not thinking of the Treasury, of reducing the 18 billion dollars war debt or of revenue for any purposes in urging "15 per cent or less," but is thinking of relieving wealth of income taxation.

Bearing out this interpretation of the purpose of existence of the American Taxpayers' League, its program also includes "repeal of the federal inheritance tax" and "repeal of the gift tax," and is generally for any tax measures that will adjust the tax burden to weigh less heavily on those able to pay and more heavily on those not able to pay, except by curtailment of their standard of living.

Until the heavy debt left by the war is greatly reduced it is early to talk about relieving wealth from taxation, throwing it back upon consumption, which means taking it out of living standards. The 25 per cent rate on the largest incomes being the rate that Mr. Mellon proposed because it was in his opinion the best rate to bring in the most revenue, no good reason for lowering it to "15 per cent, or lower" has been suggested while the war debt stands at such a figure as 18 billion dollars and extra revenue therefore must be raised from some source. Repealing the federal inheritance tax was protested against by Kansas farm organizations in their tax resolutions a year ago on the ground that it meant letting inheritances off from taxation, altho the American Taxpayers' League advocates repeal on the pretext that this is a tax that should be reserved to the states. When it is reserved to the states the American Taxpayers' League will be found busy disseminating propaganda to prevent state taxation of inheritances.

Farm and other organizations that desire justice in taxation will have to be alert to keep up with such agencies of special privilege as the American Taxpayers' League.

Women and Party Nominations

WOMEN voters' attitude toward the direct primary is the subject of an article by the Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican who concluded that the League of Women Voters is "backsliding" in its support of the primary. Whatever grounds he may have found for this opinion, the correspondent is taken to task vigorously by Martha E. D. White, secretary of political education of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, who replies that "this is not true." Mrs. White points out that "the National League of Women Voters has supported the principle of the direct primary vigorously and continues to recommend, as heretofore, that state leagues secure that method of nomination of candidates when necessary, and when established, protect the law from destructive legislative attacks." The league also advocates a shorter ballot, "which is a reform," says Mrs. White, "entirely consistent with the direct primary."

In Massachusetts an amendment of primary

machinery is advocated by the chairmen of both the Republican and Democratic parties in that state, which would add a pre-primary convention, but while both party chairmen favor this change, they both also affirm their faith in the direct primary as "the best system yet devised for the direct expression of the popular will," and deny that they want to weaken it. So far as the Massachusetts League of Women Voters is concerned, it is not taking anybody's opinion, but at a meeting October 19 will decide whether it favors or opposes the amendment.

The League of Women Voters is not an aggressive factor in Kansas politics, but women in this state have generally been supporters of the primary system, realizing that the return of the caucus and convention would practically rule them out and destroy their influence in politics. Women will



have to become much more familiar with the detail of political management, and with themselves participating in it, before they could be as effective under the caucus plan as they are under the primary. In the primary they vote, precisely as in general elections. In the convention plan they would be obliged to attend ward caucuses consistently, or see themselves virtually disfranchised.

In fact, the caucus was ineffective for any purpose of actual representation of the voter because male voters as a rule refused to heed the call to the local ward caucus. Caucuses were not attended by more than 2 or 3 per cent of the voters because they were regarded as "for the politicians," and it was not recognized that they determined elections. The caucus of a few working politicians in the ward elected delegates, already agreed upon by these workers, to the county convention, which in turn nominated county candidates, and elected delegates also to the state convention. At the caucus there was a larger attendance only when some acute issue was up. Managing caucuses and attending them might be taken up as a business by women, but the unlikelihood that the caucus would in fact be a representative meeting of voters is what turned the National League of Women Voters against it from the time women became a factor in politics.

Simplifying Democracy's Problem

MEREDITH NICHOLSON, the Indiana novelist, seems to have been the first Democrat to sense the political philosophy of withdrawal by both Democratic contenders on the religious issue in New York's national convention of 1924, but leading Democrats are now reported to be urging this solution of the difficulties of the party upon Governor Al Smith, since former Secretary McAdoo submitted his own candidacy to it. It is of course one thing for a candidate already practically disposed of to withdraw, and quite another thing

for the only candidate with a chance of the nomination to eliminate himself, yet Mr. Nicholson put the case strongly in a magazine article that evidently seemed to many Democrats to strike a Democratic keynote. He believes Smith cannot be elected, and so do many other Democrats, along with most Republicans.

"The defeat of Governor Smith for the nomination," says the Springfield Republican, "would be interpreted by virtually the whole body of Catholics in the United States as due to his religion. Their resentment would make the Democratic campaign drop dead at the start. Nineteen-twenty-four over again! The nomination of Governor Smith would at least demonstrate that the Democratic party has the moral courage to ignore, even defy, religious tests and prejudices; and its position would be the stronger in future campaigns."

Yet if Al Smith withdraws under compulsion the effect upon Catholic voters would be the same as if he were defeated in the convention. Whether he can be nominated is still a question, even in Catholic minds. There is the two-thirds rule to overcome, and it has before now defeated a leading candidate, notably when Champ Clark's lines melted away even after he had received a majority of all the votes in the Democratic convention of 1912. Governor Smith's forcible elimination without a trial in the convention might reasonably offend Catholics more seriously than his defeat by failure to command two-thirds of a convention, which is at least in accord with the history of the Democratic nominations.

It is a question therefore, whether the Democrats, who messed themselves up with the religious issue in the convention of 1924, can be extricated between now and the next national election. The Republican thinks their way out is the nomination of Governor Smith, even tho facing defeat. "When the crash was over," says the Republican, "assuming its inevitability, one thing would have been accomplished that would look well and stand up well in American history. The party of Thomas Jefferson, a great champion of religious liberty in America, would have smashed the precedent that no major party had ever dared to nominate anyone but a Protestant Christian for President of the United States, a country where religious tests for office are banned by the Constitution itself."

There is an idealistic appeal in this view of the situation of the Democratic party, but whether party leaders are idealistic enough to look beyond an election, to accept defeat for principle, may be questioned. They are ordinarily looking to the immediate future, and to victory now, not at the some indefinite future date. Moreover Governor Smith's candidacy is not exclusively that of a Catholic. He is also a wet and a progressive. Many political strands unite to make him a formidable contender on his merits, as viewed by those who hope to effect his nomination. And there are practical considerations against his nomination as a pronounced wet and leader of the wets. While the Democrats were nominating him to inevitable defeat in November, for the sake of an ideal it is within the range of possibility that the nomination of Governor Smith would break the solid South, Democratic leaders thereby accomplishing what the Republican party has been unable to do in more than 60 years.

This possibility would be emphasized if Hoover should happen to be the Republican nominee. The governor of Mississippi was quoted in Denver the other day to the effect that Mississippi would throw its electoral vote to Hoover against Al Smith, and may not have been talking thru his hat. It is a Ku Klux state, dry and bound by religious bigotry, and in these respects typical of the South.

Postage That is Wasted

THE country is familiar with the efficiencies and helps to business generally of the Department of Commerce, effecting savings, economies and elimination of wastes which exceed many times over the cost of this department of the Government, but other departments are entitled to a few cheers also for similar work that more than justifies them merely as administrative arms of government. The farmer is slandered for desiring the Government's aid, but other interests receive and expect it to their great advantage.

Under Postmaster General New the Postal Department is now working out plans to prevent people from wasting their money in postage on matter that never reaches its destination. In first and

second class postage alone the Postmaster General reports that 1 million dollars was thrown away last year on obsolete mailing lists. Losses on third class were greater. These wastes have inspired the department to plan means to inform advertisers and publicity agencies how to avoid them.

Much mismailed matter is remailed by the dead letter office and eventually reaches its intended receiver, but last year no addressee could be found for 12,088,567 first-class advertising letters, which were destroyed. Such misaddressed letters alone seem to be confined to the mails at the rate of 33,400 every day in the year, or 1,400 every hour. Many advertisers and publicity agencies seemingly think an envelope more likely to be opened if not marked as advertising matter by a return address, but the department believes this an error and that first class mail is ordinarily opened by the addressee.

Possibly this wholesale waste of the egregious propaganda and advertising first class mail is rather a saving, in time of the addressee if nothing else. Such mail that duly arrives seems to receivers to be abundant enough, and an appalling percentage of it goes into the wastebasket. With 12 million more letters of this class added, the burden upon wastebaskets would be extraordinary, if not in excess of their capacity.

Newspapers perhaps suffer beyond any other class because of their obvious hospitality to propaganda mail. They are made to order as victims of individuals, societies, associations, clubs and multifarious organizations with an axe to grind or a cause to propagate. The newspaper editor has no sooner perused a missive from the National Safety Council, explaining how to reduce automobile accidents, than he must turn to a communication from the National Industrial Conference Board analyzing the statistical condition of labor and business, and has not digested this information until he is confronted by advices from the Protective Tariff League pointing out the perils of the country faces by not lifting the tariff wall a foot or two. Meantime there are before him the important latest outgivings of the National Child Welfare Association, Babson, the National Economic League, the Alexander Hamilton Institute, the Anti-Saloon League, Wollman's Review giving the cash returns of the farmer, the American Petroleum Institute explaining the urgent necessity of conserving oil, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Manufacturers' Association, the Methodist Board of Temperance, the American Health Society, the American Federation of Labor, the National Crime Commission, the Bureau of Railroad Economics, describing the necessity of higher rates for the railroads, the National Navy League, the National Association for Labor Legislation. These are merely casually mentioned here as among the leading organizations whose advice and propaganda pour forth in a steady flow, not to speak of official outgivings of Governmental departments, divisions and bureaus.

Patriotism fortunately is constantly nourished and defended by a Niagara of advice from the American Defense Society, the Sentinels of the Republic, the Civil Legion, the National Security League, the Military Order of the World War, the Better America Federation, the Keymen of America, the National Patriotic Council, the Industrial Defense Society, the Allied Patriotic Societies, the Women Builders of America, the United

States Patriotic Society, the Defenders of America and last but not least, the busy National Civic Federation, all of which know all that can possibly be known about the perils to America, and a good deal more, as well as precisely how these dangers are to be repelled and hurled back.

With so much volunteered aid from these and many other organized forces there is no excuse for an American citizen nowadays not knowing what is going on and how to preserve his liberties and at the same time advance all his interests, provided the mail is delivered. The Postal department is on the job to deliver it when properly addressed and to teach the multifarious publicity workers how to mail it.

'Tis Faulty Farm Marketing

A COTTON crop 5 million bales short this year will nevertheless bring to cotton planters a larger money return than the record crop of last year, illustrating the wide fluctuation that agriculture suffers from, due to an archaic marketing system.

It is only a year since a cotton crop so huge that in advance of harvest it drove the price from

lost heavily by failure to harvest a crop because of unfavorable immediate market prospects, for cotton is higher in the market than before the price break.

Such an example has a bearing on the demand of farm organizations for a surplus marketing system, outlined in the McNary-Haugen measures in Congress, and might be cited as Exhibit A in proof that such a plan of surplus marketing, so far from being uneconomic and visionary, can be carried out with benefit to producers and without holding up consumers.

It now appears that the full surplus of the bumper cotton crop of a year ago could have been judiciously disposed of not in five years, but in two and at steadily rising prices, giving the cotton growers a profit on the most disastrously excessive crop on record.

The cotton growers lost instead of making money on their bumper crop because of the absence of an adequate, modern marketing plan for surplus farm products over a series of years.

Consumers gained nothing, for while cotton sold for a time at a loss to producers, it is now at fancy prices, close to double the price of two years ago.

Fluctuations not only from year to year but from week to week are demoralizing to agriculture, yet are the characteristic feature of a marketing system which consists wholly of boards of trade, where gambling is as important a factor as legitimate marketing.

The grain board of trade, and the cotton exchange unquestionably perform a valuable service, but it is restricted to day-to-day marketing of crops. The lack in farm marketing is organization to equalize prices by a distribution in accordance with consumption demand. Farm products are dumped in bumper seasons and the farmer gains nothing from nature's benevolence in a favorable year. Such losses are not compensated by excess prices when crops are short, since in such times the farmer consumes and feeds the great part of what he grows. High-priced corn does not always mean equivalently high prices for hogs or cattle.

What might have been done with the great cotton crop that was sold below cost of production by holding and marketing over a series of years, thereby also assuring that the planter would gather all that he grew, can be done with other farm crops. But it cannot be done by the system of marketing wholly thru exchanges, controlled not by producers but by buyers and middlemen.

The McNary-Haugen plan is a constructive plan for farm marketing. Those who oppose it are offering nothing constructive in its place, when they stand on the evidently fallacious proposition that the exchanges are good enough marketing agencies for agriculture and farming can take care of itself under present marketing processes. Either the McNary-Haugen plan should be enacted into law, or something better in farm marketing machinery set up. The exchanges are manifestly something worse, and out of date as exclusive farm marketing agencies.

Of Age at 21 Years

When does a girl become of age in Kansas so she can transact her business legally without a guardian?
C. C. C.

At 21 years. If, however, she becomes a married woman at the age of 18 she then becomes competent under the law to transact her own business.



The Girl He Left Behind Him

around 20 to 12 cents and discouraged many farmers from gathering their cotton to sell on a market below cost of production caused widespread agitation in the South in behalf of a marketing system adapted to such variable yields. At that time it was proposed to cotton planters that the Federal Government and the banks would undertake to market the surplus over a period of four or five years, provided the growers consented to a price around 16 cents and effectually limited acreage during that marketing period. No agreement was reached.

Southern cotton growers are now seen to have

The Direct Primary Will be Upheld

THE contention that primary elections are local or state affairs, when United States Senators and Congressmen are nominated, and that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction over such elections, is emphatically negated by the Supreme Court's decision in the Texas primary case.

This decision is timely in its bearing on slush-fund primaries of the Newberry, Vare and Smith type. It adds another and a strong buttress to the direct primary system.

The remedy for these acts is not to weaken nor abandon the primary, but to prosecute and put behind the bars the men who use money corruptly.

In Pennsylvania, a state without a corrupt practices act, certain interests spent 3 million dollars in its recent Senatorial primary. In the Senatorial primary in Illinois, the traction magnate Insull admits he expended \$237,000 to influence a single election.

This inspired a New Jersey state convention to sponsor a return to the convention system for nominating governors and United States Senators. The plea was that primary elections had become too costly.

Perhaps that is the reason we have them. It is true it is harder to influence a state-wide election with money than to dominate a state convention.

The attempted purchase of primary elections is a recent manifestation. I say "attempted," for in neither of these instances can the goods be delivered. The Senate has indicated it will not seat these men.

Even if such offices could be bought, I see no reason for going back to a system which would make the purchase easier, so long as we have grounds for believing money is no object to interests out to dominate the Government.

It is much harder to influence a state-wide election than to control a state convention. In 40 of

the 48 states the primary vote increased from 8,456,459 in 1920 to 13,829,215 in 1926, a gain of 60 per cent in these six years.

We should make it impossible for Pennsylvania manufacturers and Illinois public utilities to manipulate elections. By the Supreme Court's decision in the Texas case, the cause of clean primaries is greatly strengthened. For that means a Federal corrupt practices act and the Federal penitentiaries will take care of such offenders.

Under the outgrown caucus-and-convention system, the people were outsiders. Nominations were made over their heads and all they might do was to take their choice of the nominees selected almost invariably and regardless of party to serve other masters.

The direct primary was intended to make the control of government by private interests more expensive and hazardous, and that is what it is doing.

Governor Fields of Kentucky gives these five reasons for upholding the direct primary system:

First, because it is democratic in principle. Second, because it wrests party control from the hands of would-be political bosses, and places it in the hands of the people.

Third, because it makes it possible for the average citizen to go to his voting place and vote for the candidate of his choice with but little loss of time, whereas he could not spare a day to go to the county seat to participate in a convention.

Fourth, because the women of the state are willing to participate in primary elections, but are unwilling to participate in rough and tough party conventions.

Fifth, because the organized woman vote and organized labor, two important factors in the electorate, are pledged to the primary system and opposed to the convention system.

This states the case of the primary fairly and understandingly.

Frequently the primary is more important than the election and the voters so understand it. For instance, in a recent election, it is of record that

the primary vote in 12 states totaled 7,381,090, against 7,172,943 at the election following.

New York "improved" its primary law and retained the caucus-convention for state-wide nominees. Then a few delegates relieved the people of this Republican Empire State of the trouble of choosing their own candidates for the Senate. New York now has two Democratic Senators.

If popular elections are to stand, nominations by primary must stand. If the people are not to have a voice in the nomination of their candidates for office, why should they have a voice in the election?

Charles E. Hughes says of the primary: "It places a weapon in the hands of the party voter which he can use with effect in case of need. This puts party leaders on their best behavior. If things do not go right the voters know the trouble lies with them. The importance of this assurance should not be overlooked in any discussion of the apathy of the electorate."

Time will, I think, show ways for improving the direct primary system. But when it is improved it should be improved by its friends and the improvement be ratified by the people.

California has had the direct primary 18 years. "The law has been improved from session to session since that time," says Governor Young, "until it is now conceded to be possibly the best in the Union. . . . Our people have learned that only by this means are they able to secure candidates of their own choice."

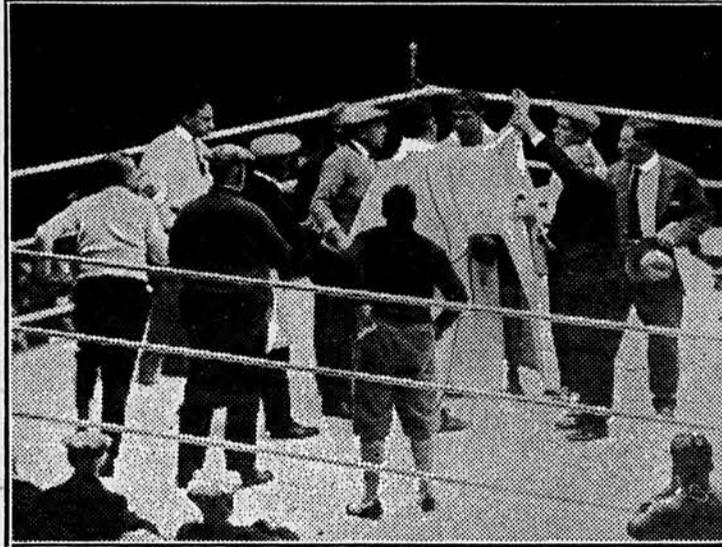
In improving the primary the object should be to build up and strengthen the law, not to weaken it or tear it down.

Arthur Capner

World Events in Pictures



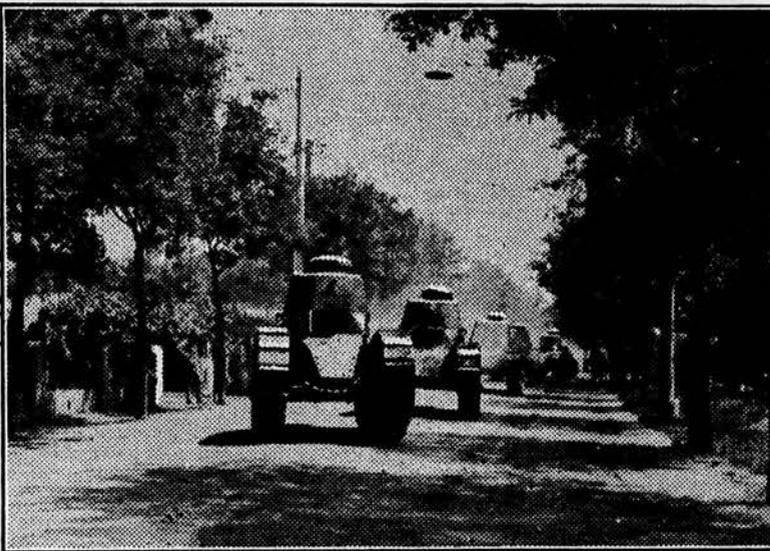
Glenna Collett, Left, and Mlle Simone Thion de la Chaume, British and French Golf Champion, Defeated Opponents in a Round at Women's National Tournament, Cherry Valley, L. I.



What the Camera Caught Just as the Final Results Were Being Announced. It Shows Gene Tunney Being Awarded the Referee's Decision Over Jack Dempsey After Their 10 Round Bout at Soldiers' Field, Chicago



J. A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, Stopped on His Way to America to Pay Respects to the Japanese Government. At Right is Charles MacVeagh, U. S. Ambassador to Japan



This Photo Shows Tanks Belonging to the United States Marine Corps, Being Taken Out for Review on the Road in Tientsin, China. Guess the Leathernecks Thought Their Charges Needed Some Exercise to Keep Them in Condition in Case . . . or it Might Have Been for Moral Effect



If You Are Among the Millions of Radio Fans in the United States You Would Have Enjoyed Looking in on the Radio World's Fair in New York. There the Latest in Receiving and Sending Apparatus Was Exhibited and Explained. The Photo Shows a General View of the Fair



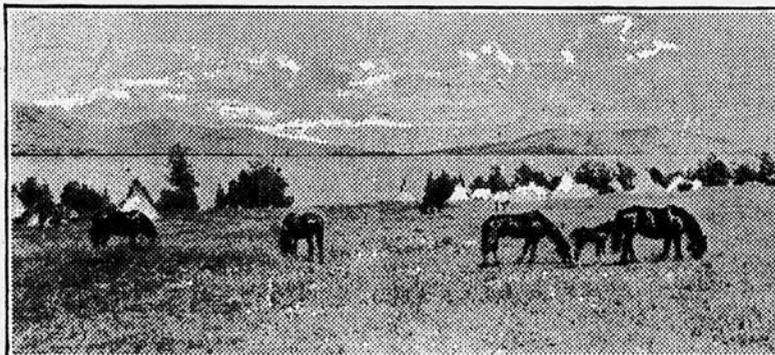
Representatives of 40 Nations Opened the International Scientific Congress of Labor in Rome. Premier Mussolini Read the Inaugural Address in Four Languages. Photo Shows Him Leaving the Palace Followed by Members of the Congress



Edward E. Spafford, New York, the New National Commander of the American Legion. He Was Unanimously Elected at the Paris Convention



A Close-up of "Miss New York" Left, and "Miss Australia," Otherwise Miss Phyllis von Alwyn, Prize Beauty of Australia, Whose Title Carries with it a Free Trip Around the World



Here is the Summer Home of the Indian. The Photo Shows a Summer Indian Camp on the Shore of Flathead Lake, with Snow-Capped Mountains of Glacier National Park Poking Their Peaks up in the Background



National Law Makers Enjoy the Beauties of Rainer National Park. The Group Includes Congressman S. S. Arentz, Nev.; N. J. Sinnott, Ore.; C. E. Winter, Wyo.; P. D. Swing, Calif.; S. Appleby, N. J.; J. W. Summers, Wash.; W. M. Whittington, Miss.; J. C. Allen, Ill.; W. C. Lankford, Ga.; M. C. Allgood, Ala.; J. B. Reed, Ark.; A. T. Smith, Ida.

Milk Cow "Moo" Brings Bourbon Back

Lowling Herds Spread Prosperity Over Southeastern Kansas Farms

By O. C. Thompson

SOME folks like grand opera, others have a decided preference for jazz, but the music that sounds best to Bourbon county and other Southeastern Kansas folks is the "Moo" of the milk cow.

The dairy cow has put new life and prosperity into old, worn-out farms and run-down towns and cities of Southeastern Kansas. Folks in that section give her credit for the great transformation she has brought to their agriculture and commerce. To show her they appreciate her help, they give her a rousing, big show at Fort Scott every year. It started as a small show, but the farmers and business men behind it had faith in its future so they gave it a big name—The Kansas Dairy Show. It has justified their faith for it has grown from a small display of grade dairy cows, a few years ago, to a formidable dairy, live-stock, and farm products display that deserves to carry the name of Kansas.

It seems that the idea of bringing in the dairy cow to spread prosperity over the farms and business communities of Southeastern Kansas, originated in Bourbon county—but the farmers and business men of that county are not selfish. They have, from the very beginning, wanted others to share in their new-found source of wealth and happiness. The result has been a spread of the dairy cow idea to adjoining counties of Kansas and Missouri; and wherever the dairy cow has gone in that section, prosperity has accompanied her.

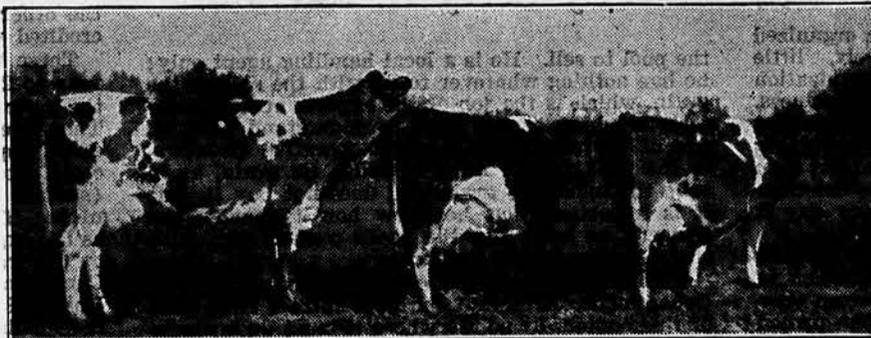
Bourbon county does not try to carry off all the glories of the dairy show, which is held at Fort Scott every year. The show is run by farm folks and the entry lists are open to all. This year there were exhibits from Linn, Bourbon, Allen, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, and Neosho counties in Kansas, and Vernon county, Missouri.

What Every Farmer Knew

That farm folks in this section really are interested in dairying is shown by the large attendance. Folks come from communities as far as 100 miles away. Several counties send special delegations which attended the show in bodies, accompanied by dairy specialists who explain the respective merits of individual animals and different breeds. There is no ballyhoo at the Kansas Dairy Show. There is an atmosphere of business in the crowds of men, women, boys and girls who visit the exhibits. They study the herds, talk to exhibitors and take advantage of every opportunity to exchange ideas and learn more about the patient little animal that has within 12 years changed Bourbon county, and the surrounding country, from a debt-burdened section into one that now rightfully boasts of its sound prosperity.

Bourbon county farmers and business men knew for years that agriculture in that county and the surrounding country, was fighting a losing battle. Farms were going down. From the early days when that country was first settled, farmers had been grain farming. About 25 years ago the farmers began to realize they could not continue to make the land produce a profit without putting something back into it. But they had grain farmed so long it was difficult for them to change to any other system. The easiest way was to go on as they had been and continue to hope something would happen to turn the tide. The tide refused to turn.

Perhaps no one man can be given all the credit for bringing the dairy cow to the rescue of that section. Everyone seemed to have a faint idea that as all other plans had failed, perhaps, dairying might be the solution to their problem. All seemed to be waiting for someone to take the lead. Then, one morning in 1915, George W. Marble, editor and publisher of the Fort Scott Tribune, went down to his office with an unusual idea in mind for an editorial. It was a short editorial, but to the point. The substance of it was that Fort Scott and Bourbon county were very sick. They needed treatment that would revive them commercially and agriculturally. Fort Scott had



Purebred Holsteins Are Playing a Big Part in the Dairy Development of Bourbon County Farms and the General Betterment of Southeastern Kansas

tried paying big bonuses to bring in factories. Soon the factories would close and the city would be worse off than ever before. The farmers of the county were in a bad way. They were not making money. They couldn't make money because their farms were running down under the old kind of agriculture. Mr. Marble, like many others in Fort Scott and Bourbon county, had an idea of what might be the remedy needed, but he was not sure enough to say. He wanted to hear what others had to say about it. And he put it up to every citizen of Fort Scott and Bourbon county by asking, "What would a doctor prescribe if called into the case?"

Began on Sound Basis

The editorial hit the bull's eye, one might say, without trying to inject a pun into the matter. Folks began calling Mr. Marble on the telephone and stopping him on the street to tell him they not only agreed with him, but they believed they had a remedy. The response was so great, a conference was called. Business men and farmers of Bourbon county sat down to a conference table. That conference was the beginning of the dairy industry in Bourbon county and the surrounding territory.

Business men and farm folks began work in earnest. They worked hand in hand. There were more conferences. They decided to go about the matter in a very systematic way. They made an analysis of the whole agricultural and industrial situation of Bourbon county. It was decided that as the county seemed to be a natural dairying section, a plan should be worked out to get more dairy cows onto Bourbon county farms. Experienced dairymen from the Kansas State Agricultural College were invited in to make a survey of the county. Their report was favorable. The county produced an abundance of bluegrass. Other crops that go hand in hand with dairy farming could be grown successfully.

A committee was sent to Wisconsin and dairy sections of Illinois and Iowa to look over the situation in those states and get ideas. More meetings were held while the committee was away getting ideas, and other committees of farmers and business men were laying preliminary plans, arousing interest, and getting more ideas. It was not a case of business men and farmers telling one another what to do. It was a case of all working together to save their homes and the

communities in which they lived, and bring prosperity to all, if such a thing could be done. They wanted to build on a solid foundation that would mean continuous prosperity for farm folks and business men alike, and it was agreed the result could be accomplished only thru complete co-operation.

Building for the Future

The committee returned from the trip thru the dairy sections of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. They recommended that good dairy stock be purchased and distributed among Bourbon county farmers who wanted to get into dairying. More than \$45,000 worth of purebred dairy cows and bulls were purchased and turned over to Bourbon county farmers. The idea took hold. There was a ready sale for all the milk produced. Farms that had been going behind began to show a profit with their dairy cows. Other farmers who had been watching the experiment became interested. Soon there was so much interest that other farmers wanted to get into dairying, and those who had a surplus of good heifer calves found a ready sale for them on neighboring farms.

There was a good demand for milk, but Fort Scott business men wanted to insure a ready and profitable market for all milk produced on Bourbon county farms. In 1918 work was started to bring in a milk condensery. Letters were sent to condensery companies, but no answers were received. More letters were sent, but no replies came. Then the committee really decided they were going to get a condensery. Harry A. Russell, secretary of the Fort Scott Chamber of Commerce, who, by the way, is a real cow-milking farmer, went to call on the condensery people. He got an audience and Bourbon county got a \$250,000 condensery, located at Fort Scott.

When the condensery was started in 1918 there were 82 milk producers in Bourbon county delivering 8,200 pounds of milk a day to the condensery. Farmers who had watched the development of the new type of agriculture among their neighbors, began to take a greater interest when they saw the condensery in operation. They, too, wanted to share in the cash that was being distributed to Bourbon county farms in the form of milk checks.

It is an old maxim that "Seeing is believing," so in 1919 a special dairy train was run from Fort Scott to Wisconsin, carrying 162 Bourbon county

farmers on an inspection trip of the Wisconsin dairy country. This trip put added enthusiasm and determination into Bourbon county. From that time the success of the Southeastern Kansas dairy venture was destined to succeed even beyond the hopes of the men who had started the plan. The demand for dairying in that section increased.

