

Cp 2

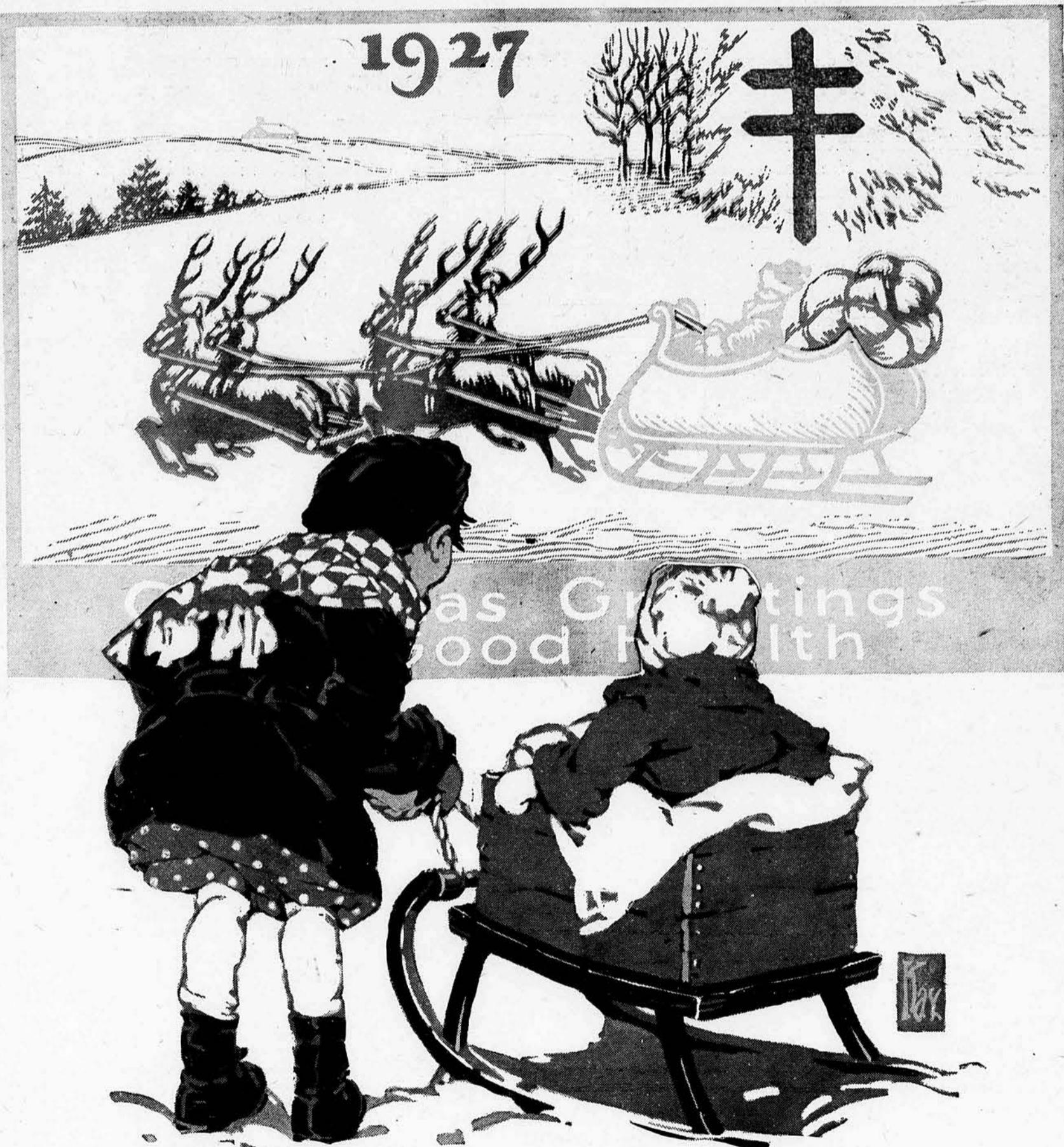
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

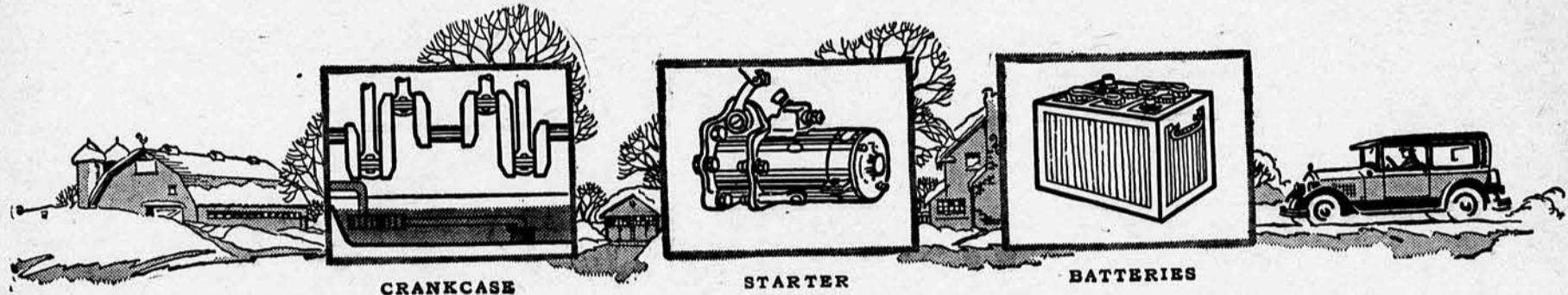
December 3, 1927

Number 49



Winter dangers.

which may easily cost more than
a whole year's supply of oil



CRANKCASE

STARTER

BATTERIES



PISTONS

EXPERIENCE teaches you that cold-weather operation may be hard on the engine of your automobile or motor truck. Repair expense may pile up.

But do you know the cause of most winter engine troubles? Do you know the remedy?

Poor or incorrect winter oil in your crankcase speeds wear—perhaps 25%.

Poor or incorrect winter oil prevents quick engine response to the starter. Your batteries may need recharging frequently.

In winter, due to more frequent use of the choke in starting, extra gasoline slips by your piston rings to dilute your crankcase oil—perhaps as much as a pint in a few difficult starts.

Eight hours of cold weather driving may put a tumblerful of water into your crankcase. How? Water vapor, a product of gasoline combustion, passes the rings and is condensed on the cold walls of your crankcase before your engine becomes heated.

How to avoid winter troubles

Many cars require different oil in winter than they use in summer. The Mobiloil

Engineers have gone into this perplexing problem from all angles. Through the accuracy of their recommendations and the engineering margin of safety it assures, Mobiloil has become the most popular oil in Canada, Norway, Sweden and other countries where cold is severe.

The engine in your automotive equipment has been analyzed by these experts under all extremes of temperature. The Mobiloil Chart tells you exactly which grade of Mobiloil provides adequate lubrication and brings utmost relief from hard starting, rapid wear and crankcase dilution.

This chart is approved by 609 manufacturers of automobiles, motor trucks, farm tractors and other automotive equipment.

Your nearby Mobiloil dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart. He will give you a substantial discount on orders for barrels and half-barrels of Mobiloil. He also has the newly-designed 10-gallon drum which may give you a sufficient supply of winter oil for your car, truck or tractor.

When you turn to Mobiloil you do not buy a cheap oil. But you do buy the most economical lubrication.

SPECIAL WINTER CHART				
Mobiloil Arctic				
should be used in Winter (below 32°F.) in all cars marked *				
PASSENGER CARS	1927	1926	1925	1924
Auburn all except Models 4-14 & 6-66	*	*	*	*
Buick.....	*	*	*	*
Cadillac.....	*	*	*	*
Chandler except Special Six.....	*	*	*	*
Chevrolet.....	*	*	*	*
Chrysler 4-cyl.....	*	*	*	*
Dodge Brothers.....	*	*	*	*
Eclair all except Models 6-65 & 4 cyls.....	*	*	*	*
Erskine.....	*	*	*	*
Essex.....	*	*	*	*
Flint.....	*	*	*	*
Hudson.....	*	*	*	*
Hupmobile.....	*	*	*	*
Jordan.....	*	*	*	*
La Salle.....	*	*	*	*
Locomobile.....	*	*	*	*
Marmon 8-cyl.....	*	*	*	*
Moon.....	*	*	*	*
Nash.....	*	*	*	*
Oakland.....	*	*	*	*
Oldsmobile.....	*	*	*	*
Overland & Overland Whippet.....	*	*	*	*
Packard Six.....	*	*	*	*
" Eight.....	*	*	*	*
Paige.....	*	*	*	*
Peerless Models 60, 80 & Eight.....	*	*	*	*
Pontiac.....	*	*	*	*
Reo.....	*	*	*	*
Star.....	*	*	*	*
Studebaker.....	*	*	*	*
Velic.....	*	*	*	*
Willys-Knight.....	*	*	*	*

If your car is not listed above, consult the complete Mobiloil Chart at Mobiloil dealers' for your winter grade of Mobiloil.

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Arctic

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

MAIN BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo,
Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

December 3, 1927

Number 49



Greenwood Found Room to Improve

As a Result a Better Atmosphere Prevails in Her Rural Schools

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

SCHOOL has assumed a little deeper meaning during recent months in Greenwood county. There is a little finer atmosphere in which to master the mysteries of numbers and foreign languages. Pupils have been inspired by the new factor and have generated a more complete loyalty to their school—and indeed, to their country. Parents nod their heads in approval and lend their support to the movement.

It all started when it was discovered that something was lacking—something that would add considerably to the attractiveness of school life, perhaps adding a freshness to the day's work that would make minds more alert, and eventually spread to the homes for the betterment of entire communities. And in years to come the school children of today, parents themselves then, will look back to see their school a bright spot of the past.

The discovery was made by Roy L. Hamlin, county superintendent, at the state teachers' meeting in Topeka. President F. D. Farrell, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was scheduled for a speech. In the course of his talk his thoughts centered on the country school, or rural schools in general, and where improvement could be made. "Were they as attractive as they should be?" was in his words. "Couldn't some time and effort be spent, with profit and lasting benefit, in a beautification program? Why shouldn't the school grounds be a beauty spot in each community?" Perhaps those were not the exact words President Farrell used, but the thought is there, and he

offered the suggestion for every county in Kansas.

It struck Roy L. Hamlin with some force and stayed with him. The more he thought of it the better the suggestion seemed. "Were school grounds a source of inspiration to the students? Not a thing of beauty about them. No sign of grass or shrubs or flowers. Nothing but bare ground, after the weed stubble had been worn off soon after school opened, perhaps strewn with ashes and rough from wheel tracks. And in some cases the playground equipment wasn't placed to the best advantage. Wouldn't an example of proper landscaping be good for each community?" Whatever his thoughts, Mr. Hamlin was inspired. He went back to Greenwood county and discussed the matter at some length with Orin Hinshaw, a local nurseryman who specialized in landscaping at the agricultural college, and with County Agent J. W. Farmer.

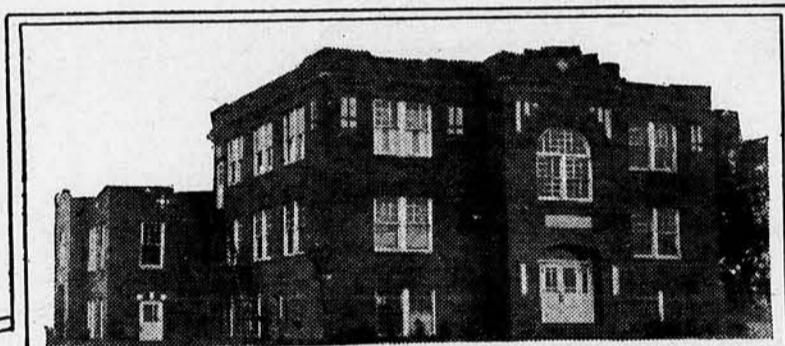
As a result some plans were drawn up and presented to the county institute in August, 1926, and were approved. "Every school a beauty spot," became the motto, and will you think of the possibilities as outlined in the plans: "The object of this movement is to demonstrate the use of trees, shrubs and plants to increase the attractiveness of school grounds, and by this means to demonstrate the principles of farm home beautification?"

And a word about the details of the work may be interesting. The project committee was composed of Hamlin, Hinshaw and Farmer. They were to draft rules for a county-wide contest, obtain prices of shrubs and plants, arrange for prizes and their distribution and make permanent records of each school's progress. Uniform paper was provided on which schools were to indicate proposed improvements. Bulletins and information from various sources were made available regarding adaptability of plants, landscaping effects and proper maintenance. When the sketch of proposed improvements was sent to the county superintendent it was accompanied by a bill of materials and costs. "The cost of the undertaking should be in keeping with other conditions of the school." The first plans sent in were carefully studied by the committee and suggestions made where better landscaping effects could be obtained than had been charted. In this work the Greenwood county folks had the whole-hearted co-operation and assistance of specialists at the agricultural college.

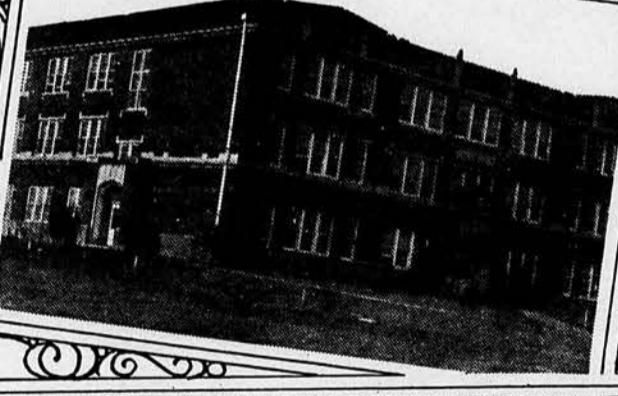
For a working plan the committee suggested a very complete score sheet, considering every phase of the project. The site should contain at least an acre, be well-sodded with grass, except where worn off by play, and should be enclosed, preferably by chain, gas pipe or cable, or some uniform, thornless hedge. This to keep out livestock. Playground equipment should suit the needs of the school, but a minimum of three pieces was set, and all should

(Continued on Page 42)

Below is the Dunlap Rural School, Winner of Second Place in the Contest. The Students Gave a Play to Raise Money and the Contest Helped to Get a "Superior School" Name Plate. At the Bottom You See the Pupils of Climax. One Class in This School Held Regular Meetings to Keep Work Done in Summer



At Left is a Photo of the Climax Rural High School, First Prize Winner in the Greenwood County Beautification Contest, and in the Oval is a Likeness of George Wedlin, Principal of the School and a Leader in the Work in His Community. Just Below is the Hamilton High School



DEPARTMENT EDITORS
O. C. THOMPSON.....Protective Service
M. N. BEELER.....Livestock Editor
FRANK A. MECKEL.....Agricultural Engineer
HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes
DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department
A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
M. N. BEELER.....Dairying

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

KANSAS FARMER

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

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor

RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor

ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager

T. A. McNEAL, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
FLORENCE G. WELLS.....Farm Home Editor
MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON.....Farm Home News
LEONA E. STAHL.....Young Folks' Pages
RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Manager, Capper Pig Club
PHILIP ACKERMAN.....Ass't. Mgr. Capper Pig Club
T. A. McNEAL.....Legal Department

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

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

WHAT," asks a reader, "do you think of nationalism; is it good or bad?" Both good and bad, my dear reader. Good, in that it binds together in common interest the citizens of the nation. To quote the language of Kirby Page, editor of "The World Tomorrow," "Nationalism binds its own citizens together with bonds of common feeling and common endeavor. Altho the old idea of the melting pot is somewhat misleading, the fact is indisputable that nationalism makes an incalculable contribution in the overcoming of the antagonism aroused by different racial, linguistic, religious, cultural and economic background. The children of foreign parents tend to forget the age-old animosities and hatred of their elders. Americanism, at its best, is unifying and constructive.

"On the other hand," continues Mr. Page, "nationalism is one of the most dangerous factors with which we are confronted. It binds people together and sets them against other peoples. It creates suspicion, fear, hatred and antagonism toward other countries. That in a general way explains what I mean by saying that nationalism is both good and bad."

Nationalism is another name for national egotism. The propaganda of nationalism is intended to create among the people of a nation the impression that they are better and smarter than the people of other nations, and they finally get to believe it. They are told that criticism of them by other peoples is merely an issue of lies, or at best that their critics do not know what they are talking about; and in this respect the people of one nation are just about as bad as the people of any other nation. Here is an example of the sort of propaganda that was fed to the people of Germany before the World War. A leading professor in a Berlin university declared that there was a European conspiracy against Germany and that there had been woven around Germany a "web of lies and slander."

"As for us," said the German professor, "we are truthful, our characteristics are humanity, gentleness, conscientiousness, the virtues of Christ. In a world of wickedness we represent love and God is with us."

To the people of other nations that sounds ridiculous, but are they any better? The fact is that all of them indulge in just about as blatant self-satisfied egotism as this professor.

In his will, Cecil Rhodes, a great Englishman, said: "I contend that the British race is the finest in which history has yet produced." In an address in New York in August, 1917, Balfour, former Premier of the British Empire, said: "Since August, 1914, the fight has been for the highest spiritual advantages of mankind and without petty thought or ambition." In view of the land grabbing policy of Great Britain both before and since the war, does not that sound about as absurd as the statement of the German professor?

Voltaire once referred to the French as "The whipped cream of Europe." Poincare, in his book on the origin of the war, concludes with these words: "In contrast with Austro-German Imperialism, France became, in the eyes of the nations, the living representative of right and of liberty."

The pictures foreigners draw of us are equally distorted. A South American writer describes us as "rude and obtuse Calibans, with brutal appetites, the enemies of all idealism, furiously enamored of the dollar, insatiable gulps of whisky and sausages." That sounds pretty bad, but when it comes to boasting about ourselves, we do not take a back seat for any of the others.

Walter Hines Page, our distinguished Ambassador to Great Britain during the World War, said: "God has yet made nothing or nobody equal to the American people; I don't think he ever will or can." That would seem to mean that we are already perfect.

"The most thankless task in the world," said Langdon Mitchell, "is that of telling one's countrymen that anything whatever is wrong with them. You are at once a grouch and a sour-belly. You are held to retard the wheels of progress."

The leading editorial in The Ladies' Home Journal for August, 1923, said: "There is only one first-class civilization in the world today. It is right here in the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada." The Ladies' Home Journal has a large circulation in Canada, and therefore felt that it would be policy to include that dominion.

This overbearing self-esteem which goes with nationalism is the chief danger that threatens our civilization.

In view of the fact that we hold the record for lawlessness among the nations; in view of the fact that more murders are committed in the United States in proportion to the population than in any other nation and a smaller percentage of the murderers punished, have we much ground for boasting about our superior civilization?

It is often said that wars are brought about by selfish commercial interests, those who make and sell war supplies. Granting that there is some truth in this, it also is true that these selfish interests could not bring about wars if the masses of the people by appeals to their excessive spirit of nationalism were not persuaded to support war. Nothing is more contagious than the war spirit. Begin to beat the drums and start the marching and in a short time the whole herd smells blood and becomes crazy for the slaughter. Three months before we entered the World War if the question had been submitted to the people of the United States my opinion is that the vote would have been overwhelmingly against going in, but after we entered, by the most skillful and effective propa-

"The duel," said an American writer, following the Hamilton-Burr duel in 1806, "is the demand of insulted feelings, the reparation of injured honor, the only recourse of violated character against malevolent and unworthy insinuations and aspersions." If every man is allowed to be the guardian of his own honor, to hold every other man personally responsible who shall calumniate or insult him, such offenses must in some degree be restrained, because few men will wantonly expose their lives for the gratification of insulting an adversary."

Here is the familiar argument in favor of military preparedness; the way to keep out of a duel was to be prepared to fight. However, military preparedness never has kept a nation out of war, nor did a readiness to fight keep men out of duels. A writer in 1847 wrote in defense of dueling as follows: "Wars will be just and holy whenever waged in defense of our rights. And if collective bodies of men, as nations, are sensible to insult, to any aggression of their privileges, to any attempt at tarnishing their fair name and honor, who can deny to individuals the possession of similar sensibilities? Are not our feelings equally dear to us as units, as when in a collective or national capacity? Show me a man who quietly pockets an outrage done to his individual honor and I will point to you one who will sell his country for 30 shekels." His argument in favor of the duel was as sound as any argument made in favor of war. And yet the duel has been outlawed. Men no longer consider it a disgrace to refuse to accept a challenge to fight a duel.

\$10 For the School Clerk

RECENTLY a reader asked me when the law was passed allowing clerks of district schools compensation to the amount of \$10 for making out their annual reports. A search thru my copy of the school laws did not disclose any such law, and I replied to the question that there was no such law. I discovered afterward that the compilation of the school laws on my desk was issued prior to the amendment of the law, which gives clerks of school districts this compensation, hence my mistake. However, this statement on my part was inexcusable carelessness. I should have noticed that my compilation of the school laws was not up-to-date.

All I can do is to frankly acknowledge my blunder and make this correction. I have received a number of letters calling my attention to the law which was passed by the legislature of 1925, Chapter 223, amending the Revised Statutes of 1923. This amendment provides that "For the performance of said duties (the making out of his annual report) the clerk of said school district shall receive, as compensation, the sum of ten dollars (\$10) payable from the school fund of said district."

When I make a mistake, either thru ignorance or, as in this case, thru pure carelessness, I am glad to have my attention called to it.

On Buying a Farm

AREADER asks me if in my opinion this is a good time to invest in farm land. I have learned to hesitate about giving advice. The older I grow the more I realize the fallibility of my judgment. However, I still have opinions, and one of them is that this is a very good time to buy good land.

There are several things to be considered in buying farm land; first, there is the quality of the land itself. I do not think poor land is a good investment for farming purposes, no matter what the price may be.

Before buying a farm the buyer should make a careful inspection of it. If he feels that he is not a competent judge of the quality of land, he should secure the opinion of someone who is a good judge.

In determining the quality of the land there are several things to be considered: What you want to raise on the land must be taken into account; for land adapted to one purpose may not be suitable for another. The water supply should be carefully investigated, also the drainage; and whether the land is subject to erosion. The slope of the land is an important matter; it may make a difference of several days in planting crops and in the planting of an orchard it may be of vital importance.

Having carefully selected the farm, if it is what



Americanism Must Be Preserved in Chicago!

ganda I ever have seen, public sentiment was completely changed, and it became positively dangerous even to intimate that it might have been wiser to keep out of the war. It was the spirit of nationalism raised to the nth degree.

War and Dueling

NATIONS are still in the dueling stage of honor. It is still common even among eminent men to declare that while we may arbitrate a great many disputes that arise between nations, a nation cannot arbitrate a question that involves its national honor. One of the weaknesses of their argument is that opinions will differ widely about what constitutes national honor. If, for example, two nations claim sovereignty over the same tract of country, the extreme nationalist would consider that a matter that affected our national honor. How often we have heard the flamboyant statement; "Our flag is there and it must not be taken down," altho the other nation may claim and just as honestly that its sovereignty is just.

There are many parallels between war and dueling. In 1841 Dr. J. G. Milligan wrote a history of dueling which was printed in two volumes. He said: "To record the duels that have taken place in the United States would require a ponderous work. They not only have been very frequent, but in general marked with a character of reckless ferocity."

Duels were fought by the leading men of the nation, and dueling was defended by exactly the same line of argument that is now used in defending war.

you want do not haggle over a few dollars in the price. And now, assuming that you will use good judgment in selecting the farm, is this a good time to buy? My opinion is that it is the most favorable time to buy good farms there has been for a good many years.

I, of course, cannot look into the future, but I believe the farming business is about to enter upon an era of greater prosperity than it has seen for a generation, and a far more permanent prosperity than at any previous time.

It Was Good Shooting

I NOTICE here in the paper, William," remarked Truthful James to Bill Wilkins, "that in a shootin' match between two rifle teams, two fellers tied the score by hittin' the bull's eye 99 times out uv a hundred shots; that certainly wuz some shootin'. Did you in your wide experience William, ever see or hear uv any shootin' quite equal to that?"

"Well, James," remarked Bill, "I presume that would be called fair shootin', but I hev seen marksmen in my time that would make them fellers look like rank amachures. I don't know as I ever told you about the shootin' match durin' the Civil War between 10 picked sharpshooters on the Rebel side and 10 on the Union side, yours truly bein' one uv the 10. Both sides hed been pickin' off a good many men and makin' a specialty uv officers, till it begin to look as if in a little while longer there wouldn't be no officers left on either side above the rank uv a sargent. One day one uv them rebel sharpshooters sent over a note to our lines sayin' that they wuz gittin' weary uv pot shootin' officers and darin' us to come out in the open and shoot it out with them. The note said that if 10 uv our sharpshooters would come out and line up they would pick 10 and come out and shoot till one side wuz put out uv business, and then the officers on both sides would hev a chance.

"We talked the matter over and decided that we wouldn't take no dare like that. We thought that there wa'n't no 10 men who could out-shoot us, and the result would be that we would just clean up that gang and then we would practically hev the

Rebel army at our mercy. So the matter wuz arranged. Ten uv us lined up out in the open and 10 uv the Rebel sharpshooters lined up 300 yards away, all out in the open, and at a given signal all uv us commenced to shoot, each uv us pickin' his man on the other side and shootin' right at his head. It wuz a cur'us and excitin' spectacle. The guns on each side went off so simultaneous, James, that it wuz impossible to tell that there wuz more than one volley bein' fired. That went on until each side hed fired 25 rounds. It wuz the agreement, by the way, that the shootin' should be limited to 25 rounds; we supposed, uv course, that we would clean them rebels out in less than 25 rounds; as a matter uv fact we supposed that at the end uv the first or second round there wouldn't be any rebels left alive. But fur a wonder not a single man fell on either side. At the end uv the 25 rounds every man on both sides wuz standin' up without a scratch.

"I must say that it wuz the most amazin' thing, James, I ever saw, and it wuz plain that them rebels wuz just as much amazed as we wuz. Every time I shot I took careful aim at the center uv the forehead uv the man opposite to me, and I knewed, James, that at that time you could throw a dime into the air at a distance uv 300 yards and I could hit it at least 99 times out uv a hundred, and the other nine uv our 10 men could shoot as well as I could. I asked the feller next to me if he took careful aim, and he said, 'I sure did. I held dead center fur the center uv the feller's forehead standin' opposite me.'

"You are certain you loaded your gun every time?" I sez.

"I sure did", he sez, and to prove it there ain't nary one uv them 25 cartridges left." "Same here," sez I. "Well, both sides wuz so flabbergasted, James, that by mutual agreement we quit and met to talk it over. As I wuz walkin' across to meet the rebel sharpshooters, I noticed when half way across, some lead lyin' on the grass. I picked it up and discovered that it wuz two bullets that hed hit each other, and both goin' with e'kel force they just flattened out and fell there. I called another feller's attention to this and then we commenced to hunt round. In the course uv half an hour we

picked up 625 bits uv flattened lead. The fact wuz, James, that all uv them bullets met in mid-air and flattened each other out. Them rebel sharpshooters hed been aimin' at the center uv our foreheads and we hed been aimin' at the centers uv theirs, and not a single bullet hed got across. There wuz a temporary truce called, and several uv our officers and several rebel officers come out and looked at that pile uv flattened bullets, and all uv them said that it certainly beat any shootin' they ever saw."

Over the Deep Blue Sea

Where could I write to get information concerning joining the United States Navy?

G. F.

There probably is a recruiting station at the nearest town where you could get all the information you wish. There is nearly always a recruiting agent for the navy here in Topeka. You can also get all the information you desire by writing to the United States Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

See the District Board

I live 2½ miles from my home school. I am sending my boy to the neighboring school just 2 miles distant. Can I collect anything from my home district for taking him to this other school?

A. C. H.

You cannot without the consent of the home district.

Then Came Chinch Bugs

If a renter did not pay all the rent before he moves from the farm March 1, which farm he had rented, can the rent be collected six months afterward? Also if he had part of the ground rented for cash which was put in millet, but the millet was killed out by Chinch bugs and dry weather, can rent be collected?

J. K.

Answer "yes" to both questions.

Might Sue the City

A city opened up a road across a little creek, and a bridge too small to permit the water to go thru was put in. Since my land is flooded I have called attention to this time and again and it doesn't want to do anything. Have I the right to sue the city?

J. F.

A Peace Test for All Nations

Statement in Regard to a Joint Resolution to Be Introduced in the Senate by Senator Arthur Capper

At the opening of Congress Senator Capper will introduce a joint resolution accepting the offer of France to "outlaw" war between the two countries and substitute arbitration. Only he will propose something stronger—that the two countries renounce war between themselves, and that the United States adopt the policy of entering into similar agreements with all like-minded nations. The extracts following are from a public statement issued by the senator.—Editor's Note.

I PROPOSE by this joint resolution to test the sincerity of our professions that America desires world peace. We have talked much about the desirability of peace, but have done little to advance the cause which the people have so much at heart. Nothing further is to be gained by repeating pious platitudes, or by professing to be devoted to international peace and opposed to war. More than 10 years after the United States was dragged by circumstances into the most dreadful conflict in human history, half the world is suffering acutely from the effects of that futile struggle of armed forces. It left bankrupt every European nation that took part in it. It cost nearly 10 million young lives. Is it not time that the United States, as the world's most powerful, secure and pacific nation, should follow words with acts?

"The resolution I shall present is not a radical or extreme statement of American policy. It has the merit of putting into plain and explicit terms the desire of the American people to advance the cause of peace.

"Our whole history and our best traditions summon us to participate in this effort—to lead it. Geographically the United States in its early history was almost isolated from the world. This isolation has ended. Now we are knit politically and economically by the closest ties with the world. For generations we were the principal debtor nation. Now we have become the principal creditor, we are a part of the world's political and economic organization and we cannot for a single day escape the responsibilities, obligations and dangers this relationship confers. The duty that rests upon us is to make the fullest use of our great power in the family of nations to promote understanding and peace.

"Complete isolation is an obsolete formula. It has no present meaning as an American policy.

"What is proposed by the resolution, is treaties with any like-minded nation to forego and renounce resort to war in difficulties arising in the relations of the contracting parties. Such a treaty was offered to the United States on the 10th anniversary of our entrance into the World War, April 6, last, by the Foreign Minister of France, M. Briand. 'France would be willing,' were M. Briand's words, 'to subscribe publicly with the United States to any mutual engagement tending

Gist of Resolution

By treaty with France and other like-minded nations formally to renounce war as an instrument of public policy and to adjust and settle international disputes by mediation, arbitration and conciliation.

By formal declaration to define as an aggressor nation one which, having agreed to submit to arbitration, begins hostilities without having done so.

By treaty with any nation to agree that the nationals of the contracting governments be denied protection by their governments if found giving aid and comfort to an aggressor nation.

Request the President to enter into negotiations with any nation for the purpose of concluding treaties in furtherance of this policy.

to outlaw war, to use an American expression, as between these two countries.'

"In recognition of this specific offer my resolution specifies the willingness of the United States to enter into such a treaty 'with France or any other like-minded nation.'

"Other nations will be found ready to follow that example, I believe.

"As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I have followed with interest Lord Cecil's speaking tour in England for peace and reduction of armaments and noted the demand of the powerful British Labor party for the conclusion of a treaty outlawing war between the two English-speaking peoples, and that party's demand for a drastic reduction of naval armaments.

"In these times of peace, the navies of France, Great Britain and the United States cost their taxpayers not less than 1 billion dollars a year, a tremendous waste of human energy, and that is only part of it.

"There is every reason to consider this proposal for civilized nations to renounce war, a logical and necessary step toward peace. It goes farther, it seems to me, than merely declaring war criminal.

"We may assume, I think, that any treaty negotiated in accord with the resolution would guard, for example, such national policies as the Monroe Doctrine and domestic questions so far as may be necessary. The resolution does not attempt to offer forms for treaties. It simply declares a policy.

"This resolution is proposed in the conviction

that the sentiment of the American people and of all peoples is against such unnecessary, destructive and fruitless wars among great states as the World War. It should not fail of its purpose, nor should this nation and other nations drift back into indifference and again become the helpless victims of mounting armament and armament rivalries. The conviction is world-wide that now, 10 years after the greatest war of history, mere verbal professions and 'glittering generalities' should give place to acts; professed desires to civilized and enlightened understandings.

"The people of all nations rightly demand that enlightened governments move forward toward making such professions good by deeds. Deep in their hearts they are done with the stupidity, tyranny and enormous destruction of war.

"We are under the necessity of doing something constructive to give expression to what is obviously overwhelming public sentiment in the United States relative to the discontinuance of war and preparations for war. We cannot let so epoch-marking, so important a proposal as M. Briand's go officially unnoticed and unanswered after it has made so profound an impression on the American press and American public opinion.

"If Mr. Briand's proposal be accepted as between the United States and France and offers are made to extend it at once to Great Britain, to Germany, to Japan and Italy, the chance of future wars would be reduced to a minimum so long as the other contracting nations keep the faith. As it is obvious that they themselves would not go to war with each other and by refusing jointly and severally to aid an aggressor nation, they would thereby make any war between two lesser nations virtually a local affair.

"Finally there is the desirability and importance of having the United States resume the position of emphatic leadership in all that promotes international peace and understanding, a leadership it took and held under McKinley and Hay, Roosevelt and Root, and Taft and Knox. The adoption of this resolution would place our own government in the position of offering a practicable plan to any other nation of the same mind to put war outside the pale as between itself and the United States.

"Within the next year, in February, June and August, the Bryan treaties of arbitration with France, Great Britain and Japan expire by their own terms. The adoption of this resolution opens the way for treaties in their place renouncing war between these important nations. Here is a vital matter. We have here a great opportunity to live up to our highest American traditions in this resolution to renounce war. We should make the most of it."

World Events in Pictures



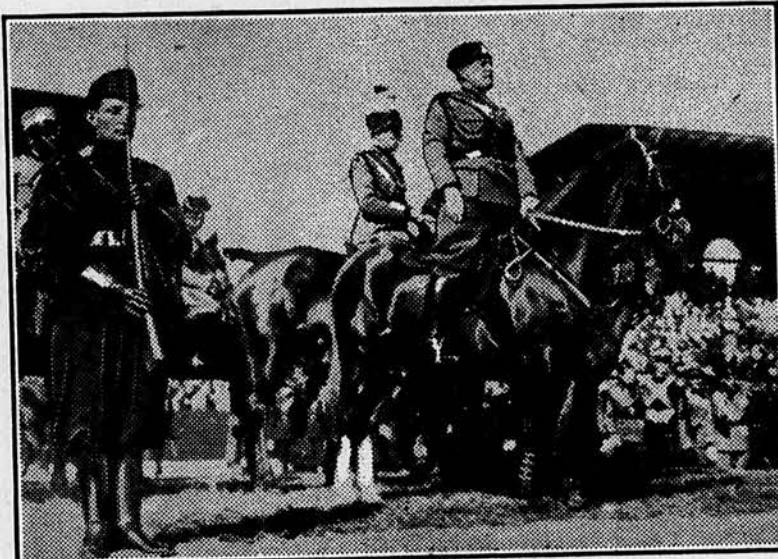
Princess Victoria of Schaumburg-Lippe, Sister of the Former Kaiser Wilhelm, and Her Young Husband, Baron Zoubkoff, the Russian Nobleman Whom She Recently Married



Colonel Lindbergh Helped the Campaign Against Tuberculosis by Delivering in His Plane to Philadelphia, 25,000 Christmas Seals Which Were Sold Thanksgiving Day. Lindy Brought the Seals from Wilmington, Del., at the Request of Emily Bissell, Who Organized the First Christmas Seal Sale in This Country



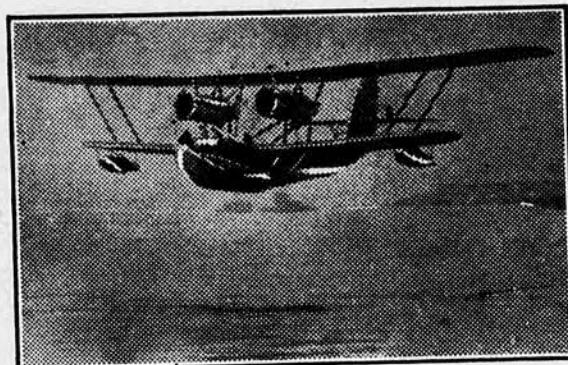
Rain, Sleet, Snow and a Biting North Wind Made the Midwest Husking Contest in Minnesota More Trying. The Camera Caught Fred Shinne-man, Missouri Champion, Before Action Started



This Photo Taken in Rome Shows Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, Standing up in His Stirrups to Salute His Fascist Followers, in Celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of Their Triumphant March Into Rome and Power



One Person Was Killed, Many Were Injured and the Property Loss is Estimated at Several Millions in the Tornado That Struck Washington Recently. The Photo Shows a Row of Houses That Were Wrecked. At the Naval Air Station Hangars Were Stripped and Three Planes Were Ruined



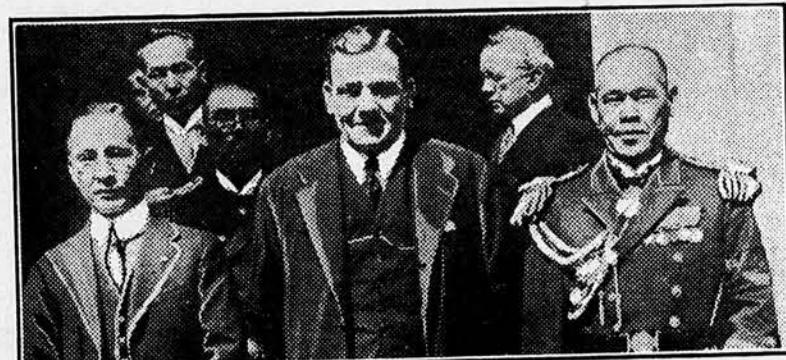
The World's Largest and Fastest All-Metal Sea Plane, Owned by Sir Alan Cobham, Rochester, England, That is Making a 20,000 Mile Flying Tour Around Africa. Before the Flight Started the "Singapore" Was Put Thru Every Known Test



Division General Jose Gonzalo Escobar, Highest Officer in the Mexican Army, Who Successfully Vanquished the Rebels in the Last Revolt



Miss Phyllis Sully, Who Recently Received the New Pharmacy Degree, B. Ph., from the London University, Making Her the First and Only Woman Pharmacist in Great Britain



The Arrival and Welcome of the Commanders and Officers of the Japanese Cruisers, Ywate and Asama, at President Calles' Estate, Near Mexico City, Proved to be One of the Rare Occasions When President Calles Was Seen by the Public to Smile



Left, the Return of the Veil, Attached to the Hat of Black Velour Trimmed with Silver Links. Center, a Smart Design of Shredded Felt with a Fur Pompon. And Right, a Black Velour Model with a Satin Finish and Trimming of Gold. These Predominate in Paris

Hogs Put Means in the Dairy Business

His Operations Dove-Tail So Closely That Each Depends on the Others

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THIS is a case of where the least important operation pushed itself right to the top. It happened on the Earl Means farm in Atchison county. He is handling 320 acres, owns half of it and has 290 acres under cultivation. When he was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1922, after specializing in animal husbandry, he took a notion to play the hog game to a considerable length.

It got to the point where he wanted to show, and he did with some success. One year he took first prize futurity litter and had the junior champion boar. Cash prizes that year amounted to \$250. "And raising quality hogs to show like that," Mr. Means said, "called for skimmilk for the pigs. That is the way I got started with the cows, and now dairying is the main thing, altho I started out to put hogs in that place in my farming. I've found that dairying is the foundation of a good many things. Hogs and poultry certainly depend on the cows if they are to make the best returns at a small cost. I consider skimmilk especially important in giving pigs and baby chicks the right start. Then, too, cows provide one of the best possible markets for the crops we grow."

Means believes in increasing his chances for a good income by taking advantage of opportunities that come along for extra revenue. So altho he is a dairy farmer primarily now, he hasn't given up the purebred Durocs, and he keeps an eye on the possibilities of other livestock. In his rather short period of farming, for example, he has fed out five carloads of cattle and two carloads of sheep. And this year he is boosting the poultry end to a more important place. There always has been a small farm flock, but he is carrying 150 White Rocks thru this winter, and at the end of the season he will know whether they are profitable enough to keep in his system of farming because he keeps records.

It is scarcely necessary to mention his marketing system after explaining about his livestock operations. Means refines his crops into butterfat—pigs and poultry utilize the skimmilk. More of the crops are portioned out to the hogs, and more beef cattle and sheep may be brought in should there

be a surplus. Incidentally, the Durocs have been paying a good premium as breeding stock, disposed of in a regular fall sale. The pigs get all the chance in the world to make good—clean quarters, fresh ground and proper feeding. Self-feeders are used to some extent. "I've tried feeding various things to show pigs," Means said, "but shelled corn, tankage and skimmilk beat any other combination I have tried."

A good many of the 29 Holsteins are purebreds, and the entire herd eventually will be. The milk-



"There Are Times, Basil, When I Think You Are Losing Interest in Me"

ers are fed according to their ability to produce. All the milk is weighed. There doesn't happen to be a testing association in Atchison county, but a local creamery has instituted that work as a service and advertisement. And it is valuable, according to Means. There are some 20 farmers in the vicinity now who weigh their milk and send in sheets regularly. Means feeds grain winter and

summer. His special ration is made up of 1,000 pounds of corn cob meal, 400 pounds of bran, 200 pounds of cottonseed meal and 20 pounds of salt. Of course, the cows get all the alfalfa hay they want. Means even sells some alfalfa since he produces so much. He uses Sweet clover quite extensively for cow pasture, and according to him it beats bluegrass for milk production. Five acres of Sudan, near the house, provide night pasture for the milkers.

The cost of milk production depends largely on the individual animal, according to Means. He seems to be able to bring out the best in his herd. Last winter it cost 28 cents a pound to produce butterfat. "The alfalfa hay and silage run up the cost over pasture," he said, "but after all it just about balances. When it cost us 28 cents to produce thru the winter we were getting 48 to 52 cents, and when production cost dropped to 15 cents on pasture we got 38 to 40 cents on the market."

