

# KANSAS FARMER

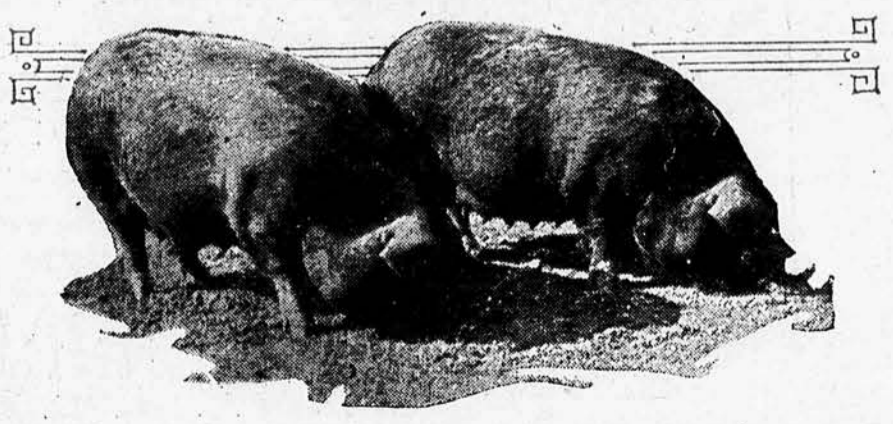
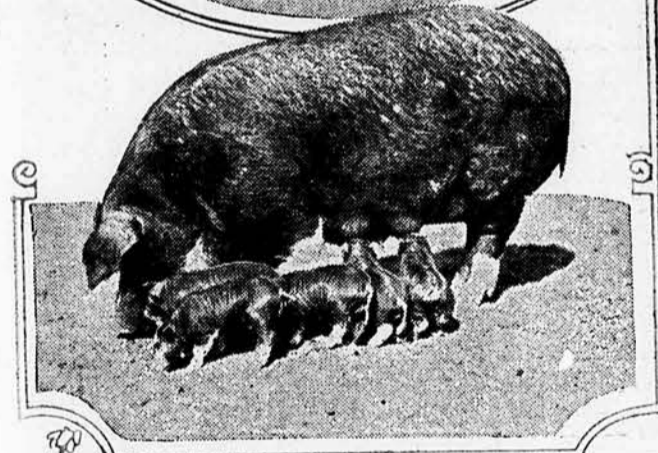
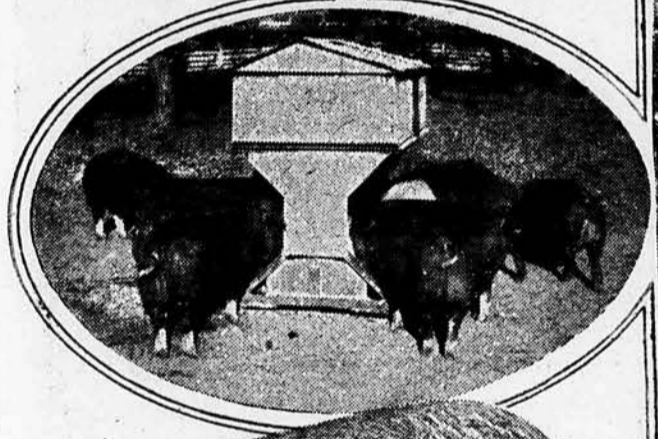
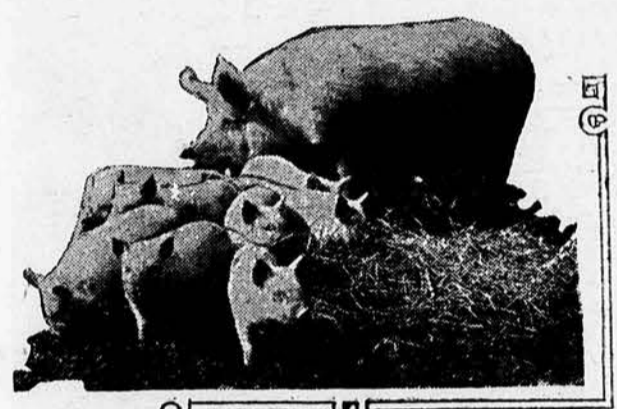
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

October 15, 1927



*The Mortgage Lifters at Work*







Write or call for a copy of our "Illustrated Store News Catalog"

# FARM HOME WEEK



at 885  
J. C. Penney  
Company  
Stores is

## NATION-WIDE SAVINGS WEEK!

### KANSAS

- Abilene
- Arkansas City
- Atchison
- Baxter Springs
- Chanute
- Clay Center
- Coffeyville
- Columbus
- Concordia
- Eldorado
- Emporia
- Fort Scott
- Great Bend
- Herington
- Hutchinson
- Independence
- Iola
- Kansas City
- Lawrence
- Leavenworth
- Liberal
- McPherson
- Manhattan
- Newton
- Ottawa
- Parsons
- Pittsburg
- Pratt
- Salina
- Topeka
- Wellington
- Wichita
- Winfield

### COLORADO

- Aguilar
- Alamosa
- Boulder
- Canon City
- Colorado Springs
- Delta
- Denver (3 stores)
- 2021 Larimer St.
- 51 Broadway
- 859 Santa Fe Dr.
- Durango
- Fort Morgan
- Glenwood Springs
- Grand Junction
- Las Animas
- Longmont
- Loveland
- Monte Vista
- Montrose
- Sterling
- Trinidad
- Walsenberg
- Wray



See our **MARATHON** Hats for Men



IT IS said that four out of ten people who live on the farm go to town on an average of once a week to shop. During the week of October 24th, it is expected that this number will be greatly increased for it will be Farm Home Week in all our many Stores. It will be the **BIG WEEK** of the year for hundreds of thousands of our friends in the country.

It will be the week when the farmer and the members of his household will renew their acquaintance with our standard qual-

ity clothing, hats, furnishings, shoes and home needs at prices made possible only by our extensive co-operative buying resources.

This is our suggestion: Take advantage of the good roads while they are good and visit our Store nearest you during Farm Home Week. Come prepared to take time to look around the Store, inspect our goods, make comparisons of quality and price, and then, if you are pleased, make such selections as you and your family think advisable. It

will be a pleasure to us to serve you when you call.

### TYPICAL NATION-WIDE VALUES TO BE HAD IN ALL OUR STORES

Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Fall and Winter Dresses in the latest styles, most-wanted materials and smart colors . . . \$14.75

Men's Worsted Suits in medium and fancy dark stripes; three button semi-conservative model. Sizes 36-46 \$19.75

Complete Line of Children's Dresses

Extra Trousers to match \$4.98

Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Coats—some fur-trimmed, others self-trimmed. Latest models and the most stylish colors . . . \$24.75

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats in dark fancy weaves and overplaids. Double breasted box model. Sizes 34 to 46 . . . \$19.75

Millinery \$1.98 and up.



The biggest values in Overalls today. Full cut, serviceable, "Pay-Days", \$1.15



No. 1641—The sturdy work shoe. Tan elk lined army blucher . . . \$3.49





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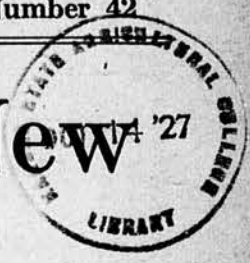
By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

OCTOBER 15, 1927

Number 42

## "All Aboard for Chicago, Detroit, New York and All Points East"



**W**OULD you care to take a trip this fall with a group of other Kansas farmers to see how the agricultural and industrial East is "getting along" these days? The Kansas Farmer is arranging facilities for a limited number of men to make the journey together, with the aid of the extensive connections The Capper Publications have in the East, including that supplied by Senator Capper's three Eastern farm papers, The Michigan Farmer, The Ohio Farmer and The Pennsylvania Farmer.

And one of the most pleasant features planned for the trip, according to many of the folks who have expressed a desire to accompany the "Seeing the East" special, is the fact that it's a personally conducted one. You won't have to worry about a single item. Once you arrive in Topeka, the starting point, the Kansas Farmer organization will take care of everything. Even Senator Capper has promised to meet the Kansans in New York and personally conduct them to Washington.

Such a trip should do much to bring to the folks who make it a better knowledge of the East, about which there has been so much talk in Kansas in recent years. We will have a chance to study at first hand the development which has taken place since the World War ended, and the views which the people of that section have on the political and economic questions with which the country is confronted. Not only that, but it will be a splendid vacation, and an ideal outing under the most favorable circumstances. And there will be plenty of good times on the trip which will serve to keep it bright in memory for many years with the folks who make it.

As the schedule is now arranged the party will leave Topeka at 5:05 p. m. Sunday, November 27, and will arrive in Chicago the following morning, at 8:10 o'clock, where the members will spend two days at the International Live Stock Exposition, and in making a few calls on industrial plants, such as the McCormick-Deering factory. Many of the folks who have expressed an interest in making this trip already have planned to visit the International, so the additional expense of taking in the rest of the trip will not be great. Others will have an opportunity to see this "supreme court of the livestock world," which is an education all in itself.

### Over Into Canada, Too

The party will leave Chicago late Tuesday night, November 29, and will arrive in Detroit at 7:30 the following morning. The first day in the motor city will be spent in visits to the motor car and tractor plants, and in viewing the other industrial development of the community. This will include a chance to get an intimate grasp of the operations at the River Rouge plant of Henry Ford's, in many ways the outstanding industrial establishment of the world. On the second day the party will be taken across the river into Canada, into the "original home" of the corn borer, where this pest started on its march toward Kansas. In that section the members will get a first-hand view of the damage the borer has done, and will have an opportunity to talk to farmers who perhaps know more about this insect than those in any other part of North America. We also will visit the great corn borer laboratory there, and see the parasites which have been imported from abroad to wage warfare on this greatest threat at the corn crop of North America.

We will leave Detroit at 11:50 p. m. Thursday, December 1. The party will be in Buffalo, N. Y., for breakfast the following morning after a brief stop to view the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls. Following this stop we will go on to Schenectady, to visit the great industrial establishment of the General Electric Company. For the members of the group who are interested in "how the industrial East gets that way" this day will be one of the highlights of the trip, as the General Electric plants are famous the world over, and have been the Mecca for most of the folks from abroad who have come to America to study the development of manufacturing here.

The following morning, Saturday,

By F. B. Nichols

December 3, the party will arrive in New York City, at 6:10 a. m. at the Grand Central Station. Senator Capper is expecting to join the party here, and stay with it until it leaves Washington. An extensive program of sightseeing and receptions is

### The Schedule

#### SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27

Leave Topeka at 5:05 p. m. on the Santa Fe for Chicago.

#### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28

Arrive at Chicago at 8:10 a. m. Visit the International Live Stock Exposition and the McCormick-Deering tractor factory.

#### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Visiting the International Live Stock Exposition; leave at midnight for Detroit.

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30

In Detroit seeing the motor car and tractor plants.

#### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1

Across the river in Canada from Detroit in the corn borer territory.

#### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2

View of Niagara Falls; visit the great manufacturing plants of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

#### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3

Arrive at the Grand Central Station in New York City; Senator Capper joins the party; trip to Wall Street and the New York Stock Exchange.

#### SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4

Sightseeing in New York City.

#### MONDAY, DECEMBER 5

In Philadelphia, at Independence Hall, see the Liberty Bell, visit the navy yards and the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila Bay.

#### TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6

Arrive Washington, visit Congress, and see the "law factory" in operation.

#### WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7

Sightseeing in Washington.

#### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8

Sightseeing in Washington.

#### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9

Visiting the rubber manufacturing plants in Akron, Ohio.

#### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10

Arrive Topeka at 11:55 p. m.

being arranged in the Great City, including a full opportunity to see Wall Street and the New York Stock Exchange in action.

After spending two days in New York, the party will go on to Philadelphia, arriving there Monday morning, December 5. A part of the time at Philadelphia will be spent in viewing objects of historical interest, such as Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell and the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila Bay, which is at the navy yard. But an opportunity also will be given for the folks to see some of the manufacturing in this community, such as the great ship building plants, and also the newly opened Camden bridge, which cost 35 million dollars, and is nearly 2 miles long.

The next morning, Tuesday, December 6, the party will arrive in Washington, D. C. Three days will be spent at the capital of the nation. Congress will be in session at that time, and the members will have an excellent chance to see the "law factory" in operation. Trips also will be made to nearby places of historical interest, such as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington and Mount Vernon. Many of the farmers to whom representatives of the Kansas Farmer have mentioned this proposed trip have said that they believed the three days in Washington would be the "high water mark" of the trip. Certainly it is true that a considerable knowledge of the capital of this great nation is an essential part of the education of every American citizen. The folks in this group will have every opportunity to become acquainted with what is going on there.

We will bid goodbye to the "city on the Potomac" Thursday night, December 8, at 7:35, and will arrive in Akron, Ohio, the following morning. The day will be spent there in viewing the great rubber manufacturing plants. This community has been included on the schedule not only because of its factories, but also because it is unlike any other place in the world. At this city in Ohio, with no more advantages in rubber manufacturing originally than hundreds of other places, the folks have developed the world center for this trade.

### A Maximum in Rewards

Following the stop at Akron the party will leave there at 11:25 p. m. Friday, December 9, for Chicago, where we will arrive the following morning. The cars will be switched directly to the Santa Fe and will arrive in Topeka Saturday night, December 10, at 11:55.

And here is the schedule presented for your consideration. In working it out the Kansas Farmer has had the help of the best travel experts in this country. We have considered stops not on the schedule, and both more and less time than is included. It is believed that this schedule represents about the maximum in rewards for the folks who take the trip that can be obtained in the time covered, from November 27 to December 10.

We are planning to provide rooms in good hotels at the places the group will be off the train for the night, which includes one night each in Chicago, Detroit and New York and two nights in Washington. The Kansas Farmer also will supply transportation to these hotels and return. And the price we have made for the trip, including railroad fare, Pullman fare, Pullman tips, rooms at the hotels and transportation to the hotels from the train and return is \$177.80.

That price does not include meals; it is believed, however, that some of these will be obtained free, in places where the party will be entertained. And it does not include sightseeing trips, a part of which also will be secured without cost. We could, perhaps, have figured on these two items, but the experience obtained on a similar tour conducted a few weeks ago by The Ohio Farmer, Senator Capper's paper in that state, where they were not included, indicated that the most satisfactory way to arrange for a trip of this kind is to quote the lowest possible price on the absolute essentials and then let the folks elect what they will do about the others.

Naturally we hope that the schedule will be satisfactory to the folks  
(Continued on Page 29)

### "Seeing the East" Application Blank

F. B. Nichols,  
Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Without obligation on my part please send me further particulars about your proposed trip to Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, Washington, Akron and other cities. Your description of this jaunt interests me.

Name.....

Town..... State.....

It is understood that this trip includes stop-overs at Chicago, where the great International Live Stock Exposition will be visited as well as the works of the International Harvester Co.; Detroit, with its inspection of the big automobile plants; Niagara Falls—one of the world's wonders; New York—the commercial capital of the world; Washington—the home of our Government; and Akron—the tire capital of America.



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# KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Subscription Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**C**O-OPERATIVE marketing is not a plan restricted to farm owners, as is pointed out in a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture issued a few days ago. In the South tenant farming constitutes the bulk of all agriculture, and there are as many tenants in the co-operative societies as owners. But in Northern states the department finds that more than a third of all farmers in co-operative selling are tenants and one-fourth of farmers in co-operative buying. While the percentage of tenant farmers engaged in co-operative marketing is but 7 per cent in the New England states it is more than 15 per cent in New York, 17 in Michigan and 30 in Indiana, while as the Middle West is penetrated farther, the percentage rises. Illinois reports 46 per cent, Iowa 44, Nebraska 43, South Dakota 41 and Kansas 39 per cent of all farmers in co-operative selling are tenant farmers. Farm co-operative marketing is for growers, whether owners or tenants.

A statement of the growth of co-operative marketing of wheat shows that there was an increase in Kansas this year, yet the total volume of wheat marketed by co-operatives in this state was but 4 million bushels, or about 4 per cent of the crop. This, tho an increase of 55 per cent over the last year, is not important as a factor in determining price, and so co-operative marketing in wheat cannot be said to have reached a stage in its development where it accomplishes the primary object of exercising some control of the market. It needs the Government co-operation urged by the farm organizations before farmers generally will recognize its merits in principle. Unlike co-operative fruit marketing and in some localities potatoes, grain marketing thru combination does not generally appeal to growers further than as promising them some advantage in marketing within the market price set up by the grain exchanges. As a means of taking the business out of the hands of exchanges, it has yet to win the confidence of the great majority of growers. This, however, is what the farm organizations are aiming for in their demand for the Haugen-McNary plan, or of some better plan to encourage farm marketing by producers instead of middlemen.

### Health as a Working Asset

**K**ANSAS along with most states devotes considerable attention to prevention of industrial accidents and health of employes, tho this is not distinctively an industrial state. But with immigration restricted and the rapid overturn of factory machinery the lives of workers are more respected by industrial employers than in the past. In an address before an international convention of industrial accident boards and commissions held at Atlanta, Dr. T. F. Abercombe, Georgia state commissioner of health, pointed out that "the question of the health of the industrial employe has assumed great significance in the field of curative and preventive medicine." The economic value of health is more generally appreciated, within as well as outside of the medical profession, he stated, than it has been until recent years.

Georgia's state health commissioner remarked, for example, that employers would be saved thousands of dollars every year and workers "untold suffering and loss of earnings," if employes were educated when suffering from such a common malady as a cold to protect their fellow employes. He cited a concern employing 4,500 men which discovered by a survey of its plants that it was losing \$67,500 a year from sickness of workers, \$150,000 from absence from work due to sickness, \$50,000 from loss of the workers' production, while workers were losing \$162,000 in wages, \$40,000 from reduced capacity, \$45,000 medical expense, and the public was at a cost of \$56,000 for charitable relief. The total of \$570,500, which amounted to \$120 a year for every one of the 4,500 employes, induced the company to adopt at once a system of medical service and health protection of employes.

That not all workers are equally protected against weakened health from industrial and other causes appears by the fact that the machinist is found to have an average life of 44 years, the printer still less, the blacksmith 55 and so on, while the average American duration of life is 58 years. Industrial accidents account, said Dr. Abercombe, for about 25 per cent of all

worker disabilities, but when industrial accidents are closely studied it appears that a large percentage of them "have a direct relationship to some physical impairment, such as ill health, fatigue or worry." Impaired vision or hearing evidently is a contributory factor in accidents. "And accidents cost money," remarked the Georgia health official. "Statistics further show that the average industrial worker is absent from duty six to nine days of the year due to insignificant ailments. In the case of salaried workers this loss falls wholly on the industries, while in the case of hourly paid workers the loss is divided—the worker losing the wages, the concern the output."

The speaker's moral was the desirability of physical examinations and close attention to health.

### New Turn in Tariff Talk

**A** LONG special dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., to the New York World, arch-enemy of the policy of protection, makes the unusual statement that "Democratic Florida" is appealing to a Republican administration at Washington for a tariff to protect its citrus and vegetable industry from a "ruinous foreign competition." "Looking across the Mexican border down into Cuba," the dispatch continues, "and viewing increased acreage given over to the exclusive production of vegetables and fruits on which Florida heretofore has held a monopoly, growers thruout this state are alarmed."

The World dispatch continues with the information that petitions are being circulated to ask Congress for a special protective tariff, and that 500

and Mexican competition and the political warriors in those sections of the country are beginning to stir restlessly in the free trade trenches.

As a matter of fact the tariff is no longer a Northern and Eastern issue. The action of the Florida growers demonstrates this. Nowhere has protective tariff sentiment grown so rapidly during the last dozen years as in the South. And so, just as the tariff is becoming something more than a section issue, it is getting to be something greater than a mere partisan issue. Tariff sentiment is growing in the South. If it is losing anywhere it is in some of the financial centers of the country where certain interests are now more concerned in financing Europe than in promoting new industries in America. All of which shows that strange things still come to pass in this land of wonderful changes.

### Big Bill Defies Uncle Sam

**W**HEN Mayor Big Bill Thompson was in Topeka he gave a terrifying account of what the Federal Government had done to Chicago's poor washwomen in requiring the city to meter its water as a check on the drafts Chicago makes every second on Lake Michigan. He threatened retaliation against the unconstitutional interference from Washington with Chicago's right to lap up all of Lake Michigan that it desires.

Last week the Chicago mayor made good his threat by ordering every water meter in private homes removed in the 10th ward, one of the poorer sections of the city. Investigation, it was said by Big Bill, showed that one family which had paid from \$2 to \$3 a month for the first four months of metered water found the charge jumped the fifth month to \$56. Other families were billed for more than \$40.

It was Mayor Dever who persuaded the Chicago city council to meter the water from the lake in compliance with the demand of the Federal Government on threat of shutting the lake supply off entirely. In Topeka Big Bill stated that "Dever never knew what it was all about." He had no great admiration for the mayor who beat him for re-election and was then beaten by him. The Thompson administration's order to tear out the meters is a challenge to Washington and brings the Chicago drainage of Lake Michigan to a sharp point as an issue between the city and federal authority.

It has been alleged by Government engineers that owing partly to the Chicago draft upon Lake Michigan for water for all municipal purposes the level of the Great Lakes system has been materially lowered, and a limit therefore has been fixed upon the quantity that Chicago shall be permitted to use. Moreover, Big Bill is not dealing with any such mere civil branch of the Government as the Postoffice or the Interior Department, but with the War Department, which has the men and guns, if necessary, to curb him. But to a mayor who challenged King George and got away with it, a fight with Uncle Sam is unterrifying. Chicago is still the fifth German city in the world, not to mention its Italians, negroes and other martial racial strains.

### No More Waste Products

**E**LIMINATION of wastes is one of the fundamentals in maintaining prosperity in this country, and is going along at a good pace. According to the director of the committee on wood utilization in the Department of Commerce, Dr. A. H. Oxholm, about 10 per cent of the average sawlog is lost in sawdust, enormous quantities of which are consumed or thrown on the dump, while at the same time the United States imports every year thousands of tons of sawdust for use in the arts. For this reason, says Dr. Oxholm, sawdust should be classified not as a waste product, but properly as "non-utilized wood."

Various uses for "non-utilized wood" are therefore suggested by the department. It may be and is briquetted, converted into wood gas and employed in the composition of building blocks, while a considerable outlet is found for it for cleaning purposes.

Sawdust as the filler of dolls has long been familiar to every household where there are still children, but is now used for the complete construction of dolls. Formerly, reports Doctor Oxholm, we imported large quantities of porcelain dolls from



growers in a recent meeting declared that unless they got this additional tariff they would be forced to quit tilling the soil and turn their ground into pasture for grazing cattle. The growers declared further that Florida is helpless against the competition of Mexico which has in recent years invaded markets east of the Mississippi. During this year it was said Mexico marketed more than 5,000 cars of tomatoes in the United States and more than 1,000 cars of English peas. Back in 1922 the total shipments of vegetables from Mexico to the states amounted only to 900 cars. On the other hand, in 1922 the Florida tomato crop amounted to 14 million dollars, while this year it totaled only 3 million dollars. The pineapple industry, it is said, has been ruined in Florida because of cheap European competition, and Mexican onions are putting Florida onions out of business.

Evidently Florida is suffering from something in addition to a deflated winter resort boom. And incidentally it may be said that Florida is not the only state so inconvenienced. Texas and other Southern states are feeling the weight of Cuban



Europe, but this trade is now replaced by a new doll industry in New York and other states, using wood flour instead of porcelain. Moreover, upwards of 15,000 tons of wood flour are used in making linoleum, and it is utilized also in making "oatmeal wall paper," artificial wood and other molded products, including bakelite, so much in demand by the radio industry. More than 7,000 tons of wood flour are utilized in manufacture of dynamite also. Altho the United States possesses a greater variety of raw material for the manufacture of wood flour than any other country, yet we are still importing over one-fifth of our total requirements.

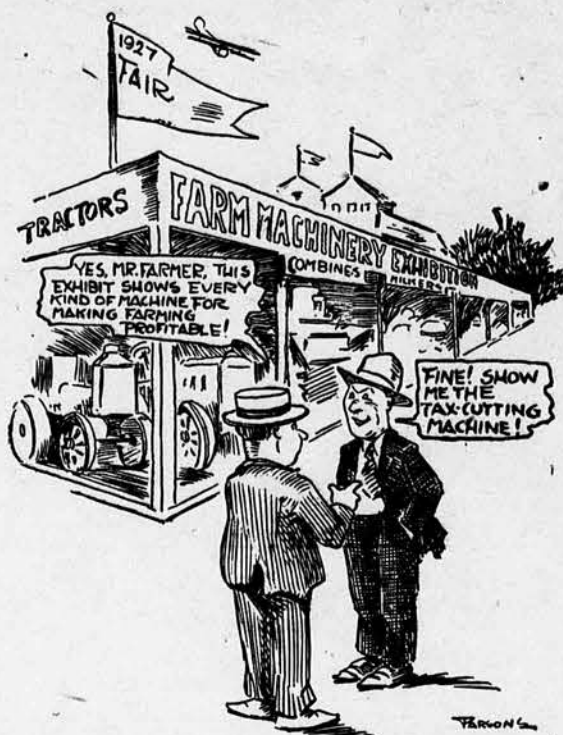
A high duty on sawdust may yet become a feature of the tariffs Congress regularly turns out of its grist. This is an age of the utilization of what other generations passed by as by-products or waste products of industry.

### Admiral Magruder Stands Pat

ADMIRAL MAGRUDER, who it is pointed out has a fighting name, stands pat on his magazine article criticizing the extravagance and wastes in the navy, and refuses to take back any of his obnoxious statements. And President Coolidge is represented as frowning on the suggestion of a court martial for the obstreperous admiral. As a result, Secretary Wilbur is less militant toward the offender and compromises by asking him to present any ideas he may entertain for reorganization. This is something of a comedown from the proposal to throw Magruder out of the navy headlong, and suggests that second thoughts are often best.

Even the navy organization probably approves in its heart what Admiral Magruder has to say in his criticisms regarding badly located, superfluous and wasteful naval stations and yards, since these excesses are due not to naval administration, which has nothing to do with them, but congressional political graft. On these items President Coolidge and even Secretary Wilbur undoubtedly agree with the admiral. Once a naval station or any other political institution is assigned to a given Congressional district, it is usually there to stay. Members of Congress achieve a great part, and often the major part, of their local popularity, and consequently re-elections, by "taking care of the district," obtaining jobs and favors for individuals and localities. Probably the Congressman from

the Brooklyn navy yard district would be superseded by a greater local patriot or a more effective representative in getting his share of Government patronage, if the Brooklyn navy yard should be abolished, yet this was proposed by a naval board which reported after a survey of the question, along with the Philadelphia, Portsmouth, and



Charlestown yards. The Springfield Republican recalls the notable speech of Senator "Pitchfork" Tillman of South Carolina on an occasion of this sort when he served notice for his state and section that "if you are going to steal, we're going to have our share of the loot."

If Admiral Magruder's outbreak results in a study of navy expense, including this and other items that he emphasizes, he will have rendered a useful public service, and it is fair to him to

say that this was the manifest purpose of his attack on navy extravagance.

### The Air Mail Routes

A COMPLETE tabulation of existing air mail routes, including those under contract to be operated before the close of 1927, by the Department of Commerce makes an impressive showing. In fact at the close of 1926 no less than 8,525 miles were in operation regularly, mainly by the postal service itself. The Government is now out of the air mail delivery and private operation covers 11,170 miles, showing a considerable increase this year.

In fact 24 mail airways are now regularly going, with 75 station stops, serving more than 65 million people in trading areas along the routes. Since the spring of 1926, says the department in giving out this tabulation, "there has rapidly developed a great contract air mail system, the nucleus of the near-future air transportation net" to cover the country.

The longest single air mail route is 1,894 miles, from Chicago to San Francisco, operated by the Boeing Air Transport, the only other route over a thousand miles being from Los Angeles to Seattle, a distance of 1,073 miles, by the Pacific Air Transport. Close to this latter in length is the Chicago-Dallas line, 905 miles, under the National Air Transport. Next to these is the New York to Atlanta, night route, 744 miles, by the Pitcairn Aviation Company.

There are 21 distinct corporations carrying the air mail on the 24 airways, the National Air Transport, the Ford Motor Company and the Seth W. Barwise concerns being the only ones carrying more than a single route. Most of the air mail routes are operated six days of every week, holidays excepted, a few are every day and others five days in the week. One or two foreign mail routes, as from Seattle to Vancouver, Victoria, are less frequent, the last named averaging 11 round trips monthly. Present mileage is no more than the beginning of air mail service by contract, but exceeds 3 million miles a year, an increase of 50 per cent over the record of last year.

### The Same Old Vows

Has there been any change in the marriage vows? If so, what are they?

N. B.

None that I know about.

# Four Hundred Cripples Made Whole

How the Capper Fund for Crippled Children has made over 400 children in the last six years was related at the annual meeting of the Fourth District Federation of Women's Clubs, at Eskridge, Kan., Thursday, October 6, last. The narrator was Senator Capper. He appeared before the club women in response to their urgent invitation to tell them something about the history and operation of the Fund. He has never before referred to this activity in a public address. Because of general interest in the fine service the Fund is accomplishing, we print some of his remarks.—Editor's Note.

THERE are half a million crippled children in America. About 10,000 live in Kansas. If their cases are taken in time, many of these children can be made normal by surgery followed with treatment of from two months to a year in the hospital. Too often their parents have not the means to give them this chance.

I know of no heart-warming tonic to equal a sight of the happiness of a crippled child made whole. And at that, they are too young to comprehend the full extent of the blessing that has come to them. They only know they are free to run and play like other children. They have yet to realize that instead of dragging thru life a burden to themselves and others, they may grow to be useful and active men and women with as fair a chance for happiness and independence as the best of us have.

Only the disabled adult knows how blessed is such freedom, and only the parents of a crippled child can know the joy such parents feel when their little one has been lifted out of helplessness or invalidism. It takes from such parents a perpetual sorrow, it banishes a heart-breaking care; it lifts from their shoulders the burden of a lifetime of effort to provide for their child's future. Just imagine, please, what this would mean to you—and all this will come home to you, I am sure.

The Capper Fund for Crippled Children was started on Christmas, 1920, to help crippled children of the poor. There are no state hospitals for crippled children in Kansas. Our work is handled at the Capper Publishing Building in Topeka. It is under the direction of Con Van Natta, foreman of the composing room of the Capper Farm Publications. There is no paid help in the work of administration, and nobody takes a single cent from the money contributed to the Fund by friends. It all goes for care and treatment of the children at the hospital.

Between 300 and 400 cases have been handled. The cost for a case is anywhere from \$50 to \$1,000. Our work is limited by no boundary lines and discriminates in favor of no race, creed or color. We have had cases from 15 states. Most of our cases are sent to St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, which has 50 beds for crippled children, under the care of Dr. Dickson and Dr. Diveley, two of the best orthopedic surgeons in the world.

About 75 per cent of the cases are caused by

infantile paralysis. Some of the recoveries are marvelous. The average time for a case in the hospital is two months. Crippled children are not reconstructed in a day. Some of them make many trips to and from the hospital, often covering a period of years. Incurable cases are not accepted. A parent with a million dollars could buy no better service for his baby than is given the little wards of our fund for crippled children. Every child is met at Kansas City by Mr. Van Natta, who gives it his personal attention.

Many persons, learning of the good work we are doing, have sent contributions from all parts of the country to the fund, in amounts from 1 penny to \$200, which is the largest amount so far received from one individual.

One of our friends interested in the work suggested in 1925 a dime offering from Thanksgiving to Christmas. More than 5,000 dimes were received. They came from every state in the Union, almost. In 1926 the number increased to 10,000 dimes. I think 1927 will exceed all previous records. No contribution is too small to be gratefully received.

I have never known a heart appeal quite equal to the one which came at Christmas time in 1926 from a good friend at Solomon, Kan. Mrs. Went Shirack, a farm woman living on Route 38, Solomon, Kan., wrote:

I am sending you my little girl's money. She died three years ago, and I wish you to have her money to use in your work for children.

Accompanying her letter was this little box and 96 pennies which had been saved by her little girl. Mrs. C. L. Burdick, Stonington, Conn., wrote this letter:

I am enclosing \$3 for the little helpless children. It isn't much, but there is a beautiful history back of it. We had a beautiful little girl who had infantile paralysis and was left a cripple. She left us a little while ago to be with Jesus, whom she loved. She was 6 years of age and it was her desire to send some of the money which people gave her, to crippled children. She used to look at their pictures in your publications and talk about them. She played with these bills and looked at them many times. It is hard to part with things she handled, but I know it will be helping some other little soul who needs it, so I overlook the little fingers playing with it as I send it. It is from my little darling who has left me for a little while, Myrtle Bentley Burdick, age 6 years. Trusting it reaches you safely.

Here is a letter from Mrs. Mildred F. Addison, Lewistown, Ida.:

Enclosed find check for \$5 to help the little children. I am sending it in memory of my mother, whose days and years were full of life's greatest tragedy. Her little daughter was fatherless. Because the widowed mother had no money to go to the great surgeon, her baby would always be a cripple. There was no Capper Fund in those days. That little child was myself, now past 50 years, still a cripple and bedfast. I know what money at such a time would mean to such a mother as mine. There are many mothers who must suffer so, but I hope this little mite will help break the sorrow of at least one

and enable her to get her baby the help that might have come to me if there had been a fund like this. May God's blessings be with Mr. Van Natta and Mr. Capper.

A letter from Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Carr, Lebo, Kan., reads:

Please find enclosed check for \$5 to use in your work. This was a little bond our little boy bought during the war to help the Government. He died at the close of the war. We never did anything with the bond. We thought this Christmas it would be a nice thing to send it to you for use in the crippled children work.

We have had many cases from this part of the country and all have been helped. Alberta Rowley, a little girl who lives on Route 4, west of Eskridge, is a conspicuous example of what can be done. She was badly crippled with infantile paralysis, couldn't wear shoes like other girls, had to walk on the side of one foot and on the toes of the other foot. It took more than a year to handle her case at St. Luke's Hospital. She is now virtually a normal child.

Minnie Buckley, who lived at Wilsey, about 25 miles from Eskridge is another interesting case. When she was called to our attention, about seven years ago, she was 13 years old. Minnie was a victim of infantile paralysis and walked on her toes. She came to my annual picnic at Topeka on the 14th of last July, accompanied by her mother. She is now a fine-looking young woman, married to a young man who works on the Rock Island railroad at Herington. Their home is now at Garber, Okla., and we had a letter from her the other day saying that she has a fine baby girl a week old.

Vivian Johnson, about 13 years old, another infantile paralysis case, at Latimer, Morris county, came to see Mr. Van Natta and myself at the annual meeting of our Pig and Poultry Clubs at Council Grove three years ago. Her father was employed by the Rock Island railroad. The surgeons at St. Luke's Hospital removed her deformity and she is now a happy girl.

There is plenty of work to do. We have had a total of 5,000 applications from Kansas at our office in Topeka. Every case is carefully investigated before it is accepted.

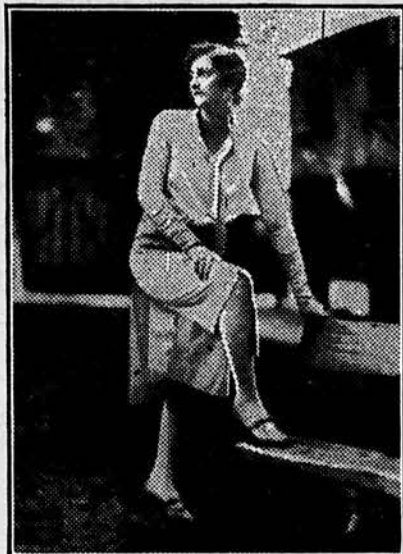
I wish particularly to commend the faithful and valuable service rendered by Mr. Con Van Natta as administrator of the Fund. His whole heart is in this work. He has made a great study of the crippled children problem. No one in this part of the country is better informed on the subject or more sincerely devoted to the cause.

I have been quite busy in recent years. But nothing has given me more deep-down satisfaction than this work for unfortunate children.

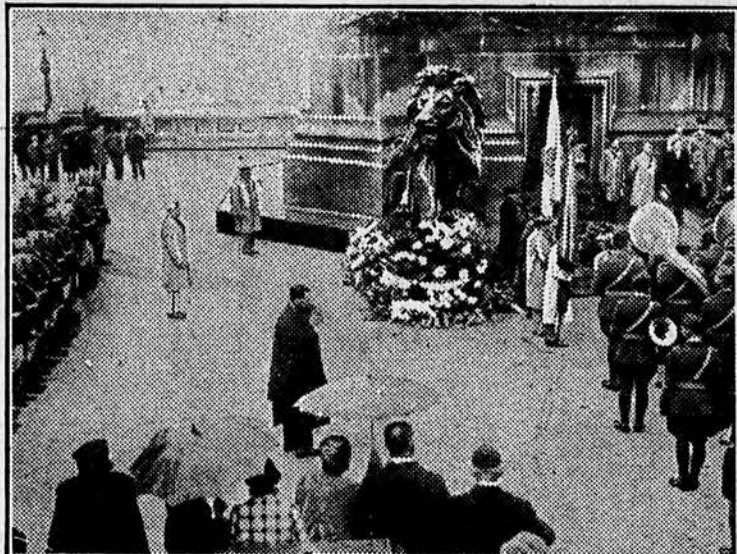
*Arthur Capper*



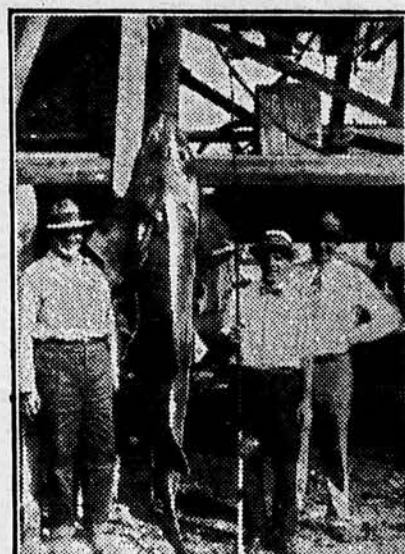
# World Events in Pictures



Latest in Trouser Skirts, Which Paris Experts Declare is Modish and Comfortable. When the Wearer Stands Upright the Lines Are Like Those of the Latest Model Gowns



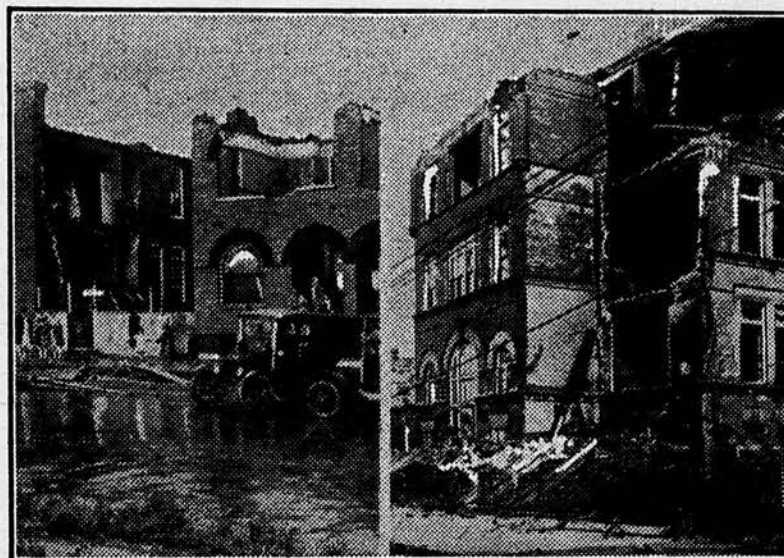
Members of the American Legion, During Their Visit to Brussels, Belgium, Placing Flowers on the Last Resting Place of Their Dead Comrade in Arms, the "Unknown Soldier" of Belgium



Giant Saw Fish, Believed to be the First One Ever Caught with Rod and Reel. It Took Three Men Two Hours to Land It as It Weighed 225 Pounds and Was 9 Feet 8 Inches Long



Little "Chief Cry Like Ell" Youngest Chief of the Blood Royal Among the Indians of British Columbia. Altho He Has Behind Him a Long Line of Ancestors Renowned for Their Stoicism, He Doesn't Hesitate to Let Out a Loud Bawl When Something Displeases Him, Hence the Name



Curious Incidents Invariably Follow Disasters and the Tornado of September 29, at St. Louis, Was no Exception. Photo at Left Shows a Housewife Calmly Engaged in Preparing a Meal, Altho the Walls of the House Have Collapsed. At Right the Wrecked Columbia School. Fire Drill Saved All the Children



Three Years Ago the Hon. Francis Eveleigh-de-Molyns, London, England, Younger Son of Baron Ventry, Settled Down to Breed Pigs. He Had Only Five Pounds in Money. Today His Business is Worth 16,000 Pounds. He Ships Hogs to Many Countries



Fraulein Susanne David, Budapest, Hungary, Just Selected by Discerning and Impartial Judges of Feminine Beauty, as the Comeliest Girl in That Part of Europe



Lieut. S. N. Webster, of Great Britain, Piloting This Super-Marine Napier S-5 Machine, Won the Schneider Cup Race. All Existing Speed Records Were Shattered, Webster Completing the 217-Mile Course at an Average of 281 Miles an Hour



Under the Auspices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Marion A. Griffiths, Assistant Pathologist, is Making a Study of Corn Rust on the Department's Experimental Farm, Arlington, Va., Near Washington. She is Seeking a Rust-Resisting Variety



H. J. Friendly, Harvard Law Graduate, Who is in Washington to Become Secretary to Justice L. D. Brandeis of the U. S. Supreme Court. Mr. Friendly Graduated with a Rating Second Only to That Received by Justice Brandeis When He Was Honor Graduate 50 Years Ago. Justice Brandeis Gets the Star Graduate from Harvard Each Year



# We're Off on the Long Gypsy Trail

## But Will the Great Adventure Bring Us Back Safely to the Home Port?

By Francis A. Flood

**T**ODAY, Jim Wilson and I sat on the forward hatch of the S. S. "West Humhaw," a freighter bound for the Azores, Canary Islands and West Africa, and watched the swells and swales of the North Atlantic come galloping into our bow. The flying fishes were flashing out of the depths, the seaweed was drifting up from the Gulf, and little birds were cruising about from no one knows what far-off lands. In our wake, the United States, including the Corn Belt, my wife, my home and office, was settling 11 knots farther behind every hour of the day. I was in the mood to wonder "Why this 'wanderjahr' of mine?"