Demand Always Above Production

Purebred cattle were brought in. More than \$10,000 worth of purebred bulls were distributed among dairy farmers of Bourbon county without cost to them. A Holstein-Friesian Association was formed and 100 purebred Holsteins purchased. Later it was learned that some mistakes had been made in bringing in purebred cattle. It is now said by leading dairy farmers of that section that the best plan to use in building up the dairy business in any community, is to start with grade cows and bring in purebred bulls. This plan will enable the inexperienced farmer to learn about handling and feeding dairy stock while improving his herd by breeding.

When the dairy movement first started in Bourbon county in 1915 it is said there was not a herd of purebred dairy cattle in the county, and only five herds of grade cows. Now there are more than 500 herds of purebred and grade cows of which about 40 herds are purebred. There are more than 900 producers selling more than 125,000 pounds of milk every day to the condensery at Fort Scott for which producers receive between \$2,500 and \$3,000 in cash.

All of this milk does not come from Bourbon county, for the dairy idea has spread to Linn, Allen, Crawford, Labette, Neosho, and Cherokee counties, Kansas, and Vernon county, Missouri. More than 40 trucks come into Fort Scott every morning loaded with milk. Some of it comes from farms as far as 25 miles from Fort Scott. The trucks are doing a double duty and giving further service to the farmers, as they return loaded with merchandise and supplies for farm families and merchants.

The Fort Scott condensery is not the only outlet for milk produced in that section. When the condensery was first mentioned, creameries believed their source of supply would be ruined by the new industry. But it has been found that the condensery has only stimulated milk production in that section and the creamery business has prospered along with the condensery. More creameries have opened up and the manufacture of ice cream is growing into a leading industry in Southeastern Kansas. There is no surplus of milk or cream. A rapidly increasing production is not able to keep pace with a more rapidly increasing demand.

The farm men and women who have turned their unprofitable acres into highly profitable farms with dairy cows were not experienced in dairying. They had to learn. Many made mistakes, but despite these all seemed to prosper as never before. Not long ago it was reported that J. G. Crist, who keeps 32 grade Jerseys on 160 acres, was producing almost \$500 worth of milk a month. When a visitor expressed a doubt as to the accuracy of the figures, Mr. Crist produced his records which showed his average from the grade Jersey herd to be \$496.78 a month.

Definite Plan Brought Success

It is said that Harold Cowen averaged \$125 a month from seven grade Guernseys on 33 acres during 1926, and in addition found time to work eight hours a day at the condensery. B. Little came to Bourbon county in 1922 from Missouri and started with 30 grade Jerseys and Guernseys. Within two years he had 50 cows producing 1,200 pounds of milk a day and his check was averaging \$700 a month. Mr. Little is not the only farmer who has come into that section from outside the state. The day the Kansas Dairy Show opened last week two fam-



Jerseys on the W. Patterson Farm. One of the Many Good Purebred Herds in Bourbon County Where Quality Animals are Favored

(Continued on Page 22)

How the Pool Handles Its Wheat

The Farmers in Canada Have Made Excellent Profits by Owning the Local and Terminal Elevators Required in Moving Their Grain

(This is Mr. Akers's second article on the Canadian Wheat Pool. The first appeared in the issue of October 1.)

By Berry H. Akers

WHEREVER wheat farmers have organized to sell their grain collectively, little thought has been given at organization time to the elevator end of the business, especially at local points. They are thinking at that time of a single selling agency with the bargaining power of a great number of farmers rather than of the importance of being able to handle the commodity they propose to sell from the very day it is delivered by the farmer.

Even the Canadians whose wheat pool is now the largest co-operative marketing organization in the world started out with that idea. Western Canada was dotted with local elevators, some owned jointly by farmers, some by individuals and some by line companies, so pooling enthusiasts figured that these elevators could supply all the necessary facilities to receive pool grain and place it in position to be sold.

The facilities were adequate, but the pool soon learned that these facilities were under the control of persons unfriendly to the pooling idea or only lukewarm toward the new movement. Frequently when the pool might want a certain grade of grain shipped forward in order to take advantage of a premium then existing, the private grain buyers would very likely want the same grade of grain so they could get the premium. As a consequence, the pool rarely got delivery of its grain just as it was wanted, but often got deliveries of certain grades just when those grades were most unsalable.

So in the second year of their operation, the Canadian pools started out to acquire an elevator system of their own. Their contracts permit the deduction of 2 cents a bushel for an elevator reserve to buy or build elevators, and the speed with which this program is being developed by the pools is shown by these statistics:

Alberta, with three pool country elevators in 1925 and 42 in 1926 will have about 150 in operation this fall.

Saskatchewan, with 89 pool elevators in 1925 and 592 in 1926 will have about 720 in operation this fall.

Manitoba, with eight pool elevators in 1925 and 30 in 1926 will have about 56 in operation this fall.

In addition, the Alberta pool is operating two terminal elevators leased from the government on the Pacific Coast, the Saskatchewan pool is operating three at the head of the lakes at Port Arthur, as well as a transfer elevator at Buffalo, and the Canadian pool is operating three terminals at Fort William in which all three provincial pools are interested. The total elevator capacity, country and terminal, now under control of the pools is more than 50 million bushels, and the total amount invested in elevators to date is about 13 million dollars.

Some of the local elevators have been leased, some bought, some built. The elevator policies differ in the three provinces, but the general plan is to pay for them by deduction of 2 cents a bushel on all grain handled. This deduction is in reality only a loan, as each member gets a certificate each year for the total amount of his deductions, bearing 6 per cent interest, and eventually he will get elevator stock to the total amount of his deduction certificates. This deduction has financed all elevators acquired to date without borrowing a cent from outside sources, altho at the recent annual meeting of the Manitoba pool the directors were given power to borrow up to a million dollars for elevator construction, if the board should decide to build or buy elevators faster than the 2 cents a bushel deduction would permit.

Both local and terminal elevators are under the supervision of the selling agency which hires the elevator manager whose job is to receive the grain, fix its grade, subject to inspection by the official Dominion inspectors, and put it into position for

the pool to sell. He is a local handling agent only; he has nothing whatever to do with the sale of the grain, which is the job of the experts at headquarters. He doesn't even have to understand hedging, one of the pitfalls of many co-operative elevators, as the pool doesn't have to hedge its grain, as it sells the member's grain and does not buy it. But it is important that he know how to handle the farmers, as he is also the pool's contact man with the members in his locality.

The local elevator is a common meeting place of Canadian farmers, and the pool suffers from lack of this contact at points where it must do business with outside elevators. The non-pool elevator man is more often hostile than friendly to the pool, whereas the pool manager must be capable and loyal or lose his job. He is interested in giving fair weights and grades to all members so they may be satisfied, and he shares with the field service men the responsibility of keeping up the morale of the membership and in increasing it. He also

were credited to the elevator investment fund in the other two provinces, where each member was credited with his proportionate share.

These terminal elevator earnings amounted last year to 2½ cents a bushel on all grain handled at the terminals, and 1½ cents on all grain billed. They are earnings which the grain farmer who doesn't operate his own terminals never gets. They come from overages, sale of screenings, fobbing, (savings in loading of boats for export) and from mixing. The pool mixes when it is advisable, just as the exporters or the trade mixes. It was mixing by the trade that caused the great howl among the Canadian farmers a few years ago, just as in the United States today. But there is no howl now in Canada since the Canadian farmers are doing it to their own advantage.

Altho substantial, these savings in local handling costs and terminal profits seem small when we consider what the pool has done for the farmer who has "street" wheat (wagon load wheat). In the old days, the man with "street" wheat took just about what was offered him in both price and grade, while the man with a carload could ship

over the platform and was in a position to bargain. Surveys made before the pools were organized showed spreads of from 8 to 21 cents a bushel between "street" and carload grain at the same local elevator in Manitoba. Now this spread has been eliminated entirely, where the Manitoba pool operates its own elevators, and has been reduced 2½ to 3½ cents at points where the pool uses the facilities of outside elevators. The farmer with a wagon load of grain gets the same consideration as the farmer with a carload. Similar "spreads" have been reduced to the same basis in the other two provinces, which have an agreement also with the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association to handle carlots for 2½ cents and wagon lots for 5 and 6 cents a bushel thru non-pool elevators. The bargaining power of the pool has gotten handling costs thru opposition elevators down to a figure on carlots that is below the actual costs at the most efficient elevators considered in the North Dakota survey.

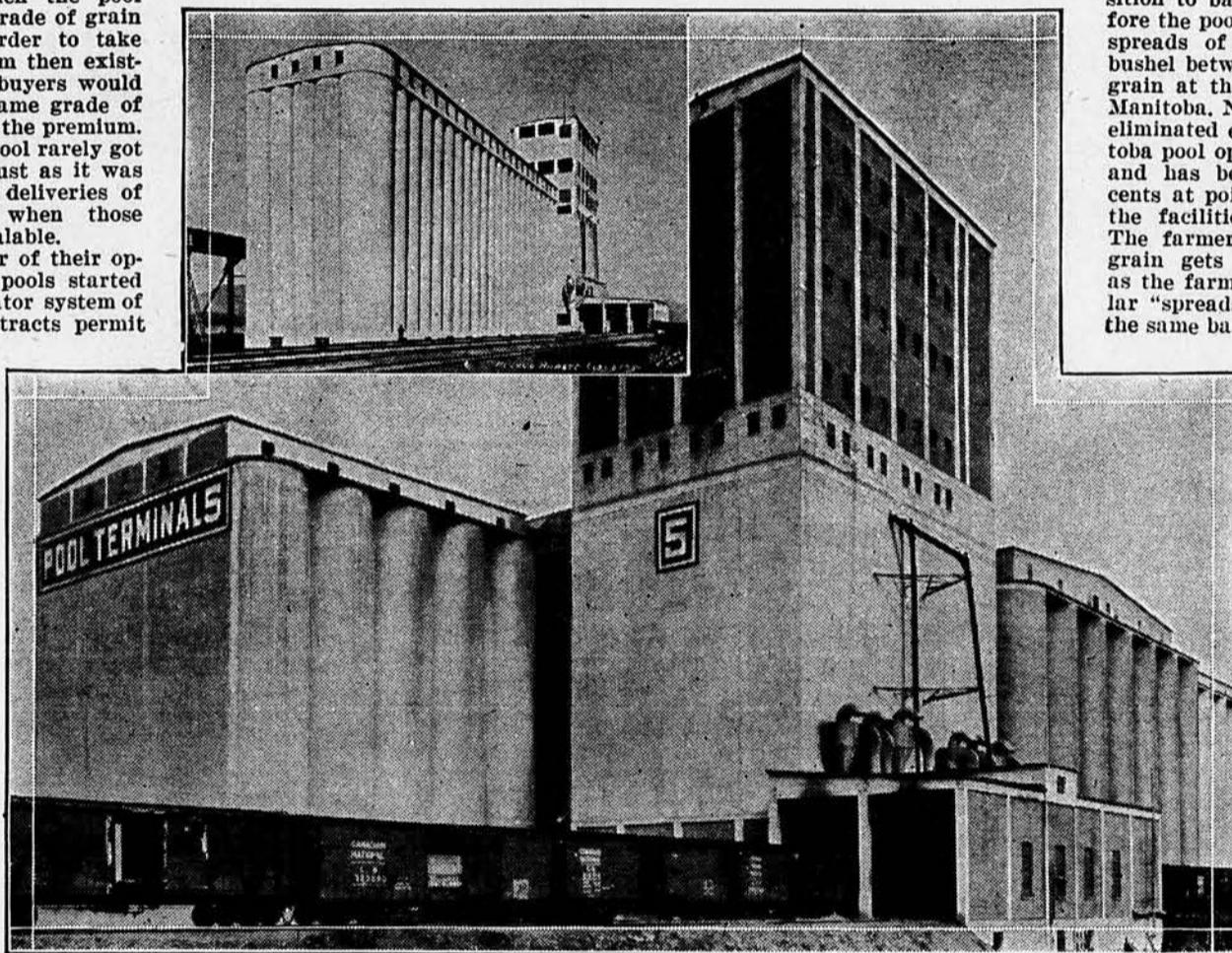
The new elevators being built by the pool are being equipped to clean grain and put it in salable condition before it is shipped to the terminal. If all the grain were cleaned locally, it would reduce the terminal's earnings

from sale of screenings, but it saves the farmers freight on the screenings, and leaves them the screenings for feed. Experience has already proved that very substantial savings are possible by conditioning grain at country houses.

At Roblin, Manitoba, for instance, 90,000 of the 230,000 bushels handled last year were cleaned and an average of 7 per cent dockage was removed. These farmers got back \$1,890 worth of screenings at \$10 a ton, saved 11 cents freight a bushel, or \$694, and it is figured that this cleaning raised the grade 8 cents a bushel, or \$7,200. About half the wheat was "street" wheat on which 3½ cents was saved, making a total invisible earning of \$13,803. This elevator's share in the terminal earnings brought its total savings, visible and invisible, up to about \$17,000, which is more than this elevator cost.

The success of the pool's elevators has led to a demand for pool controlled local elevators that is now greater than the supply. But pool officials are acquiring local elevators only at points where sufficient grain is under contract to assure economical operation. In Manitoba where the elevators are owned locally the pool requires a minimum of 7,000 acres of deliverable grain before it will buy or build an elevator, and 4,500 acres before it will lease one. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the elevators are owned centrally by the provincial pools, which are acquiring elevators first at the heaviest shipping points, altho the Saskatchewan pool in

(Continued on Page 21)

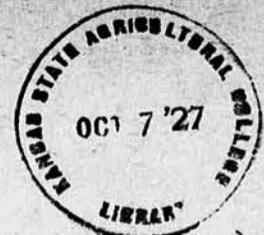


Two of the Canadian Wheat Pool's Nine Terminal Elevators; Below, No. 5 at Port Arthur at the Head of the Lakes; Above, the Prince Rupert Elevator on the Pacific Coast. The Pool's Terminals Have a Capacity of About 22 Million Bushels

knows that the greater the volume of grain he handles the better his job, because big volume makes it possible to handle grain efficiently and economically.

In Alberta last year the average handlings an elevator were 119,000 bushels; in Manitoba, 188,000 bushels; and in Saskatchewan, 128,000 bushels. The 1926 crop handling costs are not yet available, but in Manitoba the 1925 crop was handled in the local elevators at an average initial handling charge of 2½ cents a bushel. When the books were balanced for the season the eight elevators operated that year showed surplus earnings from carrying charges and terminal profits running from 1.09 to 6.76 cents a bushel. In other words, the pool farmer at points where the Manitoba pool had elevators secured his country elevator service for nothing, and had a surplus.

Let us contrast these handlings and costs with those of elevators just over the line in North Dakota, where Prof. A. H. Benton recently made an exhaustive survey covering the period of 1919 to 1925. In 25 elevators handling under 50,000 bushels of grain the average operating cost was 10.68 cents a bushel, and in 105 elevators handling from 50,000 to 99,000 bushels the average cost was 5.99 cents. This cost steadily decreased as volume increased, until 29 elevators handling 300,000 bushels or over had an average cost of 2.64 cents. But there was no drawback for them from terminal earnings, which contributed to the surplus earnings of the pool elevators in Manitoba and which



Pullets—and Cold Weather

The Use of Good Housing is a Direct Route to Higher Egg Production

BY R. G. KIRBY

THERE is only one sure way of dodging the losses due to the exposure of pullets in cold fall winds and rains. House them early in comfortable buildings, and keep them housed. Then you can control the flock in any kind of weather and you do not have the pullets roosting outside at night, or huddling in the protection of buildings on the range during the day.

This early housing of the pullets helps to prevent the loss of pullet eggs which may be scattered on the range or in the colony house litter. It prevents the setback that results when pullets, which are already laying, are moved and placed under strange conditions. Pullets which become familiar with the inside hoppers and nests before egg production starts are the most likely to continue production throughout the fall and winter.

Of course, it is not possible to prevent some early laying on the range even if the flock is fed properly. And it is better to have a few birds lay early and moult than to retard the entire flock thru underfeeding. But do not delay housing so long that the flock is injured. Some of the raw cold rains of October are almost as bad as a snow storm in the effect on laying pullets which are not properly protected.

Pullets Like Old Roosts

Pullets learn to like their roosts in the colony houses and fruit trees. After they have been housed for several weeks the weather may be warm and sunny, and there is a great temptation to turn out the flock for a few more days of exercise on the range. If this is done, and the pullets have any way of returning to their old roosts, they are likely to leave the laying house some evening just before a hard storm, and it is a most discouraging job picking them from the trees and gathering them in crates for the journey back to the laying quarters.

There is little gained in trying to scare laying pullets from their old haunts into a new house. If the birds are Leghorns they will be flighty enough without making them any more shy of their caretaker. The best way is to pick up the birds from their colony houses at night with the aid of a small spotlight which can be snapped on and off rapidly as the birds are located.

Pullets that have been roosting in trees near the colony houses can be kept out of the trees with sunflower stalks or poles, and most of them will gather in the colony houses where they can be picked up and crated with as little confusion as possible.

When there are many pullets to be moved it often pays to leave them in the crates over night and move the crates to the laying houses in the morning. Then the poultryman has a better light and is rested and can do a better job of culling and treating the birds for lice.

But Not to Amateurs!

As each pullet is taken from the crate, it can be inspected for weight, general health and vigor, and prospective laying ability. All birds that are poor prospects for winter profits can be isolated for future observation, sold as fryers, or used for meat at home. They should not be sold to amateur poultrymen to establish a flock. The beginners have a tough enough time getting along when they buy A-grade pullets.

Before a pullet is released in a section of the laying house, the bird should be treated with sodium fluoride or blue ointment to control body lice. This usually will protect the pullets until the arrival of hot weather in the spring. The biggest part of the work of treating poultry for lice is the catching of the birds. So it pays to finish that work while you have the pullets under control and are not likely to miss a single bird.

Some poultrymen place a large box of coal or wood ashes in each section of their laying houses. The hens dust

in the ashes and undoubtedly remove many body lice by the process. The hens also eat bits of the ash, and some hens show a tendency to eat large quantities of the ashes. I am not sure that ashes are good for the crop of a hen because of the lye.

Last winter I placed a box of ashes in some of the sections of my poultry houses. In other sections I did not use ashes, but used garden loam. In one section I did not use any material for dusting. In the sections where the ashes were used, a few of the hens which continually ate ashes developed a bad crop condition and did not consume as much laying mash. I figured that the ashes were to blame for that condition.

Didn't Eat the Dust

In the sections with garden loam in the dust boxes there were no cases of a bad crop, which led me to believe that the hens did not eat the dust as they ate ashes. Or at least, there were no cases of crop trouble caused by the dust. In the section without dusting material the hens got along very well. Sometimes they dusted, or attempted to dust, in the straw litter.

The house without a dust box was the cleanest, and the nests and walls were fairly free from dust. Garden loam soon becomes a fine dry powder and is fanned all over the house when the hens are dusting. The hens were treated for lice and did not need a dust bath just for body louse protection.

The above project was what I call a farmer's experiment. Nothing to write a bulletin about, but rather interesting, at least for my own poultry operations. In conclusion, I would say that I am not going to dump any hard coal or wood ashes, or ashes of any kind into the dust boxes in the poultry houses. I do not think that ashes are good for a hen's crop or a chick's crop. It is undoubtedly much better to feed the poultry their minerals in the form of bone meal, ground limestone, or commercial mineral mixtures. Possibly my observations on the use of ashes in the poultry ration are not correct, but a lot of farmers give their hens access to the stove ashes and there seems to be little reliable information available to definitely tell us whether ashes are good for a hen's crop or not.

Combines for Sweet Clover

Farmers in the Sweet clover seed growing areas are turning to the combine this fall as the most practical and economical method of saving a maximum of the valuable seed, according to reports from dealers and county agents. One ambitious young farmer in Southern Illinois has contracted to harvest 300 acres with his machine, which he purchased last fall for custom harvesting of soybeans and Sweet clover. Combine users state that the loss from shattering is practically negligible, while with the old binder-thresher method as much as 50 per cent was lost in many cases.

Name Your Farm!

BY ROBERT M. ADAMS

If you possess a likely farm, Chuck full of crops and cows and charm, You ought to give a name to it. Like "Harvest Hills" or "Bodger's Bit." And yet, I pray you, do not choose, The common names that others use, The "Hilltop Farms" and "Valley Views," Lest, when you stamp the same some day, On cheese or prunes or hops or hay, The Patent Office man may say: "Lay off that name, for it appears, In Podunk, Maine, John Henry Squeers Has used it empty-seven years." So work your brains and let them wander In search of new names here and yonder, Thru tales and myths and old traditions That fit your farm and its conditions, From Palestine and Greece and Rome, Bring poetry and romance home. If you have oaks try "Druid Grove" Or some neat reference to Jove. If you raise mules, like my friend Bill, You might do worse than "Balaam Hill." Yea, if the job were wished on me To say what each farm's name should be, My choice would fit at any rate, But might be too appropriate. For you and I and all men know Some farm that should be "Housewife's Woe," And proud possessors would not swallow My "Hopeless Hill" or "Slipshod Hollow."



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WHEN you have to crawl out of a warm bed in the middle of the night, fuss with a greasy oil lamp, then grab a lantern and head for the barn — that's the time you appreciate lights that flood on at the turn of a button.

I went through all that for years. It took three of us and my wife to keep things going. The time we lost grinding feed, and putting elbow grease on pumps and the cream separator! And Lucy — well, it doesn't make a woman any younger to steam out over tubs full of clothes or scrub sooty lamp chimneys.

But that's all over now. It was the Westinghouse book that showed us how easy it is to own a light plant — how little it costs to run one — and what an enormous amount of comfort and convenience it gives.

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The Untamed

BY MAX BRAND

THE two guests received a warmer welcome from Sam Daniels' wife when they reached the house. Their son, Buck, had been expected home for supper but it was too late for them to delay the meal longer. Accordingly they sat down at once and the dinner was nearly over when Buck, having announced himself with a whoop as he rode up, entered, banging the door loudly behind him. He greeted the strangers with a careless wave of the hand and sat down at the table. His mother placed food silently before him. No explanations of his tardiness were asked and none were offered. The attitude of his father indicated clearly that the boy represented the earning power of the family. He was a big fellow with broad, thick wrists, and a straight black eye. When he had eaten, he broke into breezy conversation, and especially of a vicious mustang he had ridden on a bet the day before.

"Speakin' of hosses, Buck," said his father, "they's a black out in the shed right now that'd make your eyes jest nacherally pop out'n their sockets. No more'n fifteen hands, but a reg'lar picture. Must be greased lightnin'."

"I've heard talk of these streaks of greased lightnin'," said Buck, with a touch of scorn, "but I'll stack old Mike agin the best of them."

"An' there's a dog along with the hoss—a dog that's the nearest to a wolf of any I ever seen."

There was a sudden change in Buck—a change to be sensed rather than definitely noted with the eye. It was a stiffening of his body—an alertness of which he was at pains to make no show. For almost immediately he began to whistle softly, idly, his eyes roving carelessly across the wall while he tilted back in his chair. Dan dropped his hand close to the butt of his gun. Instantly, the eyes of Buck flashed down and centered on Dan for an instant of keen scrutiny. Certainly Buck had connected that mention of the black horse and the wolf-dog with a disturbing idea.

When they went to their room—a room in which there was no bed and they had to roll down their blankets on the floor—Dan opened the window and commenced to whistle one of his own wild tunes. It seemed to Calder that there was a break in that music here and there, and a few notes grouped together like a call. In a moment a shadowy figure leaped thru the window, and Black Bart landed on the floor with soft padding feet.

"They Interest Me"

Recovering from his start Calder cursed softly.

"What's the main idea?" he asked. Dan made a signal for a lower tone.

"There ain't no idea," he answered, "but these Daniels people—do you know anything about them?"

"No. Why?"

"They interest me, that's all."

"Anything wrong?"

"I guess not."

"Why did you whistle for this infernal wolf? It makes me nervous to have him around. Get out, Bart."

The wolf turned a languid eye upon the marshal.

"Let him be," said Dan. "I don't feel no ways nacheral without havin' Bart around."

The marshal made no further objections, and having rolled himself in his blankets was almost immediately asleep and breathing heavily. The moment Dan heard his companion draw breath with a telltale regularity, he sat up again in his blankets. Bart was instantly at his side. He patted the shaggy head lightly, and pointed towards the door.

"Guard!" he whispered.

Then he lay down and was immediately asleep. Bart crouched at his feet with his head pointed directly at the door.

In other rooms there was the sound of the Daniels family going to bed—noises distinctly heard thruout the flimsy frame of the house. After that a deep silence fell which lasted many hours, but in that darkest moment which just precedes the dawn, a light creaking came up the hall. It was very faint and it occurred only at long intervals, but at the first sound Black Bart raised his head from his paws and stared at the door with those glowing eyes which see in the dark.

Now another sound came, still soft, regular. There was a movement of the door. In the pitch dark a man could never have noticed it, but it was plainly visible to the wolf. Still more visible, when the door finally stood wide, was the form of the man who stood in the opening. In one hand he carried a lantern thoroly hooded, but not so well wrapped that it kept back a single ray which flashed on a revolver. The intruder made a step forward, a step as light as the fall of feathers, but it was not half so stealthy as the movement of Black Bart as he slunk toward the door. He had been warned to watch that door, but it did not need a warning to tell him that a danger was approaching the sleeping master. In the crouched form of the man, in the cautious step, he recognized the unmistakable stalking of one who hunts. Another soft step the man made forward.

Then, with appalling suddenness, a blacker shadow shot up from the deep night of the floor, and white teeth gleamed before the stranger's face. He threw up his hand to save his throat. The teeth sank into his arm—a driving weight hurled him against the wall and then to the floor—the revolver and the lantern dropped clattering, and the latter, rolling from its wrapping, flooded the room with light. But neither man nor wolf uttered a sound.

Calder was standing, gun in hand, but too bewildered to act, while Dan, as if he were playing a part long rehearsed stood covering the fallen form of Buck Daniels.

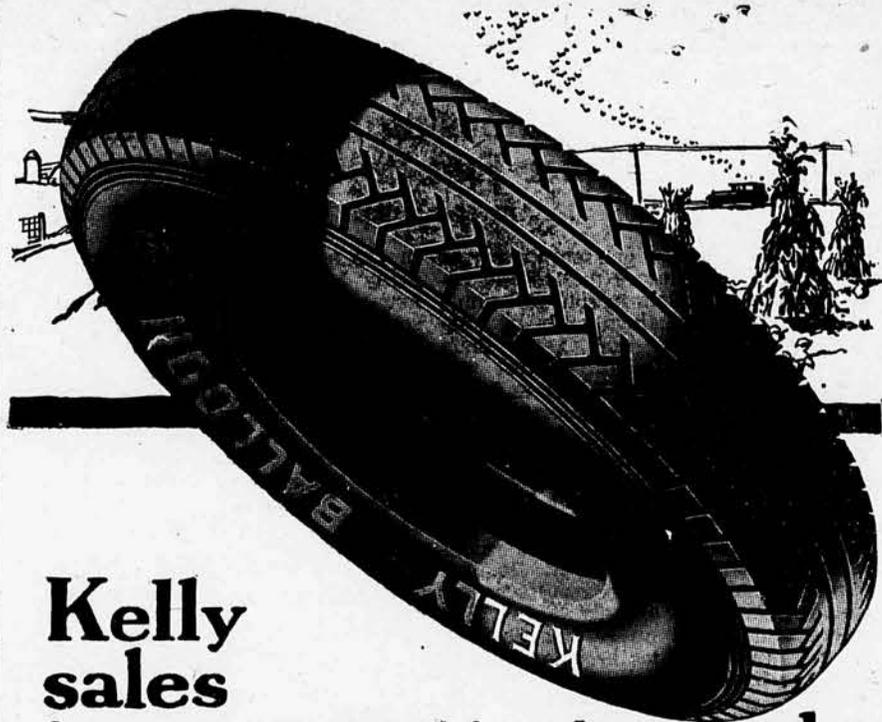
"Stand back from him, Bart!" he commanded.

The wolf slipped off a pace, whining with horrible eagerness, for he had tasted blood. Far away a shout came from Sam Daniels. Dan lowered his gun.

"Stand up," he ordered.

The big fellow picked himself up and stood against the wall with the blood

(Continued on Page 13)



Kelly sales increase 57% in six months

FOR the first six months of this year the sales of Kelly-Springfield tires were 57% ahead of the figures for the corresponding months of last year.

There can be only one explanation for this astonishing showing. That explanation lies in the quality and the value that are being built into the Kelly product.

Car-owners have grown tire-wise. No tire company could show such a tremendous increase in business unless it had been able to demonstrate to tire buyers that it had something out of the ordinary to offer.

Kellys cost no more than a great many other makes of tires.

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How Many Hours Will Tractor Run?

THE tractor of 1927 is a vastly more efficient machine than the heavy, vibrating product of 10 years ago which still governs the impressions in the minds of folks who have not used one of the late standard models. Ten years ago a tractor which would deliver 4,000 hours of service without undue expense was hard to find, altho many are still in service today. Today 8,000 to 10,000 hour records are common, while recently an estate in Illinois reported the passing of 12,000 hours each on two of its tractors, and the machines are still going strong. Many manufacturers are now setting 10,000 hours as a minimum for their designers to meet.

What does the building of a 10,000 hour tractor mean to the average farmer? Mr. Average Tractor User uses his machine about 400 hours a year, some more, some less, varying from 200 to 1000 or more. It would take Mr. Average Tractor User 25 years at 400 hours a year to wear out one of the present day tractors if he took care of it properly. What actually happens in practice is that some farmers use their tractors enough to wear them out in 10 or 12 years, while others fail to care for their machine properly and junk them at the end of this period, along with many hours of cheap power which they could have obtained. For it is the hours' work obtained in the last years of a tractor's life which are the cheapest. Also, it is the hours of work over 500 or 600 which lower the cost an hour of tractor power over the year.