Means singles out the alfalfa as the most profitable crop on his farm. "In cropping," he offered, "I find that alfalfa beats any other crop about \$10 an acre if it can be stored in barns. And this profit can be realized either on the market or thru my dairy herd right on the farm." He really has two rotations. One is corn and alfalfa, and then corn, oats and Sweet or Red clover. In case of a failure of the legume with the oats he sows wheat and reseeds the legumes the next spring. His crops run about 160 acres to corn, 80 acres alfalfa, 30 acres Red clover, 25 acres Sweet clover and 15 acres of oats. In the short time he has been on the place every acre cultivated has been in legumes twice. That with the help of the livestock is building up the soil. Where the soil has tested acid, Means is trying lime. He put a carload on 20 acres about the middle of May and that soil now shows no acid in test and the crop there has shown new life. Means sums up his farming in this manner: "Hogs, poultry and dairy dove-tail so closely together that each enterprise depends on the other for its profit, altho the dairy is fundamental." With his other activities we shouldn't forget to mention his certified seed.

Market Outlook for Spuds and Apples

By Gilbert Gusler

produced in the three Pacific Coast states, Washington, Oregon and California.

The yield in the 16 deficiency late potato states is about 25 per cent larger than in 1926. Probably they will not need quite as many potatoes from the surplus states as last year, but the requirements of the Southern states which finished shipping months ago, will be as large as ever.

Canada also is harvesting a moderate potato crop this year, estimated at 76 million bushels, or about 19 per cent of the United States yield. Last year, the Canadian crop was only about 4 million bushels smaller than the 1927 estimate. Imports of Canadian potatoes last season totaled 6,205 cars. For the year to date, only 255 cars have arrived, compared with 1,194 in the corresponding period of 1926.

The per capita allotment of 3.3 bushels from the 1927 crop is only moderate. During the last 20 years, the crop has provided on the average, 3.6 bushels a person.

Potato prices are highly sensitive to changes in supply, owing to the inelasticity of demand. The quantity consumed tends to remain relatively constant, regardless of the cost. It is not easy to increase the demand when a large crop is raised, or to curtail it when production is short. In years when the per capita production was near or below 3 bushels, high prices during the winter and spring usually have prevailed. A yield of around 4 bushels per capita has just as surely been followed by falling prices.

From 1916 to 1926, five crops on a per capita basis have been as small as or smaller than the 1927 yield, the average for these years being 3 bushels. The Chicago wholesale price in December of these years averaged \$2.86 for 100 pounds. In the following March, it averaged \$3.61, an increase of 26 per cent. Most of this advance was accounted for by the big jumps recorded on the 1916 and 1919 crops.

The fall potato market started about 25 per cent lower than a year ago. Prices paid by jobbers in the Chicago carlot market for Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, averaged \$1.84 in September, compared with \$2.45 in September, 1926. Prices worked lower during October, when unusually warm weather curtailed consumption and at the same time accelerated the hauling of potatoes. The average price paid by jobbers in October was \$1.50, compared with \$2.49 last year. Farm prices for the country as a whole during September and Oc-

tober averaged \$1.03 a bushel, or about 20 per cent less than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Since the first of November, the market has shown more strength. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are now quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.65 for 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago wholesale market, while Idaho Russet Burbanks bring \$1.70 to \$1.90. Dealers generally are inclined to expect prices to remain fairly steady until after the holidays. The normal seasonal tendency of the market in years of small or moderate crops, as already referred to, and the fact that prices appear low enough to have discounted fully the increase in yield over last year, make some improvement in prices after that time appear logical.

Many farmers stored their potatoes when prices failed to improve during October and are inclined to wait now to see how the market improves. Carlot shipments from the surplus late shipping states to November 15 totaled 78,343 cars, compared with 79,573 a year ago. The other late states have contributed 14,150 cars, compared with 11,734 last year, so that shipments of the late crop so far this season are about the same as last year. This indicates that supplies still to be marketed are greater than a year ago.

Yield Was 119 Million Bushels

One of the smallest apple crops on record was produced in 1927. Month by month, estimates were reduced as late freezes, insect damage, drought and the generally weakened condition of apple trees, as a result of overbearing last year, took increasing toll of the crop until on November 1, the total apple crop was officially estimated at 119,333,000 bushels, or less than half the size of the 1926 yield of 246,460,000 bushels. The average for the last five years has been 199 million bushels.

The commercial crop, that portion which finds its way into the markets, is estimated at 24,060,000 barrels, compared with 39,411,000 harvested last year. This means a crop fully 10 million barrels less than the average. New York's commercial crop is estimated at 2,721,000 barrels, compared with 6½ million last year. In Ohio, Michigan and other Central states, the crop is about half that of 1926. Washington and Oregon together will contribute 7,751,000 barrels to the commercial supply, compared with 10¼ million last season. Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas and Vermont are the only states which expect more apples than were harvested last year.

(Continued on Page 31)

Early Crop Was Large

Practically all of the increase of 44 million bushels as compared with the 1926 yield was produced in the Southern early states, which are thru shipping, or in the states west of the Mississippi. Six major late shipping states east of the Mississippi River, including Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, raised 10 million bushels less than last year and 29 million bushels fewer than the average for the last five years. Seven leading late states west of the Mississippi, including North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, turned out 29 million bushels more than last year, and 20 million bushels more than the average.

In the states from which comes the bulk of the winter's market supply of potatoes, 274,911,000 bushels were raised, compared with 251,788,000 last year and 298,879,000 bushels in 1924, the last big crop year. Blight and rot damaged the crop from Pennsylvania to Maine, and dry weather reduced the yield in Michigan and Wisconsin. In Michigan, the crop was the smallest in 10 years. On the other hand, the largest crop on record was

Where's the Corn Market Headed?

Will the Price Improvement Be Enough to Cover the Shrink?

By R. M. Green

WILL the short corn crop in the eastern half of the Corn Belt make Kansas corn a better price later in the season? Will the improvement in price, if any, be large enough to cover the cost of storing and waiting for later markets? These are work-a-day questions on many Kansas farms this fall, and not just quiz questions in college economics.

Let it be agreed in the beginning that nobody knows. But since the farmer must decide one way or the other, on what is he to base his judgment? The easiest way out is to have no judgment at all. There is then no danger of being either right or wrong. When you do not know what to do, rush in and get it done as soon as possible. When you think you know what you ought to do, put off doing it as long as you can. It is these two human traits, perhaps, that keep the dumb from always being wrong and the intelligent from being too cocksure.

The 1927 corn crop for the United States promises to be about 106 million bushels larger than the small 1926 corn crop. The carryover of old corn is 72 million bushels smaller than in the fall of 1926. This, therefore, leaves a net surplus this year over last of only 34 million bushels. It is estimated, however, that because of better quality of corn this year, there will be about 148 million bushels more merchantable corn than a year ago.

Feeder demand for corn should be as large if not larger than a year ago. There are fewer cattle on feed but more hogs. The drop in corn prices since August and the strength in cattle prices are encouraging more full feeding of cattle than seemed likely 60 days ago. The tendency to depend largely on forage and pasture last summer and thus carry spring pigs along slowly, together with recent discounts on light hogs as well as the severe decline in price are factors likely to encourage feeding to greater weights for the winter markets.

Shipping demand, while not brisk this early in the season, is in a stronger position than a year ago. The heavy end of this year's corn crop is in the western part of the Corn Belt. With a light crop in Chicago territory, their visible supply should build up less rapidly than a year ago and begin to decline earlier if there is an export outlet for United States corn.

European Crop is Smaller

The European corn crop is about 30 per cent smaller than a year ago. United States corn prices are already on a shipping parity with Argentine prices. During the period from the last of January to the middle of April United States corn is least under competition from Argentine corn because the old corn of that country has been moving for about a year and it is yet too early for the new crop to move. This year, in contrast with last season, the Chicago visible supply has not been built up in October and November by supplies of old corn. This market, therefore, is in a better position to clear itself thru the export market and be ready later in the spring to accept western shipments under less pressure than a year ago.

The biggest item of cost in holding corn will be shrink. This varies as a rule from 15 to 20 per cent in a year, depending on the season. But at least 80 per cent of this shrink has taken place by May. Shrinkage to the extent of 12 to 16 per cent by May is to be expected. This shrinkage is due to loss of moisture only. Leakage and loss from rats in poorly constructed cribs would constitute additional loss.

Other items of cost will be interest, taxes and insurance. On the basis of 60 cents a bushel for corn in November an average shrink of 14 per cent will amount to 8 cents a bushel. Other items of cost will run the cost up to 12 to 15 cents a bushel under average conditions. Usually 4 to 5 cents of this cost is offset by the improved grade of the corn in the spring of the year. If the local elevator is docking 4 to 5 cents for high moisture in November and December this is saved by later marketing and reduces the cost of storage that much.

In 17 years of smaller than average corn crops the following May price of top No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City has been at least 10 per cent higher than the November price 12 times. The five exceptional years are 1892, when production and financial conditions were very different from now; 1901, 1913 and 1924, all years of small corn crops preceded by large crops, so that fall prices remained fairly high; and finally 1914, when hog supplies were lowest since 1909, cattle supplies were at a low point and from January to May 1915, visible supplies of corn were large, especially at Chicago.

In 10 of the 12 years of advancing spring prices the advance from November to May was as much as 15 per cent. This would amount to about 9 cents on the basis of 60-cent corn in November. The two years in which there was a fair spring price advance but less than 15 per cent were 1911, when the November price was 76 cents, or almost as high as at present, and 1918, when the November price was already \$1.60 a bushel.

With a marked decline in prices from August to

November, a more favorable situation at Chicago and a more favorable export situation than a year ago, it appears that the chances for a spring price rise, at least large enough to pay costs of storage, are better than average.

What the size of the 1928 corn crop will be no one knows. With the small crop of 1926 followed by another small crop in 1927, the odds are in favor of running into an average or better production another year. Once in a great while three small crops in succession occur. It is only now and then, however, that there are two small United States corn crops in succession, as has been the case in 1926 and 1927. Since 1892 there have been only six instances of a small corn crop running into another small crop.

Should the corn market come under the influence of increased production next summer, the early spring rise in May or June would be the one

states, conspicuously Florida, are much opposed to the inheritance tax, which Smith favors. Moreover, the Manufacturers Record "is a spokesman of the financial and business interests of the South, and these interests have a special reason, not widely understood, for opposing Governor Smith." In politics motives are often not widely understood. But in this case it is regulation of super-power, in which some Southern states are deeply interested, and Governor Smith is a champion of strict regulation.

For several reasons therefore in addition to the wet and dry question Southern leaders hope to prevent Smith's nomination. "They expect to make it clear to him," says Sullivan, "that they cannot, as a matter of broad policy, assent to the candidacy of one whose nomination would result, in their judgment, in several of their own states going Republican. The net of the situation is that there has not been any measurable increase in the probability of Smith's nomination," since McAdoo's withdrawal. "On the contrary, a fairly clear majority of the Democratic leadership is agreed in the judgment that the best policy of the party is to bring about a clean slate."

Republicans are on the sidelines in any such controversy. Still, it would be worth witnessing—a Democratic nomination that would for once break the Solid South.

Medicine Lodge in History

IT HAS been said of Medicine Lodge, where a pageant was held recently celebrating the 60th anniversary of the peace council at which the Indian raids in this state were finally brought to an end, that it has a genius for publicity. This is perfectly true of one of the most interesting towns in Kansas or the West. Medicine Lodge has a history and will be remembered along with Dodge and Abilene and other unforgettable early settlements in the western country. The critical peace treaty of 1867 was not the first or only one that was signed at Medicine Lodge, but it is the most celebrated. It opened Western Kansas to settlement and removed the tribes into Oklahoma.

In 1879 Medicine Lodge, then a straggling village, leaped into fame as the scene of the most sensational mystery case in the annals of Kansas, the famous Hillmon insurance case, which remained unsettled in the federal courts for nearly a quarter century, with repeated trials. The courts in fact never were able to settle whether the body found on the plains on a wintry night was that of Hillmon, and ultimately a settlement was made out of court.

Not only strange events but celebrated persons gravitated always toward Medicine Lodge—Jerry Simpson, the sockless statesman; Chester Long, Congressman, Senator and president of the American Bar Association; Tom McNeal, who first appointed Simpson to office, served himself in the legislature from Barber county and is Medicine Lodge's historian in his book, "When Kansas Was Young," and Carrie Nation, the feminine John Brown of prohibition. So far as history records Medicine Lodge also produced the only man capable of taking care of himself in an encounter with the terrible crusader against liquor and tobacco. This noted citizen was the well known Medicine Lodge hack driver, Bill Horne, who on a wintry night when Carrie in entering his hack deftly and casually flicked a cigar out of his mouth, drove out of town, opened the back door, dumped Carrie into a snowdrift and drove back again in isolated triumph.

From all the things that have happened at Medicine Lodge and all the eminent citizens it gave to the state and nation, it might be supposed that it is one of the important cities of the West. Yet Medicine Lodge today has but 1,200 population. Its pageant was a brilliant affair, with many distinguished people attending, adding another chapter to its eventful chronicles. Medicine Lodge may fairly lay claim to having made more history per capita than any town perhaps in the West.

Al Smith at a Standstill?

A SOUTHERN publication, the Manufacturers Record of Baltimore, which in the South has a standing and influence similar to the Wall Street Journal in the North, comes out with a broadside against the nomination of Governor Smith of New York ostensibly on two grounds: He is wet, and his nomination will turn several Southern states into the Republican column.

"There is not the slightest reflection on Governor Smith," says the Manufacturers Record. Its objection is "applied to him as a public character, a high officeholder and a possibility for nomination for President. We do not believe the South can be made to swallow Governor Smith. We earnestly pray that it will not. Moreover, we believe his nomination would be a disastrous blow to the Democratic party." Senator Simmons of North Carolina agrees with the Baltimore paper, and after spending some weeks feeling out the temper of his state, reports that Smith's nomination would result in "the loss of some traditionally Democratic states" in that section.

As to the opposition of the Manufacturers Record, however, Mark Sullivan, the Washington correspondent, finds other reasons for it than those named by the publication itself. Several Southern



Open Season

most likely to return a profit on storage. In such years holding to July or August is full of risk.

Since 1892 there have been 11 years of small United States crops followed by years of large crops. This combination, small crop followed by large crop, has occurred about twice as often as that of a small crop followed by a small crop. In general the effect of the former order of events is a less pronounced mid-summer rise after the spring rise and a sharper, more pronounced autumn decline.

During the last 35 years the low point in price of top No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City between January and June inclusive has come in January 15 times, in February eight times, in March seven times, in April two times, in May one time and in June two times. The high time of the six-months period has come as early as January or February only seven out of 35 years.

Unless corn is already contracted or sold at the very opening of the season, there are additional chances of getting some price advance in the spring, and the chances are much better following a small crop than following a large one.

Marriage and Divorce Figures

STATISTICS of marriage and divorce given out by the Department of Commerce for 1926 show 1,200,079 marriages performed and 180,863 divorces, a rate of 10.26 marriages for every 1,000 of the population, and of 1.54 divorces a thousand population. Notwithstanding the wide discussion of failure of marriage, it seems from these figures to be close to 90 per cent successful, which compared with most institutions is a high rate.

Kansas was a little ahead of the country, with 11.1 marriages and ahead also with 2.08 divorces to the thousand population. In 1926 20,253 Kansas marriages occurred and 3,780 divorces, the relative number of divorces to marriages being considerably greater in this state than in the country as a whole, but less than in the country north of Mason and Dixon's line. Divorce is comparatively rare in the Southern states, and the one state in the Union with none is South Carolina, where marriage is a binding contract without annulment for any cause.

Rate Down to 4 Per Cent

The Federal Land Banks Are Able to Borrow Money on Very Favorable Terms

BY JOHN FIELDS

THE 12 Federal Land Banks, on Monday, October 24, 1927, offered to investors 29 million dollars of 4 per cent bonds, dated November 1, 1927, for delivery on November 15, 1927.

Investors at once paid par for all of them.

These bonds will become due November 1, 1957, and are not redeemable before November 1, 1937.

These investors who bought 29 million dollars of Federal Land Bank bonds at a price which will yield only 4 per cent on their investment during the next 30 years, if they had been so disposed, could have invested their funds in bonds of other land banks, which are not Federal Land Banks. They could have bought bonds of 16 such land banks at prices which would yield an average return of 4.73 per cent during the uncallable periods of the bonds and 5 per cent thereafter until called, according to quotations in the Wall Street Journal of October 27, 1927.

This is further evidence of the confidence of investors in the value of the security behind Federal Land Bank bonds, consisting of first mortgages on farms, endorsed by National Farm Loan Associations owned by those who have borrowed from the Federal Land Banks.

A Change in Interest Rates

On May 1, 1927, investors bought 100 million dollars of Federal Land Bank bonds at a price netting 4.1 per cent when they might have bought bonds of other land banks at prices netting 4.5 per cent.

Six months later, the net yield on Federal Land Bank bonds has dropped to 4 per cent and the net yield on bonds of other land banks has risen to 4.73 per cent.

Yet investors buy 29 million dollars of 4 per cent Federal Land Bank bonds.

Investors of the United States have again given their answer to the efforts of those who have been trying during the last year to destroy confidence in the Federal Land Banks, and to induce farmers to abandon support of their own financial institutions.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita participated in this most recent bond sale to the extent of 1 1/4 million dollars.

This sale of 4 per cent bonds will in no way affect the rate of interest on existing loans, or the rate of interest at which new loans will be made. It will, however, tend to increase the bank's net earnings, in which all borrowers share.

No bonds bearing a higher rate of interest were, nor could be, called for payment. None can be called before 1931, when the uncallable period on the bank's 5 per cent bonds will expire.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita has been making new loans at 5 per cent interest since August 15, 1926, from the proceeds of the sale of bonds bearing 4 1/4 per cent interest.

This margin of 3/4 per cent between the bond rate and the mortgage rate should be increased to cover expenses, provide for the building up of proper reserves, and earn dividends for its stockholders at the rate which the bank has been paying. The average margin on which the bank is operating is less than 1 per cent. The Federal Farm Loan Act permits a spread of 1 per cent between the bond rate and the mortgage rate, and it is quite desirable that such a margin be maintained as nearly as is practicable.

Some Real "Relief"

When The Federal Land Bank of Wichita lends money to farmers at 5 per cent for 20 or 36 years, it is providing for the financing of farming at a lower rate of interest than many of the nation's industries must pay for even comparatively short-term borrowings.

Among short-term securities quoted in The Wall Street Journal of October 27, 1927, at prices which yield investors more than 5 per cent are the fol-

Federal Land Banks have rendered to farmers. Their chief asset is their ability to borrow money at a low rate. The relief which they have brought to agriculture consists in a marked reduction in rates of interest on all farm loans.

To maintain that ability to borrow at a low rate and to lend to farmers at a correspondingly low rate, the banks must make good loans on which all payments will be made promptly when due, secured by farms on which taxes will not be permitted by the owners to become delinquent.

Such loans can be based only on the average crop returns from the land. The landowner's share of crops, less taxes and less 5 per cent depreciation and insurance of improvements, capitalized at the current rate of interest in the community, represents the true productive value of a farm. It is the

amount which would yield the same net annual return if invested in something else than that farm.

Loans made on that basis of valuation, in the hands of capable, solvent farmers, are good loans.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita seeks that kind of loans. It strives constantly to avoid making any other kind.

Not Enough for Two

The train halted for a moment at the station and the traveler reached out, called a small boy, and said: "Son, here's 50 cents. Get me a 25 cent sandwich and get one for yourself. Hurry up."

Just as the train pulled out, the boy ran up to the window. "Here's your quarter, Mister," he shouted. "They only had one sandwich."

ATWATER KENT RADIO

Tremendous saving in the world's finest radio

EVEN before these new 1928 low prices were announced, Atwater Kent Radio was overwhelmingly preferred in rural homes.

NOW the always moderate prices of Atwater Kent ONE Dial Receivers and Radio Speakers are still lower. NOW the radio that most farm families prefer, as proved over and over again by their words, is within the reach of thousands and thousands of

families who still thought the prices of really good radio were a little high.

Universal demand has enabled the largest radio factory to put the economies of big production into effect. At the same time our radio has been greatly improved in performance.

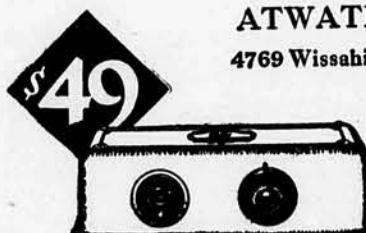
Much better radio—at much lower prices—with Christmas just ahead! Let the nearest Atwater Kent dealer show you.

Write for illustrated booklet telling the complete story of Atwater Kent Radio

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

4769 Wissahickon Avenue A. Atwater Kent, President Philadelphia, Pa.

One Dial Receivers licensed under U.S. Patent 1,014,002



Model 35, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with shielded cabinet, finished in two tones of brown crystalline. Ideal for a small table, window sill or bookshelf. Without accessories. \$49



Model E Radio Speaker. New method of cone suspension, found in no other speaker, makes certain the faithful reproduction of the entire range of musical tones. An extraordinary speaker—hear it! \$24



Model 33, a very powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with solid mahogany cabinet and gold-plated trimmings. Unusually effective where distance-getting is essential or inside antenna is necessary. Simple antenna adjustment device assures remarkable selectivity. Without accessories. \$75

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies West



Model 30, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver. The mahogany cabinet of unobtrusive beauty is the type that many people prefer. Without accessories. \$65

Atwater Kent Radio Hour every Sunday night on 23 associated stations

Milk Brings the Ready Cash

But Folks in Bourbon County Have Found the Value of High Production

BY J. A. HODGES

THE dairy program in Bourbon county has been widely heralded, production.

Its supporters point to increased prosperity both for the farmer and the business man of the territory. The enthusiasm of the farmers themselves varies according to personal inclination and circumstances. It is not surprising that a farmer who milks cows producing slightly over 100 pounds of butterfat a cow should show less interest than the owner of a herd producing 300 pounds or more. It is no wonder that the man whose herd makes a margin of production over feed cost of \$18 a cow should have less inclination for dairying than the man whose herd makes a margin of \$125 a cow. The increased interest shown in a herd of high grades or purebreds over a bunch of nondescripts is self-explanatory.

Holsteins are popular with those selling whole milk, but as the milk is sold with a premium for higher butterfat tests, Guernseys and Jerseys also have their adherents. It is a pleasure to visit some of these best herds in the pasture and to have pointed out to you the cows with the best records and the heifers with the best prospects. It is to get a new faith in the dairy program to see with what pride many of these farmers show you their herds and to learn of the goals they have set for their improvement. To some, however, it is not the dreams of the dairymen but the present results that count.

To find out what these results were, records were kept on a number of farms in Bourbon county for 1925 and 1926 by the department of agricultural economics, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, in co-operation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Conditions and results on the various farms showed considerable variation. The quality of the herds was different; the number of cows milked varied from four to 45; production a cow varied from 112 to 340 pounds of butterfat; feed costs varied from \$24 to \$86 a cow; and margin of production over feed cost varied from \$18 to \$126. Some farmers sold whole milk to the condensery or to the creamery while a few sold butterfat. On the whole it was a fair sample. The average annual production of 5,561 pounds of milk and 219 pounds of butterfat, while not large, is quite creditable when compared with the average Kansas cow, which produces slightly more than 3,000 pounds of milk.

50 Per Cent From Cows

The relative importance of the dairy enterprise compared with other enterprises in the region shows that it is the backbone of the farm organization. In 1925 the cash receipts from dairy products constituted 50 per cent of the total farm receipts, and in 1926 they constituted 47 per cent. In addition to this, approximately 15 per cent of the receipts for both years was from the sale of cows or young stock. In 1925 the value of dairy products used in the house was \$89 a farm, and in 1926 it was \$84. Also, some whole milk and skimmilk were fed to hogs and poultry.

The average net farm returns on this group of farms was \$1,324. The largest net return for one farm was \$4,098, while one farm showed a loss of \$115. As dairy receipts were so large a part of the total, it is interesting to know how the number of cows milked affected the income. The farms were divided into four groups, according to the number of cows milked, as follows: 8 or less; 8 to 15; 16 to 23; and 24 and over. The farm returns of the first group were \$865; of the second \$1,135; of the third \$2,128; and of the fourth \$2,678. Thus, it was seen how the income increased on the average with the number of cows milked.

However, it is not number alone that increases the income. The production a cow must be considered, and not only that production but the economy with which it was produced.

Some of the things that have been given consideration are the quality of the cows, the quantity and quality of the feed and the effect of seasonal production.

The effect of quality on production is not always easy to separate from other considerations, for the man with good cows often feeds them with greater care and uses better management in general. Some indication of quality may be shown by the estimated value a head given by the owner. The herds were divided into the following groups according to their average value a head: \$30 to \$44; \$45 to \$59; \$60 to \$74; and \$75 and above. The production of the first group was 184 pounds of butterfat with a margin of production over feed cost of \$40; of the second, 196 pounds of butterfat with a margin of \$54; of the third, 227 pounds of butterfat with a margin of \$64; and of the fourth, 225 pounds of butterfat with a margin of \$75.

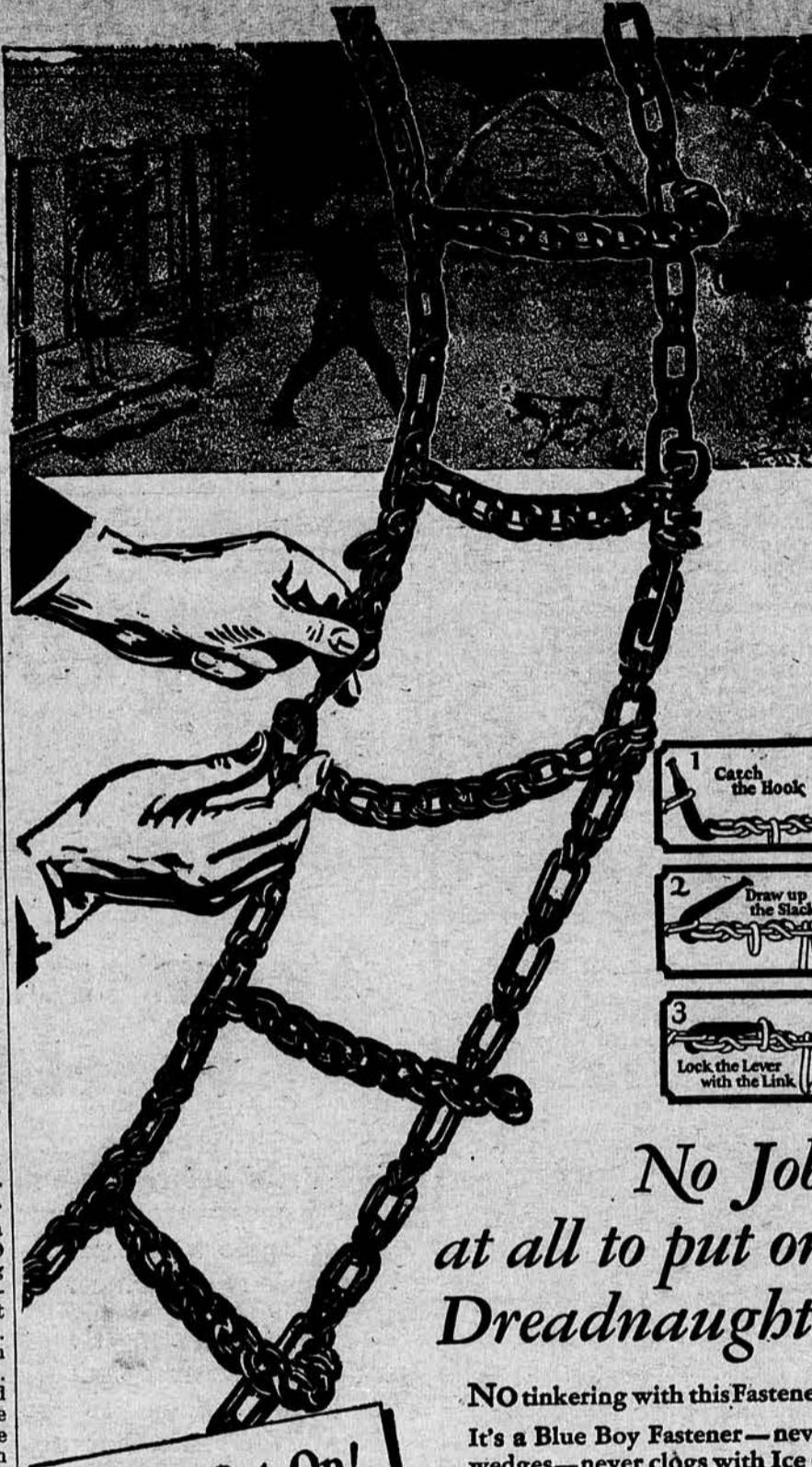
The dairymen of this region will tell you the importance of an adequate and well-balanced ration for good production. Those with the greatest experience have come to the fullest realization of the fact. The herds were divided into four groups according to production. The first group had an average production of 137 pounds of butterfat; the second, 185 pounds; the third, 235 pounds; and the fourth, 291 pounds. The average grain ration in the four groups was as follows: for the first, 661 pounds a cow; for the second, 1,360 pounds; for the third, 1,643 pounds; for the fourth, 2,504 pounds a cow. Silage increased from 2 1/4 tons in the lowest group to 3 1/4 tons in the highest; alfalfa increased from 1,230 to 1,885 pounds. Other dry roughage showed a considerable decrease.

But Good Feed Pays

Some are found that protest, either by word or by actions, that the heavier production is procured at too great a cost. The increased feed cost from \$30 to \$72 a cow from the lowest producing group to the highest does seem considerable. When taken on a butterfat basis, however, it looks quite different. The cost then shows a decrease from 29 to 25 cents a pound of butterfat. The margin of production over feed cost a cow increased from \$27 in the lowest producing group to \$91 in the highest producing group. When put on a butterfat basis, this is an increase from 20 cents to 31 cents a pound. But this entire increase in margin should not be credited to feed. Some of the men with the better herds not only fed better rations but they also sold their products to better advantage, either getting a premium for higher test or selling a larger share of production in the winter season of higher prices. This is shown by the fact that as the production increased from 137 to 291 pounds the average value of the butterfat increased from 49 to 56 cents a pound.

Summer production was found to be cheaper than winter production, but with the higher producing herds winter production was not neglected. They were fed heavier in both winter and summer. The value of production, feed cost, and margin were increased in both seasons as the production increased. In summer, both value of production and margin were about twice as great in the group of highest producing herds as they were in the lowest. In winter the production of the highest producing group was almost three times as great and the margin more than 10 times as great as in the lowest producing group.

That the dairy cow has meant much to this section is evident. That she might and probably will mean even more is shown by the wide variation in the results obtained. The margin of production over feed cost of the average herd was more than twice as much a cow as that of the lowest herd and the margin of the highest herd a cow was more than twice as great as that of the average figure of \$60 a cow. This indicates a considerable improvement is easily in reach. If the income a cow were raised only \$15 it would mean an increase in income for Bourbon county of almost \$200,000.



Easy to Put On!
Easy to Take Off!

No Job
at all to put on
Dreadnaughts

NO tinkering with this Fastener!

It's a Blue Boy Fastener—never wedges—never clogs with Ice or Mud... and Dreadnaughts give you that biting steel-penetration that means sure travel on any road all through the winter.

Look for the Blue Boy Fastener on the Tire Chains you buy.

The COLUMBUS MCKINNON CHAIN CO., Tonawanda, N.Y.

Manufacturers of "Inswell" Electric Welded Chain

Factories: Tonawanda, N.Y.; Columbus, Ohio

In Canada: McKinnon Columbus Chain, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

DREADNAUGHT TIRE CHAINS FOR BALLOON, CORD AND TRUCK TIRES

RURAL RETAILERS!

Big Firm Will Finance You

Without a penny of investment from you, the McCommon Plan will give you a sound steady business, with all the freedom, money and happiness that goes with it. By this plan we will credit you, so that you can sell on time—like a big store. Your business belongs to you, and gets bigger every day. Just show us that you are honest and reliable—and then step into BIG MONEY.

Get FREE Book Investigate send for Plan. Learn how Kletowski in Wis., Linton in Ia., Everett in Mass., Shreveport, La., and thousands of others found Success. What they did, YOU CAN.

McCOMMON & CO., Winona, Minn., Desk 2112

MAIL THIS Positively no Obligations

To.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

Are you tired of 'hard times' and 'poor pay'? Step into an auto and drive to Success! Own your own business, and enjoy a big steady income!

Send the Coupon! We'll set you up in business, just as we have started thousands of other men on the happy road to Big Earnings, distributing McCommon's 228 Farm and Household Necessities. No capital required. Experience not needed. We teach you everything. Get the facts. Send coupon. →

What the Folks Are Saying

FRANK S. BURSON, JR., is wearing the broadest smile in Western Kansas. He has been able to raise twice as many potatoes as his father. Burson, Sr., has been raising spuds in Logan county, near Oakley, for a number of years. He has never raised less than 100 bushels an acre. Last spring Frank Burson, Jr., rented land from his father, and bought certified Irish Cobbler seed thru the vocational agriculture department of the Oakley Consolidated High School. All but 1 bushel was treated with corrosive sublimate.

The father planted Ohios right beside the untreated seeds of the Irish Cobbler. Thruout the entire season, the difference between treated and untreated Irish Cobblers and early Ohios could be seen. The treated Cobblers gave almost a perfect stand, while there were many blank hills and late developing plants in the others. The treated potatoés all matured at the same time, while the untreated were slow in coming up.

The Ohios made 100 bushels an acre. The untreated Cobblers yielded 148 bushels, and the treated Cobblers 200 bushels. The potatoés were sold for \$2.25 to \$2.50 a hundred. Young Burson knows he made money on his project, because he has it in the bank.

Oakley, Kan. V. S. Crippen.

Let's Have Real Protection

(This is the copy of a letter written recently by Senator Capper to the Hon. Thomas O. Marvin, chairman, United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.)

I wish to urge prompt action on the application of the Kansas Livestock Association for a 50 per cent increase in the duty on livestock, meats and corn. In view of the constantly increasing importation of livestock, meat stuffs and corn from Canada and South American countries, it seems to me that the livestock and corn-producing industries of this country are justly entitled to this consideration at the hands of the commission and the President. The livestock industry, for instance, is only now emerging from one of the most disastrous depressions in its history. The importation of livestock and meat from Canada has shown a steady increase during the last four or five years. This livestock and meat is raised and prepared for market on the cheap lands of Canada and by cheap labor. It is only reasonable to suppose that this can be brought into this country and sold at prices which cannot be met by producers of the United States, whose production costs are much higher than in Canada. The effect cannot be otherwise than to force downward the price received by our livestock producers for their cattle.

Importation of livestock and meat from the Argentine and other South American countries just at this time may not be so heavy as in former years, because of an embargo running against shipments from those countries on account of the existence of the "foot and mouth disease" there, but with the clearing up of this situation in South America, extensive importation of livestock from that source will no doubt be carried on as it has been in former years, thereby adding this still further burden to the load our livestock industry is obliged to bear.

There has been recently a sharp decline in the price of corn in this country. This reduction came almost simultaneously with extensive importations of corn from Argentina and, it seems to me, can be traced to a considerable extent to the receipt here of this corn which was raised under conditions with which our producers are not in position to compete.

I am convinced that the request made in behalf of the livestock and corn industries of the Middle West is entirely reasonable, and I hope, therefore, that the commission can see its way clear to recommend to the President that he invoke the provision of the tariff law and increase the duty as suggested. Inasmuch as this is more or less of an emergency matter, it is hoped the commission may be in possession of sufficient facts to warrant this recommendation without the formality of an extensive investigation. If the commission does not feel such action is warranted, then I should like to suggest that the hearing on this appeal be advanced to the earliest date possible in order that our livestock

and corn producers may have the relief to which they seem clearly to be entitled.

Topeka, Kan. Arthur Capper.

Private Detective Agencies

Washington has been the center of objectionable activities of private detective agencies, such as halted the Fall-Sinclair trial, and in connection with oil even the Department of Justice under Daugherty was accused of dipping into this vicious practice. Senator LaFollette's offices were entered and his desk ransacked while he was a member of the United States Senate. In fact other members of both branches of Congress protested that their rooms were invaded by private detectives, believed to be in the employ of Daugherty's department at the time strenuous efforts were being made to stop the Walsh inquiry into Teapot Dome. At that time Burns, whose agency is

mixed up in the present grand jury inquiry at Washington of alleged tampering with the Fall-Sinclair jury, was regularly employed in the Department of Justice.

The irresponsible private detective bureaus are accused of a good many infringements of law and private rights, so that some states have begun to regulate them. Indiana was one of the first states in 1913 to enact a law to curb the enterprise of detective bureaus. No such organizations were permitted to operate in the state without obtaining a license from the Secretary of State and giving full information as to who was responsible for their activities, their headquarters and so forth. The law required that operatives should be persons of good moral character and should wear badges which anybody was authorized to demand should be displayed, showing who the alleged detectives were and what organization they represented. The Secretary of State has the power to revoke licenses for cause. Only last week under this law a detective bureau was thrown out in Indiana on proof that

it invaded private residences and offices, placing household servants, butlers, clerks, stenographers and others in homes and offices to get secret information concerning any person it was hired to trail or obtain information about. It possessed listening devices to record confidential conversations and generally was operating as a public nuisance and in violation of law. Detective bureaus of similar character are frequently employed by employers against employees who are organized or go out on strike and have been the cause of rioting, violence and bloodshed. The Burns agency prior to the Teapot Dome scandals bore a fairly good reputation among such organizations, but the head of this agency, who at one time was in demand for speech making on crime and lawlessness and who once made an address before the legislature in Topeka, stated that one of the difficulties in detective work is to obtain decent operatives, many being wholly irresponsible and crooked. The private detective agency in fact fosters some grave evils and needs strict regulation by law.



Make this Christmas last for thousands of miles



Body by Fisher

A BUICK for Christmas



WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



Protective Service

**Look Out for These Two Clever Swindlers
Posing as Great Eye Doctors!**

TWO of the worst crooks that ever worked a swindle are reported to be headed toward Kansas, after fleecing an aged Illinois farmer out of \$550 and attempting to swindle other farm folks out of sums of from \$200 to \$1,000 by posing as eye doctors who can remove cataract by dropping a so-called radium solution into the eyes.

Look out for these criminals. Rewards are offered in Illinois and Minnesota for their arrest. Read their descriptions given below and if you see them, call the sheriff and have them arrested.

Old Folks Are Victims

It is said the plan usually followed by these clever fakers is to work on old people living in isolated locations in the country. They approach their victims posing as eye specialists who are connected with some great hospital, and claim to be well known in Chicago, or some other large city of the country. At the beginning they are extremely pleasant in manner but before they leave they often get abusive and threatening. They pose as friends of their victims but their only desire is to swindle folks out of all the money possible. It is said that in all cases before they perform their operation they make the victim agree to keep the matter a secret, the idea being that they are doing a special favor for the victim which might not be approved by the medical profession.

In one case these swindlers took \$550

from John Rider, a Livingston county, Illinois farmer, who is 89 years old and so feeble he has to walk on two canes. The two fakers drove up to the home of Mr. Rider a few weeks ago in a big, handsome automobile. Only one of the men got out and went in. He was met at the door by Miss Estella Hueling, the aged farmer's housekeeper. The swindler introduced himself as Doctor Williams of Chicago. He pretended he was well known in Illinois and claimed he was connected with one of the large hospitals in Chicago. With a most pleasant smile he told Miss Hueling he made a specialty of fitting glasses, and that he and his associates were going to establish headquarters soon at Bloomington, to take care of their many patients in Central Illinois. According to his statements they were out getting acquainted with old settlers, examining the condition of their eyeglasses and testing their eyes free of charge.

Offers to Test Eyes

He offered to test Miss Hueling's eyes without cost. She told him she bought a pair of glasses from a traveling agent once and would never buy another pair that way, as the glasses were unsatisfactory. The faking "doctor" seemed much impressed. He asked her from whom she had bought the glasses. She did not remember. That was the swindler's opportunity to get in his crooked work. He told the unsuspecting woman that in all probab-

Why "They" Fall for the Lure of the City

NUMEROUS factors other than that of economic pressure have been responsible for the unprecedented migration from farms to cities in recent years, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has learned in a survey of the situation. The opportunity for making a better living on the farm than in the city, however, was found to be the principal reason why persons move from cities to farms.

The survey disclosed that some farmers move to town because they cannot make farming pay, or are drawn to the city by the lure of a larger income; others move because of better school facilities for their children; others because of being physically unable to continue farming, and a small number because of financial ability to retire.

Most of the persons moving from cities to farms were found to be former farmers who had been disillusioned by city life. They found they could make a better living on the farm than in the city. Some moved back to the farm because of better living conditions in the country; the high cost of living in cities drove others to the farm, and still others were induced to take up farming for the satisfaction of an independent life.

The bureau's survey covered 2,745 persons now in cities who had moved from farms scattered generally throughout the country; and 1,167 persons on farms who had recently moved from cities stated their reasons for giving up city life.

Summarizing the results of the survey the bureau declares that more than half the migrants from farms to cities still hold title to their farms. These migrants to cities had, on the average, between one and two of their children with them in the city, town or village home, the average number in each family being a little more than three children. The conclusion is drawn that in some cases one or more children were left to operate the farm, while the other members of the family moved to the city.

Most of the migrants to cities were found to be farmers of long standing. They were about equally divided among those who had never done anything but farm, and those who had tried other occupations. Most of them had been cultivators of moderately large farms. One-third of those who still owned farms after moving to town received over half their subsequent income from farms. About one-third of the farms of those who still own their farms are operated by tenants who are blood relations.

Reasons given for migrating to the city included "drawbacks" on the farm and "inducements" in village, town or city. Not being able to "make ends meet" while on the farm, was the chief reason that a third of the migrants gave for giving up farming. Physical disability caused the movement of one-fourth the number of migrants. To gain a better schooling for their children ranked high as an inducement with both owners and tenants. Financial ability to retire was the reason why one farmer out of every 40 moved to the city.

Out of 1,166 persons who moved from cities to farms, 80.7 per cent, or 1,011 persons, had had farm experience, either as a former farm owner, a tenant, or by having been born and raised on a farm. One-third and more of those who had previous farm experience had owned farms before, and one-third had tried their hand at being farm tenants.