A swartly Maori, the ship's cook, walked past in an aroma of onions and chilled fish, enroute from the cooler to his galley on the deck above. We had found that this tobacco-colored giant was a friendly purveyor of a picturesque bush philosophy along with his pies and puddings, and also that he was responsive to patronage.

"How come that Gulf seaweed and those little birds away out here in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean?" Jim asked the cook. The Maori's ability to answer questions was limited only by his vocabulary and not his knowledge—or patience—as was the case with the second mate, for instance.

I let the question that had been bothering me go unexpressed.

Four big diamonds set in the Maori's front teeth flashed in his answering smile. "Why not ask me why I left the Australian bush for this? Those lovely birds"—I liked to hear that mystic-minded brown giant say "lovely"—"they can find plenty of food back on land if they want to, and I can make my living in the bush. But there is something more than a living. There is Life. What is that word? Romance! Yes, that's partly it." This time he flashed his diamond studded smile in my direction, and somehow I believe the old soothsayer had been talking to me all the time instead of simply answering Jim's spoken question.

That thought in the mind of the Maori cook which he lacked the words to express would reveal the reason for my year's trip around the world, show why I have left the land of the Great Dipper and the Northern Star to sail the seas of the Southern Cross. To those of you who do not already understand, my reasons are forever a mystery; but those of you who have felt the spell of the vanishing horizons, who have heard the call to wander, simply "for to admire an' for to see, for to behold this world so wide"—you need no further explanation. This time it came about in the most ancient way known to man. The woman tempted me.

**O**NE Sunday morning a few months ago, I stayed at home to work while Mrs. Flood went to church. I don't know what the minister talked about that day, but my wife came home fairly bursting with a big idea which she gave me the instant she popped into the house.

"I've got it all figured out for a year's trip around the world for you. Get a leave of absence and then just wander around, anywhere, everywhere, for a year, and—"

"Fine," I responded. "I could wander to the moon; make a short detour thru heaven, spend New Year's eve at the North Pole, and drop quietly back to Nebraska for the fall and winter rush season. Did the minister read you a travelogue this morning?"

But the dear girl was actually serious. At first I just laughed, and her mother cried. Then she went into details, her mother went into hysterics, and I went into the other room. My wife immediately sat down and wrote a letter to my old buckarooing partner, Jim Wilson, and told him that I was planning to start about August first on a year's trip around the world provided he could go along.

Jim is a natural born Nomad. A travel suggestion to him is like a dinner invitation to a poor relation. He had recently disappeared in Seattle enroute to Alaska and the Yukon country which he and I had visited five years before. Whether he could go would depend, I knew, entirely on whether he would receive the letter.

Eloquently Mrs. Flood explained to Jim that I was fast settling down as an ordinary tired business man, that I no longer played the pipes of Pan and kicked up my heels and dashed off on picnics without a raincoat. In short, I no longer showed the interesting lack of intelligence that she had married me for in the first place. It seemed, from her letter, that I was getting old and she was offering this drastic measure to keep me young, to renew my interest in Romance that had gone out when Rotary came in.

**M**RS. FLOOD'S own part in this re-romancing of a young-man-afraid-of-his-ouats is simply to stay in Nebraska and keep the home fires burning. There's martyrdom, whether there is a cause or not! The very nature of the wandering, hobo-esque, adventuresome trip that she herself planned would bar her from participation. She couldn't get a job on a tramp steamer, hobo along the highways, trek thru the African jungles, and do the many

other things that her prescription for me demanded. But even tho this story is supposed to be about Jim and me and our trip, the real heroine is my wife, and such she will remain.

Fortunately—or perhaps unfortunately, since I don't know yet how this "wanderjahr" will finally work out—Jim received the letter, and he wired right back from Seattle: "When do we start? Keep Pop alive until I arrive. Letter received 30 minutes ago, but couldn't get to telegraph office sooner. Jim."

That settled it. I'd go.

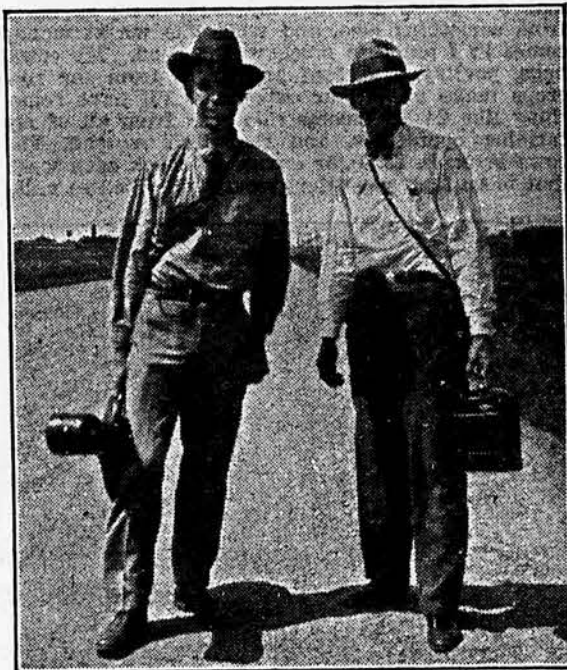
The company agreed, a little too gladly it seemed to me, to give me a year's leave of absence, and then we were ready. We had no plans or preparations to make because it wasn't that kind of a trip.

**D**URING the next year Francis A. Flood, who lives in Lincoln, Neb., and his old-time buddy, Jim Wilson, will follow the gypsy trail of adventure over the earth. They sailed August 10 from New York on the West Humhaw, owned by the United States Shipping Board, for the "west coast of Africa." The Kansas Farmer will print Flood's adventures week by week as he gets farther and farther down the "long, long trail." We are expecting that this series will develop some of the best copy we have printed for many a year. A member of the editorial staff of the Kansas Farmer once spent some time in Europe with Flood, and we know that he is a trained observer, with the ability to tell what he sees. We hope that you will start the series this week, for we believe that it will have the "punch" to hold your attention to the end.

We had only to pack up a suitcase, grab Jim's banjo, and follow the Gypsy trail. No white collar conducted four this. The man who lives by the side of the road is better company than the megaphoned announcer for a tourist party. There's more romance and adventure in the glory-hole of a tramp freighter than in a twin bed stateroom on a gilded passenger liner, and I've traveled both ways enough to know.

**C**AME the middle of July. August first had been set as the beginning of our year of romance and we still didn't know whether we'd trail the sunset out of the Golden Gate of San Francisco or make our adieux to Lady Liberty in New York Harbor. I'd been investigating cargo boats and finally I learned from the United States Shipping Board that their freighter S. S. "West Humhaw" would leave New York August 10 bound for the west coast of Africa and that there was room on the boat for a half-dozen passengers. The "West Humhaw!" Was there ever a jollier name for a gypsy craft? And Africa! Already visions lured me—of alligator infested swamps, of dim, mysterious jungles; of cannibals with their teeth filed to knife-sharp points.

"I'm wiring for reservations tonight," I told



Here Are the Highway Hoboes (Wilson and Flood) Starting on Their Year's Trip Around the World From Lincoln, Neb. Note the Banjo and the Gasoline Can as Their Chief Stock in Trade

my boss. "I'd ride anywhere on a ship with a name like that."

"Why, you don't know anything about it," he cautioned. "What will it cost? How long will it take? Where will you be when you get there? The 'west coast of Africa' is about as definite a destination as the west coast of America. Besides, you have never planned on Africa at all."

But we didn't care how long it would take, nor where we were going. We could travel more cheaply by freight than on a passenger liner—but why worry about details the way my boss does anyhow? The subtle wine of Adventure—Adventure with a capital "A"—was already in our veins. That rollicking name, the "West Humhaw" was enough.

I wired for reservations that night, and for the next two weeks when my friends asked their perennial questions, "When are you leaving? Where do you go first?" I could briskly reply, "We're sailing on the West Humhaw from New York on August 10 for Africa!"

In order to sail from New York one must first get to New York.

**I**F WE should leave home August first as we had planned, there would be 10 days to make the boat. Fine! That would allow time for us to hitchhike along the highway from Lincoln to New York.

We bought a nice, bright, new, two-gallon can, painted red, and revamped it so that the entire top of the can was easily removable. Inside this attractive little tin suitcase we put our camera, shaving tackle, letters of introduction, and an extra pair of socks.

Our theoretical modus operandi was this: We'd go hot-footing it down the highway, swinging our gas can. A passing motorist, seeing us, would say to himself, "Well, there's some poor devil out of gas. I'll give him a lift to the next filling station." As soon as he stopped we would at once honestly explain our stunt, show him the inside of our canvas case and a few newspaper clippings and letters of introduction to substantiate our story.

The story of our highway hoboing expedition and of our embarkation on the "West Humhaw" will be told next week.

### Rosicrucianism in Oklahoma

**G**OVERNOR JOHNSTON of Oklahoma, described in a magazine article as a follower of Rosicrucianism and consequently likely next winter to be impeached, denies that he belongs to the Rosicrucian fellowship. Nevertheless, the Oklahoma governor admits that it is "a powerful and persuasive presentation," whatever that may mean. He claims, however, to be an orthodox member of the Christian Church and to have a working library of 6,000 volumes. Governor Johnston in replying to the statements in the magazine says:

I have read liberally of the teachings of the Mohammedan Koran, the Vedas of India, the Egyptian Book of the Dead, modern spiritualism, Advanced Thought, New Thought, Unity, Christian Science, Theosophy and Rosicrucianism in America. I have rather critically examined Confucianism, Brahmanism and Buddhism, and have gained helpful suggestions from them all. I also have read Ridpath's History of the World, and many other historical writings.

Oklahoma people were reported in the magazine article to suspect Governor Johnston because he asked the legislature to pass a children's code bill on a certain date, that date being favorable according to the zodiacal signs. The legislature having no faith whatever in the zodiacal signs passed the bill on an entirely different date. Other similar charges were brought in the magazine calculated to show that the governor has a mystic faith in numbers, symbols and cabalistic signs of one sort or another, as well as that he seemed to be under the influence of a lady who was believed to be a Rosicrucian.

It is said that Rosicrucianism is a sufficient cause for impeachment in Oklahoma. It is a secret order of the Seventeenth Century, of which Webster's dictionary says that "among many pretensions they claimed to be able to transmute metals, to prolong life, to know what is passing in distant places and to discover the most hidden things by the application of the Cabala and science of numbers."

In Oklahoma religious belief may be a cause of impeachment, and Rosicrucianism may be sufficiently outlandish to justify impeachment on constitutional grounds. Moreover, persons claiming to know what is passing in distant places, to discover the most hidden things and so on would seem to Oklahoma too nearly related to oil wizards and doodlebug manipulators to be entitled to confidence. Rosicrucians and Cabalists nevertheless were Christians, the latter believing that every number, and even every word, letter and accent in the Scriptures has a mystical meaning, so that Governor Johnston might be a good Rosicrucian and Cabalist and still claim to be a good orthodox member of the church, as he claims to be. At the same time his own statement shows a familiarity with so many varieties of religion that it is liable to increase suspicion in a good fundamentalist and oil state like Oklahoma that he is a dangerous character in the office of governor.



# Kansas Wheat Caught Shaffer's Fancy

*Tactics Had to Be Changed But He is Winning His Bout With Nature*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IT'S nothing new. Chester Shaffer admits that himself. But it is interesting to watch a man match his wits and wisdom with nature. Not such a speedy battle as a Dempsey-Tunney bout. Not so many folks willing to hand over \$5 or \$50 for the privilege of watching the progress made for an hour or a week or a year; and no cash guarantee running up into six figures, win or lose. It takes the keenest kind of sportsmanship to come back smiling after some of the jolts nature smashes in at the solar plexus or to the point of the chin of agricultural operations. And in a good many cases a man must risk everything he has in his battle with the soil.

Continuing in the parlance of the roped-off enclosure where heavyweights dance and dodge and batter each other, we might say that Mr. Shaffer had his training camp back East where agriculture had made considerable progress even before Abraham Lincoln took his special training in rail splitting. Shaffer knew there was such a state as Kansas, of course. Learned as much thru geography. And too, he had some friends out here whom he wished to visit—and he did. That marked the first step in the big change he was to make. Up to the time of his visit Shaffer hadn't even thought of coming out here to farm. Such an idea probably was the farthest thing from his mind. But he seemed to sense some possibilities, once he saw Kansas.

"I had no intention of stopping when I came out here to visit," Mr. Shaffer confided, one afternoon out on his Lane county farm. "But the land and wheat certainly appealed to me. The condition of the wheat that year—more than 20 years ago—caught my eye. I just thought if a man would come out here and do his level best he surely would make good. And I haven't regretted it for an instant," he added. The tone of his voice, his expression and a neat farmstead gave proof that he meant what he said.

Perhaps you have made just such a change as Shaffer. You know then that farming in Indiana, for example, is somewhat different from that practiced in Western Kansas. But Shaffer made the change. In 1907 his farm was just a nice half-section of sod—he now owns a section. So it is evident that he started from the bottom. He broke out the sod and started farming. He had paid \$10 an acre for the land. For 10 years a sod house sheltered him, but it has been replaced by a very comfortable, modern, seven room home, with electric lights, running water and furnace heat. And there are a number of other conveniences such as an electric washer, electric iron and attachments that can be operated by a farm electric plant. All evidence that Shaffer used some good judgment in changing his tactics to suit Western Kansas conditions.

The first building Shaffer did was the soddy and a barn. He stuck to the fight until 1914, and that year he got a 14-bushel wheat crop. In 1917 he decided to build the new home and some other improvements, and he struck it lucky. "It cost me just half as much to build my home then as it would have in 1918," he explained.

"In all, then, you think your change to Kansas was for the better?" a visitor queried. The answer was in the affirmative. "Have you made any changes since coming here that have proved for the better—any short-cuts in doing your work?"

"Oh, yes!" Shaffer was emphatic. He has kept in step with the times and has studied Western Kansas conditions until he knows how to cope with them. "I used to sit on a disk all fall," he said, in way of explaining his second big change. "But now my work is done in a fraction of the time it used to require. I'm a firm believer in power farming—this new machinery is keeping me young. "I just changed over during these last two years, selling all except six of my 15 head of horses. I bought a tractor and a combine," and he went on to name his implements that he pulls with the tractor, something like an investment of \$4,500 in all, including the combine and tractor—two wheat drills, tractor disk, three-bottom plow, three-bottom lister and a one-way disk. "That's the greatest tool we ever have had," he said, indicating the one-way. "See all that clean land out there? It all has been one-wayed, 270 acres in that piece.

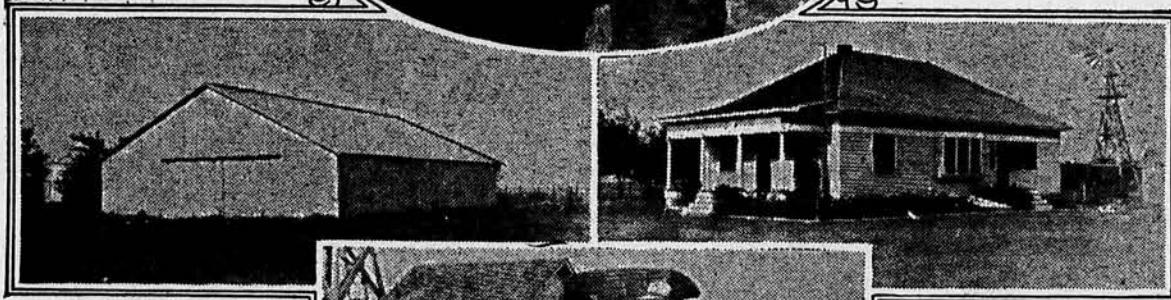
ing four Shorthorns. If you come here in four or five years," Shaffer continued, "you will see a Sudan pasture and some real hogs. I'll be producing my own stock then. I have had up to 25 head of hogs here but I've bought them to feed out."

Wheat, of course, is the main crop, and Shaffer had 400 acres this year. "When I farmed with horse power," he said, "I had all I wanted to do with only 200 acres of wheat. The tractor has doubled my ability to handle the preparation and seeding of wheat land. And I can take the threshing bill of old and put my wheat on the market with the combine. Not only does it save time, but it saves all the way around at harvest.

"You see, I'll put in partitions here and here," he said, turning attention again to the machine shed, "and I'll have considerable storage space for wheat. But one thing I am going to have when I get the money is a farm elevator. I believe it will mean as much in its way as the tractor or the combine do in theirs. It will make it possible for me to handle my wheat in the most satisfactory manner, keep it in better condition and it will give me a little more control over the marketing end. I have found that it pays to hold wheat for a time. I'm satisfied that if a man will wait to sell, nine times in 10 he will better himself at least 15 cents a bushel. What we need is some satisfactory form of co-operative marketing. I'm strong for it. That is the worst thing about farming now. Our tillage and production ideas and methods are right up to the minute, but the marketing system is 50 years or more out of date."

Shaffer's farm hasn't been drained of its ability to produce crops. He always has had an eye for the future. One thing he practices is wide spacing corn, kafir and milo. "The rows are 14½ feet apart," he said, "so I can cultivate with a 10-foot disk. This leaves three ridges to break out and that surely gets all of the weeds. I've been able to hold moisture. On a quarter section I can grow enough in wide-row crops to pay the expense of this system of summer fallowing. It isn't particularly new, but it is a healthy system for our land out here. When a man follows such a system he reaps the benefits in the three following crops. It conserves moisture and prevents blowing. One-fourth of the land to wide-space row crops every fourth year will double your average yield on wheat. It is considerable work, but it pays. I can get the row crops off in a short time and the land is ready for wheat. The stubble left on helps to hold the snow, and that is good moisture. In a poor year the land in wide-space crops is doubly valuable. You get feed there where you wouldn't get anything where the land has not been fallowed."

There is a healthy little orchard on the Shaffer farm that provides a lot of good fruit—cherries, peaches and strawberries mostly. The fruit bearers were not put out for commercial purposes and probably never will bring in much actual cash. But there is a revenue from them just the same in the form of more variety at the table at the minimum cost. Western Kansas can produce some of the most delicious fruits if the orchard is given a chance. This orchard ground is kept mulched with straw all year. "There isn't one farmer in 50 who has peaches on his place," Shaffer said, "and there is no reason why they shouldn't have. If you handle fruit trees properly they will pay you well."



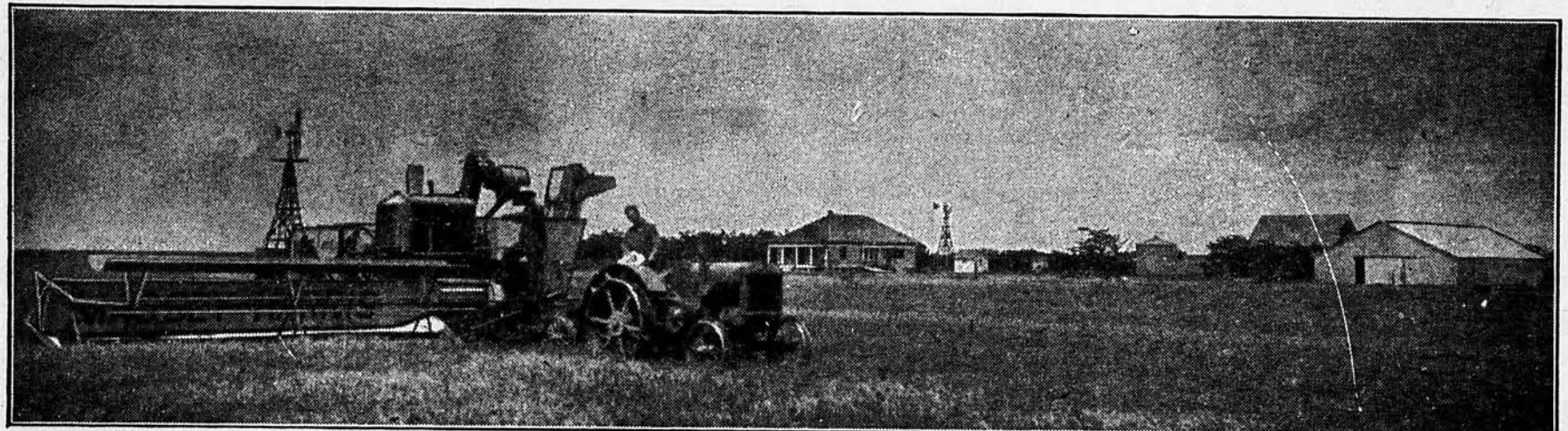
In the Oval, Betty Jean Shaffer, 3, is Seen Asking Daddy a Very Important Question. Above is the New Fire-Proof Shelter for Tractor, Combine and Other Necessary Machinery



Above is the Modern Seven-Room Home That Replaced the Sod House on the Shaffer Farm. Left, Mr. Shaffer With the Truck That Gets His Wheat to Market Quickly and Cheaply

The disk cuts 9-feet wide and does a good job." One thing you will notice on the Shaffer farm is that this newly acquired machinery isn't standing out where the weather will do any damage to it. Instead it all is sheltered and kept in repair in a new, all metal, and therefore fireproof, machinery shed. It is 40 by 60 feet and "will pay for itself in the saving on the machinery." Likewise Mr. Shaffer is satisfied that the machinery will not owe him a single penny in the course of a few years. With the extra time he has, which is saved by the machinery, he has added some sidelines. And it just happens that the sidelines are paying the "running expenses."

"A man will go broke out here wheatting it alone," Mr. Shaffer said. He simply must diversify so that he will be sure of a living whether his main crop makes or fails. I always try to make my expenses from something else, and when the wheat money comes in I am that much to the good. My cows, hogs, poultry, and feed and grain from the row crops make all of our expenses. I'll have something like \$4,000 income this year from all of my farming operations, and that isn't so bad. The cows bring in \$350 for cream—a check each week that more than pays the grocery bill. We are milk-



Here is a Picture of the Reason Why Chester Shaffer, Lane County, Has Been Able to Double His Wheat Acreage and Save Time in the Bargain. The Tractor Makes Seedbed Preparation and Seeding a Speedy Job and With the Combine He Can Put His Wheat on the Market for What the Threshing Bill Used to Be. Shaffer Farmstead is in Background



# Then Came the "Soaker!"

## Plenty of Moisture Has Been a Feature This Year at Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

UP TO last night it had rained five days out of the last seven. As if that were not enough, last night gave us a regular old "soaker"; I haven't the official figures of the fall but am guessing this morning that more than 3 inches fell in this locality. It was entirely unneeded; farmers wanted to finish wheat sowing and corn cutting, and this downpour will set them back at least half a week. It was so wet before last night, however, that a big rain did not wet much more than a light one. Telephone wires are tangled this morning or grounded, and neighbors say the creeks were very high during the night. Both corn and kafir are maturing despite the wet weather; it may be that frost will not come for some time, as our wet falls usually are much warmer than the dry ones. At any rate, all the grain is matured except the very latest kafir. There is some worry about the corn which has just been put in the shock; it may be damaged to some extent, but fully matured fodder seldom is harmed as badly by wet weather as that cut short by drouth.

### Must Haul Straw, Too

We are waiting for dry weather so we can haul out some 200 loads of manure which should have been out on the land before this. There is much less to take out of the yards than usual as we did not feed much there last winter, the cattle being out in the pastures or stalk fields instead of eating at the racks. But the deficiency in the yards is more than made up by two big straw stacks around which the stock ran and which are now completely rotted down. While this straw stack stuff is not quite so good as yard manure, yet it has a lot of fertilizing value, as we have found out by experience. We have a heavy soil here with still heavier subsoil; it is often rather hard to work, but it has the advantage of holding any fertility that may be put on it. There is little or no leaching, and the effects of manure spread in a field often can be seen after six years. Our flat heavy land used to be thought the poorest we had, but I believe that in time it may prove the best. The loose slope land was much superior when new, but many fields of this type have washed badly and now have not much more fertility than the so-called "flat land."

### 85 Cents for Corn

At the last report I had local elevators were paying 85 cents a bushel for old corn. It seems to be coming in about a sufficient quantity to supply the demand. Most farmers are selling what old corn they have on hand, clearing out the cribs for the new crop. If the present weather continues it will be very late in the season before the new crop will be fit to go into the elevators. The ears at this writing are very green and heavy, altho the early planted fields are taking on a "look" of fall. There is much speculation as to the future price; about all we have to go by is the December price on the board of trade, which usually is several cents less than the actual cash price. For this reason, it seems to me that the operations of the grain speculators usually tend to depress prices; there scarcely has been a time in years in which the speculative price for the month has not been less than the cash price. For instance, the September speculative price of both wheat and corn this season was lower than the cash price for the same month, and when December comes it probably will be the same. I can see some good features in the speculative market but, on the whole, I think its operations more of a hurt than a help to actual grain raisers.

### Now Comes Plastering

The remodeled house on this farm is now ready for the plasterers, and it is in this stage of building that we run up against the highest building cost. Lath, cypress of good quality, cost 1 cent each in small quantities, or 45 cents for a bunch of 50 if taken in

large lots, Blue lath nails are 7 cents a pound; these nails are of high quality and are as near worth the price at 7 cents as the old kind were at 4 and 5 cents. The dry plaster, or agatite as it is called here, costs 1 cent a pound, or 80 cents for an 80-pound sack. It takes 14 sacks of this plaster for each 100 square yards. All the sand used has to be shipped in from the Kaw Valley; it costs at the local yard 12 cents a hundred pounds, which cost is divided as follows: 4 cents goes to the company loading the sand, 4 cents to the railroad for hauling and 4 cents to the local man for handling. We used to have a sandy farm up in Northern Nebraska which

we would have been glad to sell at that price. The mason who puts this plaster on the wall gets 22 cents a yard for three-coat work, so altogether the plastering part of building is rather costly, but there seems no substitute for it.

### Need Any Prairie Hay?

Here are some answers to short letters and inquiries received: There is plenty of prairie hay of good quality stored in Coffey and Woodson counties for sale. The price has been extremely low, but of late there has been a rise of close to \$2 a ton in the Kansas City market, which rules the price here. Up to this time good hay could have been bought on board the cars here for around \$6 a ton. I do not look for the price to go much higher. If a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed I will send the address of local men with hay for sale. The price which one man was charging for hay at the baler—\$3.50 a ton—ended with the haying season. A friend writes from Jackson county regarding what I

said last spring about gophers digging up seed corn. He thinks I am mistaken as he has never known gophers to dig up corn. When he says "gophers" he means what we call pocket gophers; while they do great damage in the alfalfa fields, they do not dig corn. We also call the little striped ground squirrels gophers as we learned the names years ago in Nebraska. It is this difference in naming that caused our friend to think us mistaken. In many parts of the West any ground squirrel is called a gopher.

### Page the Squirrel

And if the protection of Americans abroad becomes an issue demanding decision, the American people will stand as a nut in support of their government.—El Paso Herald.

### Money That Didn't Breed

She was a wholesome young woman who regretted that their income had not been large enough to have children.—Story in The Saturday Evening Post.

# ATWATER KENT RADIO

## A STRAIGHT answer to a farmer's straight question

"EVERY RADIO salesman," a farmer writes us, "claims his set is the best. I want the best, but cannot afford to make a mistake. I am inclined to buy an Atwater Kent on its reputation. Can you give me any facts to prove it is the best?"

To this friend and the many other rural families who are ready to invest in radio, let us say just this:

A test of any radio instrument, as of any farm or household implement, is *the way it works and the way it stands up under continued use*. So the method of manufacture is vitally important. Atwater Kent Receivers and Radio Speakers are constructed on the theory that the parts you can't see must be as good as the parts you can see. Every receiver has to pass 159 gauge and electrical tests before it leaves our factory. To this extreme care is due the comment you so often hear: "Atwater Kent Radio works—and keeps on working."

Tone is another test. Upon clear, natural tone depends the *reality* of the programs which radio brings into your homes. In the making of Atwater Kent instruments perfect tone quality is never sacrificed.

A third test is *simplicity*. Can

MODEL E RADIO SPEAKER. The result of nearly three years' laboratory work. With 9 feet of flexible cord. \$30



MODEL 35, six-tube, ONE Dial Receiver. Crystalline-finished cabinet; gold-plated ship-model name plate, decorative rosettes and power supply switch. \$65



"B" Power Unit. Automatic control from switch on receiving set.

Type R, for 60-cycle 110 to 115 volt Alternating Current, \$50.

Type S, for 25-cycle 110 to 115 volt Alternating Current, \$55.



MODEL 33, six-tube, ONE Dial Receiver with antenna adjustment device. Unusual range and selectivity. Solid mahogany cabinet; gold-plated name-plate, power supply switch and vernier knob. \$50

MODEL H RADIO SPEAKER. Entirely of metal. Crystalline-finished in two shades of brown. With 9 feet of flexible cord. \$21

MODEL 30, six-tube, ONE Dial Receiver. Solid mahogany cabinet; gold-plated name plate, power supply switch and vernier knob. \$80



ONE Dial Receivers Licensed under U. S. Pat. 1,014,002

you bring in the broadcasting stations without bother and delay? Atwater Kent ONE Dial operation lets you turn from station to station at will, selecting instantly the kind of program you like.

A fourth test is *beauty*. You are proud to show Atwater Kent Radio to your guests, as well as have them listen to it.

If you live far from broadcasting stations, *distance* is also a test. All Atwater Kent Receivers have a wide range—and there is one model specially designed for reaching distant stations.

Let the nearest Atwater Kent dealer show you that Atwater Kent Receivers and Radio Speakers meet *all* these requirements. Yet—because of large production—the price is low.

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WCAB . . . Pittsburgh	WFI . . . Philadelphia
WSAI . . . Cincinnati	WCCO Mpls.-St. Paul
WTAM . . . Cleveland	WGY . . . Schenectady
WGN . . . Chicago	WSB . . . Atlanta
WRC . . . Washington	WSM . . . Nashville
WGR . . . Buffalo	WMC . . . Memphis
WOC . . . Davenport	WEAB . . . Louisville
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# Canadian Wheat Pools Have Won

## But Is It Practicable to Use the Same System of Marketing With the Crop Produced in the United States?

By Berry H. Akers

**I**N THE two preceding articles concerning the Canadian wheat pool I discussed the growth of the pool, its selling activities and how it is acquiring an elevator system of its own. I also pointed out that while this movement has been growing rapidly in Canada it is standing still in the United States, altho the movement originated in the Pacific Northwest in 1920, three years ahead of Canada.

The most wheat our pools have ever handled in any one year was in the 1923 crop year—the year the first Canadian pool was organized—when there were 12 pools in operation. They handled that year about 3.4 per cent of our crop. Since then three pools have suspended, and the nine now operating handled last year about 18 million bushels or 2.1 per cent of our crop, compared with about 180 million bushels or 53 per cent of Canada's crop handled by the Canadian Pool.

These statistics tell conclusively how Canada has outstripped us in the pooling of wheat, also of coarse grains. What is the reason? Have the Canadians a more simple marketing problem than ours, have they had more experience in grain marketing, or is the greater development in Canada due to a different viewpoint of the farmers and business men toward big-scale co-operation?

While marketing and production problems in the two countries are somewhat similar, they are by no means identical. Canada's wheat is mostly of one variety, grown in the same section of the country; ours is of many different varieties, grown under varying geographic and climatic conditions. There wheat is sold entirely "on grade;" here the tendency is toward selling according to protein content. There the bulk of the crop is exported; here the bulk of our crop is milled at home. There wheat is the main source of the farmer's income; here his income, except in a few one-crop areas, comes from a variety of sources. There the farmer thinks along national lines; here he leans toward the local or statewide system.

### Long Training in Organization

But even with these apparent advantages the Canadian wheat farmer has not found easy going in building up his own organizations. He has been fighting for his rights ever since wheat was first grown in the prairie provinces, the fight starting over 25 years ago when he forced the government to pass a law permitting him to ship his grain to whomever he pleased instead of only to the elevator served by the railroad at his shipping point. He has had long training in organization, and out of organizations formed to fight the farmer's battles sprung the leadership and inspiration that has been the directing force in the pool.

The Canadians first copied the system that had been in vogue in the United States, of forming local co-operative elevators. These co-operative elevators were a protest against the practices of the line companies, and while they corrected many abuses they were in the final analysis only gathering agencies for the speculative grain trade. Since the farmer assumed a financing problem of the private operators when he built his own elevators, the trade was willing to help the local co-operative elevator system develop so long as it continued to get the grain to sell.

But these local farmers' elevators had no influence on the market, so the governments were asked to build and operate elevators. The Manitoba government agreed, and for a time operated a line of local elevators, but without success. Later the provincial governments built terminal elevators, but this experiment also failed. Finally, the farmers began to think of centralized control of their own elevators and centralized selling of the grain their elevators received.

In 1906, they organized their first big grain company in Manitoba. Later it joined with such a company in Alberta, forming the United Grain Growers, Ltd., which soon became the largest grain handler in Canada. Later the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Ltd., was organized, and was operating about 450 local and four terminal elevators when it sold out last year to the pool. The pool paid 11 million dollars for these elevators. The United Grain Growers is still handling more grain than any other agency in Canada outside the pool. It is also operating a line of country elevators. Whether it will ever merge with the pool remains to be seen, but there are many who think there is room for both organizations. It is friendly to the pool and even advanced money for some of the organization expenses of the pool.

The government also is sympathetic, altho probably no more so than our own government. The provinces have passed the necessary

enabling legislation legalizing pool contracts, and in Saskatchewan the government advanced \$45,000 in three payments of \$15,000 each for organization expenses, which were repaid with interest. In Alberta the government lent \$5,000 for organization expenses and offered to guarantee \$250,000 to the lending banks to finance the storage of grain pending sale, but this guarantee was not drawn on nor has it since been considered necessary. In earlier years, the governments experimented with public-owned elevators without success, and lent money to farmers to build local elevators. But none of this legislation ever inspired the farmer as has his own organization—the pool.

The laws governing the handling of grain have been changed many times at the request of the farmers. Their first fight for recognition was at Ottawa in 1901, and now Canada has very satisfactory grain handling legislation. One law which



puts great responsibility on an elevator is that compelling an elevator to guarantee grades and weights; another, passed this year, gives the shipper absolute right to name the terminal to which he wishes to ship. This right was taken away two years ago thru the political activities of the trade, but it was restored definitely this year.

Our selling problems present some difficulties that are not present in Canada. About 75 per cent of the Canadian crop is exported and the bulk of it passes thru two ports, Fort William—Port Arthur and Vancouver, while our exportable surplus goes thru ports on both seaboard and thru the Lakes and the Gulf. Three-fourths of our crop is milled here at home. We have at least seven big milling centers with hundreds of smaller mills, compared with one main milling center in Canada and a few smaller scattered mills. Unquestionably this condition complicates our selling problem, as our pools must deal with many buyers, if they sell direct, while the Canadians can concentrate on a few big exporters and the big millers.

The pool is selling more and more of its wheat direct all the time, and it is the development of its export trade that promises the greatest benefits

over a period of time. Last year it exported direct to buyers in the Old Country about 75 per cent of its handlings.

Then the variation in our wheats complicates the selling problem. Geographic conditions account for this condition, and it never can be changed. While it is true the Canadian Pool handled about 20 varieties and 365 grades of wheat last year, the large percentage of it was one variety. As the country grows older and weeds and rust appear, there is a tendency to try out new varieties, but the pool can be a strong force in keeping out those varieties that do not come up to accepted standards.

The situation in the United States, the Canadians say, makes advisable the formation of sectional pools which might sell independently of each other, but which should co-ordinate all other activities. We have hard and soft winter wheats, hard and soft spring wheats, with every variation in grade and quality, while in Canada the main crop is hard spring wheat with a comparatively small winter wheat crop in Ontario, a negligible winter wheat crop in Alberta and a small durum crop in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The sale of wheat on grade only in Canada also simplifies their selling problem. Here the tendency is toward the sale of wheat on the basis of its protein content, and this offers our pools their opportunity to get premiums for their farmers which the Canadians cannot get under their grading system. There is some criticism in Canada of selling only on grade, but Canada's grading system is so popular in the Old Country, with both the trade and the pool, that it is not likely to be changed soon. This is because Australian and Argentine wheat deteriorates during shipment and Canadian wheat holds up in quality. This is to Canada's advantage, since all wheat in the Old Country is sold at a F. A. or fair average basis.

### On a Commission Basis

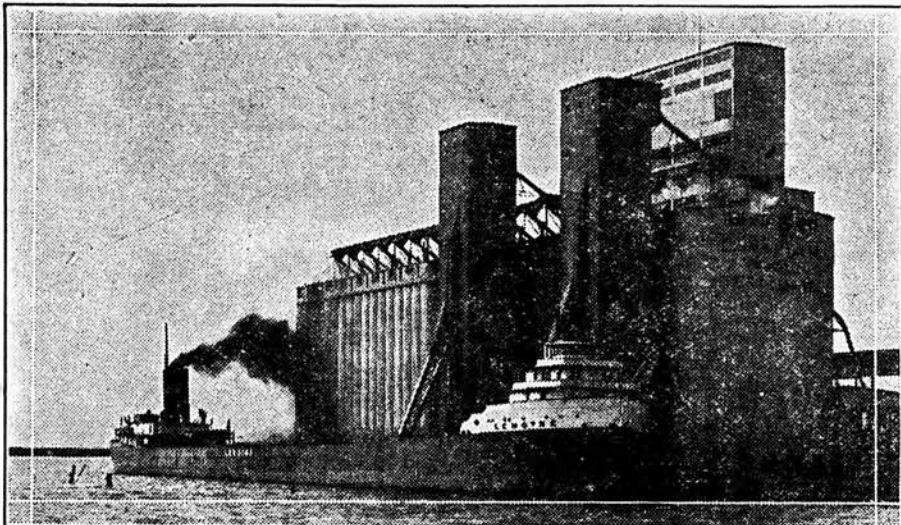
While conditions for organizing and selling seem to have favored the Canadians, it does not follow that the wheat growers of the United States cannot surmount their difficulties. But they do need a broader vision of the possibilities of concentrated selling. Obviously with over 4,000 farmers' elevators, nine state pools, and several co-operative grain handling agencies on the terminal markets, a splendid foundation for co-operative effort has been laid. But the central structure has not yet been built in this country.

But the United Grain Growers does not pool wheat. It sells on commission on order of the individual farmer and handles grain bought at its country elevators on the same basis as the private trade would handle it. To finance its operations it must hedge the grain which it buys, just as most farmers' elevators in the United States do today. Instead of being an agency assisting in stabilizing prices, it is an agency exercising the opposite influence. Why? Because when it buys 100,000 bushels today it sells that amount immediately for future delivery, and in selling futures it is playing the hand of the speculator who is "working" with his "short" sales for lower prices.

The pooling idea which Aaron Sapiro took to Canada was something new. His explanation of how the pool could merchandise the grain, eliminate hedging, and give the farmer the average price for the crop year, appealed to those farmers who at that time had had 20 years of grain marketing experience. They had also tasted the possibilities of concentrated selling thru the government compulsory pool and they had watched the growth of Canada's big central corporations, the railroads and the banks. They had the national viewpoint on co-operation, plus the friendly spirit of a new and pioneering country.