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C P C's Cop Fair Prizes

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Hogs, poultry, calf and pet stock breeders who are lined up in Capper's Boys' and Girls' Clubs have proved to the livestock boosting public that they have winners. Their showing at the fairs did it. At local livestock and poultry shows they are winning, but perhaps more folks took notice of their exhibits at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, and the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

Taking the hogs first, because something must be mentioned to get a start and hogs always are first in pork production, awards to club boys of the Capper contests are: C. E. Hoglund & Sons, breeders of Poland hogs in McPherson county, won at Topeka, second, boar under 6 months. There were 33 animals competing in this class, and these were from 16 herds. Second, third and eighth, junior boar pig futurity; fourth, sow 1 year and under 18 months; second and seventh, futurity sow 1 year and under 18 months; fourth, sow under 6 months; and, seventh, boar 6 months and under 1 year. At Hutchinson the Hoglunds were in it again. By the way, I want to tell you more about those boys that put the "& Sons" in the firm's name. They are Raymond and Albert, who were Capper Pig Club members for several years along about the time things looked "blue" in the hog business. These boys stuck and see their luck. Awards: Third, junior sow pig; fourth, junior yearling sow; sixth, sow

entered in our new contest, the small gilt award.

Now let's take a peek into the poultry pens. Merlin Williams, Marshall county, exhibited White Japanese Silkies, and unless the writer of this story has his wires crossed this is the first experience Merlin ever has had in the show ring. But the judges treated him like they would an old timer. He now owns ribbons and cash for first and second cockerel, class of two; and first and fourth White Japanese Silkies pullets, class of four. Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee county, also was showing White Jap Silkies. His awards in this class were: first and second hen and second and third pullet. His bantam egg exhibits placed first and second in open class. Brooks was competing against one of the best bantam breeders in the state. Poultry was not all the show for Brooks. He won first, second and third on fancy rabbits.

Anconas held their own at the Kansas Free Fair due largely to the excellent birds shown by Mrs. Frank Williams and Marjorie Williams, her daughter. Mrs. Williams remarked about the awards: "Marjorie has beaten her mother inasmuch as she had birds at the Kansas Free Fair that placed over some of her mother's birds." Mar-

jorie's award was second, Ancona pen. These were Marjorie's club birds in the winning, mind you. Mrs. Williams carried home a whole roll of ribbons as her awards were: Class of four Anconas, first and fourth pen; class of three Anconas, first and second cock; class of eight, first, second and fifth cockerel; class of eight, first and second Ancona hen; class of eight, second and third pullet.

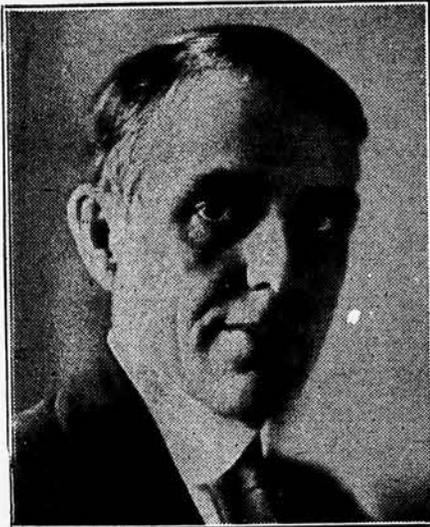
Ruby Howell, who, no doubt, is known to more Capper Pig and Poultry Club folks and 4-H Club folks than any other club girl in the state, exhibited calves in the Hereford class. Her awards were: Junior yearling steers, third and seventh. So many folks asked the club manager just as they registered, "Is Ruby Howell going to be here?" Then he assured them that she surely would because she arrived about first, and that they might find her on the fair grounds, at least, her calves and the beautiful cedar chest made for her by her father were in the building occupied by the 4-H Club baby beef exhibits.

Sarah Sterling, Dickinson county, did not get to the fair, but she sent Buff Orpingtons and eggs to represent her 4-H Club flock. We were so sorry that too many of the eggs were broken in transit, and her "cackle fruit" ex-

hibit was disqualified. However, she placed with her buff birds. Awards were: First, pen; second, pullet; and first, cockerel, 4-H Club exhibits.

County fairs and local poultry and livestock shows are scheduled for late in the year. You still have an opportunity to show. Every boy or girl who wishes to tack a placard above his or her exhibit at any of these shows, may write to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., for one or a poster bearing the two pictures that accompany this story and another one of the pep meeting of 1926 in Topeka. These posters are 9 inches by 12 inches, and are engraved with this slogan in large letters: "The Farm is Best Since We've Joined the Capper Clubs." Help boost your club by tacking up this card when you show a fine sample of the birds or porkers Capper folks raise.

In a Kansas Farmer that is to come soon, Club boys and girls will have an advertisement of their surplus stock offered for sale. Now just because some club boys and girls have stock they do not need, is no sign that some other deserving boy or girl does not need it. You are offered real values, and you will be pleased or get your money back. Watch, boys and girls who are looking forward to club work, (Continued on Page 29)

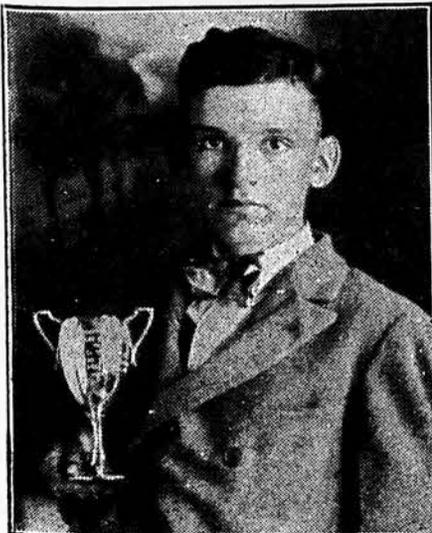


Ed. Arthur Capper, Founder Capper Clubs

1 year and under 18 months; seventh and tenth, junior boar pigs; and fourth, young herd, Kansas Special.

J. Dee Shank and his brothers, one of whom is Boyd, a Capper Pig Club member, is in the Poland winning. Here are his awards at Topeka: Third, boar and three sows more than 1 year; fourth and fifth, futurity sow under 6 months; fourth, boar 1 year and under 18 months; and sixth, barrow 6 months and under 1 year. Shank and his brothers were competing in the same classes as Hoglunds in many instances, and you have noticed that there were 16 herds seeking prizes.

In the 4-H Club competition, Edgar Woodson, 4-H and Capper Club pig booster of Dickinson county, placed sixth with his club pig. She is a Spotted Poland China breeding gilt, and a fine one. By the way, Edgar is



Brooks Vermillion and Cup for Egg Record

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Dept. 301, Kansas City, Mo.

'Tis the Home of the Prunes!

The Highly Developed Santa Clara Valley in California is a Fruit Growers' Paradise

BY S. W. FLETCHER

THE Santa Clara Valley in California is only 60 miles long and 20 miles wide, yet it produces one-third of the prunes of the world, and its 40 canneries ship one-third of the canned fruits of California. Practically all of the really desirable fruit land has been planted, totaling about 115,000 acres, of which 64,000 are prunes, 17,000 apricots, 6,000 peaches, 5,000 pears, 4,000 cherries and 12,000 grapes, with extensive plantings of apples, berries, walnuts and plums for good measure. Truly it is a fruit growers' paradise. I should like to stay here—until the lure of the East becomes too strong to be resisted.

It is entirely orthodox to begin a description of this valley with a few remarks about its climate. That is the invariable starting point for conversation anywhere in this state of amazing contrasts and most amazing self-sufficiency. It can best be described as moderate, having neither the summer heat of the Great Valley, just over the mountains, nor the winter cold of certain other parts of California which I dare not mention for fear of a just retribution. Proximity to the coast, and especially to San Francisco Bay, which touches the valley, tempers both seasons. There is no rain between May and October.

Irrigation is practiced except in the foothills, where the rainfall runs up to 25 inches or more. The water is derived from deep wells, 250 to 1,000 feet deep and flowing 150 to 1,200 gallons a minute. They cost \$3,500 to \$5,000 each. One well will supply 50 to 100 acres. Irrigation is mostly by the check and square system, flooding each tree separately, but furrow irrigation is gaining favor. Orchards are commonly irrigated twice a year, in May and after the crop is harvested, applying 6 to 10 acre inches each time, according to season, soil and crop. In dry years an additional irrigation is given before the crop ripens. The cost of irrigation is about \$12 an acre yearly. Throughout the summer a dust mulch is maintained; the word dust is used advisedly.

Little Fertilizer Needed

The Santa Clara Valley, like many other California valleys, is of alluvial origin. The silty soils are many feet deep; after 60 years of fruit growing they show little need of fertilizer. They do need organic matter, and most fruit growers sow green manuring crops after the crop is harvested, in September and October. Sweet clover is used most; also Burr clover and Winter vetch. Sweet clover seed costs less than \$1 an acre and gives a tremendous quantity of organic matter to disk under in February or March, as it grows continuously during the winter months.

These are lean years for the valley. Fruit growers have made little if any money for three or four years. During and immediately after the war profits of \$1,000 an acre were the rule rather than the exception. Now the best growers consider themselves lucky to break even. The depression is not yet reflected in orchard values, however. I was told that possibly I might be able to buy a good pear orchard for \$2,500 to \$3,500 an acre, and a first-class prune, cherry or apricot orchard for \$1,500 to \$2,500 an acre. I do not think I shall buy today, thank you; I want to look around awhile. No growers will say that their orchards are now paying interest on this valuation, but they confidently expect you to see that it is worth that much to be privileged to live in the Santa Clara Valley. What little unplanted fruit land there is costs about \$500 an acre. This is no place for a poor man. Fruit growing in California is becoming more and more a capitalistic enterprise.

Requires Little Spraying

The French prune has been the mainstay of the valley since it was introduced in 1856. I saw 40-year old orchards that apparently are good for 40 years more. One-half of the prunes of the United States are produced here,

averaging 120 million pounds a year and worth about 10 million dollars to the growers. The prune tree requires little spraying, usually but once a year with oil for scale and sometimes a summer dusting with sulfur for Red spider. There is no curculio, and brown rot is not serious on prunes, tho it does considerable damage to apricots. The fruit is not thinned.

Just before harvest, which is the latter part of August, the orchard is cultivated until it is as level as a floor. The ripe prunes drop upon this dust without injury. They are picked up by contract labor, for \$4.50 to \$7 a ton, graded as to size, washed, dipped in a kettle of lye to check the skin so as to favor evaporation, run over a pricking board to help accomplish the same purpose, and then are spread out in shallow trays to dry in the sun. They are sun-dried for seven to 12 days, being turned over occasionally, then the trays are stacked for 15 to 20 days to complete the drying process. The cost of production runs around \$130 an acre. The price is graduated according to size, the size 80 to the pound being the basis of price, larger sizes bringing a premium. A yield of 2½ tons an acre of dried prunes is a reasonable expectation. The present price is 4½ cents a pound for eighties; it should be at least 6 cents to make the industry profitable. The California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association controls about 70 per cent of the acreage of the state.

Apricots Have Paid Well

Apricots have been somewhat more profitable than prunes in recent years, even tho the frost hazard is greater and heating is necessary in many orchards. The Blenheim is grown almost exclusively. Formerly the fruit was dried but now most of the crop is canned. Yields of 4 to 8 tons of fresh fruit are common, and 15 tons an acre have been produced. The canner's price has been \$60 to \$90 a ton. Apricot pits, formerly discarded, now are worth \$40 a ton, being used in making confections and salad oil. Bordeaux is used for Brown rot, which reduced the set of fruit heavily this year.

The peach is a long-lived tree here. I saw one 35-year old orchard still yielding around 10 tons an acre. The varieties are of Pacific Coast origin and are unknown in the East. The J. H. Hale is grown slightly in California and apparently has no pollination handicap here. Yellows is unknown and Brown rot is not a problem. Practically all the fruit is canned, clingstone varieties bringing around \$60 a ton and freestone sorts about \$50. Yields of 8 to 10 tons an acre are common and 15 tons is not too high a mark to shoot at.

The pear flourishes here like the bay tree of the Scriptures. Fire blight is practically unknown. An annual county-wide inspection of orchards by the county horticultural commissioner keeps what little there is under control. I did not see a blighted limb in the valley. Forty year old orchard are apparently good for 40 years more. There is no psylla or leaf blight but still there are enough pests to require four or five sprayings a year, beginning with a dormant application of lime-sulfur or oil, followed with Bordeaux in the cluster stage, arsenate of lead alone at petal fall and again two weeks later.

"Long" Pruning Practiced

The best growers spray at a pressure of 450 to 500 pounds. I saw one central spray plant operated by electric motor which takes care of a 50-acre orchard. The spray pipes leading from the central vat are sunk in the orchard 2 feet deep and are four rows apart. The owner reports that there is no sediment problem provided the system is flushed out with clear water after each use; that a pressure of 500 pounds is easily maintained; and that there is a saving of at least one-third as compared with the use of field sprayers.

(Continued on Page 29)



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CITIES SERVICE GASOLINE

The Untamed

(Continued from Page 10)

streaming down his right arm. Still he said nothing and his keen eyes darted from Calder to Whistling Dan. "Give me a strip of that old shirt over there, will you, Tex?" said Dan, "an' keep him covered while I tie up his arm."

A Heavy Colt

Before Calder could move, old Daniels appeared at the door, a heavy Colt in his hand. For a moment he stood dumfounded, but then, with a cry, jerked up his gun—a quick movement, but a fraction of a second too slow, for the hand of Dan darted out and his knuckles struck the wrist of the old cattleman. The Colt rattled on the floor. He lunged after his weapon, but the voice of Buck stopped him short. "The game's up, Dad," he growled, "that older feller is Tex Calder."

The name, like a blow in the face, straightened old Daniels and left him white and blinking. Whistling Dan turned his back on the father and deftly bound up the lacerated arm of Buck. "In the name o' sense, Buck," moaned Sam, "what you been tryin' to do in here?"

"What you'd do if you had the guts for it. That's Tex Calder an' this is Dan Barry. They're on the trail of big Jim. I wanted to put 'em off that trail."

"Look here," said Calder, "how'd you know us?"

"I've said my little say," said Buck sullenly, "an' you'll get no more out of me between here an' any hell you can take me to."

"He knew us when his father talked about Satan an' Black Bart," said Dan to Tex. "Maybe he's one of Silent's."

"Buck, tell 'em you know nothin' of Silent," cried old Daniels. "Boy, boy, it's hangin' for you if they get you to Elkhead an' charge you with that!"

"Dad, you're a fool," said Buck. "I ain't goin' down on my knees to 'em. Not me."

Calder, still keeping Buck covered with his gun, drew Dan a little to one side.

"What can we do with this fellow, Dan?" he said. "Shall we give up the trail and take him over to Elkhead?"

"An' break the heart of the ol' man?" "Buck is one of the gang, that's certain."

"Get Silent an' there won't be no gang left."

"But we caught this chap in red blood—"

"He ain't very old, Tex. Maybe he could change. I think he ain't been playin' Silent's game any too long."

"We can't let him go. It isn't in reason to do that."

"I ain't thinkin' of reason. I'm thinkin' of old Sam an' his wife."

"And if we turn him loose?" "He'll be your man till he dies."

Calder scowled.

"The whole range is filled with these silent partners of the outlaws—but maybe you're right, Dan. Look at them now!"

The father was standing close to his son and pouring out a torrent of appeal—evidently begging him in a low voice to disavow any knowledge of Silent and his crew, but Buck shook his head sullenly. He had given up hope. Calder approached them.

"Buck," he said, "I suppose you know that you could be hung for what you've tried to do tonight. If the law wouldn't hang you a lynching party would. No jail would be strong enough to keep them away from you."

Buck was silent, dogged.

"But suppose we were to let you go scot free?"

Buck started. A great flush covered his face.

"I'm taking the advice of Dan Barry in doing this," said Calder. "Barry thinks you could go straight. Tell me man to man, if I give you the chance will you break loose from Silent and his gang?"

A moment before, Buck had been steeled for the worst, but this sudden change loosened all the bonds of his pride. He stammered and choked. Calder turned abruptly away.

"Dan," he said, "here's the dawn, and it's time for us to hit the trail."

They rolled their blankets hastily and broke away from the gratitude which poured like water from the heart of old Sam. They were in their saddles

when Buck came beside Dan. His pride, his shame, and his gratitude broke his voice.

"I ain't much on words," he said, "but it's you I'm thankin'!"

His hand reached up hesitatingly, and Dan caught it in a firm grip.

"Why," he said gently, "even Satan here stumbles now an' then, but that ain't no reason I should get rid of him. Good luck—partner!"

He shook the reins and the stallion leaped off after Calder's trotting pony. Buck Daniels stood motionless looking after them, and his eyes were very dim.

For an hour Dan and Tex were on the road before the sun looked over the hills. Calder halted his horse to watch.

"Dan," he said at last, "I used to think there were only two ways of handling men—one with the velvet touch and one with the touch of steel. Mine has been the way of steel, but I begin to see there's a third possibility—the touch of the panther's paw—the velvet with the steel claws hid beneath. That's your way, and I wonder if it isn't the best. I think Buck Daniels would be glad to die for you!"

He turned directly to Dan.

"But all this is aside from the point,

which is that the whole country is full of these silent partners of the outlaws. The law plays a lone hand in the mountain-desert."

"You've played the lone hand and won twenty times," said Dan.

"Ay, but the twenty-first time I may fail. The difference between success and failure in this country is just the length of time it takes to pull a trigger—and Silent is fast with a gun. He's the root of the outlaw power. We may kill a hundred men, but till he's gone we've only mowed the weeds, not pulled them. But what's the use of talking? One second will tell the tale when I stand face to face with Jim Silent and we go for our six-guns. And somewhere between that rising sun and those mountains I'll find Jim Silent and the end of things for one of us."

He started his cattle-pony into a sudden gallop, and they drove on into the bright morning.

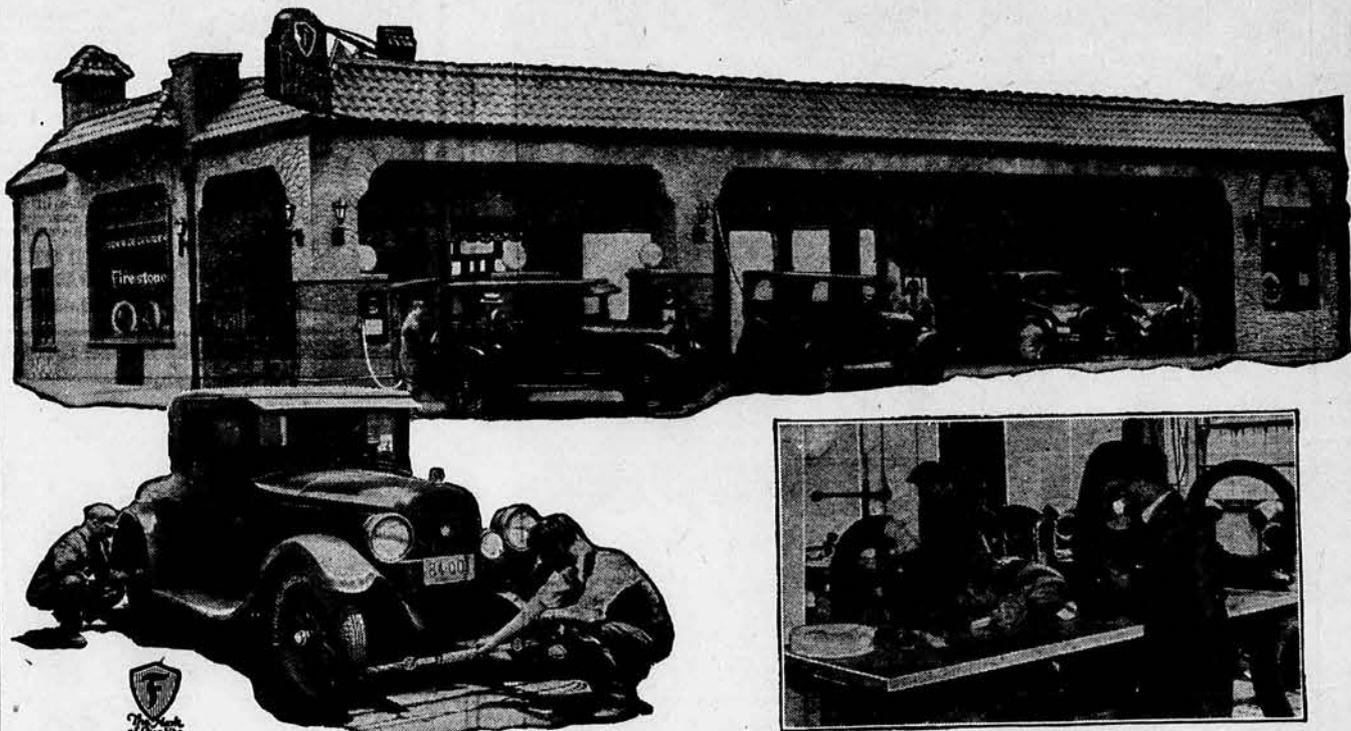
Up on a Hill

Hardly a score of miles away, Jim Silent and his six companions topped a hill. He raised his hand and the others drew rein beside him. Kate Cumberland shifted her weight a little to one side of the saddle to rest and looked down from the crest on the sweep of country below. A mile away the railroad made a streak of silver light across the brown range and di-

rectly before them stood the squat station-house with red-tiled roof. Just before the house, a slightly broader streak of that gleaming light showed the position of the siding rails. She turned her head toward the outlaws. They were listening to the final direction of their chief, and the darkly intent faces told their own story. She knew, from what she had gathered of their casual hints, that this was to be the scene of the train hold-up.

It seemed impossible that this little group of men could hold the great fabric of a train with all its scores of passengers at their mercy. In spite of herself, half her heart wished them success. There was Terry Jordan, forgetful of the wound in his arm; Shorty Rhinehart, his saturnine face longer and more calamitous than ever; Hal Purvis, grinning and nodding his head; Bill Kilduff with his heavy jaw set like a bull dog's; Lee Haines, with a lock of tawny hair blowing over his forehead, smiling faintly as he listened to Silent as if he heard a girl tell a story of love; and finally Jim Silent himself, huge, solemn, confident. She began to feel that these six men were worth six hundred.

She hated them for some reasons; she feared them for others; but the brave blood of Joe Cumberland was thick in her and she loved the danger of the coming moment. Their plans



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Harvey S. Firestone

were finally agreed upon, their masks arranged, and after Haines had tied a similar visor over Kate's face, they started down the hill at a swinging gallop.

In front of the house of the station-agent they drew up, and while the others were at their horses, Lee Haines dismounted and rapped loudly at the door. It was opened by a grey-bearded man smoking a pipe. Haines covered him. He tossed up his hands and the pipe dropped from his mouth.

"Who's in the house here with you?" asked Haines.

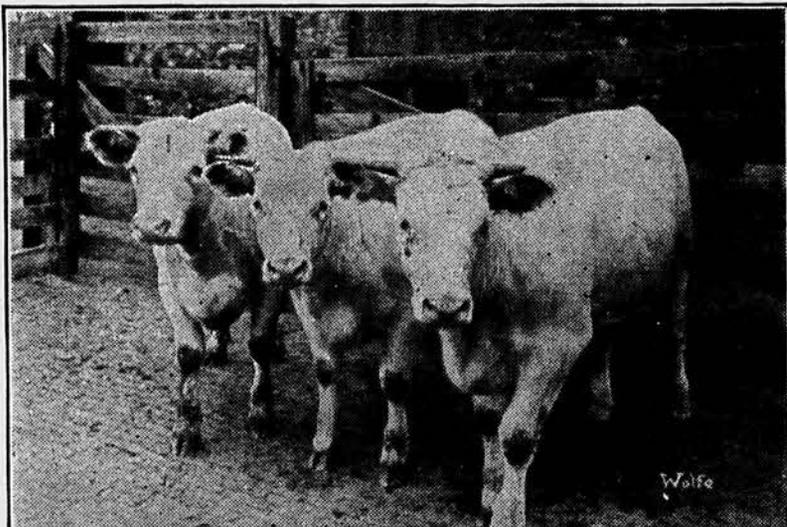
"Not a soul!" stammered the man. "If you're lookin' for money you c'n run thru the house. You won't find a thing worth takin'."

"I don't want money. I want you," said Haines; and immediately explained, "you're perfectly safe. All you have to do is to be obliging. As for the money, you just throw open that switch and flag the train when she rolls along in a few moments. We'll take care of the rest. You don't have to keep your hands up."

The hands came down slowly. For a brief instant the agent surveyed Haines and the group of masked men who sat their horses a few paces away, and then without a word he picked up his flag from behind the door and walked out of the house. Thruout the affair he never uttered a syllable. Haines walked up to the head of the siding with him while he opened the switch and accompanied him back to the point opposite the station-house to see that he gave the "stop" signal correctly. In the meantime two of the other outlaws entered the little station, bound the telegrapher hand and foot, and shattered his instrument. That would prevent the sending of any call for help after the hold-up. Purvis and Jordan (since Terry could shoot with his left hand in case of need) went to the other side of the track and lay down against the grade. It was their business to open fire on the tops of the windows as the train drew to a stop. That would keep the passengers inside. The other four were distributed along the side nearest

(Continued on Page 24)

"Outcasts" But Graded Prime



THEY were outcasts from the color standpoint—white Shorthorns, reverting back to the original lineage, you know. But what happened? It is the three calves in the accompanying picture we are talking about—three white Shorthorns, bred and fed by A. V. Dagg, Shawnee county. At the Kansas Free Fair they all placed in the money as they had the quality.

But let us follow them still farther. They were purchased by the Wolff Packing Company, Topeka, at a nice premium. Scotty Milne is the man to consult there. He's been in the beef business all his life; came from the north of Scotland, a section of the country known as the home of the Shorthorns. "You'll ne'er see the likes o' them again," he said in his fine Scotch brogue. "It's unusual to find three white Shorthorn calves in the same herd of such high quality. You will go years and years before you see such a sight again.

"They dressed out 65 per cent, and that's excellent," he continued, as he led the way into the "cooler" where the sides were hanging. "The average line of heifers and steers dress 52 per cent; choice run of cattle 58 to 60 per cent. And all three of these calves were graded 'prime' by the U. S. Government man at the plant." You will remember the government grading of meats was started in May. "Prime" was selected as the term for the highest in quality and "choice" the next step below. Only 2 per cent of the cattle in the United States have graded "choice" and the percentage of "prime" beef has been so small it just isn't mentioned. All the more credit then to Mr. Dagg for producing in his herd these three "outcasts" that were stamped "prime" by the government man.

The other picture shows 12 of the 13 Poland pigs in the champion ton litter at the Free Fair, exhibited by Ray Saylor, Zeandale. At 6 months and 1 day old they weighed out 2,285 pounds. Thirteen unlucky? Scarcely. There were 13 pigs in this litter, all were saved, they won the blue ribbon, were purchased by the Wolff Packing Company at a premium over regular market price and dressed out in excellent condition. Simply goes to show that the combination of purebreds and good care results in the quality the packing houses demand.



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Great Britain thinks that the race for international prestige always goes to the fleet if not to the swift.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

One extreme generally follows another, so they say, and it has proved true again. The first part of September was extremely hot and the flies were here in untold numbers pestering the livestock unmercifully. Now since the rain of the 15th it has been quite cool. The temperature went away down. Early one morning the thermometer registered away down in the 40's, and slowly came up again to take another tumble down to 42 by the next day. Some report having seen a light frost, but no damage was done around here.

Farther north of here they had more rain than here or on farther south of here, and it makes every one uneasy about frost, and hoping it will hold off a few weeks longer on account of the late vegetables and feeds such as the various varieties of sorghums.

Most of the corn seems to be in very good condition from what I can see and hear, but will suffer some loss in case of an early frost. The kafirs and sorghums as a rule are not so well off as the corn, and a heavy freeze or frost will fix them up good and proper. Some few fields of sowed cane have been cut now almost a week. That which was planted in rows still is standing, and is rather slow about ripening. Our early Sumac cane that was shipped in from the Ft. Hays Experiment Station last spring is ripening in good condition and believe a good deal of it is ripe enough to grow now, but the Silver Drip variety planted on the alfalfa sod is late on account of the hail, and none of it will be ripe enough to grow by the first of October. It stands up tall and is thick on the ground and will make a lot of feed and also a lot of good seed if it can mature properly, but am afraid that the frost will get it before that time.

As there were a lot of sorghums and kafir planted here for feed last spring, and it all grew off well and is going to make a lot of feed, there will not be very much corn fodder cut this year around here anyway. We have a 12-acre field that we planted on alfalfa sod the last of June that we expect to cut and put in our silo along with some kafir and cane. This field of corn stands up well, is eared out well and will make a lot of good feed for the milk cows this winter, after being stored in the silo.

We plan on running a small crew when filling the silo this year. Heretofore we had five racks hauling in the fodder and one or two men tramping in the silo, but plan on taking two or three days this time and running a half crew and let the ensilage settle more and not do so much tramping. We have our own power and won't have to be out so much expense on that account and can better afford to take our time to it than if we had to hire the engine.

We have been feeding green corn to the horses and hogs here for about 2 weeks now, and they seem to be doing well on it. At first we had to pick it over some to get the hard dented ears

but our early 90 day variety is hard now and we have been picking it all as it comes for more than a week. So far we haven't had any trouble with the stock getting sick on it as some have. We worked them in on it gradually and have been careful not to have too much green corn on hand at one time. I believe one cause of stock getting sick on green corn is when one picks a lot ahead and it begins to sour and they have to eat it or go without and they get too much at one time and consequently they get sick. It is quite a bother to pick a small amount every day or so, but I believe it pays in the long run to do it that way for a week or two or until the corn is ripe enough so the husks begin to turn brown, after which it is not so likely to heat or mould when piled up. A little extra time and bother may be the means of saving the life of some animal which soon counts up in money these days.

One report that came to me has it that there is a sort of an I. W. W. conspiracy to steal the profits of the farmers on their corn crop this winter. The corn huskers are said to be forming an organization to exact 10 cents a bushel for husking corn. As good a crop as we have in sight the average husker should be able to make good wages husking for 5 cents a bushel and board. The outside figure should not be more than 6 cents. If the farmers will get together themselves they can hold the price down to a reasonable figure and these fellows will come to it.

To Autumn

BY JOHN KEATS

Season of fruits and mellow fruitfulness
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit and vines that round the thatch-

aves run,
To bend with apples the moss'd cottage-trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,
And still more, later flowers for the bees,
Until they think warm days will never cease,
For Summer has o'er-brimmed their clammy cells.

Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind;
Or on a half-reap'd furrow sound asleep,
Drows'd with the fume of poppies, while
they hook
Spare the next swath and all its twined
flowers:
And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep
Steady thy laden head across a brook;
Or by a cider-press, with patient look,
Thou watchest the last oozings, hours by
hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where
are they?
Think not of them, thou hast music too,—
While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying
days,
And touch the stubble plains with rosy hue;
Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
Among the river swallows, borne aloft
Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies;
And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly
bourn;
Hedge crickets sing; and now with treble soft
The redbreast whistles from a garden-croft,
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

Mr. Ford plans to operate an airplane Pullman. It'll be a serious matter then if the porter brushes you off.