Migrants from cities to farms were usually men in the early prime of life. They had an average of 2.1 children to the family. About two-thirds of them left the city because they believed that better health would be found for parents and children.

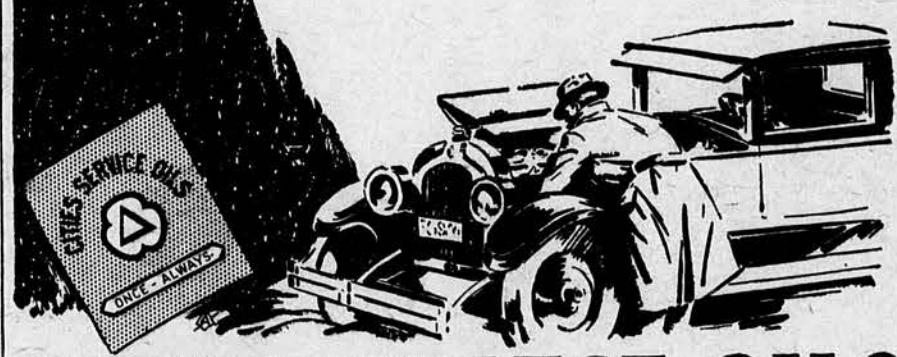
Many men who left the city to become hired men on farms said they did so because of the high cost of living in the city. Others who left the city said they were tired of city life. Still others declared that the independent life on a farm was their chief reason for leaving the city.

The survey indicates a steady weeding out of older people on the farm who are replaced in part at least by men and women in earlier life. Altho the total farm population is reduced in numbers, the result is the development of a more vigorous and efficient agriculture. A detriment, however, is that those who retire take with them to the city a volume of financial wealth and experience, the loss of which retards rural institutional improvements.

Better A Cold Car Than A Wrecked One

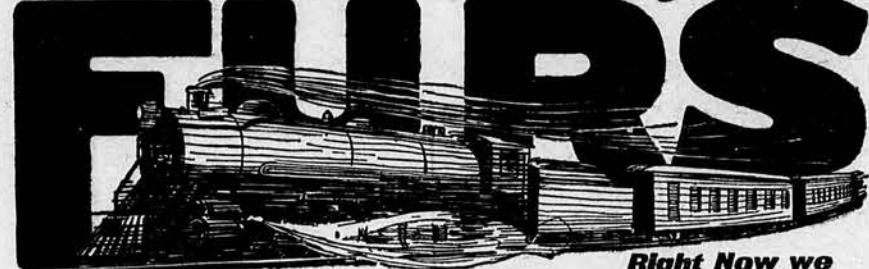
In warming up your car these cold days, make certain that you do not put it out of commission. Racing your motor engenders a heat, hot enough to melt gold.

Cities Service oil masters that heat. It is super specified to withstand the highest temperature of the hottest friction spot of your motor.



CITIES SERVICE OILS

To Get More Money For



SHIP TO

Right Now we need more furs than ever before! Furs of all kinds wanted. Ship to us at once. Our grading—our prices—our prompt service will please you just as they have pleased thousands of American Trappers for the past fifty-one years. Pack up every skin and ship immediately!

Price Lists and Shipping Tags Free. Write Today

Abraham
ST. LOUIS, MO.



Trappers Say:

"Received check and must say Biggs is fair and squarest company I ever shipped to." John Hixon, Polk Co., Iowa.

"Thanks for fair grading. Was offered only \$50 for the fur you sent me \$200 for." Cliff Shore, Story Co., Iowa.

Big Money

for your Furs if Shipped to Biggs at K.C. We want them now! Ship early and often—one fur or 1,000! All kinds in demand. No commissions deducted. Your cash comes right back by return mail. Write for latest

Fur Price Lists

FURS HELD SEPARATE—Send request with shipment and we hold furs separate until you have had time to receive check. Your furs back if not well pleased.

Bargains

—for trappers and hunters in Guns, Baits, Traps and All Supplies—Big New

Catalog FREE

Bring Shipping Tags, Trappers Tips, Game Laws, etc.—All Free! Write postcard today!

E.W. BIGGS & CO. 4232 Biggs Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

ity she had bought the glasses from his company and that was the very reason he was there. With a swindler's pleasant smile he said he was out to investigate all such cases and either see that the glasses fitted or pay back the money she had spent for them.

Miss Hueling informed the faker that she would have nothing to do with him or his glasses, but he smilingly kept up a pleasant, persuading conversation until she consented to let him test her eyes.

Working the Fake Test

Now comes the swindle. He fitted Miss Hueling with a pair of test glasses and tried several different lenses in them. Of course, none of them fitted. That was a part of the swindler's game. He appeared to be growing serious over the matter. He got out a black headpiece with two lenses in it. He fitted this contraption over her head and began an apparently critical examination of her eyes.

He assumed a most sober expression and faking a sympathetic tone in his voice said, "My dear lady, I am sorry to tell you that one of your eyes is in an extremely bad condition. I find that you have a cataract developing behind the eyeball of your left eye." This dirty lie was followed by a long and sober discussion of the sad and terrible results of cataract. The swindler told Miss Hueling that within 30 days she would lose the sight of her left eye, and soon after that she would lose the sight of the other eye. Moreover, according to this faker, immediately following the loss of sight in both eyes she would begin to be paralyzed throughout her whole left side. According to his version she was in a perilous condition and he was very sad to find her suffering with such an unfortunate affliction.

Second Swindler Comes In

The only cure for her condition was a terrible and expensive operation in a hospital, he told her. However, there was one possible hope of saving her from a sightless life and the horrors of paralysis, according to the swindler. He said that fortunately he had with him a great eye surgeon from the big hospital in Chicago. The surgeon, who in fact was none other than the crooked partner of this arch swindler, was out in front in the automobile. The other crook was called in and introduced as the great surgeon.

The two swindlers proceeded directly to business. The second man examined Miss Hueling's eyes and reported that the diagnosis of the first swindler was correct in every respect. She was suffering from a terrible cataract. The only way it could possibly be removed was by a bloody and expensive operation in a hospital, or by special radium treatment. He said that fortunately he happened to have with him a quantity of radium and the materials for performing the operation, and just as a matter of friendship he would remove the cataract with radium, provided Miss Hueling and Mr. Rider agreed not to mention the operation to anyone.

Put Liquid In Eyes

They began work on the faked operation immediately. Miss Hueling was seated in a chair. Some large towels were brought out to spread over her face. They leaned her head back and dropped some liquid substance into her left eye. Then her face was covered with the heavy towels and the swindlers began asking about money.

Wanted!

Elliott Wilkinson

Description: Age about 31, height 5 ft. 6 in., weight about 145 pounds. Dark complexion, black hair, brown piercing eyes, slim build, but athletic. Tattooed on left forearm with arrow piercing heart design.

Roy L. Martin

Description: Age about 37, height 5 ft. 10 in., weight about 175 pounds. Light complexion, brown eyes, dark hair, heavy set, hole in left cheek about size of pin head.

A reward of \$25 is offered for these men in Brown county, Minnesota, and rewards of \$50 each are offered in Illinois for the arrest of either or both of these men. If you have these men arrested have the sheriff hold them and wire Kansas Farmer Protective Service for instructions.

Mr. Rider demanded to know how much the work was going to cost. They would not say, but told him they were not going to make a charge for the service. All they were asking was pay for the materials used. Mr. Rider insisted on knowing the cost but they paid no attention to him and went ahead with the faked operation.

Get Anxious About Money

They let the liquid substance remain in Miss Hueling's eyes about 15 minutes. In the meantime they appeared to be getting anxious about their pay and kept asking questions about money. They wanted to know where Mr. Rider kept his money; if he had any money at home or in the bank; and a great many other similar questions.

The towels were pulled from Miss Hueling's face and one of the swindlers removed from the surface of her eyeball a thin film that resembled a piece of transparent rubber. "There is the cataract," he said. "Now she is completely cured and she never will have that trouble again as long as she lives."

The swindlers began figuring up the bill. They claimed it came to \$550. Mr. Rider and Miss Hueling protested, but the crooks, who a few minutes before apparently were their smiling friends, began to get gruff and threatening with Mr. Rider and Miss Hueling. Mr. Rider said he did not have \$550. The men very forcefully told him he would have to get it. They shook their fists in Mr. Rider's face and warned him that he had better keep his mouth shut and not to try any funny business.

They Got the Money

They got Miss Hueling into their car and took her to town where she went to the bank and got a note. Then they returned with her to the Rider home, made out the note for \$550 and forcibly compelled Mr. Rider to sign it. Again they took Miss Hueling with them to town in their car. The two swindlers had frightened Miss Hueling, and while they waited nearby she went to the bank, cashed the note and returned with the money which she gave to them. They quickly drove away.

The two swindling quacks made their escape and have not been seen since. Indictments have been filed against them in Mr. Rider's county and rewards are offered for their arrest. The case is only one of many in which these fakers have swindled unsuspecting folks out of large sums of money for performing faked eye operations.

Call Your Sheriff

It is said these two super crooks are headed toward Kansas. If you should see them you will be doing a service to Kansas farm folks and many others if you will call your sheriff and have them arrested at once. Look out for these fellows. Warn your neighbors and friends against them. Let's stop these swindlers before they get started in Kansas. If your sheriff arrests these two fakers have him hold them and telephone or telegraph Kansas Farmer Protective Service for instructions and complete information.

O.C. Thompson

Camel

The cigarette preferred by experienced smokers

In the remarkable growing popularity of the cigarette many brands have bid for favor, but Camel continues to lead by billions. Quality put it there; quality keeps it there.



If all cigarettes were as good as Camel you wouldn't hear anything about special treatments to make cigarettes good for the throat. Nothing takes the place of choice tobaccos.

Corn Has Excellent Quality

The Second Field is Yielding 42 Bushels an Acre
—Elevators Are Paying 60 Cents

BY HARLEY HATCH

OUR first snow of the season came this week, some 2 inches falling. It stopped corn husking for a short time and the resulting moisture has given us some frosty mornings, the worst thing for the husker. On this farm husking has just got under good headway; we have less than 30 acres husked with 65 acres yet to get out. The yield is much as we expected; the first field did not make quite so much but the second is making enough more to make up. The yield, so far, has been about 42 bushels by weight. The quality is of the very best, too good, in fact, to be sold off the farm. Such corn should be stored and fed to cattle and hogs, which also should be raised on the farm. When this is done the farm owner gets the full proceeds whether or not the net result is a profit. Considerable corn is going to market by the elevator route here at an average price of about 60 cents. There will be little or no corn sold in town from this locality. What is sold will go to local cattle feeders.

Big Year for Feeders

I can't recall a year since we have been living on this farm—a matter of 31 years—in which so many farmers of the vicinity have cattle in the feed lot. Many have but one load, others two, while a few have numbers up into the hundreds. It is the big feeders who make the market for corn; such feeders usually pay about 5 cents a bushel above market price for good corn delivered right at their lots. Many of these feeders short fed the cattle they pastured during the summer, some of the feeding being very short, indeed. But whether the feeding period was short or long, all made a profit and were in most instances encouraged to feed some more. In fact, many who took one load of cattle to market came back with two cars of feeders prepared to make just twice as much at the second hitch as they did at first. How this will work out can be told later, but to make a long range guess—merely a guess—I should say that the profits of the last feeding will come far from equaling those of the first. But it is all right, anyway. It keeps up the fertility of the farm and makes a good market for those with corn to sell. City appetites seem to crave beef more than pork, anyway.

Music in the Air

When we finished husking the first field of corn we brought the cattle in off pasture, separated the cows from the calves and shut the youngsters up to wean. They have been making considerable music since, but at this time they have become so hoarse they can only croak. It seems to me they have not made as much fuss as calves usually do under the circumstances. Some of the cows seem to be glad to be rid of them. We have begun turning the cows out in the cornstalks, leaving them out 1 hour the first day, 2 hours the second and so on until at about the end of the week we can let them run in and out at will. The cornfield connects with the yards and the stock can get water whenever they wish. While one can never be certain of anything, I do not look for much, if any, loss of cattle in the cornfields this fall. In fact, there never has been much loss in any season in this county, and when there has been any it usually is in a dry season when the stalk growth has been arrested. In some dry seasons in Nebraska, especially in the central part, the stalk fields have been very deadly; the stalks seem to contain some active poison, altho it has never been isolated. The poison is seldom or never present in the fields here; if there is a loss it usually is from impaction.

Pigs Go to Market

Beginning about October 1 we began selling the spring crop of pigs, 48 in number, picking out a load about every week or as soon as we could find eight head which would average 200 pounds or more. For the first lot, dear!"

weighing 205 pounds, we got \$10.90 a hundred at the local yards, for the second lot \$10.75. Each load sold since then has brought a marked reduction in price, until a load sold this week brought but \$8.65 a hundred, a drop in price of \$2.25 a hundred in a little more than six weeks. And that is not all; this morning the market, according to our radio, is again 25 cents lower. And in the face of this the head of one of the big packing companies complains that the farmers of the Southwest are not raising enough hogs. He says that they have to bring in hogs from outside territory to keep their packing plant operating, and suggests that farmers in Kansas City territory should increase their hog feeding by 25 per cent. If they really wish an increase in hog production in this territory it seems to me they are taking a poor way to bring it about.

Producers Want Justice

Last week I spoke of the Grange plan for farm "relief." I don't like that word, "relief," it sounds as if we were coming before the American people, hat in hand, asking for charity. What we ask is justice, and that is something that has been a stranger to us for the last seven years. The railroads have a law allowing them to charge rates high enough to insure them 5 per cent on a reasonable valuation; the manufacturers have a tariff high enough to keep out European competition, and labor has the Adamson law and the law which virtually keeps out all foreign labor—our present immigration law. Out of all this the farmer has had few or no favors. They tell us that we can't be made prosperous by law, yet I dare say that we would witness something of a fight if we purposed to take away the favors that law has given them. We of the Grange don't ask to have anything given us; we merely ask the industrial world to step the merest bit aside and let us trade our surplus production to a hungry world on more nearly even terms than we have been able to secure in this generation. And here, after this long preliminary, is the Grange plan:

Debenture Plan Would "Work"

On our surplus farm production which may be exported there shall be given to the exporter a certificate, called a debenture, calling for a certain rebate. This certificate is not to be cashed in as money but is to be used as duty payment on any goods which may be imported. In short, we get an untaxed or partly untaxed trade on our surplus production. What this rate of rebate may be is for Congress to decide. Wheat, for instance, is "protected" by a tariff of 42 cents a bushel. It is proposed to ask a rebate of 21 cents, or half the tariff on each bushel of the surplus exported. The wheat exporter could then use the 21 cents to pay the duty on imported goods. This is a workable plan, for it has been tried before in other countries and it does not call for much new machinery to put it into operation. The present customs force could handle it. This plan would, I believe, help to work off our surplus farm products, as it would give Europe a chance to pay for them in the only currency it has at present—their manufacturers. It has been roughly estimated that the amount so traded in would be about 200 million dollars. This plan will, no doubt, be bitterly fought by the industrial world, but these folks and their allies will fight any plan for farm justice that seems likely to cost them anything.

School for Politics

Mrs. Jenkinson had been to a political meeting, and when she returned home she regaled her husband with her party views.

"We are going to sweep the country, John," she exclaimed.

"Then," remarked her husband, "you had better start with the kitchen,

"... at Night while my Neighbors are Sleeping"

 An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A FRUIT and truck farmer of New York state is so located that he can ship his products to New York, Albany or Pittsfield. He obtains the market prices in these centers by telephone and then ships to the one in which they are highest.

"I obtain the market price," he says, "between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, agree on the price, load my trucks, and make the deliveries at night while my neighbors are sleeping."

Thousands of grain and stock farmers throughout the United States also use the telephone when they are ready to sell. The work of a whole year may hinge on the result of a few days. It's easy to lose \$10 a steer by selling at the wrong time.

The telephone ends isolation. It runs important errands. Orders extra parts when there is a breakdown. Buys and sells at the best price. Is a guardian in time of accident or sickness. Pays for itself many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"Never saw anything work like it did. We are ordering from our Wholesaler in our next order. It is not necessary to say that we are pushing K-R-O." Huey's Pharmacy, Sardinia, Ohio.

75¢ at your druggist; large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. Sold on money-back guarantee. The K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

HOTEL HANFORD
MASON CITY, IOWA
250 ROOMS
200 BATHS


"The pride of northern Iowa." Hotel service equal to any in the larger cities. You will enjoy staying at Hotel Hanford. Rates, \$2 up. F. C. GAYLORD, Mgr.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS



BE COMFORTABLE —

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable, Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Never sold in stores nor by agents. Every appliance made to special order and sent direct from Marshall. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. Brooks Appliance Co., 267A State St., Marshall, Mich.



Send for FREE Copy

This great FREE Bargain Book offers you amazing money-saving opportunities in Gift Items, Christmas Cigars, Radio, Household Needs and Drugs. Before you spend one cent see this fascinating Bargain Bulletin. Buy more Christmas Gifts with less money.

Deep Cut Prices on 25,000 Christmas Gifts

Presents for everyone, priced lower than you can get anywhere—direct from the World's Largest Cut Rate Store! Thousands of bargains. Send postal or letter for your Free copy today. Every article guaranteed to be satisfactory. Write at once!

KATZ DRUG CO.
Dept. 1301 Kansas City, Mo.

Tophet at Trail's End

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON OGDEN

FROM Iowa Calvin Morgan journeys to Ascalon, the wickedest town in Kansas, looking for a place to settle and try out farming. He was well trained in agriculture, and believed that in time a prosperous farming system would be developed in Central and Western Kansas. The same day Seth Craddock arrived from Texas, and at once called on his old friend, Judge Thayer, the mayor. The judge asked Seth to take the office of marshal, which was vacant. "The marshal we had," the judge said, "wasn't worth the powder that killed him. Oh-h, he did kill off a few of 'em, but what we need here is a man that can see both sides of the street and behind him at the same time."

"How many folks have you got in this man's town by now, judge?"

"Between six and seven hundred. And we could double it in three months if we could clean things up and make it safe."

"How would you do it, judge? Marry everybody?"

World's Granary, Maybe?

"I mean we'd bring settlers in here and put 'em on the land. The railroad company could shoot farmers in here by the hundreds every month if it wasn't for the hard name this town's got all over the country. A good many chance it and come as it is. We could make this town the supply point for a big territory, we could build up a business that'd make us as respectable as we're open and notorious now. For I tell you, Seth, this country around here is God Almighty's granary—it's the wheat belt of the world."

Seth made no reply. He slued himself a little to sweep the country over beyond the railroad station with his sullen red eyes. The heat was wavering up from the treeless, shrubless expanse, the white sun was over it as hot as a furnace blast. From the cattle pens the hoarse cries of the cowboys sounded, "Ho, ho, ho!" in what seemed derision of the judge's fervent claims.

"A lot of us have staked our all on the outcome here in Ascalon, we fellows who were here before the town turned out to be the sink-hole of perdition that it is today. We built our homes here, and brought our families out, and we can't afford to abandon it to these crooks and gamblers and gun-slingers from the four corners of the earth. I let them put me in for mayor, but I haven't got any more power than a stray dog. This chance to pit in a marshal is the first one I've had to land them a kick in the gizzards, and by Jeems River, Seth, I want to double 'em up!"

"It looks like your trick, judge."

"Yes, if I had the marshal with me the two of us could run this town the way it ought to be run. We could fix it so we'd keep the county-seat here as sure as sundown."

"Considerin' a change?"

"The folks over in Glenmore are—the question will come to a vote this fall. The county-seat belongs here, not away off there at Glenmore, seven miles from the railroad."

"What's your chance?"

"Not very heavy right now. We can outvote them in town, but the country's with Glenmore, all on account of our notorious name. Folks hate to come in here to court, it's got so bad. But we could do a lot of cleaning up between now and November, Seth."

Seth considered it in silence, his red eyes on the dusty activities of his late comrades at the cattle pens. He shifted his dusty feet as if dancing to his slow thoughts, scraping his boot soles grittily on the floor.

"Yes, I reckon we could, judge."

"Half the people in Glenmore want to come over to the railroad. They'd vote with us if they could be made to feel this was a town to bring their families to."

Seth seemed to take this information like a pill under his tongue and dissolve it in his reflective way. Judge Thayer left him to his ruminations, apparently knowing his habits. After a little Seth reached for his hat in the manner of a man about to depart.

"All right, judge; we'll clean up the town and part its hair down the middle," he said.

Judge Thayer did not give vent to his elation on Seth Craddock's acceptance of the office of city marshal, altho his satisfaction gleamed from his eyes and radiated from his kindly face. He merely shook hands with his new officer in the way of men sealing a bargain, swore him in, and gave him the large shield which had been worn by the many predecessors of the meat hunter in that uncomfortable office,

three of whom had gone out of the world with lead enough in them to keep them from tossing in their graves.

This ceremony ended, Seth put his hat firmly on his small, reptilian head, adding greatly to the ferociousness of his thirsty countenance by his way of pulling the sombrero down upon his ears.

"Want to walk around with me thru the town and introduce me and show me off?" he asked.

"It'll be the biggest satisfaction in ten years!" Judge Thayer declared.

Introduced in Due Form

Judge Thayer had completed the round of Ascalon's business section with the town's new peace officer, introducing him in due form. They stood now in front of the hotel, the plank awning of which extended over the sidewalk breaking the sun, Judge Thayer about to go his way.

"We've got to change this condition of things, Seth," he said, sweeping his hand around the quiet square, where nothing seemed awake but a few loafers along the shady fronts: "we've got to make it a day town instead of a night roost for the buzzards that wake up after sundown."

Seth did not answer. He stood turning his red eyes up and down the street, as if calculating distances and advantages for future emergencies. And as he looked, there came driving into the somnolent square two men on a wagonload of bones.

"Old Joe Lynch—he's loadin' another car of bones," Judge Thayer said.

"He used to pick up meat for me," Seth remarked in his sententious way, neither surprised nor pleased on finding an associate of his adventurous days here in this place of his new beginning.

Joe Lynch drove across the farther side of the square, a block away from the two officials of Ascalon. There he stopped only long enough to allow his passenger to alight, and continued on to the railroad siding where his car stood.

Judge Thayer lingered under the hotel awning, where the breeze struck refreshingly, perhaps making a pretense of being cooled that was greater than his necessity, curious to see who it was Lynch had brought to town on his melancholy load. The passenger, carrying his flat bag, came on toward the hotel.

"He's a stranger to me," said the judge. His interest ending there, he went his way to take up again the preparation of his case in defense of the cattle thief whom he knew to be a thief and nothing but a thief.

Seth Craddock, the new marshal, glanced sharply at the new arrival as

he approached the hotel. It was nothing more severe than Seth's ordinary scrutiny, but it appeared to the traveler to be at once hostile and inhospitable, the look of a man who sneered out of his heart and carried a challenge in his eyes. The stranger made the mental observation that this citizen was a sour-looking customer, who apparently resented the coming of one more to the mills of Ascalon's obscene gods.

There was a cluster of flies on the open page of the hotel register, where somebody had put down a sticky piece of chocolate candy and left it. This choice confection covered three or four lines immediately below the last arrival's name, its little trickling rivulets, which the flies were licking up, spreading like a spider's legs. There was nobody in the office to receive the traveler's application for quarters, but evidence of somebody in the remote parts of the house, whence came the sound of a voice more penetrating than musical, raised in song:

"With her apurn pinned round her,
He took her for a swan,
But O and a-las, it was poor Polly Bawn"

So she sang, the words of the ancient ballad cutting thru the partition like a saw. There was a nasal quality in them, as if the singer were moved to tears by the pathos of poor Polly's end. The traveler laid a finger on the little bell that stood on the cigar case, sending his alarm thru the house.

The song ceased, the blue door with "Dining-Room" in pink across its pan-

J.C.PENNEY CO.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

885 DEPT. STORES
FROM COAST TO COAST

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
- Glendale Springs
- Grand Junction
- Las Animas
- Longmont
- Loveland
- Monte Vista
- Montrose
- Sterling
- Trinidad
- Walsenberg
- Wray

This Christmas
GIVE and SAVE!
Enjoy the Economies Offered by Our Vast Buying Resources

Jacie

Toilet Preparations
Sold Exclusively
In Our Stores
DELIGHTFUL GIFTS FOR
THE HOLIDAYS
Face Powder in neat container.....49c
Talcum Powder in glass jar.....49c
Toilet Water in glass bottle.....98c
Set of three packed in handsome satin-lined box, \$1.98

When ordering by mail, add 5c for each article to cover parcel postage—15c for the set.

spirit of the season and with economies. You will find in our Store a wide assortment of quality merchandise admirably suited for the purpose. Toys and practical gifts for the children, wearing apparel and footwear of all kinds for the man, woman and youngster, useful and attractive accessories for the home itself.

And our Christmas prices are the same low prices enjoyed the year round. Your Christmas Dollar will go a long way here. The resultant savings will provide additional gifts for those whom you have not been able to include on your gift list before.

Please send your address so that we can send our Store News Catalogs to you from time to time.

J.C.PENNEY CO.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

The J. C. Penney Company wishes millions of customers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Advantages of a Hundred Cities—the Disadvantages of None!

COMPARE farm life today with that a few years back. Compare slow mails, trotting horses and poor roads with 1928 Radio.

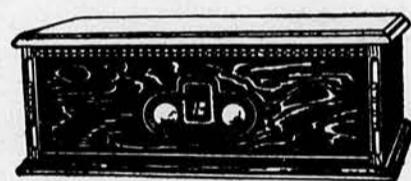
The things you most enjoy, the things that are most important for you to know—you can get from a hundred cities faster than if you were there. The voice that sings or speaks travels more quickly over the radio than it does to the actual audience that has paid thousands of dollars for its seats.

New models of the dependable A-C DAYTON will take you to the big markets for prices, will bring you reports of weather, epidemics or insect pests faster than they could be printed by any paper. Your family will never lack for entertainment or contact with the world. You will never have a lonesome minute.

A dependable A-C DAYTON, with newest features and lasting construction, can be bought for as little as \$79.

Blish, Mize & Silliman Hdw. Co.
Atchison, Kansas

A-C DAYTON
RADIO



One Dial to Anywhere

\$89 Six tube compact model for extreme long distance reception.

Sturdy, carefully balanced, doubly shielded in aluminum. Fine tone quality.

Clip and
Mail this!
Coupon.

For the man
who believes
in his own cars

Blish, Mize & Silliman Hdw. Co.,
Atchison, Kansas.

Please send illustrated description of A-C DAYTON sets and name of nearest dealer.

Name.....

Address.....

State.....

BEES Make Your Bees HONEY Pay A Profit

The American Bee Journal, world's biggest bee magazine, tells how—month to month. Sample free—6 mo. 50c. Including FREE "Bee Primer" illustrated "how-to-do-it" booklet. American Bee Journal, Box K, Hamilton, Ill.



els, shut against the flies, opened with sudden jerk, as if by a petulant hand. There appeared one who might have been Polly Bawn herself, judged by the white apron that shrouded her figure from shoulders to floor. She stood a moment in the doorway, seeing that it was a stranger, half closing that gay portal to step behind it and give her hair that swift little adjustment which, with women the world over, is the most essential part of the toilet. She appeared smiling then, somewhat abashed and coy, a fair short girl with a nice figure and pretty, sophisticated face, auburn curls dangling long at her ears, a precise row of bangs coming down to her eyebrows. She was a pink and white little lady, quick on foot, quicker of the blue eyes which measured the waiting guest from dusty feet to dusty hat in the glance that flashed over him in business-like brevity.

"Was you wishin' a room?" she inquired.

"If you can accommodate me."

"Register," she said, in voice of command, whirling the book about. At the same time she discovered the forgotten confection, which she removed to the top of the cigar case with an annoyed ejaculation under her breath that sounded rather strong. She applied her apron to the page, not helping it much, spreading the brown paste rather than removing it.

Cash in Advance!

"You'll have to skip three or four lines, mister, unless you've got a 'debtible pencil.'"

"No, I haven't. I'll write down here where it's dry."

And there the traveler wrote, the girl looking on sharply, spelling the letters with silently moving lips as the pen trailed them:

Calvin Morgan, Des Moines, Iowa.

"In and out, or regular?" the girl asked, twisting the book around to verify the up-side-down spelling of his name.

"I expect it will be only for a few days," Morgan replied, smiling a little at the pert sufficiency of the clerk.

"It's a dollar a day for board and room—in advance in this man's town."

"Why in this man's town any more than any other man's town?" the guest inquired, amused.

"What would you think of a man that would run up a three weeks' bill and then walk out there and let some-

body put a bullet thru him?" she returned by way of answer.

"I think it would be a mean way to beat a board bill," he told her, seriously. "Do they do that right along here?"

"One smarty from Texas done it three or four months ago. Since then it's cash in advance."

Morgan thought it was a very wise regulation for a town where perils were said to be so thick, all in keeping with the notoriety of Ascalon. He made inquiry about something to eat. The girl's face set in disfavoring cast as she tossed her head haughtily.

"Dinner's over long ago," she told him.

Morgan made amends for this unwitting breach of the rules, wondering what there was in the air of Ascalon that incited people to become combative. Even this fresh-faced girl, not twenty, he was sure, was resentful, snappish without cause, inclined to quarrel if a word got crosswise in a man's mouth.

As he turned these things in mind, casting about for some place to stow his bag, the girl smiled across at him, the mockery going out of her bright eyes. Perhaps it was because she felt that she had defended the ancient right of hotel keepers to rise in dignified front when a traveler spoke of a meal out of the regular hour, perhaps because there was a gentleness and sincerity in the tall, honest-looking man before her that reached her with an appeal lacking in those who commonly came and went before her counter.

"Put your grip over there," she nodded, "and I'll see what I can find. If you don't mind a snack—" she hesitated.

"Anything—a slab of cold meat and a cup of coffee."

"I'll call you," she said, starting for the blue door.

The girl had reached it when there entered from the street a man, lurching when he walked as if the earth tipped under him like the deck of a ship. He was young and slender, dressed rather loudly in black sateen shirt and scarlet necktie, with broad blue, tassel-ornamented sleeve holders about his arms. He wore neither coat nor vest, but was belted with a pistol and booted and spurred, his calling of cowboy impressed in every line.

The girl paused, hand on the door, waiting to see what he wanted, and turned back when he rested his arms on the cigar case, clicking the glass with a coin. While she was making

Get more out of your light plant



For every
make
of plant

You can have plenty of lights and plenty of power—all the convenience your light plant was built to give—if you give it strong dependable Universal "Nu-Seal" Batteries to work with.

Less care—long life

Big sediment space, visible charging gauge, extra thick plates, fewer fillings—all this saves you trouble, insures long life. "Nu-Seals" cost you no more now and much less in the long run.

For EVERY plant

These batteries—the original sealed glass cells—are made in every size and capacity for every light plant ever sold!—Yours! Any!

Battery Guide FREE

Big free book that tells you how to care for all batteries. We make farm light, radio and auto batteries for every purpose—this book gives you our expert advice. Send for it. And remember there's good trade-in allowance on your worn-out batteries. Ask for it—today!

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY
3419 South La Salle Street, Chicago

**Auto-Radio-Farm Light
A-B-C Radio Socket Power Units**

**UNIVERSAL
BATTERIES**



Capper Engraving
WRITE FOR
PRICES ON
CATALOGS &
LETTERHEADS

ARTISTS
ENGRavers
DEPT. M
TOPEKA-WICHITA



**COLORADO
FENCE**

And SILVER TIP
STEEL FENCE POSTS

THE steel fence post is to the farmer and ranchman what the modern steel coach is to the railroad—safer, stronger, fireproof, longer lived.

You would not expect the railroad to go back to the wood coach. Why should you use the old wood fence post when steel ones are so much better?

**COLORADO
SILVER-TIP
STEEL FENCE
POSTS**

—made from copper-bearing steel
Green, with the silver tip
Strong, fireproof; resist wear and weather.

Easy to set—and stay put.

WESTERN DEALERS
SELL THEM

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

—A WESTERN INDUSTRY

AMARILLO EL PASO FORT STOCKTON SIOUX CITY GRAND ISLAND

DENVER SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO SALINA

WICHITA OMAHA PORTLAND OKLAHOMA CITY

How Ethel May Blazer Views Club Work



I AM inclosing the card-questionnaire, and I wish to say that both 4-H and Capper club work have been a great social, educational and financial benefit to me. The club meetings are a great aid to boys' and girls' social as well as educational welfare in training them to properly conduct a meeting and to address an audience.

By proper feeding and care of our poultry and swine we are able to derive a good financial return and learn the best methods to make our efforts return profits. Since I have been in club work, I have saved \$513, and I have two brood sows, 16 March pigs and 13 September pigs.

One sow that I have was the 31-pound pig with which I started club work in 1923. The other is a daughter of hers that was grand champion in 1925 at our county fair. I intend to use the money made from my club work to pay my expenses thru college. I am a Sophomore in high school this year and, if I have good success with my hogs, I can get thru college all right.

Any boy or girl with a little pep can start in club work at 10 or 12 years old, and save money to pay their way thru college, or at least enough to help a long way. At the same time, he can have many pleasant times at club meetings and picnics. Thousands of boys and girls are making good in club work, and there is room for many more.

Lincoln County. Ethel May Blazer.

change for him, the cowboy stood with his newly bought cigar in his mouth, scanning the register. He seemed sober enough when standing still, save for the vacant, liquor-dead look of his eyes. "Who wrote that?" he asked, pointing to Morgan's name.

"That gentleman," the girl replied, placing his change before him.

Cowboy Was Irritated

The cowboy picked up his money with numb fingers, fumbled to put it in his pocket, dropping it on the floor. He kicked at it with a curse and let it lie, scowling meantime at Morgan with angry eyes.

"Too good to write your name next to mine, are you?" he sneered. "Afraid it'd touch your fancy handwritin', was you?"

"I didn't know it was your name, pardner," Morgan returned, conciliating the fellow as he would an irresponsible child. "Why, I'd walk a mile to write my name next to yours any day. There was something on the book—"

"You spit on it! You spit on my name!" the foolish fellow charged, laying hand to his pistol. "A man that's too good to write his name next to mine's too good to stay in the same house with me. You'll hit the breeze out of here, pardner, or you'll swaller lead!"

The girl came swiftly from behind the counter, and ran lightly to the door. Morgan put up his hand to silence the young man, knowing well that he could catch his slow arm before he could drag his gun two inches from the holster.

"Keep your gun where it is, old feller," he suggested, rather than warned, in good-natured tone. "I didn't mean any insult, but I'll take my hat off and apologize to you if you want me to. There was a piece of candy on the book right—"

"I'll put a piece of hot iron in your guts!" the cowboy threatened. He leaned over the register, hand still on his pistol, and tore out the offending page, crumpling it into a ball. "You'll eat this, then you'll hit the road back where you come from!"

The girl was beckoning to somebody from the door. Morgan was more annoyed and shamed by his part in this foolish scene than he was disturbed by any feeling of danger. He stood watching the young man's shooting arm. There was not more than five feet between them; a step, a sharp clip on the jaw, and the young fool would be helpless.

Morgan was setting himself to act, for the cowboy, whose face was warrant that he was a simple, harmless fellow when sober, was dragging on his gun, when one came hastening in past the girl.

This was no less important a person than the new city marshal, whom Morgan had seen without knowing his official standing, as he arrived at the hotel.

"This man's raisin' a fuss here—he's tore the register—look what he's done—tore the register!" the indignant girl charged.

"You're arrested," said the marshal. "Come on."

The cowboy stood mouthing his cigar,

a weak look of scorn and derision in his flushed face. His right hand was still on his pistol, the wadded page of the register in the other.

"You'd better take his gun," Morgan suggested to the marshal. "He's so drunk he might hurt himself with it."

Seth Craddock fixed Morgan a moment with his sullen red eyes, in which the sneer of his heart seemed to speak. But his lips added nothing to the insult of that disdainful look. He jerked his head toward the door in command to his prisoner to march.

"Come out! I'll fight both of you!" the cowboy challenged, making for the door.

He was squarely in it, one foot lifted in his drunken balancing to step down, when Seth Craddock jerked out his pistol between the lifting and the falling of that unsteady foot, and shot the retreating man in the back. The cowboy pitched forward into the street, where he lay motionless, one spurred foot still in the door.

Morgan sprang forward with an exclamation of shocked protest at this unjustified slaughter, while the girl, her blue eyes wide in horror, shrank against the counter, hands pressed to her cheeks, a cry of outraged pity ringing from her lips.

"Resist an officer, will you?" said the city marshal as he strode forward and looked down on the first victim in Ascalon of the woeful harvest his pistol was to reap. So, saying, as if publishing his justification, he sheathed his weapon and walked out, as little moved as if he had shot the bottom out of a tomato-can in practice among friends.

A woman came hastening from the back of the house with dough on her hands—a worn-faced woman, whose eyes were harried and afraid as if they had looked on violence until horror had set its seal upon them. She exclaimed and questioned, panting, frantic, holding her dough-clogged fingers wide as she bent to look at the slain man in her door.

A Crowd Collected

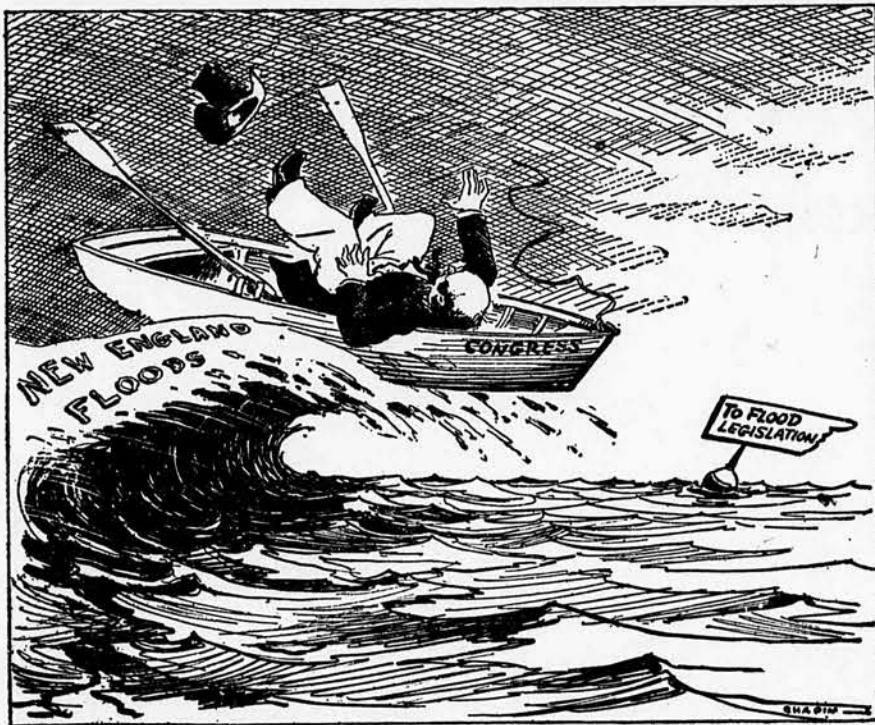
"It was the new marshal Judge Thayer was in here with just after dinner," the girl explained, the pink gone out of her pretty face, the reflection of her mother's horror in her eyes.

"Oh!" said the woman clutching her breast, looking with a wilder terror into Morgan's face.

"Oh, I wish they'd take him away! I wish they'd take him away!" the girl moaned, cringing against the counter, covering her face with her hands.

Outside a crowd collected around the fallen man; for, common as death by violence was in the streets of Ascalon, the awe of its swift descent, the hushing mystery of its silence, fell as coldly over the hearts of men there as in the walks of peace. Presently the busy undertaker came with his black wagon to gather up this broken shape of what had been a man but a few minutes past.

The marshal did not trouble himself in the case further. Up the street Morgan saw him sauntering along, as unmoved and unconcerned, from all outward show, as if this might have been just one incidental task in a busy



A New Impetus

—From the Philadelphia Public Ledger



Depend on Them—Every Shot!

AT LAST!—the dependable, uniform super-power shell that hunters have long been demanding. These new Winchester Repeater Speed Loads will reach and stop the largest, speediest feathered game at the maximum distance. They will

WINCHESTER
TRADE MARK
REPEATER

SPEED LOADS
SMOKELESS

LEADER • REPEATER • RANGER

Also
FISHING TACKLE FLASHLIGHTS BATTERIES ICE SKATES ROLLER SKATES
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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

Your Subscription— How About It?

The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is the oldest and now the only farm paper in Kansas. Over two-thirds of the farmers of the state read it. It is the standard of value in the 165,000 farm homes of Kansas. Kansas farmers demand, read and subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

SPECIAL OFFER—The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but if you order NOW we will extend your credit three full years for \$2.00. You save \$1.00.

Your Time May Be Nearly Out—Renew Today!

The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: I want to save \$1.00 on my subscription to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. For the enclosed \$2.00 you will please extend my credit three full years in advance.

My Name.....

R. F. D. or St.....

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

This Coupon Is Worth
\$1.25 To
YOU

Name _____
St. or R.R.D. _____
City _____
This State _____

New Aladdin

WHITE LIGHT
BURNS **FREE**
94% Air **only** **10 days trial**
6% Kerosene **Send no Money**

This amazing new Aladdin will light up your home better and far more cheaply than either gas or electricity. Full and sixty candle power white light—just like sunlight—and will burn for 60 hours on a gallon of Kerosene (coal oil). The Aladdin is absolutely safe—can't explode; is odorless, noiseless and smokeless. Tested and approved in 23 leading universities and colleges, our government and Fire Underwriters. Guaranteed. Will save its low first cost in a few months use in oil saved to say nothing of the comfort and convenience of a beautifully lighted home.

Don't dwell in darkness. Write at once for details of our 10 day trial offer whereby without a penny down and with not the slightest obligation to keep it, you may have an Aladdin right in your own home to test and make it prove itself to you. We'll then not only tell you how to redeem the \$1.25 coupon and get an Aladdin at wholesale but tell you how you can with little effort get yours free.