In the United States we have nine state wheat pools, over 4,000 farmers' co-operative elevators, and several farmer-controlled grain commission companies, all competitors of each other. Ours is the local system, and the only two attempts to federate our grain growers on a national scale failed. The first was the U. S. Grain Growers', Inc., which set out to get members without any definite idea of the elevator problem; the second the Grain Marketing Company, which started with the elevators but no members. All efforts to federate our local elevators as in Canada have failed, partly because our farmers do not have the national viewpoint, partly because some elevators are financed by and therefore tied to the trade, and some are in debt to banks friendly to the trade.

An organization problem which the Canadians seem to appreciate more generally than here is the necessity of controlling a substantial (Continued on Page 35)



The Canadian Wheat Pool's 2 Million Bushel Transfer Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., Thru Which a Big Percentage of Its Wheat Flows to the World Markets





Results of tests conducted on our research farm at Ashland, Ohio

# It will pay you to find out why these pigs—in 95 days—gained 160 lbs. more than these



These shoats look pretty sorry, don't they? But better times are coming. They're going to have Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to their feed. See what a difference it makes! Look at the picture below.

These six scrawny shoats weighed 406 pounds on the first day of October.

These shoats received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic regularly for 95 days.

These shoats consumed:

118 pounds tankage	43 1/7 bushels of corn
1112 pounds middlings	Cost of Tonic, \$2.35
Total cost, \$45.59	

These shoats gained 1017 pounds in 95 days.

These six scrawny shoats that received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic regularly, made a gain of 26 2/3 pounds more per hog than the shoats that were capsuled. The cost of Tonic for each hog during the entire period was 39c.



These shoats are in better shape. They're going to get capsules—just to see which is better for hogs—Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic or capsuling! The pictures and the figures tell the story.

These six shoats weighed 423 pounds on the first day of October.

These shoats were treated with capsules, a treatment employed to expel worms.

These shoats consumed:

103 pounds tankage	39 1/2 bushels of corn
984 pounds middlings	Cost of capsules, \$1.50
Total cost, \$39.90	

These shoats gained 857 pounds in 95 days.

The records of these two pens show what Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is worth to every hog raiser. It made a difference of 160 pounds of pork here! A profit of \$19.20 for the Tonic pen over and above the capsuled pen!

## Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

*Appetizer—Worm Expeller and Mineral Balance  
—all combined in one product*

It supplies Tonics—to keep the appetite on edge and promote thrift.

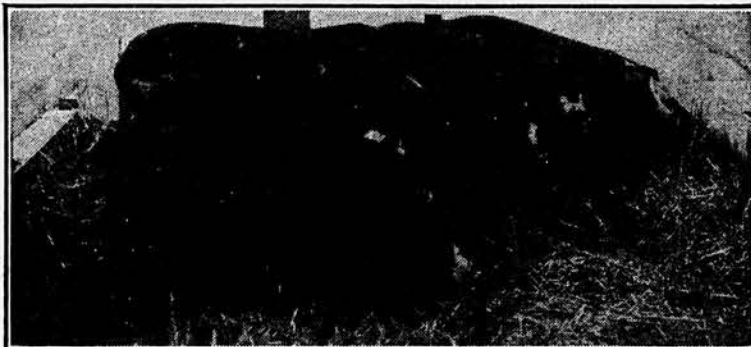
It supplies Vermifuges—to expel the worms and control reinfestation.

It supplies minerals—calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, potassium iodide and others, to build bone and body tissue, to promote more vigorous growth, and to meet the mineral deficiency in the ordinary ration.

Costs little to use. The first extra pound of pork a hog gains each month pays for the Tonic.

Remember—When you buy Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

We reimburse the dealer without questioning.



Ninety-five days have made a big difference, haven't they? Only Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic did it! These pigs have gained 1017 pounds since the other picture above was taken. They are thrifty and fat.

With Tonic these hogs gained 1017 pounds



And here are the capsuled hogs! They didn't fare so well, in spite of their start. The shoats that got Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic beat them by 160 good pounds. Or by about \$19.20! The day of capsuling is over!

With capsules these hogs gained 857 pounds

PRICES: 25-lb. pail, \$3.00; 100-lb. drum, \$10.00; 500 lbs. at 9 1/2c; 1000 lbs. at 9c; ton lots at 8 1/2c per lb.

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# On Edge for Husking Battles

## Cash Prizes, Cup and Free Trip to Midwest Contest Attract Speedy Men for County Meets

BY O. C. THOMPSON

**T**HE winner of the first Kansas championship corn-husking contest to be held early in November by Kansas Farmer will have to show some speed, if enthusiasm counts for much. The boys are going after the big prizes in the state contest with a determination to win.

The corn husker who can prove he is the best in Kansas, by winning the state championship, will be given a first prize of \$100 in cash, a large silver championship loving cup with his name engraved on it, and a free trip to the Midwest corn-husking contest where he will compete with huskers from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota for the world's championship.

County contests are being arranged in some of the best corn producing counties in the state. It is reported there will be some speedy huskers in these county meets which will insure a field of fast men for the state contest. Each of several counties is claiming to have the fastest corn huskers in Kansas. Two huskers have written us letters saying they know they are going to win the state championship. One of them must be mistaken for it will be impossible for two huskers to win in the big state meet. But the man who does win in Kansas this year is going to show the other state champions some speedy corn-husking in the Midwest contest.

### Kansas Has Speedy Huskers

The Corn Belt states have had a monopoly on corn husking champions up to the present. Huskers in those states have always thought of Kansas as a wheat state. They seem to have the idea that a Kansan hardly knows an ear of corn when he sees one. But the Kansas Farmer believes there are just as fast huskers in this state as there are in any of the Corn Belt states. In fact we believe the man who is going to win the world's corn-husking championship in 1927 is a Kansan. We believe it so thoroly we want to find the fastest husker in the state so we can send him to the Midwest contest. We believe he can show champion huskers from other states that Kansans not only know corn when they see it, but that they are fast huskers.

This year's Kansas corn crop will be one of the best ever produced in the state. Kansas huskers will have an opportunity this year to show what they really can do. They will have corn to husk in their county meets and in the state meet that will be equal in yield to that of most every state in the Corn Belt. The Kansas champion should be at his best when he enters the Midwest contest. The practice he will get in winning the championship of his own county, and the fast huskers he will work against in the state contest, will put him in fine fettle for the Midwest contest.

You may be the best husker in Kan-

sas. If you are we want you to get into the state meet. The way to get into the state meet and win the state championship is first to win the championship of your own county. You should see that your county holds a corn-husking contest so you will have an opportunity to qualify for the state contest. If you can win the husking championship of your county you will then be entered in the contest for the state husking championship. If you should win the state contest, the Kansas Farmer will award you the \$100 cash prize, the silver loving cup, and send you as the Kansas representative to the Midwest contest, with all your expenses paid.

### A First Prize of \$100

In addition to the first prize of \$100 and the championship cup to be given the Kansas champion, there will be four other prizes given to high men in the state contest. The second man will receive \$50 in cash; third man will receive \$25 cash; the fourth man \$15 cash; and the fifth man \$10 cash.

The trip to the Midwest contest which will be given the Kansas champion, in addition to the \$100 cash prize and the silver loving cup, will be a real event. All expenses of the Kansas champion for the entire trip, both going and returning, will be paid by Kansas Farmer. They will include railroad fare and all other transportation, meals and hotel bills from the time he leaves home for the Midwest contest until he returns home. Representatives of the Kansas Farmer will accompany the Kansas champion on the trip to the Midwest contest and give him every encouragement to win for Kansas.

The Kansas state corn-husking contest to determine the Kansas champion will be held during the week of November 8 to 11. Those who want to get into the state contest should talk up a contest in their own counties, as competition in the state contest will be restricted to winners of county contests. You should be able to get your county agent or some club or some other organization, to put on a contest in your county. County contests should be held not later than November 5 so all county winners can be certified to the Kansas Farmer before date of the state meet.

We want to find the best corn husker in Kansas. That husker may be you. If you believe you are the best, or at least one of the best, start things going now for a contest in your county by filling in the blank below and sending it to Kansas Farmer. We will send you directions for holding a county corn-husking contest and tell you whether or not plans are already under way for holding a contest in your county.

### Rules for Husking Contest

Here are the rules for holding a corn-husking contest:

OBJECT—The object of this contest shall be to determine the contestant who can



For heavy duty—the power which serves industry is now available to many farms.

## Electricity can give the farmer much now—and more later

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The electrical industry is bring-

ing all the weight of its industrial experience to the service of the farmer. With its vast system of interconnecting lines, it was never better prepared to serve. The farmer wants not only light but every form of power that will make life on the farm as comfortable and convenient as in the city. A rural civilization will arise, worthy in every way of the farmer's dream.

Groups of farmers who can assure their local power company of a sufficient demand for current to make a new line self-supporting will find the company glad to cooperate. Ask your power company for information.

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

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Corn-Husking Editor, Kansas Farmer  
5th & 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.



husk into the wagon the largest amount of ear corn, and who shall, at the same time, husk all the ears on the land covered, such corn when husked, being reasonably free from husks. (See standards below.)

**STARTING THE CONTEST**—Every effort will be made to see that the quality and character of the corn, and other conditions for husking, are as uniform as possible. In order to secure the greatest uniformity, a field will be selected in which the rows are as long as can be found available, and which is also reasonably uniform as regards the character and the lay of the land and the quality and the condition of the corn. A method for distributing and assigning the contestants is as follows:

Lands will be laid off of sufficient width to allow for turning at the end of the field, but not wider than necessary to insure sufficient corn for the contestants. The lands should be as narrow as possible, other things being considered, in order to obtain as great uniformity as is possible in the character and the quality of the corn which is to be husked.

**TIME**—Husking shall continue for one hour and twenty minutes. Contestants will be in position ready to husk when the period begins and all corn will be considered husked which has left the hands of the contestant at the time of the stop signal.

**EQUIPMENT**—All equipment will be as uniform as possible. Each set will be numbered and sets will be assigned to contestants by drawing lots. A set includes a wagon, driver, gleaners and land.

**WAGON**—The wagon boxes shall be uniform in height and sufficiently high to accommodate the greatest amount of corn which can be husked in one hour and twenty minutes. A standard double box is recommended.

**BANG-BOARD**—The bang-board shall extend at least 3/4 feet above the top of the double box.

**TEAM AND DRIVER**—Each wagon shall be equipped with a team and driver. It shall be the duty of the driver to keep the wagon at such a relative position to the contestant as the contestant shall direct. (A driver is recommended in husking contests, since there will undoubtedly be variations in the character of teams provided, also the fact that the contestant is unfamiliar with the horses composing the team.) Extra wagons, bang-boards, and horses should be ready for use in case of accident.

**HUSK TWO ROWS**—It is recommended that all contestants husk two rows at a time.

**ALL EARS SHALL BE HUSKED**—The contestant shall be expected to husk all the ears produced on the land covered. It is understood, however, that when husking a given set of two rows, the contestant shall not husk ears beyond the outside center of each row.

**GLEANERS**—Two gleaners equipped with sacks shall follow each husker to pick up all corn which he leaves behind or which misses the wagon. Corn shall not be counted as missed even tho it is produced on the two rows being husked, provided it is leaning over into the adjoining rows in such a way that the husker would normally get the next time around. Ears from outside rows leaning into the two rows shall be picked up by the gleaners in case it is fairly certain they would be missed by the husker the next time around. All nubbins shall be gleaned, but ears unfit for feed shall be thrown out of the gleanings by the judges and shall not be counted against the contestants. No gleanings shall be done on the turns, but the huskers shall have the privilege to husk as they please while the wagon is turning. For each pound of corn left by a contestant, 3 pounds shall be deducted from the weight of the corn husked into the wagon box.

**CLEANNESS OF HUSKING**—Ears shall be husked reasonably clean. An average of not more than 4 ounces of husks per 100 pounds of ear corn shall be allowed without deduction. To determine the cleanness of husking, 100 pounds shall be taken from the wagon without selection and by following a uniform method, and the weight of husks determined by postal or other delicate scales. For each ounce more than 4 ounces and less than 9 ounces per 100 pounds of corn, 1 per cent of the weight of corn husked into the wagon box shall be deducted, and for every ounce more than 8 ounces 3 per cent shall be deducted.

**DETERMINING THE WINNER**—The contestant credited with the largest number of pounds of ear corn husked in one hour and twenty minutes, after deducting such amounts as may be necessary on account of corn left unhusked in the field, or on account of excessive amount of husks left on the ears in the wagon, shall be declared the winner.

### Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

More rain. Yes sir, it can rain most awfully easy, and it doesn't seem to know when to quit! Last Sunday night brought us 3/4 inch more. The first three days of this last week, being cloudy and cool, kept everybody wondering as to whether it was going to clear off and frost, but we got by without it this time in fine shape.

The farmers here now are in the midst of wheat sowing. Conditions for putting out the crop are quite favorable; the soil is well soaked with moisture and the pests very few. Smith county has a big corn crop this year, and it is now up to 1928 to bring us one of those periodical bumper wheat crops!

I don't know when, if ever, I have seen so much volunteer wheat on plowed ground as there is around here this fall. The early plowing shows up quite green since we have had so much rain, and it is large enough to make pretty good pasture. Several fields I have noticed appear as if they had as much as a third of a stand of volunteer wheat. One neighbor close by disked his stubble ground, and is going to let it go over, there being so much volunteer wheat. It is up in fine shape now and his stock are pasturing it. His wheat is a little too "thick"

in some places, I believe, but should the season be favorable next year he ought to get a good crop from this field.

Corn is mostly past the frost stage, and the sorghums and kafir are fast coming in that condition. While it possibly may not be the largest yield, yet the Smith county corn crop for this year promises to be the most valuable in dollars and cents. And that, too, if it doesn't bring more than 75 cents a bushel, the lowest price one hears placed on it by the most conservative folks. The estimate placed on it is around 4 million bushels for the county, and if it turns out that well and commands the price suggested it will mean 3 million dollars for the farmers, and believe me they can use every cent of it quite handily, too!

We began cutting our Early Sumac cane the latter part of last week, as it was getting ripe. The small field planted first yielded the largest crop, both in seed and feed. The stalks are full of sap, and we had counted on having some sorghum made from part of it, but we don't know now whether we will or not as the nearest mill is about 9 miles away, and we have so

much work to do we can't very well spare the time to haul it that distance to the mill.

Since the weather has warmed up from last week's rain and cloudy days it seems as if we might get by another week or so without frost, and in that case our Silver Drip cane probably will be far enough along toward maturity to make sorghum from. I noticed the other day it was in the blossom stage then, and it ought not to take very long now for it to develop enough to make good sorghum and by that time we hope to have our work in a better shape to spare the time to take a couple of loads to the mill.

As stated a few weeks ago the alfalfa acreage in this section of the country is quite small, and the farmers have been sowing cane, kafir and Sudan grass for feed. On account of the acute shortage of feed raised in this section the last year or two a larger acreage of these feeds was sown last spring than common, and now we have worlds of this kind of feed on hand.

During these dry years the farmers have cut down considerably on the number of their livestock, and we likely will have more feed than we need

to carry the stock thru the winter. There will be a large acreage of wheat to graze over, too, and that no doubt will afford quite a bit of green feed, which added to the cane feed and stalk fields ought to bring the stock thru the winter in better shape than for several years past. My uncle remarked Sunday that he believed there would be more feed go to waste this winter than was raised here last year.

### Concrete Mixing Contests

Something new in 4-H Club contests was started this year at the Kansas State Fair. This was a concrete mixing contest. A special prize was given to the team that could best demonstrate the proper mixing and placing of concrete for farm use. The Dickinson county team, showing the construction of a frost-proof poultry house, won first. Cowley county, demonstrating the construction of concrete fence posts, was second; Riley county, showing proper concrete construction on the hog farm, was third, while Lyon county took fourth by demonstrating the proper construction of a concrete poultry house floor.



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# Myself by Me, at Trail's End

## Life Was Happy on Yankee Ridge Even if the Folks Had No Money

BY JAY E. HOUSE

(In the issue of September 10, on page 11, Mr. House told of the journey in a covered wagon from Illinois to Kansas. This week he tells of the life of the folks on Yankee Ridge. The story is taken from the "On Second Thought" column in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Mr. House conducted this column for 17 years in the Topeka Daily Capital.)

RECENTLY I have written of the manner in which we came into the valley south of Yankee Ridge. Relatives who had preceded us to the new elysium welcomed us and put us up until such time as we should find a new abiding place. We found it within a week or two—a farm of which the original settler had been stripped by a mortgage company. Not that there was anything illegal or oppressive about the methods of the company. It had lent the original settler more money than he could pay. After a time he had ceased to make the interest payments. There was nothing for the mortgage company to do but foreclose. All it wanted was its money back. And so we gave another mortgage and took over the farm at a bargain price. The country was speckled with bargains of the sort. Without exception, every one of the original settlers had mortgaged his land, either to make necessary improvement or to get thru the winter. About half the mortgages already had been foreclosed. Those of the original settlers who remained were still staving off payment or bending their backs to meet interest charges. I knew that particular farm for 30 years. It always had a mortgage on it.

And that was the new elysium to which we had fled. But almost immediately I was fascinated and charmed by the new environment. There was something about it. Intellectually, the people were far above the level of those in the staid country community we had left behind. They read everything they could lay their hands on and took a deep interest in affairs. Big talk in the old neighborhood had been mostly about the Civil War, which still was a live topic. Big talk in the new neighborhood reached as far as Washington and New York. Only brave, courageous souls with a zest for adventure turn their faces toward new fields. Only these have the hardihood to withstand new fields; the others stay where they are put. That neighborhood is old and settled and prosy now. Then there was always something going on. The first concern of the settlers had been a schoolhouse. They had mortgaged their souls to build a school which, with the addition of a heating plant and, maybe, a piano, would pass as a model country schoolhouse today. I saw it only three or four years ago. Except that its magnificent cupola has surrendered to high winds or time, it stands unchanged and unmarked, and it's a good schoolhouse yet.

The thing about the neighborhood that then impressed me was its superiority. The thing that impresses me as I look back upon it is that it had a darned good time without the expenditure of an unnecessary dollar, or any sort of dollar. It had no dollars to spend. The literary and debating society met in the schoolhouse every Friday night from October to the middle or last of March. Grave issues were settled there, often before Congress got around to them. The literary and debating society settled the tariff question irrevocably in 1886. Elsewhere it still is a matter of controversy. Charlie Harbaugh, who had been on the stage with various minstrel and repertoire companies and who was a comedian of parts, drilled a company of amateurs in various expositions of the drama and put on plays in the schoolhouse two or three times a year, admission 10 cents. Not everybody could attend—at that price—but the schoolhouse was always packed. My first speaking part was in a play called "Aunt Dinah's Pledge." It was only a "bit," but in it I revealed enough to indicate that I would never be an actor. Morey Aldrich, a fine violinist, who, had he been cast in other scenes, might have made his mark in the musical world,

furnished music for all the neighborhood gatherings and drilled it in community singing. The women of the neighborhood had already felt the stirrings which ultimately were to lead them to freedom. They were raising money to buy a library. The social calendar was flecked with dime socials given in aid of the library project. When I first became familiar with it, the library fund had mounted to \$10, and that was a good deal of money—then. Subsequently it was increased, but for some reason, no library was ever purchased.

But, as mother had very accurately observed, the country was no "great shakes"—to look at. The improvements were very primitive and fences were few. The roads wound across the prairies at the convenience of those who used them. Was a man in a hurry to get home to do the evening chores, he laid out a new road for himself, provided he could find one shorter than the main-traveled trail. All of the architecture was of a frail and ephemeral type, but the house into which we moved probably defied more of the architectural conventions than any other in the neighborhood. The original settler had built a two-room wooden house of humble mien, but not unpleasing. His family increasing, he had laid a little thicker mortgage on his acres and built a shed room on the south. Further additions to his family compelled the erection of a lean-to on the west. Lean-tos were not uncommon, but this was a very extraordinary one in the respect that it was higher than the original house. That was a bizarre dwelling if there ever was one. It was long ago effaced from the landscape, and that's a pity.

On the west the cornfields came up almost to the house. One could shoot a prairie chicken from the kitchen door any time, or half a dozen if they were needed. Great flocks of geese and ducks harrowed the skies in season. I have seen flocks of wild geese so great in numbers that they obscured the 20-acre field of wheat on which they were feeding. Small game of all kinds was so plentiful a rabbit wasn't considered worth carrying home. Ammunition cost money and nobody wasted it on rabbits. The supply of rattlesnakes and copperheads far exceeded the demand. An average of two or three persons were bitten every summer. But nobody died from snakebite despite the fact that modern treatment was unknown. There was always a little whisky somewhere in the neighborhood, altho whisky is now said to be bad for snakebite. There was a mad-dog scare two or three times a year, and the dog population was thus kept down. It was an exciting life and a merry one. Nobody was uncomfortable or unhappy. And this despite the fact that nobody spent a dollar or had one. Life is mostly in one's head.

### Autumn in Kansas

BY MARY HAUFLE CARPENTER

We are apt to think of Kansas  
As a broad and treeless plain,  
With no thought of hills or rivers  
Found within its vast domain;  
Just the miles of level prairie,  
On which shines the blazing sun,  
And forget the native timber  
Where the water-courses run.

But there is another picture,  
And my heart with rapture thrills  
As I view the scenic splendor,  
See the beauty of the hills;  
See the lovely, fertile valleys,  
Fresh and bright with shades of green,  
While the autumn tints are glowing  
On the ever-changing scene.

To behold the Flint Hills shining,  
With a light reflecting there  
On the oaks and maples waving,  
Colored far beyond compare;  
There October's hand is painting  
With a multitude of hues,  
Making Nature's costume brilliant  
For its panoramic views.

Now the rugged hills and valleys  
With their streams so bright and clear,  
And the level prairie landscapes,  
These we love, thruout the year.  
The way we travel this world over,  
Learning of each land and clime,  
We will want to be in Kansas  
In the golden autumn time.

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# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

**A**HAB, the king, had a neighbor named Naboth. Naboth owned a bit of vineyard, which had been in the family for generations. Maybe a hardy ancestor wrested it from the Philistines, at the time of the invasion under Joshua. The king wanted that bit of vineyard because it would just top off the palace yard. The royal grounds were not quite complete without the addition of that 5 acres, or whatever it was. But, of course, Naboth would not sell. That would be almost sacrilege. Had not the land belonged to his father? Had it not been given by the Lord? To part with it for money would be like selling one's son. It was not to be thought of. But the king could not sleep. He was 5 acres short, and it made him miserable. Poor little man, he was in "hard shape" and was in a fair way to nervous prostration.

But Ahab had a wife whose conscience was not the biggest part of her. She arranged a plot to get Naboth. Certain polite liars were to swear that they had heard Naboth speak against God and the king. Whereupon they carried him out and stoned him to death. The whole family was involved in the ruin, and probably the sons were stoned with the father. Their remains were eaten by the pariah dogs. It was all over. The owner who was in the way of the royal pleasure had been neatly gotten out of the way, and all that remained was for his Majesty to ride out and take possession.

All that remained? No. There is a lot more to it. The story is only beginning, as a matter of fact. The next morning, bright and early, the king with his mounted body guard goes to take formal possession of his newly acquired land. He must have felt good over it. Only three or four murders as the price, together with a few lies. But as he nears the place, he sees a figure that troubles him. Looking ahead, he sees the clear outline of a man, straight and vigorous, tho not young. The king begins to imagine things. Coming nearer his worst suspicions are confirmed. It is the man who has spoiled his fun for these years. It is Elijah. Where he had come from they could not guess. Few and short are his words. "Hast thou killed and taken possession? Thus saith the Lord. In the place, where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine." Such words must have fallen like thunderbolts on the royal company. And they were never forgotten. They were repeated in whispers from mouth to mouth among the people, once they had leaked out.

Three years pass, and the first part of the curse falls. If you would get the dramatic story, read Chapter 22 of First Kings. Two kings, Ahab and the king of Judah, go out to battle with Syria. The enemy had Ahab's number. "They were out to get him. 'Fight neither with small nor the great,' was the Syrian king's order, 'save only with the king of Israel.' And by night fall he had gone to talk things over with Naboth. That night the royal chariot was washed, for it had flowed with the king's blood all day. "The bystanders remembered that the blood, shed as it had been on the distant battle field, streamed into the same waters which had been polluted by the blood of Naboth and his sons, and was lapped up by the same dogs and swine, still prowling around the spot; and when the abandoned outcasts of the city came, according to their shameless usage, for their morning bath in the pool, they found it red with the blood of the first apostate king of Israel," says Stanley.

This was, of course, only the first part of the curse which was to fall on the house of Ahab. Jezebel, the queen, lived for a number of years afterward, as proud and vengeful as she had been all her life. Then comes the new king, Jehu, and Jezebel meets a death bloody and horrible. Still more followed.

It takes us back to the house of Hapsburg, the ruling family of Austria-Hungary for several centuries. When 18 years old, the young emperor Francis Joseph, was called on to deal with a rebellion which attempted to set up Hungary as an independent nation. Among those executed was the son of a Countess Karolyi, who pronounced a

curse on the royal family for what she believed to be the injustice of executing her son and others. She did a good job of cursing, and it began to appear as if what she said might have something to do with the tragedies that one after another, as the years went by, overtook the house of Hapsburg. The emperor's wife was assassinated. The crown prince committed suicide or was shot while hunting. Another member of the family was burned to death in Paris. The emperor's brother, Maximilian, was shot by a firing squad in Mexico. His wife lost her reason and for 40 years was in an asylum. A duke fell from his horse and died. Another duke resigned his title and was lost at sea. King Ludwig, the emperor's cousin, committed suicide, and so on thru one death after another. Then came the crowning blow of all, the break-up of the empire, which has been

divided among the nations, and what is left is suffering from the most dire economic distress.

Ahab had a bad dose of covetousness, which the Bible is so emphatic in warning us against. "Thou shalt not covet," is one of the commandments. "Get place and wealth, if possible with grace; if not, by any means get wealth and place," says Pope. And here is another—"Old age brings this vice—that we are all more eager than we should be about acquiring property."

Lesson for October 16—"Elijah in Naboth's Vineyard." I Kings 21:5 to 10 and 16 to 20.  
Golden Text—Numbers 32:23.

## Milk is 13 Cents Now

The retail price of milk in Arkansas City has been raised to 13 cents a quart.

We have about decided in case we ever abandon the principles of a lifetime and enter politics, to be Mayor of New York, instead of President of the United States, so as not to have to work.

## The Boy and the Cattle

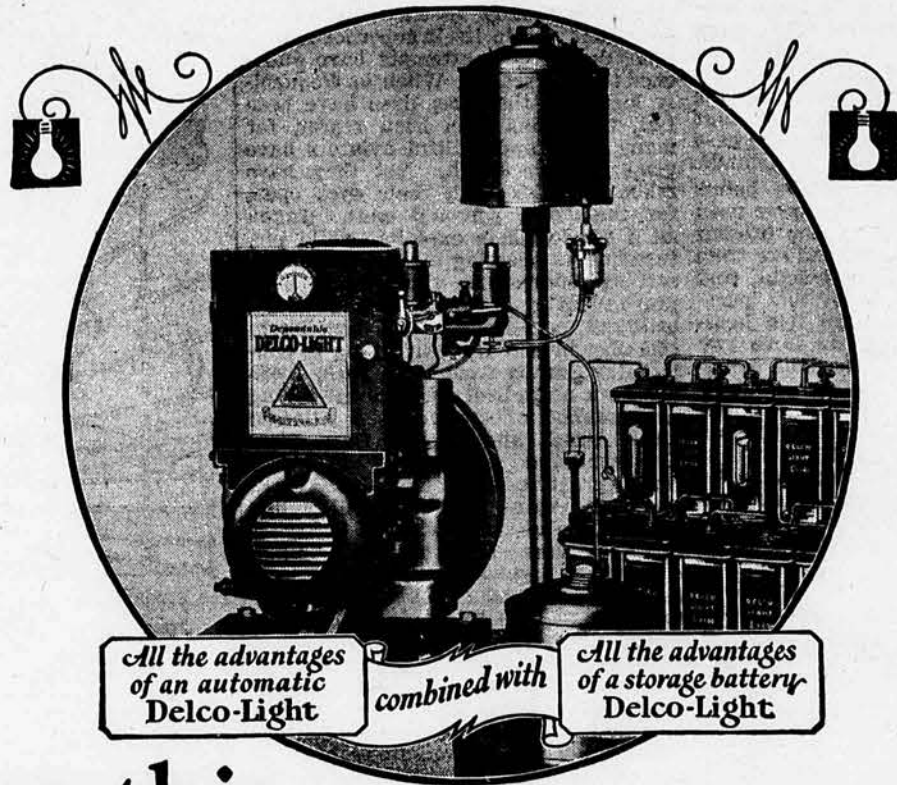
BY EDGAR A. GUEST

We saw a herd of cattle, with a whistling lad behind,  
Full twenty tons of living flesh and not a single mind;  
And the smallest of those Holsteins which ambled down the road  
Could have gored to death that little boy with a thin stick for a goad.

But those twenty tons of cattle obeyed his slightest whim;  
They went where'er he drove them like things afraid of him.  
And if one strayed a moment or stepped across the lane  
The lad of twelve called to her and back she went again.

"Just watch that sight," said Billy. "That boy of fifty pounds  
Drives twenty tons of cattle and keeps them all in bounds.  
Outweighed, that little fellow who drives them from behind  
Is master of the mighty because he has a mind."

"And is it so with humans? Will many serve but one?  
Will people keep the pathway for one who leads them on?"  
"Oh, yes," responded Billy, "the power of thought is strong;  
A small idea will drive us and keep us in a throng."



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In the meantime, read an interesting illustrated book now offered free—"A Day and a Night with Delco-Light". To those who answer promptly, we'll include "The Miracle of More Eggs"—a valuable book for poultry raisers, large or small. Don't wait. Read the facts and weigh the evidence.

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# How a Sire and Testing Count

## Production Has Increased Steadily Thru the Various Generations on the Beal Farm

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE daughters are better than their dams and the granddaughters are better than either of the previous generations. In a nut-shell that is the reason Beal Brothers, Anderson county, are able to show a larger profit from their dairy operations each year. They have built up their herd on the theory that each daughter should prove better than her mother, and the factor that has made this possible is the use of purebred bulls. That is outstanding in the Beal Jerseys.

Ten years ago they bought their first registered heifer. Before that they had grades, but good ones. They still have this original purebred and 15 of her descendants, five being daughters and the others granddaughters and great granddaughters. In each case the daughters made a good increase over the butterfat production when compared to the best their mother had done, age and other conditions being equal. They all have increased the butterfat production over the previous generation by 50 pounds, with one case in which the increase was 100 pounds.

"It all reverts back to the better sire," A. L. Beal said. "We have used purebred sires to build up our present herd of 40 head. Fifteen head are from the original purebred we bought, and the balance are from five other purebreds we purchased as we felt justified in expanding. Now we have two purebred bulls leased from the Longview Farms of Missouri. To get away from the grades we simply replaced them with the increase from the six purebreds.

"The milk and butterfat from the herd have paid the running expenses on the farm from food and taxes to improvements and purchasing more land. We now farm 120 acres and rent 200 acres in addition. The herd has paid well above feed costs each year. Here's the records," and the book opened to the figures for 1925—total receipts September 1, 1925, to September 1, 1926, were \$2,906.07. Total feed costs were \$1,175, with all feeds charged against the cows at prices that would have to be paid on the market. The difference for profit and labor amounts to \$1,831.07. The next record was better. But the profit actually is more than that because Beal Brothers produced 75 per cent of the feed their milkers consumed. Besides this cash difference the land they have been farming is in much better condition than it was before dairy animals were put on the farm.

"One important thing in our progress," Mr. Beal offered, "is the good results obtained thru the cow testing association. We have been in the association now four years, and in that time each animal in our herd has done better due to the fact that we know how much she can produce and how to feed for the best results. The association has made us realize the full possibilities of our herd."

Beal Brothers feed cane or kafir silage thru the winter. Little difference in value, according to them, only that cane makes more tonnage to the acre. And they figure that soybean hay, if cut at the proper time, is as valuable as alfalfa for their herd. The winter grain ration is made up of ground corn or kafir, 400 pounds; bran,

100 pounds; the same amount of oats and 50 pounds of cottonseed and oil-meal. On grass the cows get a very similar ration, according to their needs.

### Foolhardy Ocean Flying

From the Springfield Republican:

The sooner an end is made of obviously foolhardy attempts at transoceanic flight, with inadequate equipment, the better for the progress of aviation. There seems at times reason almost to regret even Lindbergh's flight, wonderful exploit tho it was, because it has led to feverish emulation and because it has been accepted widely as a standard, possible of wide attainment, whereas, while not a freak performance, it was the result of perfection in many essential functions, which may be in itself supernormal.

As news, these attempts have enlivened the dull season. When, as frequently has been the case, lives have been lost, there has been keen regret, for many brave and skillful aviators have gone to their death. Yet they have taken the risk with their eyes open, for their own personal ends. Taken as a whole, their exploits, while picturesque as sporting events and of absorbing interest to the public, have proved little. Despite this season's brilliant performances of Lindbergh, Chamberlin and Byrd in flying to continental Europe from New York, there has been no radical advance in solving the problem of crossing the Atlantic since Alcock and Brown flew from Newfoundland to Ireland in 1919. Much progress has undoubtedly been made in engine building, which has great value in the promotion of flying in its legitimate field, but the time has come to recognize the limitations of the single-engine airplane and to attack the real transoceanic problem on an adequate scale.

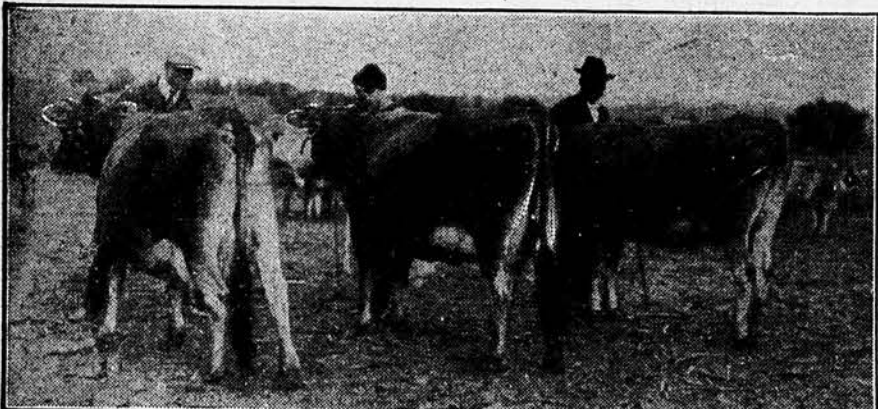
It is likely that the greatest field for the airplane will be found in flying over land and that the efforts of the designers to meet the demand for engines capable of long ocean flights will not be wasted. But more than anything else aviation is in need of public confidence and in the reliable performance calculated to give that confidence. So why should it be prejudiced by undertakings that are beyond the capacity of modern equipment and that are bound to end in failure and tragedy?

It is impossible to prevent daring men and women from risking their lives. They thrill us immensely by their gallantry. But it is possible to discourage the offering of big prizes for flights that do not prove anything but are almost certain to cause fatalities.

The automobile may be ruining the younger generation, but there is no question about what the younger generation is doing to the automobile.

The big idea is that it is a fine thing to have plenty of armament so long as it is not being used in a warlike manner.

Two horns for motor cars are advocated. Is the latest idea to toss the pedestrian?



A Glimpse of the Original Purebred With a Daughter and Granddaughter That Beat Her Record, Reading From Left to Right. The Calf Representing the Fourth Generation Kicked Its Heels Up in the Air and Refused to be Caught for a Mere Photographer

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# The Untamed

BY MAX BRAND

**SURE,** said Dan, smiling upon her again, "they all wear their guns so awful high."

Out of the dead silence broke the roar of the sandy-haired man: "What'n hell d'you mean by that?"

Dan leaned forward on one elbow, his right hand free and resting on the edge of the table, but still his smile was almost a caress.

"Way," he said, "maybe you c'n explain it to me. Seems to me that all these guns is wore so high they's more for ornament than use."

"You damned pup—" began Sandy.

He stopped short and stared with a peculiar fascination at Dan, who started to speak again. His voice had changed—not greatly, for its pitch was the same and the drawl was the same—but there was a purr in it that made every man stiffen in his chair and make sure that his right hand was free. The ghost of his former smile was still on his lips, but it was his eyes that seemed to fascinate Sandy.

"Maybe I'm wrong, partner," he was saying, "an' maybe you c'n prove that your gun ain't jest ornamental hardware?"

What followed was very strange. Sandy was a brave man and everyone at that table knew it. They waited for the inevitable to happen. They waited for Sandy's lightning move for his gun. They waited for the flash and the crack of the revolver. It did not come. There followed a still more stunning wonder.

"You c'n see," went on that caressing voice of Dan, "that everyone is waitin' for you to demonstrate—which the lady is most special interested."

And still Sandy did not move that significant right hand. It remained fixed in air a few inches above the table, the fingers stiffly spread. He moistened his white lips. Then—most strange of all!—his eyes shifted and wandered away from the face of Whistling Dan. The others exchanged incredulous glances. The impossible had happened—Sandy had taken water! The sheriff was the first to recover, tho his forehead was shining with perspiration.

"What's all this stuff about?" he called. "Hey, Sandy, quit pickin' trouble with the stranger!"

Sandy seized the loophole thru which to escape with his honor. He settled back in his chair.

"AM right, gov'nor," he said, "I won't go spoilin' your furniture. I won't hurt him."

### Rapid Fire of Talk

But this deceived no one. They had seen him palpably take water. A moment of silence followed, while Sandy stared whitefaced down at the table, avoiding all eyes; but all the elements of good breeding exist under all the roughness of the West. It was Jacqueline who began with a joke which was rather old, but everyone appreciated it—at that moment—and the laughter lasted long enough to restore some of the color to Sandy's face. A general rapid fire of talk followed.

"How did you do it?" queried Calder. "I was all prepared for a gun-play."

"Why, you seen I didn't do nothin'."

"Then what in the world made Sandy freeze while his hand was on the way to his gun?"

"I dunno," sighed Dan, "but when I see his hand start movin' I sort of wanted his blood—I wanted him to keep right on till he got hold of his gun—and maybe he seen it in my eyes an' that sort of changed his mind."

"I haven't the least doubt that it did," said Calder grimly.

At the foot of the table Jacqueline's right-hand neighbor was saying: "What happened, Jac?"

"Don't ask me," she replied. "All I know is that I don't think any less of Sandy because he backed down. I saw that stranger's face myself an' I'm still sort of weak inside."

"How did he look?"

"I dunno. Jest—jest hungry. Understand?"

She was silent for a time, but she was evidently thinking hard. At last she turned to the same man.

"Did you hear Brown-eyes say that the broad-shouldered feller next to him was his friend?"

"Sure. I seen them ride in together. That other one looks like a hard nut, eh?"

She returned no answer, but after a time her eyes raised slowly and rested for a long moment on Dan's face. It was toward the end of the meal when she rose and went toward the kitchen. At the door she turned, and Dan, tho he was looking down at his plate, was conscious that someone was observing him. He glanced up and the moment his eyes met hers she made a significant backward gesture with her hand. He hesitated a moment and then shoved back his chair. Calder was busy talking to a table mate, so he walked out of the house without speaking to his companion. He went to the rear of the house and as he had expected she was waiting for him.

"Brown-eyes," she said swiftly, "that

feller who sat beside you—is he your partner?"

"I dunno," said Dan evasively, "why are you askin'?"

Her breath was coming audibly as if from excitement.

"Have you got a fast hoss?"

"There ain't no faster."

"Believe me, he can't go none too fast with you tonight. Maybe they're after you, too."

"Who?"

"I can't tell you. Listen to me, Brown-eyes. Go get your hoss an' feed him the spur till you're a hundred miles away, an' even then don't stop runnin'."

He merely stared at her curiously.

"Don't stop to talk. If they're after him and you're his partner, they probably want you, too."

Even Spell It

"I'll stay aroun'. If they're curious about me, I'll tell 'em my name—I'll even spell it for 'em. Who are they?"

"They are—hell—that's all."

"I'd like to see 'em. Maybe they're

real men."

"They're devils. If I told you their names you'd turn stiff."

"I'll take one chance. Tell me who they are."

"I don't dare tell you."

She hesitated.

"I will tell you! You've made a fool out of me with them big baby eyes. Jim Silent is in that house!"

He turned and ran, but not for the horse-shed; he headed straight for the open door of the house.

In the dining-room two more had left the table, but the rest, lingering over their fresh filled coffee cups, sat around telling tales, and Tex Calder was among them. He was about to push back his chair when the hum of talk ceased as if at a command. The men on the opposite side of the table were staring with fascinated eyes at the door, and then a big voice boomed behind him: "Tex Calder, stan' up. You've come to the end of the trail!"

He whirled as he rose, kicking down the chair behind him, and stood face to face with Jim Silent. The great outlaw was scowling; but his gun was in

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its holster and his hands rested lightly on his hips. It was plain for all eyes to see that he had come not to murder but to fight a fair duel. Behind him loomed the figure of Lee Haines scarcely less imposing.

All eternity seemed poised and waiting for the second when one of the men would make a move for his gun. Not a breath was drawn in the room. Hands remained frozen in the air in the midst of a gesture. Lips which had parted to speak did not close. The steady voice of the clock broke into the silence—a dying space between every tick. For the second time in his life Tex Calder knew fear.

He saw no mere man before him, but his own destiny. And he knew that if he stood before those glaring eyes another minute he would become like poor Sandy a few minutes before—a white-faced, palsied coward. The shame of the thought gave him power. "Silent," he said, "there's a quick end to the longest trail, because—"

His hand darted down. No eye could follow the lightning speed with which he whipped out his revolver and fanned it, but by a mortal fraction of a second the convulsive jerk of Silent's hand was faster still. Two shots followed—they were rather like one drawn-out report. The woodwork splintered above the outlaw's head; Tex Calder seemed to laugh, but his lips made no sound. He pitched forward on his face. "He fired that bullet," said Silent, "after mine hit him."

Then he leaped back thru the door. "Keep 'em back one minute, Lee, an' then after me!" he said as he ran. Haines stood in the door with folded arms. He knew that no one would dare to move a hand.

Two doors slammed at the same moment—the front door as Silent leaped into the safety of the night, and the rear door as Whistling Dan rushed into the house. He stood at the entrance from the kitchen to the dining-room half crouched, and swaying from the suddenness with which he had checked his run. He saw the sprawled form of Tex Calder on the floor and the erect figure of Lee Haines just opposite him.

"Don't shoot, Haines! He's done nothin'. Let him go!" screamed Gus Morris.

"My life—or his!" said Haines savagely. "He's not a man—he's a devil!" Dan was laughing low—a sound like a croon.

"Tex," he said, "I'm goin' to take him alive for you!"

#### Dan Asked for Rope

As if in answer the dying man stirred on the floor. Haines went for his gun, a move almost as lightning swift as that of Jim Silent, but now far, far too late. The revolver was hardly clear of its holster when Whistling Dan's weapon spoke. Haines, with a curse, clapped his left hand over his wounded right forearm, and then reached after his weapon as it clattered to the floor. Once more he was too late. Dan tossed his gun away with a snarl like the growl of a wolf; cleared the table at a leap, and was at Haines's throat. The bandit fought back desperately, vainly. One instant they struggled erect, swaying, the next Haines was lifted bodily, and hurled to the floor. He writhed, but under those prisoning hands he was helpless.

The sheriff headed the rush for the scene of the struggle, but Dan stopped them.

"All you c'n do," he said, "is to bring me a piece of rope."

Jacqueline came running with a stout piece of twine which he twisted around the wrists of Haines. Then he jerked the outlaw to his feet, and stood close, his face inhumanly pale.

"If he dies," he said, pointing with a stiff arm back at the prostrate figure of Tex Calder, "you—you'll burn alive for it!"

The sheriff and two of the other men turned the body of Calder on his back. They tore open his shirt, and Jacqueline leaned over him with a basin of water, trying to wipe away the ever recurrent blood which trickled down his breast. Dan brushed them away and caught the head of his companion in his arms.

"Tex!" he moaned, "Tex! Open your eyes, partner, I got him for you. I got him alive for you to look at him! Wake up!"

As if in obedience to the summons the eyes of Calder opened wide. The lids fluttered as if to clear his vision,

but even then his gaze was filmed with a telltale shadow.

"Dan—Whistling Dan," he said, "I'm seeing you a long, long ways off. Partner, I'm done for."

The whole body of Dan stiffened. "Done? Tex, you can't be! Five minutes ago you sat at that there table, smilin' an' talkin'!"

"It doesn't take five minutes. Half a second can take a man all the way to hell!"

"If you're goin', pal, if your goin', Tex, take one comfort along with you! I got the man who killed you! Come here!"

He pulled the outlaw to his knees beside the dying marshal whose face had lighted wonderfully. He strained his eyes painfully to make out the face of his slayer. Then he turned his head. He said: "The man who killed me was Jim Silent."

Dan groaned and leaned close to Calder.

"Then I'll follow him to the end—" he began.

The feeble accent of Calder interrupted him.

"Not that way. Come close to me. I can't hear my own voice, hardly."

Dan bowed his head. A whisper murmured on for a moment, broken here and there as Dan nodded his head and said "Yes!"

"Then hold up your hand, your right hand," said Calder at last, audibly.

Dan obeyed.

"You swear it?"

"So help me God!"

"Then here's the pledge of it!"

Calder fumbled inside his shirt for a moment, and then withdrawing his hand placed it palm down in that of Dan. The breath of the marshal was coming in a rattling gasp.

He said very faintly: "I've stopped the trails of twenty men. It took the greatest of them all to get me. He got me fair. He beat me to the draw!"

He stopped as if in awe.

"He played square—he's a better man than I. Dan, when you get him, do it the same way—face to face—with time for him to think of hell before he gets there. Partner, I'm going. Wish me luck."

"Tex—partner—good luck!"

#### Died With a Smile

It seemed as if that parting wish was granted, for Calder died with a smile.

When Dan rose slowly Gus Morris stepped up and laid a hand on his arm: Look here, there ain't no use of bein' sad for Tex Calder. His business was killin' men, an' his own time was overdue."

Dan turned a face that made Morris wince.

"What's the matter?" he asked, with an attempt at bluff good nature.

"Do you hate everyone because one man is dead? I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll loan you a buckboard an' a pair of hosses to take Tex back to Elkhead. As for this feller Haines, I'll take care of him."

"I sure need a buckboard," said Dan slowly, "but I'll get the loan from—a white man!"

He turned his back sharply on the sheriff and asked if anyone else had a wagon they could lend him. One of the men had stopped at Morris's place on his way to Elkhead. He immediately proposed that they make the trip together.

"All right," said Morris carelessly. "I won't pick trouble with a crazy man. Come with me, Haines."

He turned to leave the room.

"Wait!" said Dan.

Haines stopped as tho someone had seized him by the shoulder.

"What the devil is this now?" asked Morris furiously. "Stranger, d'you think you c'n run the world? Come on with me, Haines!"

"He stays with me," said Dan.

"If I thought—" began Morris.

"This ain't no place for you to begin thinkin'," said the man who had offered his buckboard to Dan. "This feller made the capture an' he's got the right to take him into Elkhead if he wants. They's a reward on the head of Lee Haines."

"The arrest is made in my county," said Morris stoutly, "an' I've got the

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say as to what's to be done with a prisoner."

"Morris," said Haines earnestly, "if I'm taken to Elkhead it'll be simply a matter of lynching. You know the crowd in that town."

"Right—right," said Morris, eagerly picking up the word. "It'd be plain lynchin'—murder—"

Dan broke in: "Haines, step over here behind me!"

For one instant Haines hesitated, and then obeyed silently.

"This is contempt of the law and an officer of the law," said Morris. "An' I'll see that you get fined so that—"

"Better cut it short there, sheriff," said one of the men. "I wouldn't go callin' the attention of folks to the way Jim Silent walked into your own house an' made his getaway without you tryin' to raise a hand. Law or no law, I'm with this stranger."

"Me too," said another; "any man who can fan a gun like him don't need no law."

The sheriff saw that the tide of opinion had set strongly against him and abandoned his position with speed if not with grace. Dan ordered Haines to walk before him outside the house. They faced each other in the dim moonlight.

"I've got one question to ask you," he said.

"Make it short," said Haines calmly. "I've got to do my talking before the lynching crowd."

"You can answer it in one word. Does Kate Cumberland—what is she to you?"

Lee Haines set his teeth. "All the world," he said.

Even in the dim light he saw the yellow glow of Dan's eyes and he felt as if a wolf stood there trembling with eagerness to leap at his throat.

"An' what are you to her?"

"No more than the dirt under her feet!"

"Haines, you lie!"

"I tell you that if she cared for me as much as she does for the horse she rides on, I'd let the whole world know if I had to die for it the next moment."

Truth has a ring of its own.

"Haines, if I could hear that from her own lips, I'd let you go free. If you'll show me the way to Kate, I'll set you loose the minute I see her."

"I can't do it. I've given my faith to Silent and his men. Where she is, they are."

"Haines, that means death for you."

"I know it."

Another plan had come to Dan as they talked. He took Haines inside again and coming out once more, whistled for Bart. The wolf appeared as if by magic thru the dark. He took out Kate's glove, which the wolf had brought to him in the willows, and allowed him to smell it. Bart whined eagerly. If he had that glove he would range the hills until he found its owner, directed to her by that strange instinct of the wild things. If Kate still loved him the glove would be more eloquent than a thousand messages. And if she managed to escape, the wolf would guide her back to his master.

He sat on his heels, caught the wolf on either side of the shaggy head, and stared into the glow of the yellow green eyes. It was as if the man were speaking to the wolf.

At last, as if satisfied, he drew a deep breath, rose, and dropped the glove. It was caught in the flashing teeth. For another moment Bart stood whining and staring up to the face of his master. Then he whirled and fled out into the night.

Kate Was Resolute

In a room of the Salton place, on the evening of the next day after Calder's death, sat Silent, with Kilduff, Rhinehart and Jordan about him. Purvis was out scouting for the news of Haines, whose long absence commenced to worry the gang. Several times they tried to induce Kate to come out and talk with them, but she was resolute in staying alone in the room which they had assigned to her. Consequently, to while away the time, Bill Kilduff produced his mouth organ and commenced a dolorous ballad. He broke short in the midst of it and stared at the door. The others followed the direction of his eyes and saw Black Bart standing framed against the fading daylight. They started up with curses; Rhinehart drew his gun.

"Wait a minute," ordered Silent.

"Damn it!" exclaimed Jordan, "don't

you see Whistling Dan's wolf? If the wolf's here, Dan isn't far behind."

Silent shook his head.

"If there's goin' to be any shootin' of that wolf leave it to Hal Purvis. He's jest nacherally set his heart on it. An' Whistlin' Dan ain't with the wolf. Look! There's a woman's glove hangin' out of his mouth. He picked that up in the willows, maybe, an' followed the girl here. Watch him!"

The wolf slunk across the room to the door which opened on Kate's apartment. Kate threw the door open—cried out at the sight of Bart—and then snatched up the glove he let drop at her feet.

"No cause for gettin' excited," said Silent. "Whistlin' Dan ain't comin' here after the wolf."

For answer she slammed the door.

At the same moment Hal Purvis entered. He stepped directly to Silent, and stood facing him with his hands resting on his hips. His smile was marvelously unpleasant.

"Well," said the chief, "what's the news? You got eloquent eyes, Hal, but I want words."

"The news is plain hell," said Purvis, "Haines—"

"What of him?"

"He's in Elkhead!"

"Elkhead?"

"Whistling Dan got him at Morris's place and took him in along with the body of Tex Calder. Jim, you got to answer for it to all of us. You went to

Morris's with Lee. You come away without him and let him stay behind to be nabbed by that devil, Whistlin' Dan."

"Right," said Kilduff, and his teeth clicked. "Is that playin' fair?"

"Boys," said Silent solemnly, "if I had known that Whistlin' Dan was there, I'd of never left Haines to stay behind. Morris said nothin' about Calder havin' a runnin' mate. Me an' Haines was in the upstairs room an' about supper-time up came a feller an' told us that Tex Calder had jest come into the dinin'-room. That was all. Did Whistlin' Dan get Lee from behind?"

"He got him from the front. He beat Lee to the draw so bad that Haines hardly got his gun out of its leather!"

"The feller that told you that lied," said Silent. "Haines is as fast with his shootin' iron as I am—almost!"

Purvis went on without heeding the interruption. "After I found out about the fight I swung towards Elkhead. About five miles out of town I met up with Rogers, the deputy sheriff at Elkhead. I thought you had him fixed for us, Jim?"

"Damn his hide, I did. Is he playing us dirt now?"

"A frosty mornin' in December was nothin' to the way he talked."

"Cut all that short," said Rhinehart, "an' let's know if Rogers is goin' to be able to keep the lynching party away from Haines!"

"He says he thinks it c'n be done for

a couple of days," said Purvis, "but the whole range is risin'. All the punchers are ridin' into Elkhead an' wantin' to take a look at the famous Lee Haines. Rogers says that when enough of 'em get together they'll take the law in their own hands an' nothin' can stop 'em then."

"Why don't the rotten dog give Haines a chance to make a getaway?" asked Silent. "Ain't we paid him his share ever since we started workin' these parts?"

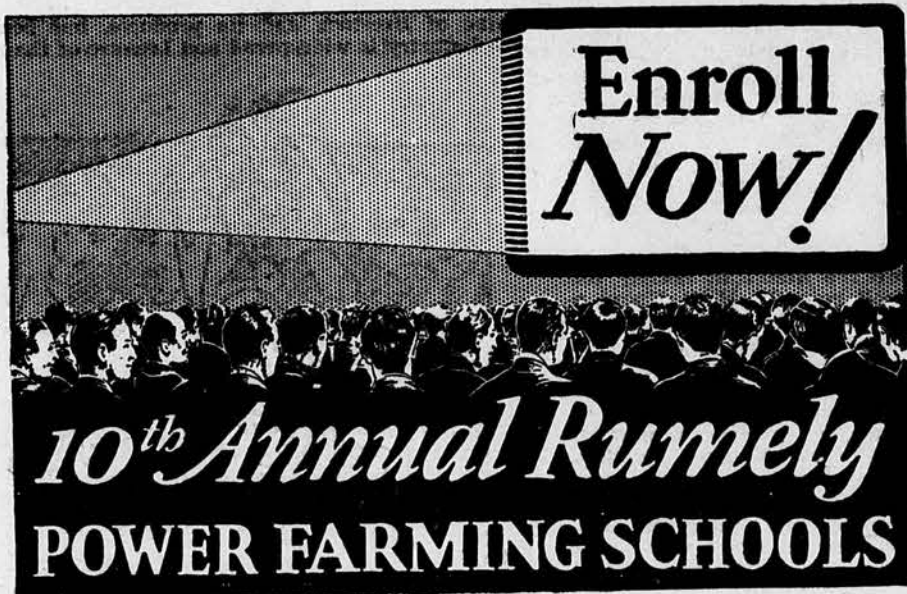
**An Extra Guard**

"He don't dare take the chance," said Purvis. "He says the boys are talkin' mighty strong. They want action. They've put up a guard all around the jail an' they say that if Haines gets loose they'll string up Rogers. Everyone's wild about the killin' of Calder. Jim, ol' Saunderson, he's put up five thousand out of his own pocket to raise the price on your head!"

"An' this Whistlin' Dan," said Silent. "I s'pose they're makin' a hero out of him?"

"Rogers says every man within ten miles is talkin' about him. The whole range'll know of him in two days. He made a nice play when he got in. You know they's five thousand out on Haines's head. It was offered to him by Rogers as soon as Dan brought Lee in. What d'you think he done? Pocketed the check? No, he grabbed it, an' tore

(Continued on Page 31)



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tremendously popular Rumely courses that have preceded it. Due to the new type of instruction, the time for the course has been greatly shortened—so that now every farmer who wants this valuable power farming knowledge can attend. Thousands will come! Many more schools will be held—but enrollment will be limited. Plan at once to attend the nearest school.

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# In the Wake of the News

**S**UBSTANTIAL progress was made in working out more uniform methods in the fertilizer trade, at a national meeting a few days ago in Louisville, Ky., attended by manufacturers, research workers, control officials and farm newspaper men. The folks agreed to several changes of importance in the industry. One was that in expressing fertilizer percentages phosphoric acid should come ahead of nitrogen; in other words, using an ordinary formula, we will now say 8-4-4, instead of 4-8-4, which has been the rule in Kansas.

The term ammonia will be dropped, and the percentages given in nitrogen only. An effort will be made to find a new word to use instead of the expression acid phosphate. It was pointed out that inasmuch as acid phosphate contains no acid it leads to confusion in some of the "new" fertilizer sections, such as Kansas. All thru the conference there was much talk about the effort the industry is making to sell high analysis fertilizers, and thus get away from the objectionable "filler." The forecast was made that the cost of nitrogen would decline steadily, and that within a few years it would be available in Kansas at about 8 cents a pound. The representative of the Kansas Farmer who attended the meeting took this with a few grains of salt, but it does appear probable that the market is declining, and that it will go to much lower levels.

## Need Better Airships?

**W**HAT appears to be the outstanding lesson of the New York to Spokane commercial airplane flights is rather the need of improved machines in reliability than greater flying skill. Conditions in some respects were unfavorable, with strong headwinds and foggy atmosphere, but failures in this test were not of fliers but of planes, several of which were unable to get a start and others for one defect or another broke down. In reliability the machines proved inferior to those of the mail service, and this was no doubt due to the emphasis in this trial that was laid upon speed and consequently upon the lightness of the planes. Yet on the whole the New York-Spokane flights failed to make the minimum speeds, owing to the unusual number of planes forced down.

In an address before the American Society for Steel Treating in Detroit recently, H. C. Knerr, a metallurgist and consultant of the Bureau of Aeronautics, stated that the construction of aircraft is now a metal-working industry, in which metallurgy will play a decisive role. "Flying skill," said this authority, "is no longer the dominant factor of man's conquest of the air, but aviation is now an industry based on machining, forming, riveting, welding, brazing, foundry practice, corrosion prevention and a scientific choice and inspection of materials. Aircraft construction," declared Mr. Knerr, "is rapidly becoming an exact metallurgical science, and is destined to lead all other industries in this field because of the rare workmanship and quality of materials that flying safety demands."

As wood is practically obsolete in aeronautics, being replaced, as it has been in shipping, by metals, increased strength is possible, minimum hazard from fire or crash and improved reliability, with lower cost of production and reduced weight. Failures of planes in the Spokane tests bear out Mr. Knerr's opinion that it is the machine and not the pilot that is open to improvement—for reliability in commercial aviation. The Spokane flights also have a bearing on the relative futility of such sensational attempts as have been notable this year in ocean flights, which may fairly be considered in the class of stunts. The long distance range of the airplane has been proved for all practical purposes of continental commercial use, and this is evidently the greatest utility air navigation can be put to in the near future.

## The Open Mind

**A**SUCCESSFUL American business man condenses his formula of business principles into the brief statement that hard work and an open mind are the first essentials for success. He adds that hard work is the more important, for there "is no short cut." In this statement, Albert J. Sloan, Jr., president of a world-size industrial corporation, provides genuine food for thought.

Hard work, of course, is needed to bring ambitions to their fruition. But what of the open mind? Are we able to put aside prejudice, passion and pride of opinion so completely that we can welcome new ideas or fresh thought upon old ideas? That is to be doubted unless we have schooled ourselves in self-discipline sufficiently to give calm, clear, unbiased consideration to thoughts that clash with our mental routine. Yet those who lack this quality of the open mind ought to face the problem frankly, break down these mental barriers and get rid of pet vanities.

For Mr. Sloan's words sound like a warning that we have come to a new era, one in which hard work alone may not suffice. Business has become so complex, so much a matter of intricate problems calling for instant action, that its demands are no longer so simple as they were a few years ago. If, then, we do have the open mind and the power to sweep trash out of our minds

so they may be open, we must take stock of ourselves and remedy these defects. If not, then the man now behind may pass us in the race.

That can be done. The faults can be found if sought. The reward ought to be worthy of this self-imposed task. The open mind will make for efficiency and betterment, not only in business and industry but in human relations. It should lead to the making of better citizens as well as better workmen and business men.

## Poultrymen Need More Help

**N**EED for more complete poultry statistics with which to enable producers and the trade more efficiently to meet consumption demand was emphasized by Rob R. Slocum, poultry marketing specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, addressing the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association recently.

"Under present conditions," Mr. Slocum declared, "the market man must base his operations on such limited information as is now available and on his own opportunities, often decidedly limited, to form an opinion as to probable production. The producer, likewise, must adjust his production program on a decidedly inadequate basis on which to judge of the probable size of the poultry and egg crops which will be available during the ensuing season. The industry needs a much clearer picture of current conditions and of the probable trends of the immediate and the more remote future to enable it to regulate production most intelligently and to market the poultry and egg crops to the best advantage."

The poultry industry, according to Mr. Slocum, accounted last year for 16 per cent of the total value of livestock and its products, but because the industry is widespread and because of the rela-



tive invisibility of the crop, accurate and complete poultry crop information is particularly difficult to obtain. A Department of Agriculture committee has been giving careful consideration to the problem of developing more adequate basis statistics for this industry, the collection, tabulation and release of which, the committee believes, may be performed most logically by the states and the Federal Government.

A tentative program formulated by this committee includes the collection of statistics on producing stocks on hand, new stocks being reared, movement of poultry and eggs into market channels, and consumptive demand. The committee believes that with a few basis figures obtained accurately and in considerable detail, such as stocks of laying poultry on hand, hatchings, young stock on farms, and receipts at country concentration points, a great deal of other important data can be derived.

"To undertake the collection of these basis statistics," Mr. Slocum said, "it would be necessary for the department to expand considerably the reports which it now receives, probably to reclassify its list of voluntary reporters and to extend their number considerably, and very likely to employ some paid observers. It would also be necessary to employ a competent statistician with adequate assistants who could devote their entire time to work for the poultry industry. The wholehearted support and co-operation of the trade would be required."

## "The Spirit of St. Louis"

**A** MEMBER of the editorial staff of the Kansas Farmer was in St. Louis soon after the cyclone struck. The desolation was impossible to describe—the excellent accounts of the A. P. scarcely could do full justice to the appalling situation. But perhaps the feature of the whole matter was

the remarkable way in which the people arose to the problem. We think the new "Spirit of St. Louis" was well indicated in this editorial from the Post-Dispatch, which it is a pleasure for us to print here:

"The tornado of 1896 seems to have been more terrific than that of 1927. Entering the city from the southwest at about the same point, it turned east quicker and crossed the river at the Eads Bridge, where the storm of 1927 crossed at the McKinley Bridge. The first storm must have had greater power, because it traversed a shorter course thru the city and still killed more people. It hurled itself upon the river with such violence that it tore out some of the ponderous masonry at the east end of the Eads Bridge. The storm of 1927 seems to have done more property damage: (1) because it traversed a longer course thru the city; (2) because the community is more thickly populated than it was in 1896.

"Indeed, the greater solidity of the newer city diminished the violence of the later storm, as its vastly larger police force, the added number of its hospitals, and all the agencies thru which a modern community practices the humanities at a time of disaster, rendered the new storm less terrible than the old. St. Louis came out of the old storm in a state of helplessness and profound terror. Nothing of the sort had ever happened to the city before. The tornado was thought of as something that played with Kansas farmhouses and bedeviled the sod house of the plains. It was not dreamed that one of these monsters would ever roar out of the summer skies and fall upon a great city.

"We know now that it can. Thus, where we were helpless and slow to organize for self-defense in 1896, we knew precisely what to do in 1927 and did it with a suddenness that must have surprised ourselves. The storm had scarcely bounded back into space before ambulances were clanging thru the streets, before firemen were everywhere, before police were swarming thru the ruins. When we came downtown the next morning the State Militiamen were on guard at every corner, the National Guardsmen were standing over the disheveled property, and the Red Cross had thrust relief into the least cranny of that dismal area. That was the St. Louis of 1927, an immensely larger and better organized community, which knows the perils of this earth, and is armed against them. It was not the terrorized and unorganized St. Louis of 1896, which took days to put into the field those defenses which this time sprang into being over night.

"It is kind of the country, from sea to sea, and from Canada to the Gulf, to want to help us. That is the best proof always of our unity as a people. But St. Louis can abundantly care for her own. She needs no helping hand from without, as eager as her friends are to give her aid. When the dead are buried, the injured healed, and the track of the storm smoothed over by repair, St. Louis will rise to greater strength and stability, as she did after 1896."

## Queer International Thinking?

**F**RANCE, to many Americans, is a disquieting paradox. The charm of French culture is inescapable; but to what extent that charm is sentimentalized shrewdly for profit it is hard to determine. Nor is it easy to reconcile obvious refinement and high intelligence with the selfish distortion so often cherished by France in its contacts.

An illustration to emphasize this unwelcome doubt comes with the announcement that France offers to lend Argentina 22 million dollars if that money is spent in French naval yards for armaments.

Examine the situation. France, at Geneva, promotes among the 50 members of the League a plan purporting to ensure universal security pacts at an early date; at the same time she suddenly finds her withers writhing by the discovery that the Argentine is so ill-prepared for war.

France professes honorable intentions and insists that her delay in making a settlement with creditors is not a fundamental reluctance to pay anything at all but is due to poverty; while weeping over this forced jeopardy of her national honor, she, with pauper generosity, offers a loan of 22 million dollars to Argentina.

France calls loudly on the Powers to reduce their armaments but views with smothered lamentations her own munitions works and naval yards, for whose full employment she cannot quite find all the public money she would like; so, rather than close or diminish them, she lends money she hasn't got on condition that the debtor employs the theoretical loan to keep the French yards busy.

The American, or anyone else, is to be forgiven if he regards this type of international mind with suspicion, and finds it difficult to yield all the tenderness that might be desired toward a recalcitrant debtor whose impulses are so dangerous.

## Why Not Check This Up?

**A** MAN may have good equipment and yet not be a good farmer, but it rarely happens that a really good farmer has poor equipment. In other words, there is a lot more to being a good, all-round farmer than merely having a lot of high-grade machines. Good farming demands thoro, timely work in seedbed preparation, cultivation, harvesting, and marketing, and these are impossible without adequate equipment. The man who really understands farming realizes this and is careful to equip himself to be able to do fast and cheap work.

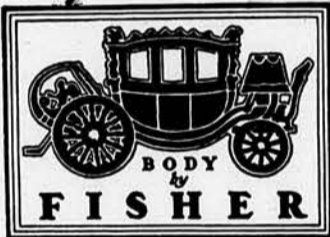




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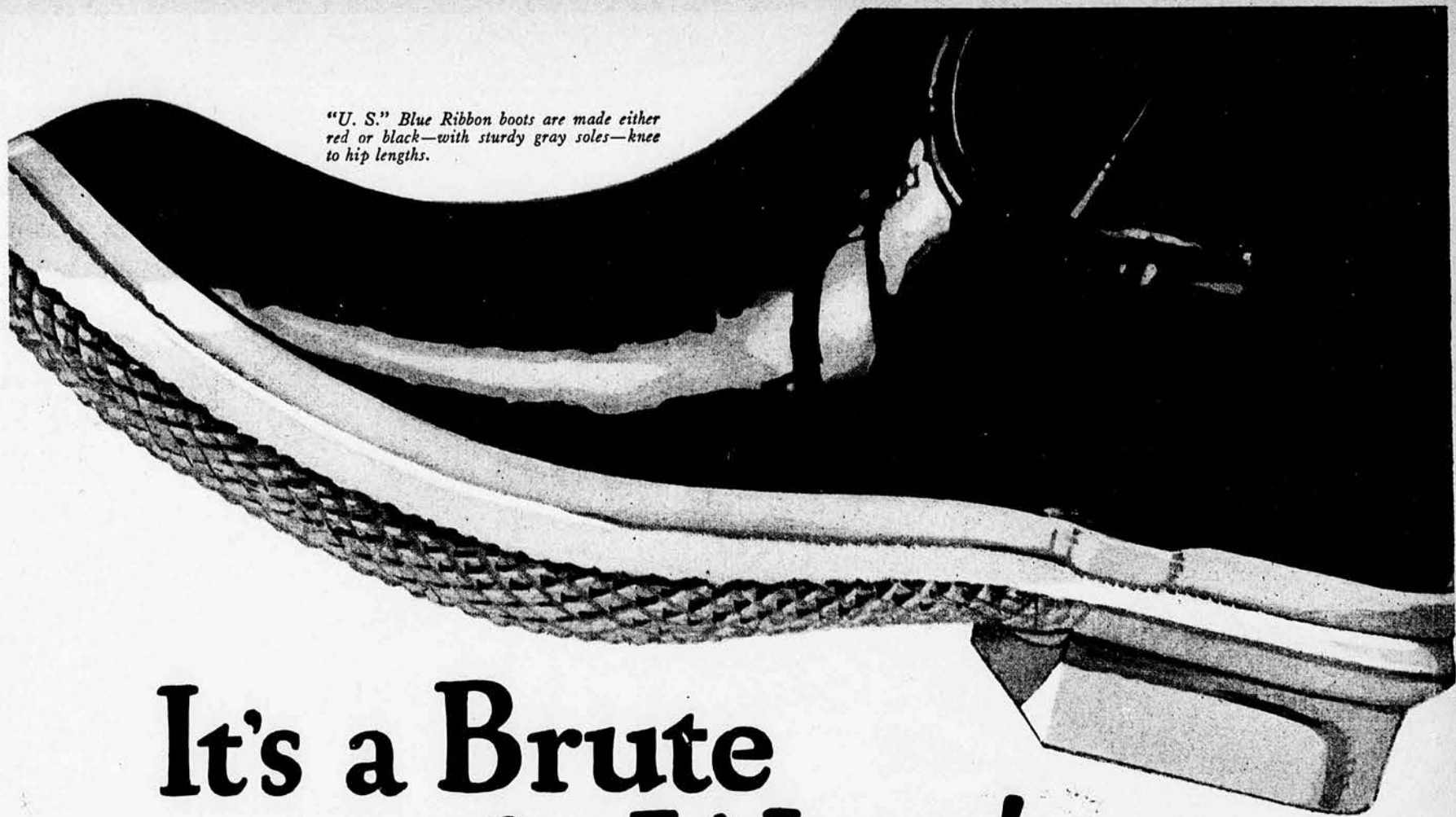
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Look at that thick, over-sized sole—made from a single piece of the toughest rubber.

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cracking and breaking—stays pliable and waterproof.

These boots have rugged strength—and lots of it. From 4 to 11 separate layers of rubber and fabric go into every pair!

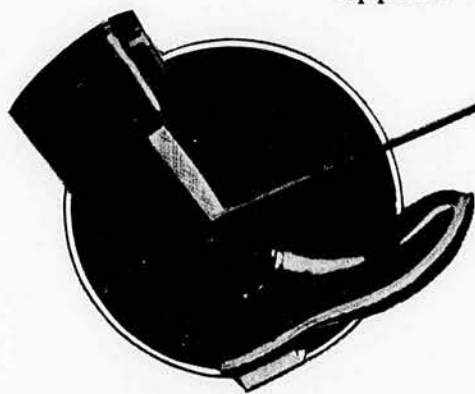
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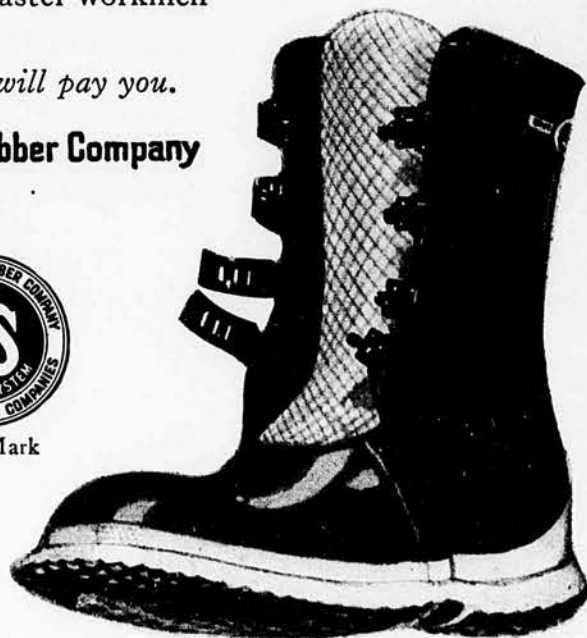
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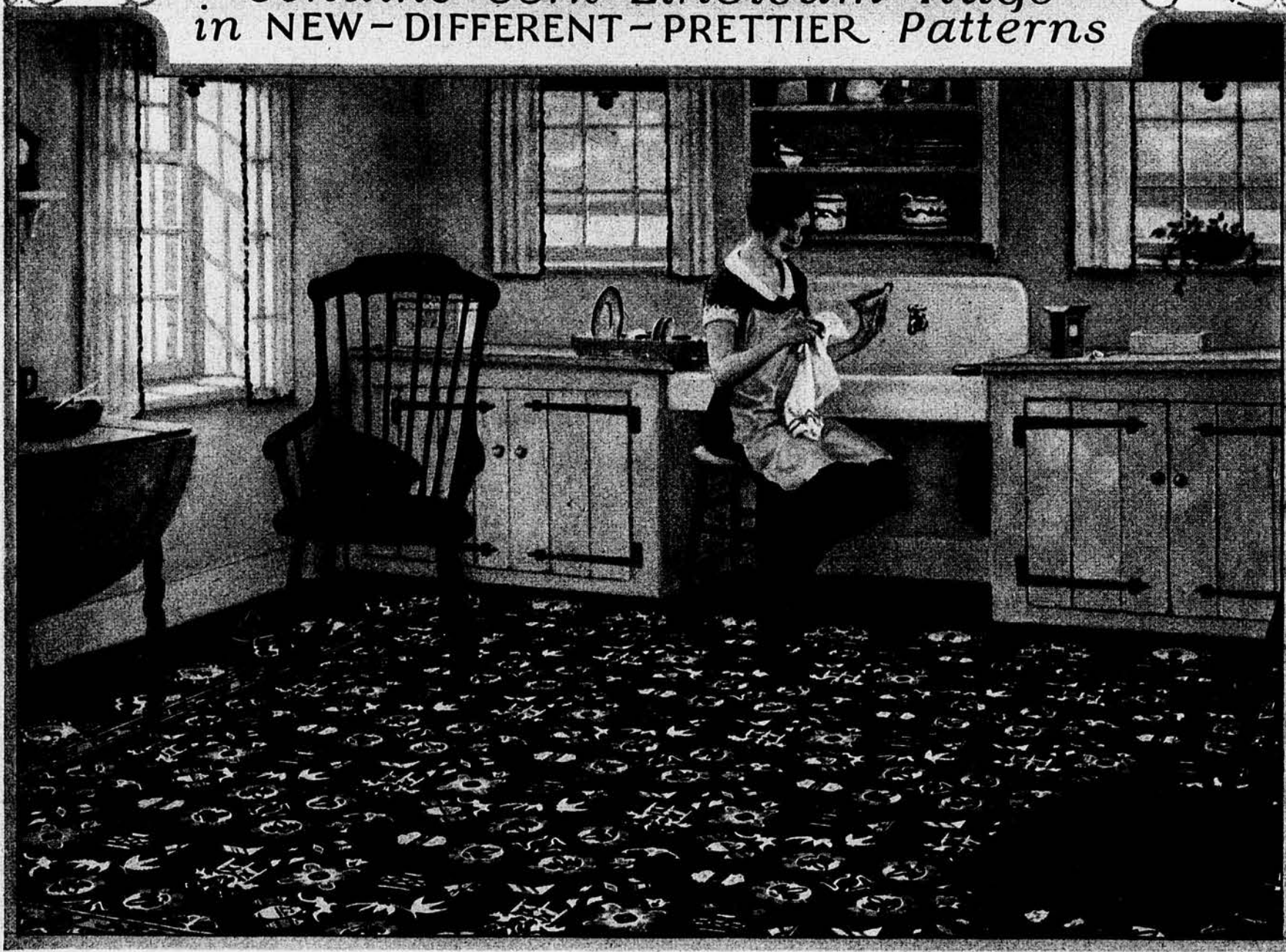


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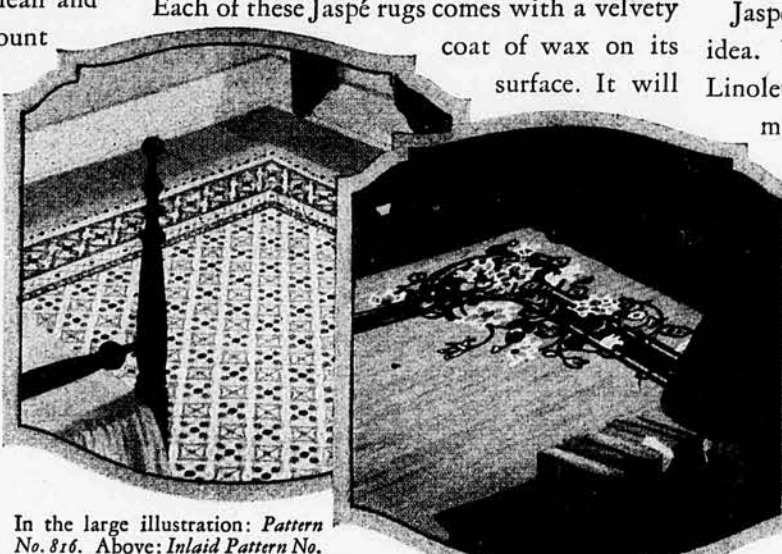


**I**TS pretty patterned surface is as smooth as varnished woodwork. Dirt just simply won't grind in. Grease spots come off as easily as from a smooth china dish. As a covering for that old kitchen floor, it means an end to scrubbing.

Think of having a rug for the kitchen so pretty and colorful, (the pattern illustrated is from an old Japanese design) yet so easy to clean and *keep clean*. It will stand an amazing amount of wear, too, because it is made of genuine linoleum. Given an occasional coat of clear varnish, it will last year after year even on the most "walked-on" floor in the house.

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For the other rooms, there are the beautiful new Jaspé rugs with the wax finish. If you have not seen this new type of smooth-surface rug, by all means ask for them in the stores. These are made of the very same Jaspé linoleum that has become so popular in Arm-



In the large illustration: *Pattern No. 816*. Above: *Inlaid Pattern No. 1031*. Right: *Jaspé Rug No. 707*.

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OCT 25 4 '27

# Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

A and B, husband and wife, own a farm in Kansas. When they traded for it, they spelled their names one way, but afterward changed the spelling of their names. A deeded this farm to B, his wife, she being his second wife. Then she deeded the farm to her children. Would the spelling of the name, if there was no court proceeding, make the deeds illegal, and could the children by A's first wife bring legal proceedings and have these two deeds set aside and get their share, as both parents are dead? D. H. A.

**T**HERE was nothing illegal in changing the spelling of the names. However, if a transfer of this property was made, the abstract should show that the persons named in the first deed and the persons signing the second deed were the same persons. It might possibly require court action, altho not necessarily so, if sufficient proof could be shown that they were the same. If this is all the ground that the children of the first wife have for setting it aside, they could not maintain their action.

## Needs a Temporary Certificate

A is a county school teacher. Her certificate expires during the school term. Would it be advisable to teach the remainder of the term without renewing her certificate? She will receive a three-year state certificate next summer at the end of the summer term at the State Teachers' College. MISS E. R.

She should apply for a temporary certificate covering such time as is not covered by the certificate she now holds. This is provided for under the laws of 1907: the county superintendent of any county upon request made in writing by the district board is authorized to issue a temporary teacher's certificate to any person not under 18 years old, applying therefor, when in the judgment of such county superintendent, the applicant is a person of good moral character and possessed of the necessary qualifications of a teacher. Provided, however, that such applicant makes affidavit that she has not failed in the last preceding examination for a teacher's certificate in any county in this state. And, provided further, that such temporary certificate when issued shall not be effective and in force from or after the next quarterly examination for teachers' certificates in the county wherein the same was issued.

## Can Keep Dower Rights

A father died leaving a sum of money in the bank in the form of deposit certificates drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. What form of procedure will have to be adopted to get possession of the money by the legal heirs? The bank has paid no interest since the death of the father about three years ago. Must the bank compound the interest? There is a stepmother who entered into a verbal contract with the father at marriage that neither should claim any of the other's money in case of death, both having a family of children by their first marriage. There are minor heirs. This case is in Missouri and the heirs are about equally divided between Kansas and Missouri. C. E. T.

An administrator should be appointed in the county in which the deceased lived in Missouri, and this administrator would have the authority to cite the bank and to demand that the money held in said bank should be turned over to the administrator to be divided along with the rest of the estate. The bank would be required to pay the 4 per cent interest but could not be compelled in my judgment to pay compound interest.

A mere verbal contract such as you mention between the stepmother and the deceased father would not be binding on the stepmother. It would not deprive her of her dower rights under the laws of Missouri.

## Grounds for a Divorce

I am a married woman 35 years old, and was married at 17. My husband is 10 years older than I. We have three children. When we were wed we had very little to start with, but we both worked and saved and cleared 160 acres. Husband always thought of his able-bodied people before he did of me. We made a little surplus, and he took this surplus and invested it in land to please his brother, then he mortgaged the 160 I helped him clear, to please his folks. I always had to work for his people to please him. Now he goes to see a neighbor woman of his age on Sunday evenings. She feeds him cake, apples, strawberries, chicken—most all eatables she can think of. He is cross to me and our children. What can be done? If I sue for divorce, can I get it? And can I sue this neighbor woman for winning my so-called husband's love? U. N. S.

If the facts are as you state them, you seem to have sufficient ground for starting a divorce proceeding, and you also might begin an action against this neighbor woman for alienating the affection of your husband. The outcome of such a suit would depend on what you would be able to prove in court.

## Just an Additional Security

A is a corporation in Kansas owning land. B is a renter of one of the farms belonging to this corporation. Clause No. 8 of the lease provides that the tenant agrees to pay the company for all the seed, labor and cash furnished by the company for the growing and harvesting of crops and all rights and titles to said crops shall belong to said company until such advance for seed and labor and cash shall be paid. Now the said company asked B to sign a mortgage on the wheat crop. B refused to sign as he felt the crops belonged to the company and he had no legal right to give a mortgage on the property without a clear title. J. C. E.

The company's right to claim this property is contingent on the failure of the tenant to fulfill the terms of this lease. If he fulfills the terms of the

lease, it is his property, and in my opinion he has the right to mortgage same subject, of course, to the rights of the company. But as in this case, the mortgage is given to the company. It merely acts as an additional security.

## Some "Law" That Isn't Law

The county commissioners of my county have made an order that a tractor with lugs or cleats must not be run along highway No. 37, and that anyone operating such tractor shall be subject to a fine of \$50. As it is a great inconvenience to me to be refused permission to take my tractor along this highway I want to know whether the commissioners have any such authority. G. C.

There is nothing in the statutes authorizing the commissioners to provide for such a fine. In order that I might be fortified by a higher and better authority than myself in this opinion I have referred this question to the attorney general, who states that in his opinion the county commissioners have no such authority. Writing further in reply to my inquiry he says:

In these days of improved highways the county commissioners have usurped quite a little authority of one kind or another. This is a ruling that belongs under the same category as the rule the county commissioners have made with reference to the road between here and Lawrence. The county commissioners of one county say the speed limit is 35 miles an hour and the county commissioners of the other county have said that the speed



Unpleasant Thoughts

limit is 40 miles. As a matter of fact neither of them have any more business to fix the speed limit than you do. They also have a rule that you must not stop a car on the slab, but if you are going to stop you must run off the side of the slab. There is no such law as this, and the county commissioners do not have a right to make any such ruling, but they do it for the safety of the public. When you arrest a man and charge him with an offense you charge that he committed the offense under a particular statute.

If the legislature would pass a law giving the county commissioners the right to make rules and regulations with reference to the roads like they do the Board of Health with reference to public health, they could make such rules as the ones we are discussing, but as yet the legislature has not seen fit to give the county commissioners that authority.

## Heirs are Dead, Maybe?

My sister died. She deeded all she had to her son. He died and made no will. I am the only relative she has living except three men about 50 years old, if living. They are half breed Cherokees. I have written everywhere I thought they might be, including the postmaster at Ft. Gibson, Okla. He said he knew them when they were boys, but does not know what became of them. At the end of the year when closing the estate if none of them are found can the probate court still hold their share of the estate? If he can, how long? D. C.

The probate court would have the right to withhold final settlement until such time as under the law the heirs are presumed to be dead. If they could not be found for seven years after making a diligent effort to find them the presumption would be that they were dead, and then the court should make a final settlement of the estate.

## An Action for Damages?

I am a member of the International Roller Bird Association that leg band and register their birds. In the Roller Canary Journal was an advertisement of a member advertising her birds. I wrote to her for a description of color and price, stating I did not want any bird with any brown or dark on it. She wrote me that her birds were light green with a little yellow and would sell me a trio at \$25, and would guarantee them to be just as represented. When I received them, I found they were nearly a solid brown with just a little green. I wrote her twice that I did not want a bird with any brown on it. I wrote her that the birds were not as she represented them to be and demanded the return of my money. She wrote that she held a high place in the association and I could not convince them she had deceived me. I wrote to headquarters sending them her letter describing the birds and offered to send the birds as proof of what their color really was. They wrote then that she was such a fine woman they could not believe that she would deceive me. The paper of the association guaranteed a truthful description and fair treatment to anyone buying from members under that department. Could I have forced her to return my money without cost to myself? What does a guarantee amount to anyway? Is not a direct descendant a son or daughter of the parent, not a grandson or great-grandson? She claimed this singer

was a direct descendant of prize winner. Upon investigation, I find he is a great-grandson. Could I not have brought a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses? MRS. M. P.

If you are able to prove that the birds are not as represented to you, you have clear ground for bringing an action against the seller of the birds for recovery of the money paid and any damages you may have suffered by reason of this fraud. Also if you can show that the birds were not at all as represented to you, you may have sufficient ground for a criminal action for obtaining money under false pretenses. A guarantee is just what it purports to be and the person making the guarantee is bound by the promises he made in such guarantee. If this paper guaranteed that the advertiser would do what he or she promised to do, it would be held liable under that guarantee, but I can hardly imagine any paper would go so far as to make such a guarantee as that.

A direct descendant is not necessarily a son or daughter, but a grandson or a great-grandson or any other descendant in the direct line.

## Not a Valid Mortgage

I am a married woman with four children, ages 8 to 14. I have a 160-acre farm in this state deeded to me and I lived upon it until last September, when I moved to town to send my children to school. My husband bought cattle from the bank, 60 head, and gave a mortgage on them for security. Later the bank wanted to get him to give a mortgage on the land for \$800. They roped the land into the chattel mortgage with the stock. One year ago they took all the stock and now they want the land. I signed the chattel mortgage with the land written in with the stock. Can they take my land? S.

The land could not be transferred by a chattel mortgage in my opinion, and so far as this chattel mortgage applied to the land in my opinion it was not a valid mortgage.

## B Could Not Collect

A bought a farm from B with the understanding that the telephone line on said farm was in good repair. A agreed to pay the telephone dues from the time he moved on the farm until the end of the telephone year, from March 1 to July 1. When he moved on the farm he found the telephone line was in such bad repair that he could not even get central. He had to help build a new line before he could get any service. Can B collect the back telephone dues when he sold the farm to A with the understanding that he could get good service? S.

Assuming that you can prove the facts as stated, B could not collect. On the contrary, he might be required to fulfill his contract, that is, to put the line in good repair.

## Charges by the Weight

Is there a law requiring a license for a trailer carrying more than 1,000 pounds? What would be the cost for such license? R.

Under the Kansas law the following annual registration license fees are to be paid to and collected by the county treasurer or his authorized agent for the registration or re-registration of a trailer. For any such trailer having a rated carrying capacity of 1,000 pounds and less than 1 ton, an annual registration license fee of \$5 shall be charged, and for every additional ton of carrying capacity under and above said 1 ton, an additional and further fee of \$5 shall be charged for each such additional ton of carrying capacity.

## The Husband Would Inherit

A and B were husband and wife. Each had some real estate, some of it in A's name and some in B's name. About nine months ago B died. Her estate was never probated. A few days ago A passed away. They left no children and no will. To whom does this property, after it is probated, belong? Their parents are all dead, but they each have brothers and sisters still living. J. A.

In this case the wife dying first without will and without children, all of her property passed by law to her surviving husband and at his death without will, his parents being dead, the property would descend to his surviving brothers and sisters.

## There's a Chance for Trouble

Can a trust deed made by grandparents to the father of grandchildren, the deed to give possession to the father until the majority of each child, be annulled by either of the grandparents at the death of the other? W.

I think the courts would construe this as a will rather than as an absolute deed, and if so the makers of the deed might by action recover possession of the land and change the terms of the will or make another deed having different terms from the first deed.

## Dogs' Owners Are Responsible

Eleven of my sheep have been killed by dogs, but I cannot find the dogs or their owners. Does the state pay for sheep in such a case? E. A. B.

The state does not pay for the sheep killed by dogs. The owners of the dogs are responsible if you can find them and they have any property upon which to levy.

## Treasurer Must Pay

Who would be held responsible if a school treasurer has given a personal bond for the school money then leaves it in a local bank in the school district's name, and the bank should be closed? Would the school treasurer be held responsible or would the school district lose the money? B. N.

The treasurer would be responsible.



# Glory of the Woods For Holidays

Jack Frost's Gay Work May Be Saved to Cheer St. Nick

**A**T THIS season it is well to look forward a little and take advantage of the many beautiful things nature has to offer which can be used for holiday decorations. The woods and fields are full of possibilities, and the gleaming of them is a delight in the golden autumn days.

Nothing adds so much cheer to the holiday season as holiday greens with bright berries and leaves. Some of these treasures should be gathered in October and November and kept in a cool cellar or shed until ready to use. If bittersweet berries and partridge vine berries are packed in moss and moistened occasionally they will be as fresh as when gathered. Autumn leaves may be gathered when they are at their brightest and pressed, to keep their color.

The climbing bittersweet that enlivens many a dingle with its gay berries and bright orange caps makes handsome motifs for decorations. If gathered after the first frost touches it, the leaves will add much to the berries. The partridge vine's red berries will give another bright touch to the Christmas greens.

Along the wood's edge and thru the thickets we find the hawthorne laden with chubby little red apples. There are a number of species of these, some not found in this state. The scarlet haw often attains the size of a small crab apple. It is of bright scarlet or orange scarlet color, and will give quite a bit of color to holiday greenery.

Strung upon leafless bushes are the wild rose hips of cherry red, softened by frosts, and on the dog-wood bushes are the fruits of last May's blossoming in expanding clusters of sharp-nosed, scarlet berries.

By Mary Mason Wright

If these larger berries are given a light coat of clear varnish they will retain their brightness much longer.

The wild strawberry bush's crimson capsules split to discharge its scarlet seeds and whether the bush proper or the creeping variety, we find the same brilliant coloring. The alder stems are also decorated with bright red berries. If their green leaves persist until late fall, as they often do, a stalk of this shrub forms as fitting and brilliant a winter decoration as imported holly.

There are other berries that give a decorative touch. The searcher for Christmas decorations will find a beauty in the green briar. Gather it in October when the golden leaves are still attached to its briary stems, and these in contrast with their bunches of jet black and indigo berries give an artistic touch. It is commonly found in moist woodlands, bordering streams.

Holly's black cousin, the ink berry, is a common denizen of the flowerless woods, a shrub of about 2 feet or more, bearing glossy leaves and black berries.

The wild sarsaparilla's orange and straw-colored leaves remain on the stem far into the autumn and beneath the frost touched foliage are clusters of dark blue berries. The lingering leaves are as beautiful as the fruit, and show all gradations in color from deep cadmium to its palest tints, with here and there a sienna or yellow ochre tinge.

The rich coloring of the autumn leaves is at its best just after the first frost touches them.

A perfect branch of flaming maple or other leaves is a thing of beauty. The leaves still attached to the stem may be pressed using a little powdered rosin or paraffin, which gives the leaves a natural gloss, and helps to preserve the colors. Wild woodbine after the frosts have touched it lends itself especially well to decoration. It should be gathered when the colors are at their brightest, and each leaf pressed.

There are three or four non-poisonous varieties of sumac which are very common where dry barren soil exists. They differ very widely from the poison sumac, which is always found in swampy places. The foliage takes on gorgeous and varied hues at the first touch of frost, and may be gathered with impunity. As they do not fade when pressed, they are the chief delight of the collector of autumn foliage. The fruit of these sumacs is in late summer a bright scarlet, and grows darker with age, so that the fruit clusters often present a lovely gradation of color, the older berries at the base dark red, and those at the apex coral.

The graceful fronded ferns, if taken up, and planted in rich woods earth will make delightful greenery. With a trowel lift them up so that their roots will be little disturbed and water them freely. They are nice planted in window boxes but they must not get the strong afternoon sun. If you do not care to lift the ferns some of the feathery fronds may be gathered and pressed between absorbent paper.

Besides these there are the wild grasses, cat-paws, cat-tails and other things that make beautiful winter bouquets when artistically arranged. The grasses are nice to use with strawflowers.

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

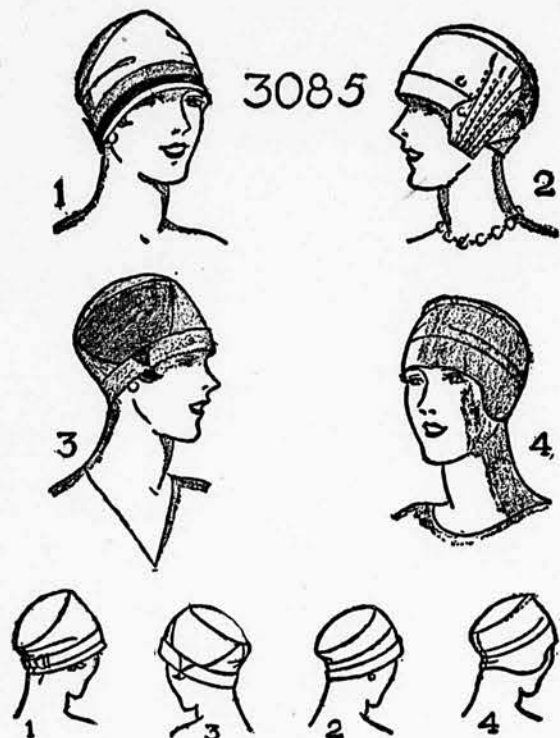
**A**LL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas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

### Tea Ball is Good Spice Bag

**M**UCH nicer than the ordinary spice bag of cheese cloth, which is usually used to prepare spiced fruits is a tea ball. All except the tiniest of seed spices will be held firmly by the ordinary aluminum tea balls, and as these are attached to a hook and chain it is a simple matter to remove the spices from the kettle when the pickles are cooked. Ruth L. Hirsch, Goshen Co., Wyoming.

### Be Your Own Milliner

**A**LITTLE bit of felt or a tiny piece of velvet, a strand of ribbon and with deft stitches you have a new fall hat, a mid season hat or just an extra for a special dress or occasion. So you can



now put hats on the list of things you can make and therefore have in greater variety.

Here are four hat styles which you can easily make. No. 1 offers a narrow brim and is flattering to rather large or irregular features. It requires

1/4 yard of 32-inch material and a yard of ribbon. No. 2 has the stylish side drop effect which almost anyone can wear. For this 1/4 yard of 36-inch material is needed. The soft rolled brim is very girlish and flattering. This can be made over pattern No. 3, using 1/4 yard 27-inch light material and 1/4 yard 20-inch dark material. No. 4 is the season's favorite with the close fitting irregular lines. For this 1/4 yard of 32-inch material is needed. This group of patterns may be ordered by number 3085 from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each.

If you have trouble in buying felt for these hats in your town, I will be glad to tell you where you can get it. Address inquiries concerning it to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and inclose a stamped addressed envelope with your inquiry.

## An Autumn Special

**C**ABBAGE with caraway seed makes a delightful variation in the use of that vegetable which is so plentiful at this time of year.

- 1 pound cabbage
- 1/2 small onion
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon caraway seeds
- 1/2 cup water
- 2 tablespoons fat
- 1/4 cup vinegar

Cut the cabbage as for cold slaw, then mix thoroughly with the onion cut fine, salt, pepper and caraway seeds. Place the fat in stew pan adding the water and cabbage; let simmer for about half an hour or until the cabbage has become soft. Stir frequently then add the vinegar, and cook 5 minutes.

Sulfur in egg yolks causes a dark stain on silverware, therefore silverware should never be allowed to stand without washing, after it has been used with eggs.

# Cosmetics From the Kitchen

## Common Kitchen Properties are First Class Beauty Aids

By Helen June Drew

**I**T IS simple and inexpensive to care for your beauty, cultivate your good points and create an air of charm about your personal appearance. Right at home with a few moments a day and a few dollars invested in the proper ingredients you can get to know yourself and make the most of your good looks and charm.

Do you realize that olive oil, lemon, both rind and juice, common table salt, fuller's earth, lettuce leaves, raw beef, and mutton fat are the finest beauty aids in the world?

For instance, the past vogue for beauty clays and face packs—some of us still have unbounding faith in them—do you know that some of these things contain ingredients to make them act quickly, that are perfectly ruinous to your skin tissue? If you will but go to your druggist, get a package of fuller's earth, enough to last a year or more for about a quarter, and mix it into a paste with witch hazel and if you want a stronger pack add some castile soap that has been shaved in tiny bits or some liquid green soap, you will have a fine clay that is both harmless and inexpensive.

Lemon—of course you know the many uses for it as a hair rinse, a skin whitener, an astringent, a bleach for the hands and nails.

Salt is a marvelous skin toner. For instance, take a turkish towel, soak it in a very strong solution of salt water, let the towel dry, and after your tub each day or two or three times a week according to how you react to the salt, rub yourself vigorously with the salt dried towel and you will marvel at the exhilarating effect it has, not only on your skin, but on your whole system. You'll feel like being up and doing things.

Salt rubbed into the scalp is a splendid tonic

for the hair. And by the by all this rot about hair having life and sap and fluid-like matter running thru it is the bunc. Hair is unable to function without the scalp being in good condition. There is nothing running thru the strands of your hair. Take a single hair and put it under intense magnifying glasses and you will see it is a hollow tube-like thing that has nothing to lose by cutting or singeing. So it is imperative that you keep your scalp in condition so that your hair may be nourished at the roots, the only place there is any sign of life. Remember the only vitality in hair is that which comes from the roots, and naturally the scalp.

Blackheads are the worst of skin ailments. Remember the fuller's earth and witch hazel pack, then the oatmeal sack. Your mother will tell you how to fix that. Put some oatmeal in a cheese-cloth bag, steam your face and rub it briskly. A word about face steaming, too. Do not put hot towels on your face as the intense heat is too great a shock to the delicate tissues. Fill the basin with boiling hot water, cover your head with a large towel and bend over the basin, letting the steam come up to do its work, seeping thru and mildly opening the pores. An excellent help for blackheads and mild acne is almond meal. Mix a bit in a dish or the palm of your hand with a little water and apply after first steaming the pores open. Leave the almond meal on until you feel it tingle, then wash it off, apply ice or cold water and finish with a lotion. Any of these treatments for blackheads are apt to be drying so do not use them more than once or twice a week and if they are too drying always apply a cream afterwards. A good cream or oil "wash" is good once a day.



# Featuring Fall Favorites

Characteristically Feminine and Varied, Yet Simple and Youthful—Describes Fall Mode



**872—Flares and Ties for Decorations.** Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.  
**3136—Decidedly Chic for Fall Wear.** Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.  
**2187—Simple and Easily Made.** Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.  
**2718—Junior Frock.** Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

**3018—Accenting Height.** Sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.  
**688—An Apron for When Company Comes.** Sizes small, medium and large.  
 These patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price of each is 15 cents. Don't forget to mention size and number in ordering. Also include 15 cents for your copy of the Fashion Magazine.

## 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.

### Books Children Read

In the school where I am teaching there is a small sum of money left over from school entertainments which I should like to invest in books. Can you give me some suggestions as to the kinds of books to buy?—Miss Helen.

I have a list of books compiled by one who has studied the reading problem of children of various ages, which handles the problem of selecting books for a limited sum, very nicely. I shall be very glad to send you this list on receipt of a 2-cent stamp to cover mailing.

### Resizing Rugs

I have a small rug which is so soft that I cannot keep it laying straight on the hard wood floors. Is there any way that I can stiffen it?—Mrs. Mac.

Rugs that have become flimsy may be stiffened by resizing them. Make a solution by dissolving a quart of powdered glue in a gallon of boiling water. Lay the rug upside down on the floor—it is best to spread papers over the floor to prevent getting any of the solution on it—then with a paint brush apply the glue solution while it is still warm. The rug should not be moved for about 24 hours or until it is thoroly dry.

### Dinners With Fewer Steps

IT TAKES a considerable amount of time and effort to prepare a school lunch, particularly if there are several children in a family. Here is a way to lessen the confusion. Procure a flat, rather long and wide pasteboard box, such as dresses or suits come in, or if you have a small drawer in a cupboard or cabinet that you can use, it will be preferable. In this, place sheets of wrapping paper, cut the right size to use in lining the dinner baskets, napkins, waxed paper for wrapping

foods, tiny boxes of salt and pepper, paper spoons (if you send them, if not, when the school spoons are washed, place them in the box), also the forks and jars used for salads and canned fruits or pudding, and cups. Include a pair of scissors for cutting waxed paper. Keep the thermos bottle there too when not in use.

When ready to prepare the lunch, place the box or drawer on the table, also the food to be taken and you can quickly pack it up without running one place for napkins, another for waxed paper and a third for silverware.  
 Elora Blaettner.  
 Clark Co., Missouri.

### A New Pie Social

MRS. CRESSIE ZIRKLE

It was in a community near us last year that this pie social was given as one of the outstanding good times of the season.

The hour for the feed was 6 o'clock sharp, in late November. All the ladies were to bring pies. Mrs. Smith baked four chicken pies, Mrs. Jones four pumpkin pies, Mrs. Brown four lemon pies and Mrs. Rose four chocolate pies and they all brought their families.

The teacher and a few of the Grange women served sandwiches, pickles and coffee, at a few cents extra. Four different cuts of pie were served for 50 cents or three and a sandwich and a pickle for the same amount. The coffee was sold at 5 cents a cup and water was served free. Paper plates were used and each donor furnished forks and drinking cups.

About 18 dozen pies were consumed that night and about 100 sandwiches and pickles.

After the dinner was cleared away, the teacher and her pupils gave a program of readings, music and dialogs suitable for such an evening's entertainment.

To advertise the coming event the school children made posters by cutting nicely colored pies out of magazines and pasting them on a piece of drawing paper. On the inside of the folded sheet they wrote the date and place. They delivered these to all the homes early in the week.

# Look for Hills Bros' Arab when you buy coffee

CONTROLLED Roasting! That's what Hills Bros.' Arab stands for. A process that roasts a few pounds at a time instead of in bulk. A process that produces a distinctive, unvarying flavor and aroma unapproached by any other coffee.

Controlled Roasting is Hills Bros.' process *exclusively*. And the fine flavor it creates comes to you in all its rich abundance because Hills Bros. Coffee is packed in vacuum. Until you open the tin by turning the key, not a bit of this goodness can escape. Hills Bros. are the originators of the vacuum process of packing coffee.

Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab on the can. That's what the coffee-loving West does and millions are rewarded for their precaution by receiving coffee that satisfies them *completely*, and *always*. Your grocer has Hills Bros. Mail the coupon now for a free copy of "The Art of Entertaining." It tells how to make a perfect cup of coffee.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HILLS BROS., Dept. KF  
 2525 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Gentlemen:  
 Send me your booklet, "The Art of Entertaining," free of charge.  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

"THE ART OF ENTERTAINING"

## HILLS BROS COFFEE



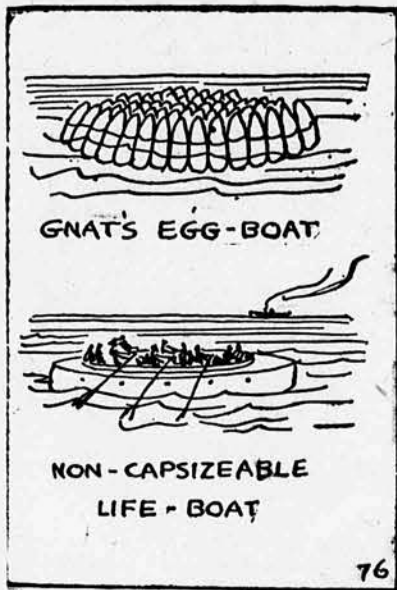
© 1927

Fresh from the original vacuum pack. Easily opened with a key.



# Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Gnat's "Uncapsizable Boat"

Man has given much thought to inventing a kind of life-boat which cannot be upset by the waves, but, long before he constructed his first crude raft, Nature had turned out millions of "life-boats," not one of which could be capsized.

These boats are built to save the lives of the gnat's eggs until they can hatch out. In fact, the eggs themselves make up the entire structure of the vessel, which is built by the female gnat. She places herself upon the edge of a floating leaf, so that her long and slender hind-legs rest upon the water. Then she lays her "nine-pin shaped" eggs and arranges them vertically side by side, so that their sticky covering cements them all together into a raft or boat.

Since the upper ends of the "nine-pins" need exposure to sun and air in order to hatch, and the gnat's "wrigglers" or larvae must escape into the water from the lower ends, the boat must be built so that it will never fail to right itself if upset. The next time you discover a raft of gnats' eggs on the surface of stagnant water, try to

capsize it so that it will not right itself. Man has succeeded in making a boat with similar merits only by using the same principles that Nature discovered first.

### My Pony's Name is Niger

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have light hair, brown eyes and am 4 feet 5 inches tall. For pets I have a turkey, a kitten and a black and white pup named Rex. We also have a pony. His name is Niger. I have a sister and a brother. Their names are Gertrude and Junior.

Kanorado, Kan. Betty Zeibig.

### Diamond Puzzle

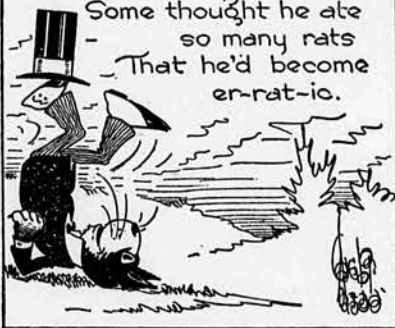
1. —
2. — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —
5. —

1. A consonant; 2. Edge of mouth; 3. To grow or to make ripe; 4. A cage; 5. Stands for North.

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.

### KWEER MR. KATT

Old Thomas Katt was getting queer—  
The cause was problematic  
Some thought he ate  
so many rats  
That he'd become  
er-rat-io.

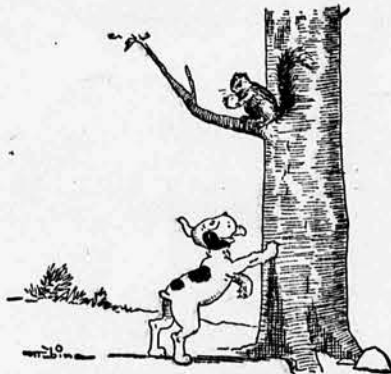


### There Are Six of Us

I am 11 years old. My birthday is November 10. I have dark blue eyes and brown hair. I will be in the eighth grade this fall. I live on a 180-acre farm. I live 1/4 mile from school. I have three brothers and two sisters.

Their names are William, Richard, Andrew, Marie and Louise. I have 11 little ducks and a little black and white kitten.

Alma, Kan.



"You Shan't Have My Nut!"

### Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a 120-acre farm. I am dark complexioned, have brown hair and gray eyes. I like to ride horseback. I have a dog that plays ball. He is black and white. I am 4 feet 3 1/2 inches tall. I have seven sisters and three brothers. I walk 1 1/2 miles to school. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Formoso, Kan. Eloise Dunn.

### A Test for Your Guesser

- Why should the sea make a better housekeeper than the earth? Because the earth is always dirty and the sea is always tide-y (tidy).
- Why are the days long in summer and short in winter? Because heat expands things and cold contracts them.
- Why is asparagus like most sermons? Because it is the end of it that people enjoy most.
- Why is a butler like a mountain? Because he looks down on the valley (valet).
- What is that that nothing is and yet it has a name? A shadow.
- Why do white sheep eat more than black ones? There are more of them.
- Why is the first chicken of a brood like the mainmast of a ship? Because it's a little ahead of the main hatch.
- When is a ship at sea not on the water? When it is on fire.
- Why has a shoemaker wonderful powers of endurance? Because he holds on to the last.

When you go for 10 cents worth of sharp, long fin tacks, what do you want them for? For 10 cents.

What is it that is so brittle that even to name it is to break it? Silence.

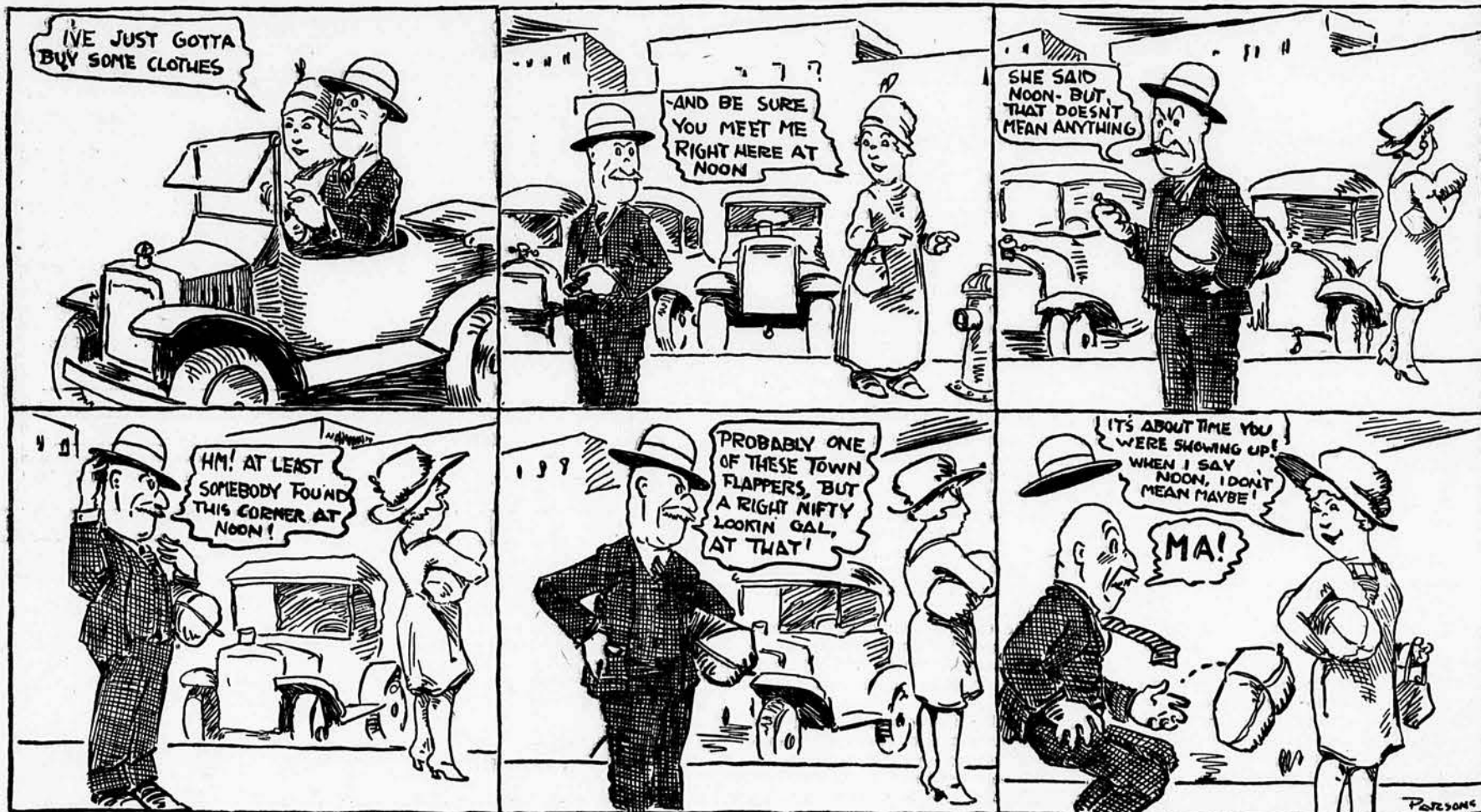
What is that which is constantly changing its habit while it lives, is buried before it is dead, and whose tomb is valued wherever found? A silkworm.

Why is a pair of skates like an apple? Because they have both occasioned the fall of man.

When is it fight to lie?  
Answer:  
When you are in

3	2	20	19
		22	
7	8		13
4	5	6	9
		1	12
		10	
			14
			15

If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—That's One on Pal





# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## There is No Vaccine That Will Protect Kansas Children Against Infantile Paralysis

**I** DREAD this Infantile Paralysis, Doctor. You have vaccines against typhoid fever and diphtheria. Isn't there some protection of that kind you can give my little ones to immunize them against Infantile Paralysis?"

I am sorry that I must answer in the negative. Perhaps it will come later on, but, so far, vaccines are impossible because the germ that is at the bottom of the disease has not yielded up its mysteries. All that you can do is to watch your children and guard them against the obvious danger of mixing with promiscuous crowds at times when the disease is epidemic and at all times keep them away from sick people. Remember that grown folks may be "carriers." Never allow strangers to kiss and fondle your children. This is a good rule on general principles, the one that really ought to be unnecessary. Let the children go to school but not visit around at homes where there is illness.

Without being nervous about it or worrying the children, keep your eye on them. Be on the lookout for intestinal and gastric trouble, either vomiting, diarrhea or unusual constipation. Indications for keeping the child in bed and sending for the doctor are:

1. Any elevation of temperature.
2. Diarrhea or obstinate constipation.
3. Nervous excitement of unusual character.
4. Child dull, drowsy, apathetic.
5. Severe headache, especially if any stiffness or rigidity of nape of neck.
6. Any sign of paralysis.
7. Even sore throat and running nose should have particular attention when Infantile Paralysis is epidemic.

The correct name for Infantile Paralysis is Acute Poliomyelitis, and doctors quite often speak of it among themselves as "Polio." The term "infantile" is rather misleading, anyway, for it often numbers adults among its victims, tho the great majority of those stricken are children. Remember that the majority of the patients get well. It is only in the very severe cases that paralysis becomes permanent, and wonderful cures have been made by proper treatment in apparently hopeless cases.

### Baby Has Dry Eczema?

My baby is 15 months old, and has always had a very dry, scaly skin. She never sweats, but gets red when she is too warm. We have used different ointments, but have never found anything to cure her. Please tell me what causes this and what to do to cure it.

F. R. G.

I think your baby has a dry eczema. Ointments and other external applications are of little or no value. If you can get the advice of a specialist in the ailments of children it will pay you. Very likely the trouble is due to some article of diet that is obnoxious to the baby—it may even be in milk.

### X-Ray Pictures Are Needed

I want to ask a question. A woman acquaintance has a very peculiar feeling which seems to extend from the throat to the stomach. It is best described as if there were lumps of fat extending down the passage to the stomach. It makes her tired to talk and often has to quit. It has troubled her for several years. Would like your opinion.

E. F.

It is hard to give an opinion of any value on such meager information. Let the woman suggest to her doctor that he study the possibility of spasm of the cardiac end of the stomach. To go into this case properly an expert should take X-ray pictures of the stomach.

### Better See an Expert

When a woman has had pleurisy five years ago and had the fluid drawn out at that time and since then still has the pain in the chest and side, but does not cough and does gain in weight, could she have tuberculosis? Can a mother like the above nurse her baby safely? In this case the mother did nurse her baby until he was 15 months old, and now he is 19 months old and seems healthy and happy. Is he likely to develop tuberculosis? Can a baby get tuberculosis from nursing a tubercular mother or does the mother's milk and cow's milk differ so much?

Altho cases of pleurisy with effusion lead us to suspect tuberculosis, some of them clear up rapidly without leaving definite symptoms. In this case the mother should be examined by an ex-

pert. It is not wise for a mother with tuberculosis to nurse her baby. The child does not get infected by the milk but by contact with the mother. If there was exposure from the mother's cough and sputum, the baby may have escaped, but it was taking a risk. The baby would not inherit the disease from the mother but could easily "catch it."

### Sunlight Will Cure Itch

Please tell us a remedy for Itch. How does one contract it? Is it necessary to fumigate to kill the itch germs in mattresses and other bedding that cannot be washed?

S. T. M.

Sulfur ointment is the standard remedy for itch, and will effect a cure in 90 per cent of cases. Anyone can contract itch from anyone else who has it, or from clothing, or bedding that is infected. Mattresses and other bedding that cannot be washed should be fumigated. However, the itch mite will not stay long in an unused mattress, and a few days' exposure to the sun usually will clear up the trouble.

### Needs Some Good Treatment

Is there any other way to treat a tubercular hip than by putting it in a cast with extension? This is not a very bad case.

D. T. R.

Extension is the old time treatment for tuberculosis of the hip joint and is still used to good effect. Nowadays, however, it is considered that sun treatment is much more important. The patient should enter a sanatorium if possible, but you can begin the sun treatment at once. If you cannot get a local doctor to explain how to give it, send me a stamped, addressed envelope for full particulars.

### Girl Weighs 203 Pounds

I have a girl 13 years old who is very fleshy, and I am writing for information as to diet to enable her to get thinner. Her weight is 203 pounds, and her heart is affected from her surplus flesh.

A. S.

This is not a simple case of obesity. This girl is ill and needs very careful attention or her heart will be damaged seriously. An exclusive diet of milk will be very beneficial, but she must be watched closely by a physician. In this case suitable medicine should be helpful.

### "All Aboard for Chicago"

(Continued from Page 3)

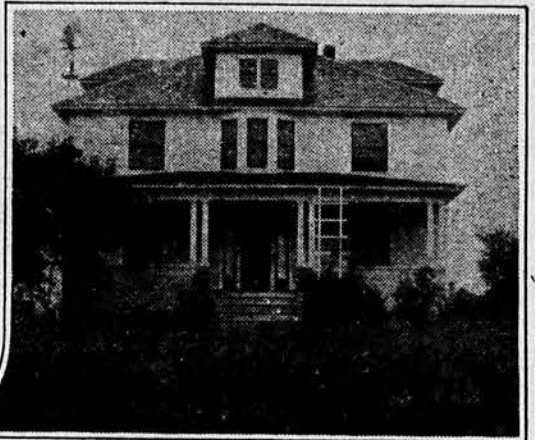
who have an Eastern trip in mind. Certainly it is true that group effort such as we are proposing has a tremendous value in really "getting action" in bringing the people in contact with what they want to see. There was a fine example of that in the service provided for The Ohio Farmer tour when it reached Kansas City. It arrived at Kansas City from St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific Railroad at 7:05 a. m., and was met by officials from the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, Senator Capper and myself. In a few minutes we had the 60 Ohio farmers up thru the station and into the bus which took them directly to the Kansas City Exchange building, where a complimentary breakfast was provided by the Exchange. After this, the folks had an opportunity to come in contact with the big men in the livestock trade there and see the market—which by the way is the largest feeder market in the world. And then we got them on the bus again and back to the station, where they left for their view of the ranges of the Great West. And all of this occurred in about the time that the average stranger coming into the city would have been able to get breakfast, find his way out to the yards and get his first view of the Exchange building.

We expect to provide exactly the same kind of efficient service at the stops which will be made on this trip.

Reservations are now being made. A down payment of \$25 with the reservation is requested, the balance, or \$152.80, to be paid not later than November 15. Please let us know if we can supply any further information.



Mary Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Anderson, and the farm home near Detroit, Kansas, in which they live. Mary Elizabeth and her mother are successful users of Jenny Wren flour.



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**B**UT Mary Elizabeth and her mother give most of the credit to Jenny Wren. "It has been a long time since I first heard of Jenny Wren flour," Mrs. Anderson says, "but I gave it a trial a year ago and have used it ever since."

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## Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

### Jack Miller Hints at Hidden Riches on the Farm

WHAT is this girl to you? The young woman called Isobel Sanchez had asked of Jack Miller as Beth Brown had plead for information. Flushed and uncomfortable, the eyes of every person in the room upon him, Jack began to unfold a new story of mystery. And now it was not of hidden pirate treasure but of wealth long locked in the bosom of mother earth.

"Miss Brown has long been my friend," answered Jack gently to his ward's inquiry. "A good friend who trusted me when others would not. I hope she may be your friend, too."

Again the dark eyes flashed and the Spanish girl stamped a tiny foot. "She does not like me, that I know," she announced with the directness of a child, and Hal grinned at the thrust. "She fears that you will like me more, my Jack. Is that not so?"

Beth's flushed face matched the burning hue of Jack's bronzed cheek as he hurriedly changed the subject. Lawyer Boggs, shrewd student of men and women, appraised the two who seemed destined to be bitter rivals. The American girl fair and self-reliant, in her veins the blood of fighting forbears and beautiful women, was in direct contrast to the Spanish maiden who either because of her convent training, if her claims were true, or of choice, had chosen to play the role of clinging vine. "A pair of thoroughbreds," muttered the old lawyer, and Henry Brown, racing authority, caught the words and nodded as Boggs concluded, "In any race I'll back the American." But now Jack Miller had begun to talk of new happenings on the old farm.

"I do not feel that we should be hasty," said Jack, "in deciding about what shall be done. Captain Pettibone never would have willed the House of the Lone Oak to his distant heirs to dispose of as they wished if he had known what I know now. As Miss Sanchez's guardian I must protect her interests. Of course, Mr. Brown," concluded Jack, "after I tell you what I think I have found you may think it only the fair thing to turn the place back to Miss Sanchez."

"We won't turn the House of the Lone Oak back to anyone," declared Beth Brown spiritedly. "Not even to you, Jack Miller, if you ask it. We bought the farm in good faith and paid our money down. Do you think it would be fair to turn us out?"

It was the new girl who answered quickly and her voice was cold. "Of course, Miss Brown, you will get your money back and more if I take back my grandfather's old home. I have heard much of this strange place, and I am curious to see it. But say on, my Jack. What have you found that might make it to my interest to keep the place?"

Again Beth noted the pressure of Jack's hand on the small one of his companion as he took up the subject. Father Brown had ventured no opinion as to what might seem just and right. "The old Captain never was interested in farming or in anything else on Lone Oak farm," went on Jack, "and later in protecting what he had won. But always I had prowled around over the place, hunting and trapping, and I kept it up after you moved there, Mr. Brown, for I felt you would not object. I knew, of course, that I was responsible for the old Captain's property, but I thought the sale to you settled that part."

"On one part of the farm the land is so rough that not even you, Hal, have been over it. It was well that Little Joe did not go there when he was lost, for there are wolves and wildcats that den there. I was setting traps there some time ago when I noticed outcroppings of some metal with which I was not familiar. I took a hammer when I went back, broke off some specimens and sent them to the state geologist, Rula."

"What did you find, Marse Jack, was it gold in them thar hills?" Black Neb had roused, and was listening with eager interest as were all others in the room.

"Not gold but zinc, Neb," answered Jack, smiling at the old man. "There

are no mines near here, and this may be only a chance outcropping. I have found nothing on our own farm. The thing to find out is if the metal is there in sufficient quantity to be worth mining."

A mine on the old farm! Possible wealth far greater than any hidden chest of gold. Hal Brown's eyes shone and his hands clenched as he strode over to Jack Miller. "If there's any zinc on the place it's ours," cried Hal, "and you keep away from Lone Oak Farm until you're invited. Thought you were smart, didn't you, keeping all this from us? What about it, Mr. Boggs? Do we or don't we have the right to hold possession on our deed?"

Lawyer Boggs ruffled his thin hair nervously. "It's a complicated matter, young man," he answered, "and your question must be decided by the courts. In my opinion you do have all the rights of possessor and property owner until it is decided otherwise."

"That for you, Mr. Trouble Maker," announced Hal triumphantly, snapping his fingers in Jack's face. "What do you say, dad; shan't he stay off the farm?"

Henry Brown, quiet and unobtrusive, was often overshadowed by his impulsive son, but he, too, could be determined. "Don't be foolish, son," said Father Brown. "Nothing is to be gained by being enemies. Some things have happened that I don't like, and which Jack has yet to explain, but mine or no mine we need his help in clearing up this tangle. You will be welcomed, Jack, any time you come to the House of the Lone Oak, and you can feel free to go about the farm as you choose."

Beth flashed a grateful glance at her father, and Young Jack, who seemingly had aged years with his new responsibility, gravely inclined his head. "Thanks, Mr. Brown," said Jack, "I shall not abuse your confidence, and now, Isobel, we must take you to your new home."

"But I want to see this Lone Oak home!" cried the Spanish girl pettishly. "I shall not go until I have been there."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Galpin is Optimistic

"Has rural life had its day; or has it a new day coming; is the farmer a disappearing factor in American economics, American social life, American religious life, American politics; or is the farmer about to take a step up in American life, and fill a role—a fitting new role, which corresponds with the noble pioneer role he has played in the first 200 years of American life?"

Dr. C. J. Galpin of the United States Department of Agriculture asked this question at the recent Tenth Annual Conference of the American Country Life Association, and answered it optimistically, finding in science the key to improvement in social and spiritual developments as well as to improvement in material production.

Prefacing his address with a survey of 200 years of rural history, Doctor Galpin analyzed Census returns to show that for 200 years the rural population increased absolutely in numbers, altho it declined relatively in the total population. The year 1910 marked a decisive change in these relationships, bringing to a close one block of rural life history and opening "a period of transition and crisis" in which "the last 10-year span, 1917-1927, stands forth shining with the spotlight upon it."

"This tiny span," Doctor Galpin continued, "finds itself in a different period—a period with loss in numbers and bewilderment on the one hand, and a sense of creative ability on the other; in fact, a period of crisis."

The spread of the science of agriculture and the principles of homemaking to the American farmer and the farm woman since 1910 has reached the rank and file until Secretary Jardine could say last March, "It is no exaggeration that thru the research accomplishments of recent years the average farmer knows more of the science on which his industry rests, and brings it into more constant application, than the scientist knew 50 years ago."



Ralph Swaney appears in above sketch.

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# The Untamed

(Continued from Page 19)

it up small: 'I ain't after no blood money,' he says."

"No," said Silent. "He ain't after no money—he's after me!"

"Tomorrow they bury Calder. The next day Whistlin' Dan'll be on our trail again—an' he'll be playin' the same lone hand. Rogers offered him a posse. He wouldn't take it."

"They's one pint that ain't no nearer bein' solved," said Bill Kilduff in a growl, "an' that's how you're goin' to get Haines loose. Silent, it's up to you. Which you rode away leavin' him behind."

Silent took one glance around that waiting circle. Then he nodded.

"It's up to me. Gimme a chance to think."

He started walking up and down the room, muttering. At last he stopped short.

"Boys, it can be done! They's nothin' like talkin' of a woman to make a man turn himself into a plumb fool, an' I'm goin' to make a fool out of Whistlin' Dan with this girl Kate!"

"But how c'n you make her go out an' talk to him?" said Rhinehart.

"Son," answered Silent, "they's jest one main trouble with you—you talk a hell of a pile too much. When I've done this I'll tell you how it was figgered out!"

### Then Jim Entered

It was a day later, in the morning, that a hand knocked at Kate's door and she opened it to Jim Silent. He entered, brushing off the dust of a long journey.

"Good mornin', Miss Cumberland."

He extended a hand which she over-looked.

"You still busy hatin' me?"

"I'm simply surprised that you have com' in here to talk to me."

"You look as if you seen somethin' in my face?" he said suspiciously.

"What is it? Dirt?"

He brushed a hand across his forehead.

"Whatever it is," she answered, "you can't rub it away."

"I'm thinkin' of givin' you a leave of absence—if you'll promise to come back."

"Would you trust my honor?"

"In a pinch like this," he said amiably, "I would. But here's my business. Lee Haines is jailed in Elkhead. The man that put him behind the bars an' the only one that can take him out agin is Whistlin' Dan. An' the one person who can make Dan set Lee loose is you. Savvy? Will you go an' talk with Dan? This wolf of his would find him for you."

She shook her head.

"Why not?" cried Silent in a rising voice.

"The last time he saw me," she said, "he had reason to think that I tried to betray him because of Lee Haines. If I went to him now to plead for Haines he'd be sure that I was what he called me—Delilah!"

"Is that final?"

"Absolutely!"

"Now get me straight. They's a crowd of cowpunchers gatherin' in Elkhead, an' today or tomorrow they'll be strong enough to take the law into their own hands and organize a little lynchin' bee, savvy?"

She shuddered.

"It ain't pleasant, is it, the picture of big, good-lookin' Lee danglin' from the end of a rope with the crowd aroun' takin' pot-shots at him? No, it ain't, an' you're goin' to stop it. You're goin' to start from here in fifteen minutes with your hoss an' this wolf, after givin' me your promise to come back when you've seen Whistlin' Dan. You're goin' to make Dan go an' set Lee loose."

She smiled in derision.

"If Dan did that he'd be outlawed."

"You won't stir?"

"Not a step!"

"Well, kid, for everything that happens to Lee somethin' worse will happen to someone in the next room. Maybe you'd like to see him?"

He opened the door and she stepped into the entrance. Almost opposite her sat old Joe Cumberland with his hands tied securely behind his back. At sight of her he rose with a low cry. She turned on big Silent and whipped the six-gun from his hip. He barely managed to grasp her wrist and swing the heavy revolver out of line with his body.

"You little fiend," he snarled, "drop the gun, or I'll wring your neck."

"I don't fear you," she said, never wincing under the crushing grip on her wrists, "you murderer!"

He said, calmly repossessing himself of his gun, "Now take a long look at your father an' repeat all the things you was just sayin' to me."

She stared miserably at her father. When Silent caught Kate's hand Cumberland had started forward, but Kilduff and Rhinehart held him.

"What is it, Kate?" he cried. "What does it mean?"

She explained it briefly: "This is Jim Silent!"

He remained staring at her with open mouth as if his brain refused to admit what his ear heard.

### Behind the Bars

"There ain't no use askin' questions how an' why she's here," said Silent. "This is the pint. Lee Haines is behind the bars in Elkhead. Whistlin' Dan put him there an' maybe the girl c'n persuade Dan to bring him out again. If she don't—then everything the lynchin' gang does to Haines we're goin' to do to you. Git down on your ol' knees, Cumberland, an' beg your daughter to save your hide!"

The head of Kate dropped down.

"Untie his hands," she said. "I'll talk with Dan."

"I knew you'd see reason," grinned Silent.

"Jest one minute," said Cumberland.

"Kate, is Lee Haines one of Silent's gang?"

"He is."

"An' Dan put him behind the bars?"

"Yes."

"If Dan takes him out again the boy'll be outlawed, Kate."

"Cumberland," broke in Kilduff savagely, "here's your call to stop thinkin' about Whistlin' Dan an' begin figgerin' for yourself."

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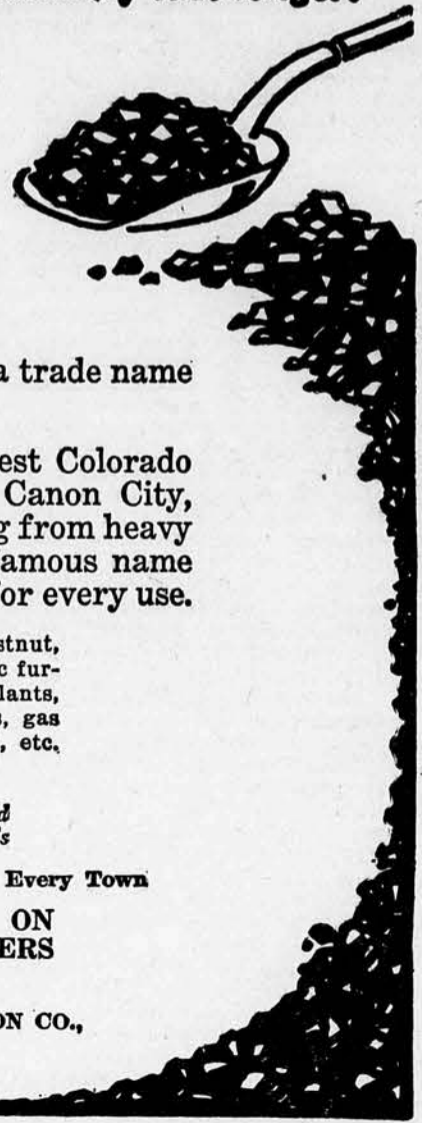


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"Don't you see?" said Kate, "it's your death these cowards mean."

Cumberland seemed to grow taller, he stood so stiffly erect with his chin high like a soldier.

"You shan't make no single step to talk with Dan!"

"Can't you understand that it's you they threaten?" she cried.

"I understand it all," he said evenly. "I'm too old to have a young man damned for my sake."

"Shut him up!" ordered Silent. "The old fool!"

The heavy hand of Terry Jordan clapped over Joe's mouth effectually silenced him. He struggled vainly to speak again and Kate turned to Silent to shut out the sight.

"Tell your man to let him go," she said, "I will do what you wish."

"That's talkin' sense," said Silent. "Come out with me an' I'll saddle your hoss. Call the wolf."

He opened the door and in response to her whistle Black Bart trotted out and followed them out to the horse shed. There the outlaw quickly saddled Kate's pony.

He said: "Whistlin' Dan is sure headin' back in this direction because he's got an idea I'm somewhere near. Bart will find him on the way."

Silent was right. That morning Dan had started back toward Gus Morris's place, for he was sure that the outlaws were camped in that neighborhood. A little before noon he veered half a mile to the right toward a spring which welled out from a hillside, surrounded by a small grove of willows. Having found it, he drank, and watered Satan, then took off the saddle to ease the stallion, and lay down at a little distance for a ten-minute siesta, one of those half wakeful sleeps the habit of which he had learned from his wolf.

He was roused from the doze by a tremendous snorting and snarling and found Black Bart playing with Satan. It was their greeting after an absence, and they dashed about among the willows like creatures possessed. Dan brought horse and dog to a motionless stand with a single whistle, and then ran out to the edge of the willows. Down the side of the hill rode Kate at a brisk gallop. In a moment she saw him and called his name, with a welcoming wave of her arm. Now she was off her horse and running to him. He caught her hands and held her for an instant far from him like one striving to draw out the note of happiness into a song. They could not speak.

At last: "I knew you'd find a way to come."

"They let me go, Dan."

He frowned, and her eyes faltered from his.

"They sent me to you to ask you— to free Lee Haines!"

He dropped her hands, and she stood trying to find words to explain, and finding none.

"To free Haines?" he repeated heavily.

"It is Dad," she cried. "They have captured him, and they are holding him. They keep him in exchange for Haines."

"If I free Haines they'll outlaw me. You know that, Kate?"

She made a pace toward him, but he retreated.

"What can I do?" she pleaded desperately. "It is for my father—"

His face brightened as he caught at a new hope.

"Show me the way to Silent's hiding place and I'll free your father an' reach the end of this trail at the same time, Kate!"

She blanched pitifully. It was hopeless to explain.

"Dan—honey—I can't!"

She watched him miserably.

"I've given them my word to come back alone."

His head bowed. Out of the willows came Satan and Black Bart and stood beside him, the stallion nosing his shoulder affectionately.

"Dan, dear, won't you speak to me? Won't you tell me that you try to understand?"

He said at last: "Yes, I'll free Lee Haines."

The fingers of his right hand trailed slowly across the head of Black Bart. His eyes raised and looked past her far across the running curves of the hills, far away to the misty horizon.

"Kate—"

"Dan, you do understand?"

"I didn't know a woman could love a man the way you do Lee Haines. When I send him back to you tell him to watch himself. I'm playin' your game now, but if I meet him afterward I'll play my own."

All she could say was: "Will you listen to me no more, Dan?"

"Here's where we say goodbye."

He took her hand and his eyes were as unfathomable as a midnight sky. She turned to her horse and he helped her to the saddle with a steady hand.

That was all. He went back to the willows, his right arm resting on the withers of Black Satan as if upon the shoulder of a friend. As she reached the top of the hill she heard a whistling from the willows, a haunting complaint which brought the tears to her eyes. She spurred her tired horse to escape the sound.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Calm Before the Storm

"Yes, my dear, since we have been married we haven't quarreled once."

"And how long have you been married?"

"Since the day before yesterday."

Reason Enough

"What are you so hot about, old man?"

"I've got one of these here two-pants suits on."

Will Rogers isn't the only comedian in office.

People Who "Didn't Intend to Kill"

AT A coroner's inquest in Chicago the other day the coroner sharply denounced careless motor driving. The automobile or truck driver, he said, who is being held because his car killed a child will almost invariably say: "The child ran out in front and I could not help striking him. Heaven knows, I would not have killed a child, if I could have stopped." That, however, declared the coroner, tells only half the story. "The other half may be read in the scarred lamp posts and safety signs. The drivers cannot say that the signs rushed in front of them."

Carelessness is the cause of motor accidents, and carelessness in driving, is the conclusion of Chicago's coroner from a gruesome experience in holding inquests. That city is not more reckless than others, and reckless driving is not as common in cities, for that matter, as on touring roads, where police are not so frequently encountered and the heedless driver can weave in and out, pass on side hills, crowd others off the road and generally exhibit his indifference to the rights and safety—even the lives of others. Yet 175 children in Chicago were killed by motor cars in the first nine months this year, and 519 adults also.

Coroner Wolff of Chicago states that it is necessary to educate the children to be cautious, but that alone will never check the murder of children on the streets. "It can be solved only by eliminating the habitually careless drivers." He mentions that there is no mortality on the streets on bad days for driving, when the pavements are slippery or icy. Then the fewest accidents occur, not because pedestrians or children are more cautious, but because drivers are watchful what they are doing. "There you have the answer," declares the Chicago coroner. "Drivers know they must be careful when the weather is bad, but they grow careless again as soon as it clears up."

Two or three arrests for careless driving should bar any driver from the roads indefinitely. The principle of the Baumes law "habitual offender" should apply to careless driving. We have a good deal of it in Kansas, chiefly boys intoxicated with the control of as powerful machine as a modern motor car. They are often the most skillful drivers, and it is young and skillful drivers who cause the greatest harm and demoralization of traffic government.

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Advertisement for Champion Hog and Poultry Houses. Includes text: 'Hog Raising for Greater Profits—Greater Success with Poultry depends upon modern methods...' and 'WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG...'.

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Advertisement for Aermotor Co. Includes text: '4 TIMES Around the World with ONE OILING 100,000 Miles Without Stopping for Oil' and 'An inventor who could develop an airplane which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder...'.



Mastication Problem

SHALL THE FOOD LAW BE TOOTHLESS?

By Arthur P. Chew U. S. Department of Agriculture. —Head-lines in a technical paper.

Ancient Accelerator

"Times sure have changed, haven't they?" "I'll say. Why, I can remember when a rusty nail was considered the most dangerous thing to step on."

Geace and Pood Will

COOLIDGE IN YULE BREETING TO WORLD, GARES PLAN FOR 10 NEW CRUISERS —Headlines in the San Francisco Chronicle.

Liquid Silencer

"Have you some of that gasoline that stops knocking?" "Yes." "Then give my wife a glass."

Doing Good by Stealth

"I was shocked to hear that Peter eloped with your wife. I always thought he was your best friend." "He is, but he doesn't know it yet."

Blown Off the Map

3 STATES HIT BY STORM; ONE MISSING —New Orleans Item-Tribune.

Preliminary Gesture

A London murder trial lasted 6 minutes. Why, a New York tabloid takes longer than that to get flash lights of the judge!

New Version

"Mother, may I go out to swim?" "Yes, my charming daughter; But don't hang 'round the camera man. Go on into the water."

Keeping It Dark

WORLD'S OLDEST BANKER DIES AT 104 YEARS NO REASONS GIVEN —Texas paper.

Back to the Old Garage-Mate COUPE DIVORCED YEAR AGO REMARRIED IN SEDALIA —Head-line in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On the Toboggan

Eggs, fresh, subject to change...22c. —Price list of a Storm Lake (Iowa) grocery.

Champion He-Biddy

EGG LAYING CONTEST WON BY TEMPLE MAN —Waco Paper.

Drawing the Long Bow

Man (to wife who has had twins)— "Will you never get over the habit of exaggerating?"

Call the S. P. C. A.

"Willie, if you don't go to bed this instant, Papa's going to tell you a bed-time story."

Pardonable Reticence

MAN, SUICIDE, REFUSES TO GIVE ANY REASON —San Francisco paper.

110 Per Cent. American

The booze was found to contain only 44 per cent alcohol and 66 per cent formaldehyde.—Memphis paper.

Choice of Fuel

"What, according to your view, is the burning question of the day?" "Shall I eat or buy gasoline?"

Wrong Flavor

Too much make-up is a sign of unrefinement. In fact, it leaves a bad taste in one's mouth.

Yes, We've Noticed It

Demand for Gold Greater than Supply.—Goldfield Daily Tribune.

Fourth Dimension Discovered John Norris built a new brooder house last week for his wife to raise

more White Leghorn chicks in, the house was 9' x 12' x 5' x 7'.—Perry (Mo.) paper.

Such is Fame

"There's no livin' with my 'usband now, ma'am; fame's ruined 'im!" "E won't work since 'e got cured by them pills, and 'ad his photograph in the paper."

Cautious Cook

Mistress—"Shall I send for your luggage?" New Cook—"No, thank you; I usually leave it at the station for the first week!"

Short Life and a Merry One

An African explorer says that elephants never die a natural death. It appears that pachyderms have much in common with pedestrians.

Where's My Hat?

"The next person who interrupts the proceedings will be sent home," declared the judge. "Hurray!" yelled the prisoner.

Jewel of Consistency

WANTED—Lady between 30 and 40 years for housekeeping position at Hotel Palo Duro. Must be single and no children.—Amarillo (Texas) paper.

Lingerie Note

Teacher—"What does unaware mean?" Susie—"It's the last thing you take off at night."

"I Want Three Shines"

The train was pulling into Detroit. Mr. Ford rose, stretched his six feet, and remarked with his most genial smile:—Long Beach (Cal.) paper.

We've Met a Few

Walter—, 28, an electrical engineer, was killed Thursday by coming in contact with a wife carrying high voltage.—Ohio paper.

His Alibi

He—"Didn't I see you taking a tramp thru the woods yesterday?" She—"The idea! That was my father."

With Self-Starter

Stenographer 1921 model; open express body; neat appearing; \$95 month.—Ad in the Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

Waterproof Justice

JUDGE KILLITS WILL SIT IN RUBBER CASE —Toledo Blade.

March of Knowledge

SOUTH AMBOY ROTARIANS HEAR OF ELECTRICITY —Perth Amboy (N. J.) paper.

Bumping the Bumps

"What is a detour?" "The roughest distance between two points."

Vocational Item

The division of labor is hard to manage. There are 20 ukulele players to one farm hand.

Other Five in Philadelphia?

The deceased is survived by 10 children, five of whom are living.—West Virginia paper.

Fashionable Friends

"When you were abroad did you see the Dardanelles?" "Yes—we had dinner with them!"

Most Certainly

"Why did they take Dr. Jeckyll's dentist license from him?" "They caught him sellin' false teeth."

As It Were

"Every time I have an argument with my wife I enter it in a diary." "Ah, I see. You keep a scrapbook."

Familiar Touch

Stick-up Man—"Gimme your money!" Mr. Peck (absent-mindedly)—"Yes, my dear."

Facts About Fire Losses and Insurance . . . . .

Every Farmer Should Read



WHAT are we going to do about it?" asked a man during a discussion of fire losses on American farms. He fairly gasped as he said it—as though it was a problem with some hidden solution. But the answer is as clear as the nose on your face—and rests with each farm owner. It is—BE CAREFUL! Remember that 90 per cent of all farm fires are preventable! This means that more than a hundred million dollars of the annual farm fire losses represent money actually thrown away.

Nearly One-Sixth of the Net Farm Income Is Lost!

It means that nearly one-sixth of the net profit from the operation of American farms goes up in smoke, due to fires most of which could be prevented if a few easy precautions were exercised.

So it is your problem—and you can help solve it.

Lightning comes first in the list of farm fire causes. Damage to your property can be prevented in about 95 per cent of the cases, if buildings are properly rodged and fences grounded.

There is a large percentage of loss from defective chimneys and flues; nearly 13 per cent. It is easy to build chimneys that are fire safe.

Then there is careless smoking in barns, and the improper handling of matches and lanterns.

Spontaneous combustion in hay is generally the result of care-

You can easily get in touch with an agent in your locality. Write for free copy of booklet—"Fire Prevention on the Farm."



lessness. Backfire from motors in barns—careless handling of gasoline and cleaning fluids—improperly installed stovepipes—stoves without hearths under them—sparks from threshing machines—foul chimneys; the roll is long, but every item shows that precaution is the one requirement.

Farmers in Greater Danger Than Any Other Class

How poorly off most farms are in the matter of fire fighting equipment! A large percentage of farm fire losses are total—at least with respect to the buildings in which they start. Unless the buildings are well separated, such a loss is rarely confined to one.

Most important is the matter of human safety. Nearly 3,500 lives were snuffed out last year on American farms as a result of fires. For the most part women and children were the innocent victims.

LEGAL RESERVE INSURANCE Performs Double Service

The insurance companies named below make a serious business of farm fire prevention.

These companies write Fire and Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado and Cyclone insurance. They are represented in your community by men who make a specialty of farm insurance. Get in touch with such a representative. He will help you choose the policy you should have, will advise you in matters pertaining to fire prevention, and if loss should come will serve you in presenting your claim.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co. Columbia Fire Underwriters Agcy. United States Fire Insurance Co. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd. Commercial Union Assur. Co., Ltd. Security Insurance Co., New Haven Great American Insurance Co. Iowa National Fire Insurance Co.

FARM INSURANCE COMMITTEE

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# The Question of Heat

The health and comfort of your family through the winter months is largely a question of proper heat and ventilation of your home. If you are "getting along" with old fashioned heating methods, suffering the consequences of cold corners, drafty rooms, sudden changes of temperature and extravagant fuel costs, you should go and talk to your nearest "Farm Service" hardware dealer about modern ways of heating. His valuable service and information costs you nothing and his advice is worth everything to you.

## Basement Heating Plants



Large homes with basements can best be served with basement heating plants, either hot air furnaces or hot water with radiators. The kind that you install depends upon many things, such as available fuel, installation requirements and the general construction of your house.

## Parlor Furnaces



The modern parlor furnace circulates the heat into every corner of your house, making it comfortable, saving fuel expense and adding to its beauty. For smaller homes and those without basements, it is a wonderful heating apparatus.

## You Can Also Have Gas Heat



For spring and fall days or extra cold ones in winter a Radiant Fire Heater brings wonderful comfort and convenience. They are portable so you can use them in any room. They burn ordinary automobile gasoline, are absolutely safe and simple to use.

Whenever you have a question of heat take it up with your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Man. Buy from him and save time, trouble, disappointment and expense.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



# Why Not "Kill the Cull?"

But First Perhaps We Had Better Learn to Pick Her From the Flock

BY V. O. BRAUN

THE time of year has arrived for the farmer or poultryman to look over his flock carefully and systematically in order to separate, or to cull out, the hens which have been poor layers. The fall is a good time in which to do this work, and due to the higher prices of grain and to the lower prices for eggs, it behooves every farmer or poultryman to thoroly cull his flock this fall and sell the boarders and poor producers.

Every farm flock of hens is an egg factory, and similar to any other factory they may be given the best of materials in the world to work on and still fail to produce enough to pay for the running of the plant. Good feed, housing, and care are necessary for egg production, but first of all the ability to manufacture eggs must be there. Scientific culling will cull out the poor machinery in the egg laying flock and put it back on a laying basis. I knew of a farmer who culled his flock of 500 hens and sold 140 of them to the butcher without decreasing the production of the flock. Thus the saving of \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day on feed was realized.

Most farmers neglect to cull their flocks because they are not certain of their knowledge in choosing the high producers from the culls. If the farmer is not confident of his own judgment in this work he may call on the county agent, agricultural instructor or some licensed culler for aid, but it is not advisable to allow any stranger or poultry buyer, who calls himself a culler, to do the work.

It is true that in order to be an expert culler, one must have a knowledge of judging and some experience with poultry; but every farmer knows more or less of these factors, and with a little study on the methods of the art of culling which I will endeavor to outline in this article, I am sure that the farmer can cull his own flock, and do so with satisfactory results.

### 150 Eggs a Year

A hen should produce 150 or more eggs a year in order to yield a satisfactory profit to the owner. If she does so, she has certain laying characteristics or qualities which designate her as a good producer. If she has these qualities she should be retained; if she hasn't she should be culled out of the flock and sold.

First cull out all old hens. Hens lay 15 to 30 per cent higher the first season, and for this reason are rarely kept more than three years, and most poultrymen cull out the majority of them at the end of the second, or even at the end of the first year. Also cull out all extremely small, light weight, sleek, weak and crippled hens, including those with frozen feet, crooked backs, weak legs, and badly twisted backs or deformed toes. Exceedingly fat hens with baggy abdomens should also be excluded.

The above culls, which anyone can very easily determine, are readily picked out as the hens are examined, but the remainder of the culls must be more closely scrutinized. The first factor to look for is the type of head. A good laying hen has a refined type of head. Head characters are very important and a trifle difficult to detect for the beginner, but close examination and study will aid in the selection. The refined type of head carries an intelligent look. It is free from beefiness and sluggishness, and yet carries the necessary substance that some of the culls lack. It is well-shaped, not being too flat and long as the "crow head cull"; but shows a neat, well-formed, trim appearance.

The refined head has a narrow skull, free from heaviness over the eye. The jaw is narrow and lined with thin elastic skin. The eye is large, oval and bright. The distance between the eye and the beak is moderate and should be well laid in. All hens showing beefy, heavy heads or crow heads or masculine heads—like a rooster—should be thrown out as culls without further examination.

There are some hens which may be on the border line so far as the head

is concerned, and for these hens we look for the next culling factor, which is the shape and conformation of the body. The laying inclinations are shown in the head, but a large, capacious body is necessary to carry out these good intentions.

### What About the Depth?

The body of the hen should be brick-shaped from a side view. In no instance should she show less depth in the rear than she does in front. If such is the case, throw her with the culls. Laying hens are deep from back to keel. Do not look at a hen to observe this fact, but feel for the depth, as feathers are sometimes very deceiving. The back should be wide, flat and long, carrying out well in the rear. The ribs should be flat, deep, and long, making the body a triangular shape from the bottom view. If a hen has a round shallow body, she should be thrown with the culls. In addition to the body measurements, she should be solid, compact, and heavy in proportion to her size, and muscular instead of fat. The condition of the egg sack and the pelvic bones reveals the secret of the fat hens. The egg sack should be soft and pliable, wide between the pelvic bones and the keel, and free from fat. The laying hen should have a solid, compact, and heavily muscled body to stand the strain of heavy production and avoid the winter moult. In addition to the body conformation, the feathers should be broad, not too long, and close to the body.

The pelvic bones of a laying hen are spread apart at least three fingers. This test denotes present production, only, however, and should not be given too much weight in culling, for the best of laying hens take a vacation at times. It is best to cull from head and body points.

The next important point in culling is the feathers which indicate the moulting and broody periods. Moulting consists of a hen losing her old feathers and blooming out in a new display of plumage. Most hens stop laying when they begin to moult. Since the moulting period covers several weeks, it is advisable to sell the hens that moult early. The early moulting hen is not a consistent layer. She takes all the fall months as a vacation for changing her plumage. The consistent layer moults later, in November or even later, and grows her new plumage rapidly. For this reason the hen that moults early and looks nice and trim at culling time in her new feathers should be culled out, for she is not a profitable hen. She will not lay in the winter months, as some persons might suppose.

### Hens Should Lay Eggs

Another important point in culling is the broody periods. A hen which goes broody too often is undesirable. We wish hens to lay instead of set. Each time a hen goes broody she loses a feather in each of her primary wing feathers. The primary wing consists of 10 feathers which form the outer portion of the wing. No. 1 is next to the small index feather separating the primary and secondary wing and is the first feather lost with the first broody period. In the second broody period No. 2 is lost, and so on. From this wing examination it can be determined exactly the number of times the hen has gone broody at culling time. Each broody period means from 10 to 20 days' loss in production. If feather No. 3 is small and just growing back in the wing it indicates that the hen has gone broody three times, which is too many times for good production, and she usually is thrown into the culls. Broodiness cannot be determined after the moulting period, but if the moulting period arrives before September the hen should be thrown in with the culls.

There is one more factor in culling of importance, and that is the color factor. A hen which begins laying and lays steadily loses the yellow coloring in the vent, eye ring, ear lobe, beak and shanks in order named. The beak be-

(Continued on Page 37)

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# Farm Poultry

## Does Your Farm Flock Need More Pullets With Real Ability as Layers?

BY R. L. HAUSEN

**I**N TALKING chickens with one of my neighbors at the feed store the other day, he mentioned the fact that some of his pullets were not doing so well as he would like to see them. I suggested that he might find that intestinal worms were the cause, and an examination showed they were present. Now he is feeding 2 pounds of tobacco dust in each 100 of mash, as a control. This is the standard remedy for roundworms.

Very often at this season the ranges that have been run over all season have become more or less contaminated, and the soil contains worm eggs which the birds get with their feed. It seems to me that it is very good practice to include the tobacco dust in the mash for a time, especially if the young birds seem a little off condition or are not doing so well as could be expected. Of course, worms are not responsible for all poultry ills, but they often cause unthriftiness where their presence is not suspected. The tobacco treatment is cheap, effective and safe.

This has been a season much like last, with the rainy weather interfering with repairing roofs, building and painting. There is still time for such jobs, but they ought to be attended to before the fall rush of work starts. It's a safe bet that anyone who has leaky roofs knows about it by now, with all the rain we've been having since harvest.

I have heard several folks say they have had good luck with rearing the young stock, and now have to build in order to accommodate the pullets. Others have pullets to sell. The sale of ready-to-lay pullets helps out a lot with the farm income at this season. It also is a good time for those who are short of birds to buy. I would rather purchase pullets that were just ready to lay than those that had been laying for some time, as they will stand the shock of moving better. I had a good example of this once when selling pullets. I named a man a price for the pick of a flock I had up, but advised him to take birds that were just ready to lay rather than the more forward ones. I guess the pullets with the big combs looked better to him, however, because he took mostly that kind, even lifting one bird off the nest. Some time later I asked how the pullets were laying.

"Say," he said, "when you told me to take the less developed birds I thought you were kidding me, but I wish I had taken them, because all the pullets that were laying dropped off and started to molt after I had them a while, but the others soon started and kept right on."

Our pullets that started to lay in August are doing well, and coming right up in production. I am feeding to keep up the body weight and probably shall put the lights on them so they will eat more pretty soon. It would be very nice if they would go on without a molt.

## Canadian Wheat Pools Won

(Continued from Page 10)

proportion of the commodity that is to be marketed co-operatively. None of the wheat contracts in Canada were effective until 50 per cent of the acreage had been signed. None of our pools have ever controlled any substantial share of the crop in their sections, altho Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado are now making a 50 per cent sign-up drive in several counties. Such control as Canada has means volume and volume results in low operating costs. It also gives the pool the opportunity to bargain in the market thru control of the bulk of the supply.

The financing problem also presents some differences. Under the Canadian system of branch banking, the pool has to deal with comparatively few main banks (it does business with seven of the 11 chartered banks in the Dominion) while in the United States the pools must deal with numerous banks. Once the head officers of the main banks are "sold" on the pool, the branch managers in the smaller banks fall in line. If they do not they are likely to be transferred, as was one branch bank manager who opposed the building of a pool elevator in his town.

But what would happen if the banks should call their loans? That hardly would be good business without sufficient cause when dealing with an organization like the pool, which handled more money last year than any other single agency in Canada, except the national government itself. These main banks have their branches in all the country towns, and pool checks are payable thru them. Pool business is business which the banks want, not only because it handles several hundred million dollars yearly, but it also gives the main banks contact with about 140,000 farmers in the three prairie provinces.

In this country the Intermediate Credit Banks are helping finance the pools. But the Canadians must depend on the private banks. The pool borrows at 6 per cent to finance grain pending sale, but it also has its own commercial reserve amounting now to \$4,600,000 which is used for this purpose. Money could be borrowed in New York in lump sums at 4 per cent, but it is cheaper to borrow in Canada at 6 per cent where the pool pays interest only on what funds it uses from day to day.

The Canadian experience thus far indicates their willingness to work out

their own farm problem, which is as acute in Canada as it is here. Pool leaders look with some distrust upon the farm relief agitation in the United States, fearing it might cross the line into Canada. This is no time for legislative agitation there since the farmer has in the pool something he can hold to with the utmost confidence, altho its real test may come when it has a bumper crop to handle with a constantly declining market. But this is the test pool officials feel they can meet, as the pools have already had some experience with big crops.

The 1923 crop was the largest in the history of Canada, also the world's third largest crop since 1900, and the Alberta pool functioned alone that year. The 1925 crop was the second largest in the history of Canada, with a world crop larger than any year except 1915. All three pools were then operating. The 1926 crop was Canada's third largest crop, and the 1927 crop promises to equal if not break all previous records.

Today the pool has both economic and political strength. It is still gaining new members, and Ontario, which has just organized a provincial pool to handle winter wheat and coarse grains, has applied for membership in the Central Pool. But it must continue to go forward or it will go backward. There is no standing still. From now on its continued success rests on the service it can give its members, and if it continues to grow as it has grown it will soon be the grain trade of Canada.

## What's Wealth?

BY CHARLES F. STEEL

A calm devotion to one's native sod,  
That's wealth;  
A faith implicit in the Living God,  
That's wealth;  
A few choice friends that feel life's fuller meaning,  
Who sense reality yet prize the dreaming,  
Who from the skies see knowledge ever streaming,  
That's wealth.  
A body sparkling with the health of youth,  
That's wealth;  
A mind serenely poised, restrained by truth,  
That's wealth;  
An eye that feeds on flowers and fields and skies,  
That sees the heaven in a baby's eyes,  
That finds in life the door to Paradise—  
That's wealth.  
A home among the trees, the blue above,  
That's wealth;  
The perfect goodness of a woman's love,  
That's wealth;  
The sense to grin when all the world looks wrong,  
To take defeat with gameness and a song,  
To smile a mile when worry comes along,  
That's wealth.

# Two Profitable Things for Poultry Raisers

## 1 - Culling

## 2 - Pilot Brand

There are some hens that even Pilot Brand can't help. They are just not good layers, and they represent a positive loss to you in feed and care. Agricultural college agents everywhere will show you how to cull them out and sell them for the market.

Keep Pilot Brand Oyster Shell Flake before the rest of your flock and you will know that the maximum number of eggs will be produced.

Pilot Brand gives them the extra Calcium Carbonate they need for eggshell material. It is over 98% pure Calcium Carbonate.

It is not a grit, but a mineral that builds strong bones, meaty, healthy fowls, and makes eggshells.

It is less expensive than others, because there is no waste and because it contains no impurities.

Dealers everywhere

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION  
Shell Building St. Louis, Mo.



FOR POULTRY



# How To Get HIGHWAYS THAT LAST -hence Save Money

To stay in good condition for twenty years with only minor repairs, roads must resist the weather and traffic punishment. If water gets into roads they crack up as it freezes. If heat softens them they rut.

Paving brick, being vitrified, is waterproof.

It is not affected by heat. With asphalt between bricks it makes a surface no moisture can ever get into. And it's the toughest, most durable surface man has ever made. Tire chains, tractor treads, do not scar it.

Laid on a good base with cushion of sand, the brick surface "gives" slightly under traffic. So the impact of heavy wheels is absorbed without damage.

For these reasons it costs very little to maintain brick highways for twenty or thirty years, or even longer.

"The A. B. C. of Good Paving," a taxpayer's manual, tells in words and pictures how engineers today build ever-wearing, low cost, brick surfaced roads and streets. Address your request to National Paving Brick Manufacturers Association, 332 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.



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**STOP** costly waste and guesswork in feeding. Make your feed go a third further. Grinds oats for pig slop—alfalfa for chicken mash. The W-W Grinder turns roughage into dollars. Makes valuable mixed feed of alfalfa, grain, snapped corn, fodder, bundle feeds, etc. Saves high priced hay. Grinds everything from the ground up with lightning speed.

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No burrs, gears or knives. Powerful hammers do the work. Timken heavy duty roller bearings. Five sizes—elevator or blower. 14 Years successful service. Write for literature and feed samples. Tells how other W-W users make their feed go further. Write today.

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**Protective Service**

O.C. THOMPSON  
MANAGER

**Chicken Thief Receives Penitentiary Sentence and Protective Service Member Gets \$50 Reward**

**F**RED WEAVER, alias Carl Pennington, will not steal chickens again for a long, long time. He is now in the Kansas state penitentiary where he will spend the next five to ten years. Judge William A. Jackson, of the Atchison county district court, gave Weaver the heavy sentence when he pleaded guilty, September 20, to stealing chickens from M. A. Erpelding, a Protective Service member who lives one mile east of Lancaster. The Protective Service has paid a \$50 reward to Mr. Erpelding for capturing and convicting Weaver.

"Don't shoot!" pleaded the thief. "I'll come out."

As he crawled out from his hiding place the captive looked into the muzzles of three shotguns. He began begging for mercy and set up a plea that it was his first offense. He said he would not have attempted to steal had he not been out of work. That story didn't impress members of the Erpelding family a bit.

"Keep your hands up!" commanded Mr. Erpelding. "If you don't I'm going to put a load of buckshot in you."

**Poultry Thefts Aroused Farmers**

Folks in the Lancaster community take particular pride in their poultry. One of the finest flocks in that section of Atchison county was the one that belonged to Mr. Erpelding. Late last May thieves discovered the big flocks of fat birds around Lancaster. Many farms lost more than 100 birds in one night. The thieves made three raids on the Erpelding poultry within two weeks and carried away 250 fine springs and 80 laying hens. Mr. Erpelding decided it was time to call a halt. He joined the Protective Service and nailed the sign to his front fence. Then he installed an electric burglar alarm similar to the double circuit alarm described in the Protective Service columns last March.

**Sheriff Makes Speedy Trip**

While Mr. Erpelding and Leo guarded the prisoner, Henry telephoned for Sheriff W. H. Coleman. It is 7 miles from the jail to the Erpelding farm on the concrete highway, but in less than 30 minutes Sheriff Coleman had arrived and taken the prisoner in charge. He told the sheriff his name was Carl Pennington and that he was 25 years old, single, and lived in St. Joseph, Mo. He had no occupation and could not recall the last place where he had worked. Later it was learned his correct name is Fred Weaver.

**Burglar Alarm Warned Family**

When the sign was up and the alarm had been tested out and was ready for duty, Mr. Erpelding and his two oldest sons, Henry and Leo, loaded the three family shot guns with buckshot and waited. They did not have many nights to wait. About 2 o'clock the morning of June 3, Mr. Erpelding was awakened by the loud ringing of the burglar alarm bell beside his bed. Henry and Leo also heard the bell and in about two minutes they were partly dressed and downstairs with their loaded shotguns.

**Worked Like a Professional**

The thief's car was discovered parked at the side of the road about 40 rods west of the Erpelding home. Across the fence in the Erpelding cornfield were a number of sacks, one of which contained one chicken. The condition of the sacks indicated they had been used many times before for carrying poultry. Altho Weaver said he never had stolen chickens before, evidence pointed to him as the person who stole the 250 springs and 80 hens from the Erpelding flock.

**Ready for Any Emergency**

With Mr. Erpelding in the lead, armed with his shotgun and a good flashlight, the three hurried out to the poultry yard. Henry took a station at the east end of the poultry house where he could get a good shot at the thief if he tried to make his escape thru the yard. Mr. Erpelding and Leo covered the two doors on the south side of the poultry house.

**More Evidence of Guilt**

Tracks made by the tires on Weaver's car were the same as the tracks made by the car used by the other thief. The foot prints were the same. On both occasions the thief had parked his car at the same place and had crossed the field to the poultry house by exactly the same route. Also, he had raised the poultry yard fence at the same place and had fastened it up in the same way.

**Caught in the Act**

Mr. Erpelding saw the west door was open. He flashed his light into the house. On the floor, about 5 feet from the door, was a sack filled with chickens, but no thief was in sight. The light was thrown under the drop boards which stood about 3 feet above the floor. There, huddled against the wall, was the thief. "Throw up your hands or I'll shoot!" commanded Mr. Erpelding.

**Wanted to Stand Trial**

When questioned by Sheriff Coleman and County Attorney Maurice P. O'Keefe at the jail the following day Weaver again denied he ever had stolen chickens before. However, it is said his actions indicated he probably knew much about other thefts of poultry near Lancaster. He hired two attorneys to look after his case and announced to County Attorney O'Keefe he would stand trial. His case was set for the September term of court, and as he could not give bond Weaver remained in the Atchison county jail for the summer.

In the meantime Sheriff Coleman



Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Erpelding and Their Four Sturdy Sons Who Are Enthusiastic Farmers. In the Front Row Left to Right Are, Lawrence, Francis and Leo. Rear Row Left to Right Are, Mrs. Erpelding; Mr. Erpelding and Henry. A Fine Family

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and County Attorney O'Keefe had an opportunity to check up on Weaver's history. It is said that later when confronted with this record Weaver confessed that he had stolen chickens before, but claimed all previous offenses had been committed in Missouri. The evidence in the Erpelding case was so strong against him Weaver changed his mind by the time his case was called in the Atchison county court. When taken before Judge Jackson, September 19, Weaver announced he was ready to plead guilty. Judge Jackson told the prisoner he believed a sentence of five to ten years in the Kansas state penitentiary would be about right for the offense. It is said Weaver complained at the heavy sentence, but expressed thanks that his three captors didn't try to fill him with buckshot the night he was taken prisoner.

**O'Keefe Praises Protective Service**

In commenting on the case, County Attorney O'Keefe said, "Weaver got just what he deserved. I am convinced from what I have learned that he knows more about cases of chicken thefts than he will tell. I hope this case serves as a warning to poultry thieves who are in the habit of stealing farm property. We are not going to show these fellows much mercy in Atchison county. Farm folks work mighty hard raising crops, livestock and poultry and we are not going to stand for a lot of lazy, sneaking thieves coming into this county and carrying away farm property."

"The Protective Service is doing a mighty fine work," said Mr. O'Keefe, "and I know it is going to be a big help to farm folks in warning thieves away from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. A thief is afraid of a reward, and from what I know of criminals I believe they are going to have a lot of respect for the Protective Service sign and stay away from farms where they know it is posted."

**Protecting Property Stops Thefts**

Sheriff Coleman praised Mr. Erpelding and his two sons, Henry and Leo, for capturing Weaver. "Quick work of that kind and stiff sentences such as Weaver got will go a long way toward stopping thefts of farm property," said Sheriff Coleman. "We often have difficulty in capturing thieves because some folks do not take proper precautions in protecting their property. If folks would use care in protecting their property such as keeping their property under lock and key, installing burglar alarms in their poultry houses and other buildings, and posting Protective Service signs it would not be so hard to capture thieves and put them in the penitentiary where they belong. The Protective Service is getting some excellent results and I hope you will keep up the good work until we rid the state of the sneaks who are making their living stealing from farm folks."

*O.C. Thompson*

**Farm Congress Will Meet**

The twenty-second annual sessions of The American Farm Congress will be held at Kansas City, November 15, 16 and 17. There will be several open sessions, besides the business sessions, and an annual banquet. The subjects to be considered are marketing, transportation, taxation, flood control, inland waterway improvement, and the major problems in farm life generally. The following announcement has been made from the offices of the Farm Congress:

The sessions of the Farm Congress are designed to be representative of American agriculture in the broadest sense. Recognizing that no single farm organization has sufficient membership to qualify it to speak for all sections of the country and all branches of agriculture, the Farm Congress makes provision for delegate representation not only from all bona fide farm bodies, but also from the great body of farmers who do not belong to any organization. The delegates representing the latter are appointed by governors of states, state boards of agriculture and agricultural colleges. Thus a session of The American Farm Congress comprises a cross-section of all the agricultural interests of all sections of the country. The programs at these sessions are confined to educational, economic and welfare matters. Political issues are avoided. The form of organization of the Farm Congress differs from that of most agricultural bodies or institutions. It is incorporated, and holds a charter under the laws of Colorado as a non-profit research and educational institution. It has no branch organizations, but takes local or state agricultural bodies into associate membership. It publishes a monthly journal, and other publications. It is governed by an executive committee, composed of one member representing each state, and a board of governors of nine. Its Soil-Products Exposition, which was held annually until the great farm depression caused temporary abandonment, won national and international recognition. It may be that this exposition will be revived next year. The Farm Congress provides a forum, from which those who are representative of any branch of agriculture or allied occupations may speak, and a means whereby associations of producers may affiliate and co-operate, without sacrifice of liberty of action or loss of identity, and without becoming involved in any political or other movement incompatible with their purposes. Direct individual membership is open to those who are actually engaged in any branch of agriculture. The executive committees are chosen by the members in each state, and this committee selects the officers and the board of governors.

The president of The American Farm Congress is W. K. James, proprietor of Hillcrest Farms, St. Joseph, Mo. W. I. Drummond of Kansas City is chairman of the board of governors, and managing director. J. B. Case of Abilene is a member of the governing board.

**For the Hog Raisers**

Livestock investigations at the Kansas State Agricultural College have expanded to a point where it is no longer possible to make satisfactory reports on a single year's work in one day. To meet this situation a cattle feeders' meeting is held in the spring

and a hog feeders' meeting in the fall. The second annual Kansas Hog Feeders' meeting will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College Friday, October 21. The program that is being arranged for this occasion will include discussions of some of the more important problems confronting the hog raisers of the Middle West, and a report on the hog feeding experiments conducted by the department of animal husbandry during the last year.

The forenoon will be given over to an inspection of the breeding herds maintained at the college, the hogs it will show at the American Royal and International Live Stock shows, and the hogs that have been fed experimentally during the last year. The speaking program will begin at 1 p. m. in the livestock judging pavilion. The speakers and their subjects will be as follows:

- Welcome—L. E. Call, Director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Hog Production in Kansas—J. C. Mohler, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture.
- Hog Cholera—Dr. C. W. Hobbs, Superintendent, Vaccine Laboratories, K. S. A. C. Getting Experiment Station Information to Farmers—H. Umberger, Director of Extension, K. S. A. C.
- Report on Hog Feeding Experiments conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station during the last year—C. E. Auel, in charge of Hog Investigations.
- Question Box—C. W. McCampbell, Head of Department of Animal Husbandry, K. S. A. C.

Last year's meeting was attended by

a large number of hog raisers from Kansas and adjoining states who expressed freely their appreciation of the information presented. No hog raiser in this section of the country can afford to miss this year's meeting.

**Why Not "Kill the Cull?"**

(Continued from Page 34)

ginning from the base and working toward the tip will be bleached to a white color after 20 to 30 eggs have been laid in steady production, and when 75 to 100 eggs have been laid the shanks will lose their yellow color and take on a white color. When the hens for any reason stop laying, the yellow pigment returns in the same degree and manner in which it disappeared. Therefore, if the shanks were white and the beak yellow, the color factor would indicate that a 20 to 30 day vacation had been taken after a good laying cycle. If the beak was only half yellow, a 10 to 15 day vacation would be the verdict. If the shanks show all yellow at time of culling the vacation is too great and the hen should be classed as a cull.

From these tests, the head, the body, the feather and color factors, hens can be very readily culled from the flock. If the culler is not certain of one test, he may apply the remaining tests, and get good results.

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You will speed through the farm lands and wooded hills and mountains of the East in luxurious Pullmans; in the big cities you will be quartered in world-famous hotels. In Philadelphia you will visit Independence Hall, the birth-place of our nation, and in Washington you will see Congress in session as special guests of Senator Arthur Capper.

This trip is undertaken and sponsored by Kansas Farmer without a cent of profit. Our reward will come in the knowledge that we will be paying back in a measure the debt we owe the farmers of Kansas for the moral support of almost half a century.

Fill out the coupon below for further information.

(Please Read Page 3—This issue)



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F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas  
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**Farm Crops and Markets**

**Will There be a Considerable Reduction in the Proposed Wheat Acreage in Kansas?**

THE wet weather of the last two weeks has delayed wheat seeding generally over the state. Especially was that true in Southeastern Kansas, where the floods were the worst, altho the acreage there is relatively small as compared to the main Wheat Belt. Just how much of a reduction in the state's acreage will be brought about by this condition is as yet uncertain, for much of the crop will be sown late this year. But it will be considerable, probably, as compared to the August forecast.

Corn has made real progress toward maturity despite the unfavorable weather. The sorghums are ripening in all sections. The last of the cattle are being moved to market; profits are better than at any time in the last seven or eight years.

Thanks to exceptional corn and hay crops, and a tight good market for a fair wheat crop, Kansas faces the best year since the war.

And more than that, the purchasing power of Kansas agricultural products this year, for the first time since the war days, is higher than it was in 1915 and 1916, tho not as great as in 1914.

Based on reports and estimates as to crop yields received in the office of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and allowing \$1.15 a bushel for this year's wheat crop and 70 cents a bushel for corn, the cash value of the 1927 farm products promises to go between 535 and 550 million dollars, the largest in history, excepting the three "war-years" of 1918, 1919 and 1920.

In purchasing power as compared to the purchasing power of the dollar in 1910-1914, this year's crops, on the foregoing basis, will be \$325,300,000, the best since the war, but not equal to 1914 by 56 million dollars. This is based on the fact, as figured by the economists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that the dollar of today will purchase 60 cents' worth of things the farmer buys, as compared to the dollar of 1910-14.

**What the Figures Show**

Following is an independent estimate, based on the production figures so far available in the office of the State Board of Agriculture, as to the probable value of farm crops and products of Kansas this year:

Winter wheat, spring wheat, 111,694,000 bushels	\$128,448,100
Corn, 171,694,000 bushels	120,185,800
Oats, 32,602,000 bushels	15,874,980
Barley, 6,387,000 bushels	4,470,900
Rye, 702,000 bushels	624,780
Irish potatoes, 4,810,000 bushels	3,367,000
Sweet potatoes, 373,000 bushels	335,700
Cowpeas, seed and hay (1926)	113,022
Soy beans, seed and hay (1926)	234,226
Flax, 126,000 bushels	220,500
Broom corn, 10,280,000 lbs.	411,200
Sugar beets, 63,388 tons (1926)	348,634
Grain sorghums, 33,647,000 bushels	26,917,600
Sorghum hays, 4,009,508 tons (1926)	17,634,807
Alfalfa, 2,786,000 tons	41,790,000
Other hays, 1,295,000 tons	15,540,000
Prairie hay, 1,128,000 tons	10,152,000
Alfalfa seed, 144,147 bushels (1926)	1,266,469
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$387,935,718</b>
Animals slaughtered	\$ 80,000,000
Poultry and eggs	26,000,000
Dairy products	42,700,000
Horticultural products	5,000,000
Other agricultural products	520,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$154,220,000</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>\$542,155,718</b>

This is a wonderful showing—542 million dollars worth of farm products in one year. The nearest to it in cash value since the war was 501 million in 1924. Last year the aggregate value was 469 million dollars plus. Back in 1914 the cash value was 376 million dollars, which was a record at that time.

**Federal Reserve Folks Are Happy**

This improved financial condition of the folks in this section has caused the more or less pessimistic brethren with the Federal Reserve Bank in Kansas City to become a little more cheerful. The Monthly Review of conditions in this section for October says that, "the better prospect for agriculture has increased trade activity in nearly all sections. There are evidences that retailers are preparing for a heavy fall business. Combined sales of wholesalers in six lines are larger than last year. Department stores and also single line stores handling men's and women's clothing, shoes and furniture reported their dollar sales were larger than in the preceding month this year, and also exceeded those for 1926."

Apparently business conditions are better in the Southwest than they are in the country as a whole—contrary to the situation which has prevailed most of the time since the World War ended. Anyhow the financial writer with the Cleveland Plain Dealer, whom we have quoted several times recently, says in his most recent report that, "the Illinois mine settlement upon which agreement was reached recently was the feature of the week's business news. It was effected after exactly six months of inactivity in the central competitive coal fields affecting approximately half a million miners. It provides for the re-opening of Illinois mines under terms of the Jacksonville agreement and the appointment of a joint commission of representatives of miners and operators to study all the issues involved in this year's controversy. It is understood that both sides are obligated to accept whatever wage scale and other working conditions the commission may recommend. The

Illinois agreement is a distinct victory for President Lewis of the United Mine Workers. Its effect upon conditions in other states where operations on a small scale have been resumed on the open shop basis remains to be seen.

"With the beginning of the last quarter of the year there are few signs of recovery from the lull which began to appear in May, and which at that time was regarded as entirely seasonal in character. In fact, the signs of the last week or two point rather to further recession and to the loss of the slight ground that was gained early in September. This diminished production is the natural and almost inevitable result of the "profitless prosperity" which characterized the first half of the year.

**Steel Trade is Optimistic**

"Both weekly iron and steel trade reviews are mildly optimistic in their fourth quarter forecasts and anticipate recovery from the stagnancy which prevailed well thruout the third quarter. They report themselves as able already to see signs of improvement, but the signs are not reflected in increased mill activity. On the contrary, production slumped further in the last week, and according to the Iron Age is at the rate of 60 per cent of capacity both at Chicago and Pittsburgh.

"That journal sees the continued firmness of steel product prices as a constructive factor in the current situation, but another interpretation is that so little business is in sight that producers are not justified in offering concessions.

"Automotive Industries report good sales in some localities, and unsatisfactory records in others, the volume falling below the normal for the season. A similar condition apparently obtains among the producers; some are going along at a satisfactory pace, while others have again curtailed production schedules. Detroit employment figures are on the decline despite increased activity in the Ford plants.

"The construction industry which has made the most favorable comparisons thus far this year with the year before also shows signs of slipping. September contracts, it now appears, will fall somewhat below those of the same month in 1926. As has previously been pointed out, the permit figures for the year are running well behind those of last year, and for that reason a shrinkage in the dollar volume of contracts is to be expected.

"Rail traffic also is falling behind. The last week for which figures of car loadings are available show a loss of 55,000 cars from the corresponding week in 1926. Rail shares nevertheless took the lead in the week's stock market activity and sharp gains were registered, particularly by the merger stocks. At the close of trading Saturday the rail average stood at the highest figure of the year.

"The rest of the market was easier, rather sharp declines appearing on Monday and again Wednesday, with recent leaders in the industrial list losing from 3 to 5 points. But with funds for speculation still available at 3 1/2 to 4 per cent no very sharp decline in stock prices appears imminent. A further increase in brokers' loans was reported.

"Mercantile reviews find little change in the general business situation. Goods distribution at wholesale is increasing in leading centers, but the improvement appears to be clearly seasonal in character and the current volume to afford only unfavorable comparisons with last year and the year before. Bradstreet's find improvement in the South and Northwest but they "will hardly offset the slowness noted especially in the Central West, the Southwest and the Industrial East."

"Commodity price movements are irregular, with advances in the agricultural and food products groups being offset largely by declines among the manufacturers. Of 74 changes recorded for the week in Dun's list of wholesale commodity prices 46 were declines."

**American Exports Gain**

Despite a decline in prices, the total value of American exports for the first six months of the year was the largest since 1921, as shown in a bulletin on "Our World Trade" issued recently by the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Exports for the first half of the year amounted to more than 2 1/2 billion dollars, being 7.2 per cent larger than a year ago. This record was accomplished despite the fact that the average unit prices of 17 out of 20 leading export commodities were lower than a year ago.

"Exports of American finished manufactures," says the chamber, "exceeded 1 billion dollars for the first time since the first half of 1921, a period of inflated prices. Notwithstanding the lower price level, gains in value among our 50 leading exports were registered by 22 out of 33 manufactured products, four out of seven manufactured foodstuffs, four out of five crude foodstuffs, and three out of five raw materials.

"Substantial increases occurred in exports of grains, fruits and nuts, textiles, chemicals, machinery and vehicles, timber, sawmill products, and non-ferrous metals. Exports of meat, lard and petroleum products fell off.

"The foreign demand for American cotton was the heaviest in years. Fourteen foreign markets to the extent of nearly 5 1/2 million bales—a 63 per cent increase over last year's first-half total. Germany, with six months of steady industrial prosperity, was the largest buyer of our cotton, more than doubling her purchases of last year. Russia, China, Hongkong and Japan also greatly increased their purchases of cotton. Despite the drop in the price the huge volume shipped abroad brought the total value up to 377 million dollars, or 53 million dollars more than last year.

"Foreign demand for American automobiles brought our exports of trucks and passenger cars to new records. We shipped abroad 54,725 motor trucks and busses, not including electric, 56 per cent more than a year ago, and 160,000 passenger cars, 26 per cent more than in the first six months of 1926. The value of exports of automobiles

(Continued on Page 41)



**"Hogs brought me 45 Bushels per acre extra"**

J. S. Caldwell, Vinton, Iowa, let the hogs follow the plow to clean up the grub worms in a well-fenced 10-acre clover pasture when he broke it up for corn. His crop ran 60 bushels to the acre at \$1.10, a total of \$660.00. On his other ten his fence was poor. Grubs got all but 150 bushels—a total loss of 45 bushels per acre that could have been saved with a hog-tight fence. "You can borrow \$1,000 at 7 1/2% out of fence and make money," says Mr. Caldwell. We claim

**RED BRAND FENCE**

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

is the best investment any farmer can make. A great many have proved this true. They know, from experience, that hogging down, pasturing after harvest and crop rotation will pay for RED BRAND FENCE in from 1 to 3 years. They know, too, that this real good, copper-bearing steel with its extra heavy zinc "galvannealed" coating keeps rust out; that these two things make RED BRAND cost less by lasting longer. Its stiff stays, well-crimped line wires, can't slip knots, help keep it straight, trim, hog-tight and built-proof. The fence that will last the longest in the cheapest fence to buy.

What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5 or more for each letter that we use. Write for details, catalog and interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fences.

**Keystone Steel and Wire Co.**  
2113 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.



**SQUARE DEAL FENCE**

Always look for the **Red Brand (top wire)**

**RADIO ACCESSORIES at WHOLESALE**

Radio Sets, "R" Eliminator, Chargers, Tubes, Kits, Parts—everything new in Radio at lowest wholesale prices. Thousands of nationally advertised bargains. All listed and illustrated in my Big New Catalog and FREE Gift Book. 152 Pages of valuable Radio information—double ending, set building—Radio knowledge of all kinds. Write today. HARRY SCHWARTZBERG PRES. AMERICAN AUTO & RADIO SUPPLY CO. Dept. 414 American Radio Bldg. Kansas City, Missouri

**BIG BARGAIN CATALOG**

**BIG FENCE SALE 13¢ a rod**

Low prices, now on all styles OTTAWA fence, gates, roofing paint. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Write for FREE Book and entrance. OTTAWA MFG. CO. Box 101-M Chicago Heights, Ill. Ottawa, Kans.

**6 Magazines for \$1**

**CLUB No. F-44D**

American Poultry Journal.....1 yr.  
Modern Homemaking.....1 yr.  
Woman's World.....1 yr.  
People's Popular Monthly.....1 yr.  
Good Stories.....1 yr.  
Capper's Farmer.....1 yr.

Regular Price \$2.00  
**ALL FOR ONLY—\$1.00**

Send ALL Orders To  
**Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kans.**

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

Of Kansas Farmer & Mail & Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1927. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.

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

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

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

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

J. E. GRIEST, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1927.

R. C. MCGREGOR, Notary Public.  
(My commission expires June 6, 1930)





# Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

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

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

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

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

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**  
We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

**AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED**  
**SALESMEN: THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO** make money. Splendid territory open. Permanent work, liberal pay. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

**AGENTS—WE START YOU IN BUSINESS** and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn \$50-\$100 weekly. Write Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

**SELL THE BEST NURSERY STOCK—** Hardy, vigorous Ozark Mountain grown fruit trees, roses, shrubs; national advertising brings leads; healthful, pleasant outdoor work; good money for spare time. Write for new sales plan. Neosho Nurseries, Desk J, Neosho, Mo.

**MALE HELP WANTED**  
**WANTED—FARMER OR FARMER'S SON** or man to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F18, Winona, Minn.

**FEMALE HELP WANTED**  
**WE PAY \$1.20 DOZEN, SEWING BUN-** galo aprons at home. Spare time. Thread furnished. No button holes. Send Stamp. Cedar Garment Factory, Amsterdam, N. Y.

**KODAK FINISHING**  
**TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS,** 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.  
**BETTER PRINTS FROM YOUR FILMS.** Six Luster prints from trial roll, 25c. Reed, Norton, Kan.  
**ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS** 25c. Trial 5x7 enlargement, 10c; in folder, 20c. Send film. Gloss Studio, Cheryvale, Kan.

**EDUCATIONAL**  
**BOOKKEEPING, ACCOUNTING BY COR-** respondence. Tuition \$40. Abilene Business College, Abilene, Kan.  
**MEN WANTING OUTDOOR WORK, QUAL-** ify for forest ranger positions. Start \$125 month; cabin and vacation; patrol the forests, protect the game; give tourists information. Write Mokane, Dept. M-42, Denver, Colo.

**TOBACCO**  
**GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—** Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.  
**TOBACCO—BEST TENNESSEE RED LEAF,** mellow and sweet. Chewing, 10 lbs., \$2.00; smoking, \$1.20, plus postage. Quality guaranteed. Tobacco Growers' Pool, Martin, Tenn.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—THE BEST** grade, guaranteed; chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 12 pounds, \$2; smoking, 12 pounds, \$1.50; pipe free; pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

**TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF.** Mellow; aged. Smoking 5 pounds 70c; 10, \$1.15; 15, \$1.65. Chewing 5, 90c; 10, \$1.65; 15, \$2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

**SPECIAL OFFER — CHEWING LEAF 5** lbs. \$1.25; 10c chewing twist 3 doz. \$2.50; Smoking leaf 5 lbs. \$1.00; granulated for pipe 2 lbs. \$1.25; Cigars \$1.95 for 50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West Paducah, Kentucky.

**MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE**  
**FOR SALE—12-20 TWIN CITY TRACTOR,** Six hole Sandwich sheller. Arnold Hallauer, Powhattan, Kan.

**WANTED, 10 OR 12 FT. COMBINE, ALSO** corn husking machine, for cash or would trade my 28x46 N & S Steel separator, in fine shape. G. A. Kurtenback, Delavan, Kan.

**NOTICE—REPAIR PARTS FROM 28 TRAC-** tors, separators and steam engines, also have boilers, gas engines, saw mills, steam engines, separators, tractors, hay balers, tanks, plows, etc. Write for list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

**TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE** tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cietracs, Model W, \$250.00 and \$300.00; Model K, \$400.00 to \$750.00. H. W. Cardwell Company, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan. "Caterpillar" Tractor Dealers.

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

**FOR THE TABLE**  
**POTATOES, EARLY OHIO, 75 CENTS** per bushel, truck or carload. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Neb.

**SPLIT PINTO BEANS, 100 POUNDS \$3.15** freight prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

**APPLES—HOME DRIED OR EVAPOR-** ated, from producer; 25 pounds given for few orders. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

**SPANISH PEANUTS, SHELLED, RAW,** 1927 crop, 100 pounds, \$11.00. Freight prepaid. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

**KAW VALLEY IRISH COBBLER POTA-** toes, carefully graded, \$1.75 per two bushel sack. Yellow Jersey Sweet Potatoes, same price f.o.b., Topeka. C. V. Cochran, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

**HONEY**  
**EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50;** 120-lb., \$10; Sample, 15c. C. Martinell, Delta, Colo.

**HIGH QUALITY EXTRACT HONEY, 60** lbs., \$5.50; 120, \$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

**HONEY—EXTRA SELECT, EXTRACTED** alfalfa, pure as bees make; 60 pounds, \$5.50; 120, \$10.00, here. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

**BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY,** one 60 pound can \$6.50; two, \$12.50; 6-5 pound pails, \$3.75. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

**DREXEL'S HIGH GRADE HONEY IN** sixties, \$6.25; two, \$12.00; thirties, \$3.25; pails, 12 1/2 @ per pound. Write us. Drexel's, Crawford, Colorado.

**TWO 60-POUND CANS PURE NEW CROP** Colorado Honey; fine quality; freight prepaid west of Mississippi river, \$13.50. W. H. Birney, Las Animas, Colo.

**COMB HONEY—CASE 24, SECTIONS, BEST** grade, \$4.00; bulk comb, 6, 10-lb. pails, \$8.00; Extracted honey; 6, 10-lb. pails, \$7.00; 2, 60-lb. cans, \$12.00. Joe Wadleigh, La Junta, Colo.

**TREBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB.** can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 60-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

**CHEESE**  
**FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND** size. Thirty cents per pound. Postage paid. Send check for amount wanted. F. W. Edmunds, Hope, Kansas.

**LUMBER**  
**LUMBER — CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE** prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

**PAINT**  
**SAVE ALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A** gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**  
**THE OLD RELIABLE SELECT NURSERY** of York, Nebraska, has a large stock of perennials and shrubbery for fall planting. Write for fall catalog.

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

**FERRETS**  
**FERRETS FOR SALE, WRITE HANK** Peck, B854, Des Moines, Iowa.

**MUSKRATS**  
**MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR.** Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

**DOGS**  
**HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP, TRIAL,** Dixie Kennels, D8, Herrick, Ill.

**POLICE PUPS, 5 MOS. OLD, FINE, WELL-** grown. Write R. D. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.

**FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH** Shepherds. Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

**WANTED—ESKIMO-SPITZ PUPPIES 8** weeks old, no mongrels. Reagans Kennels, Riley, Kan.

**PURE BRED POLICE PUPPIES, MALES** \$15.00, females \$12.50. C. F. Welty, Hill City, Kan.

**HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP,** Supplies catalogue. Kaskaskennels, A W76, Herrick, Ill.

**BELGIAN SHEPHERD PEDIGREED, AGE** 7, \$10 or trade lambs or poultry. Box 122, Sylvia, Kansas.

**WANTED: WHITE SPITZ-ESKIMO PUP-** pies; fox terriers, Sunnyside Kennels, Havensville, Kan.

**OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, FROM** choicest breeding stock. Sample Guernsey Farm, Neosho, Mo.

**SMALL GAME HOUND BITCH AND FOUR** Male Pups for sale. Cheap. W. A. Leari, Rt. 1, Lane, Kan.

**PURE BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPS,** priced right and shipped on approval. C. H. May, Roca, Neb.

**PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES, FEMALES** \$10.00, Males \$13.00. Shipped COD. Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.

**ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACKS** and Browns, shipped cash on delivery. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

**FOR SALE: FIVE HIGH-CLASS RED** Bone hounds trained on coon, skunk and opossum. Trial. A. F. Sampey, Springfield, Mo.

**COLLIE PUPS, FROM NATURAL HUEL-** ers. White and Sable mixed. Males, \$6.00. Females, \$4.00. E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

**COONHOUNDS, COMBINATION HUNT-** ers, Foxhounds, champion Rabbithounds. Catalog, photos, free. Trial. L. J. Adams, Ramsey, Ill.

**RABBITS**  
**MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA** Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
**VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY** manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

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

**BABY CHICKS**  
**PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY** laying flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns \$9; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$10; Assorted, \$7. 90% alive, prepaid arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

**Shinn Chicks are Better**  
say thousands of chick buyers. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book and low prices. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.



The Activities of Al Acres—Al is Some Kidder, Too



ANCONAS

ANCONA YEARLING HENS \$10.00 DOZEN. A. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

TANGRED COCKERELS FROM 275 TO 300 egg sires/ March hatch \$3 each. Clifton Buckles, Clyde, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

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

LANGSHANS

FOR SALE—THOROBRED BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Pearl Perry, LaDue, Mo.

MINORCAS

PURE BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.25. Mrs. Martha Hyde, Altoona, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS OF superior type, color. W. C. Wenter, Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

TURKEYS

FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10. Hens \$8. May hatch. Mrs. Martha Hyde, Altoona, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

HORSES AND JACKS

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

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS. GOOD BLOOD lines. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS. Glen D. Hawes, Gorham, Kan.

The first "We": Jonah and the whale.

Club Work Brings Rewards

BY PHIL ACKERMAN

When a boy travels 873 miles, to Topeka and home again, to attend a reunion of his club, don't you think he is a go-getter? He is a real fellow, and he should have a reward.

How can a fellow travel 873 miles on a round trip within these limits? Why that makes him travel 436 miles and back and allows a mile in which to turn, doesn't it? Does all that distance lie within Kansas?



Senator Capper Said, "Do the Commonplace Things of Life Uncommonly Well and You Will Be a Success"

way if he could use the air course, so he just followed the hills and hollows like the rest of you did, who drove flivvers. His father came with him, and earned the knife he has, too.

Other club folks earned gifts too, and here's the whole list:

- Kenneth Gardner, good flashlight, for making a greater mileage than any other club member attending the Capper Club reunion.
C. A. Gardner, heavy jack knife, for making a greater mileage than any other father of club member.
Christine Duesing, pearl necklace, for making the greatest mileage for a girl representative.
Anna May Duesing, handkerchiefs, for making the greatest mileage for a girl who is not enrolled in the clubs.
John Shepard, heavy jack knife, for representing Marshall county's 1916 club.
Harvey Stewart, heavy jack knife, for representing Lyon's 1916 club.
Kale Workman, heavy jack knife, for representing Capper Club.
Fred Helzer, heavy jack knife, for representing Capper Club.
Clifford Knight, heavy jack knife, for representing the 1926 pep winners.
Mrs. Fred Gore, our pet doll, for representing the club work in Atchison.
Marian Gregg, our pet doll, for representing the early clubs in Crawford.
Ruth Bryan, pearl necklace, for interest shown in Douglas club work.
H. F. Hodges, flashlight, for representing father and son work.
Grace Harrison, pearl necklace, for representing Old Linn.
Mrs. Blanche McGee Holmes, pearl necklace, for representing Old Linn.
Marion Curtis, pencil and pen set, for representing Old Linn.
Clark Howerton, pencil and pen set, for representing Old Linn.
Leo Curtis, flashlight, for representing an early father and son partnership in the Capper Pig Club.
Loren Ungeheuer, pencil and pen set, for representing Old Linn.
Glenn McGee, box camera, for representing Old Linn.
Roy Jackson, box camera, for representing Old Linn.
Brooks Vermillion, short pencil and pen set, for bringing the largest party to the reunion.
Raymond Hoglund, flashlight, for the excellent boost given the Capper Pig Club contests by his Poland China exhibit at the Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair.
Albert Hoglund, short pencil and pen set, for partnership in the above named exhibit.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., 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. 206, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ARKANSAS

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

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

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

FOR SALE—520 acre ranch. South Kansas. Good improvements. Write for description. Armstrong Investment Co., Guthrie, Okla.

IMPROVED 120 acres, 4 miles Ottawa. Well watered, fruit, electric lights if wanted. Special price. Write for cash bargain list. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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.

800 ACRES in eight 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 ml. 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. \$23.50 acre. \$4,000 cash. balance easy. Improved rolling sandy 320 A. \$15 acre. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.

QUARTER SECTION of land 2 1/2 miles from Waverly, Kansas. A good live town of about 1,000 people, all business fairly well represented, including an accredited High School. 32 miles to Emporia, 52 miles to Topeka, 100 miles to Kansas City. New dwelling, chicken house, frame barn 24x40 with inside granary, shed 12x24 attached. About one half of farm in good grass and pasture, never failing water in pasture, good crop of corn on land now and for quick sale will take \$6,000, and \$2,000 cash will handle it. For further particulars write or phone John E. Anderson, Waverly, Kansas.

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.

Festus Kamisky, flashlight, for extension work in Morris county.

Lloyd Garrison, short pencil and pen set, for traveling clear from Phillips county.

Ellen Hodges, pearl necklace, for representing Old Washington.

Dorothea Nielson, a pet doll, for the best banner at the Reunion.

Marjorie Williams, handkerchief set, for support of the Fitter Families Award and an Abridged Record of Family Traits, and also enthusiasm and exhibit of club Anconas at the Kansas Free Fair.

Mrs. Frank Williams, handkerchief set, for enthusiasm at pep meeting, Abridged Record of Family Traits, and for exhibits of Anconas at fair.

Merlin Williams, school-book case, for exhibit of Japanese Silk Bantams and for a correct Abridged Record of Family Traits.

Mrs. H. B. Cox, three handkerchiefs, for representing this year's Linn Club and also bringing a party from Linn county to the Kansas Free Fair.

Laura Lee Andrew, third handkerchief prize, boosting Crawford club.

Mary Bailey, pearl necklace, supporting the Atchison club.

Sarah Sterling, a pet doll, for an excellent Buff Orpington exhibit bearing a Capper Poultry Club poster.

Now who is the giver of all these gifts, and who appreciates your attention to details so earnestly and kindly?

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, Klrkwood, 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 acre farm land in Box Butte Co., to be developed. H. G. Furman, Jr., Marsland, Nebr.

NEW MEXICO

600 A. alfalfa, corn, cotton. Oil territory. Adj. city, ripe for addition. Must sell. S. A. Lanning, Artesia, N. Mex.

WASHINGTON

STEVENS COUNTY, WASHINGTON FARMS FOR SALE

1. Most modern equipped dairy in the heart of the Colville Valley. 120 acres all under irrigation, mostly alfalfa land. One mile from town. Two story seven room modern house. Dairy barn with electricity, steel cow stanchions, milking machine. Modern hay barn. Price \$19,000. \$6,000 cash. Stock and machinery extra.

2. Diversified Farm—80 acres excellent bench land all level and all cultivated. 43 acres alfalfa, 10 acres potatoes, 5 timothy, 20 grain. Possession No. 1. Seven miles from school, bank and railroad. Three room house. School bus and mail delivery. Large barn with 100 ton concrete silo. Price \$5,500. \$2,500 cash. Will yield \$2,000 yearly.

3. 160 acres—two story, seven room brand new house, hot and cold water, telephone. 35 acres alfalfa. 2 big barns. Rolling land. Some bottom land with creek and some timber land. Price \$10,000. Half cash.

4. 160 acre fox farm and dairy combined. 45 acres in cultivation. Price including 11 Silver Foxes, 15 cows, 3 horses, complete machinery, new log house, barn and crops, \$9,000. \$4,500 cash.

5. 170 acre stock ranch—60 acres meadow. Large barn, 22 cows, 10 horses. House and other buildings in good condition. 3 miles from Springdale. Buildings worth \$3,000, timber \$600, bottom land \$5,000. Large free range. A snap at \$6,000. Half cash.

6. 160 acres on highway. Large creek. 35 acres in cultivation, 12 alfalfa, 120 acres tillable. Given away for \$3,500. \$1,500 cash.

We have various other improved places, prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$20,000. Be sure to look these over before you decide. See Stevens County Investment Co., 311 Symons Bldg., Spokane, Washington.

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.

TWO IRRIGATED FARMS

For Sale. Might consider some exchange. Would prefer hotel or restaurant. Write C. A. Smith Land & Investment Company, Scottsbluff, Nebraska.

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

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

His picture accompanies this story. He is your benefactor in club work, and his chief desire is that boys and girls choose a task so interesting that it leads them along the path of upright citizenship. Boys and girls are citizens of the United States, of Kansas, and of their local communities. It is known, and they are supporters of the best Constitution on the earth. There is another path that grows sweet-scented flowers and bears jagged stones after you have gone over the hill. It is the wrong path for a boy or girl to take, and few boys and girls in the Capper Pig Club and the Capper Poultry Club travel the wrong path, because they know why it is not worth while, and they know a better, more enjoyable thoro fare, that leads to sturdy character and true happiness.

The green-bottle fly and the black blowfly cause losses estimated at 4 million dollars annually by their attacks on livestock.



**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 Stilt'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, Topoka this year.

Write for sale catalog. Address

**Earl Means, Everest, Kan.**

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

**Laptad Stock Farm**

30th Semi-Annual Hog Sale  
Durocs and Polands

Boars and gilts of each breed—cholera immune ready for service. Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.

**THURSDAY, OCT. 27,  
LAWRENCE, KAN.**

**FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.**

**Harry Long's Durocs**

Sale 12 miles southeast of Kanopolis on the Kanopolis-Geneseo road,

**Kanopolis, Kan.**

**Monday, October 31**

Largely out of Golden Rainbow dams. Spring boars, spring gilts and sows with litters. Sale catalog ready to mail. Address,

**HARRY LONG, KANOPOLIS, KAN.  
Ellsworth County**

**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**

**Innis Duroc Farm**  
MEADE, KANSAS  
Devoted exclusively to breeding purebred Durocs. Now offering spring boars sired by GREAT STILTS at private sale.



**Top Scissors Stilts Orion**

The best Duroc cross I have found. 25 selected spring boars ready for use. Just the tops reserved for breeding purposes. The best let we have ever raised. Inspection invited. **W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kansas**

**CHAMPION DUROCS**

Pathleader boars and gilts, big sound individuals. Write me for description and prices. **B. W. NICKELS, DODGE CITY, KANSAS**

**Shepherd's Boar Offering**

better than ever. Plenty of good ones sired by STILTS MAJOR, ARCHITECT, Sunflower King and other great sires. Suitable outcross for any blood lines. Inspection invited. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS**

**HELD'S BIG DUROCS**

Orion Robert T. In service, boars and gilts for sale by above boar, son of Fancy Stilts, etc. **LEONARD HELD, GREAT BEND, KAN.**

**Farm Crops and Markets**

(Continued from Page 38)

bles, parts and accessories, except tires, was \$212,078,000, nearly 23 per cent higher than last year, setting a new high-water mark for a six-months' period. "During this period we exported 45,833,000 bushels of wheat, as compared with 27,857,000 a year ago, an increase of 65 per cent in volume. The average export price was \$1.50 a bushel, 3 cents lower than last year, the total value amounting to \$68,581,000, as against \$42,576,000 in 1926. With a decrease of 71 cents a barrel, exports of wheat flour made a 23 per cent gain in value from \$30,935,000 to \$38,189,000. The quantity increased from 4,198,000 to 5,733,000 barrels, or 37 per cent. Exports of coal-tar products almost doubled in value, increasing from \$5,390,000 to \$10,629,000, a gain of 97 per cent.

"Other substantial increases in value among our leading exports were made in the following commodities: iron and steel plates, sheets, skelp and strips, 17 per cent; brass and bronze, 42 per cent; oil-well machinery, 42 per cent; power driven metal-working machinery, 25 per cent; gas and fuel oil, 21 per cent; sulfur, 42 per cent; automobile tires, 30 per cent; rye, 189 per cent; fresh apples, 113 per cent; oranges 35 per cent; canned fruits, 64 per cent; and fish, 35 per cent.

"Striking increases in quantity included iron ore, 51 per cent; iron and steel scrap, 68 per cent; lead pigs and bars, 54 per cent; safety razor blades, 67 per cent; oil-well machinery, 82 per cent; accounting and calculating machines, 44 per cent; air compressors, 48 per cent; electric lamps, 41 per cent; automobile tires, 87 per cent; cameras, 74 per cent; doors, 62 per cent; petroleum asphalt, 170 per cent; crude coal tar and pitch, 1,264 per cent; benzol, 210 per cent; rye, 151 per cent; rice, 1,045 per cent; rice flour, meal and broken rice, 222 per cent; barley, 75 per cent; grapefruit, 85 per cent; and canned fruits, 83 per cent.

"The severest declines in value were sustained by foodstuffs, lard declining 20 per cent; hams and shoulders 41 per cent; bacon 43 per cent; and corn 41 per cent. Agricultural machinery and implements were 12 per cent lower, an improvement over the 25 per cent decrease in the first quarter. "In quantity exports of corn declined 37 per cent; hams and shoulders 39 per cent; bacon 35 per cent; freight cars 52 per cent; and harvesters and binders 52 per cent."

**Smallest Apple Crop in Six Years**

Prospects that the apple crop this year will be the smallest since 1921, and, excepting that year, the smallest in 20 years, are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in a special summary of the situation.

Early fall frosts are endangering the crop in some districts, and from an expected total of 26,200,000 barrels on July 1, estimates of the commercial crop have been reduced to 24,200,000 barrels, says the bureau. Similar reductions have been made for the commercial crop in Canada, where less than 3 million barrels are expected.

Total apple production in the United States was forecast in September at 123,600,000 bushels, or scarcely more than half of last year's bumper crop. Spring freezes, scab and insect injury are partly responsible for the heavy losses, and prolonged drought affected the crop adversely in the Great Lakes region. Overbearing last year also weakened the condition of trees, particularly in the East. The commercial crop is especially light in the Ozark region, in Michigan and New York, and in the Potomac-Shenandoah Valley area.

A very light crop, a late shipping season, present prices higher than last year, and probably a smaller export movement are the main features of the apple situation, says the bureau. Marketing conditions for summer apples were exceptionally favorable. The market is depressed at present, but there is a general feeling of optimism among growers and shippers. With condition of the citrus crops in Florida and California lower than last season, competition from oranges and grapefruit is expected to be less severe.

The bureau reports that "it is generally believed that exports for 1927-28 will fall considerably below the record of last year, because of the light crop here and the heavier production in Great Britain and on the Continent. Overseas shipments so far this season have been much lighter than the corresponding volume in 1926. British markets have been heavily supplied with domestic apples of poor quality. Harvest will be completed soon, and market opportunities for good American fruit should then improve. Industrial conditions in England and Scotland, however, are still below normal, and this may affect the purchasing power in those countries."

**Athlison**—We have been having entirely too much rain. Serious losses have occurred among livestock. Wheat seeding has been delayed greatly. Roads are in bad condition. Good prices are being paid for milk cows. There is plenty of hay. Farmers are complaining because of the low price of clover seed.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Barber**—Much of the wheat seeding is finished. The harvest of feed crops is about done; yields have been heavy.—J. W. Bibb.

**Butler**—Rain has delayed wheat seeding greatly; the crop is going into some very wet soil. The army worm has done some damage to the alfalfa and wheat. Corn husking days will be here soon. Wheat, \$1.18; oats, 40c to 50c; corn, \$1; eggs, 30c; cream, 39c.—Jacob Dieck.

**Cloud**—The frequent rains have delayed wheat seeding greatly; the first fields sown are coming up, with good stands. Corn has matured in good condition. Cane and the sowed feed crops have produced heavy yields, and are waiting to be cut. Hens are moulting and are falling off in egg production.—W. H. Plumly.

**Elk**—The recent downpour of rain flooded the lowland along the streams and did considerable damage to corn and other crops. Some places in the county reported 13 inches of rain in 24 hours. Wheat seeding has been delayed because of the muddy fields. Corn yields will be well above average—potato yields somewhat below. There will be about an average amount of cattle feeding done here this year.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Ford**—The weather and soil conditions are very favorable for wheat seeding, and farmers are taking full advantage of the improved situation. A heavy crop of feed is being harvested. Some damage has been done to the early sown fields by the grasshoppers. Pastures have been good. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 90c; oats, 55c; eggs, 25c; butter, 45c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Jewell**—Most of the corn and kafir is mature. A large acreage of wheat is being sown, altho it is not so great as last year. The early sown fields are up, and have made a fine start. Corn shucking will start about November 1, with shuckers in demand. There will be an abundance of all kinds of feed here this year. Eggs, 30c; cream, 41c.—Vernon Collie.

**Johnson**—This county has received 8 inches of rain recently. Considerable hay was spoiled. Corn cutting and wheat seeding have been delayed. Small bridges have been damaged in many cases. Hog cholera is causing heavy losses; on one farm near here 250 hogs have died. A great deal of lime is being used on the alfalfa fields. Good progress is being made with the work on the hard surfaced road between Zarah and Cedar Junction. Some road milling is being done. Eggs, 35c; shorts, \$2.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Marshall**—Farmers in this county have been rushing their hogs to market. They wish to get them on the market before the "new corn" hogs arrive. Some of the producers have sold completely out of hogs, and expect to stock up later when prices are lower. Hogs, \$11; cream, 40c; eggs, 28c; wheat, \$1.10.—J. D. Stosz.

**Neosho**—We have had excessive rains recently and considerable floods. Rapid progress is being made in graveling county roads; we will soon be "out of the mud." Livestock is selling for excellent prices, except for horses. Row crops are safe from frost. Seed wheat, \$1.25; bran, \$1.50; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 42c.—J. D. McHenry.

**Phillips**—The weather conditions are fine; there is plenty of moisture, and wheat seeding is making splendid progress. The outlook for wheat is very encouraging. Feed crops have done well; most of the fields have headed, and will make seed. No damaging frosts have occurred.—J. B. Hicks.

**Rawlins**—We have had no frost, but the weather has been rainy. Wheat is doing well. High prices are being paid at public sales.—A. Madsen.

**Rice**—Only a small acreage of wheat has been sown so far in this county, due to the excessive rains. Just now, however, farmers are putting in long hours in the fields, in an effort to get as much of the crop sown as possible before another rain comes. Corn likely will average about 15 bushels an acre, altho many fields will produce from 30 to 40 bushels. Wheat, \$1.13; hens, 17c; eggs, 32c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Riley**—Wheat seeding has been delayed on account of the continued rains. Early sown wheat is up and making a fine growth. Corn is ripe, and safe from frost damage. A considerable amount of kafir and other feed crops remains in the fields yet to be harvested. Pastures still contain considerable feed. The wheat acreage has been much reduced by the wet weather. The corn yield will be heavy. Wheat, \$1.15; hogs, \$10.50; eggs, 32c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

**Rooks**—Wheat sowing is on in full blast. The ground is in good condition. The cutting of cane, kafir, fetterita and Sudan grass is well along. Corn will produce a good crop, as well as all other feeds. Eggs, 30c; hens, 14c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Thomas**—We have had considerable rain recently and an unusual amount of cold weather. The soil is in good condition for wheat seeding, which perhaps is about 75 per cent finished. Corn will produce a good crop on the fields which were cultivated properly. Milo and kafir have the best yields in years. There is yet considerable wheat threshing to be done. Pastures and livestock are in good condition. There is an excellent demand for dairy cows. Butterfat, 38c; eggs, 30c; corn, \$1; grass cattle, 7c to 8c; hogs, 11c.—L. J. Cowperthwaite.

**That Chicago Banking Case**

From the Springfield Republican:

Unless Congress intervenes with amendments to the Federal Reserve Act, the Federal Reserve Board's recent assumption of power in the Chicago case to initiate changes in rates probably will have the effect of a precedent firmly establishing the practice. The Attorney General may now review the question, but his office went on record in 1919 in approval of the board's general power to "determine" discount rates as it saw fit in any Federal Reserve district, and thus insure a uniform policy thruout the country.

The original opinion at that time was drafted by M. E. Elliott, the consulting counsel of the Federal Reserve Board. Senator Carter Glass was then secretary of the treasury. Altho he has lately condemned the board for its action in the Chicago case, he wrote in December, 1919, to the Attorney General:

"I may say that, while I concur fully with the opinion of Mr. Elliott, as far as it goes, I think it could have been made even stronger, had he known the facts as I know them. My recollection is especially clear in regard to all of the circumstances connected with this feature of the Federal Reserve act, and there can be no question of the intention of Congress to give the Federal Reserve Board complete power in the matter of fixing the rate of rediscount."

If there is ambiguity still to be cleared up, it covers the point of initiating changes in the bank rate. All agree that, according to the statute, the regional banks may initiate rate changes for their respective districts. These changes must be submitted to the Federal Reserve Board for approval, and, when they come before it in this way, the board may reject the rate proposed and fix an entirely different one. Its rate-fixing power is sweeping under such conditions. But in cases where the regional bank prefers to let the old rate continue and makes no proposal for a change, may the initiative be taken by the central authority and the regional bank's rate policy be overridden? That was the question raised in the recent Chicago case.

It must seem that Congress intended to deprive the Federal Reserve Board of the arbitrary power to initiate rate changes. For, in the earlier draft of the law, plenary power over rate fixing was vested in the board. In the act as finally passed this clause was changed to authorize each regional bank to establish discount rates "sub-

**POLAND CHINA HOGS**

**Earl Luft's Sale of Big, Black Polands**

Sale at the farm near

**Almena, Kansas**

**Tuesday, October 25**

Included in my sale are my 1927 senior, junior and grand champion boars and my first prize junior boar pig.

30 BOARS, 15 GILTS

sired by Buster Boy, The Jayhawker, Cerro Gordo and The Bondsman. Their dams are excellently bred.

My sale catalog ready to mail.

Address, **EARL LUFT, ALMENA, KAN.**

**John D. Henry's sale**

**POLAND CHINAS**


in the pavilion, Big Springs, half way between Topeka and Lawrence on the cement road.

**Big Springs, Kan.**

**Wednesday, Oct. 26**

Well bred, well grown spring boars and gilts. 20 boars, 25 gilts. Very best of breeding as our catalog will show. Write for it today. Address, **JOHN D. HENRY, Leecompton, Kan.**

**PEACE'S BIG POLANDS**  
60 Boars and Gilts. Head of Dundale Giant. Sired by CAKEEATER and DONQUICKOTE. Good ones by the great NIGHT HAWK. Holding no public sale.  
**S. U. PEACE, OLATHE, KANSAS**



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

**DUROC HOGS**

**Duroc Boars by Champions**

Masterpiece, Topeka grand champion 1926-1927, and The Col. first aged boar Topeka, 1926. Special prices for limited time. Cholera immune.  
**VAVROCH BROS., OBERLIN, KANSAS**

**Sunflower Herd Durocs**

Very choice, topy boars for sale. Also gilts for sale. All by Sunflower Lad, a splendid son of Masterpiece, Grand champion 1926. **CHAS. STUCKMAN, KIRWIN, KANSAS**

**Spring Boars, Private Sale**

Six great spring boars by Stilts Monarch and out of Jr. Champion sow, Illinois, 1926. 13 in litter. Other boars by our herd boars. **SHERWOOD BROS., CONCORDIA, KAN.**

**Hillcrest Stock Farm Durocs**

I am offering the tops of 50 spring boars at private sale, priced less sale expenses. I have real hard header material here at fair prices. Come and see them. **W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. (Nemaha Co.)**

**30 DUROC BOARS**

and gilts. Good ones sired by a grandson of GOLDMASTER. Priced right. **L. L. RODMAN, BURDEN, KANSAS**

**Long Boars by Long Col.**

Reasonable prices. Write us your wants. One yearling boar by Supreme Orion Sensation. **MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.**

**Some Choice Spring Boars**

for sale by Originator 3rd. and Fireworks and out of Harvester dams. Prices will suit. **H. C. NELSON, BELOIT, KAN.**

**CARLTON'S CONSTRUCTOR DUROCS**

Big husky spring boars for sale sired by Giant Constructor. Out of mature dams. **A. M. CARLTON & SON, Geneseo, Kansas**

**Scissors Stilts Duroc Blood**

15 spring boars by Stilts Sensation and a great son of Top Scissors, out of Sensation bred dams. **W. H. LING, IOLA, KANSAS**

**MORE TONS OF PORK**

can be made from our Grand Champion Bred Gilts. Bred to Big W.R.'s Leader. This breeding has won more prizes at Big Fairs and made farmer more money last 20 years. Also 30 head of bears. Reg. Immured. Shipped on approval. Photographs. **W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas**



# 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. (Cochel & 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.  
The sale catalog is ready to mail. Address

**S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**  
Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch and B. W. Stewart

# Norton County Shorthorn Sale

At the R. W. Dole farm, three miles northeast of Almena,  
**Almena, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 27**

50 head, 16 bulls and 34 females  
14 are cows with calf at side or heavy in calf. 20 nicely bred heifers.  
Six young bulls and seven heifers by Ashbourne Supreme. Eight heifers by Gainford Conqueror, a son of Gainford Champion. Five bulls are by Toff's Commander. For the sale catalog, address, either

**R. W. DOLE, ALMENA, KAN., or  
H. D. ATKINSON & SONS, ALMENA, KAN.**  
H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer

## 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 toppy 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 Millionair, Pickett's Giant, Sportsman and Liberty Wildfire.  
Illustrated sale catalog ready to mail upon request. Write

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

## 40 BOARS AND GILTS

by grandson of Wildfire. Some by Monogram, well marked, lots of scale.  
**EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS**

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

### A. C. Steinbrink's Sale

### Spotted Polands

The sale will be held at the farm,

**Netawaka, Kan.**

**Thursday, October 27**

A very choice lot of boars and gilts of excellent breeding that have been carefully handled with their future usefulness in mind.

**30 BOARS, 20 GILTS**

of March farrow. The tops of our herd and real herd headers and gilts that are real herd sow foundation prospects.

Our sale catalog is ready to mail. Send us your name and address at once for one.

**A. C. STEINBRINK, Netawaka, Kan.**

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Cloverdale Shorthorns

consigning two choice young bulls and two heifers to the Wichita sale Nov. 9, the get of Crowned Victor.  
**Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.**

### REG. SHORTHORN COWS

10 for sale choice of 30, bred or calves at foot, by Village Guard. Also bulls and heifers. Good milk families.  
**E. H. ABRAHAM, EMPORIA, KANSAS**

### OUR HERD BULL

Golden Crown 2nd 1276729 is for sale. Nice roan, good individual and sire. Son of Marshall's Crown, Golden Chain dam. Must change bulls.  
**Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kansas**

### Young Shorthorn Bulls

Nice reds and roans ready for service, sired by RED MANDOLIN. Out of big heavy uddered Scotch Topped cows. OTTO STREIFF, Ensign, (Ford Co.) Kansas

### Dales' Shorthorn Farm

Best of Scotch breeding. Emblem Jr. daughters predominate, Orange Cumberland in service. Visitors welcome.  
**E. S. DALE & SON, Protection, Kansas**

### YOUNG ROAN BULL

Son of GOLDEN MARSHALL will go in the Wichita sale Nov. 9. Others for sale privately.  
**W. A. YOUNG, CLEARWATER, KANSAS**

### MAXWALTON LAMLASH

By Maxwellton Ladies sire of prize winners, heads our herd of milk producing, beef type Scotch cows.  
**McIlrath Bros. Kingman, Kansas, R. F. D. 2**

### Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Two nice yearling bulls, one Scotch and one Scotch Topped. Also nice lot of bull calves.  
**C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS**

## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

**HEATON'S MILKING SHORTHORNS**  
Federal accredited. Offering 4 mos. old roan son of Glen Oxford out of daughter of Ireby Emperor. Also a few females. W. K. HEATON, Kinsley, Kansas.  
Farm one and one-half mile east of Nettleton.

### Knowsley's Batchelder 7th

First American Royal 1926. Bull Calves for sale of Record of Merit ancestry. Duallyn Herd Milking Shorthorns.  
**BEADLESTON & GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.**

### Williams Milking Shorthorns

Headed by WHITE GOODS sire of more R. M. Cows than any other Scotch bull in America. Using Glen Oxford on his heifers. Bulls for sale.  
**W. C. Williams, Coldwater, Kan., Coy Rt.**

ject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board." Nothing was said to the effect that, in the absence of an initiative by the regional banks, the central authority could exercise the initiative. The legal opinions of 1919, already referred to, found that by implication the board could take the initiative; but there is reason to believe that the reasoning was somewhat forced by the emergency of the postwar inflation, when the Federal Reserve Board decided to raise rediscount rates to 6 and 7 per cent. The country was still in the war period when all Government acts were shaped and justified by war necessities and laws were interpreted accordingly.

A strong argument for plenary power vested in the Federal Reserve Board can be offered. The experience in the postwar inflation period was illuminating enough on that score. The central authority did not start to check the inflation of prices until six months after the need for action was imminent. The crash was then especially severe in the prices of farm products. Yet, tragic for producers as the deflation was, the unity of the Federal Reserve policy in rate fixing was essential if even belated action was to achieve results.

But it remains true that the underlying principle of the Federal Reserve system was decentralization of banking power. A great central bank on the lines of the old United States bank, and the present Bank of England, was the ideal of the late Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. But the Wilson administration rejected that ideal as dangerously integrating in its effect on the money power. The 12 regional banks, linked together by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, embodied a certain amount of decentralization believed by the West and South to be essential to Western and Southern interests. The final refusal of Congress to grant specifically in definite language to the central authority the initiative in rate fixing was consistent with the popular dread with which the Eastern "money trust" was regarded in 1912-1914.

The Federal Reserve System is rightly credited with the enormous service of financing the country's war requirements without a financial shock. It is also true that, owing to the war, it has never functioned quite normally. Its credit machinery was extensively used for the marketing of Liberty loans and its control of the money market was manipulated to protect the United States Treasury's financing in the postwar period, when discount rates should have gone up to check the rampant inflation much sooner than they did. In short, the war caused a centralizing acceleration really alien to the original purpose of the system's creator; and the centralization has become so marked that only new legislation may be able to check it.

Whether an illegitimate political influence has crept into the Federal Reserve Board's decisions is a disquieting question. Political influence in such a board is far more sinister than a simple tendency to centralize the country's banking power. It need only be said that if the central banking authority in time of peace cannot be entirely free of political motives, banking decentralization to a reasonable extent becomes a national necessity.

## Road Building in Kansas

Applications to the Kansas Highway Commission for funds for good roads at its hearings recently prove that if Kansas lags in the roads movement it is not because of lack of public interest. With 4 millions of combined state and federal aid money the commission is faced with applications from 104 counties out of the 105 in the state for aid calculated at 9 millions for projects estimated to cost 15 million dollars next year.

With the demand so far outrunning the supply of funds it is likely that preference will be shown those counties with projects not exclusively for the county, but affording connections with highways already built. It is the purpose of the legislature and the aim of the commission to give Kansas state roads, to facilitate communication from one part of the state to all others. Road and gasoline taxes and license fees now constitute a large fund in this state for the improvement and maintenance of dirt and local roads. The lagging factor is the state road system and connections with the federal highway system.

Shawnee county, which has been a leader in surfaced highways, has nearly completed its hard-surfaced roads, but will benefit next year probably by the completion of U. S. Highway No. 40 from Silver Lake to Manhattan, making a thru highway of hard-surface from Kansas City to Abilene. At the rate of general highway construction in Kansas, however, it will be some years before No. 40 will be a completed statewide road. This state has the longest lacking link on this transcontinental highway from New York to California.

A rainy August and oceans of mud in Kansas have been an object lesson this summer of the need of permanent state highways, for which a larger proportion of the huge funds raised by automobile owners will in future years properly be apportioned. Good weather roads have been immensely improved in this state. What is needed is bad weather roads.

All the ton litters in 15 states in 1926 were sired by purebred boars.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Next Friday, Oct. 21, M. R. Peterson, Troy, will sell in the sale pavilion at Bondena, a very choice offering of Duroc boars and gilts. They are of real quality and breeding and have been well grown.

The semi annual meeting of the Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association will be held at Wichita the first week in November. The Kansas National and the Holstein meeting will be the evening of the day they show Holsteins.

Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, offer boars by champions. They are the owners and exhibitors of Masterpiece, the 1926 and 1927 grand champion at Topeka, and they developed this great boar and the Col., first in the aged boar class at Topeka this year, is also a great individual and a great sire.

Monday, that's next Monday, Oct. 17, is the date of the J. B. Hunter Jersey cattle sale at Denton, Kan. The sale will be held at the farm five miles south of Denton, and not west as was said in his sale copy last week. It is a big sale of high class Jerseys and you better be there.

I have a letter from Jim McCulloch, Clay Center, saying they had a great fair at Clay Center, altho they had to hold it between showers. It was the first attempt at holding a free gate fair and the exhibits of all kinds were good. Big crowds were out and the officers and patrons of the Clay county fair are feeling good over it.

A Holstein breeders' sale will be held at Topeka, Nov. 30, and it is a consignment sale and about 50 head will be sold. A number of well known breeders have already agreed to consign some good cattle and a few more can be used to complete the number that it is desired to catalog. If you want to sell some cattle in this sale write to W. H. Mott, Herington, sales manager.

Earl Luft, Almena, breeder of Poland Chinas of a very high class will sell at auction at the farm near Almena, Oct. 25, a fine lot of boars and gilts and several of them were champions at the Norton fair where there were a lot of good Polands shown this year. Almena is in Norton county about 12 miles east of Norton on U. S. 40 North.

John D. Henry, Lecompton, is selling Poland China boars and gilts at auction in the pavilion at Big Springs, Oct. 26. Big Springs is half way between Topeka and Lawrence on the cement road. The Henry offering of Poland China boars and gilts on this date will be good as they always are and you will not be disappointed in them.

The Laptad Stock Farm sale of Poland China and Duroc boars and gilts is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and will be held at that place, two miles north of Lawrence, Oct. 27. This is Mr. Laptad's 30th sale and it is always a good place to buy good useful breeding stock, either Polands or Durocs. The sale catalog, with information about seeds as well as hogs is ready to mail.

I have just received a letter from Edward Welter of Flush, Kan. That's up in Pottawatomie county and Edward lives about a mile from where Jesse and I were born. It was a very interesting letter and Edward says he has raised this year the best corn crop he ever raised. He breeds registered Poland Chinas and has been in the business for 25 years. He has a nice lot of boars for sale and will have some bred sows and gilts later on.

A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, will sell Spotted Poland China boars and gilts of March farrow, Oct. 27. Mr. Steinbrink has been in the business for a number of years and has developed a real herd of Spotted Polands that compare favorably with any in the West. He is selling at his farm a few miles out of Netawaka and has selected just the actual tops of his entire herd of spring boars and gilts for this sale. He will be glad to mail you a sale catalog if you will send him your name and address at once.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the W. N. Banks and Lloyd T. Banks, father and son, sale of registered Jerseys at Independence, Kan., Friday, Oct. 28. Over 75 head will be cataloged and B. C. Settles of Palmyra, Mo., has been engaged to manage the sale. It is a dandy good offering and Mr. Settles would be pleased to get you on his mailing list for the sale catalog. Address B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo.

J. A. Sanderson, Reager, Kan., is a Norton county breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas that gave me a card at the Norton fair and I got it in the Chester White section instead of the Spotted Poland China section. He showed one of the best lots of Spotted Poland China boars and gilts I saw at any of the fairs this fall and he should have come on to Belleville, Topeka and Hutchinson with them. Anyway look up his ad in the Spotted Poland China section and write him about a boar if you want one.

Harry Long, Kanopolis, Ellsworth county, sells Duroc boars and gilts and a few bred sows at auction at his farm 12 miles southeast of Kanopolis, Monday, Oct. 31 and in calling attention to this sale it is not out of place to mention the fact that Harry Long was largely responsible for Golden Rainbow, two times grand champion of Kansas and second at the National Swine Show. Harry was associated with his father at Ellsworth until last spring when he got married and located on a farm about 12 miles from Kanopolis, which is only six miles east of Ellsworth.

Shorthorn breeders all over Kansas should be interested in the S. B. Amcoats sale at Clay Center next Wednesday. The offering is one of unusual merit and the consignments made to the sale by Bluemont farms is one of great merit and the Arthur Johnson consignment is one that will be found deserving. The Amcoats sale is always looked forward to as a place where dependable cattle can be purchased from reliable breeders and is always well attended by breeders and farmers from all over north central Kansas. About 50 lots will be sold



and if you have not already asked for the catalog you still have time to do so. Address S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

R. W. Dole, Almena, Norton county, and H. D. Atkinson & Sons of Almena, will sell 50 high class Shorthorns at the R. W. Dole farm three miles northeast of Almena, Oct. 27. This is not the first sale that Mr. Dole has held at his farm in which the Atkinsons have been consignors and in this sale 50 head will be sold, 16 bulls and 34 females. Both herds represent some of the best Scotch families and in the sale will be plenty of straight pedigrees and individuals that would be a credit to any herd. Both Mr. Dole and the Atkinsons are breeders of high class Shorthorns who will hardly need an introduction to northwest Kansas Shorthorn breeders and eastern Colorado breeders have in the past attended their sales. The sale catalog will be ready to mail by the time you get this issue of the Kansas Farmer and you should write at once for the catalog and plan to attend.

Oct. 17 A. F. Kitchen, Burlingame, will sell Shorthorns at his farm near that place and on the same day J. B. Hunter, Denton, will sell Jerseys. On Oct. 18 Al M. Knopp, Chapman, sells Spotted Poland Chinas and on Oct. 19 Crabill & Son, Cawker City, will sell Spotted Poland Chinas. Oct. 19 Earl Means, Everest, sells Durocs, and that is also the date of the S. B. Amcoats Shorthorn sale at Clay Center. H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, sell Poland Chinas on this date. It is also the date of the N. H. Angle & Son sale of Durocs at Courtland. Oct. 21 W. H. Heiselman, Holton, sells Spotted Poland Chinas. All of these sales are next week and if you have not already done so you still have time to write for the sale catalog but if you don't think you have time to get it by writing for it you will find one waiting for you at the sale ring. All are breeders of standing and are reliable and the offerings will be found good. Roads will likely be good and you can attend the sale you are interested in and consider it a vacation.

**LIVESTOCK NEWS**

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



Floyd Brian, Poland China breeder, writes from Derby that he will have an exhibit at the Kansas National Stock Show. He says hogs have done well and this year's crops are all that could be expected.

Fred Abildgaard writes me that he has recently sold a very high class young Shorthorn bull to C. L. White of Arlington. Mr. Abildgaard will exhibit at the Kansas National Show to be held at Wichita the second week of November.

Frank Veatch of Kiowa, Kansas, and Frank Utterback of Wakita, Okla., have announced a sale of Jersey cattle to be held at the Frank Veatch farm near Kiowa, Kansas, October 27. W. G. Hunt of Lake City, Kan., will consign an offering of Hampshire and Shropshire rams in this sale.

Dr. J. T. Axtell, Guernsey specialist of Newton, has decided to sell out his cattle at private sale instead of holding a public sale. About half of the offering are registered and the others high grade. All of the foundation stock were selected by Dr. Axtell from herds of record in the best Guernsey sections of Wisconsin. Most of the offering is either sired by or bred to the great Fox bred bull, Itchens May King.

Bert Sterrett of Bristol, Colorado, one of the leading Duroc breeders of that state, is planning to hold a big sale on Dec. 6th. The big corn crop of Eastern Colorado and western Kansas has stimulated the hog growing business very greatly. Mr. Sterrett plans to sell about 150 head. He has bred Durocs for many years and has purchased breeding stock from the leading breeders of several states.

I have just received a letter from Ben H. Bird, the successful Shorthorn breeder located out at Protection. Mr. Bird has heading his herd the very choice, Marshall's Crown Golden Chain bull, Golden Crown 2nd. Incidentally Mr. Bird mentions the fact that he must either dispose of the splendid lot of heifers this bull has sired for him or sell the bull and buy another one, as he cannot very well afford two herd bulls so he has decided to sell the bull, although he regrets very much to do so.

Monday, Oct. 17, will be a sort of Holstein field day on the Dr. C. A. Branch farm near Aulne up in Marion county. The big public sale to be held on the above date holds more than ordinary interest, due to the fact that Dr. Branch is secretary of the Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Association, and the further fact that L. F. Cory of Belleville, one of the state's best known breeders, is selling his entire herd of cows in this sale. Other well known herds in Kansas will also consign, including Maplewood Farm of Herington and Clover Cliff Ranch at Elmdale.

With the Kansas National Livestock show nearly a month away every bit of available space for livestock is taken and new quarters are being arranged for the overflow. Never before has the management taken so much interest in the pure bred livestock end of the show. C. M. Casey and Superintendent Peterson announce that every courtesy will be extended to the different breeders' associations desiring to hold meetings during the week. Free tickets to the night horse show will be provided and comfortable places for holding meetings in the Forum. The annual meeting of the state Duroc association will be held the night of the 9th, same day Durocs are judged, and as usual a big banquet furnished by the breeders that exhibit the champions. Dates of show are 7-8-9-10.

Judge Clyde Souders of Wichita announces a dispersion sale of his registered Jersey cattle to be held November 11th. Judge Souders has attained quite a reputation as a breeder of Jerseys and is at this time president of the Kansas Jersey Breeders' Association. He has for the past three years kept at the head of his herd the great Island bred bull, Cuning Mouse's Masterman. His sire, Masterman of Oakland is known as the undefeated Jersey sire; he has won every place of importance on the Island. The dam of the Souders bull, Oxford's Cuning Mouse, was first over the

Island. The sister of Mr. Souders' bull was first in Canada, and his aunt, Blonds Cuning Mouse, was first aged and grand champion at the National Dairy Show, 1926. Judge Souders has found the business very interesting and profitable, but finds that he cannot longer spare the time from his law practice to give it the attention it deserves.

W. K. Rusk, Percheron breeder and section farmer of Wellington, says he can't afford the luxury of owning a tractor. His registered Percherons do the work and raise colts besides. This year they have raised seven colts. The herd now numbers about 25, headed by the 2,200 lb. Bowman bred stallion Hilcar, whose dam was a Carno mare. Many of the brood mares in the herd also carry the blood of the great stallion Carno. Mr. Rusk has owned and bred registered Percherons now for nearly twenty years and says the time will probably never come when a real draft horse will not sell for a fair price.

Every month in the year hundreds of good milk cows are slaughtered in Wichita. A fine, big, fat cow in the pasture of the average farmer is a big temptation regardless of her past reputation as a milk cow. Between Wichita and Wellington a distance of thirty-two miles I recently counted 28 trucks loaded with cows and calves. Dairy men who specialize in selling whole milk have even less patience with dry cows than have farmers; customers must have their milk every day, so the big, red cow that has worked so faithfully, because she is dry, goes to the shambles and one of far less value from the standpoint of production takes her place. The nice heifer calf would make a wonderful milk cow but it takes too long in this swift age and she accompanies her mother to the stock yards. Because of this condition, every few years we face a shortage of cows and the public becomes the victim of the Texas Jersey trader, and the less productive females are brought from the dairy districts of Wisconsin.

**Public Sales of Livestock**

**Jersey Cattle**  
Oct. 17—J. B. Hunter, Denton, Kan.  
Oct. 26—Mark Branine, Cheney, Kan.  
Oct. 27—Frank Veatch and Frank Utterback. Sale at Kiowa, 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.  
Nov. 11—Judge Clyde Souders, Wichita, Kan.

**Holstein Cattle**  
Oct. 17—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, 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. Dole, Almena, Kan.  
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale, Wichita, Kan.

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

**Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
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.  
Nov. 4—Paramount Farms, Waterville, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs**  
Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Ks.  
Oct. 25—Earl Luft, Almena, Kan.  
Oct. 26—John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.  
Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Duroc Jersey Hogs**  
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 Sterrett, Bristol, Colorado.  
Feb. 15—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

**Sheep and Goats**  
Oct. 26—Mark Branine, Cheney, Kan.

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

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**Tamworths on Approval**  
Spring boars and gilts, open and bred gilts and baby pigs. Priced reasonable. Greatest prize winning herd in the Middle West. Paul A. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., Nemaha Co.

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Spring boars and gilts by prize winning boars. Write for descriptions and prices. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

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also gilts of spring farrow for sale, well grown and splendid individuals priced right. WM. STINEBURG, TURON, KANSAS

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**Registered Hereford Dispersal**

on farm adjoining town

**Wednesday, Oct. 26**

125 HEAD comprising 15 Bulls ready for service, including the herd bulls REPEATER 164 son of Repeater and PRINCE WOODFORD.

20 Cows with calves at foot.  
25 TWO YEAR OLD HEIFERS,  
40 BRED COWS.

25 coming yearling bulls and heifers. Half of offering sired by REPEATER 164 females not by him bred to him. His get will be bred to PRINCE WOODFORD. More big table-backed cows than will go in any other sale this year, the blood of BEAU DONALD, BEAU CARLOS and other great sires. Write for catalog.

**O. S. GIBBONS & SONS, Howard, Kan.**  
Col. Fred Reppert, Auctioneer.



**Dispersion Jersey Sale!**

on farm 25 miles west Wichita, 18 east Kingman, 3 south of Cannon Ball road.



**Wednesday, Oct. 26**

40 Reg. JERSEYS comprising 25 young cows in milk and most of them rebred. 5 bred heifers, 10 heifer calves, the herd bull and three young bulls. Herd bull OWL INTEREST breeding out of dam with record of 60 official. Most of the offering daughters and granddaughters of our former Hood Farm bulls, both sons of POGIS 99th. Herd T. B. tested.

Also 40 Spotted Polands, bred sows, spring gilts, etc.  
15 REG. SHROPSHIREs, five of them rams, and several spans of BIG MULES.

**Mark Branine, Cheney, Kansas**  
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

**Jersey Cattle and Sheep**



Sale at Frank Veatch Farm, Alfalfa County, Okla. Exact location of Sale—4 miles west of Burlington, Okla., 4 miles east of Capron, Okla., 8 miles south and 1 mile west of Kiowa, Kan., on state road No. 15 located in Alfalfa county.

**Thursday, October 27**

Fifty-five head of choice registered and high grade Jerseys will be consigned to this sale by Frank Veatch of Kiowa, Kan., and Frank Utterback of Wakita, Okla. The offering will include representatives of the best blood lines of the Jersey breed and will interest parties wanting Jerseys of good breeding and individuality. W. G. Hunt of Lake City, Kan., will consign 15 head of registered Hampshire rams from one of the best herds in the west, also 5 head of Shropshire rams. Transfer slips will be furnished with registered stock. Sheep sale starts at 10 A. M. Cattle sale at 1 P. M. Write at once for catalog to

**FRANK VEATCH, R. 5, KIOWA, KANSAS**  
Auctioneers: Col. E. F. Herriff, Col. M. E. Whitehead

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**Elm Ledge Guernseys**  
Bulls by Lone Pine Adjutant who was out of an 840 pound dam. Also a few females. G. E. WOLCOTT, LINWOOD, KANSAS

**Upland Guernsey Farm**  
Bulls for sale by a proven sire, Golley Mald's Pride 83033 and out of high producing dams. Also cows and heifers, reg. and grades. Herd federal accredited. FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

**Guernsey Dispersal**  
at private treaty. 40 head Reg. and high grade cows in milk, bred and open heifers and young bulls. Herd bull Itchens May King. All T. B. tested. Dr. J. T. AXTELL, Newton, Kan.

**Purebred Guernsey Bulls**  
ages one to six months. Sired by top Wisconsin sires. Address E. C. Moriarty, Care Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Kan.

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**Phil Dawson's Ayrshires**  
For sale: Oboy of Echo Dell 33133, two year old bull. Bred reg. heifers and a few high class grade heifers. Bull calves. PHIL DAWSON, ENDICOTT, NEBR.

**Reg. Ayrshires For Sale**  
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**W. E. Ross & Son's Herd**  
For sale: One yearling bull, some bull calves, cows and heifers, bred or open. Address W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

**Reg. Red Poll Bulls**  
15 to choose from, sired by PRAIRIE KING. Heavy milking dams. W. S. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Kan.

**Real Dual Purpose**  
Bulls and heifers from world record ancestry. Write us your wants. Letters cheerfully answered. Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, Kansas.

**JERSEY CATTLE**

**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
**75 Head of High Class Jerseys**

Owned by W. N. Banks and son, Lloyd T. Banks

A superb offering of Jerseys to be sold under the hammer to the highest bidder with reserve. Sale rain or shine under shelter.

**Independence, Kan.**  
**Friday, October 28**

25 Cows—25 Heifers—25 Bulls  
OXFORD YOU'LL DO, RALEIGH, NOBLE OF OAKLANDS, KENIA'S SULTAN and FINANCIAL KING BLOOD LINES.

Cows with high R. of M. records and winners of Gold and Silver Medals. Heifers of superlative breeding, and many high class bulls from R. of M. dams.

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Polled Shorthorns won at State Fair, 6 firsts, 5 seconds, 4 thirs. One of largest herds in United States. Grandsons of \$5000 and \$6000 Imp. Bulls. Beef, Milk and Butter breed. Reds, Whites, Roans. Halter broke, \$75 to \$300. Bull and 2 heifers delivered 150 miles free. Phone 1602 our expense, Pratt, Kan.

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Nine young bulls, all reds and roans, sired by Cura's Commander. Also cows and heifers. Also pure bred Shropshire rams. J. O. BAXTER & SON, Clay Center, Kansas



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Shortly before Col. Lindbergh took off again for his nation-wide tour of this country, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation examined his engine.

The letter at the right explains their findings.

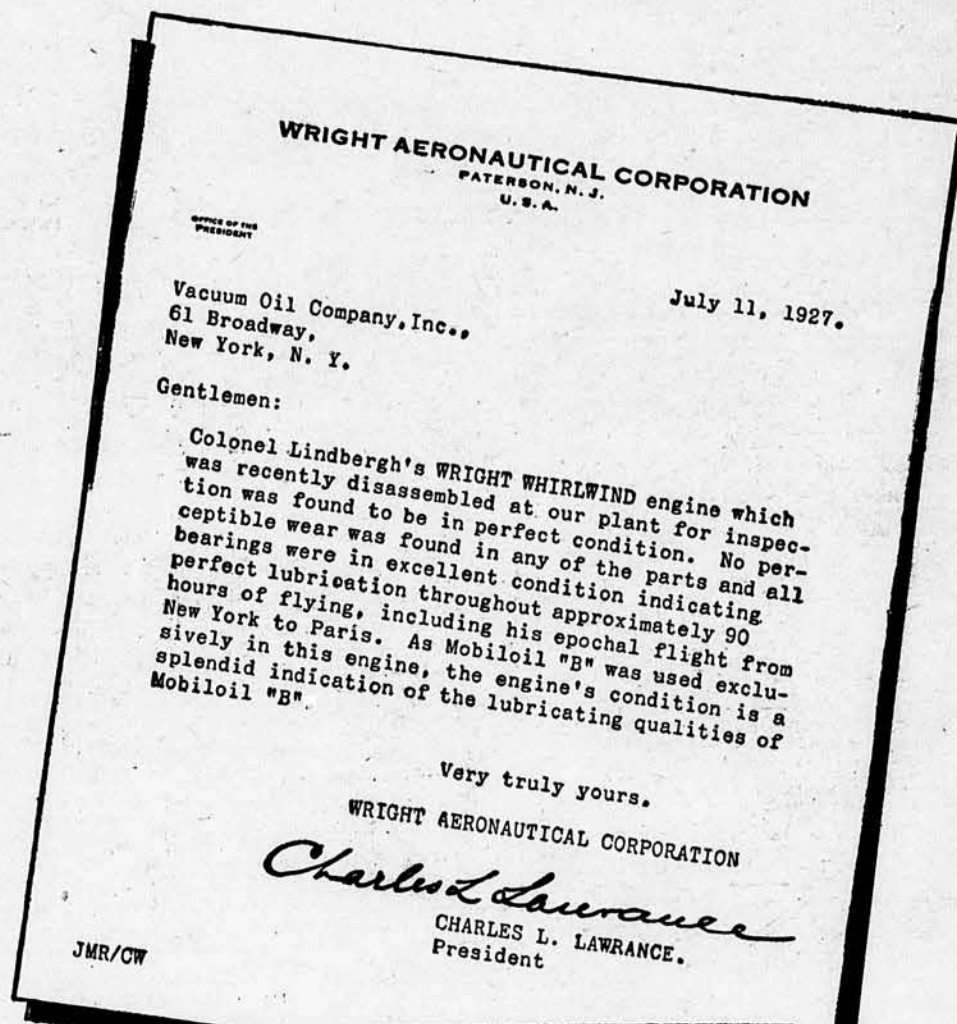
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Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willye-Knight 4	A	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willye-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.