Our surplus seems to bother us more than the deficits of many of the European Governments do them.

Motor Car Makers Had Vision

BUSINESS writers have worn out their adjectives in talking about the automobile industry. A business that in 30 years has gone from four cars to 4 million cars a year, and that put the value of its product at the top of American manufacturing, ahead of meat packing, steel making and petroleum refining can stand a lot of adjectives.

Looking back at this 30-year-old business, it is hard to realize that it had its childhood, that the men who now are at the top of the industrial heap once were struggling to keep from being smothered at the bottom.

According to The Nation's Business magazine, the real story of the automobile is a story of men—men who saw not a few rich men riding in \$10,000 cars but a whole world on rubber tires. And not even these men always saw how far they were to go.

In 1911, leading car manufacturers of this country met at New York and were discussing plans for the coming year. The previous two years had shown substantial increases in production, and there was a little note of worry over inflation in the industry.

To learn the worst, it was agreed that the representative of each company should write his intended output for the year on a piece of paper, and that the total of all should be announced to those present. The computation was made and led to the disquieting discovery that 300,000 cars were planned for that year!

Most of the manufacturers agreed that such an unprecedented production boded disaster. But there was one who differed. William C. Durant, then president of the Buick Motor Company, rose and said, "Gentlemen, you do not realize the wealth of this country. I look forward to the day when we will produce and sell 500,000 cars a year." That prediction startled even those whose faith in the industry was unbounded, but who hadn't the faintest idea it would grow to see one concern build and sell a million cars in one year.

Are you ready for Winter?



It is almost here. To protect yourself and family, your home, barns and stock from the discomforts and destruction from winter, you need your "Farm Service" Hardware Store more than any other place. Here you can get heating apparatus of all kinds, materials to make your buildings weather tight and storm proof, and other necessities to make the long winter days happier and more comfortable.

Why Huddle Around the Old Stove?

The days of stove heat are gone. If you are still doing it, both your health and your pocketbook demand that you install more modern equipment so that all of the rooms in your house can be comfortable all of the time and that your fuel bill won't eat up all of your summer profits. Good heating equipment pays for itself more rapidly than any other one thing that you can buy for the farm home.

If you have drafty windows and doors, get some weather strips at the "tag" store and stop the waste of fuel and the pneumonia-making drafts. There, also, you can get glass for repairing broken windows, door closers that will shut your storm doors tightly, locks, springs, hinges and window catches to replace missing or broken ones.

Other Helps for Farm Home Comfort

Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store for other things that will make winter days more pleasant. There you will find better lights for indoor and outdoor use, water heaters for the home and the stock barn, necessary winter chicken equipment, tools for your repairing and glass substitutes for covering your porches and windows to save fuel, and also for your chicken houses and barns to make your livestock more comfortable. Last but not least, talk to him about a radio, the most wonderful thing that the farmers ever had for winter days and evenings. They are your stores for comfort, convenience and happiness.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



The "tag" is in his window

'Neath the Lid of the Cooky Jar

New Recipes Furnish Untried Fields of Adventure

By Nell B. Nichols

COOKIES, baked early in the day and stored in a covered stone jar, solve the dessert problem in many a meal and for school. As an accompaniment to fresh or stewed fruit, they have no equals. And what a relief it is to have them in readiness all the time!

Old recipes, tried and true, ever are friends, but occasionally every woman longs for adventure in her kitchen. It becomes wearisome—this looking at the same cooky every time a baking campaign flourishes. The sight of something different is stimulating. That is one why for new recipes. Here are some I have tested recently.

Ginger Wafers

1 cup butter	Juice $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar	Yellow rind of 1 lemon
2 teaspoons ginger	1 cup cream
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon	4 to 5 cups flour
1 teaspoon cloves	4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup dark molasses	1 cup cut nuts
1 egg	

Cream butter and sugar, add the ground spices, molasses, egg, lemon juice and rind and cream. Sift baking powder and flour together and mix with the butter mixture, making a stiff dough. Cover and put in the refrigerator, leave until the following day. Then roll very thin and cut any desired shape. Place a few strips of the cut nuts on every cooky. Bake in a hot oven until golden brown in color.

Oatmeal Drops

1 cup sugar	$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter, melted	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups rolled oats
2 eggs	2 teaspoons baking powder
	1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix sugar with shortening and add egg yolks and salt. Stir in the rolled oats and baking powder. Fold in the beaten egg whites to which the vanilla has been added. Mix thoroly and drop on greased tins, allowing space for spreading during the baking. Bake 10 minutes in a moderate oven.

Walnut Bars

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter	2 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 eggs	1 cup broken black walnuts
1 cup sugar	$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon baking powder
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup flour	
1 teaspoon vanilla	

Break eggs into bowl and beat well. Add sugar slowly and mix into the eggs. Add the butter and chocolate which have been melted together over hot water. Sift flour and baking powder and add with the vanilla. Mix thoroly and add the walnuts, which have been dredged in a little flour. Bake in cake tins in thin sheets for 15 minutes. Frost immediately and cut into small bars.

Frosting

Stir together 1 egg white, unbeaten, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup powdered sugar and 3 tablespoons melted chocolate. Add a little hot water if necessary.

Peanut Cookies

1 cup flour	1 egg
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder	1 teaspoon lemon juice
2 tablespoons shortening	1 cup chopped peanuts
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk	

Sift dry ingredients together and add shortening which has been melted and added to the beaten egg. Add milk and lemon juice and mix well with dry ingredients to make a soft dough. Add peanuts and drop by small spoonfuls on greased tins. Bake in moderate oven. If unshelled peanuts are used, about 1 quart will be needed.

Cocoanut Cookies

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	3 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg	Dash salt
1 teaspoon lemon juice	2 cups grated cocoanut
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk	

Cream shortening and sugar and add beaten egg and lemon juice; mix in milk slowly; add flour, baking powder and salt sifted together. Add cocoanut. Drop by small spoonfuls on greased tins. Do not smooth over. Allow space for spreading. Bake in a moderate oven about 20 minutes.

Almond Cookies

1 cup flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup almonds
1 teaspoon baking powder	1 egg white
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter	

Sift flour and baking powder on kneading board. Put almonds thru food grinder. Add them, butter and unbeaten egg white on the flour. Stir to make a smooth paste. Roll out to about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. Cut with small cutter and spread every cooky with slightly beaten egg white and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Bake in a slow oven.

Eat Your Cake While It's Hot!

WHEN you make up your mind that you've just enough minutes to stir up, for supper, a cake, and you'll get it all finished and hidden away in less time than you generally take; and you whip up the fat and you cream all the eggs and you measure the sugar and spice, and you beat up the dough with a long wooden spoon and say to yourself, "My, it's nice!"

And just as you're ready to put it in pans the

chickens get out of their pen, and you drop everything and rush out in the garden and labor to catch them again; and when the cake's baked all the children are home with half of the whole neighborhood and you just can't resist giving each one a piece—But anyway, wasn't it good!

Frances H. Rarig.

Flowers Will Bloom on Dainty Shoulders This Season

WINTER costumes will be gay with hand made flowers and many of these bright bouquets will find new owners at Christmas time for there is no more delightful gift than a buttonier of yarn flowers for either young or old. We have chosen them as a winter favorite because winter suggests the duller, more somber things and flowers add a lighter touch.



So a bouquet for winter coats or to brighten up a dark wool dress will make a very lovely gift and you will want to make several in various colors. More than likely you will want one for your own coat for they are very easily made with a common needle. I shall be glad to send you instructions for making them and pleasing color combinations that you may use. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclose a stamp. Thru our Fancywork Department we have made arrangements to furnish yarn at 20 cents for enough for a bouquet.

The yarn comes in green, lavender, ivory or white for stems; and geranium, coral, scarlet, orchid, pink, yellow, burnt orange, blue, white and purple. Be sure to mention the colors you desire. Order yarn from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Paint Works Wonders

BY EMMA TUOMY

AFTER selling our bungalow I decided to sell our dining room furniture and rug. I had made the mistake of picking out the furniture in a hurry and we had never cared for it. Thus it was when

Paint Works Wonders

BY EMMA TUOMY

AFTER selling our bungalow I decided to sell our dining room furniture and rug. I had made the mistake of picking out the furniture in a hurry and we had never cared for it. Thus it was when

we bought another home I had nothing for the dining room. I looked at my new dining room, a bare, homely room, and wondered how I could ever make it pleasant, a fitting place to live and dine in.

We had installed a furnace and the chimney used for a stove had been extended down thru the dining room to the basement. I decided that I would build china closets on each side of it. We used pine and I had glass doors put on. On the other side of the room I had another one built, leaving off the doors.

We painted the woodwork and the built in fixtures white, then enameled them. The walls we had kalsomined a light gray, the ceiling a pale cream. The floor which had badly burned spots from the stove, I varnished a dark oak, giving it two coats.

I bought a second hand drop leaf table and chairs. These I painted medium grey with deep blue trimmings. My desk I decided would fit into one corner and do for a serving table when I had company. On the floor I placed two plain blue rugs.

At the two windows I hung plain white curtains then stepped back to look over the fruits of my labor, only to discover that there was a wrong note somewhere. After studying the room I decided that the white curtains were wrong, so I hunted up some old cream ones I had and hung them up in place of the white. Then at each side of my bookcase I hung cream curtains with blue and grey figures of small design.

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.

To Keep Kraut From Spoiling

USE a large stone jar, putting a clean sugar sack inside of it. Make your kraut inside of the sack, twist the top of the sack, and weight down under the juice. This will always keep. Store it away in a cool place and it will keep until all of it is used.

Franklin County.

Clock Should Be Seen Not Heard

ASMALL clock is a necessity in a sick room, but often its ticking will irritate a nervous person. To overcome this, cover the clock with a glass bowl. In this way it can be seen, but not heard.

Cheyenne Co., Colorado.

Irene Turvey.

Dress for Festive Days

By Laura Alice Tripp

ONCE again autumn is here in all of her color and gayety. Who in the younger set does not love trying to rival nature on gay festive occasions by adding her most vivid color or colors to his costume for the masquerade dance or party which Halowe'en is sure to bring?

When the Halowe'en invitation comes a few have enough originality to design their own costumes while most of us do not, but we do have so much pride that we are not going to let anyone else know it, so we start a frantic search for ideas wherever we think they may be found. Just the other day I came across a little booklet that was just full of ideas for costumes for all occasions, the spring festivals as well as the fall ones.

There was one costume which was as clever as could be and just suited to the big man who feels so out of place in anything but conventional dress. It resembled the one Douglas Fairbanks wore in "Robin Hood." The trousers, jacket and head gear were of scarlet, the boots were black, while the tie was made of green and white stripes—just plain green would be quite suitable, however. Then of course the skull and cross bones were done in white on the breast and head. The young man would not have time to grow the pirate mustache as Doug did, but that could easily be put on with either burnt cork or shoe polish. Any man in such a costume could rightfully call himself the villain of the hour and would no doubt be successful in stealing away his choice of the fair ones.

I wish I could tell you about some of the other clever costumes which are shown in this little booklet, the blue bird, bumble bee, almost every kind of flower imaginable and many of the nursery rhyme folks are there in costumes as well as other suggestions for special occasions, but space is too limited. The one thing I can do is to tell you

where you can get the book for yourself, and that is from the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclose 10 cents and ask for the booklet on "How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes."



The Star Bedecked Queen of Halowe'en and the Big Husky Pirate Are Sure to be the Life of the Party

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.

Vinegar Cleans Isinglass

The isinglass in the chimneys to my oil stove has become black and dirty from the smoke. Is there any way to clean it?

G. M.

Isinglass may be cleaned by rubbing it with a cloth dipped in vinegar. If it is very dirty it may be necessary to take the isinglass out of the chimney and dip it into the vinegar. Then polish with a soft cloth or tissue paper.

How Can We Organize?

I would like to see printed the rules for organizing a club and some suggestions on club entertainments.

Mrs. Carrie D.

Robert's Rules of Order are too lengthy to print here but the Extension Division, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., sends out the rules for organizing clubs and suggestions for club programs free of charge. The Book Editor, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan., has a book entitled "Club Day Activities" which gives the rules for organizing clubs, suggestions for programs and refreshments and also some recipes. Price of the booklet is 15 cents. I am sure you would find it quite helpful in your club work.

Music of Merry England

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT

DO YOU like Kipling? I should say, "Do you like the literary works of Kipling?" I do, despite the fact that the famous poet seems to forget that reading America has done much to make him famous. Kipling has many great poems, but no two have more widespread appeal than "Danny Deever" and "On the Road to Mandalay." Can you imagine these set to music? Well, they are. And now they are being sung by Werrenrath on record. Just a word about Werrenrath. He is one artist that appeals always to "just us"—you and I—the vast public, the folks who sometimes do not sing or play them-

selves, but who enjoy music and appreciate it. Needless to say the Kipling poems sung by Werrenrath are a real treat and a choice addition to any music collection.

While we're on the subject of English music I might as well mention two new numbers that are lovely. They are "Impressions of London" and St. Margaret's Chimes Westminster" and "Oh God Our Help in Ages Past." One hears in this the roar of London, for this record is made in the very heart of the Empire, and within a few steps are the Houses of Parliament, Whitehall, Trafalgar Square, Boadicea, the Thames, the Cenotaph, Downing Street and New Scotland Yard. The chimes of St. Margaret's, Westminster, are close by the abbey where sleep the honored dead of England. If one likes chimes, he'll enjoy this number.

Shall I tell you where to secure this music or other music? I'll be glad to help when I can. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

A Quilting Short Cut

BY ELLEN SAVERLEY PETERS

AFTER binding quilts the same old way for years we have invented a new and better way which, best of all, looks much neater than the old way.

Make the top and bottom of your quilt or comforter the ordinary size, which should be about 1 inch wider on each side and 1 inch longer on each end than you wish it to be when finished. Turn each side wrong side out and stitch the sides and one end together, making a sack. While it is still wrong side out lay the cotton on a sheet on the floor, and slip the cover right side out over the cotton. This is easily done, especially if the cotton is stitched. Lift the quilt or comforter carefully and put it in the quilting frames or stretch it on a table or the floor. After it has been tied or quilted remove from the frames and blind stitch across the open end or stitch it all around on the sewing machine.

The edges look so much neater, there is no danger of the top or bottom drawing while it is being tied and lastly, if the cover becomes soiled the knots can be cut, the cover washed, dried and pressed and the cotton can soon be put in place and knotted again.



"You'll be careful, son, won't you?"

READY for school at last . . . yet the years have seemed so short. A farewell pat and kiss . . . eyes that are moist. Her heart goes with him . . . her baby . . . so soon a man.

She's proud of the way he looked . . . that little suit . . . chosen with so much care for this important event. Only by comparing one suit with another had she found it.

Comparison is helpful in everyday purchases also. With coffee, this is especially true.

Folger's Coffee has such a rich, marvelous flavor that it will astonish and delight you. And only in Folger's can you enjoy this perfect flavor because each grain of coffee in Folger's is the highest grade, highest type and highest priced coffee that the world produces in its respective countries of growth.

Compare Folger's Coffee by making the famous Folger Coffee Test.

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

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER'S
Coffee
Established 1850

RADIO
The Folger Serenade every Tuesday night, 9:30 o'clock, WDAF, Kansas City.

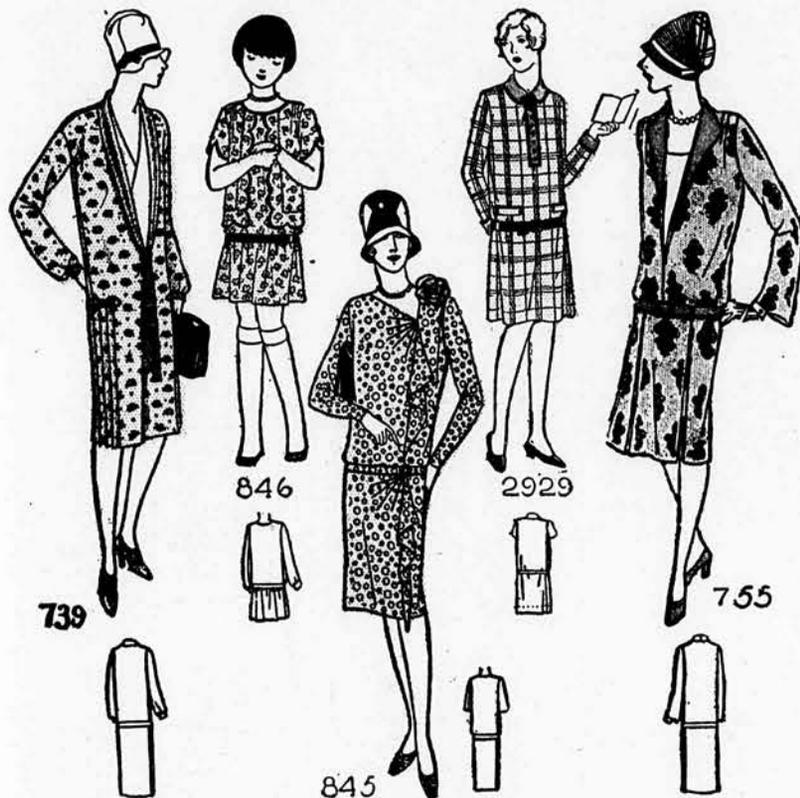


VACUUM PACKED

© 1927, J. A. Folger & Co.

For October's Clothing Needs

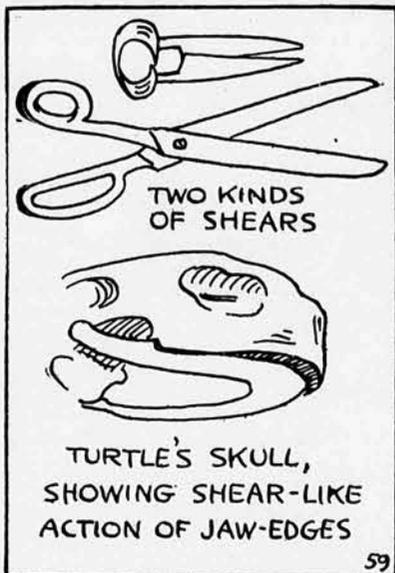
Skirts Are Longer, Says Elite, and Fullness is Added in Many Ingenious Ways



739—Lines that Lengthen Plump Figures. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
846—The Little School Miss' Favorite. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
755—Attractive for Either Afternoon or Street Wear. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
845—The Latest in Draped Trimming. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
2929—Service and Beauty Combined for the Junior. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price of each pattern is 15 cents. Be sure to give size and number in ordering.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Turtle's Shears

The appearance of shears among the tools of a people is said to indicate the arrival of a high state of civilization. The Chinese have had them from time immemorial, while savage and barbaric races never have any cutting implement but the knife.

This seems remarkable, for almost everywhere in the world there is a perfect model for a pair of shears, which any people could have adapted for use by copying it. It exists in the jaws of the turtle. This animal is unprovided with teeth, their places being taken by two sharp-edged ridges, arched to conform to the shape of the upper and lower jaws. The lower ridge closes inside the upper; together they produce the sliding cut made by a pair of sharp shears.

Simple as the shears may seem, this common household convenience combines two important mechanical principles—the lever and the inclined plane. As every one knows, the lever is a multiplier of power. And this increased power is made still more effective by the angle at which the two cutting edges are inclined to each other. This

produces the diagonal "barber stroke" which every man knows is the most effective for shaving.

If you doubt that a turtle has a real pair of shears in his jaws, give him a piece of meat too large for him to swallow whole, and watch him snip off a mouthful the exact shape of his jaws with one bite.

Try These on the Family

Why are lawyers such uneasy sleepers? Because they lie first on one side, and then on the other, and remain wide awake all the time.

Whence proceeds the eloquence of a lawyer? From his mouth.

Is life worth living? It depends on the liver.

What happens when a light falls into water at an angle of 45 degrees? It goes out.

Of what trade was Jack Horner? A plumber.

What great writer's name might you appropriately mention if you were

standing by the grave of Bob Ingersoll? Robert Burns.

How can a woman keep a man's love? By not returning it.

Why is the nurse of an insane ward like a popular opera star? Because everybody's crazy about him.

What is a bare faced liar? One without whiskers.

Why cannot the man in the moon get married? Because he only gets a quarter a week, and he needs that to get full on.

A bet that he could eat more oysters than B; A ate 90 in a week, B ate 101. How many more did B eat than A? Ten. He ate a hundred and won.

Will You Write to Me?

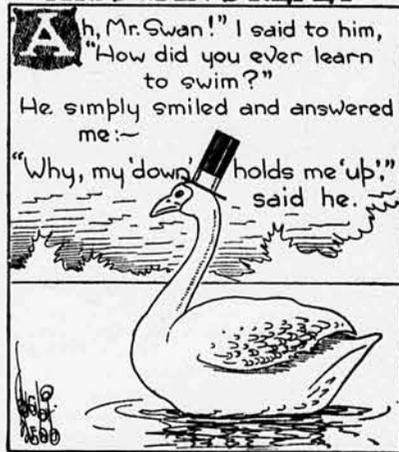
I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Odell. For pets I have eight chickens and a dog named Bob. I have two brothers and three sisters. Their names are Earl, Forrest, Wilma, Fern and Ruby. I enjoy reading the young

folks' page. I wish some boy or girl would write to me.

Marguerite Ward.

Altoona, Kan.

MR. SWAN'S REPLY



Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. Enraged; 3. One who bakes; 4. Moisture deposited on grass at night; 5. Stands for River. From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

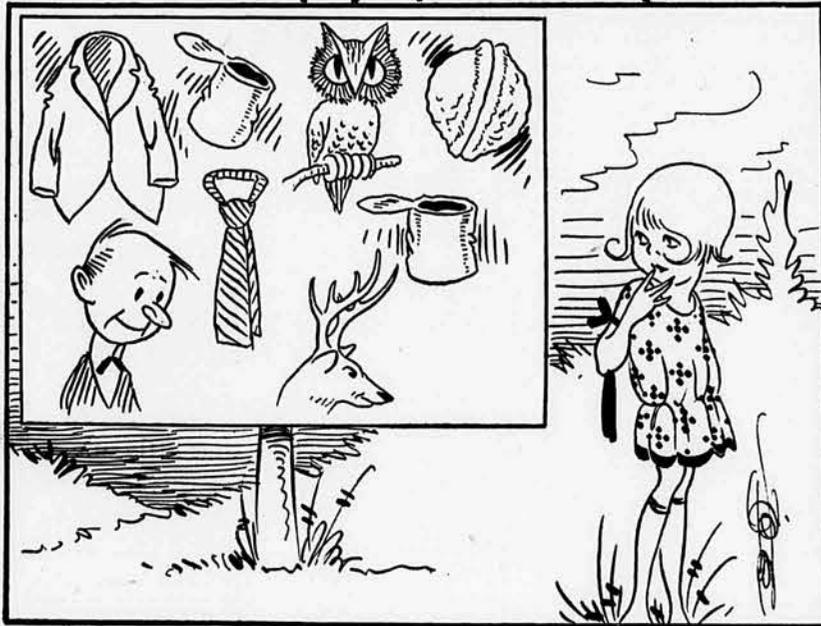
Likes to Play the Organ

I am very fond of music. I play the organ in church. I am 11 years old and will be in the fifth grade next year. My teacher's name is Mrs. Lottie Dorsch. We live about five blocks from school. For pets I have 25 chicks. Grainfield, Kan. Mary Rumback.

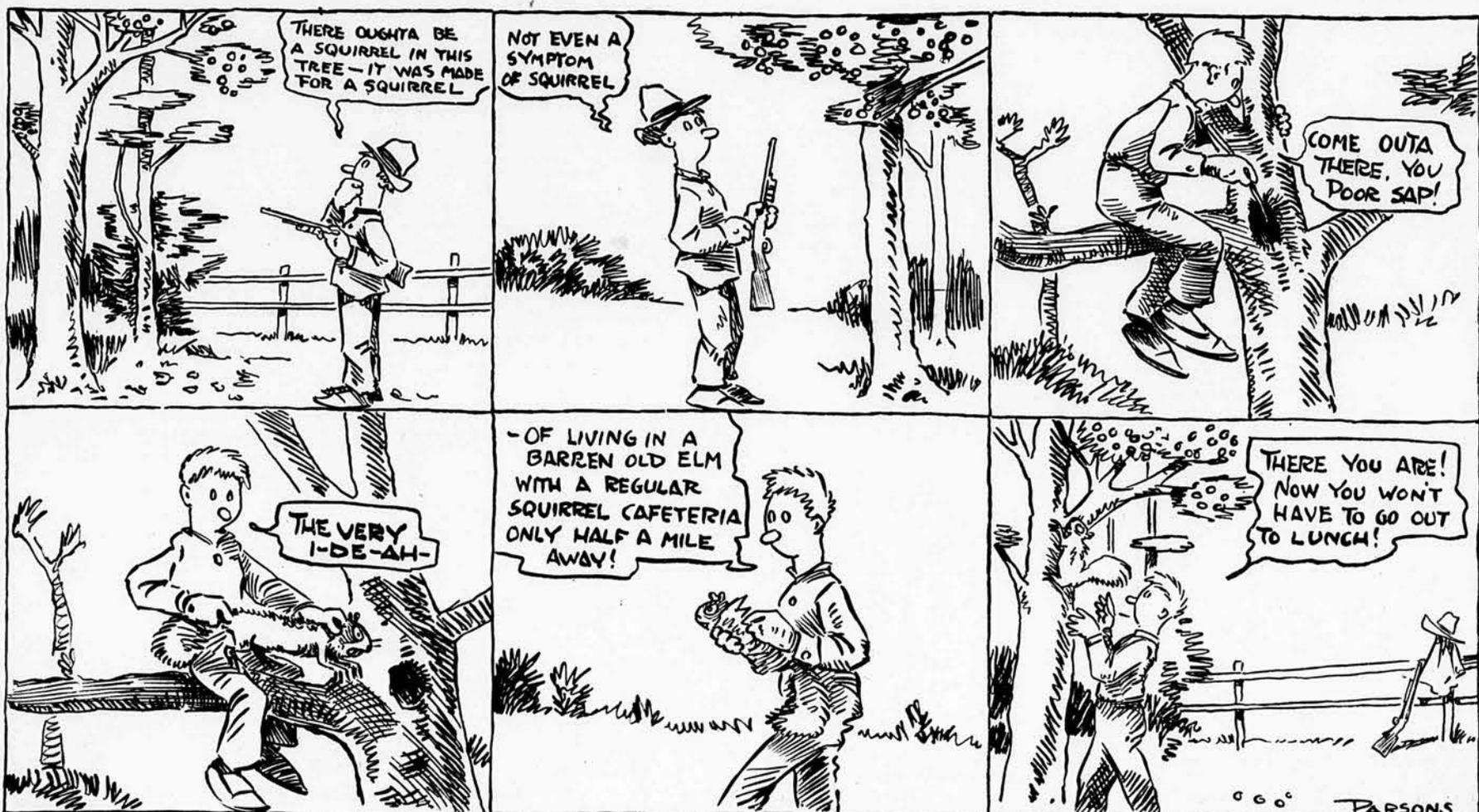
Alfreida Writes to Us

For pets I have two cats named Dolly and Kitty. My sister and I have 60 chickens. I am 11 years old and will be 12 November 23. Who is my age? I will be in the eighth grade. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Alfreida Monson. Courtland, Kan.

THREE STATES



With the letters needed to spell the names of the eight objects pictured, see if you can spell the names of three of our states, and have no letters left over. What three states are they? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package containing five wires, one jewel and enough vari-colored Indian beads to make five rings. Instructions for making the beads also are included.



The Hoovers—Introducing the Customer to the Goods



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Did You Ever Eat a Liver Cocktail? Or Do You Prefer Onions, Maybe?

SPEAKING of the new things under the sun, as we do from time to time, read this:

Liver—Locate a market where fresh choice calf's liver may be obtained. Place a standing order for a delivery every other day. As soon as each order is received at the kitchen, trim off the "skin" around the edges, and carefully remove all the veins and tough parts with a sharp knife. Rinse in cold water. Put the prepared liver thru a meat grinder twice, using the finest cutter. Place it on ice immediately. One-half pound of liver makes 4 tablespoonfuls of crushed product.

Sauce—Prepare a sauce as follows:
 Tomato catchup (Heinz)..... 1/2 cup
 Lemon Juice..... 1/4 cup
 Worcestershire sauce..... 2 teaspoonfuls
 Chives (finely chopped)..... 1/2 teaspoonful
 Salt and pepper..... to taste

Cocktail—Mix the liver and sauce in the proportion of 1 part crushed liver to 2 1/2 parts of sauce. Chill thoroughly and serve in a cocktail glass with salt crackers or wafers.

This is no bunkum. It is a serious recipe taken from no less an authority than the Journal of the American Medical Association. Liver has been found to be the very best food to make blood in pernicious anemia. Experiments and demonstrations have been made quite extensively for more than a year with very favorable reports. As pernicious anemia (the disease in which the blood-making power is lost) has been almost incurable, great hopes are aroused by this discovery. Strangely enough, there are persons who simply cannot tolerate liver as a food. The "cocktail" is devised for their benefit, and was invented by Clara Schroeder of Piqua, Ohio, at the request of Dr. W. T. Wilkins, Jr., of Piqua, who was having trouble getting his patients with pernicious anemia to swallow the prescribed diet. It worked.

Someone asked me whether plain "liver 'n onions" would do just as well. I think so. I expect the price of liver to go up. But I must warn you to cook the liver just right. It must not be salted in cooking. It should be parboiled 20 to 30 minutes, then boiled (not fried) on both sides, so that the inside remains rather rare.

See a Good Doctor

My wife has arthritis in her left knee. It is spreading, going to the wrist and elbow joint. Have doctored with several doctors but they cannot help her. The last one said in a short time she would be entirely helpless, as there was nothing that could stop the disease. Should one give up hopes of ever getting over this disease? They can find no form of infection anywhere that is causing her trouble. R. E. B.

In practically all such cases there is a cause, generally some focus of infection that is hard to locate. If you go to a first-class doctor he will not give up so easily. The teeth should be X-rayed by a man who knows just how to do it. The sinuses of the head should also be X-rayed. Every part and organ should be put to rigid test. Some of these cases yield nothing to casual examination, but the trained, painstaking worker has better success.

But Avoid Extra Strain

My doctor says I have heart trouble of a chronic kind, and that I must find a job that won't need any manual labor. I'm a farmer and I can't. My trouble was too much tobacco and I've quit that. But what about quitting work? D. B.