BEATS GAS & ELECTRICITY
ACT QUICK!
YOURS FREE
Be the first person in your locality to write us and learn how you can get yours free.
Make \$200 A MONTH EASILY—QUICKLY
Millions need this new light—they're waiting for it. Our distributors making big money every day—everywhere. You can do the same. No experience necessary. We teach you and furnish the goods. Men or women, spare or full time. Lots of good territory still open but going fast. Get agency particulars.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
408 ALADDIN BLDG.
609 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

\$1.25 Fill Out and Mail Coupon **\$1.25**
Above at once, it's worth

SAVE 60% ON ROPE
All sizes including hayfork rope. Send for Free Booklet Rope Making on the Farm. It tells how.
New Era Rope Machine Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE to TRAPPERS
Get big returns from your trapping this season. Join the Lyon League of Trappers and deal direct with the trapper's own factory—M. Lyon & Co. of Kansas City. Mail coupon for Free book which explains the details of Lyon's famous "Hold-Safe" Plan by which you are guaranteed satisfaction or your fare back at Lyon's expense.

M. LYON & CO., KANSAS CITY, Mo.

Name _____
Address _____

FUR BUYERS
TRAPPERS

Be Our Agents. Buy furs and hides for the most reliable fur house in your section of the country. Write for FREE market information and shipping tags. We will pay you the highest cash market price for all grades of furs and hides. Write Today DEPT. 15.

JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO.
124 So. 2nd St., JOSEPH, Mo.

MAKE MORE MONEY ON FURS
WE PAY TOP PRICES
Ship us your raw furs for highest prices. Our location in America's best fur selling market enables us to pay you more. 42 years of dealing, honest grading and prompt returns. Shipments held separate and prices quoted if desired. Write us for prices and shipping tags.
SPECIAL—All Standard Traps at Lowest Prices.
T. J. BROWN FUR COMPANY
240 Brown Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

HIDES TANNED
You have the hides. COWNIE, old reliable tanner, will convert these into beautiful fur coats, fur robes or harness leather for you. Save for yourself the many profits made out of your hides. Write today for free samples and catalog.
COWNIE TANNING COMPANY
62 Market St. Des Moines, Iowa

day. Resentment rose in Morgan as he watched the undertaker and his helper load the body into the wagon with unfeeling roughness; as he saw the marshal go into a saloon with a crowd of noisy fellows from the stock pens who appeared to be applauding his deed.

This appeared to Morgan simply murder in the name of the law. That bragging, simple, whisky-numbed cowboy could not have hurt a cat. All desire for dinner was gone out of Morgan's stomach, all thought of preparing it from the girl's mind. She stood in the door with her mother, watching the black wagon roll away with this latest victim to be crushed in Ascalon's infernal mill, twisting her fingers in her apron, her face as white as the flour on her mother's hands. The undertaker's man came hurrying back with a bucket of water and a broom. The woman turned away out of the door then, while he briskly went to work washing up the dark little puddle that had spread on the boards of the sidewalk.

"Dora, where's your pa?" the elder woman asked, stopping suddenly as she crossed the room, her face drawn in a quick stroke of fear, her hands lifted to ease the smothering in her breast again.

"I don't know, ma. He ain't been around since dinner."

The woman went to the door again, to lean and peer up and down the street with that great anxiety and trouble in her face that made it old, and distorted the faint trace of lingering prettiness out of it as if it had been covered with ashes.

"He's comin'," she said presently, in a voice of immeasurable relief. She turned away from the door without allowing her glance to fall directly on the wet spot left by the undertaker's man.

Mother and daughter talked together in low words, only a few of which now and then reached Morgan as he stood near the counter where the mutilated register lay, turning this melancholy event over in his thoughts. He recovered the crumpled page from the floor, smoothed and replaced it in the book.

"Oh, Tommy! I was worried to death!" she said.

Tom Conboy, proprietor of the Elkhorn, as this hotel was called, grunted in discount of this anxiety as he turned his shifty eyes to the stranger. Then he saw the coins dropped by the cowboy, picked them up, put them in his pocket, face red from what evidently was unaccustomed effort as he straightened his back.

"You seem to be gittin' mighty flush with money around this joint," he said, severe censure in his tone.

"He dropped it—the man the marshal shot dropped it—it was his," the girl explained. "I wouldn't touch it!" she shuddered, "not for anything in the world!"

"Huh!" said Conboy easily, entirely undisturbed by the dead man's money in his pocket.

"My! I wish he hadn't done it here!" the woman moaned.

"I didn't think he'd shoot him, or I wouldn't 'a' called him," the girl pleaded, pity for the deed in her shocked voice. "He didn't need to do it—he didn't have to do it at all!"

"Sh! No niggers in Ireland, now—no-o-o niggers in Ireland!"

Conboy shook his head at her as he spoke, pronouncing this rather amazing and altogether irrelevant declaration with the utmost gravity, an admonitory inflection in his naturally grave and resonant voice. The girl said no more on the needless sacrifice of the young man's life.

Must Get a Jury

"I was goin' to get this gentleman some dinner," she said.

"You'd better go on and do it, then," her father directed, gently enough for a person of his stamp, rather surprisingly gentle, indeed, Morgan thought.

Tom Conboy was a short-statured man, slight, his carefully trimmed gray beard lending a look of serious wisdom to his face which the shiftiness of his insincere eyes at once seemed to contradict. He wore neither coat nor vest, but a white shirt with broad starched bosom, a large gold button in its collarless neckband. A diamond stud flashed in the middle of his bosom; red elastic bands an inch broad, with silver buckles, held up the slack of the sleeves which otherwise would have enveloped his hands.

"Are you goin' to stay in the office a while now, Tommy, and look after

things while Dora and I do the work?" the woman asked.

"I've got to get the jury together for the inquest," Conboy returned, with the briskness of a man of importance.

"Will I be wanted to give my testimony at the inquest, do you suppose?" Morgan inquired. "I was here when it happened; I saw the whole thing."

He spoke in the hope that he might be given the opportunity of relieving the indignation, so strong in him that it was almost oppressive, before the coroner's jury. Tom Conboy shook his head.

"No; the marshal's testimony is all we'll need," Conboy replied. "Resistin' arrest and tryin' to escape after arrest. That's all there was to it. These felers'll have to learn better than that with this new man. I know him of old—he's a man that always brings in the meat."

"But the young fellow didn't try to escape," Morgan protested. "He was so drunk he didn't know whether he was coming or going."

Conboy looked at him disfavorably, as if to warn him to be discreet in matters of such remote concern to him as this.

"Tut, tut! No niggers in Ireland," said—he, shaking his head with an expression between a caution and a threat.

Not more than two hours after the tragedy at the Elkhorn Hotel, of which he was the indirect cause, Calvin Morgan appeared at Judge Thayer's little office. The judge had finished his preparation for the cattle thief's case, and now sat ruminating it over his cob pipe. He nodded encouragingly as Morgan hesitated at the door.

"Come in, Mr. Morgan," he invited as cordially as if introductions had passed between them already and relations had been established on a footing pleasant and profitable to both.

Morgan smiled a little at this ready identification, remembering the torn page of the hotel register, which all the reading inhabitants of the town who were awake must have examined before this. He accepted the chair that Judge Thayer pushed toward him, nodding to the bone-wagon man who came sauntering past the door at that moment, the long lash of his bullhide whip trailing in the dust behind him.

"You've come to settle with us, I hear?" said the judge.

"I'm looking around with that thought, sir."

"I don't know how you'll do at the start in the optical way, Mr. Morgan—I'm afraid not much. I'd advise watch repairing and jewelry in addition. This town is going to be made a railroad division point before long; I could get you appointed watch inspector for the company. Now, I've got a nice little storeroom—"

"I'm afraid you've got me in the wrong deck," Morgan interrupted, unwilling to allow the judge to go on building his extravagant fancy. "I could no more fix a watch than I could repair a locomotive, and spectacles are as far out of my line as specters."

Optimism is Needed

Judge Thayer's face reddened above his thick beard at this easy and fluent denial of all that he had constructed from a hasty and indefinite bit of information.

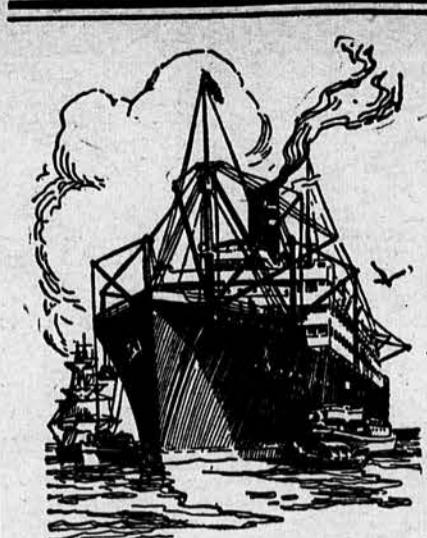
"I beg your pardon, Mr. Morgan. It was Joe Lynch, the fellow that drives the bone-wagon, that got me wrong. He told me you were an oculist."

"I think that was his rendition of optimist, perhaps," Morgan said, laughing with the judge's hearty appreciation of the twist. "I told him, in response to a curious inquiry, that I was an optimist. I've tried hard—very hard, sometimes—to live up to it. My profession is one that makes a heavy drain on all the cheerfulness that nature or art ever stocked a man with, Judge Thayer."

"It sounds like you might be a lawyer," the judge speculated, "or maybe a doctor?"

"No I'm simply an agriculturist, late professor of agronomy in the Iowa State Agricultural College. It takes optimism, believe me, sir, to try to get twenty bushels of wheat out of land where only twelve grew before or two ears of corn where only two-thirds of one has been the standard."

"You're right," Judge Thayer agreed heartily; "it takes more faith, hope and courage to be a farmer than any other calling on earth. I often consider the risks a farmer must take year by



American Flag Ships to Carry Farm Products

SHIPPERS all over the country have utilized and benefited greatly by the highly efficient freight services operated under the American Flag for the United States Shipping Board. These services, comprising 25 lines and more than 300 ships, and sailing from Atlantic Coast, Pacific Coast and Gulf ports to ports in all parts of the world, have proved that they are an ideal means of opening up new markets and providing added outlets for the disposal of surplus products.

Write at once for a comprehensive booklet, profusely illustrated and containing complete description of these American Flag services, their ports of call, sailing dates, etc. to Section 21.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

Merchant Fleet Corporation
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater



Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, ashes or smoke. Heating chamber entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

EMPIRE NON-FREEZABLE HOG WATERER
Heavy galvanized iron—70 gallon capacity. Oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm at a small cost. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.

FARMER AGENTS
Wanted to farmers who will buy to their neighbors. Write to Empire for special offer. Buy direct from factory.

Empire Tank Heater Co., 103 N. 7th St., Washington, D. C.

Your Fur Business
Skunk, Mink and Muskrat in big demand. Highest prices paid for all kinds of furs. Fur shipments held separate on request. Quick returns always. Write for our fur price list.

FRED WHITE
110 West South Street, Beloit, Kan.

year in comparison with other lines of business, staking his all very frequently on what he puts into the furrows, turning his face to God when he has sown his seed in faith that rains will fall and frosts will be stayed. It is heroic, sometimes it is sublimely heroic. Are you going to try your fortunes here on the soil?"

"I've had my eye on this country a good while, in spite of the dismal tales of hardship and failure that have come eastward out of it. I've looked to it as the place for me to put some of my theories to the test. I believe alfalfa, or lucerne, as it is called back East, will thrive here, and I'm going to risk your derision and go a little further. I believe this can be made the greatest wheat country in America."

Judge Thayer brought his hand down with a smack of the palm that made his papers fly, his face radiating the pleasure that words alone could not express.

"I've been telling them that for seven years, Morgan!" he said.

"Hasn't it ever been tried out?"

"Tried out? They don't stay long enough to try out anything, Morgan. They're here today and gone tomorrow, cursing Kansas as they go, slandering it, branding it as the Tophet of the earth. We've never had the right kind of people here; they didn't have the courage, the faith and the vision. If a man hasn't got the grit and ability to stick thru his losses at any game in this life, Morgan, he'll never win. And he'll never be anything but a little loser, put him down where you will."

"I've met hundreds of them dragging their bones out of Kansas the past four or five years," Morgan nodded. "From what I can gather by talking with them, the trouble lies in their poverty when they come here. As you say, they're not staked to play this stiff game. A man ought to provision himself for a campaign against this country as he would for an Arctic expedition. If he can't do it, he'd better stay away."

"I guess there's more to that than I ever stopped to consider myself," Judge Thayer admitted. "It is a hard country to break, but there must be men somewhere that can subdue it and reap its rewards."

"I tried to induce the railroad company to back me in an experimental farm out here, but the officials couldn't see it," Morgan explained. "I'm going to tackle it now on my lonesome. The best proof of a man's confidence in his own theories is to put them into practice himself, anyway."

"These cattlemen around here will laugh at you and try to discourage you, Morgan. I'm the standing joke of this country because I still stick to my theory of wheat."

"The farmers in Iowa laughed their teeth loose when we book farmers at the college told them they could add a million bushels a year to the corn crop of the state by putting a few more grains on the ends of the cobs. Well, they did it, just the same, in time."

Nothing But a Dream?

"I heard about that," nodded the judge, warmed up to this long-backed stranger.

"Failure is written all over the face of this country," Morgan continued. "I took a long tramp across it this morning. But I believe I've got the formula that will tame it."

"I believe you. I believe you can do it." Judge Thayer endorsed him with enthusiasm. "I believe you've brought the light of a new epoch into this country; I believe you're carrying the key that's going to unlock these prairies and liberate the gold from under the grass-roots."

"It may be nothing but a dream," said Morgan softly, his eyes fixed on the blue distances thru the open door. "Maybe it will break me and scatter my bones on the prairie for that old scavenger of men to haul away."

Judge Thayer shook his head in denial of this possibility, making note of this rugged dreamer's strong face, strong arms, large, capable hands.

"We're not away out West, as most people seem to think," he said; "only a little past the middle of the state. My observation thru several years here has been that it rains* about as much and as often in this part of the country as it does in the eastern part of the state, enough to make two crops in three, anyway, and that's as good as you can count on without irrigation anywhere."

Morgan agreed with a nod. Judge Thayer went on:

"The trouble is, this prairie sheds water like the roof of a house—shoots it off so quickly into the draws and creeks it never has a chance to soak in. Plow it, I tell 'em, and keep on plowing it, in season and out; fix it so it can soak up the rain and hold it. Is my theory right?"

"You've got the key to it yourself," Morgan told him, not a little surprised to hear this uncredited missionary preaching the very doctrine that men of Morgan's profession had found so hard to make converts to in the prairie country.

"But it will be two or three years, at least, before you can begin your experiment with wheat," Judge Thayer regretted. "By that time I'm afraid the settlers that are taking up land around here now will be broken and discouraged, gone to spread the curse against Kansas in the same old bitterness of heart."

"I hope to find a piece of land that somebody has abandoned or wants to sell, that has been farmed a year or two," Morgan confided. "If I can get hold of such a place I'll be able to put in a piece of wheat this fall—even a few acres will start me going. I could enlarge my fields with my experience."

Judge Thayer said he believed he had the very place Morgan was looking for listed for sale. But there were so many of them listed for sale, the owners gone, their equities long since

eaten up by unpaid taxes, that it took the judge a good while to find the particulars in this special case.

"Man by the name of Gerhart, mile and a half west of town—that would bring him pretty near the river—offers his quarter for three hundred dollars. He's been there about four years; wife died this spring. I think he's got about eighty acres broken out. Some of that land ought to be in pretty good shape for wheat by now."

As the day was declining to evening, and Judge Thayer's supper hour was near, they agreed on postponing until morning the drive out to look at the dissatisfied settler's land. Morgan was leaving when the judge called him back.

"I was just wondering whether you'd ever had any editorial experience?" he said.

"No, I've never been an editor," Morgan returned, speculating alertly on what might be forthcoming.

"We—our editor—our editor," went on the judge, fumbling his words as if he found the matter a difficult one to express, "fell into an unfortunate error of judgment a short time ago, with —h-m—somewhat melancholy—melancholy"—the judge paused, as if feeling of this term to see that it fitted properly, head bent thoughtfully—"results. Unlucky piece of business for this community, coming right in the thick of the contest for the county seat. There's a fight on here, Mr. Morgan, as you may have heard, between Ascalon, the

present county seat, and Glenmore, a God-abandoned little fly-speck on the map seven miles south of here."

"I hadn't heard of it. And what happened to the editor?"

Not Much of a Paper!

"Oh, one of our hot-headed boys shot him," said the judge. "Since then I've been getting out the paper myself—I hold a mortgage on the property; I'll be obliged to foreclose to protect myself—with the help of the printer. It's not much of a paper, Morgan, for I haven't got the time to devote to it with the July term of court coming on, but I have to get it out every week or lose the county printing contract. There's a hungry dog over at Glenmore looking on to snatch the bone on the least possible excuse, and he's got two of the county commissioners with him."

"No, I'm not an editor," Morgan repeated speculatively, as if he saw possibilities of distinction in that road.

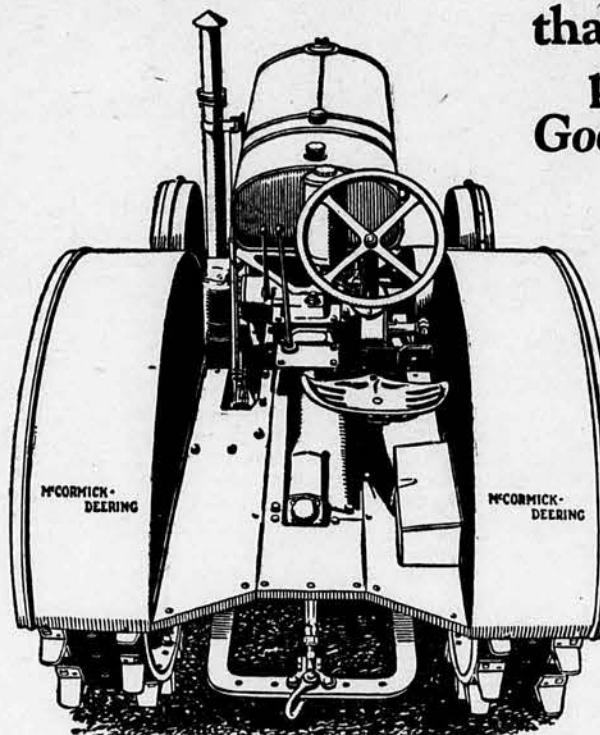
"Without the press we are a community disarmed in the midst of our enemies," continued the judge. "Glenmore will overwhelm us and rob us of our rights, without a champion whose voice is as the voice of a thousand men."

"I'd never be equal to that," Morgan shook his head in all seriousness. "Is the editor out of it for good? Is he dead?"

"They have a devilish peculiarity of
(Continued on Page 34)

Forward to the Better Farming

that comes from the use of
profitable methods and
Good Power and Equipment



Birdseye view of the 3-plow tractor

McCormick-Deering Tractors

The standard farm power, made in two sizes, 10-20 h. p. for 2 plows, and 15-30 h. p. for 3 plows. Fully equipped 4-cylinder tractors with ample power at belt, drawbar, and power take-off. Thousands upon thousands of successful farmers rely on McCormick-Deering Tractors to keep down the costs of farming.

Write us for folders —

specifying which of the three tractors you are most interested in, the regular McCormick-Deering 10-20, the 15-30, or the new FARMALL.

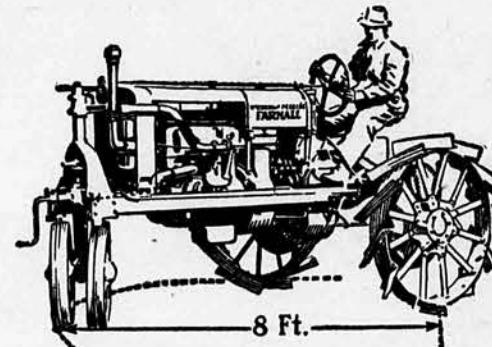
THE FARMALL

The remarkable new 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering FARMALL, designed to handle planting and cultivating of row crops, as well as all other farm power work. With a 2-row planter the FARMALL covers 25 to 30 acres a day; with a 4-row planter 50 acres a day. Equipped with cultivating attachment, FARMALL cultivates 15 to 25 acres a day, doing the work of 2 or 3 men and 6 to 8 horses. In haying operations, too, nothing can beat FARMALL. With the 7-foot mowing attachment and one 7-foot trailer mower you can cut 50 to 60 acres a day.

NECESSITY and the changing times have brought about great improvements on the farms. The young farmer and the older farmer who keeps his mind young are working on the new and profitable scale. They are making money by handling the most productive work in the least time with the lowest labor costs. They are increasing per-acre yields—plowing more furrows per trip—planting every hill full—cultivating more rows—cutting wider swaths. They are beating down the high price of labor by making that labor do two and three days' work in one, and that method leads to farm profit.

The tremendous call for the standard farm tractors—the McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30, and now the new FARMALL—is evidence of the new era in farming. When you re-power your operations, stick to McCormick-Deering and the many McCormick-Deering machines built to go hand in hand with these tractors.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America
(Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.



This view shows the short-turning radius
of the new FARMALL

McCORMICK-DEERING

In the Wake of the News

HENRY VAN DYKE, scholar, poet and teacher at Princeton, expressed a fine and mellowed philosophy of old age a few days ago when he received congratulations on his 75th birthday. "It is rather a sober thought," said Doctor Van Dyke, "but not solemn," he promptly added, "nothing to worry about. It just comes along. It is only a day like other days—a little work, if God is good to him, a little pleasure, if his friends are kind to him, and so to bed, to get ready for another day, if it comes."

Doctor Van Dyke at 75 can still enjoy books, music and good talk and companionship, can still "land a big salmon or a basketful of trout," the Princeton poet being a veteran fisherman, and "surely has nothing to complain of and much to be grateful for, even in an era when gratitude seems to have gone a little out of fashion." He himself is grateful to have lived in a most interesting time. He mentions "60 years of joyful intimacy with the big out-of-doors, and most of all, a family of five children and nine grandchildren, who inherit their good qualities from my wife."

Whether a man at 75 years of age or any other time is happy in living depends a good deal on his point of view. The Princeton teacher, preacher, poet and diplomat may have had a more fortunate experience than most men, but it is his practice of looking at and for the happy and agreeable rather than the unpropitious events of life that makes the difference. Nevertheless "I am not an optimist," says Doctor Van Dyke; "there's too much evil in the world and in me. Nor am I a pessimist; there's too much good in the world and in God. So I am just a meliorist, believing that He wills to make the world better, and trying to do my bit to help, and wishing it were more."

The Work of Crime Commissions

THANKS more than anything to the labors of the National Crime Commission in co-operation with numerous local or state crime commissions, Richard Washburn Child, chairman, was able to report to the conference at Washington that in the legislatures in the last year of 42 states, the records of the other six not yet being compiled, 2,261 amendments to penal codes were introduced, 587 were passed and fewer than 20 were vetoed.

This is an instance no doubt of a large increase in the number of the laws that are not referred to when it is deplored that "we have too many laws." In fact, it depends on the character of the laws. Of the new criminal laws and amendments Mr. Child stated that "roughly speaking, 90 per cent of the proposed legislation was seriously and carefully considered, and I do not think it an exaggeration to say that 50 per cent of the bills which failed of passage would have been of real help in the fight against crime, if enacted into law." So there is no doubt about it—we would be better off with even more laws. The truth of the matter is that there are too many poor laws and too few good ones.

The so-called crime wave has stirred public feeling, which is demonstrated by the great number of amendments and new criminal statutes. At the same time some of the new legislation is sure-fire proof that a condition of excitement over any question is not favorable to judicious legislation on that question. For example, seven states, all in the West, elevated the theft of a chicken to the dignity of grand larceny. Robbing a henhouse is made by these states as terrible a crime as robbing a bank.

Many states have taken the Missouri Crime Commission's reports as a guide in new anti-crime legislation. This commission is generally spoken of as the most useful as well as the oldest in the country and the only one that has ever attempted to make a survey of rural crime. Yet the Missouri Legislature entirely ignored all its suggestions and taking the bit in its teeth proceeded to make it grand larceny to steal a dog. It had no honor to accord to its state crime commission, but by this legislation paid reverential and affecting tribute to the memory of Champ Clark, author of the famous Missouri slogan: "Quit kickin' my houn' dog around."

The National Crime Commission's program is an elaborate one and includes revision of many state criminal codes, but its main program is the enactment of sweeping laws to wipe out traffic in stolen goods, obtaining reliable statistics of crime in all the states, a solution of the problem of prison labor and general improvement of the pardon and parole system.

British Militarists on War

AMONG militarists naval men seem to be more attached to war as an objective than officers of land forces. Of the military heroes who have pictured war as entirely odious nearly all have been army men. Napoleon is on record in many utterances against the misery of war. General Sherman's "war is hell" is familiar to everybody. Even the Prussian Bernhardi denounced war in the abstract.

In the last week two British militarists delivered themselves of characteristic opinions concerning war. On Tuesday Field Marshal Sir William Rob-

ertson, chief of the British expeditionary staff in 1915 and later and to the close of the war chief of the Imperial General Staff, declared before the London chamber of commerce that advocacy of large fighting forces is "a pompous and antiquated platitude," and condemned war as "utter futility and mere horror."

The British general was referring to the Tory program of a bigger navy. He reminded the chamber of commerce of London that a single barrage in the late war cost from \$5 to \$5 million dollars. "There is only one conclusion I can reach," said the British chief of staff in the late war, "after a military career covering, on next Sunday, a period of exactly 50 years. Human nature, be wicked as it may, I suggest that every man and woman should energetically support all efforts made to devise some more sensible and humane way of composing international difference than the destructive and futile methods upon which reliance has hitherto been placed without success."

On the other hand, a few days before this denunciation of war, another British militarist, Lord Wemyss, who commanded the British fleet

ogy and psychology so that it will be attractive and interesting. Ethics has lost much of its power. Schools are not taking the place of church and home.

The Detroit dean of women cheerfully remarks, "But I am not pessimistic. I believe youth will learn to adapt itself to the conditions that call for greater self-restraint and more moral self-direction in the midst of these conditions."

This is as much as to recognize that youth is on its own and must find its way without much reliance upon home, church or school restraining influence. In fact it is her opinion that young people are doing so. "As to downright immorality among college young men and women," she says, "I am sure there is proportionately less of it than among younger students, say from 12 to 18 years old. On the whole, American colleges have a decent, right-minded lot of students." On the other hand, among pupils of lower grades than the colleges, "I believe there is noticeably more immorality than 25 years ago. This would inevitably follow from the increased and fairly complete knowledge these young people acquire, unless, with the knowledge, there were very careful home training and restraints. Lack of the latter is the weak point in our present training of children."

Steel's Problem, and Agriculture

EARNINGS of the United States Steel Corporation in the third quarter of this year show a decrease of 21 per cent from 1926. Steel production is some 20 per cent below the 1926 level, which, however, was a bumper record, and prices are 8 per cent below. Calling attention to the third quarter earnings of but 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock of the Steel corporation, the conservative Iron Age magazine makes the startling suggestion that the steel industry be placed upon a public utility basis, the Government assuring manufacturers a "fair return."

Such a proposal from the responsible magazine of the steel industry naturally suggests the demands of the farm organizations for Government aid and relief.

Farming is not what it used to be when farmers lived off the farm and the women spun the cloth and made the clothing of the family. There are persons still living who have some memory of that primitive period, before the industrial revolution, or the division of labor, when household industries ruled and factories were just around the corner. The last two generations in fact have seen greater industrial and economic changes than all the generations since "Adam delved and Eve span." It was not so long ago when 90 per cent of the American people lived on the land. Now about 20 per cent are workers on the land and feed the other 80 per cent, supplying in addition large products for export. The American farmer produces more a man than any other farmer on the globe; not that he is pre-eminently efficient, but that he has the latest machinery.

Steel was one of the first and agriculture is, or will be, the last industry to respond to the industrial revolution. Farming is still individualistic. Thirty years ago western steel makers came together to consider how cutthroat competition could be avoided. Under the leadership chiefly of Judge E. H. Gary they organized a Western pool, and soon after Judge Gary induced J. P. Morgan to organize the United States Steel Corporation, merging at that time more than half the steel plants in the United States.

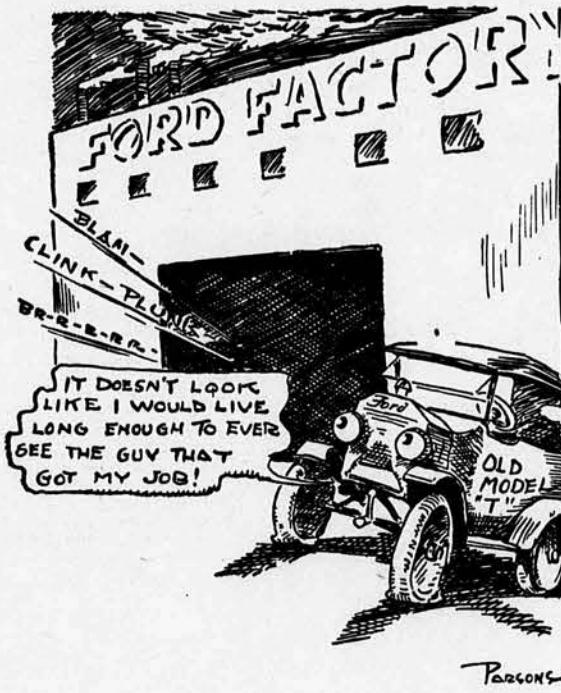
Today the great steel business is conducted by 20 or 30 great concerns. There are as many motor concerns, but more than half the 21 million automobiles are produced by two firms. Now a Wall Street rumor credits W. C. Durant with engineering a merger of another half billion motor corporation to take in the Packard, Moon, Jordan, Chandler-Cleveland, Peerless, Hupp, Gardner and Adam Axle concerns. In the industries nothing but big business can pay.

No meetings of leading successful farmers are heard of, however, to plan mergers of farms. While three giant motor companies may rule the automobile industry and a score the steel industry and so on with textiles, electricity and power, paper and bread, sugar and copper, chain stores, there are 6 million independent managements running the industry of agriculture. The division of labor, the industrial revolution, high finance, selected management and reduced overhead are the order of the day, but not in agriculture. How can an industry with 6 million managers get into the modern game, against industries with 20 or 30?

Carrying agriculture over into the modern system may be entirely impracticable. For one thing, the industries are largely centralized, but land cannot be centralized but spreads over the country. The steel problem, as described by the Iron Age, is a problem within modern organization of industry. But the farm problem is on the outside.

Kansas Flag at Washington

SENATOR CURTIS'S presentation to the Postmaster General recently of the state flag of Kansas adopted by the last Legislature was a Washington ceremony of interest to this state. Besides the Postmaster General and Senator Curtis and a committee of Kansans in the Postoffice Department and of postmasters and supervisors of the larger postoffices of this state, there were present Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and about 20 Kansans employed in the departments.



at the Dardanelles in the ill-fated Gallipoli expedition and later became first sea lord of the British admiralty, insisted in a speech in the House of Lords that England retain the "right" of search of neutrals in time of war, harking back to 1812, and that the Declaration of Paris signed by England in 1856 renouncing this "right" of England on the high seas, should now be abrogated. Notwithstanding that the civil lord of the admiralty, Lord Stanhope, pointed out that this is impracticable or impossible, the noble naval man stuck to his guns.

When the head of the British navy gives vent to such belligerent notions there is considerable question whether Mayor Big Bill Thompson is the world's premier jackass.

Youth Without Guidance

ABOOK entitled "Millions," which attacks young people as over-sophisticated and immoral accordingly, brings out more defenders of the youth of today from college deans and some others who are in a position to know about the subject. "Millions," according to Miss Ethel W. B. Chase, dean of women of the College of the City of Detroit, "represents that class of young people who have the knowledge—a good thing to have—but are not guided properly in the use of their knowledge." Dean Chase agrees with Miss M. Louise Hood, superintendent of the Florence Crittenton Home of Detroit, that knowledge and lack of home training make a bad combination. Lack of "real homes and home training" Miss Hood thinks the greatest evil abroad. Other institutions take up the home slack, but under great disadvantages. "If the Y. W. C. A. and similar institutions were able to function 100 per cent," says Miss Hood, "irregularity of conduct among young women of the city would very rapidly decrease."

After many years of association with them in school and college Miss Chase sums up the disadvantage of young people as in "not receiving the home guidance they should have in this respect, with the result that there is a letting down in morality of youth as compared with former days." Moreover, the church has lost its power to a serious degree. Formerly "it was a very strong restraining influence." Both the home and the church are not the force they were in the past.

Are young people left to find their way alone, as compared with former days? There is the school. Nevertheless the schools have not come to the place which we believe they are headed toward of inculcating ethics with a scientific background of biol-

Built for Hardest Winter

Here's an arctic that's built for workers.

Uppers of heavy, tough cashmerette—to give double wear.

Lined with thick, warm fleece for northern weather.

Tough soles with an extra red rubber reinforcement where the hardest wear comes. Bumper-edged for rough going on frozen ruts.

Try and wear 'em out!

The Hood name across the sole shows the maker's pride in these arcts. Ask for them by name—Hood Red Treads. Other styles for all the family offer the same plus value. Look for the Hood Arrow—and save money.

Made by: Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
Distributed by: Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.
Branches in all Principal Cities



Look for the Hood Arrow

HOOD



RUBBER FOOTWEAR CANVAS SHOES PNEUMATIC TIRES SOLID TIRES HEELS - SOLES - TILING
HOOD THE SYMBOL OF WORLD WIDE SERVICE IN QUALITY RUBBER PRODUCTS

The Fire Died at Midnight!

Cold gray dawn. Windows covered with frost. Dead ashes in the old stove. What a dreary way to start the day!

Even after the fire is started, corners will be cold all day. Floors drafty. Mother will keep a shawl over her shoulders. Baby will have snuffles. Cold feet a habit with the whole family.

Junk the old outfit and get one that is up-to-date.



YOUR family is entitled to modern heat in the house. There's no need to freeze at night and shiver in poorly distributed heat all day. A modern outfit will fill the house with mellow warmth, will glow with comfort all night, utilizing all possible value from the fuel instead of sending it roaring up the chimney.

When you buy a new outfit you want results and economy. Turn to a manufacturer who has worked out designs from years of study and experiment. Trust an institution where every man is proud of the company's reputation, from executive in the office to molder carrying splashing crucible of white-hot metal. Such are the advertisers in this paper. They make good equipment and their guarantee counts.

Steady warmth that circulates, leaving no cold corners, will keep the family vigorous and full of hustle, without the dragging handicap of colds. All this, yet economy that keeps your pocketbook cheerful.

Firepots carefully cast, with metal compounded so they will not warp, crack or burn out, doors accurately machined so they fit, solid character and sound design in every part. That's what you want to buy.

You Can Depend on the Heating Systems
Advertised in This Paper



It pays to own a genuine Radiola

WHEN you buy a Radiola (and an RCA Loudspeaker) you know that you are getting the best in radio.

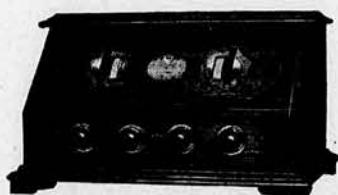
Back of every instrument bearing the RCA trademark are the resources, not only of the pioneer and leader in radio research—the Radio Corporation of America—but also the pioneers and leaders of the whole electrical industry—the General Electric and Westinghouse companies.

Three radio instruments designed by the engineers of these companies are specially adapted to give perfect radio reception and reproduction in communities



RADIOLA 16—Storage battery receiver of great compactness. For selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality, it sets a new standard for receivers in its price class. The cabinet is finished in mahogany.

Less accessories \$69.50
With Radiotrons \$82.75



RADIOLA 20—Dry-battery-operated receiver, with amazing sensitivity and many times as selective as the average antenna set. Ideal for distant reception. Can readily be adapted to socket operation. Ideal to use with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A.

Less accessories \$78.00
With Radiotrons \$89.50

away from the congested centers of population.

These are the new, compact, storage-battery operated Radiola 16, the popular dry-battery operated Radiola 20, and the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A.

Either of these fine receiving sets, when used with the wonderful new loudspeaker, will faithfully reproduce the programs from the great broadcasting stations—the best music, university extension courses, crop and weather bulletins, and the news of the world. And either of these sets can be adapted for operation from the electric light circuit by the addition of socket power devices.

Buy with confidence



where you buy this item

RADIO CORPORATION
OF AMERICA

RCA-Radiola
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

NEW YORK • CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO



I
call this
living!

A PIPE and P.A.—what a wonderful combination for pleasure! I often read about "what ten books" a man would choose for companionship if he had to spend the rest of his days on a desert island. I'd want books, of course. But the thing I'd insist on would be a warehouse full of Prince Albert!

I would never be lonely anywhere with my pipe and plenty of P.A. In fact, I'd be lonely in a crowded city

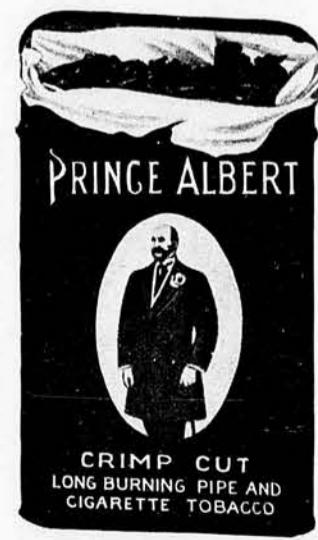
without them. You'll begin to understand "why" when you get that first fragrant whiff of Prince Albert as you tamp it into your pipe. You'll know for sure when you light up.

Cool as a referee. Sweet as a decision for your side. Mild as cambric tea. So mild that you can smoke pipe-load after pipe-load without a stung tongue or a parched throat. Yet P.A. has that rich, full tobacco-body that satisfies to the limit in every pull. A grand old smoke, Men.

I don't know what your present

smoke-program is and I'm not going to ask questions. But I'm going to state in no uncertain terms that you don't know how good your pipe *can* taste until you load it to the brim with long-burning P.A. Millions of other contented jimmy-pipers will tell you the same thing. Why don't you find out for yourself?

P.A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—*the national joy smoke!*

Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

Husband and I had some land, but another man held a second mortgage on it. As we suffered from drought and half we could not always meet the payments. This harvest time the mortgage holder sent a lawyer and sheriff out to hold everything, and besides he wants payment for what my husband says he has paid. He asked husband to show him the checks, which he did, and thru that transaction the checks were lost. Now he comes again for payment. He didn't even leave husband anything for seed wheat or for his labor, and while husband was working there I had to take care of the work on the place. Can I sue that man for damages for all this trouble he is causing? A. B.

OF COURSE you can sue. Whether you recover anything is another question. If you can prove that he failed to give your husband credit for the payments made you should be able to get a judgment for that amount. You can then collect your judgment if the mortgagee or the lawyer or whoever the payments were made to is not collection proof.

To Divide a Mowing Machine

1. What is the law in regard to putting in a bridge by the township board so that the adjacent farm may have access to the road? The men are grading the road without removing the bridges from in front of each farm house. It has been five or six years since any work has been done on the road, and at that time a bridge was put in made out of scrap lumber. As a result, the bridge is getting pretty weak and rotten. I have understood the township is supposed to put in a new bridge at each farm house. Can the township be made to do so?

2. A man owning a partnership in a mowing machine dies leaving his half of the estate to his widow. Can she make the owner of the other half of the mowing machine settle up? J. S. P.

1. Where in making a township road a ditch is cut beside the road the township authorities are required to put in a substantial crossing across over the ditch. And if this old crossing is rotten they could be required to remove it and put in a new crossing, or at least repair the old one so that it would be safe and substantial.

2. The widow in this case would simply inherit her husband's interest in this mowing machine, and could not compel the owner of the other half of it to either buy or sell, altho it probably would be better for both that some arrangement of this kind be made.

Law Is "Nuts," Maybe?

Several of our neighbors as well as ourselves are sending our children out of Sumner county to the Bluff City high school on account of it being more convenient for us. But the county superintendent has refused to grant permits, so that we will have to pay tuition if we send them to that school. She said the commissioners have a rule that no one could send children out of the county. Can they do this? I know our children would not get to go if we had to send them to Argonia or Caldwell. They would have to get rooms and board and we could not do that. M. F. J.

The last legislature passed the following act, which is found on page 482 of the Session Laws:

Section 1. Tuition shall be free in all high schools in the state of Kansas to pupils having the necessary educational qualifications to enter the same.

Section 2. Whenever under existing laws the county, high school district or school district is liable for the payment of the tuition of said pupils, the rate to be paid shall be that prevailing at the high school where said pupils attend.

The attorney general is inclined to the opinion that the law cannot be enforced, and I agree with him. It seems to contradict itself.

Too Late for Action?

A and B are husband and wife, the parents of five children, one of whom died without heirs. Eighteen years ago A died, leaving everything to the children, dividing the land among them, but not equally. The youngest daughter was given the home place, providing she would furnish her mother a home. But the mother and wife was not left anything, not so much as enough to buy herself a dress, and she did not know she could claim anything. Each child took what was willed to him and said nothing. Now the mother wants to know if she could have the will set aside at this late date. I.

I fear that it is too late for this wife to begin an action to set aside this will. But I would advise her to consult with a reliable attorney. I am of the opinion the will itself is entirely void, and possibly the court would hold that the statute of limitations did not run, and that the action may be brought at any time to set it aside. Evidently a grave injustice was done to this woman, and there ought to be some way found under the law to right that injustice.

Treasurer Is Out of Luck?

If a school treasurer gave a personal bond for the school money, then put it in a local bank in the name of the district, and the bank should fail, the treasurer would be responsible, but who would be responsible if the treasurer put the money in a bank in his own name and the bank should fail? If he would be responsible in this case how could he handle the money and be safe from bank failure? R. A. N.

If the school treasurer was authorized and directed by the school district board to deposit the money in a local bank, that in my opinion would relieve him from personal responsibility. If he put in the bank even tho he deposited it in the name of the district but without this authorization and direction from the district board, he would be responsible. The same thing would be true if he

put the money in the bank in his own name. There is only one way then in which he could be relieved from responsibility and that would be to get a direct authorization and direction on the part of the district board to deposit the money in the bank.

Should Fence the Wheat?