I don't like to disagree with a doctor, but present day opinion is in favor of allowing patients with heart trouble of various kinds to do such work as can be done without strain. The theory is that the heart does better if all the muscles are kept firm and strong. The only thing to consider is to avoid strain of any kind and not work to the point of being exhausted. You certainly are right in quitting tobacco.

There is No Drug!

I am a farmer's wife, the mother of four young boys and two little girls. I shall get help from them later, but now I must have something to keep me up. What drug can I take that will stimulate me to my task? S. B.

There is no such drug. Stimulating tonics give an artificial energy, but

soon leave you worse than ever; they are only the whip to the tired horse. My prescription for you is 8 to 9 hours sleep every night, in a single bed, in a room with lots of fresh air. Half an hour sitting down to every meal. One hour rest lying down in the afternoon each day. This is what you need. It is your right, and any sensible husband will see that you get it. It is just a matter of self-interest, for you will soon wear out entirely without it.

An Operation is Necessary?

Is it possible to cure prolapsed uterus without operation? Have had this four years. Treatments don't help much. I am 26 years old and have three children. Have headache, backache, pain in left side, and bearing down in lower abdomen most all the time. K. T.

It depends on the degree of the prolapse. Treatments are seldom anything but a waste of time and money. If the prolapse is not serious you will get help from exercises to strengthen the abdominal muscles. But at 26, with three children, the chances are that your condition is a sequel to injuries received in bearing children, and a repair operation is necessary.

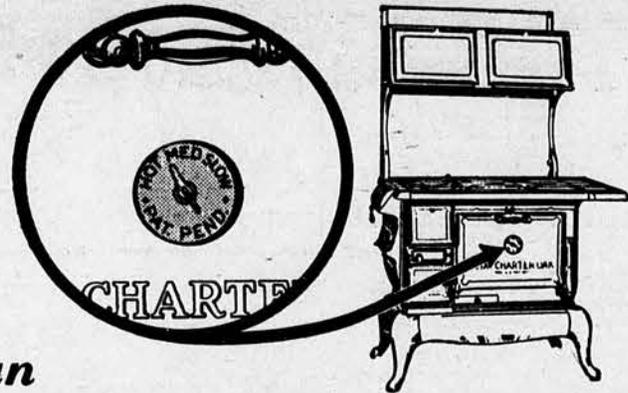
The Texas Goes Thru

Dispatches from Balboa describing the passage thru the Panama Canal of the battleship Texas lend vividness to a little appreciated advantage which accrued to the United States from the Washington naval treaty of limitation. The Texas has recently been modernized, in strict compliance with provisions mutually agreed to in the treaty, by her conversion from a coal to an oil burner; by the removal of her once famous lattice, or "hoopskirt," masts and the substitution of trimmer looking tripod masts; and, of more importance, by fitting her with "bulges" or "blisters" as a protection against torpedo attack.

The "blister" is in strict conformity to its name and the blister which one raises on one's thumb with a misdirected hammer. It consists in an outer skin built along the ship's side with a cushion of water between that skin and the hull proper. The torpedo, striking the skin, thus explodes at a distance of some feet from the hull, and its force is distributed by the intervening water. But to add a blister obviously increases the beam of a ship. Before being fitted with blisters the beam of the Texas was 96 feet, but as she passed thru the canal in her reconstructed condition her beam was 106 feet. That which excited interest among the canal operatives was the fact that she thus had a clearance of only 2 feet on each side in passing thru the canal locks, which are 110 feet wide. That is a tight fit for a ponderous mass weighing approximately 30,000 tons with all stores aboard.

The treaty of Washington, with its limitation on the size of big ships, has undoubtedly permitted this country to escape from what would otherwise have been the imperative necessity of enlarging the canal locks or rebuilding the canal to sea level. At the time of the negotiation of the Washington treaty the largest vessels under construction for the United States navy, but which were scrapped in accordance with the treaty, would have had a beam of exactly 106 feet—the beam of the rebuilt Texas. But it was well known that the British at that time had completed designs for ships 15 to 20 per cent larger, altho the details of their dimensions have never been made public. The United States would have been forced to meet these ships with ships larger still, equipped with every protective device. The result would have been that the military value of the canal would have been forfeited unless the canal were rebuilt or the locks were widened.

As a result of the recent rise in the stock of the New York National Bank, George F. Baker is reputed to be 7 1/2 million dollars richer. This shows what hard work will do for a man.



You can

Control the oven heat

A TURN of the handle sets it. Leave it closed for a hot oven. Set it at the half-way stop for medium heat. Open it full for a slow oven. After being set, it operates automatically to maintain the desired temperature. Think of it! You can now control the oven heat in a coal range. Because of this regulator, the Charter Oak Range is better than ever for baking and broiling. Good cooks for four generations and housekeepers for the last 80 years have found Charter Oak Ranges unequalled for cooking, handsome in appearance, and economical of fuel. See the Charter Oak Range before you buy.

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Mr. Mannon uses his regular curing formula, merely substituting Old Hickory Smoked Salt for ordinary curing salt. Old Hickory is pure table salt smoked with hickory wood smoke by the Edwards process. You get the exact flavor you desire, a beautiful brown color, uniform cure from rind to bone and no smoke-house shrinkage when you cure your meat with Old Hickory.

More than a million farmers owe their meat-curing success to Old Hickory, the original and always genuine smoked salt. It is sold by leading dealers at trading places generally. Ask for it by name and be sure you get what you ask for. You can identify it by the distinctive yellow and blue label on every ten pound drum, with the Old Hickory Trade-Mark, exactly as it appears here.



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That our readers who are contemplating the purchase of machinery or equipment scan the advertisements closely and then see your local dealer or write for catalog. If you are not ready to buy new equipment right now look on the Farmers' Market Page. There are always bargains listed there.

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This company is one of the largest manufacturers of paint and varnish products in the United States with factories at North Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Fort Worth, and Houston, Texas. Its products are sold in every state in the Union and in South America.

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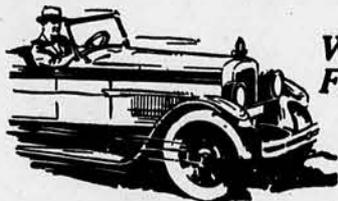
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"Inventors of the Corn Husker"
Box 10, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Established 1889



Daytime Thieves Are as Bad as Night Prowlers and Often Harder to Catch

NOT all thieves visit you at night. And it might be said, also, that those who come during the day are harder to stop than the night prowling variety. I refer to the fellow who comes along and steals from you while you are looking—the peddler or floating agent who sells cheap merchandise not worth half the price.

While I have no use for a thief who comes onto a farm and carries away property, I sometimes believe he is no lower than the swindler who does his best to get your confidence then beats you out of every penny he can.

He Learned His Lesson

Last week I talked to a member of the Protective Service who vowed he and his family were done with peddlers and floating agents. In fact he has been turning them down for more than a year, but according to his own statement it took him a long time to learn his lesson. The experience that made him quit buying from peddlers and floating agents was one he had with an agent who claimed to be representing a grocery house.

Finally Gets an Order

The agent stopped at the man's house one morning about 9 o'clock. The man had just gone to a neighbor's and his wife refused to buy, saying she did not have the money in the house and her husband always wrote the checks. Besides she did not need anything. Finally the agent went on his way. That evening while the family was eating supper the agent stopped in again. He was invited to eat with them and accepted the invitation. He ate heartily. After supper he again displayed his samples of groceries. They looked good. When the agent left about 8 o'clock he took with him an order for groceries and a check for \$26.63. The groceries were to be shipped within five days. The five days passed. No groceries came. Then 10 days, and 15 days, but no groceries came. An investigation at the bank showed the check had been cashed by the man the morning after he received it.

Did Not Represent Company

A letter to the grocery company brought the information that they never had received the order and the purchaser would have to look to the agent for his money, or the groceries. They said the agent was not employed by them. He merely bought the goods from them. The plan was that the agent ordered goods shipped to his customers and for each shipment he paid the grocery company in advance. The house claimed they did not know where to locate the agent as he had quit buying from them. The man hired a lawyer and consulted the county attorney but he never did locate the agent and has not been able to recover his \$26.63. Now he buys his groceries from a merchant in a nearby town. He says he knows when he buys of the merchant he will get value received for his money.

There Is a Difference

Hundreds of other cases could be mentioned but you probably know of enough of them without my taking up your time telling you about others. These cheating peddlers and floating agents should not be confused with representatives of reliable companies who are sent out by their houses to call on farm folks. A representative of a reliable house who comes out to sell you a piece of farm machinery, a light plant, a washing machine or some similar article made and sold by a reliable firm is a business man who can be expected to deal fairly with you. The type of man to beware of is the fellow representing some firm you never have heard of or who is representing no firm at all. The reliable salesman or special representative will be glad to have you make an investigation of him, his house

and his product. He never will be in such a hurry that he has to get your order, and especially your money, and rush away before you have had time to get your breath. The reliable salesman who call on farm folks are usually special representatives of firms that sell thru local merchants, or they may be representing a firm that makes specialties such as light plants that are not sold by merchants. As a rule they carry credentials to identify them.

Check Up on Them

The best way to check up on salesmen who call on you is to find out if the product is sold by a merchant in the town where you do your trading. If it is, the salesman will be glad to have you call the merchant on the telephone and confirm the statement. If the article is something that is not sold by merchants such as light plants, or some other specialty ask the salesman if his product is advertised in your newspaper or farm paper. If it is not advertised I would advise you to take time to investigate the firm and the salesman, in spite of what he might tell you. The best products are always advertised either direct by the manufacturer or by merchants who sell them.

How Advertising Helps You

You can depend upon the merchandise and specialties you see advertised in your local county newspaper, or your daily or your farm paper. Also, you will find from experience that advertised products cost you less when you take quality and service into consideration. It has been found that it costs much less to sell advertised products than it does products that are not advertised. People read advertisements and in that way learn something about the product and the house that makes or sells it. When a salesman goes out to sell an unadvertised product it takes him hours to call on one man and tell him about the product.

High Cost of Calling

Let us take for example an advertisement that costs \$100 in the Kansas Farmer. That advertisement will go into more than 120,000 farm homes that week. It will tell all those people about the product and probably do it in a better way than the salesman can. Now suppose a salesman working 10 hours a day can call on one family every hour. That would be 60 families a week. It would take that salesman 2,000 weeks or more than 38 years to call on as many families as the \$100 advertisement did in one week. At a cost of only \$50 a week for the salesman's time and hotel bills it would have cost more than \$100,000 to send the salesman around to call on all the folks who read the advertisement. In addition to the \$100,000 paid the salesman, the company he represented would have been out several thousand dollars for railroad fare, or automobile cost and upkeep. That example will give you one reason why reliable houses advertise. Salesmen who are opposed to advertising usually have a good reason for their attitude. They probably are trying to sell a product that is not worth what they are charging folks for it.

Saves Time for Both

Sometimes it is necessary for firms who advertise to send special representatives to call on prospective purchasers. But those houses know their advertising is a big help not only to their representatives but to the buyer. The prospect, by reading the advertisements in advance of the representative's visit has had an opportunity to learn something about the product and the house that makes or sells it. That saves much time for both the representative and the prospect and they can transact their business much more satisfactorily because the prospect knows more about the article than he would had he never read the advertisement.

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WEIGHT STRENGTH and BIG VALUE

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We unconditionally guarantee this Cowden Overall to be the best overall you ever wore or we will give you a new pair or refund purchase price after thirty days trial.

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HOG RAISERS In business for profit should write for particulars explaining how to get more money for hogs. Also offers help if your hogs are sick—and puts dollars in your pockets. Rucker Sales, Dept. F, 2236 Augusta St., Chicago, Ill.

Merchants and manufacturers learned long ago that the best way to sell a good product is to advertise it—tell folks all about it and the company behind it. The man who tells you that his company sells for less because they do not advertise is either ignorant of the facts or is not telling the truth and you had better examine the goods closely before you pay your good money for them.

Safe Policy to Follow

Whether you buy direct from the advertiser or your local merchant you can always be sure they will gladly adjust any errors or misunderstandings. A safe policy is to look over the advertisements in your local weekly paper, or your daily, or your farm paper and other magazines and depend upon the advertisements as your guides for purchasing.

Many Folks Lose Money

I have written this because there come to my desk almost every day letters from folks who have had some sad experiences with peddlers and floating agents. Many have lost money and others have bought goods that were almost worthless. The purpose of the Protective Service is to help folks, and I hope we will be able to stop many of the frauds that are being worked by men who are out selling worthless merchandise. The best and quickest way to stop them is to buy only from a firm you know to be reliable. Newspaper and magazine advertising probably is the finest guide in the world to go by when you want to get value received in any article you purchase.

O.C. Thompson

Pool Handles Its Wheat

(Continued from Page 8)

taking over the line operated by the old Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company could not make that distinction. Its average handlings an elevator are the lowest of the three provinces, but at that considerably higher than the average of competitive elevators, which was about 40,000 bushels for the 1925 crop. It is now working on the problem of increasing those handlings by increasing the membership sign-up around its weaker elevators. This policy has the merit of inducing farmers who want pool elevators to get their neighbors into the pool.

Many folks fear that the elevator program is expanding too rapidly. This may be true, but pool officials sense the danger when they decline to buy, build or lease at any point where the sign-up doesn't assure sufficient volume. The 2-cent a bushel deduction will pay for an elevator in six or seven years on a turnover of 150,000 bushels a year, and on the basis of present volume the pools can acquire elevators at the rate of 4 million dollars worth a year. The only problem is that of keeping up the membership, and consequently the volume.

Naturally, many competing elevators, some of them farmers' elevators, are going to close. The grain trade has long contended that there are too many local elevators in Western Canada, there being about 4,500, of which the pool now controls about 20 per cent. What is happening at pool points is that the pool is getting the bulk of the grain at those points and leaving from two to six other elevators to divide the balance. The policy of the pool is never to build a new elevator where it can take over an existing elevator unless those already operating are not suitable for its purposes. It has no desire to load the grain industry with any greater surplus of local handling facilities.

The pool, in selling the wheat of its members, has devised a system of wheat marketing on a large scale by farmers which heretofore was unknown in Canada and is still unknown in the United States. It has upset some popular conceptions that orderly marketing is selling in accordance with the consumer demand, which is assumed to be uniform from day to day and from month to month. Such is not so, say the Canadians, whose definition of orderly marketing is "selling in accordance with the condition of the market."

The pool makes no attempt to sell an equal amount each week or month. It makes no attempt to get monopoly prices, but it stands ready to sell any amount when prices seem fair. It gets

the grain into its terminals or local elevators and has it cleaned and graded just as quickly after harvest as the farmer will deliver it. For that reason no provision is made for farm storage, because the pool cannot sell grain still on the farms. It does not know the quality of that grain. But in the elevators it can be financed, it is in a position to be sold immediately the consumer shows a desire to buy, and the pool can give the farmer his initial payment.

The central selling agency has its headquarters in Winnipeg, with branch sales offices in Calgary, Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Fort William, New York and Paris, and agencies in 36 importing countries. Last year it shipped wheat to 70 foreign ports. It deals mainly with the importing countries, and succeeded in selling direct to them 75 per cent of its handlings last year. About 10 per cent was sold direct to the Canadian millers, and the other 15 per cent thru the regular trade channels. It holds membership in the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and uses the board's trading facilities when such a course seems advisable.

The bulk of the Canadian wheat crop has always been delivered and sold by the growers in the three fall months, principally because most of the crop is exported, and it must be moved to the head of the lakes before the close of navigation. It is still delivered as of old, but it is not all sold now by the farmers in those three months. Most of the wheat now sold in the fall is non-pool wheat, and the pool claims it controlled this year over 70 per cent of the visible supply in Canada after the first of the year.

Just how much the pool sells each month, or how much wheat is on hand at any one time, is trade information known only to the sales manager and the central board. It is guarded carefully because such information would be very valuable to the speculators. But statistics on sales of all wheat indicate the effectiveness of its marketing policy. As compared to 72 per cent of the crop being sold in three months, 1917 to 1920, only 41 per cent of the 1925 crop was sold in those three months. Under the old system, for example, only 1.8 per cent was sold in June, July and August. Since the pool was organized about 20 per cent has been sold in those months. This lengthening of the wheat selling season from three to 12 months, few will deny, has tended to stabilize the market.

The financing of pool grain has not been so difficult as it might seem. The pools borrow what money they need from the banks at 6 per cent, keeping a margin of 15 per cent between the amount of the loan and the market value of the grain. As the pool sells at a price higher than the initial payment it has this margin to work on, as well as its own commercial reserve secured by the deduction of 1 cent or less a bushel. This reserve now amounts to \$4,600,000. The heaviest borrowings at any one time have been 35 million dollars, and the banks lending this credit regard it as the safest grain business which they finance. Their safety is the actual grain; they are not lending on speculative accounts.

The total expense of these selling activities, plus central pool administrative expenses, was as I mentioned in the preceding article, one-fifth cent a bushel for the 1926 crop, or 1.3 cents less than the commission on cash wheat sold in the regular channels. In addition to this saving, the pool's terminal elevators, based on the 1926 crop, showed earnings of 2½ cents on all grain handled and 1½ cents on all grain billed to them, not to mention the economies and advantages of pool-controlled local elevators. Since it does not have to hedge it also saves the hedging expense of elevators which buy grain from the farmers.

In the next and final article I shall discuss the fundamental conditions different from those in the United States which seem to favor the Canadians, and shall briefly review the earlier attempts in Canada to build up a farmer-controlled grain marketing system that failed to achieve what the farmer expected of it.

For the time being the leaning tower of Pisa is pronounced safe, but ultimately it will collapse unless repairs are made or Mussolini prohibits the tower from falling.

The man with \$1,000 never hesitates these days about what kind of car to buy. He always buys a \$2,000 one.



**When the Birds
Are Far, Far Off**

WINCHESTER Repeater Speed Loads, the new super-power shells, do two jobs with unfailing dependability. They get the biggest and fastest game that can be taken with a shotgun. They get this game at the greatest possible distance. More power, more speed, more range. Shoot Winchester Repeater Speed Loads Shells and make the hard shots easy.

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LEADER · REPEATER · RANGER
FISHING TACKLE FLASHLIGHTS BATTERIES ICE SKATES ROLLER SKATES
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

**Second Hand Machinery
Sold by Classifieds**

Uses Kansas Farmer Every Season

Newton, Kansas, June 12, 1926.

In the past I have had very good luck in advertising second hand machinery in your paper and I am enclosing a classified ad for your next issue.

S. B. VAUGHN.

PROVED RESULTS

**Do Your Shopping
In Kansas Farmer**

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

Ground Feed
worth **25%** more

Lowest Cost
with this
Fairbanks-Morse
All-Purpose
FEED MILL
(HAMMER TYPE)



Make your feed 100 per cent productive. The F-M Feed Mill will do it—saving one-fourth your feed bill.

The F-M Hammer Type Feed Mill is a real all-purpose mill—the biggest feed mill value ever offered for the price! It uses the most advanced and efficient feed mill principle—the feed is struck in mid-air by high-speed revolving hammers. The hammers cut, tear, shred, crush, grind and pound feed to desired fineness—with minimum vibration.

Biggest feed mill value

Rigid, all-steel frame; heat-treated hammers; sturdy shaft running lightly in ball bearings are just a few of the fine quality features of this mill that assure flawless operation and extra years of service.

The Hammer Type Mill handles corn stalks, alfalfa, hay, milo maize, straw and other roughage, as well as all grains. Other F-M Feed Grinders of the Plate Type in sizes 4 to 10 inches will grind all grains and earcorn. Ask your local F-M Dealer to demonstrate.

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Do You Need a Windmill?

Dempster has a unique windmill selling idea that will interest you—something new!—something you'll like!

The sales volume of Dempster windmills makes this new selling idea possible. You'll be both surprised and interested. Ask the Dempster dealer for particulars at once! They are anxious to tell you all about it. No obligation to buy. If no dealer is near you, write us.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
719 So. 6th St. Beatrice, Nebr.

DEMPSTER
ANNU-OILED Windmill



Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Isobel and Juanita Clash Over Jack Miller

GROUPED in the little room where Black Neb, aged servant and friend of Captain Pettibone, who had sailed many seas before his death, lay ill, were all the actors in the drama of the House of the Lone Oak. Bought by the Brown family largely because of the lure of a mysterious chest of gold which was to go to the finder, this mystery was cleared up by Black Neb. But the Browns were losers, as a later will of the Captain's had given the gold and other property to his granddaughter if living, and had named Jack Miller as administrator and guardian. To the astounded company Young Jack had presented a girl whom he introduced as Isobel Sanchez, the missing heiress. It now was a question if the Browns' title to Lone Oak farm was good, and Juanita Fernandez, who had hoped to inherit the gold, asserted that Isobel was not Captain Pettibone's granddaughter.

Tense and silent, Beth Brown, one of the principal actors in the drama, as she it was who had first proposed purchase of the mystery farm, had kept her eyes fixed on the face of Jack Miller's ward. That the girl was beautiful no one could deny. Raven hair, dark and brilliant orbs, there was yet no sombreness about her but an exotic beauty, as if some tropical flower had been brought into the dingy room. The dark beauty of the girl whom Jack Miller had presented as Isobel Sanchez was accentuated as they stood together by Jack's blonde hair, fair skin and blue eyes. Beth Brown would not have been human if her heart had not beat faster at Juanita's words denouncing the new-comer as an imposter. And now Beth turned to Juanita and demanded proof.

"Why do you say that, Juanita?" cried Beth. "Jack has brought this girl here as the old Captain's granddaughter and he would not mislead us. What proof have you that the statement you make is true?"

"For months I played with my cousin Isobel," answered Juanita, "and altho I was only a little girl then and she was taken away I would know her anywhere. This girl is older, darker. Remember that Isobel's mother was half American. This girl is all Spanish. See!" All eyes were on the strange visitor as Juanita stepped forward and laid a hand on the girl's shoulder. "What have you to say for yourself?" Juanita demanded.

The dark girl drew herself up haughtily and her eyes flashed as she shook off Juanita's hand. "I do not know you," she said, "and so far as I can remember I never saw you before. Most of my life has been spent in a convent, where under the care of the blessed sisters I was taught to speak the language of my dear dead mother, who was, as this girl has said, half-American. You are my enemy. I do not care for you." There was something childlike in the simplicity of the strange girl as now she turned to Jack Miller and clasped his hand. "You will tell them all, my Jack. You are my friend and my protector."

"Isobel is telling the truth," announced Jack, and Beth noted that his hand tightened on the small one in his clasp. "There is no doubt in my mind," Jack went on, "that she is Captain Pettibone's granddaughter. The Captain's mate and old friend here," and Jack gestured toward the gray-bearded man who had accompanied him, "traced Isobel to a little town in Spain where she had been living quietly on the small annuity left her by her mother. We have letters and pictures sent by Captain Pettibone to the convent where she was reared but from which she was taken by a relative who wanted to profit thru her annuity and keep her identity secret."

"It ees not so," screamed Mrs. Fernandez.

"My Juanita, she is the true heir, for the old Captain's granddaughter is dead. At least she has long been missing. And this girl is not our lost Isobel."

"Hush, madam," said Lawyer Boggs sternly. "What you say may be true but if so you have legal recourse, and

it will be up to you to bring proof. Until the courts decide differently Jack Miller as administrator of the estate has the right to make a decision as to whether this girl termed Isobel is the true heir. One thing is certain," the old lawyer concluded pointedly, "and this is that the last will and testament of Captain Pettibone, which I hold here, is a bonafide document. And you, madam, are not named as a beneficiary."

"That at least is true," said Jack Miller. "Captain Pettibone was under no obligations to you, Mrs. Fernandez. You were well paid for all you did for him."

"It ees not so," again began the fiery Spanish woman when Lawyer Boggs with uplifted hand stopped her and turned to Henry Brown, who had stood quietly without comment thru all the stirring scene.

"You are vitally interested in this matter, Mr. Brown," remarked the old lawyer. "As I said before, unless Jack Miller as Miss Sanchez's guardian, is willing to make a new deed conveying the property to you, your title is worthless. And Jack has said that Lone Oak Farm is far more valuable than most folks think. Will you tell us what you mean by that, Jack?"

"I wouldn't believe a word that double-crosser says," growled Hal Brown. "He has played us for suckers ever since we came here. But we'll fight to hold the farm, you may be sure of that."

"Don't, Hal," appealed Beth, and now she came forward and touched Jack's arm. "Please, Jack, tell us what you mean and that you will fix things so that we will not have to leave the farm. You know you have said you hoped we could stay on."

"What is this girl to you, my Jack?" demanded the young heiress, as she turned and faced Beth. "Does she have some claim on you, my friend?" Jack flushed uncomfortably and began to speak.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Milk Cows "Moo"

(Continued from Page 7)

Illies came into Fort Scott from Texas. They had gone to Texas a few years ago from the Dakotas. Recently they began looking for a new location. They did not like cotton farming. They were attracted to Bourbon county by reports they had from friends who had gone there. They bought farms and are starting with grade cows. It is said farmers living in dairy sections of the East, where land has reached its maximum production and value, are planning to come to Southeastern Kansas to go into dairy farming.

There is no discounting the fact that the plan of co-operation worked out by farmers and business men of Bourbon county has been a paying proposition for both. The farmers are prosperous, and the dairy program has made them so. It is said that more than 3½ million dollars worth of new buildings have been erected in Fort Scott within the last five years. That is more building than was done in the city during the previous 20 years.

What has been done in Bourbon and adjoining counties in Southeastern Kansas can, no doubt, be done in other sections of Kansas. Bourbon county has succeeded because farm folks and business men got together and worked out a definite plan of co-operation. The first plan was laid to cover a period of 10 years. It included building good roads for all knew the first need of the farmer after he has produced his crop is a market. Following the road program came co-operation in building up dairy herds and supplying a definite market for the product. That this 10-year program has succeeded is shown by the prosperous condition of farm families and business men, and the rapid spread of the dairy program to adjoining counties. Now they are laying out a 20-year program, and if it meets with the same success as the 10-year program. Southeastern Kansas will, within 20 years, be one of the leading dairy centers in the United States.



Ask your Neighbor

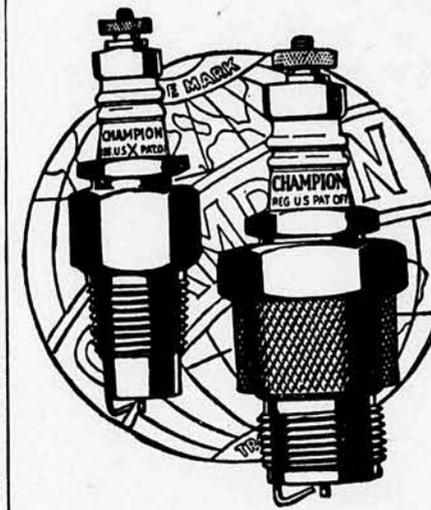
What kind of spark plugs he finds most dependable in engine-driven farm equipment and it is two to one that he will say, "Champions!"

For Champions are known the world over as the better spark plugs.

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Woodson for Good Roads

Woodson county came into line recently on the good roads program. Woodson county, it might be stated, is the county that persistently has "set its teeth" against federal aid for roads in any way, shape or form, and has gloried in the distinction of being opposed to a road building program.

J. W. Poole, chairman of the county commissioners, came in at the head of the procession. The county commissioners explained they wanted the State Highway Department to come down and help work out a program, and a program for next year.

It is to include grading and culvert work preparatory to paving U. S. 54 from the Allen county line to Yates Center at the earliest possible time, and next run the highway west to Greenwood county, with a spur, probably, down to Toronto.

"Now look here," Chairman Poole added, good naturedly, "Woodson county has been held up in the newspapers as the only mud county in the state, and charged with keeping U. S. 75 in the mud. We want to improve 75 too, but I just want to tell you there are 80 miles of mud road between Woodson county and Topeka—we drove it this morning. And to save the good name of Woodson county, have we got to pave that 80 miles thru Coffey and Osage counties to boot?"

Woodson county has been having a hard time with bridges washed out, in the last two years. Co-operation with the State Highway department will mean federal aid also on rebuilding some of the bridges, as well as federal and state aid on a road construction program—and also Woodson county will not forfeit any of its gasoline tax money. Under the present law this money can be forfeited if the county does not spend it on the state highway system as required by law.

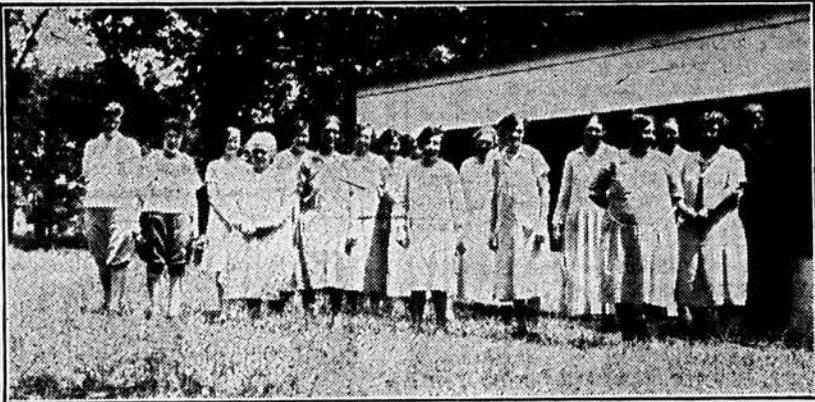
Incidentally, Kansas counties are almost 100 per cent today in having a 1928 road building program. Gray and Phillips, as well as Woodson county, submitted programs recently so that Morton now is the only one of 105 counties without a road program.

Eggs—and Waterglass

In putting down eggs in waterglass it is not necessary that all the eggs be placed in the liquid at one time. They can be added as gathered, and the results will prove equally satisfactory, or more so, if the eggs are not allowed to stand about before receiving the treatment.

It has been suggested that motor-horns and hooters should be standardized as to pitch and a more melodious note adopted. Nothing is more irritating than an unmusical motorist who knocks his pedestrian down in D-flat.

Husbands and Children Tabooed



Here is a Glimpse of the Farm Women's Camp in Cherokee County, and the 15 Grandmothers, Mothers and Granddaughters Who Took Advantage of It. On the Left End is Pearl Martin, Health Specialist from K. S. A. C., and Next to Her is Mary E. Border, Home Demonstration Agent

BUT Ma, you ought to go. It'll do you good and besides we can manage to get along for a few days." Ma kinda fingered the notice she held. "Spring River Club Grounds," caught her eye again. Sounded interesting. "Any Farm Bureau woman is welcome," the next line invited, and cautioned "No children—or husbands—allowed."

"Better go, Mother," Pa's kindly voice put in between bites. The discussion took place at the dinner table.

"Why Pa, you know I can't go and leave the children!" In a way she heard the protests from the family about her missing this glorious little outing. But mostly she was absorbed again in the details of the invitation to camp. It told just how to get there, what it would cost—a mere trifle; what to bring, what to wear—"Knickers," Ma had to chuckle. "Pa, wouldn't I look a sight in knickers?" and the whole family laughed. But it wasn't particularly about the "sight" Mother would make dressed in the convenient attire suggested. More of it came because they actually wanted Mother to take the few days of rest, and they felt that they were winning their point.

"No cooking, house cleaning or spanking kids," one of the family said. Just the softest kind of sigh escaped Mother's lips. "Would she dare go?" She'd been on picnics and vacations before, of course, but with the family along. She'd never been off by her lonesome like this since—well, it wouldn't be fair to come that near to telling her age.

But Mother did go to the camp. It might have been any one of a number of camps for farm women held in Kansas this summer. But let's peek in on the one held in Cherokee county under the direction of Mary E. Border, home demonstration agent. Fifteen women took advantage of its recreation and educational value. The youngest was 21 years old and the oldest was 64 years young. A wide range of ages and personalities and experiences. A wealth of ideas to be exchanged.

What did they do? Amy Kelly, state leader of home demonstration agents, and Pearl Martin, health specialist, both were there from the college to help Miss Border. It is true enough they "talked shop" to some extent, but the campers' minds were free to absorb items of an educational and helpful nature pertaining to efficiency in the home and the important factor of health.

Here is the official program: Rise, 6 a. m. This hour is mentioned so folks in general will know this wasn't a camp of sleepy heads. Right away then came setting up exercises, breakfast, handwork, music, walking, rest, dinner, rest, book reviews, lectures, games, swimming, supper, vespers, campfire and "Good night." This last at 9:30.

A wholesome, restful vacation. Grandmothers, daughters and granddaughters enjoyed it to the fullest extent. A certain newspaper man was assured of that by the campers themselves, one day when he made so bold as to enter into the forbidden territory to take a picture. It is something to look forward to another year.

And did the family miss Mother? Well, the campers had visitors at least one evening, members of the families, you know. And gosh, when Mother got back the folks certainly were glad to see her.

"Seems like you've been gone a year, Ma."

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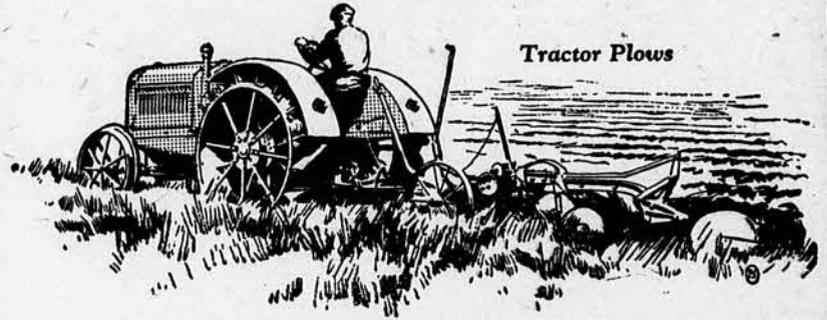


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The Untamed

(Continued from Page 14)

to the station-house. Shorty Rhinehart and Bill Kilduff were to see that no passengers broke out from the train and attempted a flank attack. Haines would attend to having the fire box of the engine flooded. For the cracking of the safe, Silent carried the stick of dynamite.

A Long Wait

Now the long wait began. There is a dreamlike quality about bright mornings in the open country, and everything seemed unreal to Kate. It was impossible that tragedy should come on such a day. The moments stole on. She saw Silent glance twice at his watch and scowl. Evidently the train was late and possibly they would give up the attempt. Then a light humming caught her ear.

She held her breath and listened again. It was unmistakable—a slight thing—a tremor to be felt rather than heard. She saw Haines peering under shaded eyes far down the track, and following the direction of his gaze she saw a tiny spot of haze on the horizon. The tiny puff of smoke developed to a deeper, louder note. The station agent took his place on the track.

Now the train bulked big, the engine wavering slightly to the unevenness of the roadbed. The flag of the station-agent moved. Kate closed her eyes and set her teeth. There was a rumbling and puffing and a mighty grinding—a shout somewhere—the rattle of a score of pistol shots—she opened her eyes to see the train rolling to a stop on the siding directly before her.

Kilduff and Shorty Rhinehart, crouching against the grade, were splintering the windows one by one with nicely placed shots. The baggage-cars were farther up the siding than Silent calculated. He and Haines now ran toward the head of the train.

The fireman and engineer jumped from their cab, holding their arms stiffly above their heads; and Haines approached with poised revolver to make them flood the fire box. In this way the train would be delayed for some time and before it could send out the alarm the bandits would be far from pursuit. Haines had already reached the locomotive and Silent was running toward the first baggage-car when the door of the car slid open and at the entrance appeared two men with rifles at their shoulders. As they

opened fire Silent pitched to the ground. Kate set her teeth and forced her eyes to stay open.

Even as the outlaw fell his revolver spoke and one of the men threw up his hands with a yell and pitched out of the open door. His companion still kept his post, pumping shots at the prone figure. Twice more the muzzle of Silent's gun jerked up and the second man crumpled on the floor of the car.

A great hissing and a jetting cloud of steam announced that Haines had succeeded in flooding the fire box. Silent climbed into the first baggage-car, stepping, as he did so, on the limp body of the Wells Fargo agent, who lay on the roadbed. A moment later he flung out the body of the second messenger. The man flopped on the ground heavily, face downward, and then—greatest horror of all!—dragged himself to his hands and knees and began to crawl laboriously. Kate ran and dropped to her knees beside him.

"Are you hurt badly?" she pleaded. "Where? Where?"

He sagged to the ground and lay on his left side, breathing heavily.

"Where is the wound?" she repeated. He attempted to speak, but only a bloody froth came to his lips. That was sufficient to tell her that he had been shot thru the lungs.

She tore open his shirt and found two purple spots high on the chest, one to the right, and one to the left. From that on the left ran a tiny trickle of blood, but that on the right was only a small puncture in the midst of a bruise. He was far past all help.

"Speak to me!" she pleaded. His eyes rolled and then checked on her face.

"Done for," he said in a horrible whisper, "that devil done me. Kid—cut out—this life. I've played this game—myself—an' now—I'm goin'—to hell for it!"

A great convulsion twisted his face. "What can I do?" cried Kate.

"Tell the world—I died—game!" His body writhed, and in the last agony his hand closed hard over hers. It was like a silent farewell, that strong clasp.

A great hand caught her by the shoulder and jerked her to her feet. "The charge is goin' off! Jump for it!" shouted Silent in her ear.

She sprang up and at the same time

You Gave a Child Happiness



IN THE accompanying picture is shown a group of crippled children. Minnie, a young Kansas girl, sitting at the extreme right, was at 13 the second crippled child accepted by the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. She is now Mrs. W. H. Armstrong of Oklahoma. In a letter received this week Mrs. Armstrong wrote: "I am very happy. I am sending you announcement of the birth of my little girl... I never can repay you for what you have done for me. Surely no one makes a mistake in sending money to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. I know." Kansas Farmer readers are familiar with the work of the Capper Fund. Many of them have helped make it the success that it is. Helpless humanity gives you credit. Now there still is greater need and you again are given the opportunity to have a part in a definite, visible and forceful manner in the world's greatest philanthropy. Send your contributions to Con Van Natta, 20 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



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there was a great boom from within the car. The side bulged out—a section of the top lifted and fell back with a crash—and Silent ran back into the smoke. Haines, Purvis and Kilduff were instantly at the car, taking the ponderous little canvas sacks of coin as their chief handed them out.

Within two minutes after the explosion ten small sacks were deposited in the saddlebags on the horses which stood before the station-house. Silent's whistle called in Terry Jordan and Shorty Rhinehart—a sharp order forced Kate to climb into her saddle—and the train robbers struck up the hillside at a racing pace. A confused shouting rose behind them. Rifles commenced to crack where some of the passengers had taken up the weapons of the dead guards, but the bullets flew wide, and the little troop was soon safely out of range.

On the other side of the hill-top they changed their course to the right. For half an hour the killing pace continued, and then, as there was not a sign of immediate chase, the lone riders drew down to a soberer pace. Silent called: "Keep bunched behind me. We're headed for the old Salton place—an' a long rest."

Few Arrests

Some people pointed out that Sheriff Gus Morris had never made a single important arrest in the ten years during which he had held office, and there were a few slanderers who spoke insinuatingly of the manner in which the lone riders flourished in Morris's domain. These "knockers," however, were voted down by the vast majority, who swore that the sheriff was the finest fellow who ever threw leg over saddle. They liked him for his inexhaustible good-nature, the mellow baritone in which he sang the range songs at any one's request, and perhaps more than all, for the very laxness with which he conducted his work. They had had enough of the old school of sheriffs who lived a few months gun in hand and died fighting from the saddle. The office had never seemed desirable until Gus Morris ran for it and smiled his way to a triumphant election.

Before his career as an office-holder began, he ran a combined general merchandise store, saloon, and hotel. That is to say, he ran the hostelry in name. The real executive head, general manager, clerk, bookkeeper and cook, and sometimes even bar-tender, was his daughter Jacqueline. She found the place only a saloon, and a poorly patronized one at that. Her unaided energy gradually made it into a hotel, restaurant and store. Even while her father was in office he spent most of his time around the hotel; but no matter how important he might be elsewhere, in his own house he had no voice. There the only law was the will of Jacqueline.

Out of the stable behind this hostelry Dan and Tex Calder walked on the evening of the train robbery. They had reached the place of the hold-up a full two hours after Silent's crew departed; and the fireman and engineer had been working frantically during the interim to clear out the soaked fire box and get up steam again. Tex looked at the two dead bodies, spoke to the conductor, and then cut short the voluble explanations of a score of passengers by turning his horse and riding away, followed by Dan. All that day he was gloomily silent. It was a shrewd blow at his reputation, for the outlaws had actually carried out the robbery while he was on their trail. Not till they came out of the horse-shed after stabling their horses did he speak freely.

"Dan," he said, "do you know anything about Sheriff Gus Morris?"

"No."

"Then listen to this and salt every word away. I'm an officer of the law, but I won't tell that to Morris. I hope he doesn't know me. If he does it will spoil our game. I am almost certain he is playing a close hand with the lone riders. I'll wager he'd rather see a stick of dynamite than a marshal. Remember when we get in that place that we're not after Jim Silent or anyone else. We're simply traveling cowboys. No questions. I expect to learn something about the location of Silent's gang while we're here, but we'll never find out except by hints and chance remarks. We have to watch Morris like hawks. If he suspects us he'll find a way to let Silent know we're here and then the hunters will be hunted."

In the house they found a dozen cattlemen sitting down at the table in the dining-room. As they entered the room the sheriff, who sat at the head of the table, waved his hand to them. "H'ware ye, boys?" he called. "You'll find a couple of chairs right in the next room. Got two extra plates, Jac?"

As Dan followed Tex after the chairs he noticed the sheriff beckon to one of the men who sat near him. As they returned with the chairs someone was leaving the room by another door.

"Tex," he said, as they sat down side by side, "when we left the dining-room for the chairs, the sheriff spoke to one of the boys and as we came back one of them was leavin' thru another door. D'you think Morris knew you when you came in?"

An Actor?

Calder frowned thoughtfully and then shook his head.

"No," he said in a low voice. "I watched him like a hawk when we entered. He didn't bat an eye when he saw me. If he recognized me he's the greatest actor in the world, bar none! No, Dan, he doesn't know us from Adam and Abel."

"All right," said Dan, "but I don't like somethin' about this place—maybe it's the smell of the air. Tex, take my advice an' keep your gun ready for the fastest draw you ever made."

"Don't worry about me," smiled Calder. "How about yourself?"

"Hello," broke in Jacqueline from the end of the table. "Look who we've picked in the draw!"

Her voice was musical, but her ac-

cent and manner were those of a girl who had lived all her life among men and has caught their ways—with an exaggeration of that self-confidence which a woman always feels among Western men. Her blue eyes were upon Dan.

"Ain't you a long ways from home?" she went on.

The rest of the table, perceiving the drift of her badgering, broke into a rumbling bass chuckle.

"Quite a ways," said Dan, and his wide brown eyes looked seriously back at her.

A yell of delight came from the men at this naive rejoinder. Dan looked about him with a sort of childish wonder. Calder's anxious whisper came at his side: "Don't let them get you mad, Dan!" Jacqueline, having scored so heavily with her first shot, was by no means willing to give up her sport.

"With them big eyes, for a starter," she said, "all you need is long hair to be perfect. Do your folks generally let you run around like this?"

Every man canted his ear to get the answer and already they were grinning expectantly.

"I don't go out much," returned the soft voice of Dan, "an' when I do, I go with my friend, here. He takes care of me."

Another thunder of laughter broke out. Jacqueline had apparently uncovered a tenderfoot, and a rare one even for that absurd species. A sandy-haired cattle puncher who sat close to Jacqueline now took the cue from the mistress of the house.

"Ain't you a bit scared when you get around among real men?" he asked, leering up the table towards Dan.

The latter smiled gently upon him. "I reckon maybe I am," he said amiably.

"Then you must be shakin' in your boots right now," said the other over the sound of the laughter.

"No, said Dan," "I feel sort of comfortable."

The other replied with a frown that would have intimidated a balky horse. "What d'you mean? Ain't you jest said men made you sort of—nervous?"

He imitated the soft drawl of Dan with his last words and raised another yell of delight from the crowd. Whistling Dan turned his gentle eyes upon Jacqueline.

"Pardon me, ma'am," he began.

An instant hush fell on the men. They would not miss one syllable of the delightful remarks of this rarest of all tenderfoots, and the prelude of this coming utterance promised something that would eclipse all that had gone before.

"Talk right out, Brown-eyes," said Jacqueline, wiping the tears of delight from her eyes. "Talk right out as if you was a man. I won't hurt you."

"I jest wanted to ask," said Dan, "if these are real men?"

The ready laughter started, checked, and died suddenly away. The cattlemen looked at each other in puzzled surprise.

"Don't they look like it to you, honey?" asked Jacqueline curiously.

Dan allowed his eyes to pass lingeringly.

(Continued on Page 28)



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Farm Crops and Markets

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"T'S an ill wind....," you know. The recent rains slowed up the maturing process of late corn and feed crops to some extent but improved conditions for wheat. But there is going to be an abundance of feed and the corn prospects are excellent. The larger percent of the crop is matured and the yields are going to be fine, according to reports from county correspondents. Livestock men are getting things lined up for feeding operations. Sorghums and prairie hay are reported the best since 1915 in a good many cases.

The early sown wheat has made satisfactory progress and the rest of the crop has a good chance to get started as moisture conditions were good and seedbeds well prepared. These favorable factors may offset the late seeding effects. Only light movements of grass cattle going to market. A few spring pigs from early farrowings are beginning to move but the bulk will not be ready until the latter part of this month and the first of next.

Allen—Rain has checked the heat and thus has been beneficial to corn; also to alfalfa seeded this fall and to wheat that had been sown. The ground now is in condition that more wheat will go in. It is hoped that the ravages of the army worm have been checked. They took several alfalfa fields that were just nicely started.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—A light frost on September 19 killed only tender plants, but we have had cool weather since. Feed cutting is well under way. Very little wheat sown as ground is too dry. Corn will make about 30 bushels to the acre and surely is out of frost danger. Other forage crops will make very heavy yields, both of fodder and seed. Silo filling is almost finished. Wheat, \$1.15; new corn, 90c; old corn, \$1; and eggs, 28c.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—Barton county won first again in her agricultural exhibit at the State Fair. The cool, damp weather has given relief from flies but the rains caused the farmers to stop their wheat drilling. Row crops are being cut and shocked. Corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.20 1/4; hens, 17c; eggs, 26c and butterfat, 40c.—Fannie Sharp.

Bourbon—Had light frost here September 21, but it did no harm. This makes two times we were hit with frost in September during the last 24 years I have lived here. Hay all up. Some silo filling. Good weather all September until today's rain. Good demand for cattle at high prices but no call for horses at any price. Hogs picked up quick at \$11; eggs, 29c; cream, 37c; milk, \$2.10 a hundred pounds.—G. A. Van Dyke.

Brown—Too much rain. Corn is all right so far but needs more growing weather. Wheat sowing in progress when the land is fit. Early sown wheat is up. Pastures good. Feed in abundance. On account of the flies the stock is in poor flesh. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 85c; oats, 43c; cream, 38c; eggs, 27c; hogs, \$9.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Butler—A good rain was received Friday night which was fine for the wheat. Wheat is being seeded as rapidly as equipment will allow. Some farmers were waiting for rain and will begin at once. Pastures continue good. Flies not so annoying since cooler weather came. Most wheat ground had to be disked before being planted.—Aaron Thomas.

Clay—Early corn matured well and should average 40 bushels to the acre. Late corn and sorghums were hurt by excessive heat and drought during the early part of September. Late corn should average 35 bushels, sorghums and prairie hay are the best since 1915. Flies have annoyed livestock shamefully. The scarcity of cattle has caused some pastures to be empty this summer. Grassers are selling for 8c from pastures. Wheat, \$1.15; hogs, \$9; eggs, 29c and butterfat 38c.—P. R. Farslund.

Cloud—Local showers are keeping soil in good condition for seeding and much ground is being prepared for fall crops. But little has been sown yet. There has been no frost and corn and feed crops are maturing in fine condition. They promise good yields. Stock is doing well on pastures, although cows are falling on milk production. Young calves are coming on and prices are good for young stock. Eggs are getting scarce so prices are good.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—We are having too much rain for farm work. Wheat sowing is likely to be delayed. Haying is not finished, but all hay crops are fine. Pastures are good and stock is doing well. The fall pig crop is not very promising.—E. A. Millard.

Edwards—We had a good rain and the soil is in good condition for wheat. Kafir is doing very well and feed crops are greening up again. We don't need any frost for a week or two. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 76c; barley, 60c; butterfat, 38c; hens, 16c; eggs, 23c. All cattle bringing good prices and calves selling for \$35.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—The recent frost did little visible damage, although in some places in the county ice was reported. Soil is dry and hard to work on account of excessive rains earlier. Practically all corn out of the frost damage stage. Bulk of the wheat ground prepared.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We had one of the finest rains in recent years. Seeding of wheat will go forth in dead earnest, now. The ground never was in better condition this time of year that it is now. Most of our feed crops have either been cut or bound and we will have lots of seed. We never had a better crop of kafir. Pastures are beginning to get dry. Market: Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 90c; oats, 50c; and eggs, 26c.—C. F. Erbert.

Gove and Sheridan—Wheat seeding and putting up feed is the job at hand. The rains the last of September helped some but more moisture is needed. All early corn is

past frost danger. The late corn is light and chaffy. Millet, kafir and milo are fair. Stock is looking fine. The hens are molting and are on a strike. Public sales scarce.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—Wet weather last 10 days has suspended seeding but early wheat up and doing fine. Some of the late corn and kafir will be caught by frost. Very little grain being marketed.—Forrest Custer.

Greenwood—Corn cutting is finished and silos are now being filled. Army worms are working on the fall sown alfalfa, as well as some of the old alfalfa. Flies have been annoying to livestock during the hot spell. A light frost struck here but did not do damage. The early kafir is ripe, but the late crop may run into the frosts.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Rain and drizzly weather stopped farm work Friday and Saturday. Late plowing, disking, harrowing and drilling is being rushed. Alfalfa is growing fine and bids fair to make a late crop of hay. Livestock doing fine on green pasture. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, \$1.06; oats, 45c; kafir, 95c; potatoes, 30c a peck; sweet potatoes, 5c a pound; apples, \$1 to \$1.50; blue plums, 75c a crate; eggs, 30c and butterfat, 40c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn is ripening very slowly. Some of the kafir will not be matured before October 10. Hay is a heavy crop. Pigs are in demand with few to sell. Several of the farmers have lost all their hogs. The two-day Jefferson County Fair was a great success. The speeches the evening of the last day by Senator Arthur Capper and J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture were much enjoyed. The school displays were fine and much interest was taken in club work.—W. H. Smurr.

Johnson—Very cool weather with temperature well down to 40 degrees has prevailed here since September 18. A frost hit but no damage was done. Since September 23, light to medium heavy rains have fallen, delaying haying and corn harvest, but good for newly sown alfalfa. This new alfalfa was growing slowly and was suffering attacks from grasshoppers. Stock still is troubled with screw worms and some hog cholera is reported. New corn is being fed freely to cattle and chickens. Apples are worth from 50c to \$1.15; sweet potatoes \$1; Irish potatoes, \$1.50 a 2-bushel sack; eggs, 34c; hens, 19c; springs, 20c and butterfat, 38c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—A good rain has put the ground in fine condition for wheat drilling. Much feed to cut yet and farmers are fearing frosts will beat them to the harvest.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—We have been enjoying fine weather. Stack threshing is in full blast. The farmers need seed wheat to sow. There will be a large acreage of wheat sown this fall. Millet all cut and shocked. Prairie hay all in stack. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1; eggs, 28c; hay, \$6; hens, 14c and cream, 38c.—J. D. Stoss.

McPherson—We had a nice rain which put the ground in fine condition for fall seeding. There will be quite a large acreage of wheat sown this fall. Corn is ripening well and promises a good yield. Late sown feeds need more drying weather. Quite a bit of prairie hay has been put up and it made a good yield. Livestock suffered a great deal from the flies and is not in as good condition as usual. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 22c; eggs, 29c; butter, 40c; good demand for farm labor.—Frank M. Shields.

Osage—It is taking longer this year, it seems, for corn to mature. However the cured ears are very heavy and corn is a full average crop in this county. Not as much corn will be cut this season as usual. Hay is an abundant crop and not quite as much stock to feed as last year.—Dairy

cows are in good demand and the business is increasing.—H. L. Ferris.

Ness—A heavy rain fell over most of Ness county a few days ago putting the soil in fine condition for wheat seeding. Most of the fields are ready for the drill. Some drilling has been done. A few public sales and prices are fair.—Jas. McHill.

Phillips—Weather is cool and cloudy. One rain last week. Fall crops are expected to be good and wheat and rye have a fine start. Farmers are sowing wheat and cutting feed crops. Corn is safe from frost but the rains and cool weather keep it green. Our wheat crop was light and did not pay. But the corn and seed crop is the best in 15 years. Prices are good and everything promising farm prosperity at the present. We need more stock to consume our feed.—J. B. Hicks.

Rawlins—Have had an off year, cold, backward and dry with frequent hail storms and that's about all the moisture we get. Not much wheat raised here. Corn was put back by the hail so there will be lots of soft corn, especially in fields planted with seed that was shipped in because it does not mature like our own corn. Very little rain this summer. No moisture in subsoil. Lots of summer fallow, but those summer fallowed fields are dry and dusty and wheat planted in them is dying. Also the young hoppers are taking their toll. We need a good general rain to settle our loose ground and to start out wheat. Our wheat seeding is held up on account of drought. Not many sales.—J. A. Kelley.

Rice—Light frost early this week but no damage reported. Plenty of moisture and wheat ground in fine condition for seeding. Considerable building being done thruout the county. Very few farm sales being held just now. Some real estate changing hands at fair prices. Wheat, \$1.11; hens, 16c; eggs, 28c and butterfat 38c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

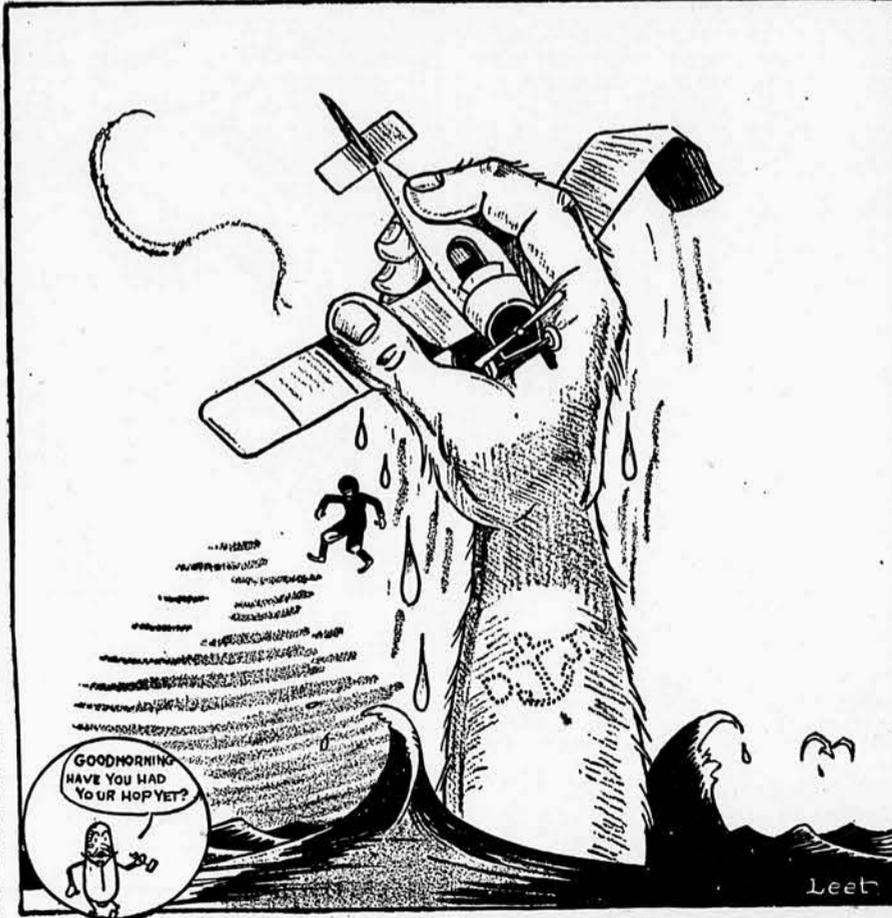
Rush—Cold, wet weather recently has put a stop to field work. No frost damage, yet. Most spring crops are matured now, and are beyond frost danger. Seeding wheat is about one-sixth done. Wheat, \$1.25; eggs, 27c and butterfat, 36c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Smith—Wheat sowing on in full blast. Still plenty of rain and pastures good. Corn nearly all matured and crop heavy. A little threshing to be done yet. Hogs scarce and high. Cattle high, too. Plenty of rough feed. Corn and kafir nearly ready for harvest. No disease in livestock so far. Cream, 37c and eggs, 29c.—Harvey Saunders.

Wilson—We are having early fall rains and have had a light frost with little damage resulting. Wheat sowing will be rushed along when the ground gets dry enough. Corn cutting is in progress and some silos are being filled. Stockmen are getting ready to start feeding stock. Some public sales with good prices. Sales are mostly for cash. Butterfat, 41c; eggs, 30c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Business progress during the last few months, as reflected in wage and employment statistics, constituting fundamental elements in measuring industrial activity, inspires confidence rather than apprehension, and the recent stiffening of commodity prices is indicative of at least a normal seasonal increase in the demand for products, in the view of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The element of confidence, in the view of the board, is to be derived from the fact that in spite of various outside influences that might be expected to act unfavorably on business, such as the approach of a Presidential election, disturbances in foreign affairs, a season of floods and generally unfavorable weather, industrial activity in the United States has suffered no noticeable depression even in the branches of industry which have made such unprecedented records during the last two years. While employment and the total number of hours worked in manufacturing plants have declined slightly since last March, and in July this year were somewhat lower than in the corresponding month a year ago, all such fluctuations recorded during the last 12 months averaged less than 5 per cent, according to the data collected by the board among about 2,000 representative establishments in 25 different industries. Average weekly earnings a wage earner, while showing a seasonal (Continued on Page 29)



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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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BIG, SNAPPY COCKERELS, INDIVIDUALLY pedigreed. Dams 4 1/2 to 5 lbs., 225 to 294 eggs, \$2.00 to \$12.50. Farm records to 308. Gamble White Leghorn Farm, Coffeyville, Kan.

FINE, LARGE PURE BRED BARRON White Leghorn pullets, soon be in laying, from 275 to 306 egg strain, \$1.00 each. Cockerels \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. D. Cadwell, Lawrence, Kan.

TANCRED COCKERELS FROM TRAP-nested dams, sired by 230-250 egg males. March hatch \$2.50, \$25 doz.; April \$2, \$20 doz.; May \$1.50, \$15 doz.; April-May cockerels from 220-265 egg dams, 300 egg sire \$3, \$33 doz. Lingerlonger Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00. A. C. Craney, Peabody, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN pullets, April hatch, \$1.00 each. Yearling laying hens, \$1.00 each. Wm. Bardel, Bison, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS. Feb. Hatch, \$2.00. C. A. Dettweiler, Halstead, Kan.

PURE BOOTH STRAIN SINGLE COMB cockerels; April hatched; \$2 each. Walter Bowell, Abilene, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HENS. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

FLYMOOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$2, IF TAKEN at once. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

PLYMOOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCKS HEAVY LAYING Bradley Strain. Hens, Pullets. Cockerels. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

PEDIGREED R. C. RED COCKERELS. Mrs. F. J. Diddle, Olpe, Kan.

80 PURE BRED PULLETS, 5 COCKERELS. March hatch. Price \$1.20 each, coops returned. Mabel Salmans, Beeler, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, LARGE, CLEAN, BRINGING PREMIUM. 50,000 broilers wanted. Write "The Copes, Topeka.

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

LIVESTOCK**CATTLE**

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED HEPERford cattle for sale. Ed. Lee, Center-view, Mo.

GUERNSEY BULLS, BEST BREEDING. Type, and Production. Fern Hill Farm, Oronogo, Mo.

MY HERD REGISTERED AND GRADE Holsteins. Cheap for the bunch. Might divide. Federal accredited. R. E. Hopkins, Derby, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONIES. D. B. Grutzmacher, Westmoreland, Kan.

FISTULA HORSES CURED, \$5. PAY when well. Chemist, Barnes, Kansas.

TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallions, \$200.00 to \$500.00. Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

HOGS

IMMUNE CHESTER WHITE SPRING boars. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS \$25 each during September. Cholera immuned. Chas. Huber, Perryville, Mo.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE rams. W. W. Cook, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE rams and ewes. John Linke, Geneseo, Ks.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE ram lambs. Richard Johnson, Geneseo, Kan.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Elijah must have been tired out. The nerves which had been hardened to endure almost anything had given way. Nervous prostration had not been invented then, at least not by that name. But Elijah would have been a good candidate for it. He had been thru the hell fire of strain and stress. He

had expected a sweeping reformation. The people, he thought, would be different after the land had been purged of this horrible Baal worship, and the false prophets had been sent to their own place. Things would be different forevermore. Morals would be easier, life would be sweeter. It would be God's country, in more than a phrase. The dream of a holy people serving a holy God in a holy land would be nearer than it had ever been before.