1—A and B are husband and wife. They have no children. In case A dies and leaves no will are his parents, sisters or brothers entitled to half of his property if he is not indebted to them in any way? 2—A, the owner, rented his place on March 1, 1927, to March 1, 1928. C is to get possession March 1, 1928. A had inserted the provision in the contract with the first renter that if he was not satisfied with the renter's farming he would have a right to lease the summer wheat ground to C. As he wasn't satisfied he gave C the right to put in wheat this fall. B, the renter, still has some corn and kafir joining C's wheat on the south. B has rented another field north of C's, and says he intends to pasture his wheat and also the corn and kafir on A's place. They will have to pass over C's wheat, going between B's wheat on to his corn field, and B says he is not going to bother about keeping them off during the wet weather. Has he a right to pasture C's wheat? What can C do if he does not keep them from crossing his wheat field when the ground is wet? D. W.

1—In case of the death of A without will and without children B, his surviving wife, would inherit all his property, personal and real.

2—If it was part of the contract that if B did not suit the landlord, A in his manner of farming,



and it could be proved that his farming was not done in a proper, workmanlike manner, and as a result of this A exercised the privilege of renting part of the land for wheat to C but did not dispossess B of his right of possession of the rest of the land, I am inclined to think C would be compelled to fence his wheat to protect it from the cattle belonging to B.

If B had the right of possession of the remainder of the land, then either he would have to fence against C's wheat field or C would have to fence against his and my opinion is, that if C had a right to lease this land at all it would be up to him to protect his wheat during the time B had possession of the rest of the land.

Car Declined in Value

A is left 40 acres of land in this way: it is deeded to B during her lifetime, then to A. A buys a car and fails in making the payments. The company takes the car back and tries to force A to pay for it. A will not do this, but has paid all the first payment down. Can the company get a judgment against this 40 acres? How long before the judgment is outlawed? Can it take a man's furniture, and one cow and a hog, when that is all he has besides his wages to support his wife and six children? They have sold this car to another person, and want A to pay the difference on the deal. The full price of the car was \$1,015, and it was sold for \$675. Can it get a judgment on this 40 acres for this difference? R. R.

The judgment against A in my opinion would not attach to this 40 acres, because the title has not yet vested in him. If the head of the family has only one hog and one cow these are both exempt under the Kansas law.

How About the Baby?

1—A and B were married, and to them nine children were born. B died. At B's death A and B had 640 acres with good improvements, but the property was not divided. A married C, a widow. She had no property. To A and C one child was born. C died. At her death she gave her baby to A's sister, but there was no property division. Then A married D. A and D had one child. As A was fond of women and now has spent all of D's property and the place has been sold for mortgages and debts, A and D are keeping B's children who are not married and are trying to make a start on rented land. If at A's death there is any property

which A and D have made, would B's children get a share and would C's baby get a share? 2—A's sister has kept A and C's baby for four years. A has never helped take care of it at all. Could A take the baby if he wanted to? If not, could he take the baby at A's sister's death? She is married and has a family who love the baby as well as she does. 3—At A's sister's death would A and C's baby come in for a share as well as her children? J. S.

1—If B at the time of her death left any property in her own name or if she had an undivided half interest in the property held by A and herself, provided she died without will, her property would be divided, half of it going to her surviving husband and half to her children. It would seem, however, that A has claimed all of this property. This does not destroy the legal right of B's children to inherit their fourth, but probably it would be very difficult for them to recover that share from their father. C's child would have a right to inherit one-half of whatever property its mother held in her own name at the time of her death.

2—As no legal steps seem to have been taken on the part of this sister to adopt this baby, A, its father, still has the rights of natural guardian. He can, of course, be compelled to support this child, but if no action is taken to compel him to support it, in other words if his sister has voluntarily cared for the child without having any adoption papers, A would have a right at any time to take the child from her and care for it himself. This right continues at the time of the sister's death unless her rights to the child are protected by a legal adoption. Or if it could be shown that the father of the child is not a fit person to have charge of it the court might simply order that it be continued in the care of the family of A's sister.

3—At the death of this sister neither C's baby nor A would have any legal rights of inheritance to her property unless she willed it to them.

Entitled to a Speedy Trial

A boy stole some money, was arrested and kept shut up in a dark cell 10 days before he would plead guilty. How long could he be confined in this cell if he would not plead guilty? And how long could they hold him before having a trial? How long could they keep him confined without letting him have a lawyer? E. H. L.

Under our constitution every one accused of a crime is entitled to a speedy trial. If this boy demanded a trial or a preliminary hearing he was entitled to have it. If complaint was filed against him and no demand was made on his part or on the part of those who were responsible for him, he could be kept in jail for an indefinite time. What I mean by an indefinite time, he would not in that case be compelled to go to trial within a few days. He not only was entitled to a speedy trial if he asked for it, but he also was entitled to be represented by counsel.

To Name the Farm

What steps are necessary when one wishes to name a farm? R.

Any farm owner in this state may, on the payment of \$1 to the county clerk in the county in which said farm is located, have the name of this farm duly recorded in the register of the county clerk kept for such purpose, and shall be furnished a certificate issued under seal setting forth the name and location of the farm and the name of the owner. Provided that when a name shall have been recorded as the name of any farm such name shall not be recorded as the name of any other farm in said county except by prefixing or adding designating words thereto.

Outside of the Cities

A few weeks ago this question and answer appeared in the Kansas Farmer:

If a taxpayer who lives in one school district has land in another district does he have the right to vote at the school meeting of the district in which he does not reside? Can he send his children there without paying for it? C.

If he owns land in the other district he has a right to send his children there without paying any tuition, but he can vote only in the district in which he resides.

The answer is likely to create an erroneous impression. The right of a landowner who owns land in two districts to send his children to school in either district does not apply to incorporated cities and towns. It does apply to districts outside of incorporated cities and towns.

The Lien Comes First

If you live on a rented farm and the bank has a mortgage on your stock and your half of the crop can the owner of the farm collect pasture rent ahead of the mortgage? In other words, does the pasture rent come ahead of the first mortgage? L. H.

The landowner's lien is paramount or superior to the chattel mortgage given the bank.

Collect for One Year?

A man subscribed for his home town paper. After a few years it was sold to a publisher in an adjoining town. This man's subscription had expired, but the editor in the adjoining town sent him his paper for three years. He didn't want the paper and told the editor so by letter. They say they never got the letter. Can they collect for it? What is the Kansas law concerning this? R.

This is not covered by a Kansas law but by a regulation of the Postoffice Department, which is not supposed to permit subscriptions to be in arrears more than one year. In my opinion in no event could the publisher of this paper collect for more than one year's subscription and also in my opinion he could not collect for that.

Especially for Christmas

Who Would Not Be Tempted to Fashion New and Different Candies for the Holiday Treat?

By Doris W. McCray

IF YOU are tired of making the same old candies, try these for a change. They are especially good, and packed in a holiday box make a very delightful gift, for who is not flattered by the gift of a tempting box of home-made candy?

ORANGE MINT BON BONS—One cup boiling water, $\frac{3}{4}$ cups sugar, 3 tablespoons white corn syrup, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup medium rich cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons orange juice, 2 tablespoons grated orange rind.

Place water in heavy aluminum saucepan, add sugar, corn syrup, salt and cream, stir occasionally to keep from sugaring on sides of pan and scorching on bottom. Boil to 236 degrees Fahrenheit or until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Pour at once onto a platter which is cold and has been slightly moistened by drawing the damp hand across it. When lukewarm, beat with wooden

GIFTS of candy are always appreciated, and who doesn't enjoy making candy for the family's holiday treat? But still one always approaches the candy making task with a few misgivings, for success seems so uncertain. Sometimes it is a grand success and then again, made over the same recipe and with the usual care it may turn out wrong. Our leaflet, "Candy Kinks," gives you the facts as to why it doesn't turn out right sometimes, so that you need not have the usual disappointment this year, together with some of the old stand-by recipes and some of the very latest kinks in fancy candies. This leaflet will be sent you on request accompanied by a 2-cent stamp. Send your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

paddle until it becomes creamy and stiff enough to knead with hands. Knead in the orange rind and juice. Add more orange if desired. This is quite soft and may need to wait half an hour in a cold place before it is stiff enough to mold into balls. It will be scarcely stiff enough to shape

for dipping. If to be used without dipping, cook to 238 degrees Fahrenheit.

MINT FONDANT for Bon Bon dipping—Two cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water, 2 tablespoons white corn syrup. Boil to 240 degrees Fahrenheit, (a soft ball in cold water which can easily be picked up.) During cooking, this is not stirred as it does not contain cream, but the sides of the pan are wiped with a pastry brush dipped in cold water to keep crystals from forming. Be careful not to jar the pan. The candy is poured on a cold moist platter and the top lightly sprinkled with cold water. Beat and knead after cooling to lukewarm, working in about $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon each green coloring and essence of peppermint. Add a drop at a time until it is a faint color and flavor. This should not be too strong, and the fondant is more transparent if barely tinted. The fondant may be dropped from a teaspoon to make round flat mints.

CHOCOLATE COATED CARAMELS—Place $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar in iron frying pan, stir while it melts and caramelizes. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water and cook until it dissolves. This syrup is used for flavoring the caramels:

One and one-half cups sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup white corn syrup, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons caramel flavored syrup, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup medium cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup nut meats. Boil all together except the nut meats. When it forms a firm ball in cold water, 244 degrees Fahrenheit, add nuts and pour at once into a square buttered tin. When cold, turn out on bread board, cut in squares with a sharp knife and dip in chocolate. If merely to be wrapped in oiled paper, cook to 246 degrees Fahrenheit to make more firm. These caramels are very soft, and must be dipped immediately after cutting, so that they will retain their shape. They are especially delicious if soft when chocolate dipped.

CHOCOLATE COATING—Shave $\frac{1}{2}$ pound bittersweet coating chocolate and melt it in a bowl placed in the top of the teakettle, stirring, with as little heat as possible. Do not let the water in the teakettle boil. When chocolate is melted, remove and stir until quite cold, dip caramels, using two forks and letting extra chocolate run off. Turn upside down on heavy oiled paper.

DIVINITY FUDGE SANDWICHES—One and one-half cups brown sugar, 1 cup maple syrup, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white corn syrup, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup water, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 2 egg whites, 1 cup nut meats, 2 ounces bitter baking chocolate.

Stir sugar, maple syrup, corn syrup and water until melted, cover tightly and boil 5 minutes, remove cover, wipe down sides of pan with pastry brush dipped in cold water, cook to 287 degrees Fahrenheit, add melted chocolate, stir enough to mix. Pour about 1 cup on a buttered platter and let stand in a warm place until ready to use. Pour the rest on the stiffly beaten egg whites, beating while pouring. At first it may stiffen too quickly, but the later syrup will completely dissolve the mixture. Just as soon as you can leave it a few minutes, spread peanut butter over the platter of syrup, fold over, take up with buttered hands, and pull, just enough to mix in the peanut butter, shaping into a square. This is the sandwich filling. It resembles the peanut butter taffy filling in some commercial chocolates.

The divinity mixture is beaten until cold and stiff enough to spread, the peanut butter taffy mixture placed on top, then another layer of di-



Tempting at First Glance

vinity. This is arranged in a square tin, marked in squares and cut with a sharp knife.

The peanut butter taffy mixture is excellent by itself when dipped in coating chocolate, or the whole fudge sandwich may be chocolate dipped.

CHERRY CHOCOLATES—Maraschino cherries with a creamy liquid and heavy chocolate coating are usually considered impossible by the home candy maker. This fondant is stiff enough for chocolate dipping, softening afterward.

Two and one-half cups sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cups water, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon glycerine, 1 egg white. Place boiling water in saucepan, add sugar, and when boiling add glycerine. Place tight cover on pan after sugar is entirely dissolved, and when removed after 3 minutes boiling wipe edges of the pan very carefully to prevent crystals. Cook to 240 degrees Fahrenheit, the soft ball stage. Pour, without jarring, on a cold platter and when cool enough so that the edges crinkle when pressed in with the fingernail, spread stiffly beaten egg white over the top and beat hard. It requires more care than plain fondant to keep this creamy and fine grained. Beat as long as possible, add 2 drops essence of peppermint, knead and shape around maraschino cherries wiped dry with a cloth. Dip immediately into melted bitter coating chocolate. When cooled, dip again in melted milk chocolate if desired.

A Single Hour

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

If all the flowers that spring can yield
Could bloom in unison in a single hour,
How could we till the soil in hopeful joy
When summer could not bring a single flower?

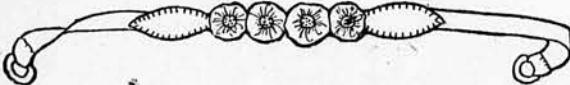
And so it is with youth, which sometime flings
Its treasures carelessly in one single hour . . .
And then when Love comes begging down the road,
They have but thorns . . . and not a single flower.

Flower Tie-Backs

BY MARGARET WHITTEMORE

DAINTY tie-backs for the bedroom curtains add a welcome bit of color and charm, and they are very easy to make. Peter Pan gingham is probably the most satisfactory material to use. A 6-inch strip of each of the following colors: rose, blue, gold and lavender, and a 3-inch strip of green will make three pairs of tie-backs at a total cost of about 50 cents.

The pattern for the flowers is made by cutting out a paper circle 5 inches in diameter. Pin the pattern on the material and cut out one circle from each of the four colors, the rose, blue, gold and lavender. From the green material cut out four leaves



of uniform size. Turn in the rough edge of each circle slightly, and gather with even stitches. The gathering thread should not be pulled too tight, in order to leave an opening in the center of the flower, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter.

To make the leaves put together two of the leaf-shaped pieces of green material with their edges even, and blanket stitch around the edge. An 18-inch length of white tape about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide is needed. Sew a little ivory ring to one end of this, and just below the ring attach one of the

green leaves to the tape. Then sew each of the four flowers successively to the tape by making thru the center of each flower and thru the tape four French knots with black thread. Under the last of the flowers sew the other green leaf to the tape.

After leaving an amount of tape at the loose end equal to the length between the ivory ring and the first leaf, cut off the tape evenly and sew another ring to this end. The tie-back is then finished. To arrange it on the curtain, slip the curtain between the flowers and the loose strip of tape, with the tape next to the window. Fasten it back by slipping the ivory rings over a hook in the window-casing.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

French Seam at a Single Stitching

IN THIN material instead of French seaming the seams, use the small hemmer attachment. In this way the seam is finished with only one stitching, and is very neat.

Mrs. Homer Pence.

Spool Keeps Tape Measure Tidy

ANYONE who must keep her sewing machine in the living room knows how unhandy it is to keep tape measure and everything straight in the machine drawer out of sight. If the tape measure is tacked to a spool it can be rolled up and a snap and fastener sewed on the end so it can be fastened and not be continually coming unrolled. It is easy to measure skirt lengths using the spool as a weight to draw the tape straight.

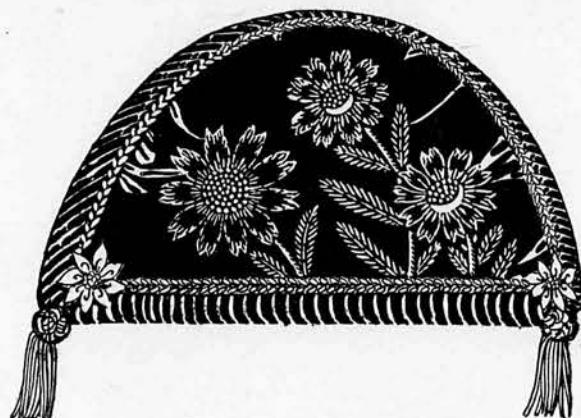
Marshall Co.,

Mrs. H. R. Strader.

Pillows Are Much in Vogue

ATUMBLE pillow for the day bed or lounge, or even to toss on the floor is sure to find a hearty welcome when offered as a Christmas gift. This pillow is unusually attractive. Its half moon shape makes it stand to the best advantage wherever it is placed and the colors of black and orange are unusually attractive.

The wearing qualities of this pillow are not to be doubted, when I tell you that it is of black Venetian material which resembles sateen. Most of the



embroidery work is in orange but there are touches of green and brown for leaves and stems. Price of the pillow includes top and bottom, floss for embroidering, tassel, metal braid to go around the seam, plaiting to be inset between the front and back, and metal daisies for the corners. Price \$4.32.

If you do not wish to put that much money into the pillow, it is very lovely without the metal braid, tassels and daisies. Without these parts it can be supplied to you at \$2.30. This pillow may be ordered from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Order by number 7999.

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

For Those Who Sew

Wool Materials Star in Fashion's Drama of Winter and Spring Attire



728—For sport or street wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

586—A model to be made up in flowered silk with trimming in plain material to harmonize. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2992—A suggestion for the wool dress, especially suitable for stout figures. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

744—A Sunday best for winter days. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3009—Boylsh dresses are becoming to the junior. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

2010—Boy's blouse. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Patterns for any of these models may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

Old Ballads Return

THE old ballads, the songs our mothers used to sing, are "coming back." That is, we're hearing them again, mostly on record, and despite the fact that the heroes of the stories are usually killed, the songs have a melody that we enjoy hearing.

One of these old timers—a Civil War love song—is worth purchasing, if not for the younger generation, then for the older one, members of whom cannot help but smile when they hear the song that brings back quaint memories. It is "I'll Be With You When the Roses Bloom Again." We see, in the first stanza, a boy in blue bidding his sweetheart good-by, for "When Duty calls, a sweetheart's voice is vain," but he promises her that "If I'm not among the dying, I'll be with you when the roses bloom again." However, he falls in battle, and just before he dies, asks to be taken back "to that far and distant river, where a maiden waits in vain," as he wants to keep his promise and be with her "when the roses bloom again."

With it we have a modern ballad telling in graphic detail the story of "The Mississippi Flood." One has a better picture of this tragedy and vastly more sympathy for the flood sufferers after hearing this ballad.

I'll be glad to tell you where you can secure this interesting record, also be glad to help with any other music problems—to the best of my ability. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

For December Club Meeting

BY MRS. ALBERT L. PETERSON

AT OUR club meeting in December our hostess had provided a quantity of turkish toweling, colored tape, thread and needles and one bath mitt to be used as a pattern. We were each asked to cut and make a mitt like the sample. As there were about 15 ladies present, we wondered what would be done with the 15 bath mitts. Our questions were answered thus by the

hostess, "I am going to give them to someone who probably will use them."

When they were finished she collected them and put them away. Later on we were asked to line up for a "grand march," children first. When we were all ready the door was opened and we faced a long dark hall. There at the far end sat Santa Claus beside a table, lighted by a big white candle. We marched in to shake hands with him and each was given a bath mitt. Then the children received bags of candy.

One might vary the plan and use it for birthdays, brides' showers or stork showers and use decorations to suit the occasion. Where there is no program provided, a meeting is much more successful if there is some sort of work or entertainment provided.

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 housekeeping, 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.

New Citizens Seek Help

My family and I came from England just a year ago, to my father, who has been here about 26 years, but has never farmed. As he had 5 acres of ground, my husband and I got two pigs and two cows and have done fine. Now I want to kill a pig for winter, and I don't know how to cure the meat or make winter sausages. Dad takes your paper, and has for a long time, but I think it belongs to me, as I have learned all I know about farming from it. Could you help me? I don't want to waste anything but the pig's squeal.

Mrs. M. B.

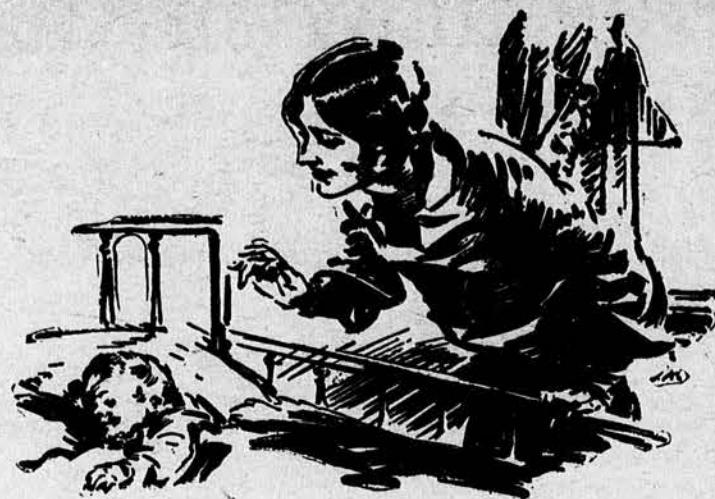
I am glad that I have just the help you need, in a leaflet on curing meat which I am sending you. If there are others who would like this leaflet also I shall be glad to send it if you will write for it and inclose a stamped, addressed envelope with your letter.

Hair Needs Exercise

I am wondering if you can tell me of something to help keep my hair in place. It is so light that I can hardly keep it parted.

Mrs. R. C. M.

From your letter I should say that your hair needs exercise, this means brushing—a hundred strokes for each side, every night before retiring. This may make your hair oily for a time, but faithful brushing will soon put it into healthy condition and your hair will be easily handled. I have a leaflet on "Caring for the Hair" that will be of help to you in your beauty problem and I shall be very glad to send it to you. Inclose a stamped envelope with your request. Address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



"Isn't she darling?"

SHE'S sound asleep. A perfect little cherub resting so peacefully in that tiny bed. No wonder she's comfortable, for a loving mother has provided everything for her wee baby.

What joy, what fun . . . to search the shops for precious baby things...so tiny, so dainty, so lovely. Comparing first, then choosing the finest for her baby.

In great events and everyday affairs, comparison is so helpful in buying the best. This is also true in buying coffee.

So fragrant! So rich! So refreshing! Folger's Coffee brings to you the supreme of the world's coffees. Serve Folger's . . . notice the new enthusiasm at the table. And just watch the cups come back for more. A royal treat is Folger's Coffee. Compare Folger's by making the famous Folger Coffee Test.

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

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER'S
Coffee
Established 1850

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



© 1927, J. A. Folger & Co.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



Family Feuds

There Are Six of Us

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Crow. For pets I have a dog named Shep and 11 little chickens. I have three brothers and two sisters. Their names are Irwin, Louis, Jerome, Mary and Dorothy. I enjoy the young folks' page very much. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Peetz, Colo. Esther Fehringer.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. A tree; 3. A kind of lemon (plural); 4. A color; 5. Stands for South.

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.

Shags and Billy Are Pals

I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I go 2 miles to school. The name of my school is Garfield. For pets I have a cat named Tom and a dog named Shags. He came to our place. We didn't have any dog so we kept him. My goat's name is Billy. Shags and Billy are pals. They play together. June is my pony's name. He was 7 years old June 10. That is why we call him June. I have two sisters and three brothers. Their names are Mary, Ruth, William, George and

Jackie. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page in Kansas Farmer. This is the first letter I ever wrote to Kansas Farmer. I wish some of the girls would write to me.

Garden City, Kan.

Enjoys Young Folks Page

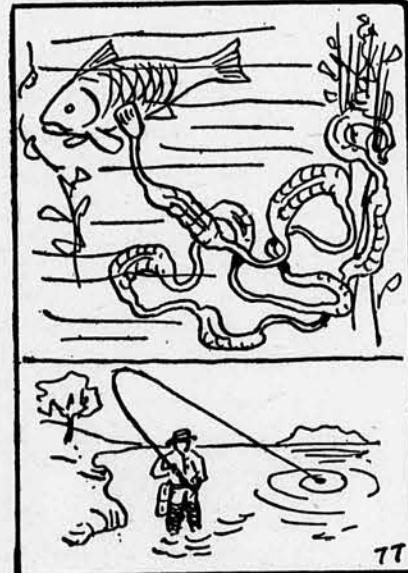
I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have three brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are Calvin, Virgil and Emerson. My sisters' names are Vida and Marie. Emerson is 18 years old and goes to High School at Bazine. I go to school at Joint One. My teacher's name is Mrs. Bowie. I am the youngest one of the family. I live on a 80-acre farm. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Violet Cox.

Hanston, Kan.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



A Living "Fishline"

line, not to mention reel. Nature had two ducks. How many ducks were given a certain marine worm, called there? Three.

Nemertes Borasii, the ability to hook and play a fish just as the angler does with all the improved devices of today. The worm's body is not only "reel" but "line" also, for it may reach a length of over 20 feet. Its method of fishing was well described by Charles Kingsley.

"It lies motionless. It may be a dead strip of seaweed, or only a tarred string. So thinks the little fish who plays over and over it, till he touches at last what is but too surely a head. In an instant a well-shaped sucker mouth has fastened to his side. In another instant, from one lip, a concave double proboscis has clasped him like a finger; and now begins the struggle; but in vain. He is being "played" with a living line, with elasticity beyond that of the most delicate flyrod, which follows every lunge, shortening and lengthening, slipping and twining around every piece of gravel and stem of seaweed."

So Nature's living fishing tackle not only hooks and lands its funny prey, but swallows it whole afterwards.

We Hear From Ruth

For pets we have a dog named Rex and three cats named Spotty, Blackie and Gray. We have two work horses. One is gray and the other is red. They are Molly and Denver. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Hotchkiss. I like her very much. I have two brothers. One is in California. I live 4 miles from Hotchkiss, Colo. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Ruth Opal Shipley.

Hotchkiss, Colo.

To Keep You Guessing

What is the difference between a sailor and a prize fighter? One is lashed to the mast and the other is mashed to the last.

Why is a sculptor's death the most terrible? Because he makes faces and "busts".

When is a silver cup most likely to run? When it's "chased."

What is the greatest thing to take before singing? Breath.

What is another reason for the man in the moon not getting married? Because he is out all night.

A duck before two ducks; a duck behind two ducks; and a duck between

Making them Fit

'Don't you think those shoes are too small?'

"Well, supposin' they are, I will add a

1.

2.

3.

17 .16

.15

4.

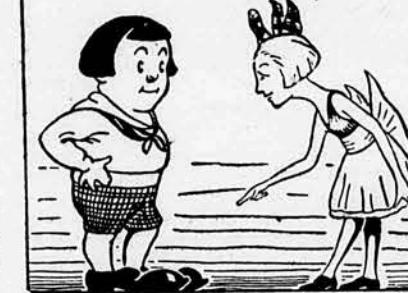
12 !3 '14

5.

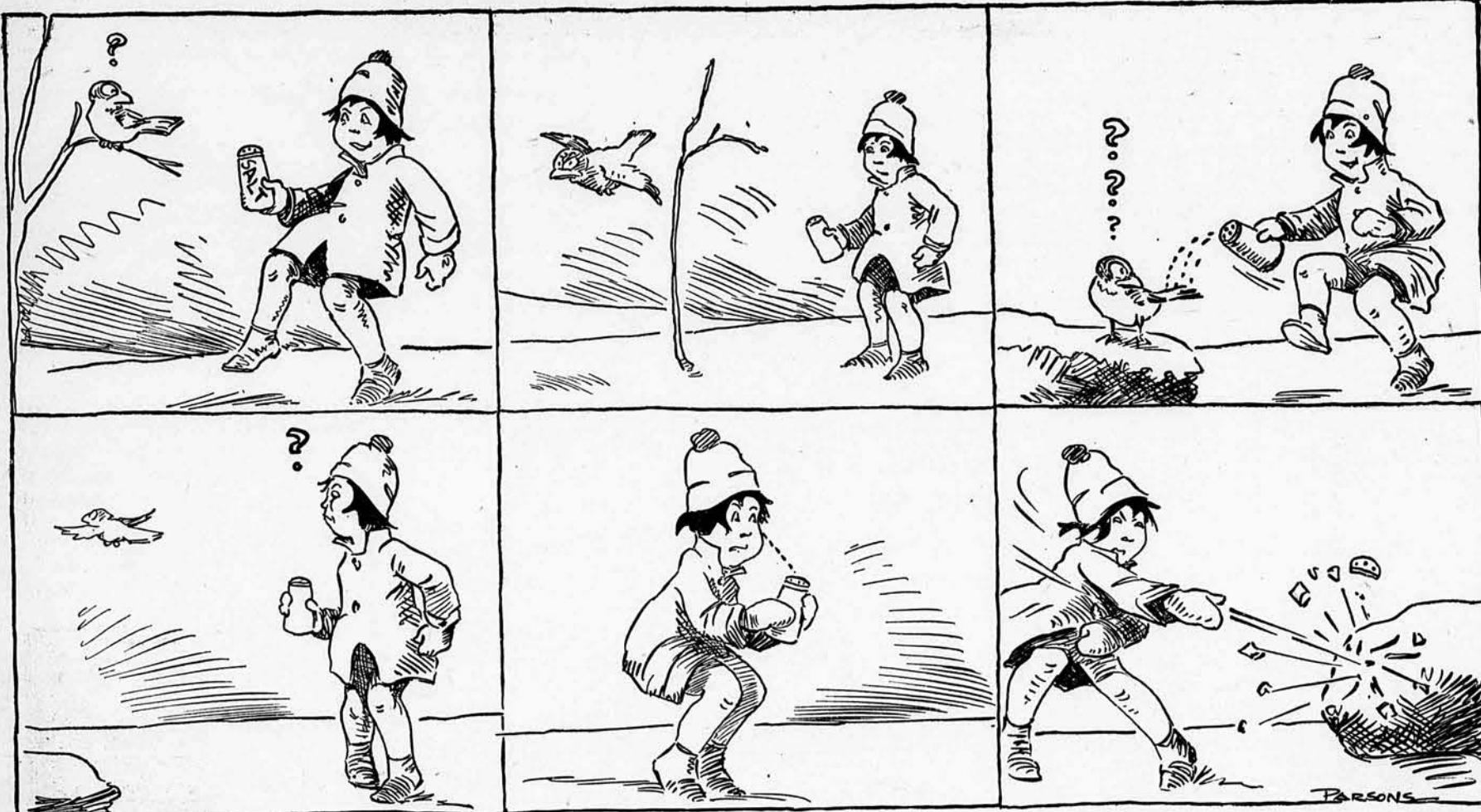
11. to each

8.

when I get into them"



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—A Story Without Words



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Once More the Season Has Come for Us to Warn You Against Tularemia (Rabbit Disease)

THE winter months are here. As this is the season for rabbit hunting I am bound to remind you again that the disease of Tularemia, which is transmitted by rabbits, is one that may be serious in its effects. We now have a record of 17 deaths in the United States and many hundreds of cases. The cases that get well only do so after a long, painful and crippling illness.

Those most likely to be attacked by the disease are butchers and others who skin and cut up rabbits. There is nothing to be feared from eating the flesh of a cooked rabbit, but all such cooking should be thorough. All of the cases so far investigated seem to have come from personal contact, generally while skinning the rabbits or cutting them up before cooking. In every case it has been found that the person contracting the disease had a broken surface somewhere on the skin which allowed the infection to take place. From this it would seem quite safe to handle rabbits, if you feel sure you are not carrying a scratch or cut that may allow of infection. The trouble is, however, that one is quite apt to overlook or disregard some apparently unimportant lesion that proves to be plenty large enough for infection to occur. It must be borne in mind that Tularemia is a bacterial disease, and that a bacterium is a microscopic organism that is quite invisible to unaided vision. The blood or serum of the infected rabbit coming in contact with the skin is dangerous at any time, and anyone handling rabbits while this disease is going around should certainly wear rubber gloves.

When infection occurs the symptoms of the disease generally follow within a short time, perhaps within the next 24 hours. There is much inflammation about the site of the infection, and the glands draining that area soon become enlarged and painful. Fever usually accompanies the inflammation, and after a short time the glands may suppurate and sloughing occurs. The fever has been known to last as long as four to six weeks, and after that a long time is necessary for the infection to clear up.

Eyes Are at Fault?

I have so many headaches and my sight blurs up so much that I think I must have indigestion. I get dizzy too. What about diet? L. S. T.

Do not overlook the fact that eye-strain is a much more frequent cause of severe headache than indigestion. If your eyes are not at fault try a month of milk and raw egg diet. The milk need not be skimmed, but it should not be rich in cream. An ounce of lime-water to each pint of milk will be helpful.

Be Careful With Food

Is it possible for a man to live long after one kidney has been taken out? What should he eat? S. T.

The removal of one kidney does not seem to have much effect. The operation has been performed very many times, especially for tuberculous kidney. If the remaining kidney is sound the patient seems to live along as well as ever. The patient should eat a moderate, careful diet of ordinary foods.

Shoes Are Too Tight?

Can you give me some information on how to treat ingrown toenails? A. R.

The first thing is to make sure that stockings and shoes are big enough and do not crowd the toes in. With an old safety razor blade scrape the surface of the nail until it is thin as parchment, clip the end of the nail straight across, insert a little cotton at the corners, and the ingrowing portion will soon loosen up and relieve the pressure.

America's Prosperity

What an unprecedented national income of 90 billion dollars in 1926 means to the United States is indicated

by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in comparing the earnings of the American people with those of earlier years. The advance in living conditions has no parallel in any other country at any time nor in the United States in any earlier period. From 1896 onward to 1914 there was a notable improvement in American national income and living conditions. But it is since 1921 that a change has occurred that is scarcely short of revolutionary.

It is shown by the Bureau of Internal Revenue that the 1926 national income came to \$2,010 to the person. Nobody, of course, says that the income was

equally distributed, yet the gain in the aggregate income would necessarily imply some increase to the average individual. What has happened, however, is a disproportionately large gain, compared with any time in the past, in the actual incomes of workers. It is true that a relatively few great incomes have increased to a greater extent than the average worker's wages; more millionaires have been created since 1921 than were created before in any similar period. But, on the other hand, the rise in wages has also been unparalleled and living conditions have improved.

Figures given out by the Bureau of Internal Revenue show briefly that the national income declined from \$1,851 per capita in 1920 to \$1,537 the next year, but has steadily risen every year since, in 1926 for the first time exceeding \$2,000. This great advance was not due to high prices, for the price level was slightly lower in 1926 than in 1921. But the bureau adds a comparative table of income, and this is the most striking table in its report.

It appears by this table that in 1909 the average income of persons gainfully

employed was \$791, and up to 1915 it had advanced but to \$861. In 1916 it reached \$1,000 for the first time, and in the closing year of the war was \$1,386. Except for a slump in 1921 it has constantly risen since to the present figure of \$2,010, doubling in the last 10 years.

If the figures are reduced to 1913 dollar-value the increase since 1909 has been from \$823 to \$1,186, the latter figure representing purchasing power as in 1913. But on the basis of purchasing power the main increase has occurred since 1922, when the figure was but \$879 as compared with \$823 in 1909, an increase of less than 7 per cent the first 13 years and of 40 per cent in the last four years. There is a new standard, in other words, of American prosperity.

The world is consuming fewer eggs, that staple product of the well-known hen, than it did before the war, according to the Department of Commerce. We thought the effects of replacing barnstorming troupes with motion pictures would tell sooner or later.



Jenny
Wren
Is
Successfully
Used
By Children

RILEY MOORE, 11 years old, 1332 Boswell, Topeka, Kansas, is an expert baker. He makes the cakes for his family regularly. And Jenny Wren is his side partner in the work. He is shown here in the first steps of making a Jenny Wren cake.

IN THE summertime every year Riley Moore visits his grandmother, Mrs. R. F. Moore, at her farm home near Chapman, Kansas. Last summer Riley was already well on his way toward the title, "Expert Baker" and hadn't been on the farm long before he wrote home for some Jenny Wren flour. He found that it was necessary for best results.

He got the flour and proceeded to bake some cakes that were so good his grandmother tried the flour and found she also could improve her already excellent baking by the use of Jenny Wren.

Tune in on radio station WREN, Lawrence, during the "pancake hour" beginning at six-thirty in the morning. It's worth getting up a little early to hear it. And watch for the announcement of winners in the children's letter contest.

That is the way with Jenny Wren. Some women go along with their baking, realizing that perhaps it is inferior but not knowing what to do about it. Then some friend tells them about Jenny Wren. They try it and we gain a steadfast friend and lifelong customer.

Jenny Wren is a ready-mixed all purpose flour which we claim can "make any woman a baking expert." This claim has been proven time and time again but we invite you to satisfy yourself by trying it. If your grocer cannot supply you write directly to us. You'll be glad you tried it.

JENNY WREN FLOUR

—JENNY WREN COMPANY—

Lawrence,

Kansas





Forget the smokehouse—try this amazing new way

400,000 farmers have turned to Figaro Salt—the amazing new way to sugar-cure and perfectly smoke-flavor meat. Used just like ordinary salt yet the meat is ready to be prepared for the table when curing is completed. No smokehouse smoking needed.

Meat is perfect in color, rich in juices, deliciously sugar-cured and smoke-flavored. A ten pound can cures 100 pounds of meat. Ask your dealer for Figaro Salt.

FIGARO SALT

SUGAR-CURES AND SMOKE-FLAVORS MEAT

MORTON SALT CO., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your FREE book "The Most Amazing Development in the History of Meat Curing" K.F.-2

Name _____

Address _____

Dealer's Name _____

Yes, you are safe NOW But-

any moment you may be badly hurt



You are close to injury a hundred times a day. Every minute you run the risk of a fall, cut, stepping on a rusty nail, being injured by an auto or machinery. Accidents are a common occurrence on the farm. Last year 1 farmer in 8 was severely hurt. YOUR turn may come anytime. Who will pay the bills? Bills for doctors, hospital, and extra help? Bills that may total hundreds of dollars. Bills that YOU will have to pay.

When risks are so great—when an injury may be expensive—when the Woodmen Accident policy costs only 2½c a day—can you afford to take a chance? Do the wise thing—protect yourself.

2½c A DAY WILL INSURE YOU

Accidents strike swiftly. Fate may pick YOU next. Better be on the safe side. The Woodmen Accident policy is the greatest ever written for farmers. It has saved policy holders over \$6,000,000 in 37 years. Immense benefits for small cost. Every claim paid promptly. No red tape. Get the details. Mail the coupon—NOW.

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO.
Lincoln, Nebraska. B1217
Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60.)

Name _____

Occupation _____

P. O. _____

State _____ R. F. D. _____

Land of Mystery and Death

Soon the Fleeting Tropical Twilight Shrouded Our First View of the Dark Continent

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

THERE'S your Africa, boys—the Dark Continent in its truest colors.

If you turn around right now and hotfoot back to the states you can carry the full message of the West Coast with you," said Captain Phillips as we left the bridge deck of the "West Humhaw" to take refuge in the dining saloon from the malaria-bearing mosquitoes that had already come aboard.

"Why, we haven't even been ashore yet," I reminded him. We had arrived in port too late in the afternoon for the customs officer to come aboard, and we were lying at anchor a quarter of a mile from the sandy, palm-flecked beach of Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

It was our first glimpse of Africa. And it had been only a glimpse, for already the fleeting tropical twilight had shrouded the low-lying beach and hidden the little huts in the native village of Half Die. Only the straggling white stone houses of the few Europeans in Bathurst stood out from the blackness and the mystery that is forever in the background of the Dark Continent.

Only a Tiny Flash

"That handful of European houses and the strip along the beach is all of the Africa there is for you and me. The rest of it, those vast hinterlands of bush and desert and swamp, the mysteries of the jungle and the ju-ju that have made this rich continent the white man's grave and the black man's paradise, those millions of square miles of forest and plain that lie beyond the narrow threshold here are yet unsolved.

"That's why I say that you've seen Africa, for you have seen all of that Pandora's box out there that has been unlocked to anyone so far. You may make a dozen trips down here; you may come to one of these little coastal trading ports and live a year or two—if you can; or you may be one of the few who make an extensive exploration trip away back even into the black heart of Africa itself—but even then you've seen only a flash. You've found only a hint of the life and the resources, the terrors and the beauties of the vast fastnesses of Africa's interior."

The more we talk to those Africa-coasters into whom the meaning of tropical Africa has been burned for years, the better we realize that our

ambitious attempt to "see Africa" is as impossible a contract as our plan to see the world in a year. The Pilgrim fathers of Massachusetts and Captain John Smith of Jamestown pioneered their lives away in America and yet knew nothing of the interior that lay beyond the borders of their coastal settlements. Even Lewis and Clark, or Ferdinand De Soto, those intrepid explorers who spent years ferreting out the secrets of America's vast interior, died without suspecting half the truth. And America offered not the smallest proportion of the dangers and tabus that fence the white man away from the verboten hinterlands of the Dark Continent.

The Four Horsemen of Africa—Fever, Jungle, Sun and Death—ride rife in the bush and have checked the white man at the coast. Civilization is winning out, of course, and miracles have been wrought in wresting the resources of Africa from the grip of the jungle—sure signs of progress that seem to be welcomed by the whites and blacks alike—but there is a big job yet. It is a long, long way from Cairo to Capetown and farther still from Bathurst on the west coast to Bander Bela on the east, 11 million square miles and practically every inch of it closer to the equator than New Orleans. Since the days of Pharaoh the taming of the Dark Continent has challenged the civilized world.

In American Ship

I am not speaking, of course, of South Africa, that older, temperate zone country whose civilization and development offer apologies to none. Nor of ancient Egypt, the springs of much of our own far-flaunted civilization. Neither am I depreciating the 7-league strides of progress that have been made on the west coast and in the interior in recent years. Roads have been built, schools established, and commerce developed. For miles back from the west coast the natives grow cocoa on their little farms and bring it to the seaports, by the thousands of tons. Mahogany, palm oil, and manganese also are shipped from the African west coast to America and Europe by fleet-loads.

And in exchange for these millions of dollars of raw products, the black hordes of native producers become consumers of American exports. As a result, the marketing of American made



Upper Left, as the West Humhaw Sailed in Toward the Sandy Coast of Bathurst it Met the Cathlamet, Outward Bound, for "the Good Old U. S. A.;" Upper Right, the Sandy Palm-Flecked Beach at Bathurst; Bottom, Surf Boats or Lighters Used in Moving the Cargo of the West Humhaw to the Land; There Are Practically Harbors on the Entire West Coast of Africa

KC BAKING POWDER

Same Price for over 35 years

25 ounces for 25¢

USE LESS THAN OF HIGHER PRICED BRANDS

Why Pay War Prices?

THE GOVERNMENT USED MILLIONS OF POUNDS



Send for FREE Copy

This great FREE Bargain Book offers you amazing money-saving opportunities in Gift Items, Christmas Cigars, Radio, Household Needs and Drugs. Before you spend one cent see this fascinating Bargain Bulletin. Buy more Christmas Gifts with less money.

Deep Cut Prices on 25,000 Christmas Gifts

Presents for everyone, priced lower than you can get anywhere—direct from the World's Largest Cut Rate Store! Thousands of bargains. Send postal or letter for your Free copy today. Every article guaranteed to be satisfactory. Write at once!

KATZ DRUG CO.
Dept. 1301 Kansas City, Mo.

MEDICINAL HERBS AND ROOTS

Used and recommended for the treatment of scores of ills and diseases. We have the particular root or herb that has been recommended to you—all finest quality and absolutely fresh. We are known to a million customers as America's largest growers and importers of medicinal Herbs and Roots.

Send for complete list of more than 1000 kinds and varieties. Write for full particulars. Ask for a copy of our

FREE 64-page illustrated HERBALIST 1928 almanac

Filled with up-to-date interesting and valuable facts. Our supply of these books is limited. Send today. Address

INDIANA BOTANIC GARDENS
BOX 5, HAMMOND, IND.

ELECTRICITY IN Weeks

Great demand for Electricians. Good position on profitable business thru FINLAY Practical Training in 12 Weeks. Complete shops. Instructors. Diplomas. 26th successful year. Students assisted to positions. Illustrated catalog FREE.

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE
39 Finlay Building, Kansas City, Mo.

RADIO SAVE MONEY

Enjoy Radio in your home. New improved 1928 models. New low prices. Thousands of satisfied owners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Get our prices before buying.

AGENTS WANTED! Sell Radio. Make big money. No radio experience needed. Be the first in your territory and get the Agency and your own Radio at wholesale prices. Write quick for catalog and Agents' wholesale prices.

JOS. E. BARNETT & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

goods and American shipping to west Africa is an item of dollars and cents interest to every American farmer and manufacturer.

For instance, the "West Humhaw" carried on this one voyage about 12,000 barrels of flour, mostly for west African ports. Every three weeks a similar ship, owned by our own United States Shipping Board, and operated by the American West Africa Line, carries a similar cargo from the farms and mills of America to the west coast of Africa. We call at a dozen ports along the African coast, and at every stop tons of sugar, cereals, canned vegetables, milk, beef and pork, rice and tobacco—all grown on American farms, processed in American mills, and delivered in American ships—are unloaded, to be sold and traded to the millions of blacks in the interior for their cocoa beans and palm oil. This country offers a tremendous market for the American farmer, manufacturer, and laborer—and a rapidly growing market too.

Fine Market for Cotton

Such commerce spreads civilization and increases the demand for commodities of all sorts. The cotton farmer of our South and the cotton mills of the Southern and New England states are annually finding a growing demand for print cloth and other cotton goods in that vast trade territory behind the African coast frontier. There are millions of people to be clothed in cotton.

But the United States Shipping Board's little fleet of 10 freighters, sister ships of the "West Humhaw," operated by the American West Africa Line, is a voice crying in the African wilderness, for, competing with this pioneer American line are the old, established British lines, and French, German, Dutch, and Belgian lines as well. These traditional merchantmen have been calling regularly and frequently at West Africa ports for years, knocking at the door of that vast mine of resources and developing their own markets and trade channels.

These foreign ships are, naturally, more interested in trading goods from their own countries for the cocoa, palm oil, and mahogany of Africa than they are in helping reduce the surplus of American agricultural and manufactured goods. And these countries have the additional advantage of owning their own colonies in Africa while the United States has none. Thus, it remains for our own merchant marine, the United States Shipping Board, to develop American markets in Africa.

Obviously, this cannot be done if we depend for shipping on these competing lines. Great Britain, for instance, will sell to her colonies in Africa, and all over the world as well, the cotton goods made in her own English mills before she will come over to America and develop the market of our New England and Southern mills. And yet, just before the war, the United States carried less than 10 per cent of her commerce in her own ships. We depended on our competitors for the other 90 per cent.

Built Only 14 Vessels

And what are we doing about it? During the last five years the United States has built only 14 ships of 2,000 tons or over, while Great Britain built 600. This would not be so out of proportion were it not that the United States, with only one-fifteenth of the world's population, produces half the world's coal, iron, copper and timber, and almost two-thirds of the world's petroleum and steel, and nearly nineteen-tenths of the world's automobiles. It is difficult to compete with a foreign country in selling these products in colonies of that foreign country, when we depend upon that country for transportation also.

Well, we would go ashore in the morning to peep over the threshold into the black depths of Africa and see what we could see. That night we doubled our daily dose of quinine, tucked our mosquito netting closer about our beds, folded the hot blanket over our sweating tummies, and dreamed of cork helmets, dysentery, sleeping sickness and cannibals. Tomorrow we would put foot on the Dark Continent of Africa. Tomorrow we would unlock Pandora's box.

What this country needs is more non-stop matrimonial flights.

Market Outlook for Spuds

(Continued from Page 7)

Holding of apples in storage on November 1 were equivalent to about 5,800,000 barrels, which is 18 per cent smaller than a year ago and 12 per cent below the average for the last five years. The barreled supply totaled 1,867,000, compared with 3,188,000 last year and a five-year average of 4,134,000 barrels. The boxed apples in storage, totaling 8,526,000 boxes, were 17 per cent above the average for this time of year, but 10 per cent smaller than on November 1, 1926.

Canada also has produced a smaller apple crop than usual this year. The estimated production of 2,721,000 barrels compares with 2,984,000 barrels produced in 1926 and a five-year average of 3,328,000 barrels.

Exports of apples from the United States and Canada to November 1 of 832,000 barrels and 1,264,000 boxes were about half as large as in the corresponding period last year. Early in the season, British markets were depressed by the heavy shipments of American apples, which arrived when the supplies of home grown fruit were already large. Prices have been improving recently, however, and weekly shipments are larger. Foreign apple crops turned out better than was generally expected, and, in view of the smaller crop produced in the United

States, it is unlikely that exports will be as large as a year ago.

Prices paid for apples so far this season have reflected the strong situation occasioned by the moderate supply. For the later varieties, the market started around one-third to one-half higher than in the fall of 1926. Values have gradually strengthened, until at present they are practically twice as high as last year on some varieties. Rhode Island Greenings are bringing \$9 to \$10 a barrel at Chicago, with Michigan A 2½ inch Baldwins at \$6.50 to \$7. Washington medium to very large size extra fancy Jonathans bring \$3.10 to \$3.25 a box. Prices paid to farmers for their apples during September and October averaged \$1.33 a bushel, compared with 84 cents in the same months last year. These are the highest since 1921, when the smallest apple crop on record was being marketed.

Consumption of apples falls off when prices go up faster than in the case of potatoes, so that the smaller crop will not send prices as correspondingly high as would a 50 per cent reduction in the potato crop. Before the war, a potato crop 20 per cent below normal sold at wholesale in New York City at 48 per cent above normal, according to studies made at Cornell University. When the apple crop was 20 per cent below normal, the wholesale price at New York averaged only about 17 per cent above normal.

Half the commercial crop of apples

has already been marketed. Shipments to November 12 totaled 57,408 cars, of which Western box apple states contributed 28,283 and Eastern barrel states 29,125 cars. Usually the barrel states produced about 43 per cent more apples than the box apple sections, but, this season, approximately 12 million barrels will be produced by each section. To this date in 1926, 88,134 cars had been shipped, including 36,764 cars from the Western states and 51,370 cars from the Eastern states.

Tragedy

BY JILL SPARGUR

I always wanted a red balloon,
It only cost a dime,
But Ma said it was risky;
They broke so quickly,
And besides she didn't have time,
And even if she did, she didn't
Think they were worth a dime.

We lived on a farm, and I only went
To one circus and a fair,
And all the balloons I ever saw
Were there.
There were yellow ones and blue ones
But the kind I liked the best
Were red, and I don't see why
She couldn't have stopped and said
That maybe I could have one—
But she didn't—I suppose that now
You can buy them anywhere,
And that they still sell red ones
At circuses and fairs;
I got a little money saved;
I got a lot of time;
And where to spend my dime;
Plenty of balloons—But somehow
There's something died inside of me
And I don't want one.....
Now.

PAN-A-CE-A

Puts hens in laying trim

Some Recent World's Record Layers: A Canadian hen laid 351 eggs in the year ending October 31, 1926. Other world's records in recent years were 329 eggs in a year by a hen in Hampton Normal Institute, 337 by a hen in Washington State College, and 347 by an Australian hen.

The world's records above are exceptional. They simply show possibilities. But thousands of hens lay 200 or more eggs yearly. In public egg-laying contests the 200-egg hen is no longer a rarity.

How many eggs are your hens laying?

Statistics show that the average for hens of the whole United States does not run over 75 to 80 eggs per hen each year—less than one egg per hen every four days.

Figure how much greater your profits would be if your hens were in the class of good layers—200-egg hens, or hens that would lay practically every other day.

The difference between good layers and the low average and poor layers that do but little more than pay for their feed, lies in the care and conditioning and attuning of hens for laying.

Feed as you will, care for as you may, but until your hens are conditioned and attuned for laying, eggs will be scarce.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a puts hens in laying trim. Pan-a-ce-a whets the appetite, improves the digestion and puts the hen's system in condition to turn a proper proportion of her feed into eggs.

Pan-a-ce-a gives life and energy, promotes industry, gives good feeling and good cheer. Hens get off the roost in the morning ready to scratch for their breakfast.

Pan-a-ce-a is a valuable nerve tonic. It brings into healthy action every organ, particularly the egg organs. It tones them up, makes them active when sluggish or dormant. That means that a right proportion of the feed goes to egg-making, and not all to feathers, fat and maintenance.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a also provides the necessary minerals—calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate—for egg-shell formation and for the growth of bone and feathers.

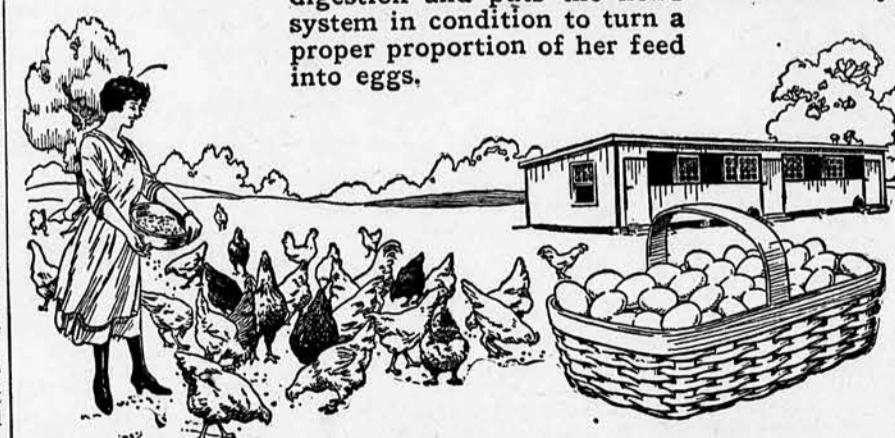
The Pan-a-ce-a hen is a merry, happy, working hen, with red comb and wattles. Pan-a-ce-a starts up the singing, scratching and cackling, the busy hum of industry.

That's laying trim. That's when the eggs come. Pan-a-ce-a does not take the place of any feed and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-ce-a.

It costs but little to feed Pan-a-ce-a. The price of one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen needs in six months.

Sold everywhere with the express understanding that if you do not find it profitable to feed Pan-a-ce-a you have but to return the empty container to the dealer and he will refund your money without quibbling. We reimburse the dealer.

**Dr. Hess & Clark
Incorporated
Ashland, Ohio**



Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Hal Seeks Help to Develop the Mine

LEAVING Mrs. Fernandez in the Brown home discussing with Beth and her look far from affectionate. and his parents the mystery of the Spanish girl who had been brought forward by Jack Miller as claimant of the Pettibone fortune, Hal Brown seeks Juanita Fernandez, who had promised to help him in the fight. Even if it became necessary to go to Spain to prove that Isobel Sanchez is an imposter, Hal is determined to prove Jack Miller wrong. Deprived of the mystery gold which they considered theirs by right when Lone Oak Farm was purchased, with title to the farm itself clouded by advent of a new heir and a new will, the Brown family must find some way out or leave the farm and admit defeat.

"I am glad to see you, Hal," said Juanita, as in answer to Hal's knock she opened the door and welcomed him. "It is supper time and you must be hungry. Will you stay and have supper with us?"

"It's a fact that I haven't eaten," laughed Hal. "Too excited, I reckon. Your mother is over home, Juanita. She brought a picture to show us folks."

"If you can put up with poor little me," announced Juanita coquettishly, "I'll see what I can find to eat. Come into the kitchen, Hal, so we can talk as I work. Dad and mother are both away from home," laughed the dark girl, "but I'm not afraid. My, but you are a strong young man, Hal."

Unconsciously Hal Brown squared broad shoulders as he followed Juanita into the kitchen. He was big and strong. And here was a girl who understood and would stand by him. "Pretty as a picture, too," mused Hal to himself as he watched Juanita busy about her homely tasks. "All American if she is Spanish. When I get that mine working—"

"What are you thinking about, Hal?" asked Juanita as she poured a fragrant cup of tea and Hal took his place at the table.

"Mostly of how we can beat Jack Miller," answered Hal as he watched Juanita's deft fingers admiringly. "I hate that guy because I believe he has double-crossed us all along. But to get the evidence that this Isobel is not the girl she claims to be and to get our rights we'll have to have money. I'm going to Spain, Juanita, and run this mystery down myself."

"You can do anything you choose, you big, strong man," murmured Juanita, "and I will help you. But where will you get the money to take us to Spain?"

"Would you go to Spain with me?" cried Hal. "By George," Hal continued with kindling enthusiasm, "that would be great stuff. Why, you can talk the language like a native. And you have actually lived where we would need to go. Haven't you heard what I found out today?" "Nothing," answered Juanita as she drew her chair closer to that of her guest. "Is there another gold mystery?"

"Better," announced Hal triumphantly. "Right on Lone Oak Farm we have wealth that can't be stolen nor run away. Taking Jack Miller's tip, I investigated, and there's a real zinc deposit or I'm crazy with the heat. Who knows, Juanita, there may be millions in it for all of us!"

"For all of us!" echoed Juanita. Then, softly, "Hal, would that include little me?"

As Hal Brown gazed into the warm eyes of his Spanish-American friend he thrilled as he never had in his boyish life. There was invitation in Juanita's glance, a question more meaningful than her spoken one. The word of a Brown never had been broken, and once pledged it would not be recalled. As he reached out and took Juanita's hand Hal's blood beat fast and he began a protestation of affection which was abruptly halted. The door opened and Jose Fernandez stood smiling at Hal's embarrassment. "A pretty picture," said Fernandez. "As they say in Spanish, 'Our house is your house.' I am glad to see you here."

Hal flushed, and he could not fail to see that Juanita was furious. Altho she purred loving words into the ears of

her father, her voice was barbed and her look far from affectionate. Someway Hal came to the conclusion that here had been a very fortunate interruption, and as Fernandez left the room in preparation for his belated meal the heritage of caution which Hal had from his mother caused him to take up formal discussion of his need for financial help. Nor could soft glances and meaning words bring him back to the answer to a question. As Fernandez took his place at the table Hal brought up the discovery of the zinc. To his surprise Fernandez volunteered help in financing the work.

"You see, my young friend," began the swarthy neighbor, "that it may mean much to me if on your place you have a real mine. No doubt there is a strata of ore which extends into my holdings. It may not appear so, but I have some funds which are available, and I shall be glad to advance you the few thousand dollars necessary to begin the work. Or it may only be a few hundred. Of course it will be necessary to gain your father's consent, but he, I imagine, will be anxious to investigate."

"That will be very kind of you," replied Hal gratefully, "but what security can we give you and how can we promise you that the loan ever will be repaid?"

"Ah," said Fernandez, "that will be very simple. You will agree to give me a half interest in your mine. If it pays out we both shall be winners. If it fails you have lost your labor and I have lost my cash. Or simpler still: induce your father to sign an agreement transferring your rights to the farm to me if Jack Miller refuses to stand by the sale and demands that the deed be canceled. I then will develop the mine and give you half?"

Should Hal accept?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Death of E. R. Smith

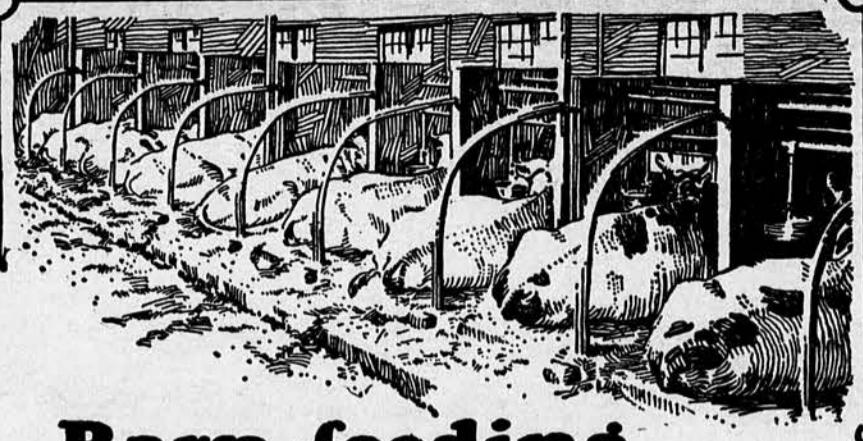
One of the few survivors of the territorial period of Kansas history passed away recently in the death of Col. Ed. R. Smith of Mound City in his 90th year, a free soil settler in Southeast Kansas whose name recalls those of Montgomery, Jennison, John Brown and the militant pioneers who made Kansas a free state and gave direction to the course of its history. Colonel Smith himself was severely wounded in defense of the expelled free states before the Civil War. He was active in the border conflicts to determine whether Kansas territory should be free or slave and a factor in the settlement before the war of that issue.

When war broke out he enlisted at once and served from '61 to '65, being promoted to the rank of adjutant of the second regimental district of the state, adjutant of the Sixth Kansas and colonel of that regiment. In civil life Colonel Smith was frequently honored with the confidence of his city, county and state. Appointed clerk of the district court of Linn county, he was elected for three succeeding terms.

He was sergeant at arms of the Kansas Senate of 1873, was postmaster of Mound City and held other offices by appointment or election. Colonel Smith was a resident of Linn county from a time before its organization to his death, coming to the state in the spring of 1857 and locating at the place that was always afterward his home.

For many years Colonel Smith has written for the Linn county papers the obituary articles of the older residents, all of whom he intimately knew. Not long ago when this was referred to by a Topeka friend he remarked, "I wonder who'll keep it up after I go." There are few of the pioneers left, and none with so wide an acquaintance locally and over Kansas as Ed. R. Smith, a notable citizen of Linn county for more than 70 years.

Bill Thompson is reaching out for the Presidential nomination on the grounds that he is for America first, farm-relief, waterways and flood control. Nobody can beat that unless he adds the Ten Commandments and the multiplication table.



Barn-feeding...need not rob you of Milk Profits,

*Here's help
for your cows
-when help
is demanded*

When such cow ailments as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., threaten your profits, use Kow-Kare, as shown on each can. For thirty years this great regulator and remedy has been saving money for cow owners—bringing ailing cows promptly back to health. No dairy barn should be without this famous home remedy for disorders of milk cows. Thousands of dairymen find it the most dependable aid to cow health and profits.



This winter you can say good-bye to many of the production losses you've faced year after year. Kow-Kare will change these losses into profits for you. When you pay for your first can of Kow-Kare you can depend upon getting back two or three times this cost out of the milk pail.

The difference will be not so much in what you feed as in what happens after it is consumed. Few cows can assimilate and turn into milk all the dry rich feed they consume—with systematic conditioning. Kow-Kare keeps the digestion and milk-producing organs responsive. Heavy feeding is made safe—and profitable.

Feed a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the grain one or two weeks each month. Note the fuller milk pails, the better looking cows, the improved appetites. This conditioning costs only a few cents per month per cow. It's the biggest little investment you ever made. Try it on all your cows this winter.

When Cows Freshen

be sure to feed a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare in the feedings for two or three weeks before and after. You will call it the best health insurance you ever paid for. A better calf, a cow free from disorders so often arising at calving is worth spending many times what Kow-Kare will cost you.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists have Kow-Kare. Large size \$1.25; 6 cans \$6.25; Small size 65c. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail, postpaid. Write for book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

KOW-KARE

Regulates and Conditions

Home-Mix Your Own COMPLETE MINERAL
With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value. Simply mix 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground lime, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under \$6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.

Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60 per cent of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

IT IS invigorating to listen to a great man as he gives advice on how to live. The universities of Europe—some of them, at least—have a custom of inviting some eminent literary man, or scientist, or explorer, or statesman, to give an address to the students on any subject he chooses. A different man is selected each year. Thus, James M. Barrie addressed the students of the University of Glasgow a few years ago on "Courage." So, this week we have a great soul, one of the really big men of antiquity, talking to us on the ever-present question of how to live in righteousness and with justice to God and man.

He begins with the now famous parable of the vineyard. A man planted a vineyard and took good care of it, expecting to get grapes, but reaped only wild grapes. Read it in this week's lesson. Its very phraseology is beauty and power. And what does our farmer do who has gotten nothing from his vineyard but small, sour, mouth-puckering, wild grapes? "I will tell you what I will do to my vineyard, I will take away the hedge, and it shall be eaten up; and I will break down the wall, and it shall be trodden down; and I will lay it waste; it shall not be pruned or hoed; I will also command the clouds that they rain no rain upon it."

And now see with what smashing emphasis he turns on his greedy, unscrupulous fellow countrymen. "You!" he cries, "are this vineyard. God has looked for justice from you, but you bring forth oppression; and He has expected righteousness, but behold, the weeping of the poor and the down-trodden!"

What are the specific sins of which he accuses his fellow countrymen? First, of being land-grabbers. By methods known to the rich and strong, they get hold of the land of the poor farmers, squeezing them out of their rightful ownership, and thus, they add field to field, farm to farm, until large estates are created out of injustice and fraud. We noticed some weeks ago how dear the land was to the Hebrew farmer in the story of Naboth. (I Kings, chapter 21) The land was sacred to him. "Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's land mark, which they of old time have set," says the old Hebrew law. (See also Numbers 27:1-11). But there were legal ways of getting around the law, if you had money enough. And so the ordinary farmer was robbed, and great estates were created.

Great estates are not necessarily a blessing, even if the land is acquired by honest purchase. In Dr. Warren H. Wilson's valuable book, "The Evolution of the Country Community," he tells of one huge farm in a western state, of 28,000 acres. Very little thought is given to the human side of operating this vast acreage. The work is rushed at top speed by casual labor, seven days in the week, and the men are then turned off. In another state farther east there is a farm of 5,000 acres, whose owner lives in a distant city. The manager has orders to oppose all improvements, such as churches and schools, "because there is no money for us in church or school."

Our prophet declares that the punishment for this will certainly be barrenness of the soil. Do you not suspect that he is right? Men who have no more idea of working with God than these ancient landlords had, and no more than some of these modern landlords have, would care little for the fertility of the soil. They would crop it hard, and sell out, while the selling was good. One way of showing the hardness of one's heart is the way one treats the soil. One way of showing the reality of one's religion is the way in which he builds up the soil, and the community where he lives.

Second, Isaiah says these landlords are getting deeper and deeper into trouble in the way they use liquor. Besides the usual malignant results, there will be spiritual blindness. Finally becoming weaker, they will go into captivity for want of knowledge. He pictures Sheol, the abode of the dead, as an insatiable, devouring monster, which opens its jaws and swallows them down. One social sin leads to another, and together they lead to death.

Maurice Campbell, Federal Prohibition Administrator, will not permit his agents to sample liquor sold in New York. His men have as much right to live as anybody.

Third, the scepticism and atheism hardens itself in wrong doing, and ends in death of the soul. And this means, fourth, that these men lose their sense of right and wrong, finally. They are unable to make a distinction between what is right, and what isn't. This is a state into which many modern folk get, apparently. The old distinctions they used to have are gone. They will argue that it is all right to break this law and that, in the name of the so-called new freedom. People who would not have dreamed of drinking in an old-time saloon will use bootleg liquor and argue themselves into thinking that it is right and smart to do it. They certainly are not as keen of conscience as they once were, and when conscience loses its edge, it is time to stop.

Sin kills itself, in time. But it also kills its victim, and innocent people at the same time. For that reason we should use all measures at our command to warn, to persuade, to turn men into other paths.

Lesson for December 4—"Isaiah Teaches Right Living." Isa. 5:1-12
Golden Text—James 1:27.

Birds Laid 201 Eggs

Accrediting of the Harper County Farm Bureau demonstration flocks was completed recently by Forest Davis of Argonia, who was assigned to do this work in Harper county by the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association.

Eight flocks were accredited this year. These were owned by Katherine Plank, Harper, White Leghorn; Conrad Scheel, Bluff City, White Leghorn; H. E. Hostetler, Harper, White Leghorn; O. H. Hostetler, Harper, White Wyandotte; J. M. Montague, Anthony, White Rock; Alfred Kirk, Argonia, Rhode Island Red; C. W. Pettigrew, Argonia, Rhode Island Red; and J. A. Prouse, Bluff City, White Langshan.

Those who kept records and whose flocks made the necessary 125 eggs, or more, a bird, to entitle them to inspection for accreditation, but who did not go thru with it, are F. C. Kurt & Son, Attica; Sam Garber, Harper; and Mrs. D. B. Heacock, Attica.

The J. A. Prouse flock is the highest producing record flock in Harper county and the premier White Langshan record flock in Kansas, having made an egg record of 201 eggs a bird for the 12 months beginning November 1, 1926, and closing October 31, 1927. The Prouse Langshan record began with 166 hens and closed with 96. The flock was culled every month and hens no longer considered profitable were removed.

The hens laid a total of 27,618 eggs in the 12 months, or 2301½ dozens. For these eggs Mr. and Mrs. Prouse received \$690.45, or an average of 30 cents a dozen. The average cost of producing each dozen eggs was 10.4 cents. The net profit was 19.6 cents a dozen. A large number of these eggs were produced in the winter months when eggs were high, a real achievement in poultry management.

According to County Agent E. H. Aicher, Mr. and Mrs. Prouse consistently practice the essentials of profitable poultry production. To begin with, they started with high quality birds, and maintained the standard by culling consistently and mating wisely. They feed mash the year around to the hens and growing chicks. Scratch grain is not shoveled out with a scoop, but is measured according to requirements. The birds are comfortably housed and kept free from parasites. Green feed is furnished, or is available in some form, continuously. Last, but perhaps of as much importance as any other one factor, Mr. and Mrs. Prouse keep an accurate account of their poultry business. Mrs. Prouse is the bookkeeper, and can give not only the accurate figures of the poultry enterprise, but also by referring to the farm account book, give accurate information on every enterprise of their farm business. Guessing is removed from their farm operations.



Lost! \$78.00 A Year By Poor Separators De Laval Proved It!

IN ORDER to show exactly how much money is being lost by poor separators De Laval Agents in 17 states during the past year held hundreds of public tests, in which the skim-milk from some separator in each community was run through a new De Laval and separated again.

In all these tests De Laval Separators never failed to recover butter-fat from such skim-milk. The butter-fat recovered in this way was immediately weighed and tested at the local creamery or cream station, and varied in value from a few cents to over a dollar.

The average results from all the tests showed that the separators from which De Lavals skimmed the skim-milk were losing butter-fat at the rate of \$78.00 a year.

50,000 People Saw These Tests

More than 50,000 people attended these demonstrations and many of them were amazed at the separating losses revealed and asked for tests to be made on their own separators.

In view of the fact that no effort was made to secure skim-milk from the poorest separator in each community, and that the tests were conducted

De Laval Cream Separators and Milkers

under the observation of disinterested people entirely in the open and above board, they reveal a general condition.

It has been conservatively estimated that 25% of all separators in use today are wasting large amounts of butter-fat—enough to pay for a new De Laval in a short time. Is your separator in this class? To make sure it isn't, try a new De Laval.

Trade In Your Old Separator on A New De Laval

The new De Lavals are the best separators ever made—they skim cleaner, run easier, are more convenient to operate and last longer than any others. They have many new features you will appreciate. Liberal trade allowances on old separators of any age or make made on new De Lavals, which are also sold on easy terms or installments. See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.

MAIL COUPON

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4221
165 Broadway, New York
600 Jackson Blvd., Chicago
61 Beale St., San Francisco

Please send me, without obligation, full information on Separator Milker check which

Name.....

Town.....

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

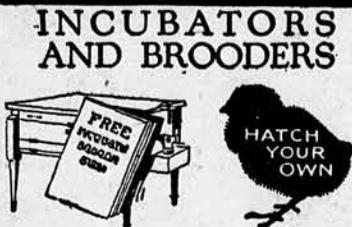
How to Raise Sorghums and make more money

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

Watch the Advertising Columns

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

For Poultry Success SAFETY HATCH



Write for Free Book

The Safety Hatch Incubator hatches more chicks, because of many patented hatching features. The Morris Brooder brings chicks through in best possible condition. They will help you increase your poultry operations profitably. Thousands of satisfied users. Investigate before you buy. Write for free catalog, Evidence Folder and name of nearest dealer.

The Morris Mfg. Co.

879 E. Russell St., El Reno, Oklahoma

6 sizes--go to 480 chick capacities

Live dealer wanted in every town,

where we do not already have one

BABY CHICKS at 4 Cents

When Hatched with

SURE HATCH INCUBATORS

100 to 900 Egg Sizes

A good range of sizes to select from



SURE HATCH A GOOD INVESTMENT

It is a first class machine with a successful record of 27 years. Tens of thousands in use. Double redwood case; copper hot water heating system; chick tray. Complete fixtures including moisture gauge. Automatic egg-turning tray. Instructions and Uncle Sam Poultry Book with each machine.

Coal and Oil Burning Brooders

Send for free Sure Hatch Book. Address

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.

Box 54 FREMONT, NEB.

POULTRY TRIBUNE
More Egg Money
Make \$1,000 a year from 300 hens. Get eggs when price is highest. Raise chickens the Poultry Tribune way. New methods of feeding, housing, marketing, etc., that you can use. Practical articles every month by successful poultrymen. Free breed pictures in natural colors. 3 yrs. \$1. 1 yr., 50c; 3 month trial 10c.
POULTRY TRIBUNE
Mount Morris-Illinois

Per Chick Hatched "SUCCESSFUL"
3 Months
10¢
Box 32

Mail a postal—Get our offer. Poultry lessons free to every buyer. Write for Catalog and get latest Money-Saving offer. It is free. Make green, egg-making feed in "SUCCESSFUL" grain sprouters.
Des Moines Incubator Co., 346 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

HOW TO PREVENT ROUP

Dear Sir: We raise several hundred chickens every year and have lost a good many dollars worth from Roup. I used many remedies, none of them successful, so took to using the hatchet, but found that treatment costly. Then I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 46, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Roup, Cholera and White Diarrhea Remedy, and out of 96 hens that had the Roup bad, I saved all but three. I can't speak too strongly of the treatment, for it certainly does the work, and just can't be beat. If more people knew about it, they would not lose so many of their hens with Roup.—Mrs. Nellie Heron, Eagleville, Mo.

DON'T WAIT

Don't wait till Roup gets half or two-thirds of your flock. Don't let it get started. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko Roup, Cholera and White Diarrhea Remedy will prevent Roup. Send 50c for a box on our guarantee. Money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 46, Waterloo, Iowa

Incubators 1928 Champion Belle City

We celebrate our 28th year by bringing out a line of new-type incubators, with six of the greatest improvements made in 50 years. All controlled by patents pending. Belcite walls, ten times stronger than wood. Moisture or heat cannot shrink, swell or crack it. New triple-walled doors which forever fit. Copper heating tank, self-regulating safety lamp. New egg tray, new egg turner, deep nursery, egg taster. Send for my free book, "The New Day in Hatching." It shows the new inventions, the incubators and brooders, 80 to 600 sizes. As low as \$12.95. You cannot afford to continue in old ways. Hatch every fertile egg. Write me today. I have new ideas for old customers too. J. V. Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 19)

seldom wounding a man here in Ascalon, Mr. Morgan. I've wished more than once they were not so cursed proficient. The poor fellow fell dead, sir, at the first shot, while he was reaching for his gun."

"I've seen something of their proficiency here," Morgan said with plain contempt.

Judge Thayer looked at him sharply. "You refer to that affair at the hotel this afternoon?"

"It was a brutal and uncalled-for sacrifice of human life! It was murder in the name of the law."

"I think you are somewhat hasty and unjust in your criticism, Mr. Morgan," the judge mildly protested. "I know the marshal to be a cool-headed man, a man who can see perils that you and I might overlook until too late for our own preservation. The fellow must have made some break for his gun that you didn't see."

"I hope it was that way," Morgan said, willing to give the marshal every shadow of justification.

"I've known Seth Craddock a long time; he was huntin' buffalo for the railroad contractors when I first came to this country. Why, I appointed Seth to the office not more than an hour before that mix-up at the hotel."

"He's beginning early," Morgan observed.

"The man that's going to clean up this town must begin early and work late," Judge Thayer declared. "An officer that would allow anybody to run a bluff on him wouldn't last two hours."

"I suppose not," Morgan admitted. "As I told Seth when I swore him in, what we want in Ascalon is a marshal that will use his gun oftener, and to better purpose, than the men that have gone before him. This town must be purified; the offal of humanity that makes a stench until it offends the heavens, and spreads our obscene notoriety to the ends of the earth, must be swept out before we can induce sober and substantial men to bring their families into this country."

"It looks reasonable enough," Morgan agreed.

"Hell's kettle is on the fire in this town, Mr. Morgan; the devil's own stew is bubbling in it. If I could induce you to defer your farming experiment a few months, much as I approve it, anxious as I am to see you demonstrate your theories and mine, I believe we could accomplish the regeneration of this town. With a man of Craddock's caliber on the street, and you in the Headlight office speaking with the voice of a thousand men, we could reverse public opinion and draw friends to our side. Without some such support, I view the future with gloom and misgiving. Glenmore will displace us as the capital of the county, and Ascalon will decline to a whistling station by the side of the track."

"I'm afraid I wouldn't care to hitch up with Mr. Craddock in the regeneration of Ascalon," Morgan remarked. "We'd pull so hard in opposite directions we'd break the harness."

Dell Was Friendly

Judge Thayer expressed his regret while he slipped on his black alpaca coat, asking Morgan to wait until he locked his door, when he would walk with him as far as the hotel corner. On the way they met a young man who came bowing along with a great air of importance and self-assurance, a fresh cigar tilted up in his mouth to such an angle that it threatened the brim of his large white hat.

Judge Thayer introduced this man as Dell Hutton, county treasurer. Hutton wrung Morgan's hand with an ardent grip, as if he welcomed him into the brotherhood of the elect in Ascalon, speaking out of the corner of his mouth around his cigar. He was a thin-mouthed man of twenty-five, or perhaps a year or two older, with a shrunken wizenedness about his face that made him look like an old man done over and poorly renovated. His eyes were pale, with shadows in them as of inquiry and distrust; his stature was short, his frame slight.

Hutton seemed to be deeply, even passionately, interested in the venture Morgan had come to make in that country. He offered his services in

any exigency where they might be applied, shaking hands again with a hard grip, accompanied by a wrinkling of his thin mouth about his cigar as he clamped his jaws in the fervor of his earnestness. But he appeared to be under a great pressure to go his way, his eyes controverting the sincerity of his words the while.

"He's rather a young man to be filling such a responsible position," Morgan ventured as they resumed their way.

"Dell wasn't elected to the office," Judge Thayer explained. "He's filling out his father's term."

"Did he—die?" Morgan inquired, marveling over the mortality among the notables of the town.

"He was a victim of this feud in the rivalry for the county seat," Judge Thayer explained with sadness. "It was due to Hutton, more than any other force, that we didn't lose the county seat at the last election. He kept the cattlemen lined up, was a power among them, followed that business a long time himself. Yes. He was the first man that ever drove a herd of cattle from Texas to load for market when this railroad was put thru. Some of those skulkers from Glenmore shot him down at his door two months after he took office."

"I thought the boy looked like he'd been trained on the range," Morgan observed thoughtfully.

"Yes, Dell was raised in the saddle; drove several trips from Texas up here. Dell"—softly, a little sorrowfully, Morgan thought—"was the other principal in that affair with our late editor."

"Oh, I see. He was exonerated?" "Clear case of self-defense; proved that Smith—the editor was Smith—reached for his gun first."

Morgan did not comment, but he thought that this seemed a thing easily proved in Ascalon. He parted from the judge at the bank corner, which was across from the hotel.

The shadow of the hotel fell far into the public square, and in front of the building, their chairs placed in what would have been the gutter of the street if the thorofare had been paved, their feet braced with probably more comfort than grace against the low sidewalk, a row of men were stationed, like crows on a fence. There must have been twenty or more of them, in various stages of undress from vest down to suspenders, from bright cravats flaunting over woolen shirts and white shirts and striped shirts and speckled shirts, to unconfined necks laid bare to the breeze.

Whether these were guests awaiting supper, or merely loafers awaiting anything that might happen next, Morgan had not been long enough in town to determine. He noticed the curious and, he thought, unfriendly eyes which they turned on him as he approached. And as Morgan set foot on the sidewalk porch of the hotel, Seth Craddock, the new city marshal, rose out of the third chair on the end of the row nearest him, hand lifted in commanding signal to halt.

"You've just got time to git your gripsack," Craddock said, coming forward as he spoke, but stepping a little to one side as if to allow Morgan passage to the door.

"Time's no object to me," Morgan returned, good-humored and undisturbed, thinking this must be one of the jokes at the expense of strangers for which Ascalon was famous.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Won \$15 in Eugenics Contest

BY PHIL ACKERMAN

Prizes for this and prizes for that are talked about a great deal in the autumn of the year. Going thoroly into the prize winning game, we observe that it is not the sale value of the prize that counts, or the collection of the largest number of ribbons. One banner may carry six rows of ribbons, 100 in a row, which makes a big display. But just a few of the broad, dark blue ribbons which are awards for grand championship really count a great deal.

Then we study further to find that it is not the ribbon, cup, badge, medal nor cash award that is respected. The

feat achieved for which the award is made makes the world look up. That is what wins the respect. That is the prize for which the contestant aspires. How about Lindy's flight? The non-stop record was his goal, not the cash offer. Most of us do not even remember how much cash that was.

Just so with the awards of the Eugenics Society of America to Capper Pig and Poultry Club boys and girls this year. Four hundred and seventy-five abridged records of family traits were sent to club folks several weeks before the opening of the Fitter Families examinations at the Kansas Free Fair. The object of these fitter family examinations and the family trait records that accompany them is projecting better health, by interesting the hosts of disease, our people, in a short and courteous manner of showing disease the door out.

The Family Trait Record and the study of heredity that it prompts encourages health strengthening by better eugenics. The physical and health examination pulls the cover off the lurking, stealthy, death-dealing, health stealing ills that lie within our flesh and bone or just outside the gates seeking unguarded admission. Many diseases resemble the cockroach. This



The Barber County Capper Pig Club, Winners in Eugenics Competition, Make Better Health a Part of Their Club Work

is noticed most in their habits. Roaches often are present, but you don't see them until the lights are turned on quickly in a dark place. Disease lurks, too. The result of the fitter families examinations is lights turned on many unnoticed ailments, that steadily and surely will develop without proper preventive measures being taken.

Awards were made by the Eugenics Department of the Kansas Free Fair to Capper Club Boys and Girls for their achievement in health work. They are as follows: Laura McCormick, Cherokee county, won a check for \$5 for the best Family Trait Record submitted by a girl. Kenneth Artley Gardner, Wichita county, wins a like amount for the best Fitter Family Trait Record turned in by a boy. And a third check for \$5 was awarded the Barber County Capper Pig Club for first club to report with a trait record for every member of the club.

Plans are formulated for a more extensive Fitter Family program in 1928 as to numbers reached, and a more intensive program in point of the service rendered to each individual who applies for assistance. More help, better equipment, and higher purpose will make this possible. The Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs will conduct a branch of the work in 1928.

That's Real Co-operation

Nearly 2000 cars of farm produce have been marketed by the members of the Saint Francis Mercantile Equity Exchange, Saint Francis, Kan., thru its organization during the last five years.

The members have also purchased thru the organization 511 car loads of farm supplies. The sales have included 1,428 cars of grain, 529 cars of livestock and five cars of hay, and the purchases have included farm supplies as follows: coal, 166 cars; lumber, 144 cars; cement, 38; posts, 34; flour and feed, 26; brick and tile, 22; salt, 19; implements, 16; fruits and vegetables, 15; wire, 13; oil, 6; twine, 3; miscellaneous, 9.

During the five years the total of the sales and purchases has amounted to \$3,367,600. Net earnings for the several years varied from \$10,000 to more than \$38,000.

A critic says he doesn't suppose one Dixie song-writer in 25 has ever been south of Elizabeth, N. J. Sometimes we have even had a vague dark sort of suspicion that the Mammy song-writer never had a mother.

Make it a Family Gift

*"A Gift of
UTILITY"*



CHRISTMAS, the season of happiness, cheer and gift giving, offers you an ideal opportunity to secure for your home some larger, more expensive and long wanted article that you have, perhaps, found many reasons for not getting at other times. Why not make a family gift this year? Take all of the money that your family would ordinarily spend for little gifts for each other, put this together in one sum, and purchase a "gift of utility," one that will bring useful, practical service for all the family, not only for today and tomorrow but for many years to come. This is the new way of solving the Christmas problem, a sensible one that brings much happiness, and a more lasting pleasure than you can get otherwise.

Some Suggestions



WASHING MACHINE

A good washing machine, if you do not already have one, will bring hours of freedom to mother and daughter. It will save the back-breaking fatigue of hand washing that so often ruins health. A power washer will add many hours of leisure, and discontent will be a thing of the past. It is a wonderful Christmas gift.



A GOOD RADIO SET

Music, entertainment and market quotations are in the air over your house. With a radio you can bring them in to furnish endless fun as well as keep in close touch with the value of your farm products. Radio is one of the greatest things that the farmer has ever been able to own. As a Christmas present there is nothing more wonderful or more delightful.

SETS OF ALUMINUM WARE

The housewife who spends many of her hours in the kitchen will get a new kind of joy and satisfaction from preparing the three daily meals if she has a beautiful set of aluminumware to do the work with. Sets can be made up to suit your requirements at almost any price you want to pay, and the long years of service they give make them an ideal gift from which the entire family will benefit.



PARLOR FURNACES

A parlor furnace to replace the old coal or wood stove will bring years and years of Christmas cheer. These marvelous heaters will warm the entire house from one room, save lots of work and are as fine a piece of furniture as you could ask for. No rebuilding or trouble to install, just connect to the chimney. They are fuel savers too!



A NEW KITCHEN RANGE

Let Santa Claus bring new convenience and help into the kitchen with a fine new kitchen range. He will be remembered every day for almost a lifetime for having furnished this wonderful help and absolute necessity.



FINE SILVERWARE

Give silverware—a gift that all the family will enjoy and be proud of for many years to come. There are many kinds of sets, from small to large, and among them you will find one that will be just what you want. Standard patterns that you can match and add to later.

for friends, relatives and the youngsters, you can easily find a "gift of utility" that will bring happiness and pleasure. These stores are filled to the brim with wonderful things. Plan your Christmas shopping to start at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store, for there you will find such values and such sensible, good gifts that you will be able to select the things you give quicker and easier than ever before.



Find the
"tag"
store
near
you.

*Your
Farm Service
Hardware Men*

**Send for This Lantern
It Can't Blow Out**

After dark comfort

The COBB ELECTRIC LANTERN

is the handiest utility on the farm. Three times the light of kerosene lanterns. Absolutely safe around the barn, tractor—or wherever a portable light is needed. Will not blow out in the wind. A half turn gives ample light—another turn for the emergency bulb.

Extra Bulb Always Ready In Case One Burns Out

Made of solid brass. RAIN-PROOF battery cover; uses any standard (4-cell) battery that gives 100 hours light service. Adjustable handle—protected bulbs.

\$5.00 Sent Prepaid. Lantern complete with battery, delivered to your door, \$5.00. Without battery, \$4.50. Special reflector 50¢ extra. Money back if not satisfied. Mail your order to:

COBB ELECTRIC LANTERN CO., Inc.
264 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Write for liberal agents' offer.

EGGS All Winter when prices are high

STANDARD EGG a DAY
Makes MORE EGGS

You can make your hens lay 2, 3 or 4 times as many high-priced winter eggs by feeding EGG a DAY. Just mix it with the feed. We absolutely guarantee it will bring you MORE EGGS. Usually increases the yield 3 or 4 times. Try it this winter.

EGG a DAY MAKES Hens Lay

Made Mrs. Ripp's 80 pullets average 64 eggs a day during January. Others do even better. 65¢ pkg. often produces EXTRA winter profits of \$100 a month. EGG a DAY will make YOU big egg profits, too. Try this remarkable egg-maker. BUILDS—does not force. Improves hen health. 12-lb. pkg., \$1.25, supplies 250 hens 2 months. 5-lb. pkg., 65¢. Buy from your dealer (see the EGG a DAY sign on his window), or write direct.

STANDARD CHEMICAL Mfg. Co.
Dept. 23 John W. Gamble, Pres. Omaha, Nebr.
Makers of Reliable Live Stock and Poultry Preparations Since 1886

Factory to Farmer

Every Set Made by Us

This Harness \$359

23 Styles, \$18.50, \$34.90 to \$61.85 for the best. 5 Styles Anti-Rust Hardware. Made in our own big factory. Farmers all over the U. S. buy direct—say they save from \$10 to \$20 on each set. Nationally known for quality—low prices. 35 Years harness making experience. Iron-Clad Money-Back Guarantee on every purchase if not satisfied.

Collars \$2.50 Full leather stock, all sizes and styles. Big savings on Saddles, Collars, Tires and Tubes direct from our molds. Batteries, Blankets, Shoes, Paint, Radio, Etc.

FREE Write today for big New Catalog; hundreds of real bargains. FREE—postpaid.

THE U. S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. M1231, Salina, Kans.

5 Magazines 98c

Woman's World, 1 year.....	Only
Gentlewoman, 1 year.....	
Good Stories, 1 year.....	
American Needlewoman, 1 year.....	
Capper's Farmer, 1 year.....	

98c For All 5

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

Order Special Club No. F-150

CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Chaff and Whole Wheat

Advertising

A Jewish moneylender had been elected a member of an exclusive country golf club. The master caddy had asked him if he desired to have his name imprinted on his golf ball.

"And you would put my name on a dozen balls at that price?"

"Yes," was the response.

"And would you put on them my address, too?"

"Yes."

"For the same price?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, for the same price would you mind putting on them too—Office hours, 9 to 5?"

Gooseflesh Barred

An old Southern planter was discussing the hereafter with one of the colored servants. "Sam," he said, "if you die first, I want you to come back and tell me what it's like over there. If I die first, I'll come back and tell you what it's like."

"Dat suits me, Massa," replied the old negro, "but if you dies first, Ah wants you to promise me dat you'll come back in de daytime."

Then He Knew

Passenger, to negro porter while on train for New York: "What time do we get to New York, George?"

Porter: "We is due to get there at 1:15, unless you has set your watch by Eastern time, which would make it 2:15. Then, of co'se, if you is goin' by daylight savings time, it would be 3:15, unless we is an hour an' fifty minutes late—which we is."

He Passed

Even the grave and dignified Civil Service commissioners could not resist being amused at an answer given at a recent examination. The question was: "Give for any one year the number of bales of cotton exported from the United States."

The applicant wrote: "1491. None."

End of a Perfect Day

"Och, aye, but I've found a lovely dentist; he gives his patients a drink after every tooth he extracts to revive them."

"Then what are you so gloomy about? Did he run out of whisky when you went?"

"No; I ran out of teeth."

Cradle Song

Quack Medicine Vendor—"Sir, I might mention as a slight testimonial to this world-famed 'Rejuvenator' that, a year ago, after taking one small dose overnight, upon awakening in the morning, I said to my wife, 'Mother, give me my satchel—I shall be late for school!'"

Informal Affair

The reception for incoming officers will be held to-morrow evening, October 7, at the Garrison Gymnasium, at 9:00 P. M. Uniform; Service O. D. Woolen, Trousers will not be worn.—Infantry School Bulletin, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Truth in Advertising

Wife—"You seem disappointed with your parcel."

Husband—"Yes. I answered an advertisement for a device to keep down gas bills, and the firm sent me a paper-weight."

Time's Footprints

A historian announces that women used cosmetics in the Middle Ages. Women still use cosmetics in the middle ages.

The Rear Guard in Danger

A negro regiment was stationed in the front line trenches in France during the World War, awaiting the zero hour for their first charge in actual battle. As they were untried troops the precaution had been taken to station 6,000 seasoned white soldiers in the immediate rear as a support.

As the moment approached for them to go over the top they grew more and more nervous. Finally a little undersized negro private turned to a buddy at his side, a great giant of a man, and said: "Mose, what you reckon de papers back home goin' ter say about us in de mawnin'?"

And Mose replied: "If de rest of you niggers feels like I does, de headlines is goin' ter read 'bout like dis—'Six Thousand White Troops Tromped to Death.'"

The Dutiful Cow

In an out-of-the-way corner of a Boston graveyard stands a brown board showing the marks of age and neglect. It bears the inscription, "Sacred to the memory of Eben Harvey, who departed this life suddenly and unexpectedly by a cow kicking him on the 15th of September, 1853. Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Playing Safe

Jeweler—"If I were you, I would not have 'George, to his dearest Alice' engraved. If Alice changes her mind, you can't use the ring again."

Young Man—"What would you suggest?"

"I would suggest the words 'George, to his first and only love.'"

Elimination

The train was approaching Bumville. "Say," a passenger accosted his neighbor, "do you know Bumville well?"

"Yes sir. Very well. I come here at least twice a year."

"What hotel would you recommend?"

"Try the Liberty Hotel."

"Do you always stop there?"

"No, but I have stopped at all the others."

"Our Own"

A man was stranded on a desert island. He was afraid of cannibals, so he moved very cautiously. As he was climbing up a small hill he heard voices.

"Who in hell trumped my ace?"

The man lifted his eyes to the sky above and said, "Thank Heaven there are Christians on this island."

Get Rich Quicker

OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT
In Flatbush Savings or Kings Highway Savings Bank
Without Money

Save Hundreds of Dollars a Year
Without Money, Work or Effort
—Ad in a Brooklyn paper.

Bloody but Unbowed

Beat me, kick me, cheat me, lick me,
Throw me down the stairs;
Gash me, pound me, slash me, hound me,

Make me say my prayers;

Tho' we'll always have a fight,
Life, I'll love you just for spite!

Suppress

Mrs. Jhones—"Yes, John, as I was saying, Miss Blank has no manners. Why, while I was talking to her this morning, she yawned 11 times."

Old Jhones—"Perhaps, my dear, she wasn't yawning—she might have wanted to say something."

Good News for Wall Street

GLAND OPERATION TO GROW
SUPERMEN, SAYS VORONOFF
Aged Rams, Transformed, Produce
More Wool, and Humans Can Be
So Treated

—New York Herald Tribune.

Some Time, Somewhere

He—"I had a wonderful time at your party last night."

She—"Why, I had no party last night."

He—"That so? Well, believe me, I was at somebody's party."

A Voice of Authority

A little girl was put in an upper berth of a Pullman sleeping-car for the first time. She kept crying till her mother told her not to be afraid, be-

cause God would watch over her. "Mother, you there?" she cried. "Yes." "Father, you there?" "Yes." A fellow passenger lost all patience at this point and shouted: "We're all here! Your father and mother and brothers and sisters and aunts and uncles and cousins. All here; now go to sleep." There was a pause; then, very softly: "Mama!" "Well?" "Was that God?"

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Our first real snow of the season arrived recently. This storm has stopped corn husking for a few days, and the men were forced to take a short vacation from their work, which, up until the storm, seemed to be progressing in the usual manner in this county, which is seeing the development of some fast huskers. From now on there will be keen rivalry to see who can be at the top of the list. Reports from various parts of the county are that quite a number are running 'way over the 100-bushel mark.

Since the elevators in the county have lifted the ban on new corn following the dry weather and freeze it is being marketed in growing quantities daily. The county seat dealers are paying 55 cents a bushel for shelled corn, and 50 cents in the ear. They allow 56 pounds a bushel shelled and 75 pounds in the ear. They say the quality is the best raised in the county for years.

Husking wages seem to have settled at 6 cents a bushel and board. This seems to be satisfactory to both husker and employer. The corn seems to be making a little better yield than most people figured on at first, which is encouraging to the raisers of this grain. Help is coming in rather slow now, and reports have it that there are plenty of idle men in and around Salina and Wichita who do not seem to care about work so long as the Salvation Army and the city feed them.

From what I can learn from poultry dealers and others the Thanksgiving bird crop for this year is larger than usual even tho the July and August hailstorms made heavy raids in their ranks in various quarters. The boss turkey section for this county seems to be in the southeastern section, where large droves are grown annually. The birds in this section seemed to "get by" with but few casualties, and several farmers' wives are bringing in some healthy returns at about 34 cents a pound.

The public sale season is on now, and a few sales are being advertised. Things put up for sale are bringing higher prices than this time of the year warrants. At one sale recently a 14-year-old team of mares sold for \$134, and a 6-year-old gelding brought \$92. Cows went as high as \$72. There was a good demand for farm machinery, too, while good cane hay sold for \$5 a ton. At another sale 135 pound shotes sold for above \$17, and 30 pound pigs went for \$9 and better.

Our pumpkin and squash crop was large this year, and after laying by in store what we want for ourselves and disposing of several to friends and neighbors we had about three wagon loads left to feed to the cattle, and they certainly enjoyed them, too, from the way they go after them. The few hogs we have got their share. We have three fresh cows of late, and the hogs have plenty of skimmilk added to their diet, which is making them fill out in fine shape. It is said that pumpkin seeds are good worm expellers for swine, and in that case our hogs ought to be free from this trouble, judging from the way they eat the pumpkins we have been feeding them.

A few farmers have been threshing their kafir seed this fall, and report some fancy yields. One farmer not far away threshed seed from his 4-acre patch and received an average of 61 bushels an acre, and says there was enough left in the field to raise the yield to 3 bushels more. This, we believe, is pretty good, and sounds all the better after the short years we have gone thru. It has been years, if the time ever was, when this part of the county raised more such feed. Seed is not worth very much now, but we believe it will pay to hold on to it for a while if one has ample storage room and by spring one can collect on it.

We topped most of the kafir we put in the silo and piled the heads up and expect to thresh it later on when we thresh our early sumac cane seed.

**This Sign Will Protect You and Your Property!**

The Protective Service pays cash rewards of \$50 each for the arrest and conviction of thieves who steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. Protect your farm and your family with this sign before thieves visit you. Send the coupon TODAY.

MORE THAN 25,000 Kansas farms and farm families are now protected against thieves and other crooks by this sign. It is the emblem of protection and a square deal for the folks on every farm where it is displayed.

If one of these signs is not posted at the entrance to your farm you should send the coupon today and get this protection.

The Protective Service will be worth many times the small cost to you and may save you the loss of much valuable property.

One of These Offers Will Bring You the Sign and Make You a Member of the Protective Service.

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE,
8th & Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: I want to become a member of the Protective Service to do my part in ridding Kansas of thieves and to protect my property. Please enroll me as a member of the Protective Service and send Protective Service sign at once. Enclosed please find payment for offer checked below.

<input type="checkbox"/>	\$3.10. The \$3.00 to pay for a 5 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.
<input type="checkbox"/>	\$2.10. The \$2.00 to pay for a 3 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.
<input type="checkbox"/>	\$1.10. The \$1.00 to pay for a 1 year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.
<input type="checkbox"/>	10 cents to pay for mailing and handling Protective Service sign, as I am a paid in advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

(Put an X before the one you want)

Name.....

Town.....

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

Be sure to give your R. F. D. number if you live
on a rural route

12-27

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
8th and Jackson Streets Topeka, Kansas

Farm Crops and Markets

Excellent Progress Has Been Made in Harvesting the Kansas Corn Crop of 171 Million Bushels

GOOD progress has been made in harvesting the 171 million bushels of corn which Kansas produced this year. Most of it is in the bin—this is especially true in Southeastern Kansas. Winter wheat growth is generally backward. Late-seeded fields are in need of additional moisture to promote germination and growth. Early drilled fields are showing good growth. Few fields are being pastured. Hessian fly damage reported is negligible. Rye pasture is limited, due to late seeding and slow fall growth.

Kafir heading in the shock and threshing are general in all parts of the state. Fall pastures are good in eastern counties, becoming short elsewhere. Recent rains in eastern and central areas have been beneficial to fall seeded alfalfa. Some pocket gopher damage to alfalfa is reported. The poisoning of gophers with wheat treated with strychnine is becoming a general practice.

Hog cholera and poultry diseases are abating. Feeders are slow in buying cattle and sheep because of continued high prices. An abundance of roughage and grain feeds has been produced in all sections of the state.

A supply of feed grains slightly larger than last year's is now in prospect as a result of the exceptionally favorable fall weather, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, but indications are that domestic requirements will be slightly larger than last season's. Increased exports have already reduced the surplus of some of these grains.

A corn crop of about 2,753 million bushels, or more than 100 million bushels over last year's harvest, was indicated in November. The main Corn Belt states west of the Mississippi River have about 284 million bushels more than last year, while the Corn Belt states east of the Mississippi have about 136 million bushels less. Production in the Southern states is about 20 million bushels less than last season's large crop.

The quality of the corn crop is better than last year, but about 5½ points below the 10-year average. It is estimated that about 75.2 per cent of the crop is of merchantable quality, compared with 72.6 per cent in 1926 and 80.7 per cent for the 10-year average.

The total supply of corn, including this season's crop, farm stocks estimated November 1 at about 111 million bushels and stocks in the principal markets is around 2,885 million bushels, or only about 33 million bushels more than on November 1 a year ago, when farm stocks were more than 70 million bushels larger. With the exception of last year and the unusually small supply on November 1, 1924, this is the smallest supply of corn at the beginning of the new crop year, November 1, since 1919.

The corn supply is supplemented by an increase of nearly 24 million bushels in the crop of grain sorghums and about 68 million bushels in the supply of barley this season. The increase in barley and grain sorghums, however, is partially offset by a decrease of nearly 120 million bushels in the supply of oats. Exports of barley since the first of August have been much larger than last year, and have materially reduced the surplus.

Indications are that a little more feed will be required for hogs this season than last, while horses and cattle may take less. About 3.5 per cent more spring pigs were saved this season than a year ago, according to the June pig survey, while the un-

usually heavy losses from cholera last season will hardly be repeated this year. Conditions in November indicated that cattle feeding this coming winter in both the Corn Belt and Western states will be considerably smaller than last winter. Lamb feeding is expected to show some reduction in the Corn Belt, but an increase in the Western states, particularly in Colorado.

While the United States has exported relatively small amounts of corn during the last five years, the domestic market situation is influenced somewhat by the supplies of corn in Europe and Argentina. With the much smaller crop in prospect in Europe this season there probably will be a more active demand for corn from outside countries. Argentina supplies the bulk of European imports, so that any increase in the demand in Europe this season may result in less active competition of Argentine corn with that of the United States.

European Corn Crop Smaller

Latest corn crop estimates from the principal producing countries of Europe indicate a reduction of around 185 million bushels from last year's harvest. The crops in the Lower Danubian countries, including Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria, which in recent years have supplied 20 to 30 per cent of the imports of other European countries, are about 167 million bushels less than last year, when the crop was large. Since exports from these countries in recent years have not exceeded 80 million bushels, supplies in this area appear little if any above local needs. Total European imports including shipments from other European countries, have ranged during recent years around 200 to 275 million bushels.

Argentina produced an unusually large crop of corn in 1927, amounting to around 321 million bushels, and exports have been heavy, totaling about 220 million bushels since the first of April. The bulk of these shipments went to Europe, where imports have been unusually heavy, but some corn has been sent to Canada and relatively small shipments have competed with United States corn in our Atlantic and Pacific Coast markets.

Argentine exports for the last five crop years have ranged from about 103 million bushels in 1923-24 to about 231 million bushels in 1926-27. Domestic disappearance is fairly stable in Argentina, so that the exportable surplus each season is closely related to the production. No estimate is yet available for the 1928 Argentine crop, but conditions have been favorable for planting, and trade reports suggest the probability of an increased acreage as a result of the relatively high prices received for last year's large surplus.

The quality of the corn crop is better than last year, but about 5½ points below the 10-year average. It is estimated that about 75.2 per cent of the crop is of merchantable quality, compared with 72.6 per cent in 1926 and 80.7 per cent for the 10-year average.

The following review of the business and agricultural situation in the Southwest was prepared by the economist with the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City:

The aggregate volume of business in Kansas City and the Southwest is little changed from a month ago and moderately below that current in this territory in the corresponding period of 1926. Among the major industries of the Southwest, the best showing by far is being made by the growers of livestock and the producers of feedstuffs, notably corn. The past month, while too warm for seasonal distribution in mercantile lines, added further to the abundance of feedstuffs in the states surrounding Kansas City. On the other hand, recessions prevailed in the prices of the principal farm products. The completion of winter wheat seeding did not bring a flow of winter wheat marketward in sufficient proportions to add materially to the volume of general business. The growers of corn were slow in inaugurating their market movement. The favorable effect of the great corn crop in carrying business forward will be manifest later than usual this season on account of the fact that some of it must offset the reduced income from wheat and also because of recent



"Old Hickory Smoked Salt is wonderful. We never had nicer meat and we will never go back to the old method of curing. We have recommended it to all our friends". — Mr. John Lange, Montevideo, Minn.

A million farmers, about one fifth of all those who raise hogs in the United States last year, cured their meat with Edwards Old Hickory, the original and genuine smoked salt. Thousands of them have written grateful, enthusiastic letters like the above, telling how Old Hickory has saved time, labor, meat and money; — how it has prevented spoilage during cure and done away with the fire risk and excess meat shrinkage of the old method of smoking. But chiefly they tell of that marvelous flavor of genuine hickory wood smoke mingling with the natural meat juices in a delicious blend that only Old Hickory can produce.

You can get the same splendid results and the same delicious flavor by simply replacing ordinary meat salt with an equal amount of Old Hickory Smoked Salt in your own curing recipe. Old Hickory is highest purity meat salt smoked in the open air with hickory wood smoke. Not another thing is added. No smoke-house is needed. For meat curing Old Hickory is packed only in ten pound drums with the trademark, exactly as it appears here. Your dealer will show it to you.

Old Hickory
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. AND CANADA
SMOKED SALT
EDWARDS PROCESS
PATENTS PENDING

Write today for curing booklet No. 464.

THE SMOKED SALT COMPANY, 444-464 Culvert St.—Cincinnati, Ohio.

Better Prices for Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE. Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

**6 Magazines
for \$1.50**

CLUB NO. H-600 McCall's Magazine.....	\$1.50
Woman's World.....	
Today's Housewife.....	
American Needlewoman.....	
Gentlewoman Magazine.....	Save \$1.25
Household Magazine.....	

*Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.*

A POSTCARD WILL DO

Write the names of the magazines you are wanting to subscribe for on a postcard. Mail card to address below and we will quote you a special price that will save you money. Address, Kansas Farmer—Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

To Thriftville
and
Comfort

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

Look! A Bargain!

You Save \$1.00 on This Special Offer If You Order Now

OFFER C	ALL THREE for only \$6.25
Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze, 1 yr.....	\$6.25
Household Magazine, 1 yr.....	

You get all three publications by returning this coupon and \$6.25. This offer is good only in Kansas and expires in 30 days. Order today

THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: For the enclosed \$6.25, please send Offer C.

Name..... R. F. D. or St.....

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

Be sure to give R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route.

hesitancy in planning livestock feeding operations. The open weather of the month favored building work, but a slackening was witnessed, this being in the nature of an evening-up with the unusual activity of the last few years. Lumber ruled dull in consequence and declined again. Crude oil was only steady at the low average quotations of the last seven months.

The Sources of Income

In looking forward, as all engaged in commerce or agriculture must do, the Southwest is inquiring with no little eagerness about the promise of the coming winter and spring. The growing season is practically at an end. Nature has done its part; the extent of the harvests is no longer a matter of conjecture. It is evident now that the Southwest has one of the greatest corn crops in its history, and the largest sorghum, grain and hay harvests ever garnered. Its wheat crop is deficient in character and size. The cotton crop is smaller than last year. Not so much fruit has been produced. The output of dairy products and of finished meat animals will be larger, tho the present supplies of fat stock are not equal even to the diminished numbers at this time last year. Wheat is bringing less money a bushel and the gross returns are down considerably from 1926. The higher cotton prices compared with a year ago more than offset the reduced crop in Oklahoma and Texas. Corn is bringing somewhat more than a year ago, tho, as stated previously, it will be marketed gradually and largely thru livestock, so no great sudden inflow of money is in sight from this crop. Finished livestock and dairy products are now selling very well.

From an agricultural standpoint, then, the outlook for succeeding months is more promising, tho not to the degree that would have been indicated with better wheat season that this territory has actually experienced. Industrially, the future is affected by the fact that oil and lumber are bringing lower prices than a year ago. Neither the oil nor the lumber industries are contributing their share to the general volume of southwestern business as compared with a year ago. Elsewhere, industrial activity is not maintaining the great pace of a year ago. There is need for a continuation of good employment conditions to assure profitable returns for the southwest from the larger corn crop thru livestock. Meat consumption varies with labor conditions, and the demand for meat will help to determine to no small extent the betterment which the southwest will derive from its outstanding 1927 corn crop. The latest corn estimates are as follows:

	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1926	1925
Kansas.....	170	171	171	37	104
Nebraska.....	282	269	261	139	238
Oklahoma.....	74	76	78	61	28
Texas.....	115	114	115	106	28
Four States.....	641	630	625	364	394
Missouri.....	169	161	153	174	201
Total, U. S.	2,753	2,603	2,457	2,645	2,900

By next spring the condition of the winter wheat plant will begin to affect the course of business. Farmers of the southwest have seeded more land to winter wheat in 1928, one of the largest areas in history. The newly seeded fields have not yet enjoyed a generous supply of moisture, which tends to retard growth.

Better Showing in Deposits

Granting that reasonable success attends the disposition of the new corn crop, deposits of banks should make a better showing in coming months. Kansas City, the center of a territory that has a larger increase in corn production than the United States as a whole, is already selling some of this grain to Iowa. The Southwest was an importer of corn last winter and spring; it will be an exporter of the raw grain this season, the potential outlets were reduced in the last month by the general improvement in production over the country. Marketing of fed livestock and of dairy products should also yield a larger income, especially if prices hold. The principal demand now being felt for money is for the purpose of financing livestock operations, which reflects a tendency to increase production. The Southwest has sold a decreased number of stockers and feeders to the corn states north and east of Kansas City and withheld more for its own feeding because its corn crop fared best this year. Funds which might already have reached banks will therefore be received in later months.

Deposits of banks are practically the same as a month ago. At the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City the discounts for members and the deposits are the same as reported in the middle of October.

Wheat Flow is Smaller

The flow of wheat from producing channels of the United States has undergone a material contraction, notably from the Northwest, where the after-harvest rush came to an end. In the winter wheat belt, farmers began to haul wheat more actively after completing their major farm field work in connection with fall planting for the 1928 crop. Even in Canada, the peak of the movement has passed. The marketings from Canadian farms during the last month eclipsed all previous records. Daily loadings on the Canadian railways of 5 to 8 million bushels were maintained for some weeks, naturally making for a tremendous burden upon the marketing machinery and probably necessitating the exportation of pool-controlled wheat on consignment. A large percentage of the Dominion crop remains to be moved, altho weather conditions will determine the extent of the sales the remainder of the fall and during the winter.

Wheat crop developments in Argentina occupy an important role as a price factor in world markets. The present stage of the plant in the South American country at mid-November compares with Southwestern wheat in May. For a time some concern was expressed over the lack of moisture and rust and frost reports from Argentina. However, the wheat crop there is in better condition than average at this season, with a prospect for a yield of more than 200 million bushels, some estimates ranging up to 225 million bushels, or about the same as the 1926 yield and only little short of the record outturn of 247 million bushels in 1923.

Quality Factor in Grain

The disappointing quality of the wheat harvests of the United States and Canada and even in Europe is being felt generally. Because of the reduced percentage of high protein, good milling types of wheat, the premiums for cash grain of any quality display a remarkably strong tone, contrast-

ing with the recent weakness in futures. Millers are paying an average of 15 to 20 cents a bushel over the Kansas City December delivery for their milling wheat blends, compared with a differential of about 5 cents or less a year ago. Soft wheat blends now are costing mills 16 to 18 cents over the December future in Kansas City, altho at this time last year the cash grain was available at a cent premium and in instances at an actual discount under the futures. Opinions differ as to the probable course of cash premiums during the remainder of the crop year, altho from the viewpoint of supplies there is naturally an unwillingness to anticipate any sagging in the basis. Mills, however, are buying more sparingly, owing to the lull in flour demand, with the belief prevailing that the absorption of supplies by domestic plants will fall off further as the season advances. Mill holdings of wheat already are unusually large. The visible wheat supply in the United States is heavy, close to 90 million bushels, against 72 million a year ago.

Bookings of flour have been of disappointingly small proportions. On the occasional dips in the wheat market, buying of flour developed some momentum, but the demand almost as quickly came practically to a halt on the subsequent rallies. In the past fortnight sales by mills of the Southwest have been averaging less than 50 per cent of their production capacity, reflecting the degree of quiet in buying. Operations have been at a fairly consistent rate, close to full capacity for mills in Kansas City and along the Missouri River, altho around 50 to 75 per cent for interior Southwestern plants.

Allen—Corn husking and kafir threshing are the big jobs these days. Both crops are about average. Not much wheat was planted here this fall. Livestock is doing well. There is plenty of feed. Corn, 55¢; hay, \$8 to \$15; eggs, 40¢; cream, 42¢; milk, \$2.35 cwt. basis of 4 per cent; hens, 28¢.—T. E. Whitlow.

Cherokee—All forage crops produced good yields this year. Wheat has made an excellent growth. Corn husking is in progress, with yields of from 10 to 50 bushels an acre. Not many public sales are being held. Livestock is in good condition. Cattle and hogs bring satisfactory prices; horses and mules, however, encounter a slow sale, at low prices. Strange to say this has not been a very satisfactory year, due to the heavy rainfall and the cold, wet spring. Fruit was almost a failure, and the potato and garden crops poor. We had rain almost every day during the summer, when farmers should have been working in the hay, harvest or corn fields. Thus while hay produced excellent yields many fields were lost, and the wheat and oats gave poor yields of rather low quality grain. Because of this peculiar situation farmers planted an extensive acreage of forage crops, and for the first time in years soybeans were planted in a big way. This legume produced an excellent crop, and perhaps it will be grown generally in the future. Farmers are showing a great deal more interest in sheep and dairy cattle. Butterfat, 42¢; eggs, 35¢; corn, 60¢.—L. R. Smyres.

Cheyenne—The weather has been cool and cloudy recently, but no moisture of

any consequence has fallen. Wheat needs rain or snow very badly. Corn that has been shelled out isn't holding out according to the wagon box measurements. Corn, 50¢; hens, 17¢; turkeys, 80¢; eggs, 35¢; butterfat, 43¢.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Good progress is being made with the corn shucking. The average yield on the Republican River bottoms is rather low, strange to say, and this will bring down the county average somewhat when it is added to the higher yields on the uplands. Some road work is being done. Eggs, 65¢; turkeys, 30¢; wheat, \$1.15; oats, 48¢; hogs, \$8.25; eggs, 36¢; butterfat, 40¢.—P. R. Forslund.

Cloud—Farmers are gathering about an average crop of corn, except that where the stand was poor the ears are unusually large. Early sown wheat has made a fine start. We had a snow here a few days ago which was helpful to the wheat, but did not provide any surface water for stock. There is an excellent demand for stock cattle.—W. H. Plumley.

Cowley—Corn shucking is the big job these days. The crop is of excellent quality and is yielding about 30 bushels an acre on the upland; some of the bottom land is going as high as 75 bushels. Wheat and rye are doing well, and are providing a great deal of pasture. Livestock is in good condition. We had a light snow a few days ago.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—The weather has been cloudy and misty. Farmers are busy husking corn; the yield is good but the acreage was small. Kafir is making about 40 bushels an acre. Early sown wheat is doing well, but that sown later is not up yet. The crop needs more moisture.—F. M. Lorson.

Ellis—We are still in need of a good rain or snow—some of the wheat hasn't come up. Corn husking is about half done; some of the fields are producing excellent yields. Good returns also are being obtained from the grain sorghums. Corn, 60¢; wheat, 65¢; kafir and milo, \$1 a cwt.; eggs, 33¢.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—The weather is fine, but the soil is still dry, and moisture is needed badly. Row crops threshing is coming to a close. Corn shucking is well started. The sugar beet campaign will last until after the first of the year.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Greenwood—We had a light snow a few days ago which delayed corn husking slightly. The crop is yielding about 40 bushels an acre, and the quality is excellent. Farmers are not selling much of the corn, as they think the price will advance. Cattle are selling on encouraging price levels, and a great many will be fed here this winter. Farmers are buying much of the produce needed to operate their farms and homes thru the Farmers' Union. Eggs, 40¢; cream, 40¢; bran, \$1.60.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather has been cool, cloudy and misty recently. Quite a lot of wheat is being moved to market these days, while the roads are in good condition—and then, too, tax paying time is here! Corn husking is easier than at the start of the season. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 70¢; 50¢; butterfat, 44¢; eggs, 40¢.—W. J. Root.

kafir, 60¢; eggs, 37¢; butter, 45¢; hens, 17¢.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The weather has been rather mild in the last few days. The corn and kafir harvest is well advanced. Corn is yielding from 40 to 60 bushels an acre. Roads are in good condition. Conditions have been very favorable recently for farm work. Eggs, 40¢; hens, 18¢.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Cold weather recently has favored the corn huskers. Corn threshing has started. Wheat is doing fairly well, but it needs moisture. Grass is still supplying considerable feed. Livestock is doing fine.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Wheat needs rain; not all the crop is up yet. Good progress is being made with corn husking; the crop is averaging about 40 bushels an acre. Kafir is being cut with combines; it is making 25 to 30 bushels an acre. There are a few reports of hog cholera over the county. Corn, 60¢; kafir, 50¢.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Marshall—We had a good snow here recently which was of great benefit to the wheat. Milk cows are "higher than a cat's back." Hay is plentiful and cheap. Hogs, \$9; wheat, \$1.12; corn, 67½¢; eggs, 38¢; cream, 44¢.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—The dry, cold weather continues. Roads are in fine condition. Farmers are busy threshing kafir, husking corn and stacking feed. Livestock is doing well. Corn, 60¢; kafir, 50¢.—James McHill.

Osage—Corn husking and kafir heading are late this year. Kafir threshing has been started, but the elevators are slow about taking the crop, as they think it might heat. Eggs and cream prices are holding up well. Corn, 61¢—H. L. Ferris.

Republic—We had a light snow here recently, but more is needed by the wheat. Good progress is being made in corn husking; yields are running from 20 to 70 bushels an acre. The crop is selling at 60 cents a bushel. Eggs and butterfat are selling at very satisfactory prices—eggs are rather scarce, tho. Considerable interest is being taken by farmers in culling out the loafer hens.—Alex E. Davis.

Rice—Wheat in some places has begun to show the lack of soil moisture. A good rain or snow would be helpful. Livestock is doing well. Very few farm sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.18; butterfat, 46¢; eggs, 31¢; hens, 18¢.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Farmers are busy husking corn; yields are running from 10 to 40 bushels an acre. Bran, \$1.50; wheat, \$1.15.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—The wheat needs rain or snow, as the soil is rather dry. Good progress has been made with corn husking and kafir threshing. Wheat, \$1.25; eggs, 32¢; butterfat, 42¢—William Crottinger.

Sedgewick—Little moisture has fallen in the last five weeks; the wheat needs rain badly. Corn husking is the main job these days; yields are fairly good. There is an excellent demand for milk cows and hogs. A considerable number of sheep is being fed in this county. Taxes are unusually high this year. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 55¢; oats, 50¢; butterfat, 44¢; eggs, 40¢.—W. J. Root.

Home-Made Remedy For Wormy Stock Saves Half Usual Cost SEND NO MONEY 30 DAYS' TRIAL

I offer you this chance to rid your stock of worms with **Wormix**, my concentrated, medicated, mineralized salt, on 30 days' trial before you pay me a cent for it. I want you to see and know, from actual use on your own farm stock, without risking a single penny, that **WORMIX** is the best and most satisfactory protection against worms in hogs, sheep, goats, horses or cattle, ever offered. I want to PROVE to you also, before you pay,

that it costs you only HALF as much as other worm preparations, and saves you all the bother of catching and dosing each animal; with **WORMIX**, your animals doctor themselves.

WORMIX is a concentrated, medicated and mineralized salt. Each 15 lbs. of it, added to 85 lbs. of salt, makes 100 lbs. of the best remedy you ever fed. It completely cleans out intestinal and stomach worms; is a great tonic and conditioner; absorbs foul intestinal gases in which food ferments and worms thrive. **WORMIX** quickly puts wormy run-down animals in such healthy, thrifty condition, that they are better able to resist disease and to make faster gains. It aids digestion and so enables stock to get all the good out of their feed and saves you the cost of the feed now wasted because undigested or consumed by worms.

As Mr. Joseph Bena, well known stockman of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes:

"For 25 years I have been raising hogs. Tried all kinds of dope to get rid of worms. The best results came from **Wormix**. After feeding it only a week, I was surprised to see so many worms on the feeding floor. Now there's a great improvement in the hogs' condition."

WORMIX does more than destroy worms; it prevents re-infestation. It is economical to feed. You don't pay drug prices for salt; you add your own to **Wormix** and save half the cost of ready-mixed remedies.



(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

is sold on a money-back guarantee

While I offer to send you a 3 lb. package on 30 days trial and guarantee it to do all I claim or no pay, still, if you prefer to order one or more larger packages, I'll gladly ship same upon receipt of price listed below, with the understanding that if it does not do all I claim, your money will be refunded. You take no risk.

PREPAID PRICES

One	15 lb. pkg.	makes 100 lbs....	\$ 3.50
Four	15 lb. pkgs.	make 400 lbs....	13.00
One	90 lb. pkg.	makes 600 lbs....	18.00
Three	90 lb. pkgs.	make 1800 lbs....	50.00

(West of Denver, 6¢ a lb. more.)

Address SIDNEY R. FEIL, Prop.

The Ivo-San Lab'tory

4612 St. Clair Ave., Dept. 38, Cleveland, Ohio

My Claims Backed by Proof

RUNTS GROW BIG
"Had a bunch of fall pigs that were poor and runty. After giving them **Wormix** they are surely doing fine and now weigh around 250 to 300 lbs. a piece. I shouldn't think of ever raising pigs without **Wormix**."

HOWARD E. DIR, Deer Grove, IL

HOGS PASS WORMS IN BUNCHES—WORMIX BEST REMEDY FOUND
"Wormix is the best and cheapest worm remedy I ever used. I tried several kinds of worm remedies without results. After feeding **Wormix** only four days, I found bunches of worms around the pens; now my hogs are doing fully 50 per cent better."

R. L. BEAMAN, Diagonal, Iowa.

TRIED MANY REMEDIES WORMIX PROVES BEST

"**Wormix** has proved the best worm destroyed on the market—and I've tried several kinds during the past 10 years. Since feeding it, my hogs are doing better than any I've ever had."

ALBERT HOVORKA



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

RATES 5 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$2.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.22
11	1.10	2.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	2.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	3.15	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	3.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	3.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	4.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	4.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	4.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	5.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	5.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	5.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	6.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	6.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	6.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	6.00	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.

STRANGE BATTERY COMPOUND charges discharged batteries instantly. Eliminates rentals. Gives new life and big profits. Gallon free. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—FARMER OR FARMER'S SON or man to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F 18, Winona, Minn.

KODAK FINISHING

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

PAINT

SAVEALL 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.

LUMBER

GUARANTEED LUMBER AND SHINGLES sold direct. Big saving! Ask for estimate. Kenway Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

LUMBER — CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt

shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

EDUCATIONAL

\$10 AUCTION COURSE FREE; POSTAL will bring it. American Auction College, Kansas City, Mo.

MEN, GET FOREST RANGER JOB: \$125-\$200 mo. and home furnished; permanent, hunt, fish, trap. For details, write Norton, 346 Temple Court, Denver, Colo.

BE AN AUCTIONEER — A SPECIALTY salesman. Send for catalog, also how to receive Home Study free of charge. Address Repert's School of Auctioneering, Box 85, Decatur, Indiana.

MEN WANTING OUTDOOR WORK. QUALITY 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.

Learn Barber Trade

Fine equipped college in the West. Special Rates. Desk B. Modern Barber College, 533-Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL OFFER. CHEWING OR SMOKING, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; Cigars, 50 for \$1.95; pay when received; money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.

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.

DOGS

WANTED WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES SEVEN weeks old. Reagans Kennels, Riley, Kan.

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES; FOX and Bull; Sunnyside Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds. Ed Barnes, Clay Center, Neb. COLLIE PUPS PURE BREED MALES \$7.00, females \$5.00. Ira T. Hazen, Stockton, Kan.

HUNTING HOUNDS ALL KINDS. CATALOGUE FREE. Kaskaskennels, WD 15, Herkimer, Ill.

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ, FOX TERRIER and Bull Terrier puppies. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPPIES. FINE farm dogs. Ship C. O. D. on approval. L. Slack, Salina, Kan.

PEDIGREE POLICE PUPPIES. FEMALES \$10.00, Males \$12.00. Shipped COD. Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.

POLICE PUPS, ELIGIBLE TO REGISTRATION. FEMALES \$7. Males \$10 and \$12. George Hunt, Aurora, Colo.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES REGISTERED. Home Guards Child's Companion. Martin, 2408 Mary, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOX TERRIERS, SPITZ, POLICE, COLLIES, BULLS, BIRD DOGS. We buy and sell. Stamps for reply. Dearborn Kennel, Dearborn, Mo.

MUSKRATS

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

HIDES AND FURS

Hides and Furs
Ship to us, quick returns, highest market prices. J. F. Rohleder, Hutchinson, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

WANTED HAY BALES, MUST PRICE TO sell. G. Ohnmacht, Otis, Kan.

WILL BUY AND PAY "CASH" FOR GOOD used Standard wheel tractors and track type tractors and Combines. Must be priced right. Salina Tractor & Thresher Company, Salina, Kan.

NOTICE—REPAIR PARTS FROM 28 TRACTORS, 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.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—TOWNSHIP Boards—Write for Special Proposition on Monarch Track Type Tractors. Used Caterpillars, Salina Tractor & Thresher Company, Salina, Kan.

TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cletracs, 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.

HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50; 120-lb., \$10; sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

HIGH QUALITY EXTRACT HONEY, 60 lbs., \$5.50; 120, \$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

TONS NEW DELICIOUS HONEY NOW ready. Fully guaranteed. Prices sent. T. P. Robinson, Bartlett, Texas.

HONEY—FINEST EXTRACTED: 60 LBS., \$6.00; 120 lbs., \$10.80; satisfaction guaranteed. G. A. Paull, Box 153, Pueblo, 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, \$12.00; 6-5 pound pails, \$3.75. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

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.

THEBESTO 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.

Cloverdale Honey

Extracted Clover and Bass wood blended is different. Try it. 5-pounds \$1.00; 10 pounds \$1.85 postpaid. If pleased buy seasons supply. Cloverdale Honey Co., Rock Port, Mo.

CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size \$1.65. Postage paid. Send check to F. W. Edmunds, Hope, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

PINTO BEANS \$6.00 PER CWT. QUALITY guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

SPLIT PINTO BEANS 100 POUNDS freight prepaid in Kansas \$3.40. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

MAPLE SYRUP 50c GAL. MAKE IT YOURSELF, delicious imitation maple guaranteed. Formula 50c. Wintersteen, Republican City, Neb.

PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, FINEST quality. Alco Pop Corn, Black Walnuts. For low prices write Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RED PEANUTS, new crop, raw, 100 pounds, \$9.00. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet, 100 pounds, beautiful white rice, double sacked, \$3.85. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 29, Katy, Tex.

COLLECTIONS

ACCOUNTS, NOTES, CLAIMS COLLECTED everywhere. No charges unless collected. May's Collection Agency, Somerset, Kentucky.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

RUG WEAVING

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SELL OUR BEAUTIFUL SCRIPTURE Wall Mottoes for Christmas. Liberal commission. Write today. Defender Publishers, Wichita, Kansas.

WERE YOU EVER OFFERED A GROCERY STORE? Our proposition is better. Let us tell you how you can handle groceries, auto oil, tires and paint. No rent, no investment in goods. Big pay. Write—Just say "Show me." Hitchcock Hill Co., Wholesale Grocers, 38 Kinzie, Dept. 87, Chicago.

School Boards — Notice

If you will buy a Jayhawk Merry-Go-Round, any model, within the next 30 days, prices \$85 to \$148, we will make you a special 20% reduction as a Christmas present to your District. For particulars, write Wyatt Manufacturing Co. (Manufacturers of the famous Jayhawk Stackers), Salina, Kan.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

COCKERELS, \$1.25 TO \$2.00; PULETS, \$1.00 each. The Grand sire of these was a \$50.00 cockerel direct from Sheppard, Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS: BIG SAVING IF ORDERED NOW for Spring Delivery. State accredited. All leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.



BABY CHICKS

MASTER BRED CHICKS, HATCHING eggs. From World's Largest Poultry Breeding Organization. Accredited. We breed for capacity 200 eggs and up yearly. 14 varieties. Prewar prices. Live delivery. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

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.

BIG DISCOUNTS—SPECIAL OFFERS ON
Quality-Vitality. Bred Chicks for early orders. Finest breeding we have ever offered. Vitality, vigor. Real profits raising these chicks for big, meaty broilers—they make delicious eating. Accredited. World's foremost high egg record strains—Tancred, Ferris, Martin, Regal Dorcas, and others. All leading varieties. Prompt 100% live delivery. Write now for lowest prices ever made, special offers. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Box 100, Clinton, 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.

Send for Free Chix Catalog
Special discount this month. See what we offer. We've satisfied for 9 years. Guaranteed live delivery. Order Early. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

Extra-Special Discount

Peters-Certified Chicks, money-saving discount now in effect on early booked orders for Peters-Certified Chicks for delivery any time after January 15th—early or later in hatching season. Sent with exceptional guarantee to live covering first two weeks—the real test of vitality. There's no profit in dead chicks. More chicks raised to maturity mean more profit. This is fifth season of our successful guarantee to live on Peters-Certified Chicks. Early booked orders assure delivery when wanted. All popular breeds perfected in egg-laying and health. We supply chicks only from our own Peters-Certified flocks having high egg-production records. Write for catalog containing facts on these unusual chicks—their breeding, hatching, selection—reports from customers, etc. Special discount on early booked orders for short time only. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeding Assn. Just address Peters-Poultry Farm, Box 351, Newton, Iowa.

BANTAMS

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT HENS \$1.75 EACH. J. B. Willems, Inman, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

WHITE PEKIN DRAKES \$1.75 EACH. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS \$2.00, hens, \$1.50. Howard Sax, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

LANGSHANS—WHITE

NICE! PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN cockerels, \$2.50 each. Peter A. Flaming, Hillsboro, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50 from prize winning stock. Dorothy Cooley, Goff, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

LEGHORN COCKERELS, TANCRED Strain. Fred Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.

TANCRED COCKERELS, STOCK DIRECT from Tancred, March hatch, \$2.50. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan.

TOM COCHRAN'S BIG EGG STRAIN Tancred cockerels. Also Beall cockerels from the Cochran farm. Mrs. Murdock, Sabetha, Kan.

ACCREDITED ENGLISH BARRON S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels from certified flock, good ones, \$2-\$3 each. Dale Lundblade, Jamestown, Kan.

ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS culled by the world's champion culler, Geo. Burke of Hutchinson, Kan. Andrea Poultry Farm, Holyrood, Kan.

FOR SALE—50 PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, from 200 to 250 egg trapnested stock. Tancred strain, price \$2.50 each. Johnson & Wilkerson, Protection, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

PURE BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. John Kolle, Greenleaf, Kan.

GENUINE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns. Everlays, champion egg-producers, excellent stock. Gertrude Washington, Kensington, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

DANDY! PURE BRED ROSE COMB MINORCA cockerels. \$3 each. Peter A. Flaming, Hillsboro, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS OF superior type, color. Winter layers. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels from heavy laying strain, \$3 and \$5 each. Chester DeWeiff, Ellinwood, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$1.50—\$2.00. Mrs. Frances Erwin, Peck, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00. Large bone, yellow legs, well barred. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY EGG PRODUCING Bradley strain. Eggs. Cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

"CLASSY" BARRED ROCKS, PEDIGREED layers and winners. 147 premiums. Mattie Agnes Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

COCKERELS—ARISTOCRATS, WELL-barred, large, vigorous, range raised. \$3, \$5. Satisfaction. A. F. Rittenhouse, Troy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, EMERY SMALL, Wilson, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS FROM ACCREDITED stock. March hatch, cockerels \$2.50, pullets \$1.50. Mrs. Chas. Ballew, Almena, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

FIFTY CHOICE PULLETS \$1.25 EACH. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS blood tested stock. Heavy layers \$2. King Smith, Hooser, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS 30 LARGE SNOW WHITE cockerels for sale 7 to 10 lbs. Also choice early pullets, cheap. Write Chas. E. Fair, Sharon, Kan., originator White Ivory strain.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS. EMERY Small, Wilson, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, standardbred show stock. Cockerels \$2 to \$5. Marshall's, LaCygne, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, FROM my trapnested, pedigree, state certified, Class A, show winning stock. Exhibition penheaders, reasonable. Utility cockerels, \$3.00 for quick sale. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, by our State Show winners and pure Harold Tompkins pen. For market flocks \$2.50-\$3.50. For pure flocks \$5.00-\$7.50; Pure Harold Tompkins \$10-\$15. Also Polled Short-horns. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels \$2.50. Laverne Kirby, Mullinville, Kan.

TURKEYS

NARRAGANSETT TOM \$8.00, HEN \$6.00. Mearl Watts, Sedgwick, Kan.

FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$12.00. Hens \$8.00. Clara E. Ridge, Wilmore, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS, \$8. MAY HATCH. Range raised. Fred Knowles, Sun City, Kan.

PURE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, TOMS \$7, hens \$5. Mrs. Clark Earnest, Holcomb, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY COCKERELS, \$10.00. Healthy stock. Mrs. Murdock, Sabetha, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND GOBBERS at \$8.00 each. George William, Portis, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE (GOLDBANKS) TOMS \$10.00. Hens, \$7.00. Burnham Parr, Larned, Kan.

LARGE BONE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$10. Hens \$8. May hatch. Mrs. John Seller, Colwich, Kan.

EXTRA FINE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Toms \$10.00; Hens \$6.00. Mrs. W. J. Gaston, Lewis, Kan.

LARGE VACCINATED PURE BOURBON REDS. Toms \$10. Hens \$7.50. Mildred Lonner, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE: CHOICE, LARGE TYPE, Giant Bronze toms (Goldbanks). Vira Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10.00. HENS, \$7.00. Bird Bros. direct. Neale Huck-stadt, Garden City, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLDBANKS. Toms \$12 and Hens \$7. Mrs. Alice Brenton, Rt. 1, Bogue, Kan.

EXTRA FINE LARGE NARRAGANSETT Turkeys, Toms \$10; hens, \$6. Mrs. O. Goodnow, Penokee, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS and hens. Special prices until Christmas. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan.

PURE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Toms \$10, Hens \$6, non-related trios. Mrs. Fred Hisey, Garden City, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TOMS \$10.00. Hens \$7.00. White Rock Roosters \$3.00. Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

BIRD BROTHERS BRONZE. IF YOU WANT some breeders that never saw a Doctor, write Turkeyland, Olney Springs, Colo.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Choice breeding stock. Large, healthy range bred. D. H. Gregory, Alton, Kan.

PURE BREDF BOUBON RED TURKEYS, extra fine, toms \$10. Hens \$6. One 2 yr. old tom \$12. Frank Drake, Offerle, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT Turkeys, Hens \$5.00. Toms \$8.50. F. O. Ingalls, Kansas. Mrs. Geo. K. Hill, Ingalls.

PURE BREDF MAMMOTH GOLDBANKS. Bronze and Bourbon Red April toms \$10, hens \$7. 2 yr. toms \$12, hens \$8. Anna Fick, Winona, Kan.

STRICTLY PURE BRED MAMMOTH White Holland Toms \$10.00, Hens \$8.00. Big bone, pink shanks, healthy, vigorous. R. O. Hanneman, Lincoln, Kan.

STRICTLY PURE BRED MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Sired by tom winning first prize at Kansas State Fair. Toms \$12.50; hens \$8.00. J. C. Deschner, Hesston, Kan.

FINE PURE BREDF NARRAGANSETT Turkeys. May hatched, Vaccinated, from prize winning stock. Toms \$9.00. Hens \$6.00. Coops returned. Lula Barninger, McCracken, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND turkey toms \$10.00 each. Hens \$6.00. After Dec. 10th, prices will be raised on toms to \$15 each. Johnson & Wilkerson, Protection, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from prize stock, 290 egg strain, large \$2.50 to \$3.50. David Keller, Chase, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels. Prize-winning, egg-producing stock. \$2, \$3 and \$4. J. D. Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

FOR SALE: WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. White Wyandotte cockerels from Martin stock \$8.00 each. Joe N. Engle, Hillsboro, Kan. Route 2.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTES FROM CERTIFIED stock. Free, from T. B. Great layers. Mrs. Fred O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Barren strain. Regular price, \$3.00 to \$6.00 each. 1-3 off until Dec. 20th. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER LACED

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Fred Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

HOLIDAY POULTRY WANTED; COOPS loaned free. Write today. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

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

LIVESTOCK**HORSES AND JACKS**

FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE YEAR OLD SPOTTED Saddle Stallion, also three Spotted fillies. C. F. Wolf, Ottawa, Kan.

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

FOR SALE, 9 FULL BLOOD SHETLAND Ponies, 5 mares, 4 horse colts 1 and 2 years, black and white spotted. Price right. John Theiner, Dalhart, Texas.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED MORGAN STALLION dark chestnut, a real horse, fancy under the saddle, weight 1150 or will trade for Spotted Saddle mares. Come look him over. This ad will appear one time. Don Jones, Alta Vista, Kan.

CATTLE

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

RED POLLED CATTLE, ADVANCE REGISTERED breeding. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES. write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL, FINANCIAL'S Gambo's Buddy, Sire, Financial Golden Alo; Dam, Gambo's Queen. C. M. Vaughn, Reece, Kan.

HOGS

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

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS, ANY weight or age. Smith Bros., Burns, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE SPRING BOARS. Gilts. August pigs. A. G. Hammond, Vineland, Kan.

REGISTERED WHITE WAY HAMPSHIRE boars, March farrowed, guaranteed, priced to sell. Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREE BOARS and gilts. \$20 per pair. No kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Scio, Ill.

THREE BLACK POLAND CHINA BOARS of April farrow weight 200 lbs. Price \$35.00 each. C. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS TOPS FROM 133 head, best breeding, correct individually, guaranteed as described, \$25. Ewart Kempsey, Corning, Kan.

Spotted Poland Spring

Boars and Gilts. World Grand Champion blood lines. Farmers' prices. F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

TOGGENBURG MILK GOATS—BRED does. Bucks. Goat Dairy, Cushman, Ark.

FOR SALE—PURE REGISTERED ewes, Shropshires and Hampshires, bred from Imported strains, at low prices. Cedar Row Stock Farm, Rt. 2, Burlington, Kan.

The Real Estate Market Place**RATES—50c an Agate Line**

(undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Pure Bred Shorthorns

Public sale, to be held at my farm, eight and one-half miles north of Abilene and two east and one half north of Talmage,

Abilene, Kan.
Wednesday, Dec. 7

An offering of nice young, useful and well bred cattle. In the sale are 20 cows, nine bulls and 11 open heifers. Our sale catalog is ready to mail. Address,

J. E. BOWSER, ABILENE, KAN.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer
Every animal bred and raised on my Dickinson county farm.

SHORTHORNS

Several good bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale. **J. A. PRINGLE, Eskridge, Kan.**

CALVARY**SHORTHORNS**

Scotch herd cows heavy milkers. Golden Crown 2nd son of Marshalls Crown in service. Please to show our herd.

Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kansas

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

Young Shorthorn Bulls

Nice reds and roans ready for service, sired by RED MANDOLIN. Out of big heavy uddered Scotch Topped cows. **GTO STREIFF, Ensign, (Ferd 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

Humboldt Valley Stock Farm

choice young Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. Sired by a son of Radium Star. Inspection invited.

A. E. BROWN, Dwight, (Morris Co.), Kan.

MAXWALTON LAMLASH

by Maxwalton Ladus sire of prize winners. heads our herd of milk producing, beef type Scotch cows.

McIlrath Bros., Kingman, Kansas, R. F. D. 2

Choice Roan Bull

nearly ready for service, good individual. Sired by CROWDED VICTOR, also heifers same breeding.

Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Two nice yearling bulls, one Scotch and one Scotch Topped. Also nice lot of bull calves.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

Young Bulls and Heifers

For sale sired by our herd bull GOLDEN CROWN.

Good individuals second calf crop from above sire.

W. A. YOUNG, CLEARWATER, KANSAS

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE**MILKING SHORTHORNS****DUALYN FARM**

Offering a few cows bred to Knowsley Batchelder 7th. First prize bull at the 1926 American Royal. Also bull and heifer calves. Write or see us.

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.

HEATON'S MILKING SHORTHORNS

Federal accredited. Offering 4 mos. old roan son of Glen Oxford out of daughter of Irsby Emperor. Also a few females. **W. K. HEATON, Kinsley, Kansas.**

Farm one and one-half mile east of Nettleton.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**BANBURY & SONS**

Poll Shorthorns won at State Fair, 6 firsts, 5 seconds, 4 thirds. One of largest herds in United States. Grandsons of \$5000 and \$6000 Impt. Bulls. Beef, Milk and Butter breed. Reds, White, Roans. Halter broke, \$75 to \$300. Bull and 2 heifers delivered 150 miles free. Phone 1602 our expense. **Pratt, Kan.**

POLLED SHORTHORNS

My roan herd bull, Silver Chimes X114299, is for sale, also a few of his calves from two weeks to ten months old. **W. M. LOVE, PARTRIDGE, KANSAS.**

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

A Control for "Blackhead"

BY A. A. JEFFREY

A solution of the blackhead problem in turkey-raising has been found, according to recent trials and discoveries made by Dr. A. J. Durant of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

Blackhead has been wiping out the turkey industry from the Corn Belt farms. Losses of 75 to 90 per cent of the spring brood by disease, mostly blackhead, have been common.

An operation, less painful than cauterizing but cheap and requiring the services of a veterinarian for a few minutes with each bird, is necessary. A 1-inch slit, between the last two ribs, enables an expert to tie up the "blind" or floating pouches that are attached near one end of the intestine. They are tied close up to the intestine so that the food, accompanied by the blackhead parasite, cannot stop there. In time, this opening will grow over and cease to form a catch-all.

The blind pouches must be tied just tight enough to close the lumen of the pouches and cut off communication with the main gut. If tied too tightly the cord will cut rapidly thru the muscular wall of the pouches and allow the contents of the pouches to escape into the body cavity, which quickly results in death of the bird from peritonitis. That is why a veterinarian should be called to operate on all the turkeys.

The operation must be performed before the blackhead parasite can get into the blind pouches, usually during the first three or four weeks. If the parasite gets into the blind pouches, it will drill thru the walls into the blood stream and be carried to the liver and other parts of the body to cause death.

Necessity brought the solution of this problem to Doctor Durant. Serious losses of experimental birds, kept for Dr. W. R. B. Robertson, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, for inheritance studies on breeding for color, seriously interfered with the experiments, yet the large numbers of birds must be kept close at hand and confined in yards so that their progress could be watched.

The amoeba, causing the disease, had been discovered in 1895, by Dr. Theobald Smith, but no means of bringing it under control except clean range had been perfected prior to Dr. Durant's discovery.

Chickens carry the amoeba and contaminate the range so that turkeys in the flock quickly contract the disease and succumb. The germ lives in the soil and enters the intestines of the turkey with its food. To pierce the intestinal walls, the germ must stop in one place for a time, and that is why the blind or floating pouches, 8 or 10 inches long, furnish ideal resting places.

As Doctor Durant supplied the turkeys for the color experiment, it was his task to keep the birds alive and healthy. The idea came to him that if no lodging place was left for the germ, it could not do much harm. An immediate trial of the method on two chickens showed that the blind pouches could be tied off successfully. The same proved true with turkeys and rendered them immune to the disastrous effects of blackhead if done before the germ took a foothold.

The symptoms are droopiness, loss of appetite, weakness and a tendency to trail at the back of the flock. Death occurs in one to eight weeks after the bird contracts the disease, depending on the age of the bird. The older birds resist the disease longer.

If your poult have been lost in large numbers from disease, it will pay you to try this method next spring before they are 3 weeks old. It will cost much less than the losses due to dead birds and, if done by a veterinarian, will be good insurance.

A New Corn Dryer

Over a year ago A. H. Wright and F. W. Duffee, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, started work on a method of drying seed corn which would do away with the time and effort necessarily spent in drying corn on racks, hangers, or various other common methods, all of which required much handling of the ears, even to the slip-shod, trust-to-luck practice of stringing them on the windmill or front porch to dry out as the weather

might favor, in the hope of having some of the kernels live over to sprout the next year's crop. This dryer may be operated by electrical, gas or steam power.

The dryer has the appearance of an ordinary covered grain bin, sectioned off in four small bins of equal size. Each of these bins measures 4 feet square, and is 7 feet high, and each of these individual compartments will hold one ordinary wagon load of ear corn, a quantity which, when dry, will shell out 25 bushels. Thus four bins will dry 100 bushels of corn at a time. Since the time for adequate drying is around 72 hours, the capacity of such a dryer is 200 bushels a week, or about 1,000 bushels a season.

The mechanical and physical principles involved in drying the corn are as simple as the construction of the container itself. The bins are so built that an aperture 1 foot in width and extending the full height of the bins, divides the center of the dryer, thus separating the dryer into a pair of bins, one on either side of the central aperture. This is, of course, sealed from the outside, but on one end is connected with a blower which sends a great volume of air into the central duct at a pressure sufficient to force the air thru the 5-foot depth of corn ears. The temperature of the air, as it enters the bins is kept at as near 100 degrees F. as possible, tho the variation may be all the way from 90 to 110 degrees without damaging the corn. However, Wright considers 100 degrees as the best drying temperature.

Each bin, then, is supplied with warm air under pressure, each having a false slatted bottom 12 inches above the floor. There are four openings to each bin—one above and below, opening into the central duct thru which the warm air can be forced, and one above and below, at the outside of the dryer, which, when open allows the air to escape.

Now then, actual functioning of the device may be explained. When the vent, from the central duct above a bin is opened, the bottom opening on the same side is left closed, but the bottom opening on the outer side of the bin is left open, and the top one, on the outside, closed. Thus the warm air, forced by the blower thru the central passage, enters the bin from the top, passes downward thru the corn, and out into the room thru the lower outside vent.

After 24 to 36 hours of a top to bottom flow of air, the circulation may be reversed simply by reversing the function of the inlets and outlets. Open up the bottom inside one, close the one above on the same side, open the top outside outlet, and close the bottom one, and the current of warm air is reversed thru the bin, and passes in at the bottom, upward thru the corn, and out at the top of the bin. Thus the corn may be uniformly dried thruout the bins by this method.

The corn is put in the bin in bulk to a depth of 5 to 6 feet—just like it is put into a crib. With the present experimental arrangement it takes approximately 72 hours to dry a full bin of corn—that is, to reduce it from the ordinary field moisture content down to the desired amount for storage, of 12 to 13 per cent.

Corn dried rapidly in the dryer is not so susceptible to molds as when dried by ordinary methods.

Altho the dryer may not be practicable for the general farmer, who saves just enough seed corn for his own use, yet a group of farmers, such as the patrons of a local elevator or creamery might join together in constructing a dryer in their elevator or creamery, and operate it by power. With a dryer having a capacity of 1,000 bushels of shelled corn a season, quite a number of farmers could be adequately served in this manner.

Those Kansas Fur Laws!

Fur Laws for the Season of 1927-28, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,552, has just been issued by the Government; a copy may be obtained on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It gives the laws for all states; in reference to Kansas it says:

Open seasons: Dates Inclusive
Muskrat, skunk, mink, opossum, and raccoon.....Nov. 16-Jan. 31.

Beaver, otterNo open season.

Prohibited methods: Ferrets, poisons, or use of smoke guns or other devices for forcing smoke, gas, or liquids into holes, dens, or runways, prohibited. Unlawful to destroy houses, dens, or runways of fur animals. Unlawful to set or maintain more than 30 traps, which must be visited daily.

Licenses: President, \$1, issued by county clerk; nonresident, \$15, issued by secretary of state. Resident landowner and members of his family may hunt or trap on own land during open season without license. Trapping license not issued to alien. Consent of owner or lessee required to hunt or kill wild animals on land of another. Fur dealer, \$10; required to keep open records and file report of each purchase of furs.

Possession and sale: No restrictions on skins legally taken.

Shipment and export: No restrictions on skins legally taken. May not be shipped except during open season and 10 days thereafter, but licensed dealers may make shipments out of season under special permits.

Propagation: Quadrupeds raised in wholly inclosed preserve under license (fee, \$2) may be sold at any time for breeding or stocking purposes. Shipments must be tagged to show number and kind of animals, number of breeder's license, and names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and be accompanied by permits from state warden. Licensee required to make annual report of number of animals in possession. Wild animals may be captured during open season and thereafter had in possession for breeding purposes, under rules and regulations of state warden.

Bounties: Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow, pocket gopher, 10 cents each; jack rabbit, 5 cents each; crow eggs, 1 cent each; paid by county.

Late summer or early spring is the best time to seed a lawn.

The Cover This Week

The cover this week features Christmas Seals, and the important part they are taking in fighting tuberculosis. Doctor Lerrigo mentioned these seals in his department last week. The intelligent effort which is now being made to control tuberculosis well deserves the help of everyone.

Greenwood Found Room

(Continued from Page 3)

be in good repair, properly located and neat. All buildings should be up-to-date and well-painted where necessary. Provisions were made to grade for walks, amount and variety of plantings. These latter should be in keeping with the space available. Everything was considered, even to a care-taker for summer when the students wouldn't be on hand to do the work.

Rural high schools and two and three teacher rural grade schools only were eligible last year. But it is on a much wider scale this year. County Agent

DUROC BOGS**Shipped on Approval**

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

Boars Ready for Service

Registered, immunized, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROTHERS, Abilene, Kan.

20 Duroc Boars

Big husky fellows mostly sired by RAINBOWS GIANT out of big dams.

Priced for quick sale. J. V. Bloom & Son Medicine Lodge, Kansas

SPRING BOARS

Only a few good spring boars left. Weight \$175 lbs. to 200 lbs. Price registered and immunized \$30. Crates \$2.50 each extra. Am also booking orders for bred gilts for delivery on or after Dec. 10. Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kas.

Innis Duroc Farm

MEADE, KANSAS Devoted exclusively to breeding purebred Duros. Now offering spring boars sired by GREAT STILTS at private sale.

30 BOARS FOR BREEDERS

Farmers and Commercial Pork Raisers. More tons of Pork can be made more economical from our Champion Bred in the Purple Duros for over 25 years. Shipped on your approval. Reg. Immunized. Photos. Reasonable prices. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

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 lot we have ever raised. Inspection invited. W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kansas

Farmer advises that a second division will be included this year for the single teacher grade schools and no community needs to be left out. The same committee is serving this year, and Prof. Albert Dickens, head of the department of horticulture at the college, again has pledged his support. It is bound to go over better even than last year.

Out of 33 schools that were eligible last year, 12 finally qualified for the contest. Sketches were submitted. The committee and Prof. Dickens personally inspected each school grounds to determine practicability of the plans submitted, and again to determine how much improvement had been made in grading the schools. More definite suggestions were sent in written form for each individual school by the college. It was a fine piece of work all thru.

And what a response from the students! They simply engulfed the whole show. They talked it, worked at it and wrote themes about it. It made better students. And who paid the bill? One of the themes gives part of the answer. It was written by Ruby Neal of the Climax Rural High School and here it is in part: "Of course, these plants cost money. Instead of asking the school board to pay the bill the members of our class preferred to raise the necessary funds. We sold popcorn and sandwiches at basketball games, picture shows and other gatherings. We also sold tickets to all the good picture shows and raised some money in that way" They turned a bare school yard into a good lawn with a fine selection of plants, and trees and shrubs, and purchased equipment, including a lawn mower, to keep things in condition. Another class, the seniors, was inspired to do something fitting as a graduating tribute. They erected a flag pole—a sign of loyalty to their school and patriotism for their country. Ruby's theme further relates that, "A great deal of the work was done on our agriculture laboratory days instead of spending the time in the laboratory." There is practical school work, if you please. And did they spend money for a caretaker in the summer? Not on your life. Ruby's class held four meetings, one of them a picnic, during the summer to mow the grass and do other work to keep the grounds in excellent condition.

Other schools handled their jobs just as efficiently as Climax and resorted to just as unique methods in raising money. Dunlap school gave a play for one thing. And here is something else. Mrs. W. L. Call, principal at Dunlap, said that last year the school had the honor of putting up the "Superior School" name-plate, and that the work in the beautification contest was used as the "extra curricular activity."

Climax won first in the contest, Dunlap second and Hamilton third. The prizes consisted of trees and shrubs amounting to \$30 for first place; \$20 for second, and \$10 for third place. The schools were allowed to select the nursery stock they could use to best advantage in their program of improvement. The prizes were donated by nurseries and seed houses located in Eureka, Lawrence, Manhattan, McPherson in Kansas, and one Iowa house.

There are better students in Greenwood county as a result of the contest last year, and this year's work will add to that; and there are better teachers. An attempt at beauty in environment is bound to reflect in beauty of thoughts and deeds. Flowers add to the school surroundings what a smile adds to the face. And isn't it just possible that this germ of beautification developing in Greenwood's schools will spread thruout each community lending a freshness of inspiration that could lead to better things? In future years the fragrance of flowers will steal up thru memories to remind the youth of today that school was a bright spot and home more sacred.

Bern Corn Show Prizes

The corn show at Bern, November 10 and 11, held in connection with the Kansas state corn-husking contest attracted more than 150 exhibits of unusually fine corn from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and two exhibits of white corn from Georgia.

David Bieri, Bern, carried off the grand champion honors of the show with 10 ears of Reid's Yellow Dent raised on his Nemaha county farm. He

won \$60 and a beautiful silver loving cup with this one entry.

The show was judged by C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, who has won distinction as a corn judge at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, and at the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. "The exhibits at the Bern show this year were among the best I ever have seen," said Mr. Cunningham. "The competition was close in every class and the number of entries and large attendance showed there is a great interest among folks in this section in producing high quality corn."

The corn show at Bern has been an annual affair since 1911 and will be repeated next year. The show has won a reputation among exhibitors for the high cash premiums paid, which make it worth the time and efforts for corn growers in distant parts of the country to send exhibits.

Following are the prize awards:

White corn: Pride of Saline, 10 ears; First, \$10, Harold Staadt, Ottawa; second, \$6, Lester Duncan, Lyndon; third, \$4, Ira Mathaler, Bern. Any other white corn, 10 ears; First, \$10, Fred Bieri, Bern; second, \$6, David Bieri, Bern; third, \$4, W. H. Pinex, Salina. Champion 10 ears white corn, \$20; Harold Staadt, Ottawa.

Yellow corn: Reid's Yellow Dent, 10 ears; First, \$10, David Bieri, Bern; second, \$6, Earl Means, Pierce Junction; third, \$4, Catherine Corkill, Nortonville. Any other yellow corn, 10 ears: First, \$10, Herman Bunck, Everest; second, \$6, Fred Bieri, Bern; third, \$4, Henry Bunck, Everest; Champion 10 ears Yellow corn, \$20, David Bieri, Bern.

Mixed corn, 10 ears, any variety: First, \$10, Fred Bieri, Bern; second, \$6, Arthur Els, Humboldt, Neb.; third, \$4, Frank Els, Humboldt, Neb.; Grand champion 10 ears, \$30, and Silver Loving Cup, David Bieri, Bern, with Reid's Yellow Dent.

Seventy ears, any variety: First, \$10, Earl Means, Pierce Junction; second, \$6, Arthur Els, Humboldt; third, \$4, Fred Bieri, Bern. Single ear, any variety: First, \$10, Herman Groniger, Bendena; second, \$6, Ed Boeding, Seneca; third, \$4, L. C. Groninger, Bendena.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

J. A. Sanderson, Reager, Kan., has claimed Feb. 8 for a Spotted Poland China sale. Reager is about 10 miles west of Norton in Norton county.

N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan., and D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb., have claimed Feb. 28 for a Duroc bred sow sale. It will be a joint sale and will be held at one of their farms and will be announced later.

The Engle Bros. dispersal sale of high grade Holsteins at Abilene next Thursday is an outstanding example of what cow testing associations will do in building up a profitable herd of dairy cows. In this sale there will not be a cow that has a record under 300 pounds of butterfat and some of them as high as 500 pounds. The Engle herd has been built up for production and the 50 head in this dispersion sale will prove as good as any like number of cows that have been sold in the state in a long time. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer.

Dors Robinson, of the Salt River Valley country in Arizona, recently bought 100 Duroc gilts and five boars from the following north central Kansas breeders: N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland; Stants Bros., Abilene; L. L. Humes and Sons, Glen Elder; and from the D. V. Spohn herd at Superior, Neb. C. E. Aubel, of the Agricultural college helped Mr. Robinson locate the gilts. H. C. Nelson of Beloit, also sold him some gilts. The Humes boys that were out on the show circuits this fall and who made so many friends for themselves and their Duros sold Mr. Robinson practically all of their gilts at good prices.

For years O. L. Thisler, Chapman, has been known as one of the active Holstein dairy farmers in Dickinson county. The herd has always been maintained on his fine farm, one mile west of Chapman on highway 40, and on next Wednesday, Dec. 7, Mr. Thisler is dispersing this fine herd of 80 cattle because he is quitting the dairy business and the farm temporarily at least, and is going south for the winter. It is a fine opportunity for those who want real dairy cows. Many of them are purebreds and all of them have been retained on the farm because of their ability to make money for Mr. Thisler. About 30 of the cows are in milk now and others will freshen soon. There is a fine string of heifers and some young bulls and the herd bull. Remember, that every animal on the farm is selling without reservation, because Mr. Thisler is going away for a rest and it is a complete dispersal. The herd is under federal supervision so far as health is concerned and is in good condition.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

Dec. 7—O. L. Thisler, Chapman, Kan.
Dec. 8—Engle Bros., Abilene, Kan.
Dec. 14—C. A. Frey, Abilene, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Dec. 7—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Dec. 8—W. R. Wood, Belton, Mo.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Feb. 8—J. A. Sanderson, Reager, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Dec. 6—Bert Sterret, Bristol, Colorado.

Dec. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Feb. 15—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.

Feb. 28—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan., and D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb.

Combination sale.

Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Feb. 9—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.

Engle Bros. Dispersal 50 High Grade Holsteins

Sale at the farm, six miles south Abilene, connected with all main highways of the state leading in from all directions. All weather roads.

Abilene, Kan., Thursday, Dec. 8

25 proven cows from three to five years old. All straight in every way and not a bad udder in the lot, the square udder kind. All cows have C. T. A. records and not a producer in the herd under 300 pounds of butter and up to 525 pounds.

This herd has been bred for production type and quality which they surely carry.

17 of these cows are producing now and others will during the winter and spring.

Any of these cows are capable of producing from 40 to 60 pounds of milk daily.

18 head good typy, open coming two year old heifers, all from our own cows.

Seven head yearling heifers under one year. These heifers are by a pure bred sire with very large milk record behind him and they should develop into great producing cows.

Herd is T. B. Tested. For the sale catalog address, either

Engle Bros., Abilene, Kansas, Owners

or W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Manager.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Boyd Newcom and others.

If you want cows that are producers attend this sale.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls

For sale Reg. Guernseys, bull calves and bulls of serviceable age at farm of C. A. Cook, 2 miles east of LaCygne, Linn Co., Kan. \$50 to \$100 will buy a good one. Must sell to make room. These are of high class breeding, carrying the very best blood lines of the breed, principally May Rose and Cherub. Many ancestors produced 800 to 1000 pounds and over of butterfat annually. Also yearling and 2 coming 2 of same breeding for sale at farm of Henry Bayer, foot of Stag Hill, 3 miles west of Manhattan, on south Forty. Write me for a sale list or go direct to either farm and buy one.

R. C. KRUEGER, MANHATTAN, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein-Friesian Dispersal

80 Holstein, All Selling

Sale at the O. L. Thisler Farm, one mile west of Chapman on paved Highway 40.

Chapman, Kan.,

Wednesday, December 7

This herd is well known in Dickinson county as a real working herd of Holsteins and the complete dispersal with a reservation affords an unusual opportunity to secure cattle that will return dividends at the pail.

30 cows in milk, six purebreds. 12 yearling heifers, part of them grades.

15 heifer calves, part of them purebreds.

Five bulls, including the herd bull whose dam was a state record two year old.

Herd under federal supervision. Write for descriptive circular of animals in the herd to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Manager.

O. L. Thisler, Owner, Chapman, Ks.
Auets.: Newcom, Hoffman, Snider.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

OUR AYRS

Their sisters, dams and granddams have 35 records average 1598 milk, 625 fat. Our herd bull dam and sires dam 20649 milk 756 fat. A bull calf from our herd will improve your dairy herd.

F. J. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE

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.

HORSES AND JACKS

Percheron Stallions

5 head, blacks and grays. Coming twos and threes. Best of breeding. Also mares and fillies.

Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington, Kan.

20 Reg. Percherons

Sired by Carleux 166144, State Fair Grand Champion. Two year olds, yearlings and weanlings, stallions and fillies. No better colts offered for sale any place.

A. H. TAYLOR & SON, SEDGWICK, KAN.

Percherons For Sale

coming two year old stallions sired by Hilar, line bred Carnes. Excellent individuals. Also bred mares, fillies and weanlings. W. K. Rusk, Wellington, Ks.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

bred gilts, bred for early litters, the easy feeding or farmers' type. DISHERS GIANT and BIG ORANGE blood lines. \$35.00 each while they last and guaranteed to please.

GEO. MORTON, Oxford, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Meyer's Spotted Poland Boars of Spotted Armistice, Giant Sunbeam, Wildfire, Big Mum blood lines. Good type and classy. Visitors welcome. Register free. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kan.

40 BOARS AND GILTS

by grandson of Wildfire. Some by Monogram, well marked, lots of scale.

EARL C. JONES, FLORENCE, KANSAS

Dispersion Sale!

30 Reg. and High Grade Holsteins

Abilene, Kan.,

Wednesday, December 14

Eleven cows recently fresh, some two and three yr. old heifers. Five fall heifers. Reg. herd bull 4 yrs. old. Also a few Reg. Holstein cows consigned by J. A. Engle. All cows have Cow Testing Association records. Records as high as 500 lb. fat. Federal accredited herds. Write for catalog.

C. A. FREY, Abilene, Kan.
Jas. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

HOLSTEINS more Fat!

Holsteins lead the world in production of butterfat—the largest factor in dairy profit. Eighty per cent of the cows which have produced 1000 lbs. or more of butterfat in a year are Holsteins.

Write for literature Extension Service.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

JERSEY CATTLE

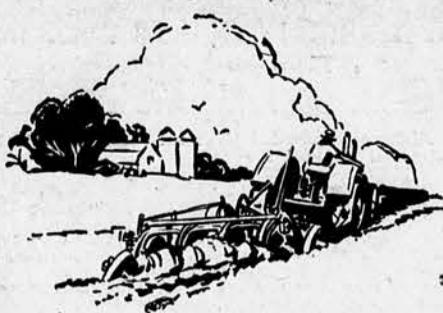
BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM JERSEYS

For sale Bulls sired by Brilliant St. Mawes Lad No. 23615. One of the greatest production bred bulls has 18 gold-medals, 22 silver medals, 3 medals of merit. 8 imported Dams and Sires, 2 World's Champion inside 4 generations, have several young bulls ready for service, also cows and heifers. T. D. MARSHALL, Sylvia, Kan.

Hood Farm Bred Jerseys

For sale—A few young cows, heifers and male and female calves.

J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, K

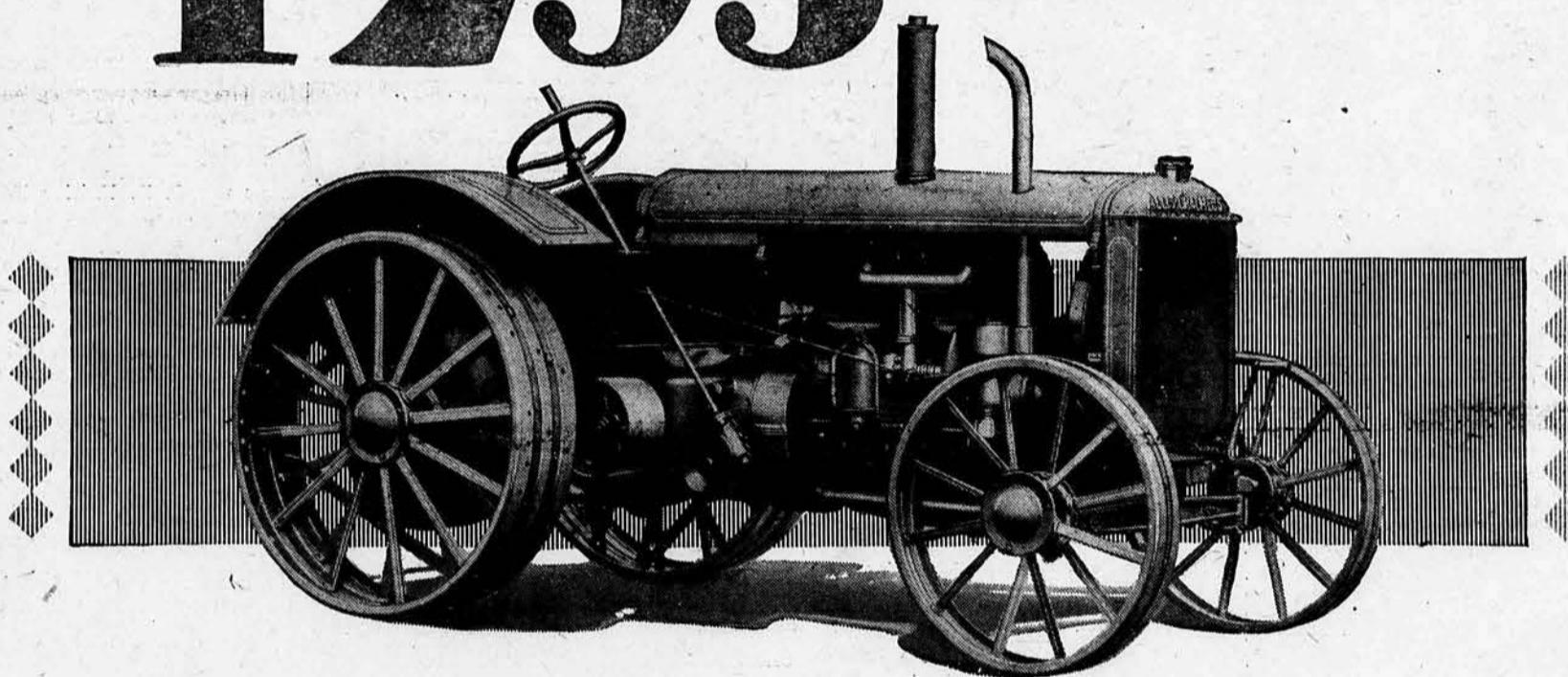


Here it is!

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRACTOR BUY

\$1295

CASH
F.O.B. MILWAUKEE



Never Before Such Power at This Price!

NOW you can buy the 1928 Model ALLIS-CHALMERS 20-35 H. P. at the sensational low price of \$1295.00 cash! Never before has such power been offered in a fully equipped farm tractor at such low cost — a full \$200 less than the 1927 price. Increased volume has made possible this substantial saving and given you new refinements and new features that make for longer life and lower operating costs.

For 100 hours the ALLIS-CHALMERS 20-35 will run safely

without oil change. The Pur-O-Lator completely cleans the oil and lengthens its life. Here is just one feature that, in itself, saves a sizeable sum during the year.

The Pur-O-Lator, the air cleaner, the fuel strainer and the spark arrester muffler are standard equipment on the A-C. Your A-C comes to you complete, with nothing extra to buy. In no other tractor, at anywhere near this price, do you get such complete equipment — such power — such features that double the life of the tractor.

The A-C Will Do These Jobs Without Overloading

The A-C will do more work than tractors rated at the same power. *Without overstraining the engine, transmission or the differential*, the A-C 20-35 will pull a 32-inch separator with all attachments — will pull a 16-ft. combine — will handle a four-bottom mold-board plow. It will do these things without overloading the tractor and shortening its life.

Every part is designed and built to stand such

loads. This is of vital importance to you. An engine may develop a certain power, but if all parts of the tractor are not built to transmit that power without overloading, then you cannot use the power economically. In the A-C you have a full 20-35 H. P., with every part able to safely carry an overload. It's guaranteed by a company that has specialized in power machinery manufacture since 1846.

At the sensational cash price of \$1295, with its complete equipment, the A-C 20-35 costs less per horse power than any tractor on the market. You can buy an A-C 20-35 on convenient terms. Its extra power will more than pay for itself in reduced production costs, speedier work and longer life with fewer repairs.

Mail the coupon — get all the details of the 1928 A-C 20-35 — the sensation of the tractor industry.

Dealers: Write for details of the A-C franchise.
Your territory may be open.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., (Tractor Division)
504-62nd Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Representatives in All Principal Centers

Allis-Chalmers

20-35 TRACTORS

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Tractor Division
504-62nd Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Send me complete details about the A-C 20-35 Tractor.

- I am interested in convenient payments.
 I am interested in cash deal.

Name.....

P. O.....

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