But what happened? Not what Elijah had expected. The venomous threat of a woman swept all these hopes away. From victor Elijah became fugitive, in 24 hours. He could stand before hundreds of lying prophets and order them to their death, but he could not stand before a furious woman. From the heights of triumph he plunged into the valley of defeat and despair. He was done, whipped, beaten, and running for his life. Was there ever such an anti-climax? Taking a trusted servant they walked, ran, for a hundred miles, going off into the desert at Beersheba. To do that they had to travel the whole length of Judah and Israel. To make escape certain the prophet left his servant after they had traveled a day's journey into the desert, while he went on alone. He was a beaten man. The terrific strain of days and months had drunk up the best vitality of his nerves and soul, and he could do no more.

God knew it. That is a bewitchingly tender picture that I Kings gives us, where the angel comes down, builds a little fire, bakes cakes on it, fills the water bag with water, and then wakes up the weary, trembling man, and then does it a second time. The journey, says the angel, is too great for him. Just so. The journey of life is too great for a whole lot of people, and they do not seem to know what the trouble is. They fly to everything for relief: patent medicines, quacks of all shades and degrees, feverish activity, and suicide. They go to everyone but God, and sample everything but religious faith. They are broken, beaten, exhausted, shrunken. A news item announces the opening of a clinic in an Eastern city to care for the victims of the jazz age.

But Elijah was better off than that. He knew God, tho at present their relations were not close, owing to the prophet's physical condition. But he felt that if he could get to Mount Horeb, the sacred mountain where Moses had received the Ten Commandments, he would be on holy ground. He went. Horeb was a long way off, requiring something like a month's journey. But he arrived, went into a cave and rested.

But such a frame as Elijah's recuperates rapidly. Soon he is ready for action. Living a hermit life is not all it is cracked up to be. One day he hears a voice, "What are you doing here, Elijah?" The voice spoke more than once, and at last it came so still and sweetly he could resist no longer.

But he was as full of alibis and explanations as a barn loft is of hay. I have done a wonderful piece of work, he tells God. Everybody else is worshipping false deities, breaking down the sacred altars, and I am the only one left in the world who believes in the good old-time religion. And because of that they are seeking my life this very moment. Never did there live a man who did as much, or was as little appreciated. Alone I have fought God's battles, and this is my reward.

When anyone talks that way there is something the matter with him. Church folk get that way sometimes. Nobody is as good as they are, only a very few are going to be saved, and, in fact, it is doubtful whether anybody will be saved except three or four, and maybe only me, myself. When that mood overtakes a human, he is a hard one to deal with. He has wrapped up his common sense in a paper napkin and put it on the top shelf, or maybe it is his religion that has been put up there. At any rate something fundamental is lacking. Maybe it's over-work, worry, a plain case of nerves. If so, rest ought to straighten things out. In other cases work will do it. Go to work and stop your fussing and whining, and your gabble about not being appreciated!

That was the medicine that Jehovah prescribed for Elijah. "Go, return on thy way!" That sounds like business, doesn't it? Get to work! Go back the way you came, right into the thick of the fight, and don't be afraid of

The Real Estate Market Place

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MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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.

FREE BOOKS on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. LOW ROUND TRIP RATES. IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

WEST LOUISIANA AND EAST TEXAS. Unusual attractions to parties seeking locations for general farming, stock raising, dairying, poultry raising, fruit and commercial truck growing, opportunities for business in manufacturing and mercantile lines are to be found along the Kansas City Southern R.R. Write for free copy of Louisiana & Texas booklet to J. F. Newsum, Agricultural Development Agent, Room 405 Kansas City Southern Railway Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ARKANSAS

COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm, Benton County, Original Ozarks. Free Lists. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

94 ACRE equipped Ozark farm. Good imp., water and road; 60 tilled, timber, 8 cattle, 4 hogs, 400 chickens, separator, Ford, \$2,500; part cash. Write for bargain booklet. Taylor & Rowland, Harrison, Ark.

COLORADO

320 ACRE ranch \$1120. \$350 cash required. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

100 QUARTER SECTIONS irrigated lands for sale. Easy terms. All in consolidated school districts, good markets and roads. L. R. Sims, Secy, Center, Colo.

CHOICE well-improved Kiowa Co., Colorado wheat and corn farm, near good town and schools. Priced low for quick sale. Attractive terms. Write A.N. Mitchem, Galatea, Colo.

KANSAS

BUY choice farm land now. Write for new list. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE: N.E. Kansas farms, ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan.

EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, well improved. Write for description. Mrs. Maggie Miller, La Crosse, Kansas.

FARMS: Sp. ridd wheat and corn farm, nicely improved. Terms. T. V. Lowe Realty Co., Goodland, Kansas.

120 A. well improved dairy farm. Half grass, must divide. \$55.00 acre. Possession. W. Lodge, No. 2, Emporia, Kan.

SUBURBAN HOME—Semi-modern. Well improved. 10 acres, chicken, dairy & fruit. Terms. W. A. Hazlett, Oswego, Kansas.

RENT to March 1st, 1,000 A. fine pasture, unused. 75 tons hay, house, sheds, corral, unlimited water. U. P. Ry. Weskan, Kan. Mary Kingore, 822 E. & C. Bldg., Denver, Colo.

440 ACRES, 90 miles from Kansas City, improved. Close to small town. First class land. Price only \$70 per acre, liberal terms. Great bargain. Send for views. Mrs. Anna Bennett, Iola, Kan.

800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FINE 160 ACRES, 1 1/2 miles from Barnes, Kansas. Good markets and high school. 10 room house, barn 48x46, other nice out-buildings. Land in high state of cultivation. \$115 per acre. Good terms. Julius E. Stohs, Owner. Beatrice, Nebr.

158 1/2 ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass farm, good imp. soil, water, 1/2 mi. town, grade and H. S., 35 ml. K. C. This is your opportunity to own a real producer at right price. Already financed. \$16,500, mtg. \$10,000, 5%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

640 ACRES best wheat land, near town. Mortgage \$4800. Trade equity choice clear income. Improved 640 A. choice, can irrigate part. Snap. \$29.50 acre, \$4,000 cash, balance easy. Improved rolling sandy 320 A. \$15 acre. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.

anybody! And the old man, sound and genuine at heart, goes.

But things were not so bad as he imagined. They never are. His influence had been greater than he thought. God tells him of 7,000 good folk who have never bowed the knee to Baal, and that is a great many in a small nation. The years of teaching and preaching had brought forth a large harvest. Seven thousand heroic men and women who had braved death, torture, the loss of home, rather than give up the faith! Elijah, you are a bigger man than you thought. Besides that, long, long after you are dead, people will be talking about you, drawing lessons from your life.

Lesson for October 9—"Elijah Hears God's Voice." I Kings 19:9-18.
Golden Text—Psa. 27:14.

A Tall Corn Record?

Del Dewey of Ozawkie produced a stalk of corn this year 17 feet, 8 inches tall. It had two large ears, the bottom one 9 feet from the ground.

Some day an exasperated pedestrian is going to wrap himself in barbed-wire and give some motorist the surprise of his life.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—520 acre ranch. South Kansas. Good improvements. Write for description. Armstrong Investment Co., Guthrie, Okla. 158 ACRES, 6 1/2 miles Topeka, well improved. 8 rm. mod. house, large barn, good orchard. One of best in county. Write owner, F. H. Meyers, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

160 ACRES

Good smooth land, only 20 feet to abundance of good water; 3 1/2 miles from shipping station, 9 miles to good live town, with good stores, elevator and school. On Santa Fe Railroad. Price \$3,000. \$1,400 mortgage running three years, which may be assumed, balance cash. Write J. A. Niquette, Owner, Garden City, Kansas.

MISSOURI

DAIRY, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS, paved highways; use clear city property in exchange. Joe Roark, Neosho, Missouri.

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

FARMS—All sizes, in one of best counties in Missouri. Low prices, liberal terms; buy now. Stevens & Jennings, Clinton, 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.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

OZARKS—161 A. \$16,000. 8 room house, large barn, 140 acres cleared. 27 cows, 24 hogs, chickens, hay, feed, meadows, pasture, tractor, well watered, on highway, close school and town. Terms. List free. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

NEBRASKA

INVESTORS and Homeseekers—1200 acres farm land in Box Butte Co., to be developed. H. G. Furman, Jr., Marstrand, Nebr.

OKLAHOMA

640 ACRES farm land, improved, all fenced. 100 A. in crop. \$10 acre. \$2500 will handle deal. Fred Speakman, Tyrone, Okla.

WASHINGTON

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—98 acres irrigated farm, in the Methow valley, near Winthrop, Washington; 40 acres in alfalfa; new log house; young apple orchard planted; clear title. Write owner, R. O. Barnsley, 420 Palm St., Palo Alto, California.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks. IMP. 320 A. wheat ranch, equipped; trade stock goods, land east, many other trades. Write for list. Wheeler Bros., Billings, Mont.

320 ACRE Colorado farm for Kansas or Missouri farm. Part oil and gas rights reserved. Free bus to grade and high school. Close to R. R. C. M. Webb, O. D., Fairmount, Missouri.

INCOME EVERY MONTH

You can own a steady monthly producing income property in hustling, growing Kansas City. Your investment grows as Kansas City grows. Tell us what you have and what you want. We will try to meet your requirements. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS wanted for immediate delivery or delivery after crops are harvested. Send details. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Untamed

(Continued from Page 25)

ingly around the table from face to face.

"I dunno," he said at last, "they look sort of queer to me."

"Cut this short, Dan," pleaded Tex Calder in an undertone. "Let them have all the rope they want. Don't trip up our party before we get started."

"Queer?" echoed Jacqueline, and there was a deep murmur from the men.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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.

An economist makes the plaintive inquiry: "What will follow all this wave of buying automobiles on installments?" What will follow, probably is installment buying of airplanes.

'Tis the Home of the Prune

(Continued from Page 12)

The pruning is very severe, keeping the trees low, open and well supplied with new wood. Long pruning, as it is called here, which is simply thinning out, has replaced short pruning, which is the heading back of the annual growth to three or four buds. Leaders on young trees that run up too high are bent over and tied down to stakes set a few feet from the trunk. This promotes early bearing, spreads the tree and prevents suckering. Trees on Japanese roots are dying out, while those on French roots stand. Some growers have saved trees by inarching young French stock set a few feet from the trunk.

The Bartlett leads and is grown almost wholly for canning. Yields of 15 tons an acre, or about 700 bushels, are not infrequent, and certain orchards have reached 20 tons. The cannery price in 1926 was \$40 to \$45 a ton. Cost of production estimates vary from \$220 to \$500 an acre. The fruit is picked for size, a No. 1 canning pear being 2½ inches and a No. 2 being 2¼ inches. Just before harvest, straw is spread beneath every tree so that dropped fruit, if not bruised, may go to the cannery. A number of varieties are grown primarily for shipping while fresh, mainly Hardy, Comice, Winter Nelis and Bosc. The California Pear Growers' Association controls 70 per cent of the crop and has a loyal membership.

Santa Clara fruit growers have no use for the honey bee. It spreads fire blight. There are very few stands for bees in the valley. But is not the bee essential to pollination? These men answer no, however different it may be elsewhere. Wild bees and other insects are not numerous either, since nearly the whole valley is under cultivation. There is no doubt that large crops of fruit are produced here without bees. This shows that it is not wise to generalize on any horticultural topic. In the East we are quite sure that bees are good friends of the fruit grower, but California is a law unto itself.

Have a Race Problem

There is an alien race problem here, as in most other Pacific fruit growing districts. Foreign-born Japanese and Chinese cannot own land in California, but their children who are born in America can, at any age. Some of the youngsters are becoming property owners at a very tender age. The white man cannot compete with the yellow man in fruit growing and gardening. The Japanese laborer and his whole family work in the field 15 hours a day and have a standard of living considerably lower than that of our race. The Japanese and Chinese, even those of the second generation, do not become assimilated, being prevented from inter-marriage by law. They are in America but not of it. Some growers fear that ultimately the horticulture of California will be dominated by the little men from the Celestial Kingdom. It is a knotty problem in international relations, but back of it lies possible tragedy.

The Santa Clara Valley impresses me as a very delightful place to live and raise fruit, but you should come with a fat pocketbook or otherwise you will get no land.

First Call for Corn Huskers

(Continued from Page 3)

rear end of the wagon, and all the dirty ears to the front end. A bushel basket may be placed in each end of the wagon and the 100 pounds taken from these two baskets considered as representative of the cleanness of the husking. Or, if the loads are unloaded by means of an elevator it will be easy to take out 100 pounds that will be truly representative of the entire load. Rules for making deductions on husks and gleanings will be supplied before the contest upon request.

The contest must be open to every husker in the county in order for the winner to be officially entered in the state contest. A date should be fixed about a week ahead of the contest and it should be announced that all contestants must register their names as contestants by that date. In case there are more than can be accommodated, record blanks can be supplied, one for each man to fill out after a trial in his

own corn field. From these blanks the 10 speediest huskers can be selected and notified to appear for the contest. These record blanks will be supplied upon request also.

As soon as the place and date of the county contest has been decided upon, please notify the Kansas Farmer at once so that your contest will go on record as the official county contest for your county and so that your winner will be recognized as the county champion. An ample supply of rules for your county contest will be supplied by the Kansas Farmer.

A New Grain Register

"My west 40 made 56 bushels to the acre, Bill."

The air and country telephone lines in Kansas buzz with similar snatches of conversation in every part of the country during the threshing season. Everybody is interested in the yield of their own and their neighbor's crops. The desire to know weights, measures and sizes of things we deal with is universal, as well as highly necessary in the realm of business. On threshing machines, grain weighers or registers have been in use since 1887.

With the coming of the combine, a device to measure the grain being threshed was soon demanded by owners. However, the threshing machine style of registers, being of the balance type, could not be used, as the combine is constantly moving over rough and uneven ground, preventing the weighing apparatus from being kept in balance. This season marked the appearance of a new type of combine grain register which has met with the success and approval of users. The new register is a measure rather than a weigher, and operates somewhat on the principle of a water meter. Its mechanism consists of a six compartment rotor, revolving just slowly enough to allow each compartment to become completely filled, with an automatic checking device which stops the rotor whenever there is not enough grain directly above the rotor to completely fill the compartment.

The register is a great help when the grain is to be divided between landlord and renter, besides enabling the farmer to accurately determine the yield of his crop.

C P C's Cop Fair Prizes

(Continued from Page 11)

for this advertisement, and then pick the suitable thing for you. Write the club boy or girl who is owner, rake up a little money, and the prize of your eye is yours. "A business that makes nothing but money," says Henry Ford, "is a poor kind of a business." Folks who are advertising registered pigs and purebred poultry from their contest herds and flocks, truly are in a business that makes money, but it makes friends and customers who order again, too. You'll meet that kind of business methods when you deal with one of these folks.

W. C. T. U. will soon do its best to prevent one-day flights to Paris and Germany.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 26)

decline in July, were at the same level as in the corresponding month a year ago. Average hourly earnings, a sensitive indicator of wage rates paid, were an even 1 per cent higher than in the same month last year, and since last April have been as high as or higher than at any time during 1926.

In interpreting these data, emphasis should be laid not on such slight fluctuations as have occurred, declares Magnus W. Alexander, president of the board, but rather on the minuteness of the fluctuations as indicative of the increasing stability that has marked American industrial and commercial life during the last five years, in great contrast to business conditions in Europe where during that period political agitation and uncertainty, widespread labor unrest and fiscal complications have caused frequent and violent interruptions of business activity in most of the important industrial countries. "When variations in employment, wage earnings and wage rates are of such trivial nature as they have been in the industries of the United States during the last two years," says Mr. Alexander, "the barometer of business activity as a whole may well be said to register 'no change' in fundamental conditions."

"Easy Money" to Be Normal

"A low money rate can now be considered normal," says economist and author Samuel Crowther, after interviewing leading bankers, including Governor Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, "unless some changes of great moment occur. "Easy money," continues Mr. Crowther in The Magazine of Business, "is only a way of saying that credit may be had at less than the usual interest terms. It is not

Helendale Ranch Duroc Sale!

One of the season's attractive public sale offerings. Sale at Helendale ranch, seven miles east of Oakley on U. S. 40 South.

Campus, Kansas, Friday, October 14

Two boars in service in this herd that has enabled this herd to forge to the four-most ranks of the breed:
Golden Rainbow, twice grand champion at the Kansas state fair.
J. D.'s Sensation headed his class as a Junior yearling at the Iowa state fair and the national swine show.
Our top boars and show gilts are in this sale. Be sure to get on our mailing list. 400 head in our herd. For the sale catalog, address,

Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan., Dr. O. A. Johnson, Prop.
Auctioneers: Heriff and Rule.

DUROC HOGS

Jack Scissors Sensation Climax

Duroc boars and gilts at auction. In the sale pavilion,

Bendena, Kan.

Friday, October 21

All by Jack Scissors and out of Sensation Climax and Pete's Col. dams. A real offering of choice boars and gilts.

**25 picked boars
25 choice gilts**

Sale catalog ready to mail. Write **M. R. PETERSON, Troy, Kan.**

Means' Durocs

25 BOARS — 23 GILTS

Sale at the farm two miles south of **Everest, Kan.**

Wednesday, Oct. 19

All sired by Still's Laddie whose get have been consistent winners at state fairs for the last three years. In the sale are the second prize boar pig, second prize gilt and fourth prize litter, Topeka this year. Write for sale catalog. Address

Earl Means, Everest, Kan.

Send mail bids to Homer Rule, Auctioneer, in my care.

N. H. Angle & Son's Sale

ORIGINATOR DUROCS

Sale at the farm north of

Courtland, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 18

Mostly sired by Originator 3rd, the boar that's a national asset. 60 boars and gilts that have been carefully grown and fed for future usefulness. For the sale catalog address,

N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan. Courtland is in Jewell county, about 20 miles east of Mankato and about the same distance west of Belleville on Highway 36.

Shipped on Approval

Spring and Fall yearling Duroc boars shipped on approval. No money down. Guaranteed immune and breeders. **F. C. Crocker, Box M, Beatrice, Nebraska**

Bred Sows and Gilts

shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. **STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS**

MORE TONS OF PORK ON same feed can be made from our Grand Champion Bred Durocs, Bred Gilts and 30 Good Boars. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval. Photographs.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

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**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Top Boars and Gilts Spotted Polands

Sale at the farm, four miles south and four east of

Chapman, Kan.

Tuesday, Oct. 18

Very tippy boars and gilts sired by the greatest boars of the breed, such as The Paragon, Liberator Giant, The Heritage, The Winner, Great Wildwood and Wonder's Ace.

The dams carry the blood of I. C. Ranger, The Comet, The Gentleman Jr., Kansas Commander and Victor Rainbow. Five sows, with litters, four junior yearling and one senior sow.

24 gilts and 28 boars. For the sale catalog address, **AL M. KNOPP, CHAPMAN, KAN.**

W. H. Heiselman's Sale

Spotted Polands

25 spring boars—25 spring gilts

Sale at the farm, four miles north and a half east of Holton, and five miles south and a half east of Netawaka,

Holton, Kan.

Friday, October 21

All are sired by The Sunrise, Junior champion boar, Nebraska, 1926.

The 25 boars are my actual tops and all my best gilts are selling in this sale because I am going to keep only my present herd sire and will buy gilts to mate with him.

My boars are very choice as well as the gilts. My sale catalog is ready to mail upon request. Address **W. H. HEISELMAN, Holton, Kan.**

Dispersal Sale Spotted Polands

Sows with litters, bred fall gilts, spring boars and gilts.

Sale at the farm one mile north of **Cawker City, Kan., Wed., Oct. 19**

One of the strongest offerings in north central Kansas, having won over 200 ribbons in the past three years.

Three herd boars, 12 bred sows and fall gilts, most of them with litters sale day, eight yearling sows and fall gilts open. 25 spring boars and 35 spring gilts. Ranger, Pickett and Liberator breeding. Herd boars are Millionaire, Pickett's Giant, Sportsman and Liberty Wildfire. Illustrated sale catalog ready to mail upon request. Write

CRABILL & SON, Kansas Cawker City. Chas. W. Taylor, Auctioneer. Cawker City is 14 miles west of Beloit.

Public Sale Spotted Polands

3 miles east and 4 north of

Bennington, Kan.

Tuesday, October 11

On Highways 81 Meriden and 18 (Blue Line.)

100 pure bred Spotted Poland Chinas. 10 spring boars, tops, five last fall boars, 25 spring gilts, 20 last fall gilts, some bred. 15 tried sows with litters or heavy in pig. Balance shoats.

Write for further information to

M. CONSTABLE, Owner Bennington, Kansas Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Raise Your Herd Boar

Buy a pig. 100 to pick from. Sired by Decision Wildfire and Ransy Munn. Best of breeding. Out of big litters. Also bred sows. **D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Ka.**

Polled Hereford Dispersion Thursday, Oct. 13

On farm 12 miles Southwest of Wichita, two miles from Shulte on the Orient.

75 HEAD—20 cows with calves at foot and bred again. 18 two-year-old heifers selling open. 3 yearling heifers, 4 bulls, 3 yearlings and the herd bull. 20 winter and spring calves, half bulls. All young stock was sired by and the cows bred to the herd bull SUPERIOR BULLION, grandson of Bullion 4th, himself winner of first at the big Des Moines show 1922 and 1923. Foundation cows come from leading herds and include many daughters and granddaughters of POLLED PLATO and some descendants of DANDY ANDREW, Superior Bullion weighed 2350 in show condition. Sale is being held to close out a partnership and offering sells off grass without fitting. For catalog address D. S. Tammany, 911 West Maple St., Wichita, Kan.



Dunn & Tammany, Owners, Wichita, Kansas

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

Shorthorn Dispersal

A total dispersal of the Dragoon Valley herd of Scotch Shorthorns. Sale at the farm four miles east and three and a half south of Burlingame, five south, one west of Scranton, three and a half south of U. S. 50 Highway, 27 miles southwest of Topeka.

Burlingame, Kan., Monday, Oct. 17

The high standard of the cattle offered in this sale is emphasized by their splendid type and character combined with breeding that has proven a valuable asset. The offering consists of 28 head, 22 lots. Five bulls, Reds and roans. Six calves go with their dams. Balance young cows and heifers. Herd federal accredited. An opportunity for real investments in Shorthorns. For the sale catalog write at once to

A. F. Kitchen, Burlingame, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Amcoats Combination Shorthorn Sale

50 VERY HIGH CLASS CATTLE
Sale at the S. B. Amcoats farm, three miles east and one north of

Clay Center, Kan., Wednesday, Oct. 19

Sale starts at 1 P. M.

Mr. Amcoats is selling 10 bulls, 11 to 17 months old, all Scotch. Seven by Divide Matchless, two by Advance Crown, one by Marshal Lavender. 10 two year old heifers by Radium Star 2nd and bred to Divide Matchless. The heifers are mostly from heavy milking cows.

Bluemont Farm consignment. (Cocheil & Wishert). 11 choicely bred females and one young bull old enough for service. Exceptionally well bred lot of cattle. Arthur Johnson consignment. Six heifers, three open and three bred. All by Royal Marshall, one of the best female breeding bulls in the state.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. Lunch served by Hayes M. E. Ladies' Aid.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Craik's Stock Sale

on farm 20 miles South of Chanute and 12 North of Cherryvale, Kansas

October 12

25 POLLED SHORTHORNS, 5 SHORTHORNS, 9 young bulls, 17 cows and heifers bred to a line bred grandson of ROAN HERO.

35 SPOTTED POLANDS, sows with litters, boars, gilts, etc. Sows bred to SPOTTED LAD. Young stuff sired by son of SPORTSMAN.

60 high grade Shropshire sheep, mostly ewes. Write for catalog.

L. G. CRAIK, MOREHEAD, KAN.
Col. E. E. Hall, Auctioneer

BANBURY & SONS

Polled Shorthorns won at State Fair, 6 firsts, 5 seconds, 4 thirds. One of largest herds in United States. Grandsons of \$5000 and \$6000 Imp. Bulls, Beef, Milk and Butter bred. Reds, White, Roans. Halter broke. \$75 to \$300. Bull and 2 heifers delivered 150 miles free. Phone 1802 our expense. Pratt, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

IF WANTING SOME FANCY
Quality Hereford Steers, Dark cherry Reds and Dehorned, either one year old or two years old, or some T. B. tested heifers. Write
Harry I. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Champion Poland China Breeding

Herd sires incomparable, Columbian Knight, Improver, Liberator Jr., Missourian. Bred Sows and Boars, sows bred to champion boars and boars sired by champions for sale at bargain prices. Guaranteed as represented.

COLUMBIAN STOCK FARM
1457 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

H. B. Walter & Son's Poland China Boar and Gilt Sale

Sale pavilion,

Bendena, Kan.

Wednesday, Oct. 19

Choice sons and daughters of **The Promise**, the boar that sired the first prize fall and spring futurity litters at Topeka, 1927.

30 boars and 10 gilts.

This is the best offering we have ever sold at auction.

Write for our sale catalog today.

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

Public Sale Poland Chinas

at our farm, two miles west of town,

McPherson, Kan.

Wednesday, Oct. 12

40 boars and gilts, one litter by Redeemer, the rest by Golden Rainbow, our 1,000 pound show boar. Our boars and gilts placed high at Topeka and are in this sale.

Write for catalog. Sale in pavilion on the farm.

C. E. HOGLUND & SONS

McPherson, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

extraordinary for money to be cheap, but it is more than odd for it to be cheap in the closing months of the year." The "whys" and "hows" of this situation are best interpreted in the light of changes which have occurred since the war in both foreign and domestic circles of commerce.

In discussing the effect that the possession of the bulk of the world's gold supply by the United States has had on world commerce, Mr. Crowther remarks, that "it would seem by reading of anti-American critics that we were grinding the world under our gold. Actually we are keeping alive what gold standards have been established. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York on behalf of the whole system has opened a credit for the Bank of England, and the system as a whole—albeit the actual work is done by a few of the governors—is in close co-operation with the leading banks of issue in foreign lands in an effort to stabilize currencies."

The domestic side of the picture has also changed since the war. "Thru the use of hand-to-mouth buying, simplification, quick transportation, and other more effective ways of doing business, we require less funds than the old way of doing business—that is, less credit a dollar of business done. Wages are high and require more money than ever, but profit margins are lower and raw materials are also low. These factors, and especially the velocity of trade, made money work faster.

"The new position is that, unless some changes of great moment occur, a low rate can be considered normal."

Bookings of Flour Are Up

Mills of the Southwest have made large sales of flour in the last month, an average of 200 to 300 per cent of full capacity, the first important spurt in business on the crop season. As a rule, mills are still considerably behind their bookings up to this time a year ago, flour buyers having pursued a more conservative policy in contracting forward requirements, taking hold merely for 60 to 90-day delivery. Sagging prices furnished a stimulus to purchases. The trade has been slow in ordering out flour on contract, with the result that mills were not able to maintain as active running time as normally experienced during the summer and early fall months. Comparatively few plants operated at full capacity. Foreign flour demand was quite brisk.

Erratic Trade in Lambs

Lamb prices moved in an erratic course, declining and then turning up. Prices do not average so well as a month ago, but western flockmasters are receiving profitable returns. Strange to say, feeding lambs are bringing better prices than grass-fat offerings going to packers. The western territory is again showing more interest in feeding, while the central states are still cautious about stocking feedlots owing to the losses they suffered a year ago. The receipts, which are under this time in 1926, confirm estimates of a reduced spring lamb crop.

Strength rules in the market for wool. A better tone is apparent in manufacturing circles. Hides, too, are strong.

In the horse and mule market a seasonal gain is noted in the movement. Demand for horses is light. The South is expected to be a larger buyer of mules as a result of high prices for cotton, and a better tone is apparent in the market.

First Cotton is Marketed!

E. C. Condon of Wayside, Montgomery county, marketed the first bale of cotton at the Wayside gin recently and received a premium of \$25. Cotton prospects in that county are good, considering the wet summer.

Kansas likely will produce a good sugar crop this year, according to Joe Stewart of the Garden City Sugar and Land Company. The company has contracted for 6,000 acres of sugar beets in the Arkansas River Valley from Garden City to Wichita, not counting 250 acres which were washed out in floods this summer at Wichita, Valley Center and Great Bend. The total yield is estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, which should make between 125,000 and 135,000 hundred-pound bags of sugar.

In addition to the Kansas crop the factory expects to receive between 15 and 20 carloads of beets from Oklahoma this year. The Oklahoma legislature appropriated \$5,000 to assist experiments in growing sugar beets in that state this season, and to subsidize farmers who are trying the crop. Most of the Oklahoma crop is growing near Reno. Freight charges to Garden City will be divided between the growers and the Garden City company.

The factory management is watching the Oklahoma development with interest, but can rely on the Kansas crop for a good sugar campaign this fall whether or not Oklahoma produces heavily.

The 2-million dollar sugar factory at Garden City will start its fall sugar-making campaign with a force of 200 men about November 1, and probably will run until the middle of January.

Beet growers this year will be paid a minimum contract price of \$6 a ton, with an agreement that more will be paid on a sliding scale according to the sugar content.

Corn Borer Campaign Helped

Backed by field surveys of 743 townships in the heavily infested states, the United States Department of Agriculture reports that the 10-million dollar spring campaign against the European corn borer has retarded the insect's rate of increase. The report was made to members of the International Corn Borer Committee meeting at Toledo recently to begin a three-days' tour of borer-infested territory in Ohio, Michigan and Ontario.

A census of the borer population, as determined by actual count in the field during the last month in Michigan, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, shows that there is now an average of 13 borers to 100 stalks in the campaign area, as compared with an average of eight borers to 100 stalks last year. In 1925 the borer population in this area was two borers to 100 stalks.

This means an increase of 50 per cent in borer population this year, explained Dr. A. F. Woods, in general charge of corn borer control for the United States Department of Agriculture, it compares favorably with the increase of 400 per cent in borer population registered in 1926 when there was no control campaign. Had there been no campaign this spring, judging by the increase in 1926, we might now find about 32 instead of 13 borers to 100 stalks. "The increase from eight to 13 borers to 100 stalks came this year despite a cleanup that destroyed 95 per cent of the borers," Doctor Woods continued. "We have to remember that five

borers left of an original population of 100 will produce on an average 150 mature borers. The cleanup this spring was more effective than we dared hope for. To reduce the rate of increase from 400 to 50 per cent is proof that even tho the borer spreads thruout the Corn Belt we can keep damage to the corn crop by the borer down to a minimum. This field survey effectively disposes of any charges made earlier this summer that the spring campaign was a failure. Increase in the number of borers to 100 stalks was discovered in three of the four heavily infested states. Ohio alone showed a decrease."

Michigan's borer population to 100 stalks now averages 35 as compared with 11 last year and two in 1925. New York averages 11 borers to 100 stalks now as against seven last year and four the year before. Pennsylvania has 18 borers to 100 stalks this year as compared with seven last year and three in 1925. Ohio, the survey showed, has an average of four borers to 100 stalks this year as compared with five last year and two in 1925.

The figures, department officials explained, are based on all but 75 of 818 townships in the campaign area. Scouting is still going on in these 75 townships, all of which are in the less heavily infested section.

Weather conditions generally in early summer, the entomologists said, were unusually favorable to the survival and growth of the young borers. The borer has continued its spread southward and westward and even northward, reports of federal scouts indicate. Four hundred and ten townships have been added so far this year to the list of infested townships in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Indiana. Of the 410, 228 are in Ohio, 67 in Indiana, 61 in Michigan, 53 in Pennsylvania and one in New York.

The new southern border of borer infested territory is Pickaway county, Ohio; the western border, according to the scouts' reports to date, is in Marshall and St. Joseph counties, Indiana; and the northern border is now in Alpena county, Michigan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 12—Gem Jersey Farm, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 14—E. H. Taylor, Keats, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. B. Hunter, Denton, Kan.
Oct. 26—Mark Branine, Cheney, Kan.
Oct. 28—W. N. and Lloyd T. Banks, Independence, Kan.
Nov. 9—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, at Topeka, Kan. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Secretary.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 17—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marlon, Kan.
Oct. 20—Thos. Weddle, Valley Center, Kan.
Nov. 1—Roy H. Johnston, Oskaloosa, Kan.
Nov. 2—Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 21—J. C. Dulaney, Harry A. Snook, Dulaney & Jarvis, Winfield, Kan.
Nov. 30—Breeders Sale, Topeka, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 17—A. F. Kitchen, Burlingame, Kan.
Oct. 19—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 27—R. W. Dol, Alma, Kan.
Oct. 27—Fremont Ledy, Leon, Kan.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale, Wichita, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 12—L. G. Craik, Morehead, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 26—O. S. Gibbons & Sons, Howard, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle

Oct. 13—Dunn & Tammany, Wichita, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 11—M. Constable, Bennington, Kan.
Oct. 12—L. G. Craik, Morehead, Kan.
Oct. 18—Al M. Knopp, Chapman, Kan.
Oct. 19—Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.
Oct. 21—W. H. Heiselman, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 26—Mark Branine, Cheney, Kan.
Oct. 27—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 12—C. E. Hogland & Sons, McPherson, Kan.
Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 25—Earl Luft, Alma, Kan.
Oct. 26—John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.
Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Oct. 10—Brice L. Newkirk, Hartford, sale at Strawn, Kan.
Oct. 14—Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan. (Gove County).
Oct. 18—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Ks.
Oct. 19—Earl Means, Everest, Kan.
Oct. 21—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.
Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 29—Foley Bros., Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 31—Harry Long, Kanopolis, Kan.
Dec. 6—Bert Sterret, Bristol, Colorado.
Feb. 15—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Sheep and Goats

Oct. 12—L. G. Craik, Morehead, Kan.
Oct. 26—Mark Branine, Cheney, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

In a little note regarding the winnings of the G. M. Shepherd Durocs at the Kansas State Fair I failed to record the fact that Mr. Shepherd's boar, Stilts Major, was the Reserve Champion Duroc boar of the show.

L. A. Poe, Jersey breeder of Hunnewell, was an exhibitor at the Cowley county fair held at Winfield last week. He won about everything there was to win. Mr. Poe has heading his herd a line bred Golden Ferns Lad bull and says the demand for Jerseys in Kansas and Oklahoma is getting better all the time.

W. A. Gladfelter writes me to claim Feb. 15 as the date for his annual winter bred sow sale. He states that he will select his winter offering from 40 fall yearlings and the same number of spring gilts which means that he is culling out fifty per cent of what he has raised. He has 80 fall pigs and has just 650 lambs to help keep him out of mischief.

E. E. Innis, proprietor of the Innis Duroc Farm out at Meade, writes that he has had wonderful success saving fall pigs. He has saved 80 head from ten sows, most all of them sired by his boar Great Stilts with a

few litters by his junior yearling sire. He says his spring gilts have never done so well before; they are making a great growth and if nothing happens he will have a fine lot for his winter bred sow sale.

Otto B. Wenrich, Shorthorn breeder of Oxford exhibited several head of cattle at the Cowley county fair last week. He won grand championship on his bull, Crowned Victor and his yearling daughter was the grand champion Shorthorn female of the show.

The premium list of the Kansas National Livestock show is now being distributed. \$25,000 in cash prizes are offered on livestock alone, and \$2,500 in the boys' and girls' club division. O. R. Peterson, general superintendent of the livestock, says the entries are much larger than ever before and every indication is for the biggest show ever held in Wichita. The annual horse show, rodeo, baby shows, etc., are other features of the week.

Tom Weddle, Wichita, is leaving the farm and as a result will make a dispersion sale of his high grade and registered Holsteins. The date is Oct. 20. The registered cattle are descended from heifers purchased from the Bock herd and all come from very high record ancestors. Besides the Holsteins there will be sold a lot of grade Jerseys and calves of different ages. The Weddle farm is located 8 miles northeast of the stockyards at Wichita.

L. L. Rodman, Duroc breeder of Burden, was an exhibitor at the Kansas State Fair. He won several very good places altho the competition was mighty strong. He also exhibited at the East Cowley county fair held at his home town of Burden. Most of the firsts and at Winfield where the county fair is held he won more firsts and championships than all other Duroc breeders combined. Mr. Rodman is a good feeder and a careful breeder, his herd boar is a grandson of old Goldmaster.

I have just received a very interesting letter from Mrs. W. K. Heaton, breeder of Milking Shorthorns at Kinsley. Mrs. Heaton, who is thoro student of pedigree, calls attention to the fact that there are at least three straight Scotch bulls of recent years that have sired Register of Merit cows. She lists these bulls in the following order: Alice's Ensign 12, Bonnie Scotchman 9 and White Goods 6. The Heaton herds have furnished bulls to the following parties during the past year: A. E. Abbott, Hlatville; H. R. Nickel, Hillsboro; D. D. Imel and John Imel, both of Spearville; Wm. Dippel, Larned; F. L. Clark, Pawnee and W. C. Williams, Coldwater.

Dr. Grimmel of Howard sold over \$6,000 worth of Jerseys the other afternoon. It was a dispersion sale and the offering very richly bred but no catalogs were issued, and they sold in very poor condition. It was bargain day for lovers of Jersey cattle, but that fact was not fully appreciated by the crowd. The average buyer likes them to be wrapped in a nice coat and well covered with flesh. Tatlow Bros. of White City were the heaviest buyers, taking over twenty head. The Percherons and standard bred horses sold low owing to the generally poor demand and the further fact that roads were almost impassable. The entire two days' sale totaled something over \$8,000.

The vicinity of Winfield in Cowley county has for some time been developing into quite a Holstein center. The Jarvis & Dulaney, Harry A. Snook and J. C. Dulaney herds furnished the Holstein show at the big county fair last week filling a big tent all by themselves. These three firms are holding a joint sale on the fair ground there on November 21. The Snook herd is being dispersed and J. C. Dulaney is selling his entire herd of mature cattle. The offering will include a big lot of heifers and cows bred to the Carnation bred bull King Manator Colantha Ormsby Segis. The above bull is owned jointly by the men whose consignments make up this sale.

O. S. Gibbons & Sons, Hereford breeders of Howard will make a dispersion sale on Nov. 25. The Gibbons herd has been established about twenty years and for a long time was one of the prominent herds of Iowa. They own the bull Repeater 164 and a large part of the offering is sired by or bred to this son of old Repeater. The business men of Howard will celebrate in an appropriate way the return of better cattle prices. Flags will be displayed and the Gibbons farm is to be decorated with kafir and other farm products. The farm adjoins town and every plan is being made to make the sale an unusual occasion, for it has been many years, if ever, that such a great offering of beef cattle have been sold in this part of Kansas. Bankers and other business men have a good understanding of the importance of the cattle industry and they plan to make visitors welcome when they come to attend this sale.

About seven years ago Robert Campbell started out to organize what would be the greatest herd of registered Ayrshire cattle to be found in the entire West. All of the leading Eastern herds were visited and selections were made from the highest record herds. The cattle were brought to the farm near Attica and soon after the cattle depression set in. The herd has, however, been kept intact, a careful process of culling has gone on and at this time it is one of the great herds to be found in the entire country. For the past few years the herd has been under the direct charge of Mr. Troy I. Warren and he has demonstrated for himself the fact that the Ayrshire is the best of all breeds for his part of the state. So fully convinced he has purchased the entire herd. Under ordinary care, without a bit of grain, with cane silage and alfalfa hay, his cows are good for 55 pounds of milk daily and the demand for surplus stock is growing all the time.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, breeders and exhibitors of Durocs, will sell 60 boars and gilts at auction at the farm north of Courtland, Oct. 18.

One of the best lots of Spotted Poland China spring boars and gilts I found while I was out among the breeders in Northern

Kansas in July was the A. M. Knopp bunch at Chapman, Kan. He is selling boars and gilts at auction at his farm, Tuesday, Oct. 18. His sale catalog is ready to mail.

W. H. Heiselman, Holton, a well known Jackson county breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas will sell 25 boars and 30 gilts at auction at his farm near Holton, Oct. 21.

B. C. Settle, Palmyra, Mo., has announced a sale of registered Jerseys for W. N. Banks and his son, Lloyd Banks of Independence, Kan., for Oct. 23. Seventy-five head will be sold, 25 cows, 25 heifers and 25 bulks.

Oct. 19 is the date of the H. B. Walter & Son sale of Poland China boars and gilts at Bendena, Kan. The sale will be held in the Bendena pavilion and the offering is largely by The Promise, the boar that sired the winners at Topeka and Hutchinson this year.

Earl Means, Everest, The Purple K farm, breeder of Durocs will sell boars and gilts at auction at the Purple K Farm, Oct. 19. He is selling, 25 boars and 23 gilts. Mr. Means has been a good exhibitor at the state fairs at Topeka and Hutchinson and his herd has always made a good showing in the show ring.

Next Friday, Oct. 14 is the date of the Helendale Ranch Duroc sale at Campus, Kan. Campus is seven miles east of Oakley on U. S. 40 South, and is the home of a great herd of Durocs as you will see if you get the sale catalog or attend the sale. But you had better go and you will find the sale a very high class offering of Durocs and plenty of sale catalogs at the ring side.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, a well known Northeast Kansas breeder of fashionable Durocs will sell 25 boars and 25 gilts in his annual sale in the sale pavilion at Bendena, Oct. 21. Mr. Peterson's farm as only about three miles from Bendena but he gets his mail out of Troy. He was one of the promoters of the Bendena sale pavilion and always sells his fall and winter sales in this fine sale pavilion.

Crabill & Son, Cawker City, breeders and exhibitors of Spotted Poland Chinas will hold a dissolution sale at the farm one mile north of that place, Oct. 19. The elder Mr. Crabill is retiring from the business and a dissolution sale was considered the best way to close up the partnership. About 30 head will be sold and the sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. As an evidence of the worth of the herd they have won over 200 ribbons in the show ring in three years.

According to the state board of agriculture, Kansas is completing the harvesting of the largest crop of hay, both tame and wild hay, ever raised in the state. The crop of wild hay will be over 1 million tons and that of tame hay crop will be nearly 4 million tons. Thousands of tons of hay are being baled and the rest has been stacked to feed during the winter. Besides the hay crop there is a world of kafir and cane and this, with the big corn crop, assures Kansas farmers plenty of feed and a big surplus to sell.

Geo. W. Catts, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City chamber of commerce is sponsoring a trip for dairymen and those interested in dairying to the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tenn., the week of Oct. 17. The plan is to operate a dairy special over the Frisco and a day will be spent around Springfield, Mo., among the Ozark dairy farmers. It will be a dandy trip and a very profitable one for those who are interested in dairying. If you are interested, get in touch with Mr. Catts at once by addressing him, care of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo. Reduced rates have been arranged for the round trip.

It is always a real pleasure to call attention to the S. B. Amcoats sale of Shorthorns at Clay Center, Kan. To start with, Mr. Amcoats is deservedly very popular with the Shorthorn fraternity all over the country and particularly with the breeders and farmers over North Central Kansas. His herd is one of the really strong herds of the state and has been for a number of years. Every animal that is cataloged in an Amcoats auction is believed to be worthy in every respect by Mr. Amcoats or it would not be in the sale and this accounts for his general popularity and for the good attendances always to be found at his sale. In his sale Oct. 19 which is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer he is selling about 20 head, and Cochel & Wishert (Blue-mont Farm), Manhattan, are consigning 11 or 12 head and Arthur Johnson of Delphos, six head. About 50 head in all, and a truly splendid offering of practically all pure Scotch cattle sold by three breeders of standing as breeders and men who are breeding good cattle. The sale catalog is out and you can have one by addressing S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

There are a number of pure bred livestock sales to be held in Northern Kansas during the month of October and a number of them were advertised in the last issue of the Kansas Farmer and again in this issue. All of them are being held by reputable breeders of this territory and sale catalogs have been printed and are ready to mail to anyone who is interested or who wants to buy. These catalogs have been carefully compiled and full information will be found in them as to breeding, location of the breeder holding the sale and particulars about terms and number to be sold. On Tuesday, Oct. 11, M. Constable of Bennington, Kan., will sell at his farm near that place, 100 pure bred Spotted Poland Chinas consisting of spring boars and gilts, bred sows and gilts and shoters, Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center is the auctioneer. On Oct. 12 Geo. Mather of Corning will sell his entire herd of registered Jerseys and the sale will be held at his farm near Corning and Centralia. Col. McCulloch also is selling this sale, On Oct. 12 Boyd Newcom of Wichita will sell for C. E. Hoglund of McPherson, a fine draft of Poland China boars and gilts, many of them winners at the Topeka fair recently. The sale will be held at the farm two miles west of McPherson. Oct. 14 E. H. Taylor & Sons, Keats, will sell a fine lot of registered Jerseys and in fact one of the best offerings of Jerseys to be made in the west this season. Mr. McCulloch is making the sale. Oct. 17 J. B. Hunter of Denton is selling registered Jerseys of a very high class at his farm near that place and they like Mr. Taylor's cattle, are of a very high class, and he has employed Mr. R. T. Lee of Iowa City to manage the sale. On Oct. 17 A. F. Kitchen of Burlingame is selling his

50 Holstein Cows and Heifers—50
 A Public Sale
Monday, October 17
 On the Lohal Dairy Farm 1/2 Mile East of
 Andover, Kansas
 25 head of big registered good individual cows and bred heifers.
 L. F. Cory of Belleville, Kan., is dispersing his entire herd in this sale.
 6 big nice growthy bred heifers from Maplewood Farm, Herington.
 Several straight good individual yearling bulls from Clover Cliff Ranch, Elmdale, Kan.
 9' bred heifers and young cows in milk from C. A. Branch herd, Marion.
 25 head of extra good, high grade Holstein cows, part of which are fresh and balance are heavy springers. (Extra good quality.) All these cattle either from accredited herds or recently T. B. tested. We will also sell 5 head of reg. Duroc gilts with pigs by side. One extra large reg. 2-year-old boar. 15 head of spring pigs (some extra nice open gilts) a bunch of shoats. An excellent time to buy quality Holsteins. For further information and catalogue write
DR. C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KANSAS
 Boyd Newcom and J. J. McLinden, Auctioneers.



Dispersion Holstein Sale
 on farm 6 miles north and three east of stock yards.
Thursday, Oct. 20th
 35 HEAD of registered and high grade Holsteins. Including 12 daughters and granddaughters of HOUWTEJ DEKOL 2nd the noted Bock cow, official record 28,000 lbs. milk and 993 butter in one year. 100 lbs. and over of milk every day for 99 consecutive days. 4 heifers, daughters of KING PIEBE 2nd. 18 high grade Jerseys.
 30 HEAD in milk or close to freshening sale day. The Holstein herd bull and a number of calves. Write for catalog to
TOM WEDDLE, Wichita, Kan., R. F. D. 1



Auction Sale of 60 Head of Richly Bred, High Producing, Registered Jerseys
Owned by J. B. Hunter, Denton, Kan., Monday, Oct. 17
 Denton is located 24 miles west of St. Joseph, Mo., and about 16 miles northwest of Atchison, Kan.. Good roads operate in all directions and train service is excellent. Sale will be held at the farm five miles west of Denton and will start promptly at 12:30 p. m.
 Some of the choicest specimens of the breed will be offered in this sale, including a number of heavy young calves, about 20 head of bred and open heifers and a few very choice young bulls. The Hunter herd has long been known as one of the greatest producing herds in eastern Kansas. Catalogs are now ready and can be secured by addressing
R. T. LEE, Sales Manager, IOWA CITY, IOWA

Echo Farm Jerseys at Auction
 At Echo Farm, three miles north of Keats and 12 miles west of Manhattan, **Keats, Kan.**
Friday, October 14
 25 head of cows, heifers and young bulls. Sons, daughters, grandsons and granddaughters of Ohio Owl's Choice I Prince 148565, a son of Mary from Sibbels Choice, with a gold medal record of 835 pounds of fat.
 This herd is bred for production and most of the cows have register of merit or C. T. A. records.
 Some of the cows are fresh now and others will be soon. Three young bulls ready for service, one out of state record cow. Herd federal accredited.
 Mail bids may be sent to either auctioneer.
E. H. TAYLOR & SONS, Owners, Keats, Kansas
 Auct.: Jas. T. McCulloch, Ross B. Schauls

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
HOLSTEINS Everywhere!
 Holsteins predominate in thirty states and comprise nearly 50 per cent of all dairy cattle in the U. S. Wide distribution makes selection easy; wide demand assures a ready market. Write for literature
 The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN
 ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
 230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois



9 Reg. Young Holstein Bulls
 For sale, three to twelve months old. Ollie Johanna—Pontiac—DeKol—Ormsby and Homestead blood. Each from tested high record dams and outstanding prize winning sires. Also a few outstanding fine Duroc, Sensation boars, from prize winning stock. Prices reasonable. The Strong Holstein Duroc Farm, P. O. Address, Washington, Kan. Farm 4 miles north Linn, Kan.

Gem Jersey Farm Dispersal Sale
 at the farm near **Corning, Kan.**
Wednesday, Oct. 12
 All dairy equipment consisting of De Laval separator, milk scales, Babcock tester, etc.
 Six cows in milk under five years old. Five coming yearling heifers. One yearling heifer and baby bull calf.
Geo. E. Mather, Corning, Kansas
 Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Announcement
 I have recently purchased the Robt. Campbell Ayrshire herd, the leading herd in the West. Foundation for this herd was selected from the great herds of the United States. 41 head cost \$25,000. We have daughters and granddaughters of the noted JEAN ARMOUR, sisters and daughters of the Kansas Grand Champion GOOD BUTTER CUP. Private records show third of cows in milk giving 55 lbs. milk daily for ninety days on sorghum silage and alfalfa hay. Bulls, cows, bred and open heifers for sale. Inspection invited.
 Troy I. Warren, Attica, Harper Co., Kan.



JAUNTY CATTLE
Announcement
 AUCTIONEERS
Jas. T. McCulloch
 AUCTIONEER.
 Selling All Breeds, Clay Center, Kansas.
BOYD NEWCOM
 LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
 421 Beacon Building, Wichita, Kansas

The GREATEST HELP that ever came to a FARM HOME —A MAYTAG

ANY Maytag owner will tell you that they never dreamed that washday could be so easy and pleasant until the Maytag came. The seamless, cast-aluminum, heat-retaining tub holds four gallons more than ordinary washers and washes big tubfuls faster and cleaner. It actually does away with all hand-rubbing, even on grimy overalls and the soiled edges of cuffs and collars.

Gasoline or Electric Power

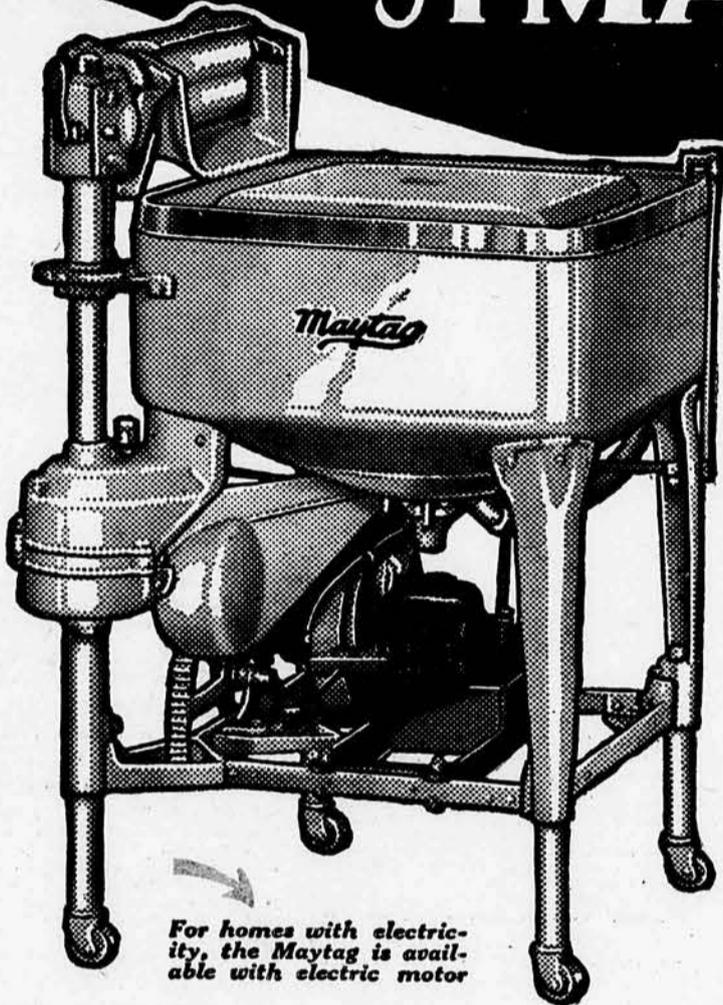
This marvelous washday help is available to every farm anywhere. Imagine a gasoline engine as simple and compact as an electric motor—that's the Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor. It is an inbuilt part of the washer—no line shaft or belts to line up and the housewife can start it and operate it herself.

Do you wonder that the Maytag has won world leadership in farm as well as city homes?

**Deferred Payments
You'll Never Miss**

**The Maytag Company
Newton, Iowa**

Southwestern Branch: 1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor

**Pay
NO MONEY
till
you try it!**

Write or telephone any Maytag dealer listed below. He will gladly loan you a Maytag for a trial washing without cost or obligation. Do a big washing with it in your own home—it will only take an hour. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.



Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

Abilene.....Kipp Maytag Store
Agra.....H. M. Underwood
Almena.....Wolf & Kingman
Anthony.....Community Gro.
Altoona.....E. A. DeBolt
Arkansas City.....Gambill-McGeorge
Atchison.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Atwood.....Kirschner-Roshong

Baldwin.....Minnis & Lerner
Baxter Springs.....Joplin Maytag Co.
Beaver.....Farley Maytag Co.
Bird City.....W. W. Shahan
Bison.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
Blue Rapids.....Brokenicky Plbg. Co.
Bonner Springs.....Owl Hdw. Co.
Brewster.....Knudson Bros. Hdw.
Bunkerhill.....Clarence Peck
Burlington.....C. E. Winn

Caldwell.....Detrick Bros.
Campus.....A. L. Miller
Cedarvale.....L. C. Adams Merc.
Cimarron.....Blanton Hdw. Co.
Claffin.....Watson Hdw. Co.
Clay Center.....W. W. Smith & Sons
Coffeyville.....Liebert Bros.
Colby.....Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.
Concordia.....Concordia Maytag Co.
Conway Springs.....W. S. Supply Co.
Cottonwood Falls.....Maytag Sales Co. (Emporia)
Council Grove.....Maytag Sales Co.

Densmore.....George Stepper
Dighton.....Dighton Lbr. Co.
Dodge City.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Dorrance.....A. C. Reiff
Dover.....Winters Merc.
Downs.....Nixon-Hansen Hdw. Co.
Easton.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Edna.....NeoshoValleyMaytagCo. (Parsons)

Eldorado.....Wilson Hdw. Co.
Elkhart.....Marshall Hdw. Co.
Ellis.....Waldo & Waldo
Ellsworth.....A. J. Dryden Hdw. & Furn. Co.
Emporia.....Maytag Sales Co.
Englewood.....T. C. Murdock Hdw.
Eureka.....The Maytag Shop
Everest.....Miller Hdw. Co.

Ft. Scott.....Ft. Scott Maytag Co.
Frankfort.....Pennington Produce

Garden City.....Burns & Goulding
Goodland.....W. H. Tipton Hdw. Co.
Garnett.....Wilson-Beach Hdw. Co.
Great Bend.....Gibson Farm Sup. Co.
Greensburg.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Grenola.....Marshall & Marshall Hdw. Co.

Hardtner.....Allen Bros.
Harper.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.
Havensville.....McDonald Produce
Hays.....N. M. Schlyer
Herndon.....Herndon Lt. & Pr. Co.
Hiawatha.....G. Spaulding Furn. Store
Hill City.....Webster Hdw. Co.
Hillsboro.....J. V. Friesen
Hoisington.....Fred Childs
Holton.....Abbuehl Maytag Co.
Home City.....Kipp Maytag Store
Horton.....Carl Latenser Music Store
Howard.....F. L. Dobyns & Co.
Hugoton.....Porter Hdw. Co.
Hutchinson.....Rorabaugh-Wiley
Hutchinson.....L. R. Wagler

Independence.....Maytag Sales Co.
Iola.....Coblentz Elec. Co.

Jennings.....Frank Shimnick
Johnson.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.
Junction City.....Waters Hdw. Co.

Kansas City.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Kensington.....Kensington Hdw. Co.
Kingman.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.
Kinsley.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Kiowa.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.

La Crosse.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
La Cygne.....C. T. Potter
Larned.....A. A. Doerr Merc. Co.
Lawrence.....Linge Maytag Co.
Leavenworth.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Lenora.....Lenora Maytag Co.
Leonardville.....Sikes Store
Leoti.....Western Hdw. Co.
Leoville.....J. S. Schandler
Liberal.....Farley Maytag Co.
Lindsborg.....Train Bros.
Logan.....E. I. King & Co.
Lucas.....Roderick Hdw. Co.
Luray.....Mack-Welling Lbr. Co.
Lyndon.....Archer & Athon
Lyons.....Taylor & Sons

McCracken.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
McDonald.....Ritter Bros.
McPherson.....E. C. Cray Hdw. Co.
Manhattan.....Kipp Maytag Store
Marion.....J. V. Friesen
Marysville.....Kipp Maytag Store
Meade.....Todd Hdw. Co.
Medicine Lodge.....O. K. Light & Power Co.

Minneapolis.....McMillan Electric Co.
Minneola.....H. A. Morain
Modoc.....The Modoc Garage
Morland.....Ludkow & Co.
Mound Valley.....NeoshoValleyMaytagCo. (Parsons)

Natoma.....Badger Lbr. Co.
Neodesha.....Electric Shop
Ness City.....Miners Cash Store
New Alamo.....F. J. Mindrup
Newton.....Rich Merc. Co.
Norton.....J. M. Gleason

Oakley.....Oakley Marble & G. Co.
Oberlin.....Herndon Lt. & Pr. Co.
Olathe.....Dahl Maytag Co.
Onaga.....Hochard Produce
Osage.....J. G. Lundholm
Osawatomie.....John W. Slawson
Oskaloosa.....D. C. Waugh Furn. Co.
Ottawa.....Peoples Furn. Co.
Overbrook.....R. E. Tutcher
Paola.....Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.

Park.....Chester Fritts
Parsons.....NeoshoValleyMaytagCo.
Pendennis.....Aitken Lbr. Co.
Phillipsburg.....Theo. Smith & Sons
Pittsburg.....Pittsburg Maytag Co.
Prairie View.....A. Boland Hdw. Co.
Pratt.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.
Protection.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.

Randolph.....Moline Hdw. Co.
Rexford.....Knudson Bros.
Richmond.....McCandless Hdw. Co.
Riley.....Enos Fritz
Russell.....S. S. Miller & Sons

St. Francis.....DeRoy Danielson & Sons
Salina.....Kipp Maytag Store
Satanta.....Von Schultz Hdw. Co.
Scott City.....I. S. Ruth & Son
Selden.....M. Zimmerman Hdw.
Seneca.....Abbuehl Maytag Co.
Sharon Springs.....C. E. Koons
Smith Center.....Ahlborn & Stone Hdw. Co.

Stafford.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.
Stockton.....B. R. Allen
Sterling.....G. E. Blair
Studley.....Harry Pratt
Stull.....Linge Maytag Co.
Syracuse.....D. A. Scranton

Timken.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
Tonganoxie.....Zellner Merc. Co.
Topeka.....Linge Maytag Co.
Toronto.....Toronto Hdw. Co.
Troy.....Winzer Hdw. Co.

Valley Falls.....Sampson Lbr. & Imp. Co.

Wakeeney.....Wakeeney Hdw. Co.
Wamego.....Heckard Furn. Co.
Washington.....Kipp Maytag Store
Waterville.....Erickson & Youngstedt
Wellington.....Rich Merc. Co.
Wichita.....Rorabaugh D. G. Co.
Wilson.....Weber & Co.
Winfield.....Rich Merc. Co.
Woodston.....Swank Bros.
Yates Center.....J. C. Schnell

COLORADO

Arriba.....Chas. G. Carlbon
Boulder.....The Maytag Shop
Canon City.....Maytag Shop
Colorado Springs.....The Maytag Shop
Denver.....The Maytag Shop
Fort Collins.....The Maytag Shop
Fort Morgan.....The Maytag Shop
Greeley.....The Maytag Shop
Hugo.....J. S. McLennan
Julesburg.....Geo. A. Reed Hdw. Co.
La Junta.....The Maytag Shop
Otis.....Willis & Rank Hdw. Co.
Pueblo.....The Maytag Shop
Springfield.....Jett Hdw. & Lbr. Co.
Sterling.....The Maytag Shop
Trinidad.....The Maytag Shop
Yuma.....Western Hdw. & Imp. Co.

Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT