

Cop. 2

KANSAS FARMER

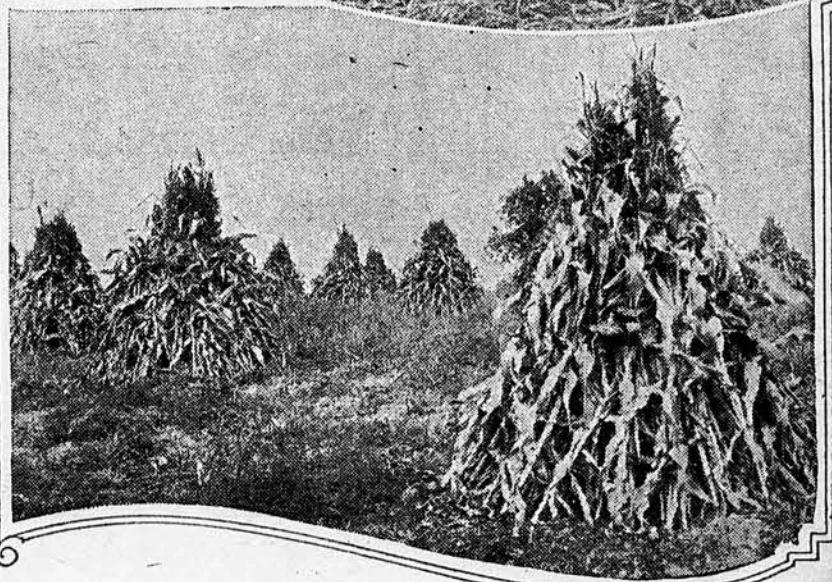
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 65

September 3, 1927

On the Trail of King Corn



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY



Power with Ease!

Seemingly without effort you speed along . . . when moving parts of your engine are properly lubricated with TAGOLENE. Power with ease! Plenty of power for the job! What a joyous feeling it is to step on the throttle and know that plenty of power awaits you . . . that GOOD LUBRICATION is helping you speed smoothly along.



TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL

MADE BY THE REFINERS OF THE NEW ADVANCED
SKELLY REFRACTIONATED GASOLINE

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

September 3, 1927

Number 36

Oblander Is Holding for More Money

Egg Production Is the Big Thing But Sidelines Are Not Overlooked

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

OF COURSE, it's an experiment. Maybe he will lose. But there is a chance of winning—of doubling his money. And sometimes there is more satisfaction in taking a chance than merely sitting and wishing that prices would take an upward turn. It is more interesting, at least.

It is the egg market that led J. G. Oblander, Marion county, to his experiment. He objected to its down-hill toboggan. He had worked hard to get his White Leghorns accustomed to the idea that high production is supposed to be the function of a good laying flock. And then the price dropped down to—well, where did it go, anyway?

"Let's see," Oblander reflected, "these four cases of eggs would bring about 11 cents a dozen now on the market. If I could hold them until winter it is likely I would get nearer 40 cents. Why, I would be doubling my money even at 22 cents."

His search for methods of holding the eggs resulted in selection of an egg preserver. He hadn't used one before and didn't know much about them. Naturally he didn't rush headlong into treating his eggs after the manner suggested. First he took a number of eggs, treated them and stored them in different places so they would be subjected to different temperatures. Some of the eggs were placed on top of the kitchen range. Daily he would break one of the eggs and candle the others to watch developments.

So far no trouble has been discovered. At the candle the eggs seem to be in perfect condition, and those that are broken for inspection seem to stand up as well as fresh eggs. This testing will continue as long as the eggs are held in storage, because Oblander isn't going to take too much for granted. He hasn't sold an egg since June 1, and the production of the flock is 40 per cent or better. But he feels that he has discovered a commercial preparation that will help him get a better market price for his eggs. It costs him 1½ cents a dozen to treat the eggs.

Every egg Oblander sells is candled. The first year he was in the business he shipped to Kansas City and got from \$1 to \$1.75 a case over the local market price. But he is hoping his experiment will beat this. He made his start by hatching 1,800 baby chicks. In this he had good success. These were culled down closely until he had 700 left. Then he bought about 700 more but finally culled the lot to 735 for the winter laying season. So you can understand that he was after quality in birds and high egg production from the start.

Oblander spent three years at the Kansas State Agricultural College specializing in poultry and studying bees, horticulture, animal husbandry and general farming. He likes poultry for the "immediate returns on the investment." And as well for the big returns considering the investment.

He keeps records and they seem to bear him out in his opinions. The first year from November to February he didn't fall below \$300 a month for eggs, and in December it reached up to \$360. A hang-over from the war took a tuck in Oblander's plans. His health broke and he had to go to Colorado for a time. But he came back. Kansas seems to call a lot of folks back who once have claimed her. But Oblander had a good location and no particular desire to give it up. He has 15 acres well equipped for poultry raising, with modern houses, brooders and incubators. He had an offer of \$7,000 last year for the place, and that was before he had finished some of his buildings

and before he had set out his 100 apple, peach and cherry trees. That price is something of a compliment to his ability to select a location and equip it. His poultry houses would be approved by poultry specialists, no doubt, and their cleanliness also would attract favorable attention. Oblander has a comfortable home and has put in electric lights, a water system, has built a garage, put up 400 rods of poultry fencing and has incubator capacity for 1,000 eggs. He figures he has made \$2,000 a year with the poultry. At present he has a flock of 2,500 birds. Five brooder houses take care of the baby chicks, and two laying houses, one 20 by 100 feet and another 18 by 40 feet, shelter the laying flock. Other equipment is to be added as the business justifies it. Despite his time out to recover his health, Oblander is swinging back into the poultry game as if he never had been away. He sold his flock when he went West, and, of course, had to start over again last year.

The broiler business took his eye this spring for the first time. He shipped 480 in one bunch to Kansas City. His total number of birds marketed this

for the flock from baby chicks to layers is just about as the college has found most successful.

Oblander has a second experiment that at least is interesting and has possibilities of meaning something to his poultry business. By June 20 this year some of his pullets were laying. They were hatched in February so they would start production early.

"Here is the idea," he explained. "I want to find out whether it will pay to hatch pullets for summer and fall production and for service the following spring as a breeding flock. They will molt sometime in October or November and that will give them a good rest period until the first of the year. This in my opinion will make them as valuable as old hens for breeding stock. It will be their second laying period the following spring and they will have more vitality and will give me a larger production than old hens. This is speeding up breeding stock."

"The summer and fall production will pay the expenses of keeping these pullets and I think I would prefer them to old hens for breeding purposes. You see, too, my old hens are falling off and won't lay much during August, September and October. As a matter of fact they will scarcely pay for their feed. If I had hatched pullets to start

laying in October that would leave me without an egg income of any proportions for about three months. But bringing in pullets to start laying in June would help to keep an all-year egg income, plus early, vigorous breeding stock."

Egg production is to be the big thing with Oblander, but he isn't going to pass up the side issues, such as the broilers and capons, that already have been mentioned. Besides hatching for his own flock he does some custom hatching, and he sells baby chicks and some eggs for hatching. There is another side issue that helps pay the board bill for the egg producers. Oblander bought an old butter churn and put it to work helping him feed the poultry. It is about 8 feet long and 4 feet in diameter and it cost exactly \$10 installed ready to be operated by a 3-horse gasoline engine. It is no trick at all to mix 800 or 900

Above is a Picture of One of Oblander's Laying Houses. It is the Newest Kansas Type With Straw Loft, Electric Lights and Running Water. At the Left the Bushel Basket and the Pail Hold the Results of One Egg Gathering Excursion. And at the Bottom is the Battery of Brooder Houses That House the Infant Leghorns

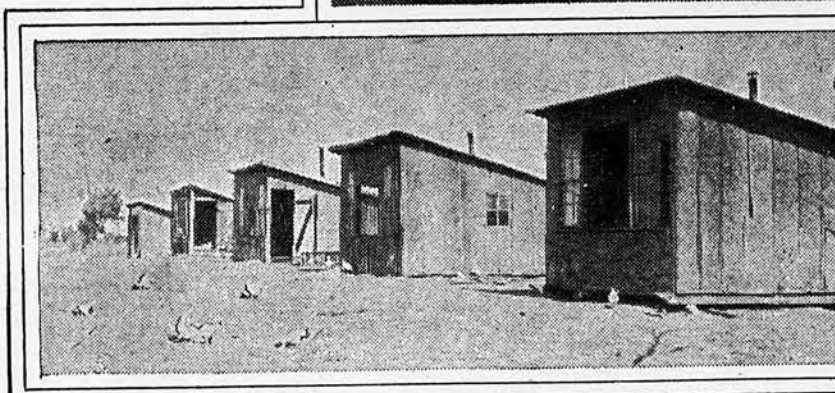
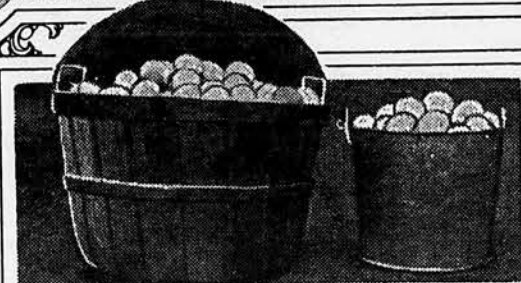
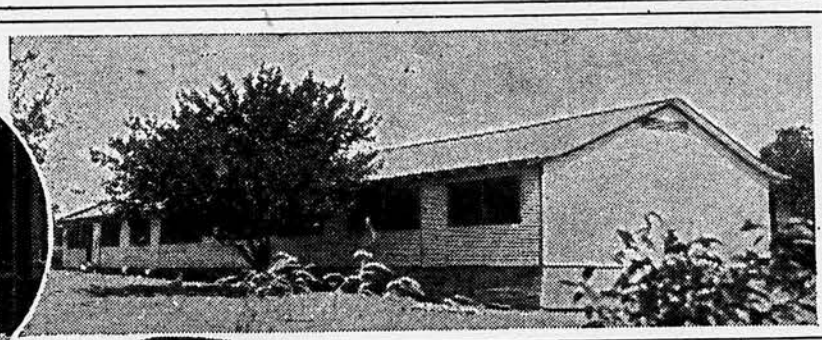
pounds of mash in it at a time, and this gave Oblander the idea that it could prepare mash for more than his flock. So that is another sideline. Before long he had sold 22 tons of the mash he prepares for baby chicks. It will be a laying mash he sells to help pay overhead in the winter.

There is a little item on the Oblander place that is rather discouraging to strangers. It is in the form of "Tiger," an English bull dog. Oblander has him tied out by the laying houses, and woe is the man who tries to invade the hen coop. Oblander had to hold Tiger so he wouldn't chew on a certain newspaper man that called there not so long ago. And chances are that Tiger wouldn't be any more congenial to thieves. In the laying houses, by the way, you will find open front nests. Oblander chose them rather than those opening at the back to save room, make them easier to clean and provide better ventilation. But he darkens the nests.

Figures from the United States Bureau of Roads indicate that within the next 10 years the 209,000 miles of federal highways system originally projected at the inception of the federal aid plan in 1922 will be completed. According to 1925 figures, the total cost to the Federal Government to improve 1 mile of highway averaged \$9,850. This means that in the fiscal year 1927, 1928 and 1929 an additional 22,500 miles of road should be added to the system. If the states continue to improve roads on the federal aid system at their own expense as they have done in the past, they will, during that period, add another 30,000 miles, so that at the close of 1929 there should be about 50,000 more miles.



In the Oval J. G. Oblander is Holding Tiger So He Wouldn't Gobble Up the Photographer. It is Probable That Thieves Would Meet With Some Discomfort Here



way would count up to about 1,400. On all of them he got a premium over the local market price, but on the bunch of 480 he received 39 cents a pound when the local market was paying only 23 cents. Then, of course, the market had to take a slump.

But there are several ways to cash in on the poultry flock, so Oblander has discovered. He is giving capons a trial—about 300 of them for the Thanksgiving market. He lost only 22 out of 300 when he caponized them, or less than 10 per cent, which the college says isn't so bad, according to Oblander. Out of the last 167 he didn't lose a single bird. That is because he found a better way to handle the job. And it takes less time in the bargain. He caponized 104 birds in 3 hours and 9 minutes.

In feeding, the capons run with the regular flock for the present, but about two weeks before he is ready to sell them they will be put up and fattened on a ration suggested by the college. The feeding

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

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

WHO would be a popular hero? "I have had my day," says Charles Lindbergh, who underrated his own rank among world heroes. Statues will be erected to him and plays and operas written around his immortal exploit. Yet even Lindy senses that he must dismount from the pedestal the public has placed him on and become part and parcel of a humdrum, workaday world. For that matter, he is a doer, and wants nothing better than a chance to promote the one thing he is primarily interested in.

We are reminded of the fickleness of hero-worshippers and of fate, destiny and fame by the litigation in which Sergt. Alvin C. York finds himself entangled in his persistent efforts to establish a school for the obscure mountain residents of Tennessee. He was designated the outstanding hero of the war by General Pershing, but York found capturing 132 Germans single-handed and bringing them in to be easy compared with getting an idea across in the mountain region of his native state. He faces the prospect of being ousted and seeing his fine vision of bringing education to a starved and isolated community frustrated by wrangles that must now be left to the dubious complexities of lawing in the courts.

Carlyle in his "Heroes and Hero-Worship" romanticized over great men, but failed to define hero worship, after all. The last of world heroes was Napoleon, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler may be right in questioning whether the present world has any or can have. Its interests are not romantic. But how quickly France forgot the great Emperor, once it appeared that Destiny had turned her back on him. The hero lasts as long as his exploits, and Lindbergh in recognizing "I have had my day" shows a precocious wisdom. He is a sage as well as a young hero. The public may not follow him far in his present campaign to arouse a dramatic concern over aviation, any more than Tennessee's mountaineers followed Sergeant York.

It appears that hero-worship has little to do with heroes. It is rather a form of delightful indulgence in sensations. The hero is worshiped, since he gives the multitude a thrill. But it is the thrill, not the hero, that counts. The more we ponder Lindbergh's prophetic dictum that he has had his day the cleverer this young man appears. He has shaken out his bag of thrills and is finished as a hero. He will be eclipsed by the movies which have commercialized sensationalism and produce thrills indefinitely.

Whether it is true that the secret of hero-worship is the identification of the hero with the hero-worshiper, or merely that the hero-worship is the enjoyment of exaltation of the senses, it is necessarily an ephemeral experience. The hero-worshiper cannot remain up there in that thin ether very long. The movies fill a long-felt want. Whenever anybody feels the need of a little heroing, he can get it for 30 cents.

Budgets, Federal and in Kansas

UNCLE SAM'S Budget Director and his assistants are working out a budget which at the annual budget meeting broadcast over the country the general information—a very good idea—President Coolidge said it should be kept within 3,300 million dollars for the first year of the Seventieth Congress. The budget will not be completed until November, when it will be submitted to Congress.

At the peak of the war the federal budget stood at close to 19 billion dollars. When the war was definitely closed and the expeditionary forces brought home expenses came down sharply to about 6 billion dollars. They have since been regularly reduced until this summer the President can fix 3½ billions as a reasonable figure. This in fact is about 100 millions higher than the estimates of a year ago, so that federal retrenchment may be regarded as about at a limit. Expenses probably will increase a little year by year, unless there is a marked fall in prices and a re-establishment of the gold dollar on its peacetime basis of purchasing power or value.

Congress is under no obligation to stay within Director Lord's budget. It enacted the budget law itself and can alter it or the estimates at will. Nevertheless the fact is that Congress has come to have high respect for the executive's budget estimates and has never yet exceeded them as a whole, while exceeding separate items.

State governments are not as well administered as federal and where state executive budgets are

concerned legislatures give them a less serious consideration than Congress has accorded the President's budget. Last winter the Kansas Senate treated the first Kansas executive budget in a very cavalier way. It was kicked around a good deal like a Missouri hound dog. This may gratify senatorial vanity, but it is not impressive as an example of the sort of co-operation that must be effected in state government if the best results are to be obtained for the good of the state and the benefit of taxpayers. There is a good deal more "funny business" about state than federal politics, and of course the citizens pay for it. If they like it, all that can be said is that that is what they like.

In some states it has been proposed, and adopted in Maryland, that the legislature should be limited to the budget estimates, or that if any item is exceeded, then for every such item a special levy on taxpayers shall be made, the within the total legislative tax levy of the year, so that when taxpayers consult their tax statements they will know at once just where to place responsibility for taxes that exceed the executive budget. This, as above stated, is the rule in Maryland and it may possibly be in other states. If the budget is lightly treated, more as a challenge from the executive branch of the state, or even as a joke, by legislatures in Kansas, it will be necessary to back the system up by some such condition. It would require an amendment of the state constitution, since it is a limitation on the general powers of the legislature. But the federal budget has played an important part in reducing federal expenses and abolishing wastes, and something of the kind is fully as much needed in the states.

Father's Advice

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

My dad and I, long years ago were walking down the street when suddenly a little dog came yelping 'round our feet. He snapped and snarled so viciously—that angry little pup appeared to me, as tho he thought that he could eat us up; I turned and threw some stones at him which always missed the mark, But when I tried to drive him off the louder he would bark.

"Now, son," my father said to me, "just plod along your way; Don't turn your head for yelping dogs. Remember what I say! You'll notice if you pay no heed to him and hold your peace, That little dog will soon grow tired and all his noise will cease; But every time you stamp your foot and shout to him, 'Begone,' You show that he's annoying you and keep him following on.

"It takes a dog to fight a dog. Post that above your shelf. When canines come and snarl at you, don't be a dog yourself. And later, when you're older grown, and petty men attack, Don't stoop to pick up stones to throw, don't try to answer back; Just walk right on and pay no heed to anything they say And very soon they'll give it up and turn and run away.

"It is a very ancient dodge these petty minds employ, They say the gods first angry make the man they would destroy, And little dogs and little men who snarl behind your back Will only snarl the louder if you answer their attack; And they'll have done the very thing they started out to do, If, being yellow dogs themselves, they made one out of you!"

The President's Motives

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S "not choosing" to run in 1928, one of the most intriguing political outgivings in American history, is gradually being clarified in the public mind, tho there are still those who hang on to its delphic phrasing as ambiguous. Vermonters and most New Englanders understood it at once, but some doubters still refer to the President's withdrawal as no more than a "choosing" in the sense of a mild preference "not to run." So the New York Herald-Tribune mentions that New York, Pennsylvania and some other Eastern states probably will elect delegates who are uninstructed and therefore available for any emergency, the particular emergency in mind being a hoped-for deadlock and the renomination of Coolidge.

The President has a powerful following in the East which was flabbergasted by his withdrawal and is reluctant to give up the emphasis on "choosing," and the President lost none of his general popularity in any part of the country by declaring himself out of the running. There is a strong hope to get him back, not as a candidate, since he has released even Secretary Hoover's boom, in his own cabinet, but by a deadlock in the convention and a nomination by acclamation.

All such plans hang on a slender thread. "What was the President's motive," says the Indianapolis

News, "we do not know, nor, as yet, does anyone." The President kept his own counsel. What was the motive of his withdrawal, since he was apparently sure of renomination and with at least as good a chance as any other Republican who may be nominated of election?

Such a decision could not have been reached on any but the most serious grounds, at least to the man who made it after a searching consideration of the question. The President is described by his physician as having actually improved in health since he succeeded to the office. It doesn't weary him or pall on him. He has just as much zest for it as two years ago. He doesn't choose to retire because he wants to be relieved of the burdens of the Presidency.

Party considerations may have entered into the decision. The President is admittedly one of the shrewdest judges of political conditions. As clever a politician as Senator Borah once publicly stated that "he is a better judge of the public mind than any of us." Looking ahead, he may have seen some reason why the party would be in better shape in 1928 if he were out of the running, tho nobody else seems to think so.

There is the possibility that the President, who is politically conservative, takes the third term issue more seriously than the country seems to take it, that it goes against all his political instincts to set up a precedent that to his mind carries a future danger in it to American traditions. "It would certainly be highly complimentary to the President," remarks the Indianapolis News in discussing his possible motives, "to assume that he was unwilling to go against the anti-third term tradition, or to seem to evade it by a subterfuge," which the "second elective term" talked about by some politicians may be to the President's mind. The News adds: "How important that tradition is, is proved by the indifference of certain people to the whole matter of government, and also by certain statements that have been made on this very subject, as that of the eminent man who said that it did not matter to him whether there were one term or 10 terms, so long as things were stable and the country prosperous. In other words, a dictator with a life term would be his ideal."

Speculation as to the motives of Mr. Coolidge can be nothing more than speculation, yet is of profound interest to everybody. In the end his motive will become known, but meantime a man already celebrated for his faculty of reticence probably is enjoying a few well earned chuckles over the effect of his Vermont phrase of not choosing.

But if President Coolidge announced that he will not run because he has determined to do nothing to weaken the two-term tradition, then he can no more be brought in by a deadlock than in any other way, and at the proper time will say so in terms that a convention cannot misunderstand. If he was actuated by any other motive such a nomination is undoubtedly still possible.

A Democratic Wet Wrangle

DEMOCRATS are not ready to go back to traditional Jeffersonian states-rightsism, judging by the sharp conflict before the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs between former Secretaries McAdoo and Glass on the one side and Governor Ritchie of Maryland on the other over the question whether the Eighteenth Amendment or the Federal Constitution transcends the right of the states to regulate liquor. McAdoo waved states-rights aside as of no interest, while Senator Glass maintained that it is states-rights which fixed prohibition in the Constitution. For that matter it was in many state constitutions before it ever got nationalized. Senator Glass satisfied himself if nobody else by his course of reasoning, to the effect that a state has the right to be dry if it so elects, but it has been fully demonstrated by experience that it is impossible with adjoining states wet and invading it with contraband liquor. Federal prohibition was necessary therefore to protect dry states. There may not be a great deal of logic, particularly Democratic logic, in that view, but facts are more convincing than logic in politics and elsewhere, and the facts are that a large majority of the states found themselves unable to regulate the liquor traffic and so went in for national prohibition.

Governor Ritchie took his stand on the strictest interpretation of states-rights, just falling short of the dangerous doctrine of John C. Calhoun that

the state can openly defy the Federal Constitution. He is for defying it by indirection, leaving the Eighteenth Amendment intact but giving its "enforcement by appropriate legislation," in the words of the Constitution, over to the states and taking it away from Congress.

Senator Glass is a wiser statesman than Governor Ritchie and proved it by his prediction that "anyone is a fool who thinks the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed in the next hundred years" as well as that "a wet plank will demolish the Democratic party in the next election." A wet plank is any plank that proposes any less stringent law than the Volstead act for federal prohibition enforcement, and all wets as well as dries know it.

Since there will be no wet planks in either party platform next year, both parties desiring to win the election, the chances are that both platforms will be frankly dry. That is good politics, and the platforms will be written by good politicians.

Happiness and the Insane

IT IS a strange fact, if true, that, as declared by Dr. George A. Smith, a New York specialist on insanity, 60 per cent of the insane are happier than the sane. Doctor Smith describes many insane patients as among the happiest people in the world. He speaks of the delights of patients "suffering" from delusions of grandeur, one of the commonest forms of unbalanced mentality. Even insane persons afflicted with the mania of being persecuted are described as often "going to bed" miserable, and rising the next morning elated and grandiose. The king hears that arrangements are being made for his coronation and waits quietly for the event. The angel Gabriel sees visions in the heavens. The heirs and heiresses read of their prospective movements in the court columns of the daily papers and are much soothed thereby.

Not all unbalanced minds enjoy this elation and are uplifted by hallucinations to a high plane of contentment and even ecstasy, but that 60 per cent, as described by this specialist, seem to be, is certainly a compensatory feature of insanity.

Most sane or "normal" people, it is notorious, are not happy. In fact there is a whole school of philosophy which declares the sane world a good deal of a failure, and some celebrated writers and thinkers describe it as an illusion. Anatole France was never so clever or so much in his true element as when sardonically picturing happiness as an illusion and destined to a rude awakening, and the late Joseph Conrad was a brilliant writer of the same school of pessimistic realism. The best that could be done, such thinkers have held, is to trick sheer sanity by following some one aim or object and so shut out realization of the illusoriness of human aspiration towards happiness. Such a theory places the sane in no better position than the insane, with their illusions of grandeur, yet it is evident that the world would make little headway on any such philosophy. In philosophy itself, such writers and their imitators in the realistic school being mainly fiction writers, a high place is held by such thinkers as Nietzsche and Schopenhauer who find nothing to command either in human nature or the universe itself, and only contempt for the illusion of happiness now or hereafter. So far as such philosophers are concerned the world might better be a madhouse and everybody more or less happily insane.

The Christian religion, of course, is the greatest illusion of all to these profound thinkers, but fortunately it and other of the higher religious faiths are not to the masses of humanity. They have a higher opinion of the world and of human nature, character and aims, and of the future for which evolution is a process of ultimate realization, and they present a more cheerful and presumably saner view of life than the pessimistic philosophers. It

will be a greater illusion than any other if humanity adopts the pessimists' philosophy, a hallucination of persecution and failure more disastrous to society than those of the insane. Humanity makes some progress, even though the pessimists think this also a pure delusion, and it is safe to say that it will go on doing so in spite of their cheerless conceptions of God, nature and man.

Cellar is in Bad Condition

1—A owns a farm and rents it to B, cash rent in advance. A agrees to fix a cellar which is in bad condition. A has not fixed the same. Later the top falls in and is dangerous for B's children. B notifies A, but A does not fix it as he agreed to do. Can B charge A for not having the use of the cellar, or can B fix the same and take out the cost from the rent? 2—A owns a farm but leaves and rents the same to B. There is an old well on the place which is poorly covered and is so located that B's stock are in danger, and during a snow one of B's horses fell in it and was drowned. Can B collect from A the price of this horse because he did not notify B of this old well so he could cover it and save his horse? 3—Does a mail carrier have to take letters when pennies are left instead of stamps? I knew a carrier who left two letters in the box on Saturday. On Monday he left two stamps and took the 4 cents. On Thursday he took the letters. Why shouldn't he have taken the letters the first day? 4—An honest, hard-working man who believes in prohibition moves to a place where a man has been living who drinks. They moved about March 1, and about June 1 five well armed, would-be officers came at breakfast time, held this man's family up with their



A Souvenir of the Trip

guns and treated them very impolitely. Searched all around, but of course found nothing. Then said, "Well, this is the wrong place." They handed a search warrant to the man to read, and it was for a certain section and didn't specify anyone's name. What can this poor man do toward these five big would-be county officers with their guns for disturbing the peace? W. M.

1—A having agreed to make the repairs on this cellar and failing to do so, B would have a right to retain so much of the rent as might cover the expense and fix up the cellar himself and charge it to A.

2—If at the time B rented this farm he knew of the existence of this well and did not demand that the well should be properly covered, he could not recover from A for the loss of the horse. Having rented the land with the full knowledge of the existence of the well it was his business then to cover the well so that it would not endanger his stock or

people who might be walking about on the land. If on the other hand this well was not in a condition that B could reasonably know of its existence and was in a dangerous condition, then A was responsible to him for the loss of the horse.

3—I am of the opinion that the mail carrier would not be obliged to take a letter and post it without a stamp on it. But if he did take the 4 cents then he should have at once posted the letters and not waited until several days afterward.

4—It would seem from your statement of the facts that these officers were provided with a search warrant, and if that search warrant sufficiently described the premises tho it did not contain the name of the occupant of the premises it would in my judgment give the officers the right to search the premises. Of course, they had no right to use unnecessary force and brutality in making the search, and if they did and this man or any member of his family were harmed thereby, he probably would have a right of action against the officers.

See the County Clerk

If a person cares for a widower who is sick, and his children, said widower not being able to pay wages, and asks the county in which he resides to pay wages for taking care of him and doing his housework, what county officer will he ask? Has he a right by law to collect for such labor? A. J.

It is the duty of the county commissioners of each county to provide for the care and maintenance of indigent persons, and if it can be shown that this sick man and his children are indigent persons it is the duty of the county commissioners to provide for them. They might do this in one of two ways. If there is a county farm they might be taken there. Or the county commissioners have the discretion to employ someone to care for these persons and pay them reasonable wages for the same. You should present your claim to the board of county commissioners. File it with the county clerk.

Between Free and Slave States

Where was the Mason and Dixon line and how far west did it extend? MRS. C. W.

It was the boundary line between the colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1767; so called from the two English surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who determined the line, thereby ending a long standing controversy between the two colonies. Later, this line extended west was regarded as the boundary between the free and the slave states.

'Tis "Up to" A

A and B are husband and wife. They have several children. They own a farm of 320 acres which is in B's name. B dies. If A gives the children their mother's share which is one-half, then if A marries again can these children take half of A's property at his death or can A will all he has to his second wife at his death? B. A. W.

B dying without will her children would inherit half of her estate. The other half would go to her husband. He can do with this as he pleases. He can will all of it away from his children to his second wife if he so wishes.

Better Start a Suit

A owes B for rent of property. He could not pay at the time of vacating said premises. He agreed to pay within 30 days but failed to do so. A has a very good job with a corporation but lives in an adjoining county from where B lives. Where and how should action be taken against the garnishment of wages? J. M. B.

Suit should be brought against A in the county in which he lives and at the same time garnishment papers should be served on the corporation.

The Dollar as a War Maker

NOT including the war debt, the American people now have 12,300 million dollars invested in Europe in private loans, and more is going over by almost every ship. The figures are made public by the United States Department of Commerce, which adds that as much as \$788,684,075 has been sent abroad during the first half of the present year.

The interest payment due annually on this private debt exceeds 720 million dollars alone, and if we add what is due yearly on the Government's war loans, the total amount due must come to about a billion dollars annually.

Yet the huge total of these private loans is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the fact that many European governments are groaning over the war-debt payments they must make to Uncle Sam. When Europe—if it is able—pays back these loans in commodities of commerce, there is likely to be a tremendous balance of trade against us. Then it will be our turn to groan. It will come to that—or if the loans continue—it may come to repudiation and such strained relations as may threaten tariff reprisals or war, as in certain quarters was so recently talked of in the case of Mexico.

I have no wish to be an alarmist. But I think the people of the United States should have their eyes open to what is going on, when the probable results are bound to affect them so profoundly. We must stop lending so much money to foreign countries. That should be plain to us by this time. Warnings have recently been uttered by Secre-

tary Hoover of our Department of Commerce and by Mr. Lamont, head of our largest firm of international bankers.

Mr. Hoover's warning was more significant for he virtually said the time was past when the power of the American Government could be used to protect the property of Americans in foreign countries; that, in effect, they would have to take their chances under the laws of the countries in which they made their loans or investments.

I am not quoting Mr. Hoover's language but am giving the meaning of it.

Secretary Hoover offered a further meaty suggestion. It was that "no nation should allow its citizens to lend money to foreign citizens unless this money is to be devoted to productive enterprise."

Then he added this statement:

If this principle could be adopted between nations; that is, if nations would refuse to allow the lending of money for the balancing of budgets for military equipment or war purposes . . . a great number of blessings would follow to the entire world. . . There could be no greater step taken in prevention of war itself.

Here the inference is quite plain that unrestricted foreign loans are one of the great menaces to peace.

The annual report of our World War Foreign Debt Commission shows that Italy is paying this country only 3.8 per cent as much on its war debt as it is spending on its army and navy, Czecho-

slovakia 2 per cent, France 11.2 per cent, Poland 5.1 per cent, Belgium 13.2 per cent and England 28.8 per cent.

Between them, England, France and the United States expend a billion dollars a year on their navies alone. They must get it out of the taxpayer or borrow it.

This is what Mr. Hoover has in mind when he refers to the unwisdom of nations allowing their citizens to lend money to foreign countries except for productive enterprises and that they should refuse to allow the lending of money for the balancing of budgets for military equipment or war purposes.

If everyone were of the same mind as Secretary Hoover in regard to using the power of this government to help American investors to collect in foreign countries, there might be no international menace in piling billion on top of billion in our private loans to Europe. But the advocates of a different American policy are more numerous and far noisier. They would have the flag follow the dollar and fight its battles. They would have the American people guarantee these loans with the blood of their manhood and the tears of their womanhood.

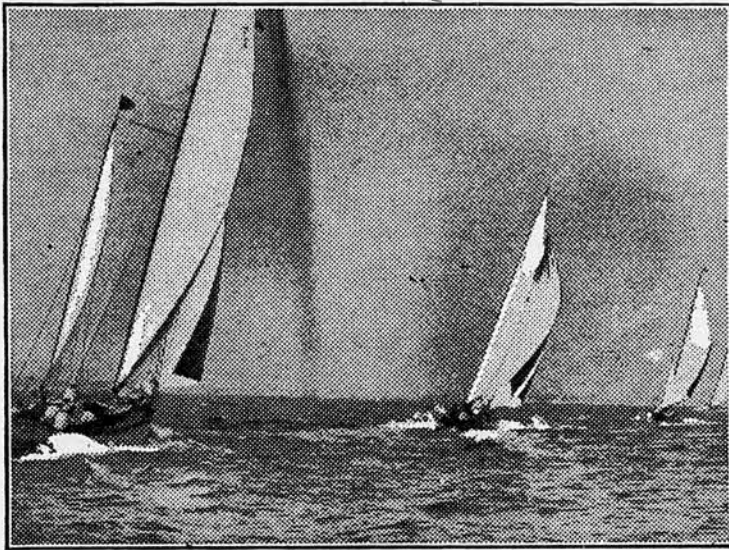
Far better shut down on the loans.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



Charles G. Dawes, Vice President of the United States, Holding Winifred Eichorns, a Crippled Orphan, at a Band Concert in Lincoln Park in Chicago



The Fastest Sailing Craft on the Pacific Coast Were Entered at the Recent Regatta Held at Santa Barbara, Calif., and it Brought an Unusually Large Attendance of Visitors, Attracted by the Opportunity to See These Beautiful Boats in Action. A Group of the Entrants is Shown in the Picture



On His Recent Visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire King George of England Indulged in His Favorite Sport of Grouse Hunting



More Than 1,200 Persons Witnessed the Annual Baptism of the Converts, Both Old and Young and From Many States, Under the Direction of the Apostolic Faith Mission in the Columbia River Near Portland, Ore. The Photograph Shows One of the Converts, a Woman, Being Baptized. The Men and Women Are Segregated and Immersed Separately



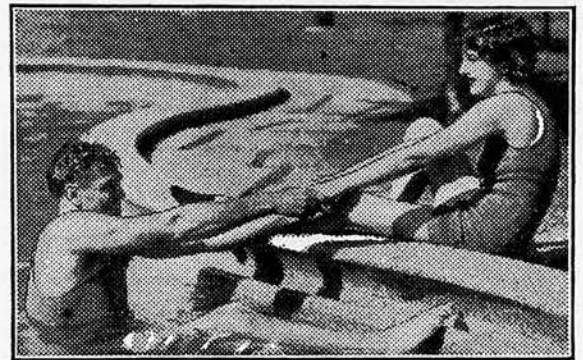
The Eighth Anniversary of the Adoption of the German Constitution Appropriately Observed Recently in Berlin With Elaborate Ceremonies. The Photograph Shows President Von Hindenburg Leaving the Reichstag to Inspect the Reichswehr Troops; the Army Still is a Source of Pride to the German Nation, and It Gets Real Support From the People



Martin Jensen of Honolulu and P. Schluter of San Francisco Won Second Prize in the Dole Air Race from the Mainland to Honolulu; Jensen, the Pilot, is on the Left; Schluter Was Navigator



King Christian X of Denmark, Who Has Ruled That Relatively Small But Still Important Kingdom Very Successfully Since 1912



Jack Dempsey, Who is in Training for His Coming Bout With Gene Tunney, Went for a Swim Recently With His Wife, the Former Estelle Taylor; This Was Her First Outdoor Appearance Since Her Recent Illness



Laddie and His Goose Friend, Ben-Hur, Are Close Friends in the Home of Their Master, Who Lives in Los Angeles, Calif. They Play Together, Roam the Streets Together and One Will Watch Over the Other When He Has Gone to Sleep. It is a Most Unusual Animal Friendship

Photographs Copyright 1927 and From Underwood & Underwood.



Here is a New Type of Flying Boat, to be Used for Reconnaissance and Submarine Patrol Work, Which Has Been Tested Recently by the British Air Force and Found to be Satisfactory. It Has an All-Metal Fuselage and is Powered by Three Rolls-Royce Condor Motors That Develop 2,100 Horsepower. The Plane Can Carry 30 Men and 3 Tons of Gasoline

Chose Cows So He Would Be Safe

And Now Paine's Family Lives in a Modern Farm Home That Contains the Maximum of Comfort

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

ONE might contemplate tilting back into an easy position, with his feet supported against the porch pillars of the C. A. Paine home, near Admire. But if you carried out the idea it would be only after you stopped to ask some questions. Those porch pillars are different. Fact is, they are historical.

Mr. Paine can sit there and pick out the stones he got out of the rock house where he attended school 50 years ago. Doubtless they often take him back in thought to the days of readin', writin' and 'rithmetic. And there are the stones from the old church. Maybe he can picture the youthful face he used to wear, scrubbed painfully clean, its owner sitting very still thru the services—by special parental request. Or maybe little boys of those days didn't need to be cautioned like they do today. And the porch pillars boast some petrified wood found on the farm. What stories could it tell of generations before Mr. Paine's time? The pillars contain some lead and silver ore from a trip in Colorado and a piece of the first concrete road in the county. Perhaps it was some trouble to collect the pieces included in the pillars, but they are different and very interesting.

Talk along this line naturally led into a discussion of one of the best pieces of work Mr. Paine has done on the farm—that of remodeling his home. A part of the house took form even before Civil War days. Strong and substantial it stands, a tribute to the thoroughness of the time. In the new part that has been added are built-ins for the kitchen—cabinet, drawers, a place for everything, everything in its place and arranged to save steps. The china closet opens on the kitchen side by the range, and near the table in the dining room. A service shelf provides a short cut for food from stove to table.

Electric lights, running water, furnace heat, and an oil stove to eliminate the need for a fire in the range on hot days all add to the comfort of living there. A grade line entrance to the basement stairs saves running thru the house with things that should be stored where it is cool, and space at this landing is allowed for the clothing and wraps that necessarily are always soiled. "But here is one of the best things in the house," its owner smiled as he opened the door to a strictly modern bath room. He has been as mindful of comfort and efficiency in the home as he has of farm operations.

He and his brother have been farming 600 acres in partnership, and still are to some extent, but they are getting around to individual acreages little by little. Mr. Paine's system is to milk cows, sell the cream, give the pigs and chickens the benefit of the skimmilk, produce the feed he needs and return the residue back to the soil. That is the system he has followed and it has paid. Financial reverses almost cost the farm at one time, but the cows brought it back under his management. He has specialized in purebred Holsteins followed with a few hogs and poultry that did its share. The hogs haven't been purebreds, strictly speaking, but those in the grade class were of good quality, and a purebred sire always headed the herd here as well as with the Holsteins.

"My choice combination is alfalfa, oats and corn with cows and hogs to market what I grow," he said. "Incidentally those are the best dairy feeds a person can grow. I think oats make an excellent feed, and there is nothing better than alfalfa." Sometimes kafir gets into the circle of operations and the dairy ration in place of corn. "I fed steers at one time," Mr. Paine said, "but I quit it. I couldn't afford to follow a system of farming that I didn't have confidence in. I wanted to be safe so I chose the cows."

Dead Sea Riches

DREAD, fable and mystery have for centuries hovered about the Dead Sea, one of the peculiar natural phenomena of the earth and a part of the deepest chasm on its surface, 1,295 feet below sea level. An atmosphere of desolation surrounds it, for there is no vegetation on the shores and but little animal life. The area of this lake in Southeastern Palestine is 360 square miles, and it varies from 10 to 1,310 feet in depth. Apparently it was once some 1,180 feet higher than it is now, but decreasing rainfall and increasing temperature resulted in more rapid evaporation and lowered the level of the strange inland sea.

The Jordan River pours 6 million tons of water a day into the Dead Sea, but an equal amount evaporates. Centuries of this process have resulted in the water's containing 25 per cent of solid substances, including common salt, bromide and potassium. No fish can live in it, not even those of salt waters, and countless fresh water fish brought down by the Jordan float dead on its surface. The human body floats like a cork on the strongly buoyant waters. Superstition has said that birds flying over the salty surface drop dead, but this is not true. Shunned and neglected since time was, the Dead Sea, it seems, is at last to be made useful in a



utilitarian age which is chemically wise. A news item states that its estimated 2 million tons each of bromide and potassium, used respectively in ethyl gas and fertilizers, will be removed. Millions of tons of magnesium compounds, much used in medicine, have also been found and presumably will be utilized. Thus a modern era falls heir to the mineral wealth heaped up by nature during countless ages.

Cut 150 Acres in a Half Day

FROM Barton county comes a report that makes one renew his faith in the neighborly spirit. It also makes one take a little notice of how much work can be done in a short time.

Last season a farmer by the name of Luther, who lived near Great Bend, put in 150 acres of wheat. During the winter he died, and last summer Mrs. Luther was up against the proposition of harvesting 150 acres of wheat as best she could. She was unable to do the work herself and she could not hire it done, and had just about become discouraged when that spirit of neighborliness that we hear the old-timers tell about came into play.

Nine of Mrs. Luther's immediate neighbors, who owned combines held a little meeting. They figured that each man could donate a half day's time to the job and do a neighbor a good turn at the same time, so one day late in June these nine neighbors pulled their combines into Mrs. Luther's wheat field and started to cut the grain. By noon the job was completed and the wheat was in the bin.

There were some four or five different makes of combines represented in the field. There were as many different kinds of tractors, and there were more than 100 other farmer friends in the field watching the machines at work, each man ready and willing to lend a hand wherever it might come

in most handy. The nine machines followed each other around that wheat field, cutting a swath 114 feet wide and threshing the grain as they went. It doesn't take long to harvest 150 acres at that rate.

There are two morals to be drawn from this story. The first is that this is still a pretty good old world and there still is a lot of the milk of human kindness flowing if one only looks in the right place for it. The other moral is that all the willingness in the world on the part of 10 times as many neighbors would not have cut the wheat if it had not been coupled up with a few modern machines like the combines. However willing the spirit might have been 60 years ago, the flesh just could not have stood the gaff of harvesting 150 acres of wheat with cradles or even with reapers, and that's that. But on the other hand no one would have been able to put in 150 acres of wheat 60 years ago, so we can thank modern tillage and seeding machinery for that part of it.

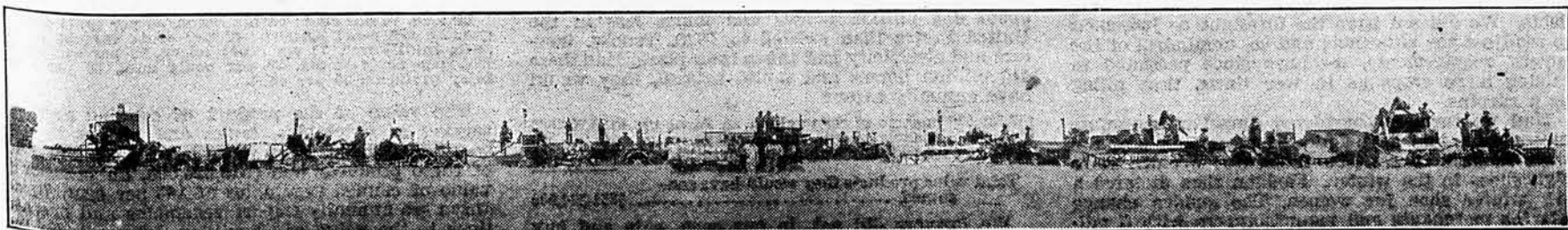
Instances like this one should certainly warm the cockles of the hearts of some of our modern sages who insist that the world is going to the bow-wows and that it has come to be "dog eat dog"; "everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost" or any other similar philosophies. Kansas folks are still folks, and they will turn in and help a friend and neighbor in distress. The best part of it is that Kansas folks now have adequate tools and machinery for such jobs as this and can do better work.

Farm Prices and Crops

AMERICAN farmers will receive, according to an estimate by Federal Farm Loan Commissioner Meyer, a round billion dollars more this year than last, "representative," comments the New York Herald-Tribune, "of a rapidly improving sentiment the country over regarding the position of agriculture." A single crop season, however, cannot be regarded as generally representative of the position of agriculture, and particularly when higher returns are due to sub-normal production, the smallest corn crop in 25 years and a mixed situation in which the slump in cotton production, partly accountable by the most devastating floods in the country's history, is the main item in what is called an "improved sentiment regarding the position of agriculture." Last winter cotton was selling at 12 cents, several cents below cost of production. Its price is now about 19 cents, affording a good profit to the planter who has a fair crop. There are many planters, however, who have none. This is not the sort of stabilization that farmers are looking for.

While corn improved greatly in July and August and still improves, in the Northern latitudes it still faces the danger of frost, and the improved prospects make it still a quarter billion bushels short of last year, and still less compared with the average for 10 years. Higher corn prices promise nearly half a billion dollars more for the crop than last year. This is half the estimate of Mr. Meyer of a billion dollars larger returns for agriculture as a whole, and the extra half goes mainly to cotton. Present estimates make the combined winter and spring wheat crop about 12 million bushels greater than last year and worth 50 millions more. The wheat grower is better off, since he has a slightly larger crop and a higher price a bushel, but this is not true either of corn or cotton.

Where the larger returns in dollars is due to short yields, some farmers benefit and others suffer from the shrinkage in production. In fact, Kansas is on the top wave this season, with a fairly good wheat crop, big hay crops of all kinds and a large corn crop for the acreage planted, all at higher prices, with the probable exception of hay. It is a spotty agricultural year, and Kansas is specially favored. Debts will be paid off and there will be a surplus for needed farm buildings and other improvements. It is nevertheless true that Kansas' good fortune this year, so far as prices are concerned, is largely due to misfortunes elsewhere, in short crops. This is not a movement toward the desired stabilization of agriculture. The administration as well as Congress is still working hard on some permanent plans to put agriculture on a more favorable footing, and out of all the discussion of the last six years some real improvement is certain to come in marketing and the management of the inevitable surpluses that will occur in the future.



A Part of the Combines Used in Harvesting the Wheat Crop on the Farm of Mrs. Luther at Great Bend

Are Farmers Raising Too Much Food?

Should More Attention Be Given to Farm Crops Now Imported by the People of the United States in Large Amounts?

Editor's Note.—Mr. Manss was a member of the War Industries Board during the war. His thoughtful survey of the farm situation and the remedies he suggests are worthy of careful consideration by every farmer and farm leader.

By W. H. Manss

A SURPLUS is the production of a commodity over and above the demand. This oversupply reduces the price, subjects the seller to the terms of the buyer, creates frozen assets and depreciates values.

In this article I purpose to discuss the five-year-average agricultural surplus, which can be prevented. Periodic annual overproduction, due to climatic and other reasons beyond the control of the farmer, will occur and cannot be avoided. It is the cause of another problem which will have to be met in another way, and which is outside the scope of the present article.

Why the agricultural surplus? As a body we farmers have not endeavored to avoid a surplus. We are not functioning as manufacturers or merchants. Our farms are just land, not factories. Our methods too often pre-war. We do not seriously consider the economic changes caused not only by the war but also by conditions since the war. We seemingly have not dared to make the adjustments necessary to recuperate agriculture.

Then Came a Readjustment

The war strained almost to the breaking point every known economic law. Peace gave us for a time no surcease. The peace agreement tested men, institutions and nations as no previous peace agreement ever did. Reconstruction presented more business hazards than war activities. The people were demanding materials the war had deprived them of; money was easy; the merchants' shelves were empty; food rations were not limited and orders poured in. We all, farmer, manufacturer, merchant, laborer, banker, went on a producing, selling and buying debauch. Values had no meaning. Drunk with the desire to produce and sell, we disregarded all economic compasses and sound business principles. It required but a few years until the merchants' shelves were filled, manufacturers' inventories loaded, money spent, the purchasing mania satisfied and buying suddenly stopped, but, we had accumulated a surplus.

Industry, finance and commerce realized it must readjust itself, difficult tho the task was. It immediately decreased production, curtailed business, placed labor on part time, pressed collections, had more frequent interviews with their own organizations and financial institutions, sold surplus inventories at any price the market would pay, enforced economics both in the factory, store and home. If you would know the penalty industry, finance, labor and trade paid for its violation of the law of supply and demand, recall the long list of failures, the heavy liabilities, the financial embarrassment of many heretofore strong corporations, the dividends that were passed and the low values many standard stocks reached.

It is questionable whether our nation has adequately appreciated the price agriculture paid for the war's success. Our farmers plowed thousands of acres of pasture land, overthrew agricultural diversification plans that had been started, raised record crops, successfully met the food problem of our people and our allies, in some cases suffered because of government prices and responded liberally to Every Liberty Bond Campaign.

One Commission for Buying

When peace came the world was hungry for the proper foods. Agricultural products brought unprecedented high prices. In Europe especially the hoardings of the people were freely spent for food. Few anticipated that Europe, in order to lessen competition, would center her buying in one commission, which was done. Nor did we take the time, if we had the inclination, to study the situation and realize that in a few years, at most, Europe would return to a normal pre-war agriculture production basis and that exports would rapidly decline and then our forced production would not be in demand. A few of the wiser farmers sensed the situation. Some sold their farms at record high prices, prices no crop could warrant earning a return. Those who purchased at these boom prices mortgaged everything they had, speculation ran wild, and then agricultural prices tobogganed and left us with a surplus and pressing debts. We did not have the foresight or judgment to readjust the situation; and so, unmindful of the buyers' requirements, we have since persisted in raising large crops as in war times, thus piling up a surplus.

Had we farmers considered ourselves manufacturers we would have followed the example of the other manufacturers. To illustrate: Women wore high shoes in the winter. Fashion then dictated a low winter shoe for women. The sudden change left the merchants and manufacturers with 5 million pairs of women's high shoes. With no demand the surplus brought what the buyer would pay.

The writer knows of one instance where 50,000 pairs costing \$8 a pair were sold for less than \$1 a pair. The manufacturer stopped making women's high shoes. Innumerable instances could be cited where the manufacturer and merchant adjusted themselves to the market and thus avoided piling up a surplus.

This is how the manufacturer met his situation. How did we farmers meet ours?

In the five-year period before the war, we annually consumed 5.3 bushels of wheat per capita. According to the same Government figures for the period 1921 to 1924, we in the United States annually consumed 4.8 bushels per capita, or in 10 years had decreased our per capita consumption $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel. With a population of 115 million this means 57½ million bushels of wheat not consumed because of lowered per capita wheat consumption. Our production of wheat in that same 10-year period had increased about 16 per cent; our wheat supplies had increased 22 per cent; our population 17 per cent, but our wheat consumption only 7 per cent.

As if these figures were not commanding enough for a reduction of wheat production, we disregarded the further fact that the world's production of wheat had increased 7½ per cent. Liverpool fixes the world's wheat price on the basis of the surplus, and England, requiring wheat, endeavors to lower the price. With an increased production of 16 per cent in the United States, 7½ per cent in the world, a supply or surplus of 22 per cent increase and our consumption only in-



creased by 7 per cent, there is no justification in our questioning the low price fixed for wheat. We fixed the price by violating the law of supply and demand. I say we, for my farm raised more wheat.

During the war they asked us to eat less wheat and less meat. We did it then and have continued to eat less wheat and less meat. In 1909 the average annual per capita meat consumption in the United States was 161.3 pounds. In 1926 this average was 156.3 pounds, or 5 pounds per capita less. Or we consumed 575 million pounds less of meat, and this 575 million pounds meant that the cattle and pork raisers were 115 million dollars out of pocket because of this decreased consumption. It is estimated that the "eat less meat and wheat," as reflected in lessened consumption and its effect on prices, cost the American farmer 400 million dollars in 1926. Tho only an estimate, it is imperative that the farmer consider these decreased consumptions in arranging his production program. They are facts, not theories.

To cite one more surplus due to decreased consumption, hence lessened demand. In 1926 we had about 4½ million horses and mules less in the United States than existed in 1920. Trucks, tractors and electricity had taken their place. Had these 4½ million horses and mules existed, they would have annually eaten:

157,500,000 bushels of corn valued on farm at...\$110,250,000
254,250,000 bushels of oats valued on farm at... 101,700,000
10,665,000 tons of hay valued on farm at..... 139,444,500

Total value products they would have consumed.....\$351,394,500

We farmers did not, in our corn, oats and hay production program, take into consideration that these 4½ million horses and mules did not exist to

eat and had been supplanted by the trucks, tractors and electricity, so we continued to raise this feed for the non-existent and even increased our corn, oats and hay production. Rather a sad commentary on our production methods. If these 4½ million horses and mules could think, what is their thought concerning us?

Because we do not now consume 57½ million bushels of wheat, 575 million pounds of meat and the 4½ million horses and mules do not exist to consume the \$351,394,500 farm value foods, the American farmer annually loses in sales even at the prevailing low prices, \$541,144,000. Imagination can only conceive what the sum would be if other farm products were included.

The average manufacturer would view with alarm such a condition of increased production in the face of a known decreased demand. There would be any number of conferences of directors, officers, sales force, research department, superintendents and foremen followed by interviews with customers. The factory would be reinvoked, the surplus inventories sold at any figure the market offered, studies made of what commodities were in demand, and the style and price; the factory would be equipped to meet the new demand; reports, charts and investigations made to determine on a production and sales plan.

Can Determine the Acreage

The farmer must do likewise. He must consider himself a manufacturer. He cannot control the elements, hence the volume of production, but he can determine the kind, the acreage and the type of crop he will produce. He reaps what he sows. This he can do after he has analyzed the market; the imports; studied the demands, the exports, the consumption of the various products; what his factory (farm) is capable of producing; the changes required to produce substitutes.

Since 54½ per cent of raw materials used by the manufacturer comes from the soil, what other products can the manufacturer utilize; what do our biological and synthetic chemists require in the new materials they are putting on the market? In other words, start a research department get charts, plans, confer with business men, know the situation and then produce what is most in demand. Herein, to my mind, lies the hope of agriculture, its place as the supplier of the raw materials which can and must replace those from the forests, mines and foreign countries. Science has made wonderful advancements and agricultural products fit into its program. This is the prosperity in store for the farmer and the industrial hope of the country towns. It will come as soon as the farmer considers himself a manufacturer and his farm his factory.

As the tariff has protected and encouraged industry and labor, more attention should be given to the duties on agricultural products. Seemingly many are out of line and place and the American farmer is in an unfair competition with foreign farmers. Since so many of these products can be shipped here and undersell American products, thought should be centered on establishing agricultural tariffs which will provide not only for the cost of production but also delivery to the Atlantic Seaboard.

The Mississippi Valley is the greatest producing center. It is unfairly taxed to support the Panama Canal, and is deprived of its advantages. Long hauls are necessary to deliver its products to seaboard points. The agricultural states always supported the protective tariff and should now ask that the tariff be so adjusted as to protect them in their selling as it has affected them in their buying. When tariffs on agriculture are readjusted to encourage the production of new products, to foster American agriculture, to provide for competition at the Seaboard, not at the point of production and grant to the new agriculture, that is in the making, the same security it years ago gave to industry and labor, then will agriculture prosper and contentment reign.

More Demand for Canned Foods

We can prevent the surplus by producing those commodities which are in increasing demand. These food articles within the last five years show the following increases:

Lettuce, 79 per cent; edible beans, 60 per cent; asparagus, 22 per cent; spinach, 47 per cent; carrots, 30 per cent; cauliflower, 16 per cent; celery, 60 per cent; peas, 33½ per cent; fruits, 30 per cent; nuts, 30 per cent; dairy products, 20 per cent.

The value of the product of canning and preserving of vegetables, fruits and pickles in 1914 was \$210,091,000. Nine years later, 1923, the value of these products was \$515,316,000, an increase in value of canned vegetables of 145 per cent. In addition we annually import vegetables and preparations to the value of 50 million dollars, indicating a growing demand for these products. Here are
(Continued on Page 24)

for Economical Transportation



Consistent Progress *and* Proved Design— have resulted in the most *Amazing Quality* in Chevrolet History!

The vast resources of General Motors and the tremendous manufacturing facilities of Chevrolet have made possible this amazing quality.



GENERAL MOTORS

The Chevrolet Motor Company is a unit of the General Motors Corporation—the greatest automotive organization in the world. Utilizing the vast resources and engineering facilities of this organization, Chevrolet enjoys, to the fullest extent, these manufacturing advantages—a fact that is largely responsible for Chevrolet's amazing values.



PROVING GROUNDS

The General Motors Proving Ground comprises a tract of 1245 acres. The entire tract is criss-crossed with roads of every type—from a concrete speed track, to deep-rutted clay lanes. There are hills that vary in steepness from a slight inclination to 24%. Fleets of Chevrolet cars are under constant test at the Proving Ground—driven day and night under every conceivable condition of road and load.



TWELVE GREAT FACTORIES

Chevrolet cars are manufactured in 12 great factories, located at strategic shipping points throughout the country. Every factory is equipped with the most advanced modern machinery known to engineering science—performing every manufacturing operation with exacting scientific precision and maximum efficiency.

Today's Chevrolet embodies the most amazing quality in Chevrolet history—the result of 14 years of consistent development and improvement.

In carrying out this policy of consistent betterment, the Chevrolet Motor Company has profited immeasurably from its close association with the General Motors Corporation—the world's greatest producer of automotive products. The General Motors Research Laboratories, under the direction of the most famous scientific staff in the automotive industry—

- the General Motors Proving Ground, the greatest outdoor testing laboratory in the world—
- the General Motors engineering staff—
- the vast General Motors resources—
- all have been constantly utilized in making Chevrolet the world's finest low-priced automobile!

Go to the display room of the nearest Chevrolet dealer and see today's Chevrolet. One inspection of its custom beauty, one ride at the wheel of your favorite model—and you will know why thousands are investigating the market each day . . . and turning to Chevrolet!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

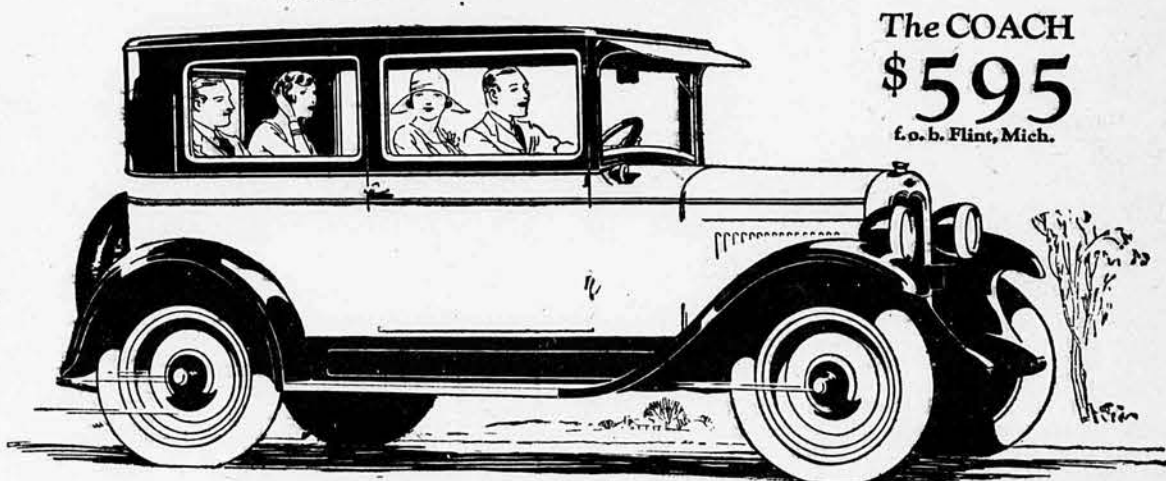
— at these low prices

The Touring or Roadster . . . \$525	The 4-Door Sedan . . . \$695	The Imperial Landau . . . \$745
The Coupe . . . \$625	The Sport Cabriolet . . . \$715	1/2-Ton Truck (Chassis Only) . . . \$395
		1-Ton Truck (Chassis Only) . . . \$495

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Check Chevrolet Delivered Prices

They include the lowest handling and financing charges available.



The COACH
\$595
f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T

The Future of Kansas Land Values

By Millard Peck

BEFORE the war the American farmer was generally pretty capable of evaluating land and predicting its future price. The precipitous and disastrous fall in the price of land after 1920 has shaken his confidence, and it is with considerable hesitation and uncertainty that he undertakes to estimate prevailing land values, values in the more uncertain future. The interest in present and future land values is none the less just as keen, if not more so, and it is to throw additional light on the question of present and future land values that the present analysis has been made.

In analyzing the trend of land values in Kansas it is necessary to take into account the value of land thruout the United States, for the relationship between the products of our farms and the farms of the rest of the United States, is very close.

Since the war, as farmers know too well, the price of farm land has fallen to low levels. But the prices of farm lands have not fallen the same in all sections of the United States, nor the same in all sections of a given state. In general, the prices have fallen most in the Corn Belt, due to the fact that the price of corn and oats have remained low since the war.

For the United States as a whole the price of farm lands fell from \$108 an acre in 1920 to \$76 in 1926. This same fall in land values also has occurred in other countries than our own. It has been one of the factors in the agricultural problem the world over following the war. The prices of farm lands in the United States are summarized in the following table.

PRICES OF FARM LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE WAR*

Section of the United States	1920	1923	1926
New England	\$ 64	\$ 61	\$ 61
Middle Atlantic	92	82	79
South Atlantic	68	51	52
East North Central	150	116	104
West North Central	124	93	82
East South Central	64	47	45
West South Central	63	49	52
Mountain	76	58	55
Average for the United States	\$108	\$ 82	\$ 76

*Based on figures prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture

In both the East and West North Central sections of the United States, where corn is the principal grain crop, land prices continued to fall even after 1923. In the other sections the deflation had been pretty well completed by the end of 1923, but in no region are land values appreciably higher now than in that year. There has been a slight gradual movement upward in recent years in the West South Central, the South Atlantic, and in the Middle Atlantic sections.

Land Values are Higher

Revolutionary changes in methods of farming are going on in some sections of the country. These changes have had their effect on land utilization and land values. For example, thousands of acres have been put into cotton in the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandle during the last three years. In Western Kansas the combine and the tractor are bringing about a revolution in farming methods, the consequences of which are pretty clearly visible. Land values are rising a little faster in Western Kansas and population has been increasing in that section of the state. In Iowa the two-row cultivator has been the forerunner of significant changes in the agriculture of that region. Each section with its new methods of farming has its own peculiar problems, and no general formula for improving agricultural welfare is equally applicable to all.

For analyzing land values in Kansas two sets of data are available. The first consists of the reports of bona fide farm sales reported annually by the county assessors to the tax department of the Public Service Commission. The other set of data consists of the estimates of land values submitted by crop reporters to the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. These crop reporters report annually their estimates of the selling value of farm lands in their respective counties.

The department of agricultural economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College for its investigational work has divided the state into "type of farming" areas as indicated by the map below. In analyzing the trend of land values it is necessary to consider each type of farming area separately, for different sections of the state have been differently affected by changes in farming methods introduced in recent years.

According to the reports of bona fide sales submitted by county assessors the average value of all farm land in Kansas from 1910 to 1926 is shown in the following table:

1910..\$37	1914..\$40	1918..\$45	1921..\$58	1924..\$47
1911.. 38	1915.. 40	1919.. 54	1922.. 52	1925.. 48
1912.. 39	1916.. 40	1920.. 60	1923.. 50	1926.. 48
1913.. 40	1917.. 43			

The table above shows, as one might expect, that land values in Kansas had been pretty well deflated by the end of 1923, just as they were in other sections of the United States.

Strange as it may seem, while land prices were going up from 1915 to 1920, the real value of land had fallen. That is to say, an acre of land if exchanged for other products would buy fewer of them in 1920 than in 1915. Likewise, in 1926 an acre of land would, if exchanged for other products, buy

more of them than in 1920. The reason for this is due to the fact that the prices of other things than land rose even more than land itself from 1915 to 1920, and fell more than land from 1920 to 1926.

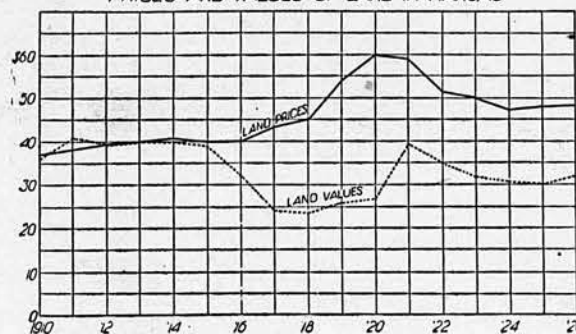
The graph below shows the "price of land" and the "value of land" from 1910 to 1926. It shows that while land prices were on the rise from 1915 to 1918 the value of land in exchange for products in general was going down, and vice versa, when land prices were going down land values were up.

An examination of the chart on prices and values of land will show the origin of a part of the farmer's present trouble. Farmers did not realize in 1919 and 1920 that prices in general were going up faster and farther than the prices of land, and that therefore land relative to products was growing in general less valuable rather than more so.

Of the whole agricultural problem the most distressing part lies in the fact that many farm owners during this period were incurring fixed obligations having supposed on account of the high land prices that their land was more valuable than it was in 1910. The chart above shows that the opposite was the case—land prices were rising, but since the prices of products in general were rising still more, the real value of land was sinking. The "value" of an acre of land is shown in the chart above to have been even less in 1926 than it was in 1910, being \$36 in 1910 and only \$32 in 1926.

As indicated in the map the state is divided according to "types of farming." Land prices have been differently affected in these type of farming areas. Since the war the combined harvester-

PRICES AND VALUES OF LAND IN KANSAS



thresher, the tractor, and to some extent the practice of fallowing have been almost revolutionary in some parts of the western half of the state. As a result, land prices have tended upward in Western Kansas. The table below shows land prices in the six types of farming areas from 1910 to 1926. The data are based on reports of bona fide land sales reported to the tax department and were supplied thru the courtesy of Commissioner Clarence Smith.

PRICES OF FARM LANDS IN KANSAS BY TYPE OF FARMING AREAS

Year	Corn Belt	General Farming	Flint Hills	Eastern Wheat Belt	Western Wheat Belt	Western Grazing
1910	\$ 63	\$ 47	\$ 35	\$ 44	\$ 18	\$ 9
1911	66	48	38	47	18	10
1912	69	52	37	47	17	9
1913	71	50	39	49	16	10
1914	72	51	43	47	16	9
1915	71	53	37	49	16	10
1916	71	52	39	49	18	11
1917	75	55	43	52	20	13
1918	80	57	47	55	20	12
1919	87	70	55	71	25	15
1920	104	81	64	71	29	18
1921	99	78	63	67	28	17
1922	90	69	53	62	25	17
1923	85	66	51	58	26	15
1924	82	55	52	54	27	14
1925	75	58	47	58	28	15
1926	82	57	49	56	29	16

These figures show no phenomenal change in farm prices during the last four years. They do

show a significant upward trend in the western grazing section and in the western wheat belt. This is due to the fact that the use of power machinery and the application of dry farming methods in those sections made wheat growing in 1925 and 1926 more profitable than it had been previously.

The Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, thru its Kansas representative, E. C. Paxton, also has prepared figures relative to land values in Kansas. The figures are based on estimates submitted by county crop reporters living in the counties for which they report. These reports are submitted as of March 1 every year and are therefore a reflection of values prevailing thru the previous year. Only three to five individual reports are obtained from each county annually. The estimates are therefore probably not so accurate as those based on bona fide sales as reported by the county assessors to the Tax Division of the Public Service Commission.

Two Sets of Prices

The Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates classifies land as follows: (1) farm land with improvements; (2) farm land without improvements; (3) good plow lands; (4) poor plow lands; (5) all plow lands. The table below shows the value of the various classes of land for 1926 according to estimates submitted by county crop reporters. Column 1 shows the value of all farm lands based on reports of bona fide sales submitted by county assessors to Tax Commissioner Smith.

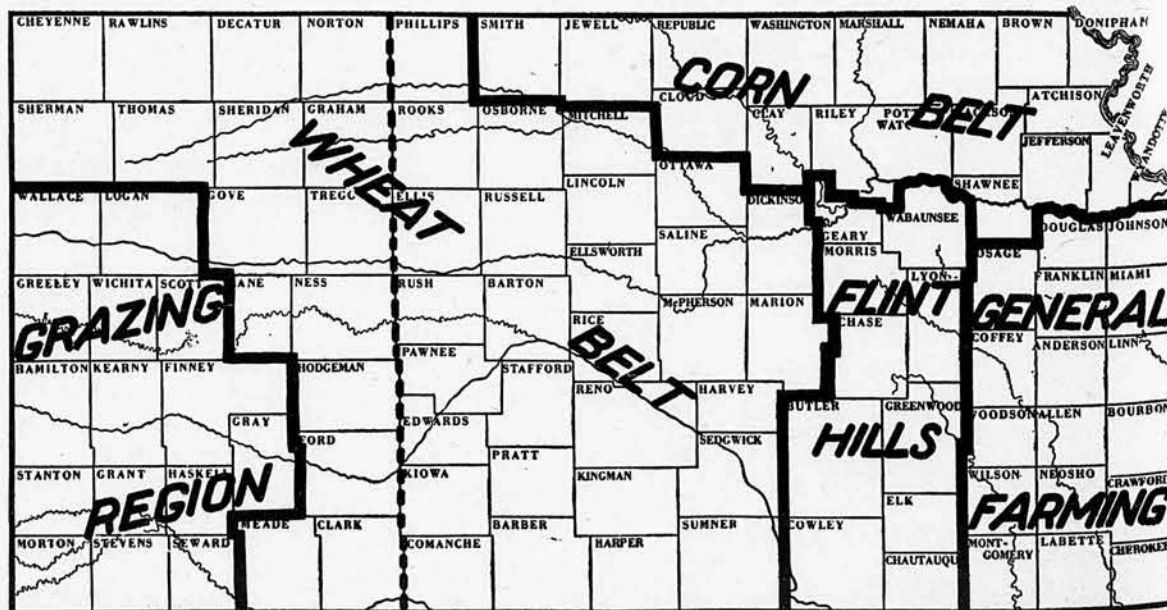
PRICES OF IMPROVED FARM LANDS IN KANSAS BY SECTIONS, 1923-1926

	Based on bona fide sales	Based on estimates of crop reporters
Corn Belt—		
1923	\$ 85	\$ 96
1924	82	92
1925	75	89
1926	82	86
General Farming—		
1923	66	64
1924	55	67
1925	58	56
1926	57	58
Flint Hills—		
1923	51	60
1924	52	64
1925	43	72
1926	49	96
Eastern Wheat Belt—		
1923	58	65
1924	54	63
1925	58	61
1926	50	62
Western Wheat Belt—		
1923	26	33
1924	27	36
1925	28	36
1926	29	34
Western Grazing—		
1923	15	30
1924	14	29
1925	15	28
1926	16	29

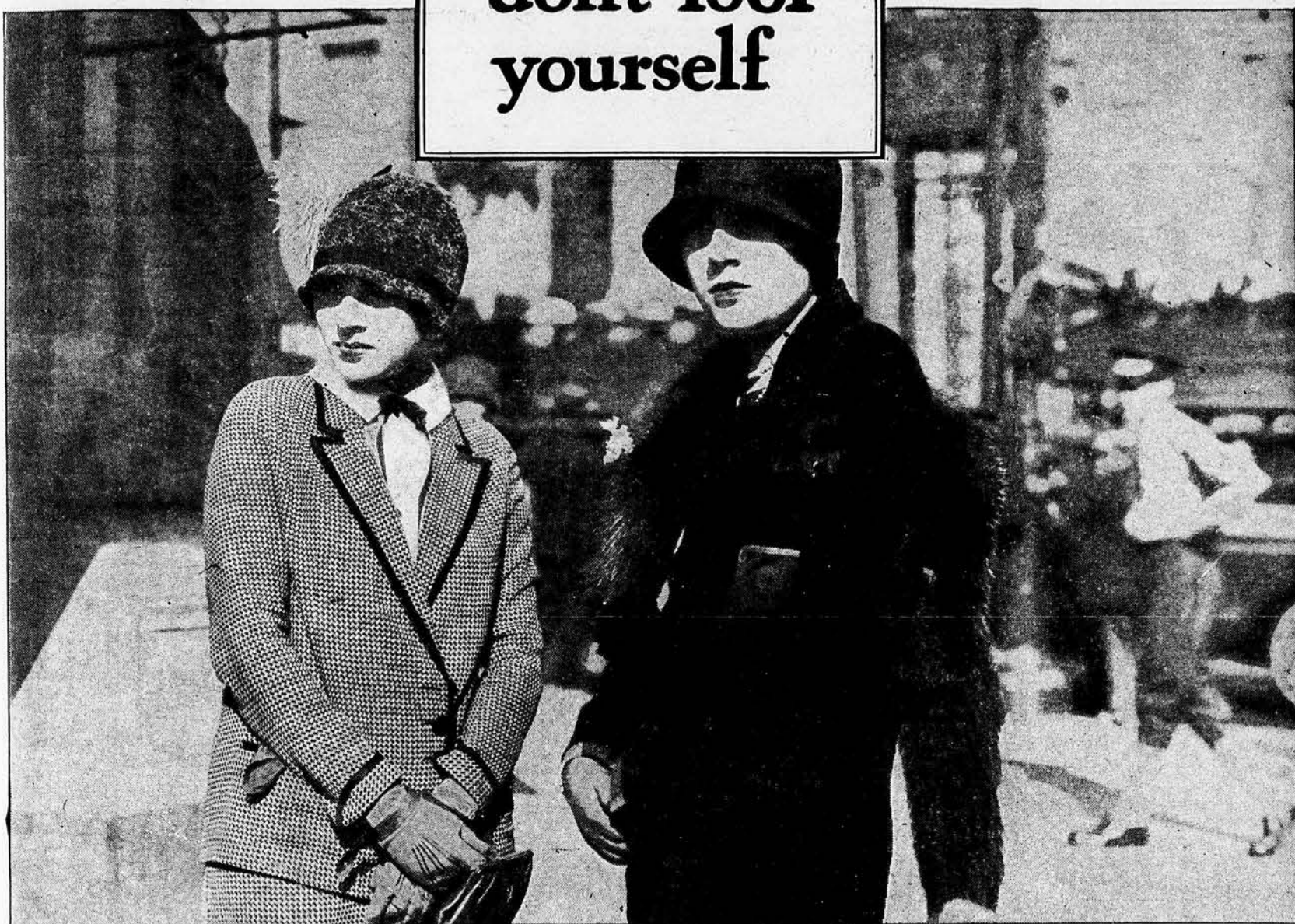
The estimates of land values submitted by the crop reporters are on the average \$10.00 an acre higher than the prices based on bona fide sales. There is a tendency particularly since the deflation to over-estimate the value of farm lands. They do not sell for what people believe them to be worth. On the other hand, the figures based on bona fide sales may be a little low, since many of the farms were sold to satisfy creditors. However, forced sales in general are eliminated by the county assessor before submitting his list of bona fide sales to the Public Service Commission. For that reason and for the reason that crop reporters have a natural tendency to over-estimate the value of farm lands it is believed that the value of Kansas farm lands is very close to the figures presented in the first column of the table.

What does the future hold out for Kansas land values? That depends altogether on the demand for Kansas farm products. Our restrictive immigration policy and the rapidly falling birth rate in the United States, in fact thruout the civilized world,

(Continued on Page 19)



**don't fool
yourself**



They talk about you

It's a fact that most of those who offend by halitosis (unpleasant breath) are unaware of it.

The one way of putting yourself on the safe and polite side is to rinse the mouth with Listerine before any engagement — business or social.

Immediately, every trace of unpleasant odor is gone, and with it that dread fear of offending. And the antiseptic

$\frac{1}{3}$
Had Halitosis

120 hotel clerks, 40 of them in the better class hotels, said that nearly every third person inquiring for a room had halitosis. Who should know better than they?

*Face to face
evidence*

essential oils combat the action of bacteria in the mouth which is the source of most cases of halitosis.

Really fatidious people keep a bottle of Listerine always handy in home or office to combat halitosis. It's a good

idea for everybody to follow. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, U. S. A.

LISTERINE

—the safe antiseptic

FALL IN LINE!

Millions are switching to Listerine Tooth Paste because it cleans teeth whiter and in quicker time than ever before. We'll wager you'll like it. Large tube 25c.

Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

If a father, mother, brother or sister had some property and one gave this to a person and made a deed which was not recorded, that deed being kept until the person executing it died, would this deed be any good? None of the relatives of the person executing the deed know anything about it, not even the one who was to receive the property, until after the owner was dead.

2. Can a sister give her property to a brother, sister or father and mother without giving anything to the rest of the relatives? A. R.

A DEED must be executed and delivered before it becomes a valid transfer. If this deed was made and not delivered, it lacked one of the essentials of a good deed. A deed, however, might be executed and placed in escrow to be delivered at a certain time, say at the death of the party executing it. If no transfer of the property had been made in the meantime, and this deed at the time of the death of the person executing it was delivered to the grantee, that would be a valid transfer. The deed, in fact, would be considered as a will. But if between the time of the making of this deed and the death of the person making it the property was transferred to another person this secret deed would not affect the title of the second grantee.

2. The sister has a right to will her property to whomsoever she pleases.

Court Action is Necessary

I have a place in Central Kansas consisting of 80 acres. I leased this place in March, 1925, to a man and his grown son, the son being of age and single, for \$160 cash a year for three years, \$80 being payable on August 1 and December 1 of each year. They did not pay the rent the first year, making one excuse and another that they could not get the money, so being lenient I let them stay the second year. On March 1 of this year they moved off the place, having lived there two years of the three without paying a cent of rent. Does the Kansas law provide for remuneration in a case of this kind? R. C. W.

You had the right to a lien on any crops belonging to these tenants that were raised on the farm.

You will have to start an action in the court of competent jurisdiction claiming a lien on the crops and attaching the same for the payment of said rent.

If there is no crop on which to levy, you can proceed to get your judgment and enforce that judgment by levying on any property belonging to the father which is exempt and on the property of the son. The son having no exemptions, as he is a single man, any of his property would be subject to levy to satisfy the judgment.

Used Car Didn't Run

We bought an old used car from the dealer, he guaranteeing it for 30 days. It did not run for 30 hours. Then we started to fix it. We fooled with it about two months, but it never gave any satisfaction. We wrote and told him to take the car back. The car is still here and has been for six months. He has sued me and got judgment against me for the remainder of the note. We paid \$60 on the note while we were trying the car out. The wife did not want the car in the first place, and she did not sign the note. Can she get my earnings before they do? Must we pay this? N. P. C.

You should have claimed your offset at the time suit was brought against you. Apparently you have slept on your rights and permitted a judgment to be obtained against you. This judgment supplants or takes the place of the note you gave, and unless that judgment is set aside the holder of the judgment has a right to levy on any property you may have which is not exempt, or he has a right to garnishee your wages, if you are working for wages, to the extent of 10 per cent of your pay in any one month.

Had Too Many Wives?

A man married and had three children by this marriage. After the birth of the first two he bought 240 acres of land. His first wife died and he married a widow with two children. She had property. He divorced the second wife but afterward married her again, but before the marriage he deeded 160 acres of the home place to his eldest son by the first marriage, to be distributed to the other two children by the first marriage after his death. While the father lives he has a life lease. Now he is married to a third wife and has a child, all living on the home place, the other children by the former marriage, also. He and his wife are improving said place with money belonging to both. In case the husband dies, what will become of the third wife and child? Could she get a judgment against the place for all the improvements put on it while living with her husband, and sell the place or trade it? If so, what steps would have to be taken? The eldest son to whom it was deeded is dead. A. G.

This question is somewhat confusing. Apparently the man divorced his second wife and then remarried her, but afterward, according to the question, he had a third wife. I am unable to tell what became of this second wife, or whether the question means that this was his third marriage. However, after a decree of divorce had been granted, then the husband had an entire right to dispose of his property that was allotted to him in this divorce proceeding as he might see fit. He had a right to deed this to his son and take a life lease back on the property. If he did this, and then married again and placed improvements on the property, such as the building of the house or barn, or other permanent improvements, they would become a part of the real estate, and unless there was some agreement by which he was to have pay for these improvements, they would go with the land.

It was part of this agreement or a condition in his deed, as I understand, that on the death of the father the eldest son was to divide the property with the other two children. I am unable to tell from this question whether the husband is still living or whether he died before the son. I assume that this property on the death of this eldest son under the conditions of this deed would go to the other two children at the death of their father.

At the death of this father his surviving wife would inherit one-half of any property he might die possessed of. She might bring an action in court to allow her compensation for the improvements that were made on this land, and probably the court would grant her petition.

But there are so many contingencies in this case which are not made clear that I do not feel like rendering anything like a positive opinion.

Was a Will Made?

A and B, husband and wife, had six children, all grown and married. C a son living on the home place and farming it, A furnishing everything. A planned a sale this fall and had rented the farm to another son, D. A. died. Beside the farm he had \$1,000 in the bank. Before his funeral B asked the other heirs to sign a paper allowing her to draw this money. She has a property in town in her own name and a life insurance policy on A's life which will pay her \$75 a month. She says it is not necessary for her to be appointed administratrix. There is a mortgage on the farm which the money in the bank would pay. The children want her to take this money and pay the mortgage. They also want her to have the sale planned by A. That is, all except C, who opposes this sale. What can they do about this? Can B take charge of this money and land without bond



Beware of the High-Speed Agent and His "Con"-tract

or making any report of any kind? If so, will it hinder selling the place now or at any future time if no administrator is appointed? T. O.

You do not speak of any will having been made in this case. If no will was made, the estate of A would, of course, be divided under the Kansas law of descents. The insurance policy, having been made to B would be her property, and would not be divided along with the rest of the estate.

It would not be absolutely necessary to have an administratrix appointed, altho perhaps in order to clear up any question of title in the future it would be better that it go thru the regular course of administration. If B was appointed as administratrix, the probate court would require her to furnish a bond in double the amount in moneys that must come into her possession. Then the real estate could be either divided among the heirs, half of it going to the widow, B, together with half of the money, or if this mortgage is due the court might order the administratrix to pay the money in the bank on the mortgage.

Half to the Wife

A and B were husband and wife. A died August 14, 1925. There are five heirs, one a married daughter who lives on the home place of 240 acres. This daughter and her husband were living on the place and farmed it for two years before the death of A, and have continued to reside there since. They are not keeping up the place, and the other heirs have been paying the taxes. They have contributed nothing toward the support of B, who is 71 years old and not well. The other heirs are keeping her. Is she entitled to money for her support out of the land and possession of the place? These people refuse to vacate. Is there not a way to get them off? Can the heirs who have been keeping B and paying the taxes get their money back out of this daughter's share of the estate? F. M. B.

B, the surviving wife, is entitled to half of this real estate and half of any other property that A left at his death. Also, if there are any minor heirs, B, the surviving wife, is entitled to hold

possession of the homestead of 160 acres, until all of these minors are of age. If they are all of age, then the proper course to pursue is to ask for the appointment of an administrator who will proceed to administer the estate. This administrator would have the right to put this married daughter and her husband out of possession of the land if it can be shown that they are not taking proper care of it. Also, under orders of the probate court, the administrator would have the right either to divide this land among the various heirs, half of it to the widow and the other half to her children. If this daughter and her husband have been receiving benefits from the estate to which they were not entitled, that might be deducted from her share of the estate. In a case of this kind, I would certainly advise the appointment of a competent administrator.

What the Law Says

How much property is a married man allowed in Colorado that cannot be taken for debts? If a farm lease has in it the clause reading as follows: "That all goods and chattels, or any other property used or kept on said premises, shall be held for the rent or damages, under the lease, whether exempt from execution or not," can the married man's property all be taken for rent? The contract was not made before a notary public and was not recorded. J. R.

Under the laws of Colorado, the head of a family is entitled to a homestead of the value of \$2,000 exempt from execution and attachment while such homestead is occupied by the owner or his or her family. There also is exempt from execution and attachment the necessary wearing apparel of every person, and the following property of the person, being the head of the family (except for the purchase price for taxes): "family pictures, school books and library, a seat or pew in any house of public worship, the sites of burial for the dead, all wearing apparel of the debtor and his family, all beds, bedsteads, and bedding kept and used for the debtor and his family, all stoves and appendages kept for the use of the debtor and his family, all cooking utensils, and all the household furniture not above enumerated not exceeding \$100 in value, the provisions for the debtor and his family necessary for six months, and fuel necessary for six months. The tools and implements or stock in trade of any mechanic, miner, or other person not exceeding \$200 in value, the library and implements of any professional man not exceeding \$300 in value, one bicycle, one sewing machine, working animals of any person to the value of \$200, one cow and calf, 10 sheep and food for same for six months, one farm wagon, cart or dray, one plow, one harrow, and other farming implements, including harness and tackle for team not exceeding \$50 in value." However, the head of a family might agree to waive his exemptions.

It would not be essential to the validity of the lease that it be signed before a notary public.

An Agreement on Improvements?

A married B, who had three minor children by a former husband. This former husband left property which was in his own name before he married B. There were no debts. By the marriage of A to B, did it give A any right in the property? And is he entitled to pay for any improvements made by him with his own money on this property? A. L. L.

A does not acquire any property right to B's property until her death. He would inherit half of whatever property she might have at her death.

If he makes improvements on B's property without her consent, he would not be entitled to any compensation. But if he makes such improvements with her consent, he would be entitled to pay for such improvements.

The three minor children by the first husband, if he died leaving no will, would inherit half of their father's property.

Better Tell the Judge

A and B were married, had two children and then were divorced. A promised to help B clothe the children. After a year he refused to do so. Cannot B compel him to? They are both under age. What is the Missouri law on this? L. M. S.

At the time the divorce was granted, presumably the court made some order in regard to the support of these children. Whatever that order was would be binding on both parties, under the Missouri law as well as under the Kansas law.

Judgment is in Force

1. If a man serves a two-year sentence in a penitentiary, could he be compelled to pay a debt where a judgment was issued against him before he began serving his term?

2. What could be done with a man in Colorado who he misrepresented a trust deed, he stating that it was for \$400 when it was \$700. The first trust deed closed the second one out four years ago. J. A. R.

1. The judgment would still remain in force after this man had served his sentence and was restored to citizenship.

2. In all probability nothing can be done, as the statute of limitations has run, that is, the time for starting an action in a case of this kind has expired.

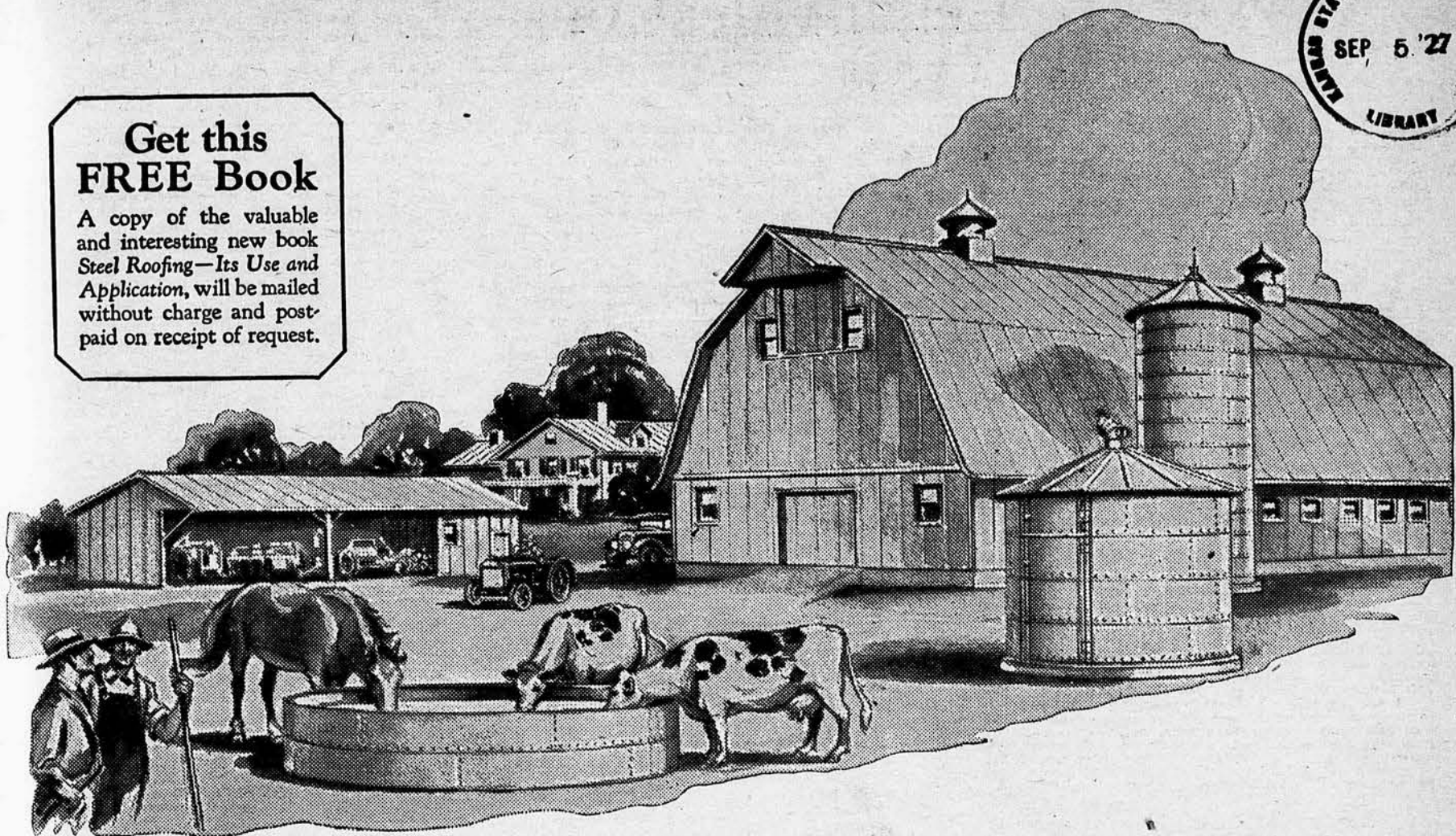
Some Careless Driving, Maybe?

What is the law on the right of livestock running loose on the public highway? A was driving a cow on the highway after night. B came along with poor lights and hit the cow, damaging the cow and ruining his car. Who pays the damage? S.

B.

Get this FREE Book

A copy of the valuable and interesting new book *Steel Roofing—Its Use and Application*, will be mailed without charge and post-paid on receipt of request.



The Logical Material for a Score of Farm Uses

There are many reasons why farmers are among the most enthusiastic users of Sheet Steel.

Sheet Steel serves with equal efficiency for roofing all types of farm buildings including houses. It is used for side wall enclosures as well as for roofs. There is a pronounced trend toward all-steel barns, barns having structural steel frames covered entirely with Sheet Steel.



The fire and lightning safety of Sheet Steel make it essential for farm construction. As a protection against fire, it provides a degree of safety

which no farmer can afford to ignore. Due to the lack of adequate rural fire fighting facilities, prevention of fires is the vital thing. Sheet Steel will not ignite and thus it affords protection from outside hazards such as sparks, lighted matches and smouldering cigarettes; in the event of fire occurring inside a building, Sheet Steel confines the blaze and prevents its spread to other buildings.



Lightning, which is the cause of 13.5% of all farm fires, is promptly and harmlessly grounded by any

Sheet Steel roof with effective ground connections.

Sheet Steel presents a pleasing appearance, and when this is considered, along with the fact that no further maintenance than occasional painting is required, the ultimate economy of Sheet Steel is readily apparent.



Finally, Sheet Steel is available in every rural community. In even the smallest hamlet there is always someone able to provide a farmer with whatever quantity of galvanized sheets he may require for application himself or to install the material in the more pretentious applications. For detailed information see your nearest sheet metal contractor, hardware or building supply dealer, or write the SHEET STEEL TRADE EXTENSION COMMITTEE, OLIVER BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

This trade-mark stenciled on galvanized Sheet Steel is definite insurance to the buyer that every sheet so branded is of prime quality—full weight for the gauge stamped on the



sheet—never less than 28 gauge—and that the galvanizing is of the full weight and quality established by the SHEET STEEL TRADE EXTENSION COMMITTEE specification.

SHEET STEEL

for Strength Safety Beauty and Economy

The Untamed

By
Max Brand

JOE CUMBERLAND, rancher and ranger, had begun to suspect his daughter's attachment to Dan Barry was something more than sisterly.

Years before, when he had been a little lad of 10, Joe had found him wandering on the desert, and, unable to locate his parents or his people, had accepted him as a son.

Soon he discovered a difference in the lad, a difference which the years had but accentuated. He could curb the wildest demon of a horse, and his constant companion was a savage animal, more wolf than dog. He had been forbidden to carry or even to shoot a gun, but his skill with firearms was nothing short of marvelous.

Morgan, who had sold out his place to Joe, was dispensing liquor over his bar for the last time. Cumberland intended to close the place.

Ranchers and rangers had gathered for the occasion, and Jim Silent, an outlaw chief, with his men—Lee Haines, Bill Kilduff, and one Purvis—was setting the pace with his betting and shooting when Dan entered, and Morgan hoped to regain some of his lost money.

Morgan made a bet that he could ride Jim Silent's horse, Red Pete, but he failed, the horse later being captured by Dan. This was followed by an effort on the part of Jim to insult Dan, who appeared to be unable to realize what was going on. Then Jim turned to the crowd, "Maybe I got jaundice, boys," he said, "but it seems to me I see something kind of yellow around here!"

The delightful subtlety of this remark roused another side-shaking burst of merriment. Dan shook his head as if the mystery were beyond his comprehension, and looked to Morgan for an explanation. The saloon-keeper approached him, struggling with a grin.

"It's all right, Dan," he said. "Don't let 'em rile you."

"You ain't got any cause to fear that," said Silent, "because it can't be done."

Something Was Wrong

Dan looked from Morgan to Silent and back again for understanding. He felt that something was wrong, but what it was he had not the slightest idea. For many years old Joe Cumberland had patiently taught him that the last offense against God and man was to fight. The old cattleman had instilled in him the belief that if he did not cross the path of another, no one would cross his way. The code was perfect and satisfying. He would let the world alone and the world would not trouble him. The placid current of his life had never come to "white waters" of wrath.

Wherefore he gazed bewildered about him. They were laughing—they were laughing unpleasantly at him as he had seen men laugh at a fiery young colt which struggled against the rope. It was very strange. They could not mean harm. Therefore he smiled back at them rather uncertainly. Morgan slapped at his shoulder by way of good-fellowship and to hearten him, but Dan slipped away under the extended hand with a motion as subtle and swift as the twist of a snake when it flees for its hole. He had a deep aversion for contact with another man's body. He hated it as the wild horse hates the shadow of the flying rope.

"Steady up, pal," said Morgan, "the lads mean no harm. That tall man is considerable riled; which he'll now bet his sombrero again you when it comes to shootin'."

He turned back to Silent.

"Look here, partner," he said, "this is the man I said could nail the four dollars before they hit the dust. I figger you don't think how it can be done, eh?"

"Him?" said Silent in deep disgust. "Send him back to his ma before somebody musses him all up! Why, he don't even pack a gun!"

Morgan waited a long moment so that the little silence would make his next speech impressive.

"Stranger," he said, "I've still got somewhere in the neighborhood of five hundred dollars in that cash drawer. An' every cent of it hollers that Dan can do what I said."

Silent hesitated. His code was loose, but he did not like to take advantage of a drunk or a crazy man. However, five hundred dollars was five hundred dollars. Moreover that handsome fellow who had just taken water from Hal Purvis and was now smiling foolishly at his own shame, had actually ridden Red Peter. The remembrance infuriated Silent.

"Hurry up," said Morgan confidently. "I dunno what you're thinkin', stranger. Which I'm kind of deaf an' I don't understand the way anything talks except money."

"Corral that talk, Morgan!" called a voice from the crowd, "you're plumb locoed! If you think any man in the

world can get away with a stunt like that! Pick four in the air!"

"You keep your jaw for yourself," said Silent angrily, "if he wants to donate a little more money to charity, let him do it. Morgan, I've got five hundred here to cover your stake."

"Make him give you odds, Morgan," said another voice, "because—"

A glance from Silent cut the suggestion short. After that there was little loud conversation. The stakes were large. The excitement made the men hush the very tones in which they spoke. Morgan moistened his white lips.

"You c'n see I'm not packin' any shootin' ifons," said Dan. "Has anybody got any suggestions?"

Every gun in the crowd was instantly at his service. They were heartily tempted to despise Dan, but as one with the courage to attempt the impossible, they would help him as far as they could. He took their guns one after the other, weighed them, tried the action, and handed them back. It was almost as if there were a separate intelligence in the ends of his fingers which informed him of the qualities of each weapon.

"Nice gun," he said to the first man whose revolver he handled, "but I don't like a barrel that's quite so heavy. There's a whole ounce too much in the barrel."

"What d'you mean?" asked the cowpuncher. "I've packed that gun for pretty nigh eight years!"

"Sorry," said Dan passing on, "but I can't work right with a top-heavy gun."

The next weapon he handed back almost at once.

"What's the matter with that?" asked the owner aggressively.

Jim Scowled

"Cylinder too tight," said Dan decisively, and a moment later to another man, "Bad handle. I don't like the feel of it."

Over Jim Silent's guns he paused longer than over most of the rest, but finally he handed them back. The big man scowled.

Dan looked back to him in gentle surprise.

"You see," he explained quietly, "you got to handle a gun like a horse. If you don't treat it right it won't treat you right. That's all I know about it. Your gun ain't very clean, stranger, an' a gun that ain't kept clean gets off feet."

"Lee," he muttered to Haines, who stood next to him, "what do you think

he meant by that? D'you figger he's got something up his sleeve, an' that's why he acts so like a damned woman?"

"I don't know," said Haines gravely, "he looks to me sort of queer—sort of different—damned different, chief!"

By this time Dan had secured a second gun which suited him. He whirled both guns, tried their actions alternately, and then announced that he was ready. In the dead silence, one of the men paced off the twenty yards.

Dan, with his back turned, stood at the mark, shifting his revolvers easily in his hands, and smiling down at them as if they could understand his caress.

"How you feelin', Dan?" asked Morgan anxiously.

"Everything fine," he answered.

"Are you gettin' weak?"

"No, I'm all right."

"Steady up, partner."

"Steady up? Look at my hand!"

Dan extended his arm. There was not a quiver in it.

"All right, Dan. When you're shootin', remember that I got pretty close to everything I own staked on you. There's the stranger gettin' his four dollars ready."

Silent took his place with the four dollars in his hand.

"Are you ready?" he called.

"Let her go!" said Dan, apparently without the least excitement.

Jim Silent threw the coins, and he threw them so as to increase his chances as much as possible. A little snap of his hand gave them a rapid rotary motion so that each one was merely a speck of twinkling light. He flung them high, for it was probable that Whistling Dan would wait to shoot until they were on the way down. The higher he threw them the more rapidly they would be traveling when they crossed the level of the marksman's eye.

As a shout proclaimed the throwing of the coins, Dan whirled, and it seemed to the bystanders that a revolver exploded before he was fully turned; but one of the coins never rose to the height of the throw. There was a light "clink!" and it spun a dozen yards away. Two more shots blended almost together; two more dollars darted away in twinkling streaks of light. One coin still fell, but when it was a few inches from the earth a six-shooter barked again and the fourth dollar glanced sideways into the dust. It takes long to describe the feat. Actually, the four shots consumed less than a second of time.

"That last dollar," said Dan, and his soft voice was the first sound out

of the silence, "wasn't good. It didn't ring true. Counterfeit?"

It seemed that no one heard his words. The men were making a wild scramble for the dollars. They dived into the dust for them, rising white of face and clothes to fight and struggle over their prizes. Those dollars with the chips and neat round holes in them would confirm the truth of a story that the most credulous might be tempted to laugh or scorn. A cowpuncher offered ten dollars for one of the relics—but none would part with a prize.

In a Glass Case

The moment the shooting was over Dan stepped quietly back and restored the guns to the owners. The first man seized his weapon carelessly. He was in the midst of his rush after one of the chipped coins. The other cowpuncher received his weapon almost with reverence.

"I'm thankin' you for the loan," said Dan, "an' here's hopin' you always have luck with the gun."

"Luck?" said the other. "I sure will have luck with it. I'm goin' to oil her up and put her in a glass case back home, an' when I get grandchildren I'm goin' to point out that gun to 'em and tell 'em what men used to do in the old days. Let's go in an' surround some red-eye at my expense."

"No thanks," answered Dan, "I ain't drinkin'."

He stepped back to the edge of the circle and folded his arms. It was as if he had walked out of the picture. He suddenly seemed to be aloof from them all.

Out of the quiet burst a torrent of curses, exclamations, and shouts. Chance drew Jim Silent and his three followers together.

Said Lee Haines, with a sort of horror in his voice, "It wasn't human! Did you see? Did you see?"

"Am I blind?" asked Hal Purvis, "an' think of me walkin' up an' bracin' that killer like he was a two-year-old kid! I figger that's the nearest I ever come to a undeserved grave, an' I've had some close calls! 'That last dollar wasn't good! It didn't ring true,' says he when he finished. I never seen such nerve!"

"You're wrong as hell," said Silent, "a woman can shoot at a target, but it takes a cold nerve to shoot at a man—an' this feller is yellow all thru!"

"Is he?" growled Bill Kilduff, "well, I'd hate to take him by surprise, so's he'd forget himself. He gets as much action out of a common six-gun as if it was a gatling. He was right about that last dollar, too. It was pure—lead!"

"All right, Haines," said Silent. "You c'n start now any time, an' the rest of us'll follow on the way I said. I'm leavin' last. I got a little job to finish up with the kid."

But Haines was staring fixedly down the road.

"I'm not leaving yet," said Haines. "Look!"

He turned to one of the cowpunchers.

"Who's the girl riding up the road, partner?"

"That calico? She's Kate Cumberland—old Joe's gal."

"I like the name," said Haines. "She sits the saddle like a man!"

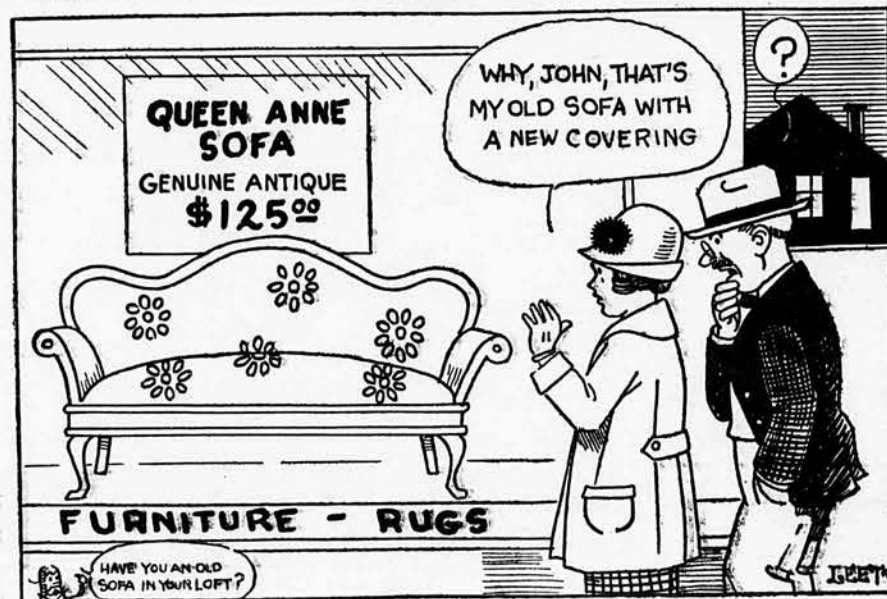
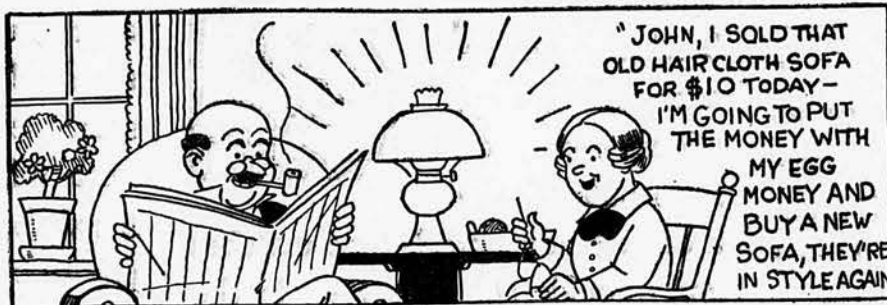
Her pony darted off from some imaginary object in the middle of the road, and she swayed gracefully, following the sudden motion. Her mount came to the sudden halt of the cattle before Morgan could run out to help. Even Lee Haines, who was far quicker, could not reach her in time.

"Sorry I'm late," said Haines. "Shall I tie your horse?"

The fast ride had blown color to her face and good spirits into her eyes. She smiled up to him, and as she shook her head in refusal her eyes lingered a pardonable moment on his handsome face, with the stray lock of tawny hair fallen low across his forehead. She was used to frank admiration, but this unembarrassed courtesy was a new world to her. She was still smiling when she turned to Morgan.

"You told my father the boys wouldn't wear guns today."

(Continued on Page 26)



WARD'S FALL CATALOGUE NOW READY FOR YOU



FALL—the changing seasons, bring to your home the need of many things new. Fall is the season of buying.

Therefore, this advertisement is printed merely to tell you of your opportunity—to place before you an opportunity for more economical buying, to give you your best opportunity for the largest saving.

Ward's new Fall and Winter Catalogue is Now Ready—is Now Ready for You. One copy is to be yours, free—if you ask for it. To have this book in your home is to profit by the biggest bargains—is to save the most by buying the cheapest.

A \$50.00 Saving in Cash Is possible this Fall for You

Over Sixty Million Dollars in cash has been used to secure low prices for you. And cash buys at the lowest price—always. Bright new merchandise has been bought by the train load—to secure low prices for you. There is for you a saving of \$50.00 in cash if you send all your orders to Ward's.

We never Sacrifice Quality To Make a Low Price

It is easy to sacrifice quality. It is easy to make a price seem low. But at Ward's, Quality has always been maintained—Quality has come first for Fifty-five years.

Your satisfaction with the goods you buy—your lasting, regular patronage—is our aim. Therefore, we sell only goods of standard, reliable quality. And in a few years, this policy has brought us over three million new customers!

You, too, can profit by this real saving on goods that give greatest service. One copy of Ward's Fall and Winter Catalogue is offered you free. You need merely fill in the coupon below.

TO MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Dept. 52-H
Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Baltimore
Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth
(Mail this coupon to our house nearest you.)

Please mail my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Fall and Winter Catalogue.

Name.....

Local Address.....

Post Office.....State.....

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Baltimore Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

Raymond and Max'll See the Free Fair

RAYMOND. old sock, do we take in this Free Fair or don't we? Do we bask in the glory of the equine, bovine and porcine royalty and the gladsome smiles of the chickens? Do we view the pumpkins and corn and everything? Answer me that, Raymond. Do we or don't we?"

"Boy, howdy, we do. We see all of that and more. We stroll blithely up and down the midway or midrib or whatever it is and we see, boy, we see. We look to the right, the left, before and behind. We come, we see, we get an eye full. If there are any milkmaids, barmaids or mermaids that don't get looked at it'll be their own fault."

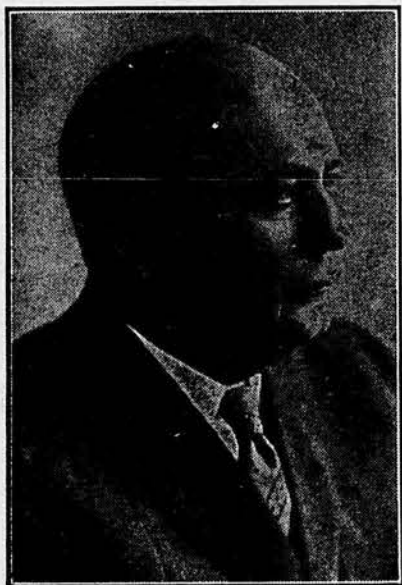
"Hot dog!"

"Second the motion, and mammas, too."

"Um-m-m-m!"

"When do we go?"

"September 12 to 17, early and late. Same old place—the end of Al Patten's street car line on Topeka boulevard."



L. W. Baldwin, President Missouri Pacific Lines, Who Will Speak on the Free Fair Dairy Congress Program

But we'll waddle down in the old gas buggy, son. Street cars and taxicabs are too slow and expensive. Besides, who can tell, we might need a private conveyance."

"And we can stay out all night taking notes on the show for the folks who had to stay home and sloop the pigs. Oh, pappa!"

"Cut the somnambulism stuff, son. Let's waft down to Burdick's office and see what he's cooked up for the edification and entertainment of the thrill seeking masses."

"Let's abscond in haste. I'm disappearing down Kansas Avenue already."

"Easy, Bub, dangerous stairway ahead. Sharp curve at Eighth Avenue. Speed limit 40 miles. This road patrolled by motor cycle sheriff. Watch the crossing lights and lamps of the traffic cop."

"Anybody see us leave?"

"Don't worry. We're absent from the office on assignment. That includes time out for a cherry coke to lubricate the flow of interrogations. We've gotta interrogate, you know, else the public appetite for news will not be satiated. Let's ease into Rosser's."

"No, no, Nannette. Rosser's is all right when you gotta have something in a hurry, but I crave orange juice. I've suffered for orange juice ever since that son-kissed brunette opened her squeeze shop down on the Avenue. And it's right on the way to the honorable secretary's office."

"Crush shop, you mean."

"Mebbe so, mebbe so. If you're thinking of what all the curbstone toreadors in this town've got on the place it's a crush shop. But I don't blame 'em. I can't. Young once myself, you know, and never got over it. Here's the place. Dribble in."

"Morning, Orange Blossom."

"May I wait on You?"

"Forever."

"Span o' orange juice about the size of Old Jack's ear, little one. We're dry and talkative. And squeeze that Cali-

fornia pride with your fingers so it'll be good and sweet."

"Here, confuse that tongue with the Babel of golden fruit juice. We drink."

"Here's how."

"Looking at you."

"Not me. Better watch where you drink."

"Ahw-h-h-h! Let's depart with faltering steps."

"Odd-wah, Orange Blossom."

"Thanks, said the Judge, A sweeter draught from a fairer hand was never quaffed."

"If Maud Muller'd sold orange juice she wouldn't have married a farm hand."

"Slow, right turn. Drive down the hall and honk for elevator service. Burdick's on the third floor."

"Third floor, second door to your right, garson."

"Yass, suh, boss, goin' right up."

"Safety first. Don't alight while car is in motion."

"We arrive suddenly. Have the boy wait."

"Let's amble down the hall."

"The Free Fair gates stand open. So does the secretary's door."

"Felicitations, A. P. We seek information. Gobs of it. As prospective patrons of the free gate of your amiable institution we seek whatever justification you may have to offer for any intentions you have of inveigling various and sundry horny handed sons of toil together with those portions of their family trees as still may be rustling in the breezes to spend their hard earned cash in one hilarious week of wantonness."

"He means, Mr. Burdick, what can we tell the joy thirsty throng of the fair?"

"Come in, boys. Have seats. Prospects for a record breaking fair were never so good. Bigger and better than ever. With favorable weather—"

"I knew it. I had a presentiment."

"With anything like an even break on weather we'll have the biggest attendance on the Middle West circuit. We're making a special effort to attract the women."

"Hoop-la!"

"As I said, we are making a special effort to arrange programs of interest to the women—"

"Bless 'em."

"Theirs are the progressive minds of rural Kansas. It is upon them that falls the burden of maintaining the home and building the community. Heretofore their interests have been incidental. This year we are emphasizing the homemaker's side of the fair. Just let me list the features of primary interest to them. There's the better homes exhibit, for instance. No other fair in the country offers a feature like that. We originated the fitter families contest and the idea of public education in eugenics. The home demonstration department, better babies, exhibits of home and labor saving equipment, food demonstrations, cooking, canning, textiles, fancy work, home decoration and fashions will have a special appeal. Then, of course, there are the programs of general interest with plenty of music and entertainment."

"But what about Poor Pa? Doesn't he get a look in on this program?"

"Pa'll get everything that's coming to him. We've got a machinery show that's a knockout. We had to enlarge the grounds for it. The space in all buildings is taken, too, crowded with demonstrations and exhibits. The stock show will be the best we've ever had in Kansas. If Pa just wants to wander around and soak up ideas he'll find something of interest in every corner of the grounds. If he is a dairyman, he will divide his time between the Dairy Congress at the People's Pavilion and the cattle show. If he's interested in swine he will have the show of purebreds and the meat exhibits. He can sit on the fence and swap yarns and tobacco with breeders. If he is interested in beef cattle he'll have a show of purebreds that'll keep him busy all the time he isn't attending the Beef Congress sessions. If it's sheep, milk goats, chickens, crops or horticulture he likes, he'll find plenty to occupy his time. If he's seeking merely amusement we're prepared to supply that in the horseshoe, fiddlers'



There's no economy in "cheap" tires

FIGURE it for yourself—in a tire that costs \$13.95 you get a good deal more for your money than you do when you buy one that costs \$8.95 and gives only half as much mileage.

As for expecting to get the same mileage from the \$8.95 tire that you would from the better one, it is the sad experience of most of us that in this world you seldom get any more than you pay for.

Whether you buy Kelly-Springfield tires or not, buy good tires—it pays. And if you want to be sure of getting good tires, buy Kellys.

They don't cost any more than a lot of other tires.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG., NEW YORK, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

Get the Moulting Over

—Increase Egg Production All Winter—

Eggs and feathers are made of practically the same elements. Hens can't make both at the same time—they don't lay until they stop moulting. The whole key to winter eggs is now in your hands. Read what J. C. Fishel & Son say. Heed their advice on helping your hens thru the moult.

Why do successful poultrymen like Fishel, Holterman, Farrow, Kerlin, Keeler and thousand of other breeders use Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription? It is simply because it is profitable for them to do so.

Follow the success of successful breeders by using



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.
in Surgeon's Robe
Graduate Ontario
Veterinary College, 1892
36 years' Veterinary
practice.

Noted authority on all matters of Stock and Poultry. He knows how vitally important proper feed is to maximum egg production and fertility—and that an easy, quick, dependable method of feeding is to mix Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription in all laying and feed mash. Get a

FREE—New Poultry Book
Feeding Manual, an up-to-date treatise on every conceivable poultry question, including feeding formulas. Ask your dealer for a copy or send us 6c in stamps to cover mailing.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Ask Your Dealer for Dr. LeGear's Poultry and Stock Remedies

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen: We can honestly say that Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription will aid in quick maturity and even growth of young chicks, and is invaluable as a conditioner for laying hens. It will slip hens through the moult and return them to laying condition in a marvelous manner.
What the poultryman needs is something to help nature, and you certainly have it in your Poultry Prescription.
We can also recommend your poultry remedies. I know Dr. LeGear and his ability, therefore have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. LeGear's Prescription and Dr. LeGear's Poultry Remedies to all poultry raisers. Wishing you continued success, which you so richly deserve, we remain,
Very sincerely, J. C. FISHEL & SON,
Per Carl J. Carter, Prop.

If you are interested in White Wyandottes, it will pay you to write to J. C. Fishel & Son, Columbus, Ind., for catalog.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

MINERAL-IZED

Contains essential MINERALS for egg production, rich blood, bone tissues and feathers—TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—CONDITIONERS for the digestive organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels; all being vital ingredients lacking in home or commercial mixed feeds, without which best results cannot be obtained from poultry.

Every successful poultryman knows that ordinary feed does not supply ample bone, feather and body-building ingredients. He knows how vitally important proper feed is to maximum egg production and fertility—and that an easy, quick, dependable method of feeding is to mix Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription in all laying and feed mash. Get a

pail or package from your dealer. Use it up. If you are not fully satisfied with results, return empty container, and he will refund your money.

Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder—nothing like it for ridding nests, poultry, etc., of lice, mites, etc.
Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant—should be used regularly to keep poultry houses, barns, etc., sanitary. A positive exterminator of vermin, lice and many disease germs.

"Dr. LeGear's Complete Poultry Guide and

and various other contests. The racing card is full with plenty of thrills. Increased purses will bring all the best horses that can make the schedule. And there'll be two days of automobile races."

"Surely you haven't forgotten the youth of the land?"

"By no means. We've got a program for every age and station in life. There will be clowns and contests, judging and demonstrations for every youngster who cares to enter. We are preparing to handle 300 members of the 4-H clubs in their annual encampment. Other youngsters whether they are members of any organization or not have been given a place on the program. We've got everything that anybody can think of to—"

"It is enough. You've got notes on all that, I hope, Raymond, so the people will know. You're not so dumb that the general scheme doesn't filter thru the recesses of your high vaulted dome—to wit: Ma and the children will be kept so busy that Pa, foot-loose and fancy free, will have the time of his life. Ditto, Ma. Ditto, the children. It's perfect. Let's effervesce."

Real Machinery This Year

Visitors at both Kansas Fairs will have a treat this year when they take in the exhibits along Machinery Row.

While the machinery section is always a big drawing card at the fairs, this year will see a lot of new equipment shown for the first time, as well as considerable equipment which has successfully completed its first season of service on the proving grounds of Kansas, that is, on our farms.

One of the very new machines to be shown this year will be the corn picker and husker built by Deere & Co. This machine picks the ears off standing corn, husks them and elevates the husked corn into wagon all at one operation. The machine has seen service in Illinois and Iowa during the last year, but it is new in this part of the country and should attract considerable attention.

Another new item for this season is the Wallis "Combine-Special" tractor with a new 20-30 rating. This rating has recently been allowed by Nebraska after one of those complete Nebraska tractor tests. The tractor burns low grade distillate.

The Nichols & Shepard folks will have one of their big 20-foot combines on display along with two Nichols & Shepard tractors and a Red River Special threshing machine.

Massey-Harris Harvester Company will have a complete line of harvesting machinery on display. This will include combines, binders and headers and a line of haying and tillage tools.

The Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company will show Twin City tractors and threshers and also a new three-row lister and ridge buster which is out of the ordinary run of things. This company also will display a road tractor and some road machinery that goes with it.

The Challenge Company will have a complete line of pumps, windmills, towers, engines, grinders, tanks, corn shellers, saw frames, pump jack and cylinders on display at both fairs.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company will show a complete line of its tractors. There also will be an exhibit of the 9-foot, 12-foot and 16-foot combines with auxiliary engines as well as a complete line of Grand De-tour plows and tillage implements. You can always count on a good show at the Case exhibit, and this year it will be bigger than ever. Case will show at Topeka, Hutchinson and Dodge City.

Mel Voorhees of the Advance-Rumely Thresher Company promises a good display of Oil-Pull tractors, Rumely threshers and combines and husker shredders and silage cutters at Topeka this year. The Advance-Rumely display at Hutchinson will be under the direction of E. L. Kirkpatrick of the Wichita branch of the factory, and will include a similar line of equipment.

The Rock Island Implement Company will show its line of equipment along with the Heider tractor and some special displays, which include tillage and cultivating machinery.

The International Harvester Company will have a bigger and better display than ever this year. Their line will include tractors, trucks, combines, grain binders, corn pickers and a complete exhibit of tillage and cultivating

machinery. The new Farm-All tractor will be one of the features.

The Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company is going to show its line of pumps, tanks, windmills and cultivating machinery at Topeka, while the major efforts of this concern at Hutchinson will be given over to a big display of irrigating equipment right on the irrigation display plot on the fair grounds. The equipment will be shown in operation and will be well worth seeing.

The Emerson-Brantingham folks will show at both Kansas fairs this year, and their displays will include the major portion of the E-B line as it fits into Kansas agriculture. The wheatland disc plow will be prominent in this exhibit.

And speaking of these wheatland disc plows reminds us that if any one new piece of equipment will dominate in the tillage implement field it will certainly be this machine. There are nearly a dozen different makes of this one-way disc plow, and the machine certainly has taken the state by storm. It is in fact, strictly a Kansas imple-

ment, the initial machine having been designed by a Kansas farmer for use in the wheat belt of the state. There are now many modifications of the machine to be seen and various types and structural designs from which to choose.

One of the outstanding features of any fair is the machinery exhibit, but in Kansas, where power farming is so widely practiced, a machinery show means more than at many other fairs, and we believe that machinery is the big feature of any Kansas fair.

We know that the machinery exhibits this year will be bigger and better than ever. The implement branch houses and the factories are all busy with their fair plans, and hundreds of carloads of equipment will be shipped to the fairs in Kansas this year. These folks go to considerable expense to show their wares, but they can always count on plenty of interest shown in the Sunflower state.

To encourage better concrete construction for general farm use the Portland Cement Association is offer-

ing substantial prizes for concrete mixing demonstration teams at both the Kansas Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair this fall. At the Kansas Free Fair prizes will be given to the demonstration team from Vocational Agricultural High Schools, while at the State Fair prizes will be given to the best 4-H Club team demonstrating the proper mixing and placing of concrete. Prize lists may be secured by writing A. P. Burdick, Secretary, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka; A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson; or H. M. Coe, State Club Leader, Manhattan.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Car loadings in 1926 averaged about 1 million a week.



On the heights of contentment . . .

MODERN smokers have in Camel such tobaccos and blending as were never offered in cigarettes before, regardless of price. Camels may be had everywhere—because they please the taste of smokers everywhere. Money cannot buy choicer tobaccos than you get in this famous cigarette, and the blend is so mellow and smooth that there is never a tired taste, no matter how many you may choose to light.

The producers of Camel, the country's largest tobacco organization,

concentrate all their purchasing and manufacturing resources in this one brand of cigarettes. Into it goes their undivided pride and skill to produce such a smoke as the world has never known before.

The result of Camel's quality is its leadership among cigarettes. Modern smokers, won by its choice tobaccos, by its ever-dependable taste and fragrance, have awarded it first place. You're invited to modern smoking enjoyment.

"Have a Camel!"

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

Protective Service



Judge Gary Protected His Family by Advising Them to Investigate Before Investing

EVERY man who has money to invest should follow the sound advice given by Elbert H. Gary, late chairman of the United States Steel Corporation in his will to the beneficiaries of his estate.

The famous lawyer and steel magnate wrote in his will, "I earnestly request my wife and children . . . that they invariably decline to invest in any untried or doubtful securities or property or enterprise or business. They should reject any representations or opinions of others if involved in any doubt. They will be approached frequently with suggestions for investment that are not entitled to be relied upon from a business standpoint."

Experienced Investors Make Mistakes

That is sound advice. Judge Gary knew his beneficiaries were not experienced in making investments. After many years of contact with the business world he knew the hazards awaiting inexperienced investors. No doubt he knew of many men of sound business judgment who had lost heavily by investing before making thoro investigations; men who had put their money into uncertain propositions on the word of friends.

Profitable Businesses Once Speculative

Capital is needed to build enterprises. Without capital many of America's most prosperous and valuable industries never would have been developed. The steel business, the manufacture of farm machinery and motor cars were once infant industries. Investment in them was greatly speculative. Railroads, and the great meat packing industry went thru periods of uncertainty and speculation. Mines and oil wells are necessary parts of life and business, but millions of dollars have been lost in their development. In fact millions have been lost in most every industry in the world, but likewise, millions have been made. The fact that money has been lost should not make us pessimists when considering investments. It should merely be a warning that we should investigate before investing. There are so many opportunities for sound investment of capital that there is hardly an excuse for investing in a "wild-cat" proposition.

Look for Safety

The big question in making an investment is, "Will it be profitable—will my money be safe and bring me a return when put into this business?" The only way this question can be answered is by investigation. If the business is a going concern and is paying dividends, then it may not be necessary to go as far with the investigation as when the business is new and unknown.

Before investing in even a well established business, the investor should know something more of it than mere hearsay. He should know something of

the history of the business and its product; the future possibilities of the business; what competition there is; how the product compares with that of competitors; the financial condition at the time investment is made; the history and reputation of the present management, and the policies they have adopted for carrying on the business. There are other things that it would be well to know, but these are among the most important. If the investor knows these thoroly he will have a pretty good idea of whether or not he should invest in the enterprise.

Risking Other People's Money

If the company is newly organized or is being organized then a more thoro investigation should be made. The future of the business and safety of capital invested depend upon the soundness and accuracy of the investigation. Many men in starting a new business are willing to take great chances. Often they are carried away by enthusiasm and risk their own money with little thought of safety. Again they may have little of their own to risk but are eager to do the promoting and let the investor take the risk of capital.

At times a thoro investigation of the possibilities of an enterprise is omitted because of the neglect or indifference of those promoting the proposition. However, it is more often thru ignorance of what should be done or how the investigation should be made that the promoters are not thoroly informed before asking others to invest in the enterprise. Again people invest their money in an unknown proposition because of the high standing or reputation of some person connected with the new organization. In such cases they trust the individual who in turn may be trusting someone else. The whole thing may become a matter of misplaced confidence. It is well to trust your fellowman, but it is the investor's business and his duty to his family to know without doubt just where he is investing his money and whether or not the investment is sound.

Look for These Features

As a rule there are eight major features of the undertaking that should be included in the investigation: Basis of the enterprise; title; the product; market; location; conditions of operation; capital and method of financing; history and reputation of men back of enterprise.

One should determine whether or not a substantial basis for the business exists. Has the same or a similar business ever been undertaken? If so, what is the history of the business? In this day of keen competition on low priced automobiles with millions of dollars invested in their manufacture it would not be wise for inexperienced men with limited capital to undertake to build a new low priced car. Few women today would wear a heavy, ill-fitting shoe, regardless of the quality of material and workmanship. The enterprise may be a new process or an invention. If so, the investor should know beyond all doubt whether or not it will do what is claimed for it. Can it be used successfully and marketed at a profit?

Titles and the Product

The success of investment may depend upon title to property, patents, assignments, bills of sale, contracts or rights. In such case the investor should know whether or not the title is involved or whether it is clear and legal.

The product is a most important consideration in any manufacturing enterprise. The investor should know the history of similar products, if any. The supply of raw material should be adequate and the price should be such that it will permit a reasonable profit. Can the product be made as designed



Be
guided
by this
sign of
**SUPER
SERVICE**



ONCE - ALWAYS

CITIES SERVICE OILS

Get this **FREE** Book of Helpful Building Ideas



NOW ready for you — a brand new book to help you lower the cost of your building and repair work. Contains complete information on sidewalks, hog houses, fence posts, granaries, septic tanks and other popular improvements. Full of easily-followed plans and actual illustrations, descriptive diagrams and handy tables. Saves labor, time and money on each job. Send for your free copy today—and if you tell us what you are planning to build, we'll send special information on that subject.

Make sure of everlasting concrete work by using Ash Grove Cement. It has gained the confidence of the farmer thru years of satisfactory and economical service. Your local Ash Grove dealer can supply you—and remember, write for your book today.

**ASH GROVE
PORTLAND CEMENT**

ASH GROVE LIME & PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

Founded in 1882
709 GRAND AVE. TEMPLE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



and planned from the material available? Manufacturing methods should have been proved correct or at least reasonably assured.

What is the Market?

A misjudged market has spoiled many likely looking investments. If the investment contemplates an article to be manufactured, of course, the article must be marketed. Among the things the investor should know is the extent of the market; what competition will have to be met; the history of similar articles that have been marketed; whether or not the plans for marketing are sound; if it is possible to manufacture and market the article at a profit; whether or not a demand exists for the article or a demand will have to be created.

Picking the Right Location

The enterprise to be successful should be well located in relation to transportation, and as close as possible to the natural market for the produce. It is advisable to consider its location in relation to supply of raw material. It should be in a community where the right kind of employees can be had, when, and as needed, and at reasonable wages. Also it should be located where living conditions are desirable, so employees will be satisfied and want to stay. It may be that the proper location for the plant is in a large city; or it may be better management to locate it in a small town.

Plans of Operation

It is highly important to know how the business is to be operated. If it is a business that will require a large plant or skilled labor, then provision must be made to meet these conditions. It may be that the product is one that can be made in such quantities that small space will be required; or it may be a seasonable product which will require the use of a plant only part of the year. In such case it will be well to know what provisions have been made, if any, to cut down overhead expense by keeping the plant in operation during the entire year. Can by-products be manufactured profitably? If so, has any provision been made for such operation?

A Safeguard for Capital

When one is investing he should always learn whether or not a sufficient supply of capital is available to assist his capital in financing the enterprise. Businesses often fail for want of sufficient capital. It is hard to interest investors in an unproved proposition that finds itself in need of funds. What provisions have been made for additional capital if more should be needed at a critical time in the business?

The success of any enterprise depends much upon the men in charge of it. They should be experienced in the business or at least have had sufficient business experience to make them competent to meet and solve the many problems to be met in the conduct of the business. Are they honest? Have they the best interests of the business and the investors at heart? Are they sincere? Will they work in harmony? Have they thoroughly investigated the business and know the facts? Are they speculators who are promoting the enterprise for what they can get out of it?

Facts Protect Dependents

A book, in fact many books, could be written on the subject of investigating a business before investing in it. But if folks would use a little more care in making their investments and get some of the important facts before they let loose of their money there would not be so many sad stories of lost wealth and poverty for dependents.

There is plenty of money available for speculative enterprises. Men who are gamblers at heart and seem to have plenty of money are always ready

to help finance speculative enterprises. The man who has no money to waste should investigate before he invests. He should be reasonably sure he is right before he goes ahead.

Perhaps we can help you answer some of these important questions if you are contemplating an investment. Of course your request for information will be kept strictly confidential.

O.C. Thompson

The Future of Land Values

(Continued from Page 10)

indicates that there are not going to be so many mouths to feed as some had supposed. In that event, there will be relatively less demand for farm products than would otherwise be the case.

Land values are not destined to rise much from the present level during the next five to 10 years. A prediction covering a longer period would quite likely be in error. Land values will rise in certain sections peculiarly adapted to power machinery, providing the present

abundant supply of gasoline does not play out too soon. Lands not adapted to power machinery and at the same time situated far from markets probably will not rise much in value during the next 10 years.

But, after all, farmers can be just as prosperous on a constant as on a rising trend of land values. The fact that the interest rate remains practically the same, generation after generation, does not mean that bankers and investors cannot make profits. It also is true that farmers could make just as much out of farming if the rate of rent remained constant in the same way that the rate of interest has remained constant. As a matter of fact, farming would become better stabilized, for just so much risk would be eliminated from the industry.

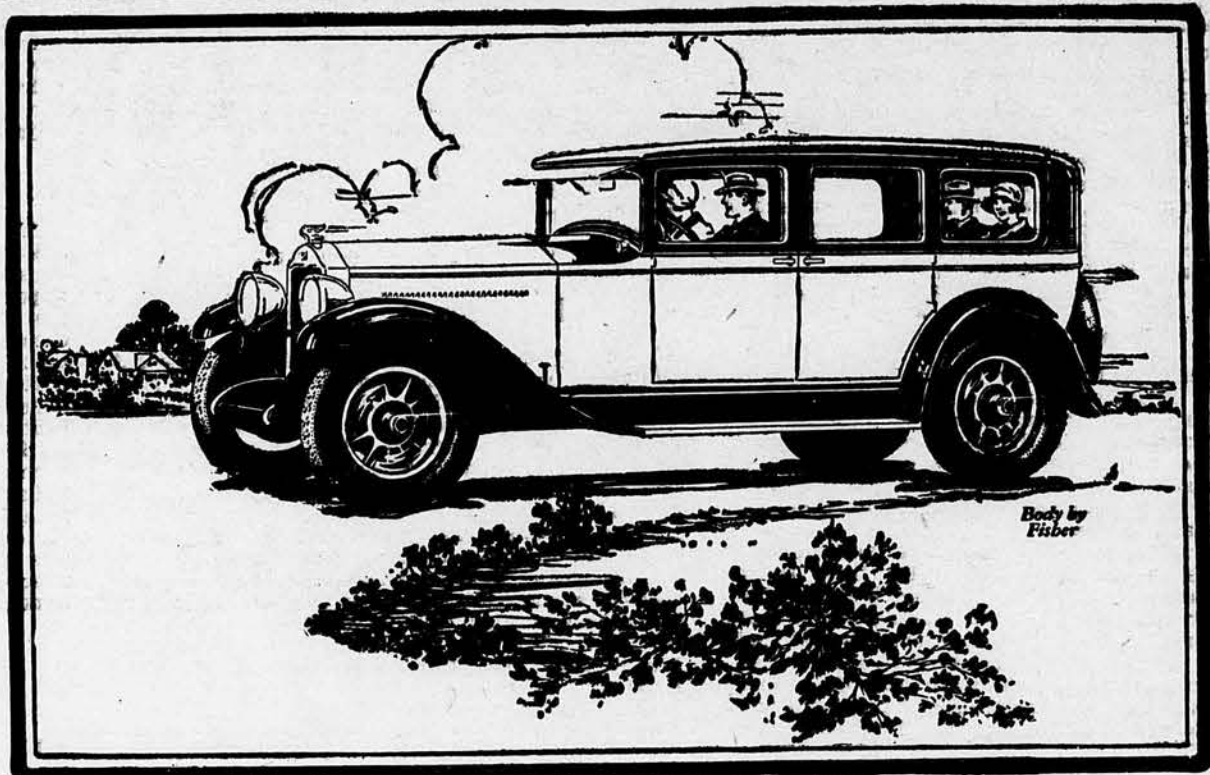
Poultry Breeders Met

The Kansas Federation of Poultry Associations has successfully completed its third annual Poultry School Camp, held recently at Camp Wildview east of Arkansas City. Despite rainy weather and high waters the school was well attended and a great success.

The Augusta, Winfield, Arkansas City, Cedarvale, Grenola, South Haven, Argonia, Anson and Wichita associations are represented in the federation, which was organized two years ago for building up and improving the industry. The method of carrying on this camp school is unique, and is the only one of its kind in the state.

During the three days of the school, leading subjects and problems pertaining to the business were discussed through lectures and round-table discussions, led by E. S. Quinton of the Seymour Packing Company, Prof. Ira D. Plank of the High School Vocational Department and I. J. Kloster, all of Winfield, and H. S. Bacheller of the Augusta Hatcheries, Inc., of Augusta.

An invitation is extended to all poultrymen to attend the next year's camp school, which will be held the third week in August at Cedarvale. An effort will be made to secure the services of leading poultry authorities to conduct the school. H. S. Bacheller of Augusta was re-elected president, Dr. O. C. Hassler of Cedarvale, vice president, and Mrs. Howard Barber of South Haven, secretary-treasurer.



BEAUTY that surpasses all tradition

Buick for 1928 is *Beauty for 1928*—a de luxe presentation of new motor car styles by the world's foremost designers. Here is what Fashion decrees:

Graceful Bodies by Fisher, swung smartly low, without any loss of headroom or road-clearance and without resorting to smaller wheels . . . plus color harmonies, *inside and out*, en-

dowing closed car interiors with the beauty of exquisite drawing rooms—and crowning all, a refreshing air of youthfulness.

Even brief inspection of the Buick line assures you there is no longer any need to delay purchase of your new car. Buick for 1928 is *Beauty for 1928*—and performance, luxury and value for 1928 as well.

BUICK AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN, Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factories: McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, Oshawa, Ont.

BUICK for 1928

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT,

BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, we will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

Women to Be Free Fair Guests

Management Takes Special Pains That Kansas Women May Enjoy Fair

KANSAS women will be the guests of honor at the Kansas Free Fair from September 12 to 17 inclusive. The Free Fair management has gone to extraordinary pains to make the big agricultural exposition one that will appeal to women—young and old. Exhibits have been arranged for their special benefit. Entertainment that will appeal to them has been selected, contests in which they can compete are on the program and accommodations have been provided for their comfort and pleasure.

To those who like to cook, the culinary department will be of absorbing interest. Everything from cookies to canned chicken will be on display. Inspection of these displays will be as good as a college course in cooking and canning and besides, there will be actual demonstrations of various culinary operations.

The textile exhibits will be of amazing variety and will include all kinds of sewing, knitting, crocheting and weaving. The displays of garden products, fruit, honey, dairy products and mechanical equipment necessary to lightening the tasks of homemaking will have a wide appeal.

Among other attractions will be the Better Homes exhibit, the display of antiques, the Home Demonstration department, flower show, caged birds, the Eugenics department, Sunday School exhibit, and the Machinery show.

In the rooms under the grand stand merchants and manufacturers will display the latest fancies in women's wear, men's apparel and household equipment, so that one may "window shop" to her heart's content. Demonstrations of labor saving devices will be held every day and many free samples of merchandise will be distributed.

Bring On the Best Babies

Who has the best baby in Kansas? That question will be answered at the Kansas Free Fair in the Better Babies contest held under the auspices of the Topeka Public Health Nursing Association. The babies are to be scored by competent nurses and physicians in the Baby Bunting Bungalow which is well equipped for the comfort of both mothers and babies.

The prize winning babies of the past will also be guests of the Free Fair during their attendance. Those who have not already told Mr. Burdick, Secretary, when they are coming should write him at once in order that they may receive their share of the delightful surprise that awaits them.

The fittest family in the state from the eugenic standpoint will also be selected and presented with the bronze plaque of the American Eugenic Society. There will also be a medal awarded to the highest scoring individual by Senator Arthur Capper.

In this contest human beings will be judged and scored by experts enabling those families entered to take stock of themselves as regards heredity, health and accomplishments.

Full details of the Kansas Free Fair, information about prizes in the various departments and instructions on how to enter exhibits are contained in the premium book. There is one for you in the office of Secretary A. P. Burdick, Topeka, Kan. Send a post card request for it and be prepared to get the most possible out of the big Free Fair.

School and the Sweet Tooth

BY LELIA MUNSELL

EVERY child has a sweet tooth but too much cake is not wholesome. Moreover, it is something of a task to keep cake or cookies always on hand for the lunch box. Try sweet sandwiches for a change. The fillings described here may be prepared in quantity, in most cases, all ready to spread between generously buttered slices of bread or biscuit.

This group contains nuts, which are the best of food. Chop any kind of nuts fine and mix with any kind of marmalade.

Marshmallows and nuts make a delicious sandwich. Chop nuts fine, keeping the proportions about 4 tablespoons nuts to 16 marshmallows. Cut the marshmallows into small pieces with a pair of scissors and put with the nuts into a double boiler. Stir over hot water until the marshmallows are soft enough to spread.

Mix 1 measure chopped nuts with 2 of strained honey and fill split and buttered biscuit. When you bake biscuit for breakfast make a few extra ones, rather thin. They will be a change from light bread sandwiches.

To 1 cup chopped dates add 1 cup rich cream slowly, working the dates to a paste. Stir into this 1 cup chopped nuts. Set in a cool place this will keep for some time.

There are many fruit combinations which are both wholesome

By Edward H. Kimball

and tasty. Mix pulverized sugar with enough lemon juice to make it spread easily and put on buttered slices of bread. Put two slices bread together with strips of bananas cut lengthwise between them.

Dates, raisins, figs or prunes (steamed and drained) are delicious chopped rather fine and moistened with orange juice.

Remove the pits from stewed prunes, drain and mash the pulp. Add finely chopped preserved ginger, cream to make a mixture of spreading consistency, and a little orange juice for tartness.

Jelly and cottage cheese make a good combination. Spread one slice buttered bread with the cheese, which should not be too moist and on the second slice put a generous layer of jelly. Press the two together.

Prunes, steamed, drained and mashed and mixed with grated cream cheese or cottage cheese and a little mayonnaise to give piquancy is another excellent filling.

Granulated sugar, with cinnamon or grated nutmeg, makes a simple but good sweet filling.

Soak 8 tablespoons desiccated coconut in 6 of cream for a half hour, add a little sugar, and 2 tablespoons lemon juice, and you have a filling that children are sure to like.

These are only a few of the possible combinations. Their endless variety is one of the attractive features of sweet sandwiches. Something "different" will tempt a child to eat at school when the "same old thing" will fail.

Fall Fruits and Jelly Jars

WHEN you make jelly does it always come out right or is it a mystery how sometimes it is just fine and other times all wrong? It seems to me that making grape jelly is the biggest problem for there are the crystals which sometimes form in it, to be prevented. Then there is the problem of getting the fresh fruit flavor to remain in spite of the necessary boiling of the juice. In fact jelly making presents so many problems that they never could all be taken up in the paper, so Nell B. Nichols, whom you all know thru her food articles has prepared a leaflet on jelly making, which I will be very glad to send you on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Paint for Daughter's Room

BY EMMA TUOMY

MY DAUGHTER'S room always seemed uninviting so I decided to make it into a girl's ideal room. We painted the walls a deep cream and the ceiling white. The floor was scrubbed as white as possible and oiled. I used hot linseed oil and rubbed it in well with an old piece of wool.

The bed and dresser were grey so we decided to leave them as they were. I bought an old fashioned desk with bookcase underneath, second hand. It had a very fancy top but this we removed by taking out the screws. We painted it grey to match the other furniture. Next I made curtains from a yellow polka dot material. The bed and dresser were gay in covers of cretonne and the paper shade for her lamp of yellow carried out the tone.

A Word For Autumn

WHEN autumn has touched all the life of the farm with its tinges of gold and of red, and tomatoes, close-pruned and staked high from the ground, the brilliance of love-apple spread; while the purple of grapes and the yellow of corn vie

with russet of quinces and pears, and a haziness spreads thru the cool sunny air and the last bit of summer ensnares.

Leave your work for awhile and go out in the yard where the sunshine lies warm on the grass, and the late hollyhocks are a-bloom by the wall and the goldenglow shows a bright mass; store away in your mind the fall's colors so gay, feel the touch of soft air on your cheek, and let Indian summer brood over you, too, and a good word for Autumn bespeak.

Frances H. Rarig.

For Sonny's Comfort

BY MRS. J. L. FISHER

SINCE the fashion is to dress little boys like men, my sympathy often goes out to the tiny man tightly squeezed in by a leather strap for a belt. Comfort and health are sacrificed.

Try sewing the hooks from hose supporters on the inside of the trouser belt—two on each side of front and back and two in back. Then place shirt over buttons on his waist or B. V. D's. Allow enough to blouse and button to hooks thru the shirt. If the buttons are on tape it is easier. Wear the belt for appearance only. Comfort and proper adjustment result.

Another Source of Income

ATENDING a Sunday School class picnic recently, I was surprised and amused at the enthusiasm with which the city ladies greeted the appearance of a dish of cottage cheese and it gave me an idea. If they are so hungry for cottage cheese and it retails for 25 cents a pint why would that not be a ready source of income?

It is not difficult to make, but rigid cleanliness should be observed. Earthen jars make splendid containers or for those who like their cheese rather dry it may be moulded into balls of 1 pound each and wrapped in waxed paper.

Use care and cleanliness in making it, deliver in a neat attractive shape and you will not lack for customers. Most housewives prefer to buy direct from the producer, so do not hesitate to use your phone freely and remember a satisfied customer is your best advertisement.

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.

Make Use of the Corn Popper

DO YOU know that a corn popper is nice to roast wieners in for a little informal party or luncheon around the fireplace on a cool evening? Cheese sandwiches toasted in the popper are also delicious.

Yuma Co., Colorado. Alice E. Beede.

Gleaned From Aunt Sarah's Kitchen

BY MRS. ALBERT BRICKELL

WHENEVER I spend a day with Aunt Sarah, I learn something new. She is a splendid cook, and I like to watch her work in the kitchen.

I noticed that she used powdered sugar to sweeten her whipped cream. She told me that the cream would be fluffier and smoother, because granulated sugar was heavy and coarse.

Her powdered sugar icing was much richer than most I have tasted which often seem rather flat. Aunt Sarah works a tablespoon of butter into the powdered sugar and adds just enough rich cream to enable her to spread it. It is much like a cooked icing.

But her idea for filling an everyday Lady Baltimore cake was the best thing I learned. When in a hurry she uses powdered sugar, butter and cream for the body of the filling and adds chopped dates, chopped raisins, chopped nuts, coconut and a bit of orange juice. She spreads this mixture between the layers and covers the cake with a plain icing. The result is delicious and takes such a short time to prepare.

She uses this filling for cup cakes too, and to spread between crackers, it makes a good substitute for filled cookies if put between crackers that have just been crisped.



Farm Bureau Women at Maple Hill Camp, on the March to a Shady Spot for an Afternoon of Study and Rest

For Mother's Own Wardrobe



2930—A suggestion for crepe or soft wool materials. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 2922—Smart simplicity for the matron. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 3078—The stout woman chooses simple styles with long straight lines. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 2165—Undies that are practical, comfortable and durable may be made over this pattern. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.
 210—Blouse for young son. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
 2820—Bits of shirring make delightful trimming. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from pattern department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers of patterns desired.

Solemn Airs Console

THERE are times when nothing so comforts the yearning or aches of the heart as do the good old-fashioned hymns. And because we need them every house that handles music handles them in some form. One of the favorite hymns, or rather sacred numbers is from the Messiah, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth." "The Messiah" tells the story of man's redemption. It is divided into three sections, the first setting forth the promise of the Redeemer, the birth of Christ, and his mission of healing. The second part is devoted to the establishment of the Kingdom of God upon the earth, the preaching of the Gospel, and the ascension. The third explains the Christian belief in the resurrection of the body, and the oratorio ends with

the triumph of the redeemed. The aria I mentioned opens the third section and it is a chaste, austere melody, quite in keeping with the calm, sublime faith expressed by the lyric.

"No Night There" is another favorite, and one of the 1,200 numbers written by Danks, most famous for "Silver Threads Among the Gold." "Sweet-er as the Years Go By" is one of the later revival hymns which is very popular with Billy Sunday audiences and much used at big religious communities.

No hymn is lovelier than "When the Mists Have Rolled Away." Remember the words, "When the mists have rolled in splendor from the beauty of the hills, and the sunlight warm and tender, falls in ripples on the rills..." and so on. It is very beautiful.

These are only a few of the many sacred numbers that have won a place in our hearts, and it is possible to obtain these and others in sheet music form, on record or on rolls. I'll be glad to tell you where you can secure them, or help with other music problems. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

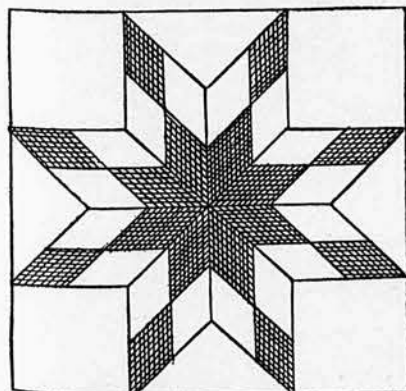
A light dessert should be served with heavy meats. Heavier desserts, such as hot baked or steamed puddings and pies, are more suitable in a menu with a light meat course. With fish the dessert should be tart in flavor. This may be supplied by a sauce if the dish itself is sweet.

To Speed Quiet Hours

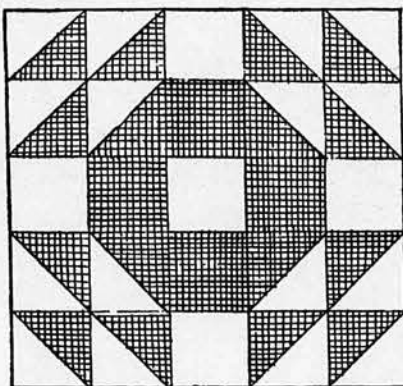
WITH the children soon to trudge off to school mother will find herself with some very long quiet hours on her hands which may well be spent in preparing quilts for the long winter nights just ahead.

There is a charm to quilts, both in making and possessing them that makes them dear to the heart of every woman, whether she has made them herself or they have been handed down

Here are two patterns of yesteryear that you will be proud to have grace your bedroom. They are both very



to her by some dear old lady who wove the cloth and spun the thread from which they were made.



lovely made up in two colors and set together with solid squares of the same size. The star pattern makes a block about 16 inches square. The Wedding Ring block measures about 12 inches when finished.

Either of these patterns may be ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. In ordering be sure to write your name clearly.



"I'd move to town before I'd go back to oil lamps"

says the wife of a farmer who knows the wonderful comfort and convenience of a Westinghouse light and power plant. Just think what it would mean to be rid of the regiment of oil lamps you have to clean—of bending over a big washing—of ironing, sweeping, churning, the old, hard, hand way. Electricity does your hardest work—and for only a few cents a day.

Read all about it in the famous book on farm lighting by Westinghouse—the company who pioneered in electricity and invented broadcasting with KDKA. You'll see pictures and read dozens of letters from users telling how easy it is to buy this light plant—how little it costs to operate—how much it will do for you.

The Light That Has No Flame

The Westinghouse book explains the comfort and security from using light that has no flame. There's no chance for a child to upset a lamp—for a lantern to set a barn on fire.

Read About The Easy Partial Payment Plan
 Don't think you can't afford a light plant until you have read this helpful book. This book tells how you pay for this light plant a little at a time. You make a small down payment and begin to enjoy electricity right away. You pay for the balance on the most liberal terms offered anywhere.

SEND THIS COUPON

For the Westinghouse Farm Light Book

It tells you everything you want to know about farm lighting without cost or obligation on your part. The whole story is in the book. Just fill out the coupon and mail it in today.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.
 Farm Light Division, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Tune in with KDKA—KYW—WBZ

Westinghouse

LIGHT PLANT



Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.,
 Farm Light Division,
 East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please send me your new 24-page FREE book. Also send information on your easy-buying plan.
 (PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS)

Name.....

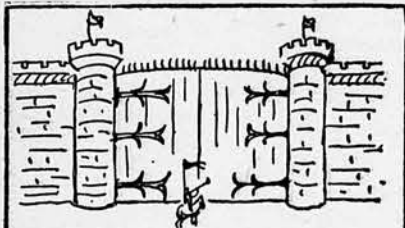
Address.....

County.....State.....

K.F.9-3

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



GATE OF ANCIENT CITY

ANT ENTERING CITY
AFTER GATE IS CLOSED 82

The Ant's "City Gates"

When men began living in cities, the need was soon felt for gates, in order to guard against the surprise attacks of enemies. Left open during the day to permit free traffic, those massive city doors were always closed at night. As long as there have been walled towns, they have followed this means of defense, yet long before the first village was surrounded by a stockade, the cities of the ants were following the same custom. Of it the naturalist McCook wrote:

"It is interesting to find among the communal habits of some species of ants a marked attention to opening and closing the public gates. Among the communities most persistent in keeping up this habit are those of the 'Occident' ants. In form, their gates are funnel-shaped openings thru the gravel roof of the central mound into the interior, at an inclination of about 45 degrees. There is usually but one gate."

This species of ant uses tiny pebbles to close the opening of the nest at sundown. A solid wall is laboriously built across the opening after the citi-

zens are all safe within, the last workers entering thru chinks between the pebbles, which are then filled up from within the wall. In the morning the wall must be taken down again, pebble by pebble, to free the gateway for the day's traffic, but these ants never omit the precaution of closing the city's gates for the night.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. A title; 3. One who rides horseback; 4. A color; 5. Stands for River.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Ethel Writes to Us

The name of the school I go to is West Valley. I live right across the road from the schoolhouse. I enjoy reading the young folks' page. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I live 4½ miles southwest of Rantoul. Ethel Flinsbaugh.

Rantoul, Kan.



The End of a Perfect Day

Snowblack and Blackie

I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I go ¼ mile to school. The name of my school is Garfield. For pets we have a mother cat and two

kittens. I have three brothers. Their names are Lloyd, Loren and Lavern. I wish some of you boys and girls would write to me. Sylvia Post, Garden City, Kan.

Jackie Goes Shopping

Now Jackie went to the store sometimes. And purchased things for his mother. It was quite a help, his mother said. For him to go for a loaf of bread.

One day she needed some things to cook. So Jackie got his pocket. And started off with his old friend 'Whizz'. For he always took that of his.

When he bought the things, the grocery man said, 'Jackie boy, are you sure you got home with such a great big load. And not drop something along the way.'

Tho' Jackie's were not very long. He felt that nothing would go wrong. He took his bundles, and started back. But a fell with an awful whack!

'Oh dear,' cried Jackie, 'What shall I do?' 'Bow, wow,' said Whizz, 'Let me help you!' In his he took the there. And carried it home with greatest care.

Rides Pony to School

I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade. I ride horseback 3 miles to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Tolson. She is county superintendent of our county. I ride my brother's pony to school. It is out of its banks a lot of the time. For pets I have a little dog named Dirke and a mare and little colt. I have four brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Alberta. My brothers' names are Lloyd, Floyd, Charley and Murrel. Lloyd and Floyd are twins. I certainly enjoy the boys' and girls' corner. It is very interesting. Johnson, Kan. Darline Roberts.

Can You Guess These?

Adam and Eve and Pinch Me went down to the river to bathe. Adam and Eve were drowned and who do you think was saved? Pinch Me. When your friend says pinch me, you must do so.

Why is a policeman like a rainbow? Because he rarely appears before the storm is over.

What is behind a star? A policeman. Why was the defeated candidate after the late election like the earth?

Because he was flattened at the poles. What should a minister preach about? About half an hour.

Why is the president like "America"? Because he is the national him (hymn).

Why is a prudent man like a pin? Because his head prevents him from going too far.

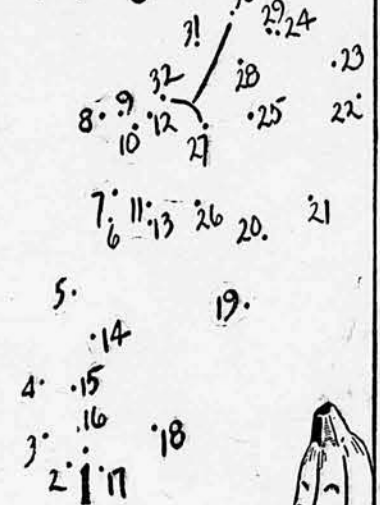
Why is a railroad extremely patriotic? It is bound to the country with the strongest ties.

Define a reception in four words beginning with "g." Giggle, gabble, gobble, git!

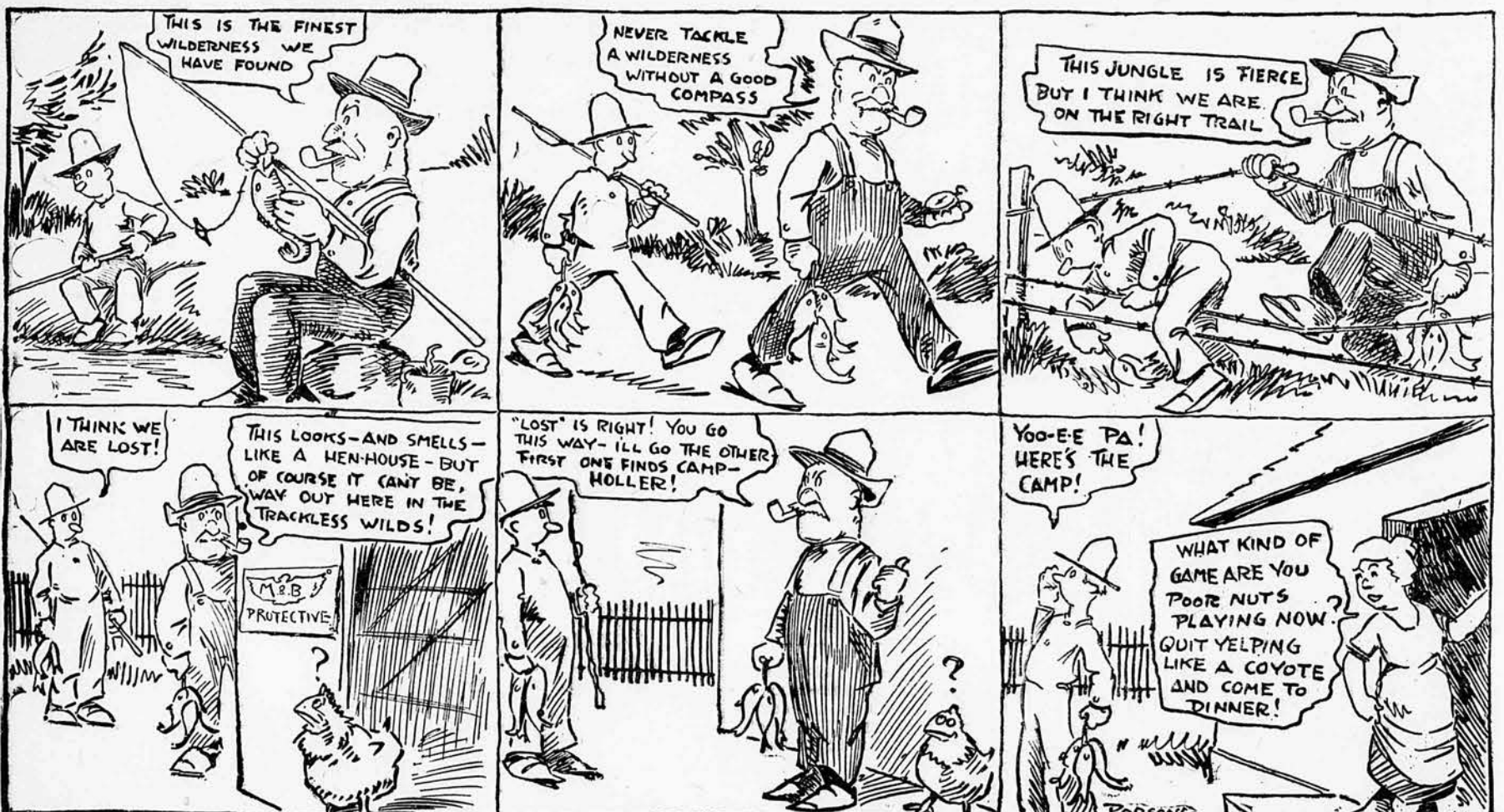
What kind of fruit takes the place of leather

BANANAS

make good



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—In the Vacation Jungles of "Make Believe"

A Human Stock Show

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Class 3790, Single Individuals: Young adults, 18 years or over.
 " 3791, Pair: Engaged couples; childless married couples.
 " 3792, Small Family: Parents, one child.
 " 3793, Average Family: Parents, two to four children.
 " 3794, Large Family: Parents, five or more children.

A few years ago you might have thought there was a joke hidden in such an announcement. But all of you have now heard the "Fitter Families for Future Firesides" slogan, and you will not be surprised to learn that the above lines are an extract from the catalog of the Kansas Free Fair, that is to be held at Topeka, September 12 to 17. They appear under "Division 366—Human Stock." All citizens of Kansas are eligible for entry, but the catalog warns you that since this is a eugenic and health competition no one obviously defective or out of health will be admitted. In other words, this contest is no place for sick folks. Its object is to promote the breeding of a better race of human stock, just as similar contests have bred higher grade cattle, and the desire is to get healthy people and show them how to raise still more healthy progeny.

Is it worth while? Surely no person who has ever noticed the difference in quality between purebred registered cattle and the scrub variety will ask such a question.

But is it practical? Ask me another. It is practical if you think that it is and are willing to make it so. It is practical if you will take life and its reproduction seriously and make it your ambition to have sons and daughters (or perhaps grandsons and granddaughters) who will bear the seed of well-mated stock.

Read the following extracts from the catalog and ask yourselves why not?

Object

1. To stimulate a sense of pride and responsibility in the family group.
2. To stimulate interest in family records. Why not family pedigrees as well as stock pedigrees?
3. To stimulate interest in yearly health examinations.

Rules

Both parents and children must present themselves for examination. Grandparents, aunts and uncles may also be examined if desired.

Appointments must be made in advance of the examination. Applicants should write to the Superintendent as far in advance as possible, stating preference of day.

Awards

Every individual who does not score below "B" in any one of the 10 units of the examination will receive a bronze medal presented by Senator Arthur Capper. The family scoring the highest in each class will receive a bronze plaque from the American Eugenic Society.

Better See Another Doctor

I am 64 years old and have always been in good health. Am a farmer's wife. The last year have been tired out, but the last five weeks I take some kind of spells I can't describe. It seems to be in my throat or the back of my tongue—a weakening so I can't talk. One doctor said it was a nervous condition, and I must have rest. I consulted another doctor and he said diabetes. Another thing, my voice or speech is affected. I can't say the thing I want to say, and very often do not say what I expect to say. If you can give me some advice I will be very grateful. C. S.

There is undoubtedly some disturbance of the central nervous system. The doctor who diagnosed the trouble as diabetes may be right, too, because both may exist at the same time. I do not feel satisfied that you have had the very best treatment, however. Your blood pressure should be tested, and you need a very careful examination of the whole body in all of its functions.

Use the Toothbrush!

What is the best remedy for bleeding gums? My teeth are in good shape. Never had any pulled or filled. S. T. C.

The best remedy for bleeding gums is vigorous massage regularly every day until the gums become hardened. Use toothbrush and clean finger for a 5 minutes' massage. A toothpaste containing a little Ipecac is helpful in some cases, but the massage is more important.

Nose Needs Prompt Attention

Nearly four years ago I began having trouble with my nose. There first came a crack in the skin in my right nostril, then it formed a scab, then finally the same came in the left nostril. It is not a growth, just a scab. The scab comes off sometimes and it bleeds. In summer time it almost leaves, and then in winter it is just as bad as ever. It is quite annoying, and I am thinking of seeing a specialist. What is it and what shall I do? I am fleshy and seem in good health other ways. Am 44 years old and weigh 167 pounds. J. J.

While this is not alarming it de-

mands prompt attention. Such constant irritation is likely to terminate in cancer. I think it will yield to X-Ray or else to radium treatment, but this must be decided by a specialist after careful examination. The best man to tell you where to go is your family doctor. He should not do the work, but he should recommend the specialist, and, as he can do any after treatment that may be necessary, it is important to retain his interest.

The Second A. E. F.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

After 10 years, they are on their way back to "Over There." They are not so young as they used to be in 1917. There are lines etched upon the faces that were smooth and youthful 10 years ago. Uniforms that fitted to perfection then do not fit so well now. Figures military then are now less military.

It was an army of young men that went over in 1917, but this "Second American Expeditionary Force," whose vanguard is entering France, is not so

far from the creeping shadows of middle age. Gray hairs sprinkle its heads. The feet that pounded the boulevards and the highroads and carried the files in khaki forward along the Marne, the Vesle and the Aisne and thru the Argonne up to Sedan and on toward Metz have lost something of their spring. The years have taken their toll.

After all, 10 years can be a long time. It has been long enough for Man and Nature to go far in removing the scars of war from the fair face of France. This year the poppies grew in the wheat as they have from time immemorial, and they grew undisturbed by soldier feet or the passage of the guns. Many of the trenches are filled. Villages have been rebuilt. Towns are restored. The old battlefields will seem strange.

And the "Second A. E. F." will find a new France. The A. E. F. of 1917 went into a sick France, bled white. For three years the foot of the enemy had been on French soil. There were bread-cards and sugar-cards for the civil population. Famine was not far away. Streets were darkened in fear of air raids. Frenchmen, determined as they were to fight on, were war-weary. It was a dreary, sometimes despairing and always anxious time.

In 10 years France has come back to confidence in the future and in herself. Paris has doubled, possibly tripled, its population. Many of the troubles of reconstruction and post-war days are happily now in the past. The old fears have been lulled and the strain is gone. Frenchmen have the heart

to be gay again. They are ready to welcome as many of their old-time comrades of the 700,000 now on the American Legion's rolls as may come.

All of the "old fronts" where the Americans fought and all the cities and villages in their old training areas are ready to hail them as comrades. There is little of the anti-American feeling in France that existed a year, or even nine months, ago. Lindbergh and Byrd? Possibly. Some mysterious change in the mood and temper of both America and France? The revival of the memories of 10 years ago? Whatever the reason, that feeling has softened.

General Pershing has called this "second invasion" the "greatest good-will pilgrimage that ever took place." It is more than that, for in a sense it is a sacred pilgrimage to revisit old friends, to muse over old battlefields and to pay the homage of the living to the 30,000 American soldiers who rest in France.

It will be good for Americans to go back and see where America's more than 77,000 battle-dead looked no more upon the sun forever; to see Cantigny, Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, Grand-Pre, Vauquois, Montfaucon and all the long roads and little rivers again. It will be good for Frenchmen to be reminded of the high hopes raised and later realized by the coming of that other vanguard of Americans 10 years ago and of the shadows that have been lifted from France.



There are more DELCO-LIGHT plants in use than all other makes combined

ONLY a few years ago electric light and power on the farm was practically unknown. Then came Delco-Light—bringing a new contentment, a new freedom—bringing modern conveniences to the farm home.

Soon Delco-Light was known everywhere. Soon it was being recommended by users in almost every community. And now, today, though many makes of farm electric plants have been placed on the market, Delco-Light's position in the farm electric field is stronger than ever before.

There are more Delco-Light plants in use than all other makes combined.

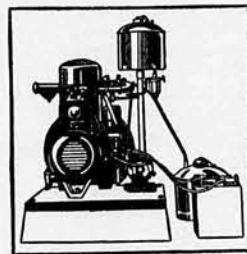
This outstanding leadership that has been won and held by Delco-Light has an important meaning to every farmer. It means that such an overwhelming preference could be the result of but one thing—value—value that is represented by proven ability to furnish dependable light and power at the lowest possible cost.

If you are not yet acquainted

with Delco-Light advantages and Delco-Light value, ask the nearest dealer for all the facts and a complete demonstration. Or, if you prefer, mail the coupon below for full details.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
 Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
 Dept. P-48, DAYTON, OHIO

Also manufacturers of D-L Electric Water Systems for Country and City Homes



Delco-Light electric plants are priced as low as

\$225

f. o. b. Dayton,

and may be bought on the General Motors convenient purchase plan.

Dependable DELCO-LIGHT ELECTRIC PLANTS

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
 Dept. P-48, Dayton, Ohio
 Please send me complete information about Delco-Light Electric Plants.

Name.....
 Address.....

R. E. PARSONS ELECTRIC CO.,

S. W. Corner 16th & Grand Ave.,
 Kansas City, Mo.

THE S. A. LONG ELECTRIC CO.,

146-148 N. Market St.,
 Wichita, Kansas

Are Farmers Raising Too Much Food

(Continued from Page 8)

products in demand that can be raised in some of our grain surplus sections. The production of which properly protected by a tariff for Seaboard delivery will help prevent future surpluses.

Our import figures show that the annual import of castor beans has increased 280 per cent within the last 10 years, and is annually increasing. This year we will import castor beans to the value of 4 million dollars and as aviation expands, castor oil will be in greater demand. Castor oil, once purely medicinal, is now used in the arts and crafts, and our chemists are finding new uses for the oil. The oil is easily crushed out, affording with the meal an industry near the point of production. The oilmeal is only recommended as a fertilizer. If the present duty is not sufficient to encourage the growing of these beans in some of our surplus crop sections, and assuring their delivery at points of consumption in favorable competition with foreign grown beans or oil, let us raise the tariff to meet existing needs.

Our annual imports of flaxseed are about 18 million bushels per annum, valued at around 40 million dollars. Our annual domestic requirements of flaxseed or linseed oil are 46,260,000 bushels. In 1924 we produced 68½ per cent of our requirements. In 1925 only 47.6 per cent. Four states produced 98 per cent of our total production.

Government figures show that the gross return for flax is \$2.25 an acre more than for wheat. There is a flaxseed shortage. The first linoleum in the United States was produced at Minneapolis, Minn., one of the four states producing flaxseed. Today the nearest western linoleum plant of any size is at Lancaster, Pa. The Mississippi Valley purchased 25 million dollars of linoleum per annum. Evidently the duty on flaxseed or linseed oil is too low and needs adjustment to permit our Mississippi Valley farmers to have a favorable competition in price, as our industries have, at Seaboard city deliveries. If the present tariff is too low to assure protection to increased production, delivery at Seaboard and continuation of the industry, then like manufacturers' and laborers' tariffs in the past, it should be revised upward. Forty million dollars additional new revenues annually delivered to our farmers will do much to reduce their indebtedness.

Oils Worth 53 Million Dollars

If the present importation of vegetable oils continues for the remaining months of 1927, this year will show an importation of these oils to the value of 53 million dollars. Vegetable oils include soybean and rape, vegetables which as a rule can easily be grown in the territories seeking relief. Vegetable oils are annually becoming more important in our growing biological and synthetical chemistry. Tariffs may need adjustment to make the industry permanent. This with proper methods of production is, or should be, easily solved. Here again we not only can produce the product but also establish at the point of production an industry for its utilization.

We annually import seeds to the value of 12 million dollars, seeds which are not acclimated, not fitted to our soil, mixed and adulterated. We

have not given this subject the consideration it requires, and we can add this 12 million dollars more to the account of the farmer by producing them here.

Our sugar importations have a yearly valuation of over 335 million dollars. Our best sugar industry offers opportunity for further development. Within the last few years scientists have found a new source of sugar. They tell us that the Jerusalem artichoke can be easily grown and developed, especially in the surplus crop sections, and that the sugar extracted is 50 per cent sweeter than cane sugar and 98 per cent sweeter than beet sugar. Perhaps the tariff needs attention to establish and increase the cultivation and production so that we can add at least 100 million dollars in new revenues to the farmers. The consumption of candy in the United States has increased 148 per cent in the last five years.

We are a wasteful people. Scientists are giving serious attention to farm wastes. They have demonstrated that hundreds of millions of dollars can be made by the farmers by utilizing the cornstalk, straw stacks and other wastes and ultimately convert these into artificial silk, building boards, insulating materials and chemicals. Many of these products have been proved, and it seems that the day is not far distant when many of our small cities shall not only possess an industry for the conversion of these waste products, but also industries converting the finished products into useful articles. This is one of the greatest hopes for agricultural prosperity. Again it may be that the by-product will pay the dividends.

A Higher Tariff on Butter?

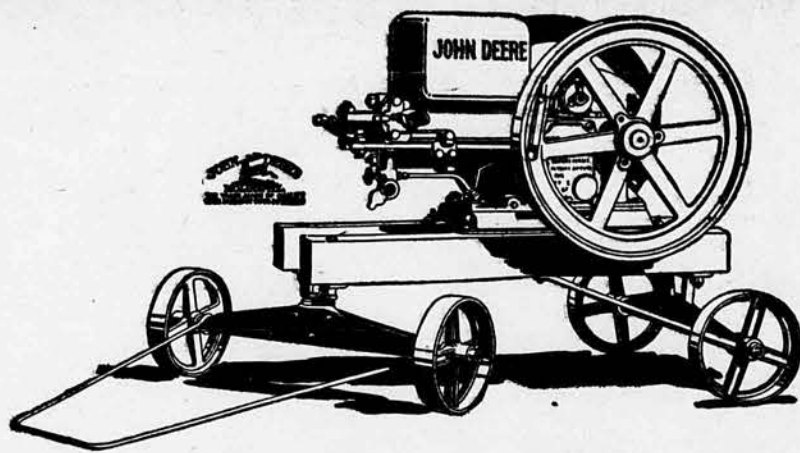
There has been some apprehension that our dairy industry was being over-developed and was in advance of our requirements. As you mark its progress this warning seemingly is wise, but when you study the increased consumption and the imports of dairy products in the last three years, you conclude that our demand exceeds our supply. For the last three years we have annually imported dairy products to the value of about 30 million dollars a year, and 17 per cent of this value was for butter. Evidently our tariff schedules on dairy products need revision upward for the protection of the American dairyman, said tariffs to take into consideration Seaboard delivery, where evidently the competition is unfavorable to the Western dairy farmer.

Sunflower oil is known as the best substitute for olive oil. Before the war we imported thousands of tons of sunflower oil. Sunflower growth and development is comparatively simple and easy. The oil is readily extracted, the stalks make excellent ensilage and the oilmeal makes excellent cattle feed.

We annually send to other nations about 7 million dollars for eggs and egg products and import around 4 million pounds of poultry every year. Here is another product which will help reduce our surplus; 4 per cent of our corn is fed to poultry.

These are but a few suggestions for preventing a surplus and when adopted will go far toward stabilizing agriculture. Even these few suggestions, from the many that can be made, would add 300 million dollars annually to our farmers' revenues, establish industries in agricultural sections, give employment to the farm boys and girls and bring higher prices for those crops now suffering from a surplus. The manufacturer searches to find substitutes for products not in demand, he anticipates wants, utilizes his factory, employs his organization and thus tides the lean years. When the farmer really regards his farm as a factory, dismisses his job's friends and their lamentations, makes a careful analysis of imports, exports and domestic consumption, utilizes scientific discoveries, realizes that he alone is accountable for the surplus, supplies only what is in demand and works out plans for his farm, then will agriculture become as profitable as industry, trade or profession.

In 1950 it is likely that the careful mother will insist on parachutes when her daughter goes riding with a young man.



Here's Real Power for Those Lighter Farm Jobs

Think of the time and labor it would save if you had this dependable, tireless mechanical hired hand to pump your water, run the washer, the churn, separate cream, turn the grindstone, grind feed, shell corn plus the many other jobs you will find for it.

When the John Deere Type E engine, the enclosed engine that oils itself, goes to work on the farm it means freedom for you and other members of your family from many of those tedious, time-taking jobs.

It is ready for duty day or night, week day or Sunday and the low cost of running it will surprise you.

Don't confuse the John Deere with the ordinary farm engine. All of the working parts on the Type E are fully enclosed and operate in a bath of oil—no grease cups or sight-feed oilers to fill and watch—runs without one minute's attention until the fuel is exhausted.

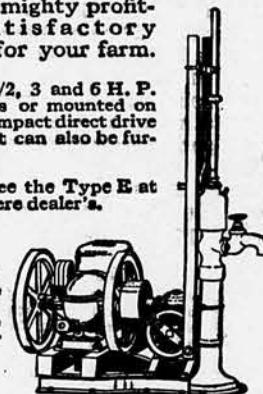
Free Booklet Tells All About It
Write John Deere, Moline, Illinois,
and ask for Booklet WT-611.

This advanced construction results in more years of service, lower upkeep costs, more power and convenience of operation—makes the John Deere mighty profitable and satisfactory equipment for your farm.

Built in 1-1/2, 3 and 6 H. P. sizes—on skids or mounted on wheels. A compact direct drive pumping outfit can also be furnished.

Be sure to see the Type E at your John Deere dealer's.

Let the John Deere Direct Drive Pumping Outfit Solve Your Water Pumping Problem



JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

COLORADO FENCE OF COPPER-BEARING STEEL

THE best judge of fence value is the man who uses it. And when you find, as you will, thousands of stockmen and farmers using COLORADO FENCE, you may be sure they know how good it really is.

COLORADO FENCE has been used on farms and ranches for more than 20 years! This proves that, after all, time is the test.

The secret is in COLORADO FENCE construction and materials. A fence has to be made right, of superior materials, to last many years. And COLORADO FENCE, of copper-bearing steel, specially galvanized, LASTS.

The experience of the men who use COLORADO FENCE should be worth a lot to you. It shows that you take no chance. Accept nothing else. For while COLORADO FENCE is better, it costs you no more.

WESTERN DEALERS GLADLY SELL IT



AMARILLO
EL PASO
FORT WORTH
SIOUX CITY
GRAND ISLAND
SALT LAKE CITY

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"
LOS ANGELES DENVER

SAN FRANCISCO
SALINA
KANSAS CITY
WICHITA
SPOKANE
PORTLAND
OKLAHOMA CITY

Too Late for Drouth Damage

And There Should be Plenty of Time for Corn to Mature Before Frost

BY HARLEY HATCH

NOT much show for drouth damage to corn with August gone and the fields still moisture soaked, is there? That is the condition that obtains here; corn is an intense green which is in marked contrast to some other years when we were preparing to put it in the shock at this date. Corn planted before May 15 is getting hard; the silks are all dry and some of the husks are turning. These cool nights are causing many folks to fear the late corn will not fully mature, but they might as well save their worry until September is gone, at least. I cannot see any frost damage looming up down here in Eastern Kansas; the corn is pushing ahead too fast for that. The early kafir is out in head and maturity is assured for that; the later planted is "in the boot" and will almost certainly mature and make a lot of fodder all the better for being late.

Some Good Cattle Feed

We managed to get in the last three days of this week in the hay field and, while the hay cured very slowly, none got wet. So far we have stacked all the prairie hay but we have room in the barn for about 25 tons of baled hay, and I think we will have enough baled to fill that space. It seems that a baling charge of \$2.50 a ton is scarcely justified when hay is so cheap, but we want to use this hay for horse feed. If we stacked it there would be more or less spoiled and the quality of some of the rest would not be very good. All the hay we have left after the barn is filled will be stacked and fed to cattle; they will at least return as much profit as the shippers who are today paying \$6.50 for good baled hay delivered on track. With the prairie and alfalfa hay and 13 acres of heavy cane we should have a good start toward the roughness required to winter 70 head of cattle. Corn is so heavy that we do not care to cut up any more of it than we are compelled to. We would rather provide other feed, husk out the corn and let the cattle have the run of the stalks.

Then Came the Water

A trip to Emporia this week over 30 miles of upland roads disclosed pastures as green as in June and with twice the feed growing required for the fat Herefords and Shorthorns living there. A number of men were putting up the third crop of alfalfa, and some of it had been damaged badly by rain. A few fields of corn showed thin stands and one or two were fairly swamped with cockleburrs, but the majority of fields were fairly clean and had an indication of good yields. All the small grain along the route had been threshed or stacked, but I am told there is yet a small percentage of the wheat and oats standing in the shock in Coffey and Lyon counties. When we got to Emporia the Cottonwood River was just ready to slop over, the result of heavy rains upstream. When we returned, about 4 hours later, it had sloped over, but I don't think much damage will result, and previous high water had done about all water could do. No great acreage of crops has been destroyed by the floods, however, and one sees very heavy corn along the bottoms of both the Cottonwood and Neosho Rivers.

Linseed Oil is Cheap

I receive several letters each month asking about the paint which is made by adding dry colors to used motor or tractor oil. This cheap paint is but a substitute for real paint made by using dry colors and linseed oil, and it is not a good plan to use it on new wood or a surface that is in good condition. On good surfaces it is best to use linseed oil. Linseed oil is comparatively cheap, costing from \$1 to \$1.10 a gallon in most places. By adding 6 pounds of Venetian Red or Prince's Mineral, both dry colors, to each gallon of oil, one will have a paint which will last for years, will look well and will preserve the wood as well as any paint sold. Most paint dealers carry these dry

colors, which should cost no more than 6 or 7 cents a pound. They will try to sell you prepared paint instead of this dry color in almost every case because they make a larger profit on the prepared paint. But, regardless of what they tell you, Venetian Red and linseed oil will make a much better paint than any of the cheap prepared paints sold. If you get a better paint for barns and outbuildings you will have to buy lead and oil, which cannot be beaten, but which cost considerable money.

On the Old Surfaces

Now for the cheap paint made by combining used motor or tractor oil and Venetian Red. The used motor oil is a mineral oil and so, of course, is not so good as linseed oil, which is a vegetable product. But it does make a paint that is 100 per cent better than no paint at all, and it is suitable for use on all old and weathered surfaces which would drink up more linseed oil paint than they are worth. I like Venetian Red the best to mix with this used oil, for the oil is very dark and when you combine it with the bright Venetian Red you get a color almost like that which is called "Santa Fe red" here, the color that railroad uses to paint its stations. Use the same amount of Venetian Red to mix with this used motor oil that you do for linseed oil—6 pounds a gallon. The dry color is for looks; it is the oil which protects the surfaces and the used motor oil helps much along this line. We all know that an oiled stick or board lasts twice as long out in the weather as one not oiled. As for lasting qualities, the motor oil paint will last longer than any of the cheap prepared paints you can buy. Good prepared paint is better, of course, but it costs a lot more money.

Stock Pays 8 Per Cent

Fourteen years ago farmers living in the country around Burlington started a general store. That store is flourishing today. Stock was sold to provide capital, and rebates on the amount bought by patrons also were provided for. The stock receives its 8 per cent dividends but the rebates have not been so regular. But those who trade there are sufficiently paid by the lower prices charged; it has been thought best to hold prices down rather than to pay rebates. This store had hard going for a year or so after the financial "blowup" in 1920, but it finally weathered the storm and was once again on solid ground. The stock has proved profitable as it pays 8 per cent yearly and is tax free, the taxes being levied on the goods in the store and not on the stock. This store has been a good thing, not only for those who patronize it, but for all who buy goods in Burlington, as the policy of the store in holding down prices provides needed competition. The one mistake in the store policy in 14 years was in carrying such a heavy stock at the time of the financial storm. This caused a large inventory loss, and the store had a battle for two or more years but won out in good shape in the end.

High Thinking


It is estimated that a block of wood containing 12 cubic inches will produce enough pulp for a 12-page daily newspaper. It takes a slightly larger block, however, to produce the editorials.

Human Bow-Wow

Night watchman W. H. Butts, making his rounds, tried the front door and found it unlocked. Then he gave a peculiar growl and bark, and every hair on his body grew stiff.—Kerman (Cal.) paper.

Classified

Junkman (at back door:) "Any old junk you want to get rid of, lady?" Lady: "Yes, come in; my husband will be here in a minute."



You'll find one on every sack of

INTERNATIONAL

Sugared FEEDS

for Dairy Cows, Hogs, Beef Cattle and Poultry

WE can guarantee results because every pound of International Sugared Feeds always contains pure ingredients, balanced to give the feeder the most milk, eggs, pork or beef for the least possible cost.

To give the dairy farmer less feed cost and bigger milk checks is our aim in making International Special Dairy,

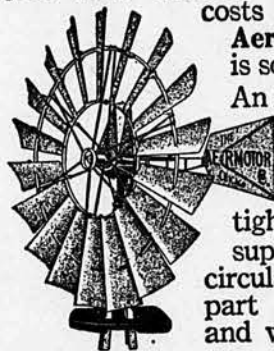
Ready Ration and 32% Concentrate feeds. Thousands of feeders testify to our success. That is why we can guarantee results and why you should buy International Sugared Feeds. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Ask your dealer for the feed sacks with the INTERNATIONAL Talking Animals.

Ask your Feed Dealer or an International Man.

INTERNATIONAL Sugar Feed Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

RUNNING WATER WITHOUT WORK

With a good Well and a good Windmill you can have all the water you want without work, worry or expense. Water from a well costs you nothing. The cost of an Auto-Oiled



Aermotor is moderate. The expense for maintenance is so small that it need never be given a thought. An Aermotor runs in the lightest breeze. It will also work safely and steadily in the heavy winds.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is completely self-oiling. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case which holds a year's supply of oil. When the mill is running the oil circulates through every bearing. Every moving part is constantly and completely oiled. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Auto-Oiled Aermotors have behind them a long record of successful operation. Their merits are known the world over. For further information write

AERMOTOR CO.
CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY

AERMOTOR CO.
DES MOINES
OAKLAND

AERMOTOR CO.
DALLAS
MINNEAPOLIS

Daily Paper Bargain!

Club No. 11-B

This Low Price Good Only 30 Days—Not Good Outside Kansas

Topeka Capital (Daily & Sunday)1 year	ALL THREE ONLY \$6.25
Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze1 year	
Household Magazine1 year	

We guarantee this price only 30 days. Order now and make this big saving. Send all orders to

Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kan.

Successful Farms Use CHAMPION Spark Plugs

SUCCESSFUL farm owners will tell you that one of the important things to watch in engine-driven farm equipment is spark plugs.

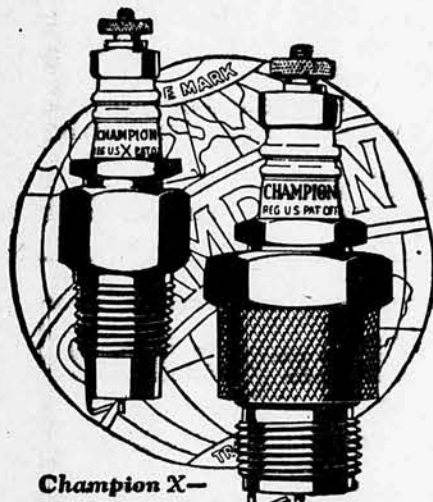
That's why two out of three farms use Champions—known the world over as the better spark plugs.

For Champions with their exclusive sillimanite insulators which are practically unbreakable and strongly resist carbon formation—their two-piece, gas-tight construction making cleaning easy—and their special analysis electrodes which do not corrode assure greater dependability; better engine performance; longer life; and a saving in gas and oil.

Try Champions in your truck, tractor, stationary engine or your own personal car and learn why the majority of farm owners as well as millions of car owners always buy Champions.

CHAMPION Spark Plugs

TOLEDO, OHIO



Champion X—
Exclusively for
Ford cars, trucks
and tractors—
packed in the
Red Box
60¢

Champion—
for trucks, tractors
and cars other than
Fords—and for all
stationary engines
—packed in the
Blue Box
75¢

The Untamed

(Continued from Page 14)

He was somewhat confused. "They seem to be wearin' them," he said weakly, and his eyes wandered about the armed circle, pausing on the ominous forms of Hal Purvis, Bill Kilduff, and especially Jim Silent, a head taller than the rest. He stood somewhat in the background, but the slight sneer with which he watched Whistling Dan dominated the entire picture. "As a matter of fact," went on Morgan, "it would be a ten man job to take the guns away from this crew. You can see for yourself."

She glanced about the throng and started. She had seen Dan. "How did he come here?" "Oh, Dan?" said Morgan, "he's all right. He just pulled one of the prettiest shootin' stunts I ever seen."

"But he promised my father—" began Kate, and then stopped, flushing. If her father was right in diagnosing Dan's character, this was the most critical day in his life, for there he stood surrounded by armed men. If there were anything wild in his nature it would be brought out that day. She was almost glad the time of trial had come.

She said: "How about the guns, Mr. Morgan?" "If you want them collected and put away for a while," offered Lee Haines, "I'll do what I can to help you!"

Her smile of thanks set his blood tingling. His glance lingered a little too long, a little too gladly, and she colored slightly.

"Miss Cumberland," said Haines, "may I introduce myself? My name is Lee."

She hesitated. The manners she had learned in the Eastern school forbade it, but her Western instinct was truer and stronger. Her hand went out to him.

"I'm very glad to know you, Mr. Lee."

"All right, stranger," said Morgan, who in the meantime had been shifting from one foot to the other and estimating the large chances of failure in this attempt to collect the guns, "if you're

going to help me corral the shootin' irons, let's start the roundup."

The girl went with them. They had no trouble in getting the weapons. The cold blue eye of Lee Haines was a quick and effective persuasion.

When they reached Jim Silent he stared fixedly upon Haines. Then he drew his guns slowly and presented them to his comrade, while his eyes shifted to Kate and he said coldly: "Lady, I hope I ain't the last one to congratulate you!"

She did not understand, but Haines scowled and colored. Dan, in the meantime, was swept into the saloon by an influx of the cowpunchers that left only Lee Haines outside with Kate. She had detained him with a gesture.

Almost a Child

"Mr. Lee," she said, "I am going to ask you to do me a favor. Will you?" His smile was a sufficient answer, and it was in her character that she made no pretext of misunderstanding it.

"You have noticed Dan among the crowd?" she asked, "Whistling Dan?" "Yes," he said, "I saw him do some very nice shooting."

"It's about him that I want to speak to you. Mr. Lee, he knows very little about men and their ways. He is almost a child among them. You seem—stronger—than most of the crowd here. Will you see that if trouble comes he is not imposed upon?"

She flushed a little, there was such a curious yearning in the eyes of the big man.

"If you wish it," he said simply, "I will do what I can."

As he walked beside her towards her horse, she turned to him abruptly.

"You are very different from the men I have met around here," she said.

"I am glad," he answered.

"Glad?"

"If you find me different, you will remember me, whether for better or worse."

He spoke so earnestly that she grew grave. He helped her to the saddle

Good-Bye, Husking Peg and Shovel!

CORN can now be harvested by machinery, whether husked, snapped, cut and shocked, husked from shock or put in a silo. "Untouched by human hands from corn planter to corn sheller, from seed corn to beefsteak" may soon be the slogan of the Corn Belt farmer, says the Research Department of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, in reviewing the Miracle of Machinery as applied to the corn crop.

King Corn has long held sway over millions of obedient subjects whose bending backs and bleeding hands are eloquent testimony of the labor exacted in his service. But with the development of mechanical pickers and huskers and an ever increasing sale of these machines thruout the great Corn Belt during the last few years, the last great hand task of the Corn Belt farmer has yielded to the emancipating onslaught of machinery. With the use of the picker, every task from planting to marketing of corn is freed from the exacting, toilsome, expensive, time-consuming restraint of hand labor.

In the western part of the Corn Belt, where the greater portion of the corn is husked and cribbed, the mechanical picker and husker has received a great welcome. In December, 1926, A. L. Urick, state labor commissioner of Iowa, conducted a questionnaire survey as to the labor and machine situation in the state relative to corn husking. He found that in the 85 counties answering his questionnaire, there were 5,855 mechanical huskers. The last year has also marked the appearance of two-row snappers in a number exceeding an experimental quantity, and these machines are finding a warm welcome, especially among cattle feeders who grind or crush the ear corn, husks and all, and feed it. In dry weather, these snappers will remove 60 to 70 per cent of the husks, making the snapped corn suitable for cribbing, according to users.

In the Eastern Corn Belt states, a large percentage of the corn is cut with corn binders or by hand and shocked, to be husked later in the winter. Wisconsin, with its 110,000 silos, cuts and ensiles 80 to 90 per cent of its corn crop. Ohio cuts 80 per cent of her corn, according to Ohio State University agricultural engineers, but of this amount about 60 per cent is cut by hand. The corn borer is doing much to extend the use of corn binders, with a consequent lightening of the labor load, as hand cutting low enough to meet clean-up regulations is a very hard task. The husker-shredder is taking the hand labor out of husking from the shock for an ever increasing number of farmers, as well as speeding up the job and increasing the efficiency of man labor. This increase in efficiency of labor is set at 123 per cent by Ohio University economists following a careful study in two Ohio counties.

For filling the silo, the small ensilage cutter owned by one or two farmers and operated by the farm tractor or gas engine is cutting the labor requirements for filling silos. If used with corn binders with bundle loading attachments, the tiresome work of lifting heavy green bundles of cornstalks is practically eliminated. Field ensilage cutters which eliminate hand labor entirely are also coming into use.

With the husked corn cribbed with the use of portable or stationary inside elevators, then shelled from cribs having a drag-way in the foundation to eliminate hand scooping from the crib, the corn finds its way to pig, steer, lamb or country elevator, handled entirely by the products of human ingenuity instead of aching muscles and bending backs.

Your next Winters heat



If your farm home was only half warm last year, be sure to go into your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store and inspect one of the new kinds of parlor furnaces. With the air circulating system of these new and modern heating plants you can keep your whole house warm from one room instead of just having a little heat in one room, as the old-fashioned stove gave. This new kind of heating plant has many advantages in the farm home that has no basement, for it will burn almost any kind of fuel, and make an additional fine piece of furniture that is attractive to the eye as well as satisfying and practical. Ask your "tag" store man for a demonstration.

Handy for Fall

Portable oil or kerosene stoves are a wonderful help in cool fall days. The new kinds give out enough heat to take the chill off a bedroom, bathroom or dining room, and they cost almost nothing to operate. Their cost is so small that you can hardly afford to be without one if you value your health and comfort.

Take all your heating problems to the "Farm Service" Hardware Store. You will get real help, the very best of equipment, and save money. See him before you buy.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



and she leaned a little to study him with the same gentle gravity.

"I should like to see you again, Mr. Lee," she said, and then in a little outburst, "I should like to see you a lot! Will you come to my house sometime?"

The directness, the sudden smile, made him flinch. His voice was a trifle unsteady when he replied.

"I shall!" He paused and his hand met hers. "If it is possible."

Her eyebrows raised a trifle.

"Is it so hard to do?"

"Do not ask me to explain," he said, "I am riding a long way."

"Oh, a 'long-rider'!" she laughed, "then of course—" She stopped abruptly. It may have been imagination, but he seemed to start when she spoke the phrase by which outlaws were known to each other. He was forcing his eyes to meet hers.

He said slowly: "I am going on a long journey. Perhaps I will come back. If I am able to, I shall."

He dropped his hand from hers and she remained silent, guessing at many things, and deeply moved, for every woman knows when a man speaks from his soul.

"You will not forget me?"

"I shall never forget you," she answered quietly. "Good-bye, Mr. Lee!"

Her hand touched his again, she wheeled, and rode away. He remained standing with the hand she grasped still raised. And after a moment, as he had hoped, she turned in the saddle and waved to him. His eyes were downward and he was smiling faintly when he re-entered the saloon.

Silent sat at a table with his chin propped in his hand—his left hand, of course, for that restless right hand must always be free. He stared across the room toward Whistling Dan. The train of thoughts which kept those ominous eyes so unmoving must be broken. He sat down at the side of his chief.

"What the hell?" said the big man, "ain't you started yet?"

"Look here, Jim," said Haines cautiously, "I want you to lay off on this kid, Whistling Dan. It won't mean anything to you to raise the devil with him."

"I tell you," answered Silent, "it'll please me more'n anything in the world to push that damned girl's face of his into the floor."

"Silent, I'm asking a personal favor of you!"

The leader turned upon him that untamed stare. Haines set his teeth.

"Haines," came the answer, "I'll stand more from you than from any man alive. I know you've got guts an' I know you're straight with me. But there ain't anything can keep me from manhandlin' that kid over there." He opened and shut his fingers slowly. "I sort of yearn to get at him!"

Haines recognized defeat.

"But you haven't another gun hidden on you Jim? You won't try to shoot him up?"

"No," said Silent. "If I had a gun I don't know—but I haven't a gun. My hands'll be enough!"

All that could be done now was to get Whistling Dan out of the saloon. That would be simple. A single word would suffice to send the timid man helter-skelter homeward.

Didn't Care to Leave

The large, lazy brown eyes turned up to Haines as the latter approached.

"Dan," he said, "hit for the timbers—get on your way—there's danger here for you!"

To his astonishment the brown eyes did not vary a shade.

"Danger?" he repeated wonderingly.

"Danger! Get up and get out if you want to save your hide!"

"What's the trouble?" said Dan, and his eyes were surprised, but not afraid.

"The biggest man in this room is after your blood."

"Is he?" said Dan wonderingly. "I'm sorry I don't feel like leavin', but I'm not tired of this place yet."

"Friend," said Haines, "if that tall man puts his hands on you, he'll break you across his knee like a rotten stick of wood!"

It was too late. Silent evidently guessed that Haines was urging his quarry to flee.

"Hey!" he roared, so that all heads turned toward him, "you over there."

Haines stepped back, sick at heart. He knew that it would be folly to meet his chief hand to hand, but he thought of his pledge to Kate, and groaned.

"What do you want of me?" asked Dan, for the pointed arm left no doubt as to whom Silent intended.

"Get up when you're spoke to," cried Silent. "Ain't you learned no manners? An' git up quick!"

Dan rose, smiling his surprise.

"Your friend has a sort of queer way of talkin'," he said to Haines.

"Don't stan' there like a fool. Trot over to the bar an' git me a jolt of red-eye. I'm dry!" thundered Silent.

"Sure!" nodded Whistling Dan amiably, "glad to!" and he went accordingly towards the bar.

The men about the room looked to each other with sick smiles: There was an excuse for acquiescence, for the figure of Jim Silent contrasted with Whistling Dan was like an oak compared with a sapling. Nevertheless such bland cowardice as Dan was showing made their flesh creep. He asked at the bar for the whisky, and Morgan spoke as Dan filled a glass nearly to the brim.

"Dan," he whispered rapidly, "I got a gun behind the bar. Say the word an' I'll take the chance of pullin' it on that big skunk. Then you make a dive for the door. Maybe I can keep him back till you get on Satan."

"Why should I beat it?" queried Dan, astonished. "I'm jest beginnin' to get interested in your place. That tall feller is sure a queer one, ain't he?"

With the same calm and wide-eyed smile of inquiry he turned away, taking the glass of liquor, and left Morgan to stare after him with a face pale with amazement, while he whispered

over and over to himself: "Well, I'll be damned! Well, I'll be damned!"

Dan placed the liquor before Silent. The latter sat gnawing his lips.

"What do you mean?" he said. "Did you only bring one glass? Are you too good to drink with me? Then drink by yourself, you white-livered coyote!"

Then Dan Laughed

He dashed the glass of whisky into Dan's face. Half blinded by the stinging liquor, the latter fell back a pace, sputtering, and wiping his eyes. Not a man in the room stirred. The same sick look was on each face. But the red devil broke loose in Silent's heart when he saw Dan cringe. He followed the thrown glass with his clenched fist. Dan stood perfectly still and watched the blow coming. His eyes were wide and wondering, like those of a child. The iron-hard hand struck him full on the mouth, fairly lifted him from his feet, and flung him against the wall with such violence that he recoiled again and fell forward onto his knees. Silent was making beast noises in his throat and preparing to rush on the half-prostrate figure. He stopped short.

Dan was laughing. At least that chuckling murmur was near to a laugh. Yet there was no mirth in it. It had that touch of the maniacal in it which freezes the blood. Silent halted in the midst of his rush, with his hands poised for the next blow.

His mouth fell agape with an odd expression of horror as Dan stared up at him. That hideous chattering continued. The sound defied definition. And from the shadow in which Dan was crouched his brown eyes blazed, changed, and filled with yellow fires.

At that instant the ominous crouched animal with the yellow eyes, the nameless thing which had been Whistling Dan a moment before, sprang up and forward with a leap like that of a panther.

Morgan stood behind the bar with a livid face and a fixed smile. His fingers still stiffly clutched the whisky bottle from which the last glass had been filled. Not another man in the room stirred from his place. Some sat with their cards raised in the very act of playing. Some had stopped midway a laugh. One man had been tying a bootlace. His body did not rise. Only his eyes rolled up to watch.

Dan darted under the outstretched arms of Silent, fairly heaved him up from the floor and drove him backward. The big man half stumbled and half fell, knocking aside two chairs. He rushed back with a shout, but at sight of the white face with the thin trickle of blood falling from the lips, and at the sound of that inhuman laughter, he paused again.

Once more Dan was upon him, his hands darting out with motions too fast for the eye to follow. Jim Silent stepped back a half pace, shifted his



KANSAS

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

COLORADO

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

J.C. PENNEY Co.



Quality Underthings at Big Savings Through Our Tremendous Buying Resources

EXTRA-QUALITY silk stockings by the million pairs! Full value undergarments, corsets and brassieres in tremendous quantities! Enormous orders purchased for **CASH** to supply the women of over 3,000,000 families who patronize our 885 Department Stores throughout the country!

Think what tremendous savings we are able to effect through this huge co-operative cash purchasing power! And as for twenty-five years, remember that our savings are **ALWAYS** passed on to our customers.

When you go to your nearest J. C. Penney Company Department Store you enjoy a valuable double advantage—first, the advantage of Personal

Selection; second, the assurance of Lowest Prices consistent with Good Quality.

Whether you require underthings, shoes, clothing or furnishings for yourself or other members of your family, the J. C. Penney Company through its stores offers you the same exceptional values that have been responsible for our twenty-five years of continued growth.

HOSIERY, CORSETS & UNDERWEAR SAVINGS

Women's 449 Full Fashioned Silk Hose—
medium heavy-weight service; extra long boot with mercerized top. Black and colors. Unusual value. Pair . \$1.49

Women's 447 Full Fashioned Silk Hose—
extra fine gauge; medium light weight; silk to the top. Black, colors. National leader. Pair . \$1.49

Women's 445 Full Fashioned Silk and Fibre Hose—
extra long boot with mercerized top. Black, colors. .98

Women's 1215 Pure Thread Silk and Fibre Hose—
in black and colors. Remarkable hose for pair .49

Our "Lady-Lyke" Corsets, Corset-Brassieres, Brassieres, and other types of Undergarments, appeal to women who demand style and comfort.

Experienced Young Salesmen wanted to train for our store Managers.

J.C. PENNEY Co.

Write today for our illustrated "Store News Fall Catalogue."

weight, and drove his fist straight at that white face. How it happened not a man in the room could tell, but the hand did not strike home. Dan had swerved aside as lightly as a wind-blown feather and his fist rapped against Silent's ribs with a force that made the giant grunt.

Some of the horror was gone from his face and in its stead was baffled rage. He knew the scientific points of boxing, and he applied them. His eye was quick and sure. His reach was whole inches longer than his opponent's. His strength was that of two ordinary men. What did it avail him? He was like an agile athlete in the circus playing tag with a black panther. He was like a child striking futilely at a wavering butterfly. Sometimes this white-faced, laughing devil ducked under his arms. Sometimes a sidestep made his blows miss by the slightest fraction of an inch.

And for every blow he struck four rained home against him. It was impossible! It could not be! Silent telling himself that he dreamed, and those dancing fists crashed into his face and body like sledgehammers. There was no science in the thing which faced him. Had there been trained skill the second blow would have knocked Silent unconscious, and he knew it, but Dan made no effort to strike a vulnerable spot. He hit at anything which offered.

Still he laughed as he leaped back and forth. Perhaps mere weight of rushing would beat the dancing will-o'-the-wisp to the floor. Silent bored in with lowered head and clutched at his enemy. Then he roared with triumph. His outstretched hand caught Dan's shirt as the latter flicked to one side. Instantly they were locked in each other's arms! The most meaning part of the fight followed.

The moment after they grappled, Silent shifted his right arm from its crushing grip on Dan's body and clutched at the throat. The move was as swift as lightning, but the parry of the smaller man was still quicker. His left hand clutched Silent by the wrist, and that mighty sweep of arm was stopped in mid-air! They were in the middle of the room. They stood perfectly erect and close together, embraced. Their position had a ludicrous resemblance to the posture of dancers, but their bodies were trembling with effort. With every ounce of power in his huge frame Silent strove to complete his grip at the throat. He felt the right arm of Dan tightening around him closer, closer, closer! It was not a bulky arm, but it seemed to be made of linked steel which was shrinking into him, and promised to crush his very bones. The strength of this man seemed to increase. It was limitless. His breath came struggling under that pressure and the blood thundered and raged in his temples. If he could only get at that soft throat!

But his struggling right hand was held in a vise of iron. Now his numb arm gave way, slowly, inevitably. He ground his teeth and cursed. His curse was half a prayer. For answer there was the unearthly chuckle just below his ear. His hand was moved back, down, around! He was helpless as a child in the arms of its father—no, helpless as a sheep in the constricting coils of a python.

An impulse of frantic horror and shame and fear gave him redoubled strength for an instant. He tore himself clear and reeled back. Dan planted two smashes on Silent's snarling mouth. A glance showed the large man the mute, strained faces around the room. The laughing devil leaped again. Then all pride slipped like water from the heart of Jim Silent, and in its place there was only icy fear, fear not of a man, but of animal power. He caught up a heavy chair and drove it with all his desperate strength at Dan.

It cracked distinctly against his head and the weight of it fairly drove him into the floor. He fell with a limp thud on the boards. Silent, reeling and blind, staggered to and fro in the center of the room. Morgan and Lee Haines reached Dan at the same moment and knelt beside him.

"He'll Live"

Almost at once Haines raised a hand and spoke to the crowd: "He's all right, boys. Badly cut across the head and stunned, but he'll live."

There was a deep gash on the upper part of the forehead. If the cross-bar of the chair had not broken, the skull might have been injured. The impact of the blow had stunned him, and it

might be many minutes before his senses returned.

As the crowd closed around Dan, a black body leaped among them, snarling hideously. They sprang back with a yell from the rush of this green-eyed fury; but Black Bart made no effort to attack them. He sat crouching before the prostrate body, licking the deathly white face, and growling horribly, and then stood over his fallen master and stared about the circle. Those who had seen a lone wolf make its stand against a pack of dogs recognized the attitude. Then without a sound as swiftly as he had entered the room, he leaped thru the door and darted off up the road. Satan, for the first time deserted by this wolfish companion, turned a high head and neighed after him, but he raced on.

The men returned to their work over Dan's body, cursing softly. There was a hair-raising uneasiness about the sudden coming and departure of Black Bart. Jim Silent and his comrades waited no longer, but took to their saddles and galloped down the road.

Within a few moments the crowd at Morgan's place began to thin out. Evening was coming on, and most of them had far to ride. They might have lingered until midnight, but this peculiar accident damped their spirits. Probably not a hundred words were spoken from the moment Silent struck Dan to the time when the last of the cattle men took to the saddle. They avoided each other's eyes as if in shame. In a short time only Morgan remained working over Dan.

In the house of old Joe Cumberland his daughter sat fingering the keys of the only piano within many miles. The evening gloom deepened as she played with upward face and reminiscent eyes. The tune was uncertain, weird—for she was trying to recall one of those nameless airs which Dan whistled as he rode thru the hills. There came a patter of swift, light footfalls

in the hall, and then a heavy scratching at the door.

"Down, Bart!" she called, and went to admit him to the room.

The moment she turned the handle the door burst open and Bart fell in against her. She cried out at sight of the gleaming teeth and eyes, but he fawned about her feet, alternately whining and snarling.

"What is it, boy?" she asked, gathering her skirts close about her ankles and stepping back, for she never was without some fear of this black monster. "What do you want, Bart?"

For reply he stood stock still, raised his nose, and emitted a long wail, a mournful, a ghastly sound, with a broken-hearted quaver at the end. Kate Cumberland shrank back still farther until the wall blocked her retreat. Black Bart had never acted like this before. He followed her with a green light in his eyes, which shone phosphorescent and distinct thru the growing shadows. And most terrible of all was the sound which came deep in his throat as if his brute nature was struggling to speak human words. She felt a great impulse to cry out for help, but checked herself. He was still crouching about her feet. Obviously he meant no harm to her.

He turned and ran toward the door, stopped, looked back to her, and made a sound which was nearer to the bark of a dog than anything he had ever uttered. She made a step after him. He whined with delight and moved closer to the door. Now she stopped again. He whirled and ran back, caught her dress in his teeth, and again made for the door, tugging her after him.

Down the Road

At last she understood and followed him. When she went toward the corral to get her horse, he planted himself in front of her and snarled so furiously that she gave up her purpose. She was beginning to be more and

The Farm Problem is Still With Us

AGRICULTURE was the chief topic contemporaneously in the two important "institutes" last month, the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., which has become an annual event of international interest, and the Institute of Public Affairs, held this year at Charlottesville, Va.

From the discussion of farm relief measures at Williamstown the administration bill will have hard sledding in Congress. Chairman Henry A. Wallace of the Institute round table on agriculture described it as merely a subsidy proposal, which could only wipe out the Treasury surplus if put into operation "and as farmers are opposed as a class to out and out subsidies" he could not see how they can support it without being inconsistent with their record. But as the administration plan seemed to be framed more for the cotton farmer than the corn or wheat belt, he called on his assistant, Col. Clarence Ousley of Texas, to discuss it. Colonel Ousley was even more critical. It is, he said, "so absurd and impractical that it can hardly be looked upon as more than a political gesture." There are two types of cotton growers, Colonel Ousley said, one of which, has some conception of economics, will recognize the plan as utterly ineffectual, while the other will simply plant more cotton, build up a bigger surplus and eventually bankrupt the Treasury.

The administration farm relief measure beyond promoting desirable farm marketing co-operation merely eases the farmer's credit position by creating lendable funds for him. The farmer in fact is not at this time worrying about his credit, and agriculture's sickness cannot be cured by easy money.

Both Wallace and Ousley declared that the weakness of the administration plan is its rejection of the equalization fee idea, which is fundamental in all the McNary-Haugen measures and in the opinion of most farm organization leaders essential in any plan of agricultural revival. As one member at the Williamstown round table remarked, "you can't control prices in the long run without in some way controlling supply." Henry Wallace, Colonel Ousley and other speakers at Williamstown maintained that such measures as tariff protection for industry, the Federal Reserve Bank for banking and the Interstate Commerce Commission for transportation all represent attempts for nation-wide regulation of industry and trade no more paternal or dangerous than the proposal to stabilize farm prices thru an appropriate federal agency. "Talk about power," exclaimed Colonel Ousley. "You can't build a railroad on your land, without permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission." He cited the power conferred by Congress on the President which permitted him, on the day he vetoed the McNary-Haugen Bill, to increase tariff protection on pig iron 50 per cent, in a year when the United States Steel Corporation distributed to its gratified owners an extra stock dividend of 40 per cent.

At the Institute of Public Affairs in Virginia on the same day agriculture's situation was also up for round-table discussion. Dr. John Lee Coulter, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Dakota, outlined a comprehensive scheme of regional farm relief. He is the writer of the existing Federal Farm Loan Act, and similarly advocated the creation of a board with some features of the Federal Reserve and Federal Farm Loan boards and the I. C. C. to divide the country into districts and regionalize the development of agricultural organization. Doctor Coulter's plan contemplates the chartering under such a board of local and larger marketing agencies (not Governmental), and providing co-ordination and supervision of regional farm marketing, including the inspection and audit of the books of such agencies. "This plan," in Dr. Coulter's opinion, "would bring order out of chaos and provide stabilization, not of a few products or those of a particular section, but of all the agricultural products of our country."

The agricultural problem is still very much with us, notwithstanding a lucky farm season in Kansas.

What 2½¢ A DAY will do

DOUBLE WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR HOSPITAL CASES	TOTAL DISABILITY \$100 A WEEK
DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000	PARTIAL DISABILITY \$125 A WEEK
LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250	LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500
LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1000	LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1000
LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$1300	LOSS OF ONE ARM \$500
LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000	LOSS OF BOTH ARMS \$1000

Farm work is hazardous. One farmer in 8 is seriously injured each year. Every hour you run the risk of a fall, cut, stepping on a nail, being injured by a machine or kicked by a horse.

Who will pay the bills for doctor, medicine and extra help?

AGENTS We want capable men over 21 for territory. Write for facts.

In 35 years the Woodmen Accident Company has paid policy holders over \$5,000,000 for accidents and accidental deaths. And every policy holder will tell you we make quick and full payments of claims.

COUPON You simply can't afford to carry your own risk. It's too great! Learn all about the remarkable protection you may have for only 2½¢ a day. Get complete details. Send the coupon TODAY. Read what hundreds of policy holders say. Act NOW—mail the coupon.

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO.,
Lincoln, Nebraska. B911

Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60.)

Name.....

Occupation.....

P. O.

State..... R. F. D.....

Free Booklets on Farm Sanitation

telling how to prevent diseases common to livestock and poultry and describing in detail the use of

KRESO DIP No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide and Disinfectant

- No. 151. Farm Sanitation
- No. 160. Hog Diseases
- No. 163. Care of Poultry
- No. 185. How to build a Hog Wallow

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
Parke, Davis & Company
DETROIT, MICH.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in original packages is sold at all drug stores

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS
Last FOREVER
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now Erect Early
Immediate Shipment! **NO** Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.
Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
1400 N. A. Long Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS



which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid.

Horse book 3-S free.
A thankful user says: "Completely removed flesh growth on gland about 7 inches diameter. Sincerely thank you for good advice and Absorbine."

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

more afraid. A childish thought came to her that perhaps this brute was attempting to lure her away from the house, as she had seen coyotes lure dogs, and then turn his teeth against her. Nevertheless she followed. Something in the animal's eagerness moved her deeply. When he led her out to the road he released her dress and trotted ahead a short distance, looking back and whining, as if to beg her to go faster. For the first time the thought of Dan came into her mind. Black Bart was leading her down the road toward Morgan's place. What if something had happened to Dan?

She caught a breath of sharp terror and broke into a run. Bart yelped his pleasure. Yet a cold horror rose in her heart as she hurried. Had her father after all been right? What power had Dan, if he needed her, to communicate with this mute beast and send him to her? As she ran she wished for the day, the warm, clear sun—for these growing shadows of evening bred a thousand ghostly thoughts. Black Bart was running backwards and forwards before her as if he half entreated and half threatened her.

Her heart died within her as she came in sight of Morgan's place. There was only one horse before it, and that was the black stallion. Why had the others gone so soon? Breathless, she reached the door of the saloon. It was very dim within. She could make out only formless shades at first. Black Bart slid noiselessly across the floor. She followed him with her eyes, and now she saw a figure stretched straight out on the floor while another man knelt at his side. She ran forward with a cry.

Morgan rose, stammering. She pushed him aside and dropped beside Dan. A broad white bandage circled his head. His face was almost as pale as the cloth. Her touches went everywhere over that cold face, and she moaned little syllables that had no meaning. He lived, but it seemed to her that she had found him at the legendary gates of death.

"Miss Kate!" said Morgan desperately.

"You murderer!"

"You don't think that I did that?"

"It happened in your place—you had given Dad your word!"

Still she did not turn her head.

"Won't you hear me explain? He's jest in a sort of a trance. He'll wake up feelin' all right. Don't try to move him tonight. I'll go out an' put his boss up in the shed. In the mornin' he'll be as good as new. Miss Kate, won't you listen to me?"

She turned reluctantly toward him. Perhaps he was right and Dan would waken from his swoon, as if from a healthful sleep.

"It was that big feller with them straight eyes that done it," began Morgan.

"The one who was sneering at Dan?"

"Yes."

"Weren't there enough boys here to string him up?"

"He had three friends with him. It would of taken a hundred men to lay hands on one of those four. They were all bad ones. I'm goin' to tell you how it was, because I'm leavin' in a few minutes and ridin' south, an' I want to clear my trail before I start. This was the way it happened—"

His back was turned to the dim light which fell thru the door. She could barely make out the movement of his lips. All the rest of his face was lost in shadow. As he spoke she sometimes lost his meaning and the stir of his lips became a nameless gibbering. The grey gloom settled more deeply round the room and over her heart while he talked. He explained how the difference had risen between the tall stranger and Whistling Dan. How Dan had been insulted time and again and borne it with a sort of childish stupidity. How finally the blow had been struck. How Dan had crouched on the floor, laughing, and how a yellow light gathered in his eyes.

The Wolf Came Closer

At that, her mind went blank. When her thoughts returned she stood alone in the room. The clatter of Morgan's galloping horse died swiftly away down the road. She turned to Dan. Black Bart was crouched at watch beside him. She knelt again—lowered her head—heard the faint but steady breathing. He seemed infinitely young—infinitely weak and helpless. The whiteness of the bandage stared up at her like an eye thru the deepening

gloom. All the mother in her nature came to her eyes in tears.

"Dan—dear!"

"My head," he muttered, "it sort of aches, Kate, as if—"

He was silent and she knew that he remembered.

"You're all right, now, honey. I've come here to take care of you—I won't leave you. Poor Dan!"

"How did you know?" he asked, the words trailing.

"Black Bart came for me."

"Good ol' Bart!"

The great wolf slunk closer, and licked the outstretched hand.

"Why, Kate, I'm on the floor and it's dark. Am I still in Morgan's place? Yes, I begin to see clearer."

He made an effort to rise, but she pressed him back.

"If you try to move right away you may get a fever. I'm going back to the house, and I'll bring you down some blankets. Morgan says you shouldn't attempt to move for several hours. He says you've lost a great deal of blood and that you mustn't make any effort or ride a horse till tomorrow."

Dan relaxed with a sigh.

"Kate."

"Yes, honey."

Her hand traveled lightly as blown snow across his forehead. He caught it and pressed the coolness against his cheek.

"I feel as if I'd sort of been thru a fire. I seem to be still seein' red."

"Dan, it makes me feel as if I never

knew you! Now you must forget all that has happened. Promise me you will!"

He was silent for a moment and then he sighed again.

"Maybe I can, Kate. Which I feel, tho, as if there was somethin' inside me writ—writ in red letters—I got to try to read the writin' before I can talk much."

She barely heard him. Her hand was still against his face. A deep awe and content was creeping thru her, so that she began to smile and was glad that the dark covered her face. She felt abashed before him for the first time in her life, and there was a singular sense of shame. It was as if some door in her inner heart had opened so that Dan was at liberty to look down into her soul. There was terror in this feeling, but there was also gladness.

"Kate."

"Yes—honey!"

"What were you hummin'?"

She started.

"I didn't know I was humming, Dan."

"You were, all right. It sounded sort of familiar, but I couldn't figger out where I heard it."

"I know now. It's one of your own tunes."

Now she felt a tremor so strong that she feared he would notice it.

"I must go back to the house, Dan. Maybe Dad has returned. If he has, perhaps he can arrange to have you carried back tonight."

"I don't want to think of movin', Kate. I feel mighty comfortable. I'm forgettin' all about that ache in my head. Ain't that queer? What's laughin' about?"

"I don't know, Dan. I'm just happy!"

"Kate."

"Yes?"

"I like you pretty much."

"I'm so glad!"

"You an' Black Bart, an' Satan—"

"Oh!" Her tone changed.

"Why are you tryin' to take your hand away, Kate?"

"Don't you care for me any more than for your horse—and your dog?"

He drew a long breath, puzzled.

"It's some different, I figger."

"Tell me!"

"If Black Bart died—"

The wolf-dog whined, hearing his name.

"Good ol' Bart! Well, if Black Bart died maybe I'd some day have another dog I'd like almost as much."

"Yes."

"An' if Satan died—even Satan!—maybe I could sometime like another hoss pretty well—if he was a pile like Satan! But if you was to die—it'd be different, a considerable pile different."

"Why?"

His pauses to consider these questions were maddening.

"I don't know," he muttered at last.

Once more she was thankful for the dark to hide her smile.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY



Banner Posts

R. R. RAIL
DESIGN
STEEL

Here Are Fence Posts That Save Hard Work

Farm labor is part of your expense. Every job you do has to be paid for somewhere. Look at it this way and you see at once the advantage of using Banner Steel Posts because they save time and labor.

Man or boy can drive these posts with ease. Just use sledge or Banner Post driver. There are no post holes to dig.

Note the big features of Banner Posts. Frost does not affect them. Lightning hazard to your stock is greatly reduced. The fence line can be burned off every year. It's the practical post for clean fields with which to fight the corn borer. Buy Banner Posts from our dealer in your community. He has stock for quick delivery.

You can erect any brand of fence with Banner Posts, but for best results, ask your dealer for American, Royal, Anthony, U. S., National, Monitor or Prairie Brand fence. All made by the American Steel & Wire Co.

Banner Steel Fence Post GUARANTEE

All Banner Steel Fence Posts are made of railroad rail design with heavy backbone reinforcing. They are GUARANTEED to give the equal of or longer service than any other steel fence post of same weight which is used under similar conditions.

Any buyer who will show that Banner Posts, purchased through his dealer, have failed to give this service will be supplied by us with new posts, free of charge and without delay.

Dealers Everywhere

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

Other Sales Offices: Chicago - New York - Boston - Cleveland - Worcester - Philadelphia - Pittsburgh - Buffalo - Detroit - Cincinnati - Baltimore - Wilkes-Barre - St. Louis - Kansas City - St. Paul - Oklahoma City - Birmingham - Memphis - Dallas - Denver - Salt Lake City

Canada—a Real Nation Now

But the Struggles of the People for 60 Years Were Hard and Long

(This story is taken from the New Statesman, a London independent weekly.)

THE people of Canada recently celebrated in an elaborate but dignified fashion the Diamond Jubilee of the Pact of Confederation, which in 1867 welded the scattered British colonies of North America into a compact political society. Not the least interested spectators of the celebration were the dwindling band of men and women who witnessed the birth pangs of the Dominion and can therefore appraise better than their descendants the prodigious changes which have befallen their country in the intervening 60 years.

In 1867 Canada was still in the main a straggling community of pioneer settlements with inhabitants that had launched a tremendous challenge to the wilderness and were engaged in making it good; less than a third of the population lived under urban conditions, and only two cities, Montreal and Toronto, had a population of more than 50,000. More than 20 years of bitter political feuds and unhappy governments had forced drastic action, but the political future of the country was by no means settled. Communications with the mother country were slow and difficult, and the ties far from close. Influential British politicians, not confined to any one party, openly welcomed Confederation as a prelude to the state of complete independence which in their eyes offered Canada her happiest destiny. Relations with the United States were exceedingly cool, and the Northerners had recently vented upon Canada their resentment for the attitude of the governing classes of Britain during the Civil War by the summary abrogation of the Elgin-Marcy reciprocity treaty, which ruined hundreds of Canadian farmers. The West was still an unknown and uninviting land, given over to the buffalo, the Indian and the hunter, and the legend was maintained by the fur traders that crops could never be grown profitably upon the prairie. The population was less than 3½ millions, and the fraction of it which had any substantial savings and could be sure of a livelihood by any other means than arduous daily toil was very small.

New Problems Have Come

Sixty years have now gone by, and today Canada finds herself a full-fledged modern nation equipped with all the physical machinery of an industrial civilization and confronted with all the baffling difficulties of complex modern societies. Problems like unemployment and poverty, which are the inevitable concomitants of industrial civilization, have made their appearance, and the arts of government and administration, which were simple matters in 1867, are now beset with manifold perplexities. But it is beyond dispute that since Confederation there has been an enormous betterment in the average standard of well-being. What were in those days luxuries enjoyed only by a limited class now rank as ordinary necessities, and the farmers and working classes, like their brethren in the United States, have access to amenities and amusements which would have sounded incredible to their forbears in 1867. Fine modern cities, with buildings and private homes that are equipped with the latest conveniences and mechanical devices, constitute the nerve centers of the Dominion, and the art of the town planner has saved the newer urban communities from many of the disabilities of the order. If efficient physical machinery and an amplitude of material comforts can offer any sure passport to happiness, then the Canadian people can today count themselves among the fortunate ones of this earth.

Great changes, too, have come in other spheres. At Confederation no less than 20 per cent of the people more than 20 years old were classified as illiterate; today the percentage of illiteracy is but 5 per cent of the population over 10 years old. In those days higher education was rare, and only McGill and Toronto Universities could offer the student access to a

generous culture. In 1867 perhaps 10,000 young people were getting something better than a bare elementary education, but today no less than 280,000 are studying in universities or colleges of some sort. The achievements of the Canadian people in the fields of art and literature do not make an imposing show, and one adverse factor has been the allurements of the United States, which has drawn away in each generation many of the most talented writers and artists. But today a genuine native school of Canadian art, which had its origin in Toronto, is winning recognition and praise from outside critics, and there is more fruitful literary activity than at any earlier time in the country's history.

A "Melting Pot," Too

In the political milieu there have likewise been great transformations. The West, which in 1867 held less than 50,000 white people, now contains 2½ million, and the weight of its political influence has been increasing each decade and operating as a factor of disturbance to the old political balance. The British and French stocks still constitute the bulk of the population, but there are now almost 2 million other people, including many Americans and representatives of most European nations, who do not belong to them. The American immigrants are easily assimilated, but in connection with the European immigrants all the varied problems of the "melting pot" process are being faced. Sir Charles Tupper, the last of the Fathers of Confederation, died in 1915, but the Liberal and Conservative parties, which were born in the first Federal Parliament, survive.

Stern political battles are still waged, but the fierce partisan spirit which gave the political warfare of the early days many of the characteristics of a Highland clan feud has now become unfashionable, and the presence of an independent group about 30 strong in the Federal House of Commons is convincing evidence that a substantial element of the voters can no longer be herded within the corrals of the two historic parties. Perhaps one reason for the increasing independence of political thought is that on many important issues there is little fundamental divergence of outlook between the two major parties, and one of the basic causes of this condition lies in the fact that French Canada, the most-conservative community in the nation, which gave almost solid support to the Conservatives in 1867, is now equally solid on the Liberal side.

But an even greater change has be-

fallen the political status of the Dominion. The completion of Confederation left the country still in the leading strings of Downing Street for many purposes: garrisons of British regulars were stationed at different places, all negotiations with foreign countries were conducted thru the agency of British diplomats, and there were very definite limitations upon the autonomy of the Dominion. Lord Monck, the first Governor-General, was a political officer of the British Government, armed with wide discretionary powers; he acted as an interpreter of Canadian affairs for Downing Street's benefit, and was the medium of all communications between the British and Canadian Ministries.

Each decade since 1867, however, has seen the advance of a process of emancipation from the tutelage of the Imperial Parliament, which is now almost complete. There remain as links with the mother country the Crown and the legal authority of the Imperial Privy Council, but for all practical purposes Canada is an independent nation: she is responsible for her own system of defense, she negotiates her own treaties, and with the arrival of Mr. Massey at Washington she has inaugurated the practice of maintaining her own diplomatic agents. The present Governor-General is shorn of all his political functions, the final striping having been done by the Constitutional Report of the late Imperial Conference, and his sole duty is to represent the Sovereign as a social and constitutional figurehead. Canada has a seat in her own right in the Assembly of the League of Nations, and there are rumors abroad that she may soon emphasize her claim to a full parity of status with other sovereign communities by standing for election to the Council of the League. It is not so many years ago that Kipling described the Dominion in the famous lines: "Daughter am I in my mother's house; But mistress in my own"; but Mr. Lapointe, the Minister of Justice, during a debate upon the Imperial Conference last session, declared that the sentiments therein expressed were completely inappropriate, because "the family is a family of sisters equal in their rights and activities."

Imperialism is Unpopular

For the moment, Imperialism is an unpopular creed, and a spirit of political nationalism, to which the war gave a marked stimulus, is in the ascendant. The increasing penetration of American capital may well frustrate the dream of its devotees, but meanwhile they concentrate their energies too much upon destroying what they are wont to call "the badges of political servitude" to the mother country and too little upon gaining general acceptance for the standards of public morality which a self-respecting nation should demand for itself. Yet it is a serious retrogression in political morality which is today the most disturbing feature of the Canadian scene. It would be absurd to claim that a uto-

Dietz finds way to make pigs grow faster

His Worthless Runts Grew Like Weeds

He says it is now possible to destroy all the many kinds of worms, prevent ordinary hog sickness and supply essential minerals at little cost in new, easy way.



WHEN W. L. Dietz, Mgr. of the E. G. Taylor Grain Co., in central Nebraska, found himself with a bunch of worthless, worm-filled runts on his hands, he had to decide between killing them and finding a way to make them grow.

He MADE THEM GROW! In 60 days they doubled in weight! He tried the same treatment on good growing pigs and on 200-lb. hogs. Now, he has the best looking bunch he ever had.

Dietz says: "These runty pigs were full of worms and worthless. I had decided to kill them. Then, I read of 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. A 60-day trial amazed me. They have doubled in size, hair is slick and short, tails are curly and I can almost see them grow. Though I have tried all kinds of minerals and worm medicines for hogs, 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate is the best I ever used. I will continue to use it as long as I raise hogs."

Ask any one of the thousands of hog men who now use 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate and they will tell you it is the one and thoroughly dependable treatment for ailing hogs. It destroys all worms. Puts hogs in wonderfully healthy condition. Makes them grow like weeds.

3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate is the original and exclusive 3-purpose liquid hog concentrate. Formula protected by U. S. patents and cannot be used by others.

3-Fold Benefits

(1) A TRUE wormer that destroys all hog worms. There are more than 20 kinds including Round, Lung, Thornhead, and Gland worms. Gets them all, easier and more certainly than any other method.

(2) CHARGES THE BLOOD with minerals in the most easily digestible form. Builds big bone and large frame. No other mineral necessary.

(3) A splendid DIGESTIVE CONDITIONER enabling the hog to get the utmost value from all feed. Causes proper functioning of all gland secretions.

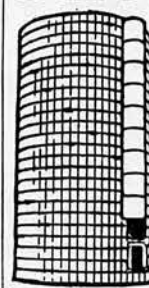
Straightens Up Sick Hogs

Does it quickly—in 7 days or less. Most positive aid in preventing and treating Necrotic Enteritis, Thumps, Hog Flu, Swine Plague, Mixed Infection, Pig Scours, etc. Most effective. Easy to use. Feed in slop, with dry, soaked or ground grain. Pigs like it.

New, 60-Page Book FREE

Remarkable new illustrated 60-page book, greatly enlarged. Just off the press. Be sure to get your copy. Full details about 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. 19 pages of valuable information on symptoms and treatment of hog diseases you see most frequently. Send your name for copy. Write NOW, giving number and age of your pigs. Address DROVERS VETERINARY UNION, Dept. E15, Omaha, U. S. A. (Copyright 1927 by D. V. Union.)

CONCRETE STAVE SILOS



Erected complete on your farm before we ask you for money. Ask for circular and price list.

CONCORDIA CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY

W. A. Dehner, Mgr. Concordia, Kansas

LUMBER

25% or More Saving

to you. Don't even consider buying until you have our estimate by return mail. Send us complete list of your needs. No money down. We ship quick and pay the freight.

FARMERS LUMBER CO. 24th and Boyd Streets OMAHA, NEBRASKA

A Cure for Infantile Paralysis?

KANSAS Democrats who saw the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee on the Cox ticket, Franklin D. Roosevelt, as he appeared on his crutches in the 1924 convention at New York, a pathetic figure, crippled by infantile paralysis, when he placed Al Smith's name in nomination, will read with interest the story of his recovery from what has been considered an incurable disease. Mr. Roosevelt, who was a fine figure of a man before he was attacked by this disease, is now trying to found an institution for the cure of infantile paralysis which is of wide interest. While adults are not immune to infantile paralysis, it is more dreaded for children. During the war there was an outbreak of the disease in New York which threatened to spread over the country and in fact did extend to some other states, despite a rigid quarantine.

Mr. Roosevelt has thrown aside his crutches and seems to be in a fair way to make a complete recovery, not thru any newly discovered serum, but simply from the effects of a cure at Warm Springs, Virginia. His own case is pointed to as proof of the curative powers of this water, but many other cases are cited. A serum has been used at Fort Worth which is reported to have had good results and is being closely observed in further experiments, but without any other treatment the waters at Warm Springs have apparently been so effectual that a number of millionaires have joined with Mr. Roosevelt to establish a foundation to promote this cure.

Infantile paralysis is said to be accountable for 48 per cent of all cripples in the United States, and there are 150,000 of its victims constantly in this country. The chief principle involved in the Warm Springs cure is the suspension of the force of gravity, patients being kept in the water for hours at a time, without debilitating effects, the crippled limbs held up by buoyancy and permitting mild muscular exercises, which effect the alleged cure in time. Ten patients have been brought to Warm Springs from Texas, where an infantile paralysis epidemic occurred this year, to further test the Virginia waters, at a cost of \$175 a month a patient. If an actual cure has been discovered, it will be one of the important events of the year in the war on disease.

plan purity of purpose marked the conduct of the earlier generations of politicians, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was nothing if not a great gentleman, sweetened and refined politics in various ways, and Sir Robert Borden during his regime wrought a great improvement in the standards of administration. The war also operated as a healthy tonic, and the elevation of the national temper which it produced enabled the Coalition Government to terminate the vicious patronage system which had bedeviled public life from the country's earliest days.

But since the war, thru a variety of causes, there has been a deplorable reaction in many directions, and unfortunately its incidence has coincided with a period of reviving prosperity which has acted as a soporific upon the public conscience. Parliamentary and judicial investigations have proved indisputably that the administration of the whole customs service has been permeated with graft and corruption, that important politicians, civil servants, and eminent figures in the business world were involved in the unsavory scandals, and that the malpractices had cost the Federal Treasury millions of dollars and resulted in a widespread demoralization of business life. On June 14, for instance, the secretary-treasurer of a liquor firm in Montreal, called Consolidated Distillers, testified to the Customs Commission that his company had, between July, 1923, and December, 1926, paid to the campaign funds of both political parties the sum of \$330,008, and deducted this sum for income-tax purposes as part of the expenses of the business.

Priest Had a Wife?

Patronage has been restored in an unwholesome degree, and last session the Postmaster-General unblushingly proclaimed in Parliament his firm belief in the merits of the doctrine, "To the victors the spoils." The scandals connected with the Peace River and Athabasco elections were as bad as any in Canadian history; there was wholesale padding of the lists and stuffing of ballot boxes; and the voting of a priest who was absent in Austria and of the wife who had been provided for him was only one of the humorous episodes in a mass of political rascality. This very month, as the result of a deal of a very questionable character with the Federal Government, the Conservative leaders of New Brunswick are allowing the Liberal candidate an unopposed return in a seat which the late Troy member carried in the last two elections by majorities in excess of a thousand. Moreover, politicians in the highest places have undoubtedly stooped to actions and practices which are in sad nonconformity with the traditions of British public life, and there had been no particular reprobation of them.

The intelligent and public-spirited elements in the country are keenly sensible of the moral corrosion which has taken place; but Canada, as H. W. Nevins wrote of the United States, is too large a country for concentrated indignation. What is urgently needed, and is not furnished by either the politicians or the clergy or the universities, is courageous moral leadership; and the moral renaissance in politics which is overdue must probably await the time when the generation of young men who fought in the war have established themselves in different walks of life and are able to make their influence prevail. But meanwhile the Dominion, having safely passed thru the storms and stresses of youth and come to the full stature of nationhood during the stern trial of the war, has now entered on the stage of adult maturity and is slowly learning to accept the responsibilities attached thereto. Today, materially, she can be reckoned one of the more comfortable corners of the world, and her citizens have many reasons for counting themselves fortunate among mankind.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Since we finished our threshing we put up our second crop of alfalfa, what there was of it. It was rather short and did not yield much, but will come in mighty handy. Our field of new alfalfa is a good stand, except in a few small patches which are thin, but we ought to get a little feed from the 15-acre field this fall if every-

thing goes well with it from now on.

Our cane and kafir are coming on in pretty good shape, and promise to make quite a bit of feed and some seed, too, if the frost stays away long enough. We will have all the fodder we need to fill the silo from the late June planting of corn and the sorghums. Judging from the way crops appear around here and what little I have seen away from home and what others say, there will be plenty of feed to carry the stock thru the winter, as there was quite a large acreage of sorghums sown around here for feed last spring, and the rains kept it growing in fine shape.

We will raise quite a bit of corn in this vicinity, from present indications, if the rains keep coming.

Pastures in this part of the country are in excellent condition. And in nearly every instance the pastures are carrying fewer cattle and horses than formerly, and consequently are getting a rest. The livestock are in fine condition, too, as they have had all the grass they can eat, and are going to be in a whole lot better condition to enter winter than for two or three years past.

Preparing land for wheat is the chief occupation in this neighborhood now. Most farmers are plowing. Several are blank listing, and expect to level the ground down later. One large field not far away and in the path of the hail storm is being disked. We are plowing our ground. Blank listing gets over the ground a little faster than plowing, but does not stir all the ground like the plow does, unless one double lists it, and by the time the ground is leveled down it takes more work than to plow. We tried listing on about 15 acres in the fall of 1914, and couldn't see that the wheat was any better the next year than on the plowed ground next to it in the same field.

Some folks are talking of threshing headed grain in a few days now, while others are going to wait a little longer. My brother-in-law is planning on starting up on his field Monday. He is afraid it is going to be a little damp, but wants to try it out anyway.

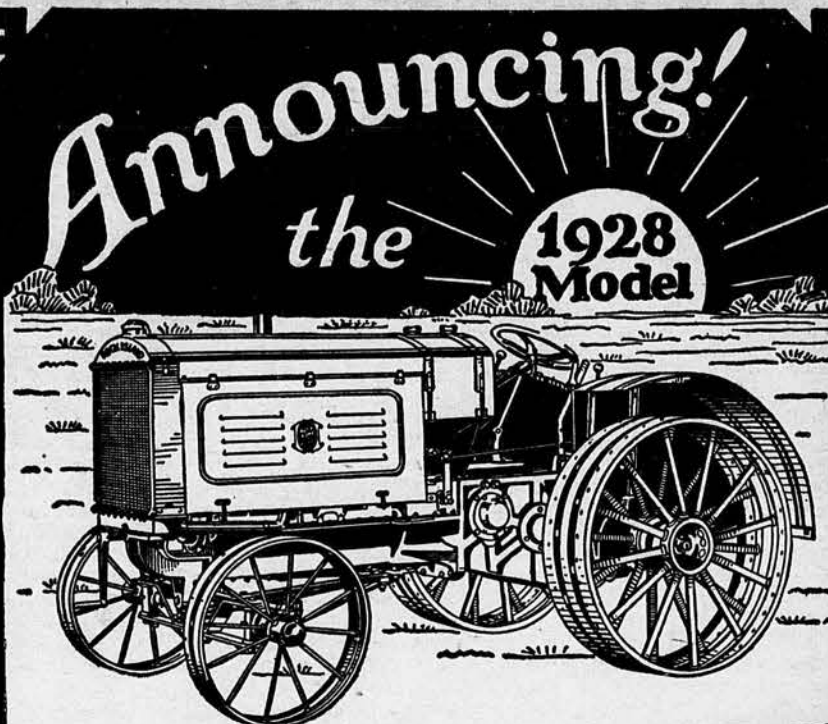
His cousin from Eastern Missouri is here for a few days' visit, and came up Sunday. He sees a big difference in farming methods here. Farmers plow their corn ground and plant with a planter instead of using a lister as we do here. He said they use mowers with 4½ and 5-foot sickle bars, and to see machines here with 6 and 7 foot sickles looks odd to him.

I took him to the chicken pen and showed him my nephew's pet jack rabbit, and he said he never saw anything with such long ears as that, and had a big laugh over it. They have lots of small bunny rabbits back home, but he never saw a jack rabbit before!

Our Sweet clover was in full bloom in July at the time of the hailstorm and a lot of the blossoms were beaten off; the most that remained on after the storm were blighted so that the seed never formed. Since then a new crop of blossoms have formed and faded away and the plants are pretty well loaded with green seed, and if nothing goes wrong with this crop we should be able to gather in quite a lot of seed from this small field. One farmer southeast of here a few miles harvested and threshed his small field and saved 9 bushels of seed an acre. Clover seed sold here last spring for \$6 a bushel. So at that price his field would very near pay for itself in this one crop. I don't know how Sweet clover compares with alfalfa in feeding value, but I expect to try out some that we sowed last spring.

Saturday forenoon we took the binder to the clover field and cut a small patch in one corner where the seed had ripened ahead of the rest of the field. This small patch was almost dead ripe. We had the binder raised as high as possible and had a small trough bolted underneath the elevator canvases next to the platform to catch the shattering seed that fell on the platform. It is surprising to see how much seed this trough would save. About every 500 feet or so we would take out about a half bushel measure full of seed in the hull, with a few sticks and straws mixed in with it.

We will have to cut the seed on the remaining portion of this field some time this week as it is beginning to show signs of ripening now.



18-35 h.p.

Rock Island Tractor

The tractor for which you have been waiting. The light weight tractor with powerful pull. Weighs approximately only 4,700 pounds, yet develops 18 H.P. on the drawbar and 35 H.P. on the belt—enough drawbar power to pull three bottoms under practically all conditions and four bottoms under many conditions—enough belt power for combines, medium sized separators, and all other belt jobs you may have for it.

The Rock Island is a most sensible tractor. All the mechanical features, involving a high-class, dust-proof transmission, a positive gear train and

If you want to know more about this tractor, which will do the work efficiently, economically and with the minimum amount of servicing, write today for free booklet M-101.

Rock Island Plow Co.

Rock Island, Illinois

frictionless bearings, have been provided in a manner which is extremely accessible, even to the inexperienced user.

Each individual part has been analyzed in weight and material in proportion to the strain placed upon it. The gears are forged steel, machine cut and heat-treated. The shafting is chrome nickel steel throughout. Hyatt and Timken roller bearings, and ball bearings are used to best advantage.

Lubrication is simple, easy and efficient. Putting oil in the motor and grease in the transmission takes care of most of it. The remainder is provided with six Alemite oilers.

QUICK

Sure Gets the Business

Lyndon, Kansas
Please discontinue my sweet clover seed ad as I am just about cleaned out. These Mail and Breeze ads sure get the business.
Lyndon Shipping Association,
N. B. Green.

PROFITS

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

"Slippery Sam" in Safe Keeping

TRAILING a thief who had stolen Brown Rob, Henry Brown's prize colt, Big Judd and his friends had caught not only the thief but also had found Jack Miller with him. Believing both guilty and determined to force a confession, Big Judd and his friends were about to make both prisoners "stretch hemp" when Beth Brown, who had followed the party, confronted them.

"Don't worry, Beth," said Jack Miller as Beth tugged at the rope which held him. "These fellows haven't the nerve to string anyone up. They are only bluffing." There was contempt in the lad's voice, and "Red" Purdy, who had first suggested the hanging, muttered a savage oath. "If they had any sense," Jack went on, "they'd know that Sikes was trying to get away from me. I'd followed him here but he got the drop on me and was making his getaway when Big Judd fired."

"Sounds reasonable," agreed Big Judd. "What do you say about it, you sneakin' thief you?" Big Judd emphasized his inquiry with a well-placed boot as he turned to "Slippery Sam." But that worthy was sullen and silent, glowering in malevolent fashion at Father Brown and Hal.

"We've got the colt back," announced Father Brown, "and we've got the man or the men who stole him. After all, there's no proof that Jack had anything to do with it and he may be telling the truth. Turn him loose, boys, and let's take Sikes here to the sheriff. That \$50 reward I offered goes to Big Judd, and he can split as much of it among you as he likes."

The prospect of getting some "easy money," appealed to the volatile mountain men, who, after all, were much like children, and Jack was released, while "Slippery Sam," closely guarded, was hustled away.

Father Brown was caressing his pet, and as Jack stepped forward to thank Beth for her defense and faith Hal sprang before him. "If ever you come on our place again or speak to my sister," said Hal, "I'll beat your head off. I think you are a crook and a liar and I want you to stay away."

Jack's fists were clenched and his eyes blazed but he failed to answer and was turning away when Beth sprang forward and caught his hand. "I'll have you know," cried Beth and she flashed a defiant glance at Hal, "that my brother doesn't speak for me. I believe in you, Jack, and I'll see you when I please."

"We'll see about that, young lady," flared Hal. "You know what dad told you."

"Don't let me make trouble in your family, Beth," said Jack. "I won't come to your home—now. But always remember that I appreciate your faith and what you have tried to do for me." With dragging steps Jack made off in the direction of his home, while Beth, alone, tears drenching her cheeks turned back the way she had come. Would the mystery ever be cleared up and Jack Miller stand out as the real man they all had believed and she still believed him to be? Only time could tell. Beth found herself wishing that she never had seen that advertisement of the mystery farm which had brought them to the House of the Lone Oak. But if they never had come she never would have met Jack. Beth blushed at the thought as she ran on.

"Well, neighbor," opined Big Judd, "one of yore troubles will be ended for a right smart while. That feller you all call 'Slippery Sam' will get about five years. We all are dead set again hoss stealin' in these parts. I don't reckon he had anything to do with this hyar other trouble. Just folered you all here because he had a grudge at you."

So it seemed to Father Brown and Hal, for "Slippery Sam" could hardly have had knowledge of the mystery farm or the missing treasure. Unable to give bail the former race track follower was held in jail until his trial could be held, for he steadfastly protested his innocence. Moreover, the shrewd lawyer who had taken the case asserted that he would prove another

person had taken the colt which admittedly had been stolen from the Browns' pasture. That person could be none other than Jack Miller, insisted Hal, if the lawyer's contention was proved, and Father Brown's attitude toward the Millers remained unchanged.

Big Judd, enthused over his first venture in amateur detective work, confided to Hal one day that he'd like to "take a whack" at solving the mystery of Lone Oak Farm. "Ef I can find that Black Neb," announced Big Judd, "I'll just skeer it all out of him. Boy, thar ain't no use in yore a workin' on this farm ef you ain't sure yore goin' to stay here. Ef the old captain is alive yore deed ain't good an' you'd never get a penny from that tight-fisted old coot."

"Go to it, Judd," laughed Hal. "If you find anything we'll divide with you." That was enough for Big Judd, and he began a systematic search of the surrounding hills. But it was not there that Big Judd made his first discovery. One night, showing great excitement, the amateur sleuth appeared at the Brown home and summoning Hal outside showed him a strange coin, which proved to be a duplicate of the ancient Spanish piece Hal had found in the secret passageway.

"Jack Miller swapped it to one of my kin over on Camp Creek," announced Big Judd. "Swapped it fer food. Said he had to have food and had no other money. Don't that look as ef he knows whar Black Neb is and that they's got the old Cap's gold?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

"And I am but a little child; I know not how to go out or come in," said the youthful Solomon when he came to the throne. If he had only remained that way! But that seems to be asking a great deal of a king. We are all very human. But at least at first he was teachable and humble. Said Paul, when he came to Corinth, "I was among you in weakness and in fear and much trembling." And he accomplished much in Corinth. In the legend of the Round Table, when Percivale was seeking the Holy Grail, he expressed great disappointment to a holy hermit that he had made such small progress in his search. The old man said to him, "Thou hast not lost thyself to find thyself." Dr. R. F. Horton, who has been pastor of a great Congregational church in London, for 40 years, says in his autobiography, "Luther said that he had noticed that whenever he was called to some work of exceptional importance he was beforehand prostrated with illness or sorrow, which he accepted as a discipline necessary to humble him and throw him wholly on God. I have observed the same fact in my own life."



Beth Comes to the Rescue of Jack Miller, Whom Hal Insists Was an Accomplice of "Slippery Sam" Jacks in the Theft of Brown Rob

I remember no piece of work unusually important which I had not to approach thru the valley of humiliation."

"And I have given thee both riches and honor, (verse 13). The young king got more than he asked. Seeking only spiritual gifts he received also the material, which we all so appreciate and value. "Seek ye first the kingdom," said Jesus, "and all these things shall be added unto you." By-products, in other words. Of course one would not seek religion for the sake of its by-products, but if we seek it sincerely and without reservation there will surely be by-products, which we perhaps had not anticipated.

Spiritual values are the highest, therefore other things which are of less value will follow in their path. What is the factor which makes you feel the safest, as you take your money to the bank? The new steel door with the time lock? The automatic burglar alarm? These are important, but the human features are the most so—the cashier, the tellers, the directors. All the time locks in the state will not prevent a dishonest cashier from using other people's money for speculation. Your new consolidated school is a tremendous addition to the community. But it will not accomplish much unless there are teachers of good character. That factor counts more than the big gym or the kitchen where the girls learn domestic science. (And don't get the impression from this that I undervalue the gym or the domestic science. I'm for them both. Deep chests and good salads are indispensable.)

It is a fact demonstrated many times that the right choice of religious values brings all other good things in its train. "By humility and the fear of the Lord are riches and honor and life," says the book of Proverbs. That there is a danger here must be admitted. It is easy to get the idea that if we trust in God, are religious, go to church, and all that, we will be prosperous, we will succeed in our undertakings. In other words, religion is cheap and sure insurance, which guarantees against loss. Many people seem to regard it so. If a good man has trouble, loses money, or his son dies, or he contracts cancer, the neighbors whisper, "Why should he have any such trouble? He is one of the most religious men in this town. He has always been a good man?" As if religion were a lightning rod to set up, which will keep off all trouble. Religion is not intended for that purpose.

It is undoubtedly true that the habits of sobriety, sincerity, kindness and hard work which religious faith induces, all tend toward success. Such men very frequently outstrip others in business matters. But that does not mean that one can use religious faith for promoting his money matters. If it did, every rogue and mountebank and confidence man in the land, would be joining the church and pretending to be religious. Christian folk have trouble, and often very serious trouble, which is hard to explain. In fact, it cannot be explained. Water drowns, fire burns, disease germs kill good people as well as bad. One thing is certain: when a man of faith and prayer is visited by calamity he is in better



It Pays to Keep A Bottle Handy

A bottle of Gombault's—the old-time horse remedy. Have it on hand for use when you need it—keep your horses working. Used for 48 years for abscess, cuts, spavin, capped hock, curb, fistula, quittor and other ailments. Leaves no scars—no blemish. At your druggist, \$2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO



CLOVER AND ALFALFA

SEED IS VALUABLE

INSIST ON ITS BEING HULLED WITH A BIRDSSELL HULLER

Frequently our customers report their "Birdsell" paying for itself the first season—"Birdsell" hullers are seed savers and money makers—a special machine built for a special purpose in 8 sizes and styles for every need and power.

WRITE DEPT. H.
BIRDSSELL MFG. CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Old because it's Good —

Quality in soap is like pure blood in stock or poultry — there is no substitute for it. Soaps have come and gone, yet Grandpa's Wonder Soap has been unequalled since '78

At your Dealers' or send 10c for big cake.

Beaver-Remmers-Graham Co.

Dept. KF-91

Dayton, Ohio

Concrete Stave SILOS

save feed, buy now. They mean crop insurance. We erect them complete for you. Silo filling time is near.

BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutters

have all moving parts enclosed in dust proof case. Gears run in oil, meaning less friction, less power to operate.

CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY
Salina Kansas



Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.

30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Whole, Clean Cobs

make good fuel and please the housewife. They mean the corn is shelled clean—every grain taken off the cobs, and the husks, dust and litter removed.

JOLIET Corn Shellers

equipped with the remarkable new cleaning attachment, the

"Eureka" Suction Fan

will put whole, clean cobs into the pile and clean corn into the wagons—the kind of corn that grades high and sells at top prices. If you want to get the maximum profits from your corn crop, shell with a JOLIET. Be ready when the corn is ready—write today for information and descriptive booklet.

JOLIET MANUFACTURING CO.,
24 Youngs Ave., Joliet, Ill.



condition to meet it than his indifferent or godless neighbor.

To press this a bit further. It was an Old Testament belief for a good while that religion did mean success. To serve Jehovah meant long life, many children, and a goodly competence. As Psalm 91 puts it, "Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him; I will set him on high because he hath known my name. I will deliver him and honor him. With long life will I satisfy him and show him my salvation." There are scores of other similar passages. But by and by something happened. The Hebrew nation was overtaken by calamitous trouble. Thousands were carried away to other lands. The thinkers and students began to ponder why this was. After all, you cannot use your religion as an insurance policy, they said. And off in Babylon a deeper phase of teaching came, as a result. The book of Job was written, which is a study on why a good man has trouble. The great chapters on the Suffering Servant in Isaiah were written, also. What was the conclusion of these inspired writers? We have to go on faith. The book of Job ends with Jehovah speaking out of the whirlwind, and saying that Job must not complain. He must trust in God. Some things cannot be plumbed in this life. Religion is more than a lightning rod to keep off trouble. It enables man to go thru the worst of trouble, and know that he has God with him. "When thou passest thru the waters I will be with thee."

Lesson for September 4—"Solomon's Wise Choice." I Kings 3: 4 to 15.
Golden Text—Prov. 3: 13.

C. C. C.

In various places we see various signs, addressed to the automobile driver who expects to cross railroad tracks, and they all bear the same legend: "Cross Crossings Cautiously." The frequency with which these words occur leads us to believe the sign designer was proud of them, and well he might be. But he did not go far enough. If he wished to insure 100 per cent safety he should have made his sign read: "Do not cross tracks until you can say this: 'Cross Crossings Cautiously.'" Then, we venture, he would have got results.

Picture the traffic jam at each grade crossing while drivers try to pronounce the magic phrase. Picture the scene in the first car.

"Try it again, John," says the rear-seat assistant.

"Coss Cossings Cautiously," says John, wiping his brow.

"No, that ain't it," says the rear seat.

"Honk! Honk! Squawk!" say the cars behind.

"Crosch Croshingsh Coshingly," says John, wildly.

"Terrible," says the rear seat.

"Coss Cautious Crossingly," says John.

"And that ain't it," says the rear seat.

"Ain't it?" says John. "Ain't it? Then we walk."

The thing can't be done. If the motoring part of the human race had to say this before it crossed the tracks, no motorist would ever attempt a grade crossing.

Sad Confession

Landlady—"I think you had better board elsewhere."

Boarder—"Yes, I often had."

Landlady—"Often had what?"

Boarder—"Had better board elsewhere."

Proved His Mettle

Mrs. Grubb (after a tiff)—"When I married you I didn't know you were such a coward. I thought you were a brave man."

Grubb—"So did everybody else."

Post-Mortem Troubles

SLAIN OFFICER NERVOUS

AFTER TALK WITH BANDIT

—San Antonio paper.

Professional Touch

Dentist (extracting nail from a tire of his car)—"Quiet now. You won't even feel this."

Stitching Up the Shebas

The Young Women's Overseas Auxiliary will have an all-day sewing and

surgical dressing, and lunch, on Tuesday.—Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church Bulletin.

High Cost of Ignorance

Senior—"What will it cost me to have my car repaired?"

Garageman—"What's the matter with it?"

Senior—"I don't know."

Garageman—"Fifty-two dollars and sixty cents."

Triumph of Standardization

"Yeah," said the flapper tourist after she had been ushered thru room after room of the magnificent palace at Versailles. "It's pretty nifty, all right. What picture they got showing here this week?"

Twin Souls

Spieth—"Yeah, he and I are old bunk mates."

Friend—"What! Were you room-mates at college?"

Spieth—"No, I mean we believe the same kind of bunc."

Social Inducements

Wanted—Middle-aged lady to make home with elderly couple: if desirous, can have interest in poultry and stock for companionship. —Idaho Daily Statesman.

Back Seat Blaze

Firemen were called to North Tenth Street between Main and Blondeau Streets this morning, where an automobile had caught fire from a crossed wife in the car.—Keokuk paper.

Getting Even

Teacher—"And why did Methuselah live to such a ripe old age?"

Blond Child—"Oh, probably just to spite some poor girl who'd married him for his money."

March of Science

A scientist says that soon we shall be able to see people at the other end of the telephone. Is it too much to hope that one day we shall be able to hear them?

Beats Joshua

"THE SIN OF DRUNKENNESS"

This hideous monster will be dragged from his lair into the noonday sun Sunday night at the Baptist church. —Ad in a Covington (La.) paper.

Chance to Change

Gravestones at \$12 and up—less than half price. . . . If you want to Buy, Trade or Sell come to the Second Hand Store.—Ad in a Minneapolis paper.

Mended Maps

From a serial—"Derrick looked down at her lifted face with hostility, she thought."

We also have a prejudice against those lifted faces.

Keeping the Doctor Away

"Didn't I see you going down the street the other day with an apple in your hand?"

"Quite so, old chap. I was going to call on the doctor's wife."

Not a Blow

"Gracious, but you were gone a long time!" exclaimed Nell. "Have a blow-out?"

"No!" replied Ada in disgust. "He never spent a cent!"

Daredevil Stunt

Window-cleaners are not the only men whose occupation is hazardous. We recently read of a magazine editor who dropped 11 stories into a waste basket.

"Gin a Body Meet a Body"

According to a press report, Blue Ridge Mountaineers are using their copper stills as radio aeriels. Southern broadcasters should co-operate by playing, "Coming Thru the Rye."

The Final Ceremony

Husband—"My dear, why don't you ask me for advice on the matter?"

Wife—"I intend to, just as soon as I decide what I am going to do."



Use the
sprinkling can
FREELY

Destroys
disease germs
—keeps down
foul odors

DR. HESS Dip and Disinfectant quickly establishes health conditions and helps to prevent contagious diseases.

Dip, spray or sprinkle and give every animal a chance to be at its best and to do its best.

This standardized preparation has five times the strength of carbolic acid. Always uniform in strength. It makes the finest, milk-white emulsion of any dip you can buy at any price.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks, scab.

Kills poultry lice and mites. Destroys disease germs and makes dairy barns sanitary and clean smelling.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant costs less than ordinary dips because it goes farther.

Excellent household disinfectant.

Guaranteed

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc.,
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT



Visit Our Exhibit

at

Hutchinson and Topeka Fairs

Featuring Oil Pull Tractors

and Rumely Combines

Advance-Rumely
Thresher Co., Inc.

Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kan.



We Request—

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

What the Folks Are Saying

THE burden of effort among the citizens of the United States in the past has been expended largely in developing the commercial and manufacturing phases of agriculture. For these reasons it has now become necessary for the scientists of the agricultural colleges and of the United States Department of Agriculture to make a careful study of those conditions and problems which have a tendency to stimulate a high productive capacity of the soil.

In every industry the realization is certain that there is nothing that can do so much in a business as a clear understanding of the important facts and principles. When it comes to doing things, there is nothing which contributes so much to certainty and to economy as a thorough comprehension on the part of the doer of the why of doing. For example, all of the plant food of crops except carbon, nitrogen and water, which are derived from the air, must be dissolved out of the surfaces of soil grains. For this reason the natural fertility of the land should be the most important single point considered in buying a farm.

Every farm is an independent enterprise and must be treated as such. This is the chief reason why no definite set of rules for the management of soil can be universally recommended. It is the first business of every thinking farmer to take an inventory of his soils resources, study its "longs and shorts," and then follow that method of management which will provide the greatest net profit. The trouble in the past has been that even our best class of farmers have not given serious thought to this matter; the result being a general decline in the productive power of the soil. To crop the soil and still keep it in a high state of fertility requires sound, clear thinking and the exercising of your best business judgment.

Nitrogen is an organic plant food obtained from the air by the bacteria that either grow on the roots of the leguminous plants or those living independently in the soil. The function of nitrogen in growing plants is to stimulate vegetative growth and the formation of the proteins. It is stored in the soil as a part of the decaying vegetable matter formed from the roots, stems and leaves of plants.

Phosphorus and potassium are mineral plant foods obtained from the weathering of rock particles. The legumes are large and deep feeders on the mineral plant foods, and in this way large quantities of plant food are made available when the crop is returned green to the soil or is fed and the manure is returned.

In a great livestock state such as Kansas, it is not always practicable to plow under such good feeds as Sweet

clover or alfalfa, but if these crops are pastured or the hay is fed and the manure is put back upon some part of the farm, it will aid greatly in increasing the crop yields and improving the fertility of each farm.

E. B. Wells.

Manhattan, Kan.

When Should I Sow Wheat?

The time for sowing wheat has more to do with its yield than the average grower ordinarily believes. The best time to sow wheat depends on location, season, soil conditions and possible infestation of Hessian fly or grasshoppers.

Reasonably early sowing usually is better than very late sowing. Early sowing, under favorable conditions, gives the plants a chance to form good roots and become vigorous enough to withstand the winter. Too early sowing is dangerous, especially if the Hessian fly is present in large numbers, but if no volunteer wheat has been permitted to grow during the summer, up to sowing time, for the fly to live in, it is not so dangerous. Again, too early sowing is likely to produce a heavy growth that may use all the soil moisture during its early development, leaving nothing to draw on later. Late sowed wheat, on the other hand, often does not make sufficient fall growth to prevent winter-killing, and is more likely to be injured by drought, hot winds, rust and smut; it stools less and ripens later, thus often producing low yields and poor quality.

For best results in Eastern Kansas, wheat should be sown from September 15 to October 1, in the northern part, and from September 25 to October 15, in the southern part. In Western Kansas it should be sown from September 10 to September 25, in the northern part, and from September 20 to October 10, in the southern part.

It is a dangerous practice to sow wheat in Western Kansas when the ground is dry, more especially if there is no subsoil moisture. Under these circumstances the most satisfactory way of seeding is to prepare the ground as early as possible, get the seed ready and wait to sow until the moisture conditions become favorable. If no moisture comes, it usually is safer not to sow at all. Better save the seed and sow it a year later, after the land has been summer fallowed.

H. M. Bainer.

Kansas City, Mo.

Let's Really Teach Courtesy

Like many a mother, and doubtless many a teacher, I get discouraged, not once but many times. The reason is that I cannot see the results from the many things I have tried to teach my children, such as gentle voices, thoughtfulness for each other, reverence for

sacred things, consideration for the older people; and, in fact, those fine qualities of thought and action which make family life, community life, or even national life worth living.

This quality of good breeding is not easy to teach, even by example. What mother is not startled at times at the sound of her own voice, when by a culmination of little annoyances her nerves become strained to the breaking point?

It is not easy, either, to teach good breeding by precept. Have you noticed, meal after meal, big sister watching and criticizing little sister's eating until you were obliged to interfere, that little sister might enjoy the rest of her meal? Little sister's table manners were not of the best, but alas, big sister went to the point of rudeness in talking constantly about them to the discomfort of everyone at the table.

Perhaps at your house, too, little brother, altho he has been told many times, still sings at the top of his voice when someone else is trying to talk. Perhaps at your house, too, big sister forgets that she should not dispute her grandma, and still argues every little point of difference, in the vain effort to prove herself right.

Never for a moment must mother belittle the importance of her work, even in her own mind. Of greater moment even than the three-meals-a-day problem is this teaching of true courtesy, the fine harmony of a home.

But we try so hard and accomplish so little! Let us look out of doors for our answer. We plant our fields and gardens in the spring. Will the seeds spring up over night, or can we gather our crops the next day? The figure is an old one, but still good, so we will carefully select our seed, do our planting with equal care, and then wait patiently if we can, but nevertheless wait, until our beautiful plants of courtesy have time to grow.

Mrs. M. E. W.

Morris County.

In These Modern Days

I have observed the sale of quite a number of farms the last two or three years, and the strange and sad part of it is that they are not being purchased by the young homemakers for a home but almost without exception by a mortgage company.

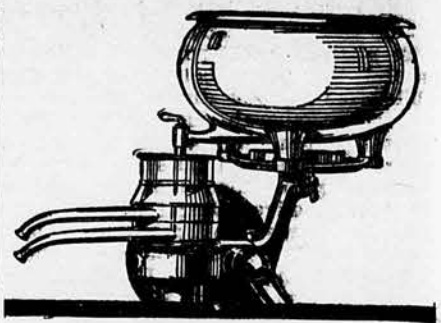
A few weeks ago a good upland farm with fair improvements not impoverished by age or decay sold in a fine farming community for \$32 an acre. A few years ago the same farm sold for \$58 an acre.

What is wrong? Livestock and grain are higher than at any time except during the late war period. Taxes on this farm are not exorbitant. It was not on account of being unable to secure a loan. Never was a time when mortgage companies were so anxious to lend money at low rates. Banks are anxious to lend money to individuals whose credit is good. A banker recently told me that in his 35 years of experience in the banking business he never had such a problem to lend money and have ample protection.

Let us face the facts, I mean the general average conditions. Twenty years ago or 30 perhaps, the young man went to town in a wagon with his poultry, eggs and cream. Sometimes the family took their lunch. Often they purchased their lunch and ate in the back end of the store. They loved the farm and they were working hard to make payments on the farm that some day they could really call theirs. Today what are a good many of the young men doing? Look at all of those big cars that are parked on Saturday and Saturday night in your country town. Those big cars mean money and lots of it. And many a young man is working to make payments on that big car instead of like his daddy did to make payments on the farm. And his young helpmate with her calico dress and sunbonnet? Boy, you're dreaming, "There ain't no such animal." No, she has the idea in her little head that Hubby should get a job in Kansas City like Brother Bill. Nothing in farming anyway! And so they join the massive throngs in the city, and the mortgage company buys the little farm. Then often, ah too often, the young man reaps separation and alimony.

Alma, Kan.

Reading the motor accidents we are led to believe that this industry has the greatest turnover of any.



The New Series De Laval Separators

are the crowning achievement in nearly fifty years of separator manufacture and leadership. In skimming efficiency, ease of turning, convenience, durability, quality of workmanship and beauty of design and finish, they set new standards of excellence.

Sold on the easy payment plan. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.

The De Laval Separator Company
New York Chicago San Francisco
165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd. 61 Beale St.



A Blue Ribbon Winner FOR UTILITY, FEED SAVING AND MAXIMUM PROFITS

DES MOINES ECONOMY FEEDER
Used for years by thousands of successful hog raisers. Made of creosoted lumber. Lasts a lifetime. Patented. Pays for itself. Not an experiment or imitation but the original and proven as best. Made in 4 sizes: 20 bu., \$25; 40 bu., \$42; 60 bu., \$50; and 80 bu., \$60. (For individual pens) \$10. See complete line at big fairs. Ask your dealer or order direct.
DES MOINES SILO & MFG. CO.
408 N. Y. Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

5 TUBE RADIO ONLY \$19.98
It's a wonder for power and selectivity. Famous A.M. circuit. Coast to coast reception. Solidly built of selected, tested parts. Thousands now in use. FREE Log and Call Book and New 132-p. Catalog with thousands of nationally advertised bargains. Latest in radio at big savings. Write for Free copy.
AMERICAN AUTO & RADIO MFG. CO.
HARRY SCHWARTZBERG, Pres.
Dept. 411 American Radio Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HOTEL SAVERY DES MOINES, IOWA
Right in the heart of the shopping and business district. Selected as headquarters for many conventions. You'll find a real welcome here. Rooms \$2.50 and up.
T. H. HOFFMAN, Mgr.

10 BIG WEEKLY MAGAZINES 10¢
Most unusual offer! Ten weekly issues of America's liveliest illustrated magazine for 10¢. Highest quality fiction; unusual articles; sparkling wit and humor. Send name, address and 10¢ without delay.
The Pathfinder, Dept. D-173 Washington, D. C.

INTERLOCKING FENCE
Buy better galvanized fences. Save a third. Direct to User. We Pay the Freight. Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fences, Barbed Wire, Posts, Roofing and Paint.
Interlocking Fence Co. Box 525 Morton, Illinois



Do You Need a Windmill?

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

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

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

DEMPSTER ANNU-OILED Windmill



Here's a Flag Pole Sitter Who Has Been Sitting Too Long

A Farm Clean-Up Day

Several years ago many of our cities, as well as most smaller towns and villages, adopted what has since come to be looked upon as a very laudable enterprise. It is known as "clean-up week" or "clean-up day," depending on the size of the job. At the time set all the folks join in the concerted removal from their own premises of accumulated trash, and under the inspiration of team work do what many would not do of their own accord. The effect is noticeable in all cities and towns that have adopted the plan.

For some reason this movement has never gained favor in the rural communities. Many farmsteads are in order, with everything in park-like condition, the year round. All too often the neighboring farms, with their accumulations of trash, are an eye-sore to all who pass and detract much from what would otherwise be a beautiful landscape. How often do we see, especially on a rented farm, a fairly well built house and barn, surrounded by many fine old trees, beautiful at a distance, but one that will not bear close inspection. Dead and broken limbs hang in the trees, weeds and brush form a tangled mass underneath, while a jumble of wire, tin cans, cast off shoes and automobile tires, pieces of broken furniture, stove wood, old chicken coops, and a thousand other articles of junk form an impenetrable jungle, and make a fine home for rats and a breeding place for mosquitoes. Around the barns, buried in brush and discarded fencing, is what remains of most of the machinery that has served its usefulness on the farm and been displaced. Altogether it forms a picture of a very poverty stricken and undesirable place in which to live.

And yet the farm itself may be all right. The soil is rich, the water is good, or would be if kept from contamination, and the farmer himself may be making some money. But under the existing circumstances he is hardly to be blamed if he, when his day's work is done, piles the whole family into the Ford and drives to town to spend the evening, where if the stores are open he sits and talks with his neighbors, while his wife spends her time looking over the latest fashion plates, and the children go to the show.

But here is what I am driving at. Why not an annual "clean-up" day on the farm? Counties having county agents, and rural communities having club organizations could well make it a general clean-up day and do the work in concert as they do in the cities. Individual families must of course set their own clean-up day, and while they would not have the stimulus that comes from concerted action, they would have the advantage of doing it as one of the odd jobs that did not crowd out something that might seem to them more important. I am very sure, from the few cases where I have seen the plan tried, that once begun it would become an annual affair.

R. Bullimore.

Tonganoxie, Kan.

Air-Mail Shows the Way

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

In these summer days of 1927 the Postoffice Department is retiring from the field of aviation. The transfer of the air-mail service from the Postoffice Department to private contractors marks the end of a chapter. Having offered the greatest and, in many ways, the finest demonstration of the practical uses of the airplane in commercial transport, Postmaster General New, under authority of the Act of 1926, is withdrawing his department from actual flying operations.

It has taken nearly 10 years, a little more than 17 million dollars and the lives of 33 fliers to make what is generally recognized as the soundest contribution to commercial flying so far made. On May 15, 1918, army fliers and army planes carried the first air mail in America. This experimental work was done between Washington and New York, and on August 12, 1918, the Postoffice Department assumed charge of air-mail flying.

What are the actual accomplishments of a little more than nine years? What has the Postoffice Department done for practical aviation?

It has stretched over the nation a network of 7,340 miles of air mail lines. It has speeded up the mails and thereby quickened the nation's business. This service was

the first in the world to keep the mails moving at night, all night and every night. The Transcontinental Airway is the best equipped and most modern air route in the world, according to the Aircraft Year Book for 1927. Between New York and Salt Lake City are 12 airports, with 92 intermediate fields and hundreds of beacon lights. A trained ground personnel man the fields. The blazing fingers of the route lamps point the way across the Alleghenies, thru the Great Valley and the Great Plains and over the ranges of the Rockies and the Cascades.

Day and night, in sunshine and shadow, thru rain or fog, thru wind and snow and hail and sleet, the mail planes keep to their schedules. In July, 1926, the overnight service between New York and Chicago set the remarkable record of 100 per cent performance, 45,226 miles was the schedule for the month, and at midnight July 31, 45,226 miles had been completed. Performances of this kind made the transcontinental mail the greatest of the world's airways.

The American air mail was the first in the world to move at night along lighted lanes, the first to maintain regular flying schedules and first to fly by night and by day in all seasons and in all weathers. It takes the Alleghenies and the Rockies alike in its stride. Since July 1, 1924, it has been bringing eastbound planes from the Pacific to the Atlantic in about 29 hours and moving mail from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 34 hours.

Organization and flying personnel tell the story. No better fliers face instrument boards than these veterans of the air mail. Come storm or calm, blizzard or summer sunshine, they hold their way from New England's fogs, thru the "line squalls" of the flatlands and over the everlasting snows of the mountain West and down again to the Pacific. In flying ability and steadiness they are not surpassed. Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh left a western air-mail route to wing his way into glory. These gentlemen know the air and the ways thereof.

The air mail had two purposes: First, to supply a dependable, desirable service; second, to encourage commercial aviation. Both aims have been accomplished. The transfer comes at a time when the public imagination has been quickened by Lindbergh, Chamberlain and Byrd, by Atlantic and Hawaiian flights, by "good-will" and "reliability" tours.

It is a long way from the "pony express" to a mail plane roaring over the deserts and the passes. It is a longer way from the air-mail service back to Ben Franklin, the Colonial Postmaster General, measuring mileage for his stage-coach mails. Air-mail service, now soundly established, has done more than speed the mails. It has shown the way for aerial express and passenger services.

Down With Lap Dogs

A few days ago the annual convention of the National Costumers' Association was held in Kansas City, and Kansas City therefore became the temporary style headquarters of the country.

From this august body, in convention assembled, came alarming news. The news pertained to the next fad of fashion which it is said American women will indulge in.

As the convention bulletin describes it, this new fad will decree that every woman seeking to be in style will procure and carry about with her a doll whose features are to be modeled after the features of the woman herself. This doll shall have a wig, furthermore, imitating the coiffure of its mistress, and on all occasions this doll shall wear clothes of the same cut and pattern as the lady herself. Lap dogs and lap cats and lap monkeys and lap raccoons will all be dispensed with, and the doll double will come in.

This is interesting, but rather awful to contemplate, especially from the point of view of the gentleman who will foot the bills, for it will practically double the overhead on feminine upkeep. A new tea gown for the lady of the house will mean a new tea gown for the doll. A new diamond pretty or a new pearl necklace birthday present for the better half will mean ditto for dolly.

Such prognostications as these make it look like a hard winter ahead for indulgent husbands and butter and egg men.

It is a good thing for the fashion dictators to rally now and then in other spots than New York, and the trek of the costumers to Kansas City was good for the country, beyond a doubt. It is rather surprising, tho, that in practical Kansas City such fold-out could be concocted.

What the country as a whole would like to see would be a style conclave in Cheyenne, Wyo., which could assimilate horse sense and hand down a decree making it fashionable for women of leisure to have children.

Do you know that a clean concrete mixer can be turned into a community treating machine for treating wheat with copper carbonate dust to control smut?

Everything in the Mississippi valley seems to have been damaged by the flood except the boll weevil.

KANSAS STATE FAIR

HUTCHINSON SEPT. 17-23

**FIREWORKS
AUTO RACES
HORSE RACES
DOG RACES
CIRCUS ACTS
VAUDEVILLE
BANDS, MUSIC
OLD MILL, Etc.**

The Only State Fair of Kansas

The Institution of Practical Education. Exhibitors and attendance from every county in the State. \$40,000.00 in Prizes—18 General Departments. Great Livestock. Great Entertainment. Great Attendance. Official 4-H Clubs Encampment. Reduced railway fares from all parts of State. Come this year and see Your State Fair.

E. E. FRIZELL, Pres. A. L. SPONSLER, Sec'y.



Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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

We Want All Your White and Brown EGGS

Write for tags and prices. Ref. Bank of America, 257 Broadway, N. Y. City. Pamphlet of instruction on how the actual producers can net most for their Eggs and Poultry on request.

U. L. MELONEY, Inc.
172 Duane St., New York City



Leading Hotel of Lincoln, Neb.
250 Rooms, 200 Baths
\$1.50 to \$3.50

Hotel Lincoln
"Unchanging Rates are Posted in Every Eppley Room"

Headquarters for Livestock engravings

Write for prices
Capper Engraving Co.
DEPT. M
TOPEKA - WICHITA

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Students earn board while learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for catalog. Santa Fe Telegraph School, Desk G, Topeka, Kan.

EARN \$2 or \$200 for the name

with one eye or wear an artificial eye. Nothing to buy or sell - WRITE US. Denver Optic Co., 714 Quincy, Denver, Colo.

A VALUABLE POULTRY BOOK FREE!

Tells of turning poultry into real money with the Wonderful Sunflower Strains of Chicks, NOW! FALL CHICKS for winter profits. Leghorns \$3.85, Rocks, Reds, Wyns, \$10.85 per 100. Write or order today. **SUNFLOWER HATCHERY** Box 78 Newton, Kansas

6 Magazines for \$1

CLUB No. F-44D

American Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
Modern Homemaking.....1 yr.
Woman's World.....1 yr.
People's Popular Monthly.....1 yr.
Good Stories.....1 yr.
Capper's Farmer.....1 yr.

Regular Price \$2.00

ALL FOR ONLY—\$1.00

Send ALL Orders To
Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kans.

3 Charming Ferns!

Best Varieties

This great collection includes an "Asparagus Fern," an "Ostrich Plume Fern," and the "Roosevelt Fern." No other house plant is more extensively grown than the graceful "Asparagus Fern," while in the "Ostrich Plume Fern" is found a particularly variety which appeals to every one. The "Roosevelt Fern" is a fern for every home. The fronds are broad and beautifully tapered from base to tip, giving a pronounced wavy effect seen in no other variety. It is the grandest fern of its class yet introduced. **OUR OFFER:** We will send you this collection of ferns postpaid for a club of two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each. Your own subscription will count as one in this club. Order now. Address Capper's Farmer, Fern Dept., Topeka, Kans.



Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

Farm Crops and Markets

Will the Kansas Corn Crop Mature This Year Before Frost Comes?

CORN and the sorghums are making an excellent growth over Kansas, and there is every indication that these crops will reach maturity, altho in a recent report Jake Mohler expresses the fear that perhaps "15 per cent of the Kansas corn will turn out soft." But may we remark in passing that if this occurs what will happen to the crop farther north will be a crime? In any case a high price for corn seems assured. Satisfactory progress is being made most places in preparing wheat seedbeds. Grass cattle are moving to market slowly; the owners appear to be in no hurry to sell, as they have plenty of feed and water.

Kansas has had one of the coolest summers on record. And the rainfall at Topeka from June 1 to August 20, 1927, was 19.53 inches. That for the same period in 1915 was 18.42 inches. The average rainfall for the whole state during the period was somewhat less than for Topeka. The state average for June was 5.91 inches, July 3.71 and August 1 to 20, 5.5 inches, a total of 15.12 inches. Normal rainfall for Topeka during the period is 12.24 inches, 7.29 less than fell this year.

The 10,000 lakes which Minnesota boasts are said to average about 15 feet in depth. The Kansas rainfall since June 1 would fill all the 10,000 and leave over enough, perhaps, to fill all the Wisconsin lakes. That water, spread out over Northeastern Kansas would make a lake 15 feet deep covering all of the state north of the Kaw River and east of Manhattan.

The rainfall thus far in 1927 has amounted to 33.88 inches. That is 1.72 inches more than fell during all of 1926. The normal rainfall up to this time is 24.53 inches, 9.35 inches less than the total precipitation to date.

The heaviest year's rainfall in the history of the Topeka bureau was 46.96 inches in 1909. That for 1915 was 44.41 inches, and that for 1903, 44.14 inches. The year 1906 was the driest year, with only 24.49 inches of moisture.

Many farmers have expressed a fear that the cool weather would injure the corn crop. There seems no basis for this fear, however, for corn in 1915, the coolest summer on record, averaged 31.44 bushels an acre for the state. That is the highest average in 37 years. The average in 1889, the latest year to exceed that of 1915, was 40.15 bushels.

The highest average yield in the history of the state, according to records of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was 48.4 bushels in 1875. That was in the period before Kansas soil had been robbed of its virgin fertility.

From 1862 to 1889 inclusive, 19 out of 28 corn crops averaged more than 30 bushels an acre for the state. Of the 37 crops since 1889, only the 1915 crop has come up to the 30-bushel mark.

The first 20 days of August with 5.11 inches of rain may have seemed wet ones to some folks, but they were nothing compared to the first 20 days of August 1903, when 12.34 inches of rain fell. Even then, August, 1903, was not the wettest month in the history of the Topeka weather bureau. May 1892, with 14.1 inches of rain, stands out as the wettest month since the bureau was established here. August, 1903, with 12.69 inches is second and September, 1909, with 11.48 inches, third.

Corn Borer War a Failure?

Little progress apparently is being made in the corn borer fight back East, and the pest gets nearer to Kansas every day—it now has gone well into Illinois. The Associated Press a few days ago carried this story under a Columbus, Ohio, date line:

"Asserting there are now many more European corn borers in Ohio than there were before the Government's 10 million dollar clean-up campaign began last spring, Doctors L. L. Huber and C. R. Neiswander, entomologists of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, have charged that the Government's campaign is virtually a failure.

"The clean-up of corn fields this

spring was exceptional, they said, but the corn borer is never likely to be controlled by farm machinery. The Government spent nearly 2½ million dollars for stubble pulverizers, oil burners, tractors, plows and trucks with which to conduct the campaign.

"The corn borer will continue to spread to whatever areas may prove favorable to its existence, despite all our time, money and efforts. That the corn borer can be appreciably retarded in its spread is undemonstrated and unproved."

Treating Wheat for Smut

The News Letter issued by John V. Hepler of Washington, Kan., county agent of Washington county, last week, contained these suggestions on the wheat situation:

"During the last three years the amount of smut in the wheat in Washington county has been increasing. This year is the time to control this loss in wheat. Treating seed wheat with copper carbonate is a 100 per cent control if the work is done thoroughly. There are two grades of copper carbonate on the market, high grade, containing 50 to 54 per cent of copper, and low grade, containing 18 to 20 per cent of copper. If the high grade is used, use 2 ounces a bushel, and if low grade is used, use 4 ounces a bushel of wheat. This material must be mixed with the wheat in an airtight container, like a barrel churn, or a mixer can be made with a tight wooden barrel. The object of the treatment is to thoroughly coat each kernel of wheat with the copper carbonate dust. There are good commercial treaters on the market capable of treating 40 bushels of wheat an hour, which could be secured at a reasonable cost. In Brantford township a group of 12 men have lined up to purchase a treating machine for their use at very little cost a man. A group of men in Linn township also are contemplating the purchase of a machine. If anyone is interested in treating their wheat for smut, information can be secured at the farm bureau office. The cost of treating seed is only 5 to 10 cents

an acre, and it is a very cheap form of insurance against losses from smut.

"The acreage of wheat in the county this year probably will be cut down, due to the fact that it has been impossible to prepare the ground by plowing. In fact, some wheat is still in the shock. Every week late after July 15 usually means 1 bushel less wheat an acre. Plant pure, clean seed, wheat free from mixtures, rye and smut.

"There were a few instances of Hessian fly damage in the county this year. The fly free date for Washington county is October 1. Kill the volunteer wheat, as the fly likes the early wheat best. There is a considerable quantity of good seed wheat in the county for sale. Good seed is just one form of crop insurance. Treat your seed for smut even if it does not look smutty. There may be smut spores on the seed."

Atchison—Farmers are busy plowing and cutting weeds. There has been entirely too much rain for the second crop of clover and the third crop of alfalfa which are ready to cut. The corn needs more warm weather—it is possible that an early frost might cause considerable injury to the crop. Fruit is scarce, altho the county has a fairly good yield of grapes. Pastures are in fine condition.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—We have had showers recently; all spring crops are doing extra well. Fine progress is being made with the work on the wheat ground.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—Flood conditions are improving—the rains here were light. The feed and corn crops are doing well. Considerable alfalfa was lost during the high waters. "Ridge busting" has started. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 34c; broilers, 18c; hens, 15c.—Fannie Sharp.

Bourbon—Considerable damage was done here along the lowlands by the high water. A large proportion of this county is in prairie hay, and the excessive rains caused some loss to the hay "caught" in the wind-row. There was an extra big crop of prairie hay this year, some of it making 2 tons an acre. We need more warm nights and sunshine. Pastures and livestock are doing well. Everything sells well at public sales. Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 34c; milk, testing 4 per cent, \$2.10 a cwt.; hogs, \$9.50.—G. A. Van Dyke.

Clay—There was a big attendance at the recent Farm Bureau Fish Fry and also at the Farmers' Union meeting, where President Huff spoke. Both meetings were a decided success. About 85 per cent of the wheat is threshed; the rest of it is stacked, a part of which is spoiled. Corn and other crops are making a satisfactory growth. Farmers will have a prosperous year. Good prices are being paid at public sales. Some land is changing hands, at advancing prices. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, \$1; oats, 50c; shorts, \$2.05; hogs, 8c to 9c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 34c.—P. R. Forslund.

Douglas—Potato digging has been delayed greatly on account of the wet weather. The peach crop was small this year, but grapes are abundant, and the bunches are unusually large and well formed, where they were pruned properly. Some farmers have been harvesting Sweet clover with machines made from old binders.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Cloud—An abundance of rain is keeping the soil in excellent condition, and fine

progress is being made with wheat plowing. Corn and weeds are making a rank growth. Livestock is doing well. There are many young hogs in the county, and there is a keen demand for feeding cattle at about \$7 a hundred. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 38c; corn, 80c and 85c.—W. H. Plumly.

Ellis—Corn and other crops are making an excellent growth. Roads are in bad condition. Most of the wheat land is plowed; the volunteer crop is coming along fast. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, \$1; eggs, 20c; butter, 40c.—William Grabbe.

Gove and Sheridan—Rain is needed for the crops and to make plowing easier. Farmers are busy putting up feed and threshing grain. Early corn is in the hard roasting ear stage. Kafir and milo are heading. If frost stays off until October 1 to 15 the corn and kafir will mature. Livestock is doing well. A few public sales are being held, with satisfactory prices.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—The weather has cleared up a little the last few days, and farmers are beginning to resume field work. Corn, alfalfa and the pastures are making an excellent growth. The volunteer wheat and oats also are doing well—and so are the weeds. Corn, 95c; barley, 70c; rye, 82c; oats, 45c; butter, 40c; hens, 15c; springs, 20c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The weather has been very wet. Small grain still in the shocks has sprouted badly. This also is true with stacks which were not well built. Very few potatoes have been dug for two weeks. Fall plowing also is delayed. Livestock has been troubled greatly by flies. Oats, 55c; bran, \$1.45; kafir, \$2.15 a cwt.; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 26c; hens, 16c; potatoes, \$1 a cwt.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—An inch of rain fell here recently, but the weather is so cold that crops do not grow well. Livestock is fat—cattle are scarce here. Good prices are being paid at public sales. We need more rain and some hot weather if the crops are to mature properly before frost.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—We have had plenty of rain for the corn, and the crop is doing well. The soil is in fine condition to plow. Livestock is doing well. The fruit crop is above average.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—If frost will hold off to a normal degree this year the county will have an excellent corn crop—perhaps an average of 30 bushels an acre. Producers still are holding most of this year's wheat crop; the banks have plenty of money, and are not pressing the farmers for the payment of debts. Wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 20c; cream, 35c; butter, 50c; corn, \$1; oats, 50c.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—The excessive rainfall has brought all farm work to a standstill. Oats and wheat were all threshed, and the threshing of Sweet clover had just started when the rains came. Corn will produce an excellent yield. Kafir is just heading, and it should give a fine crop if an early frost does not appear. Prairie hay has made the heaviest yield in years. Pastures are doing well; cattle are being shipped to market at satisfactory prices. Very few hogs are being shipped. Poultry and egg prices are low compared to the cost of feed.—J. R. Henry.

Osage—We had more rain last week—anyhow it didn't injure the corn. Considerable kafir has been sold recently, at good prices. Much hay has been spoiled by the rains. Garden truck sells well.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—Feed and corn crops are making a fine growth. Plowing has been delayed on account of wet weather. Hail did some damage here recently.—Albert Robinson.

Pawnee—We have had a great deal of rain; considerable volunteer wheat is coming up. Farmers are hoping that we will have plenty of wheat pasture in the fall. Corn is making a fine growth; the acreage however, is below normal. There will be a good fourth crop of alfalfa here. Farmers are feeling in a fine humor these days. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, \$1; cream, 35c.—E. H. Gore.

Pratt and Kiowa—Corn and other spring crops are making a fine growth. Fields are too soft to plow. There is an ample labor supply. Prices at recent public sales have been very satisfactory.—Art McAnarney.

Rice—An abundance of rain recently has put the subsoil in excellent condition for wheat sowing, and it also was of great help to the late corn, alfalfa and pastures. Rivers and creeks in all parts of the county have overflowed their banks, causing considerable damage. Most of the wheat threshing is finished; that which remains in the shock or stack has been injured considerably by the rain. Wheat, \$1.20; cream, 34c; eggs, 21c; hens, 16c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Riley—All of the wheat is either stacked or threshed; some of the shocks were in bad condition. Very little plowing has been done, as the fields have been too wet. Livestock is doing well. Corn, \$1; wheat, \$1.24; eggs, 19c.—P. O. Hawkins.

Rooks—Ideal weather still continues. Corn is doing well, and if frost holds off long enough the yield should be very satisfactory. Threshing is at a standstill on account of wet weather. Good progress is being made with the plowing. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 34c; bran, \$1.50.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—We have had plenty of rain recently, which has delayed all field work and stopped threshing completely. The volunteer wheat is making a tremendous growth on the plowed land. All spring crops are making a fine growth—except those damaged by high water. Grain sorghums are doing unusually well.—William Crutinger.

\$980.15 From 12 Acres

Arch Espelund, an alfalfa grower living near Jewell City, produced alfalfa seed worth \$980.15 this year from a 12-acre field.

Kansas Eggs to Cuba

A produce company in Dodge City recently shipped a carload of eggs to Cuba. Similar shipments to Mexico are quite common.

'Twas a Quick Harvest

Frank and Wiley Doty of Kingman county cut 650 acres of wheat in 10 days this year with a 20-foot combine.





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

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

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

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

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING
We believe that all classified 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.
WE PAY \$48 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO and expenses to introduce our Soap and Washing Powder. Buss-Beach Company, Dept. A-89, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 556 Broadway, New York.

SELL THE BEST NURSERY STOCK, hardy, vigorous Ozark Mountain grown fruit trees, roses, shrubs; national advertising brings leads; healthful, pleasant outdoor work; good money for spare time. Write for new sales plan. Neosho Nurseries, Desk J, Neosho, Mo.

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.

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.

EDUCATIONAL
LEARN BARBER TRADE, STANDARD school; actual shop training; earn while you learn; finest equipped barber school in the West. Write Desk No. B, Modern Barber College, 533 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
MEN WANTING OUTDOOR WORK, QUAL-ify for forest ranger positions. Start \$125 month; cabin and vacation; patrol the forests, protect the game; give tourists information. Write Mokane, Dept. M-42, Denver, Colo.

AUTO ACCESSORIES
SAVE 50 TO 95% ON SLIGHTLY USED parts for cars and trucks; also a complete line of new replacement parts at a big saving. Our stock most complete, service prompt, all parts guaranteed or money refunded. Reference City Bank, C. & D. Auto Salvage Co., 1902 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK
ALFALFA, \$5.00 BUSHEL, SWEET Clover same. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

BURBANK'S WHEAT, CLEAN SEED, Three Dollars bushel. Allen Palmer, Larned, Kan.

SEED WHEAT; BURBANK AND NE-braska Red Rock, \$2.25 bushel. Frank Stoops, Sawyer, Kan.

SEED WHEAT: SUPER-HARD BLACK-hull, no rye or smut, \$2.00 per bushel sacked. Leo J. Knop, Preston, Kan.

TURKEY RED WHEAT, CAR LOAD OF high grade certified seed. Write for price and samples. Frank Cerny, Narka, Kan.

ALFALFA, \$6.50 PER BUSHEL; SACKS free tests 96% pure; samples and price list free. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

GOOD SEED IS AT THE ROOT OF ALL big crops. Certified seed wheat available in large or small quantities. Secure a list of growers from the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

FALL SEEDS, BLACK HULL WHEAT \$1.40, Winter Barley \$1.10, Fancy Alfalfa \$1.40, Fancy white sweet clover \$6.00, scarified \$7.20 per bushel. Our track. Seamless bags 35c each. All home grown non-irrigated and re-cleaned. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$6.50 BUSHEL, PURITY about 96%. Bags free. Other grades \$8.40 and \$10.20. Scarified White Sweet Clovers \$8.40 and \$6.15. Bargain prices, Timothy, Red Clover and Alsike. Write for free samples, prices and catalogue "Seed News." Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

REDHULL WHEAT
New variety hard winter wheat selected from Kanred. Ripens early as Blackhull. Strong, stiff straw. Outyielded all other local varieties in four year test. First on market. Limited quantity for sale. One to five bushel lots, \$4.50 per bushel in new grain sacks F. O. B. Write for particulars and samples. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

CORN HARVESTERS
RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price, only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE
AUTOMOBILE TO TRADE FOR SIX HOLM cornsheller. King Motor Co., Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE—TRACTORS 16-30 RUMELY, 15-30 Hart Parr, 12-20 Emerson and 3 bottom plow Moline and plows. 22-33 International Grain Separator. For sale or trade. Chacey Bros., Meriden, 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.

TOBACCO
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking 10-\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO—TWO YEAR OLD, MILD, clean smoking tobacco, 10 pounds \$1.50. Best select smoking, 10 pounds \$1.75. Hand picked chewing, 10 pounds \$2.50. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Kentucky.

DOGS
FOX TERRIERS OF REAL VALUE, W. L. King, Lycan, Colo.

HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP, TRIAL, C.O.D. R. W. Ginger, Herrick, Ill.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, BOBTAILS and fulltails. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr.

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds. Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

WOLF DOGS FOR SALE SEVEN TRAIL-ers, three stags. Homer Bailey, Thayer, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP, Supplies catalogue. Kaskaskennels, AW76, Herrick, Ill.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES, FEMALES \$10.00, Males \$13.00. Shipped COD. Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT-ters. Also trained females. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND COLLIE PUP-ples. Guaranteed to heel. Shipped C. O. D. Stamp for photo and prices. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

REGISTERED GERMAN POLICE PUPS, sire and dam ancestors have great reputation. For further information inquire N. A. Schartz, Ellinwood, Kan.

RABBITS
MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 88 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

FOR THE TABLE
APPLES—HOME DRIED OR EVAPOR-ated, from producer; 25 pounds given for few orders. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

FARM PRODUCTS
POTATOES EARLY OHIOS GRADED number ones, sacked 90c bushel F. O. B. by truck or carload. Grown three miles north of Hastings. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Nebr.

HONEY
PURE COLORADO HONEY, FINEST QUAL-ity, two 60 lb. cans, \$12.00. F. O. B. 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.

MISCELLANEOUS
VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

ATTENTION COMPOSERS! MUSIC SET to words and words set to music ready for publication, including copyright. Prices reasonable. Music Arranging Dept. Eddie Kuhn, Orchestras, 1221 K. C. A. C., Kansas City, Mo.

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

BABY CHICKS
BABY CHICKS, LARGE BREED \$8 HUN-dred; Leghorns, \$7. Jenkins Accredited Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

ORDERS FOR "QUALITY CHICKS" NOW being booked for September, October, November and December delivery. Season prices. Wishbone Hatchery, Chanute, Kan.

FALL CHICKS: PURE BRED, FINE QUAL-ity, from Bacillary White Diarrhea tested flocks; 7c up delivered. Free catalog and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY laying flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns \$9; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$10; Assorted, \$7. 90% alive, prepaid arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

Shinn Chicks are Better
say thousands of chick buyers. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book and low prices. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

Co-operative Chicks
cost less. Co-operation does it. All flocks State Accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular Free. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 7c; Barred, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Reds, 8c; R. C. Reds, Buff Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 9c; White Orpingtons, White Langshans, White Minorcas, 10c; Heavy Assorted, 7c; Light Assorted, 6c. Prompt live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Co-operative Hatchery Chillicothe, Mo.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
PURE TANCRED COCKERELS FROM trapnested hens, record 235-260. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ALL AGES, low prices. Live delivery guaranteed. Willow Egg Farm, Holland, Mich.

500 ONE YEAR OLD WHITE LEGHORN hens; also 500 April hatched White Leghorn pullets. Good laying strain. F. H. Standard Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Ma Acres Takes a Sun Bath and Makes a Painful Discovery

SEVERAL VARIETIES

SPECIAL SALE: COCKERELS, FROM OUR pure bred flocks. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. Also R. I. Whites. Sunny Slope Hatchery, Troy, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

EGGS, LARGE, CLEAN, BRINGING PREM-ium. 50,000 broilers wanted. Write "The Copes, Topeka."

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

FARMERS AND POULTRY RAISERS—Ship your own poultry and eggs to Kansas City's highest cash buyers; we guarantee you day of arrival top of K. C. market to 3 cents over top market price on all poultry and eggs; coops loaned free by prepaid express upon receipt of \$1 deposit each, which will be returned to you, or we will return your coops and cases by prepaid express; no commission charged; 41 years buying produce. The Old Reliable Firm, John L. Clark Produce Co., the Farmer's Friend, 809 E. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

LIVESTOCK SUCCESSFUL REPRODUCE-tion. Birth losses from abortion disorders prevented. Thoroughly proven, practical method. Successful results guaranteed. Particulars free. Write Sunnyside Farms, Buck-tail, Nebr.

HORSES AND JACKS

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

TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCH-eron stallions, \$200.00 to \$500.00. Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

HOGS

O. I. C. MALE PIGS. PETERSON & SON, Osage City, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE MALE PIGS—BEST strains. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

FOR SALE—SPOTTED POLAND CHINA hogs, Big boned, and large litters. George Zelisset, Riley, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—30 REGISTERED SHROP-shire yearling and lamb rams. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE Rams. S. H. Fairchild, Bunker Hill, Kan.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams. C. W. McClaskey, Girard, Kan.

YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAMS, \$35. Registered and guaranteed to please. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

TWENTY YOUNG REGISTERED SHROP-shire ewes. Sired by Senator Bibby, grand champion Mo. State Fair. Heavy woolled, splendid breeders. Choice \$25. Also splendid rams, same breeding, same price. Walter Scholfield, Redfield, Kan.

China Still Backward

In these days of the telephone, telegraph, radio and airship as a means of communication it is almost unbelievable that it would take two months for the story of the big earthquake in Western China to reach the newspapers. And yet that is exactly what happened. Which shows the complete isolation of a big part of that old empire. Every form of communication is as primitive there as it was thousands of years ago. This is especially true on some of the main highways in the west, where the traffic and the rains of a thousand years have transformed a road into a gully. This is often so narrow that when two ox carts meet they cannot pass, and there results a delay which usually consumes many hours, during which the drivers of the opposing teams belabor each other's ancestors with insults and indignities.

The railroads in China are few and connect only the main "treaty ports." Hence they do little to hasten the process of communication with the interior. Telegraph lines have been laid to connect the principal cities, but the system is far from complete. It is an interesting commentary on the attitude of the Chinese of a generation ago toward the telegraph that they bitterly opposed the stringing of telegraph wires because it was claimed that these brought bad luck and facilitated the work of the spirits of evil. The opposition was finally broken down, and one of the arguments put forward to explain the activities of the government in establishing telegraph lines was that the famous Li Hung Chang, who was foremost in support of the work, had in a previous incarnation been a spider, and so was fated to spin his web all over China.

The lack of communications binding together the different provinces of China is, of course, one of the greatest obstacles in the way of spreading modern ideas or of forwarding the conception of nationalism or unity. The handicap under which the leaders of any genuinely national movement la-

bor is hardly understood even by the sympathizers with nationalist cause. The principle is so old that it was accepted even in the days of Rome—that good communications are essential for the preservation of imperial—and even of national—unity. But it has been China's loss that her leaders acquiesced in the dislike of the people for the extensive construction of roads, railroads and telegraph lines on Chinese soil. As a result, the battle of modernism against medievalism is destined to be long and costly.

Herrick Pays Tribute

The long awaited story of Charles Lindbergh's life, written by himself, is at last published under the characteristic title of "We."

Colonel Charles is not to blame, of course, for a sub-title conceived by his naturally enthusiastic publishers. This sub-title goes—"The Famous Flier's Own Story of His Life and His Trans-Atlantic Flight, Together With His Views on the Future of Aviation."

Even more interesting than the body of the book proper is the foreword by Ambassador Myron T. Herrick. Political leaders are not often hailed as poets, men conspicuous for sensitive perceptions, but here is an able, fearless, tactful ambassador one finds the poet and dreamer, too.

He writes in part—

"When Joan of Arc crowned her king at Rheims, she became immortal. When Lafayette risked his all to help the struggling Americans, he wrote his memory forever across a mighty continent. Shepherd Boy David in five minutes achieved with his sling a place in history which has defied all time. These three shining names represent the triumph of the idealism of youth.

"There have been moments here in France when all that my eye could reach or my intelligence fathom appeared dark and foreboding, and yet, in spite of all, my soul would be warmed by an invisible sunshine. So when this boy of ours came unheralded out of the air, and circled the Eiffel tower, settled to rest as gently as a bird on the field at Le Bourget, I felt without knowing why that his arrival was far more than a fine deed well accomplished.

"For I feel with every fiber of my being that Lindbergh's landing here marks one of the supreme moments in the history of America and France, and the faith we have in the deciding power of spiritual things is strengthened by all his acts after landing, and by the electrical thrill which ran like some religious emotion thru a whole vast population."

Pele is Astir

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

When Pele sleeps the sky is blue and all day long day after day the young men and the girls are singing while they work. But when the goddess of the mountain stirs there comes a dismal doom, and all the sky is shot with fire, and everywhere the air is heavy with the fumes of death.

Pele, they say, is a gaunt and horrid hag. Her home is deep down in the liquid fire of Kilauea's breast. Here she sleeps for year on year till the Hawaiian men have come to forget their fear, and then she issues forth in flames and devastating storms. Infernal rage sweeps from the great high cup which is the vestibule of Pele's home, and all the island trembles. In days of old the aged men and crones were called together by the priests of Pele and their voices named a maiden, fairest of the island, to be sacrificed to soften Pele's rage.

Today the mighty Kilauea is hurling forth the horror and the splendor of Pele's defiance, but no moaning girl is garlanded and anointed and led up the steep and tragic path to the crater's brim. For today is not a day like the days of old. Today the wise men from beyond the sea have their stations and all the things which wise men need, and they stand fearless at the rim to study and to measure and then tell the islanders there is no Pele.

Not elsewhere in the world, not in the icy realm of Hecla or the sunny land of Etna, are there volcanoes so rich in lore and legend as these of the Pacific isle. Not all the volcanologists of a hemisphere can reduce Hawaii to the terms of science. But from the legend and the fancy they have washed out all

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

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Mon-tana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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

ARKANSAS

IF INTERESTED in the Ozarks of Arkan-sas ask for list. Fayetteville Realty Co., Fayetteville, Arkansas.

AT SPRINGDALE, nice little 10 acre tract of land for poultry, fruit, dairy with good spring. Concord Rty. Springdale, Ark.

SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS; Center of Oz-arks. Apples, berries, grapes, poultry, stock farms. Free lists. S.W. Hawkins Rty. Co. COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm. Benton County. Original Ozarks. Free Lists. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

COLORADO

400 ACRE RANCH \$1200. \$800 CASH re-quired. W. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

IDAHO

COME TO TWIN FALLS, IDAHO the Ban-ner Irrigation Project of the west. Seeing is believing. We have (1) Greatest diversity of crops in large quantities. (2) Lowest priced lands considering our impts. (3) Best of marketing and shipping conditions. (4) Highest yields of all crops grown. (5) Livestock and dairy advantages equal to any other territory in the U. S. (6) No crop failures in 22 years. (7) Ideal climate with no cyclones, floods, earthquakes, droughts, blizzards, nor sunstroke. Write County Realty Board or Chamber of Commerce.

KANSAS

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

WHEAT AND ALFALFA FARMS \$20 to \$50 per acre. Chas. H. Mitchell, Dighton, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT land \$20 to \$50 A. South-western Land Co. Realtors, Dodge City, Kan.

RANCH SNAP: 1280 A. stream, 800 tillable. Part bottom, house, \$17.50 A. \$4000 cash by March, bal. easy. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

80 ACRES, 3 miles Richmond, Franklin County, Kansas. Fruit; well watered. Only \$4,500. Write for new cash list. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; \$20 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

158 1/2 ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass farm, good imp. soil, water, 1/4 mi. town, grade and H. S., 35 mi. K. C. This is your opportunity to own a real producer at right price. Already financed, \$16,500, mtg. \$10,000, 5%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

160 ACRE FARM FOR SALE 3 1/4 miles from Mayetta, Kansas. 80 acres in clover, 80 acres ready for wheat. 5-room house, barn for 8 head of horses, double corn crib, 3 1/4 miles to good high school, one mile good grade school. Come up where the tall corn grows; where corn, clover, alfalfa, wheat and hogs grow. This farm lays well and will make a fine home. Price \$75 per acre. Also a dandy good grass quarter for sale. A. J. Jones, Mayetta, Kansas.

MISSOURI

FOR AN INVESTMENT buy land in the "Ozarks." Tracts 40 to 2,000 acres, \$2.50 per acre up. Box 66, Houston, Mo.

MISSOURI

OZARK LANDS—Real dairy farms, real dairy country, 40-60 more imp. Priced right, H. G. Embrey, over Snyder, Neosho, Mo.

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

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

LISTEN: 39 Acre improved all purpose farm. \$1250, terms, \$350 cash. Free list. Ward, 222 1/2 Commercial, Springfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains, 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

OZARKS—480 acres, \$6,000; 275 cleared, well improved, close to markets, R. R., village, school, 200 acres pasture, well watered. Other bargains, list free. Terms. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

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

WASHINGTON

CAPITAL or no capital, if you are a farm-er you have credit with us. Use it. Buy a 40, 80 or larger tract of cutover land near the Colville Valley district in South Stevens county.

Splendid highway from Spokane 40 miles Northwest. Fertile soil, sub-irrigated. Abundance of water. At present free range. Good roads. Well settled district.

Prices from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre, small down payment, balance deferred for 2 years, then 10 years to pay.

Cattle, hogs, poultry, dairy, alfalfa, grain and trucking. Loans made for improvements and stock. Pay us out of your cream checks for your milk cows.

Also large variety of improved farms at attractive prices. Write for details to STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 311 Symons Bldg. Spokane, Wash.

WYOMING

SACRIFICE SALE—Improved level section, A-1 water right, 18 miles west of Laramie City, Wyoming. All been cultivated, now in Sweet clover. Record crop of oats for United States said to have been raised upon it. Cattle range near, ranch must be sold quickly and sacrifice price of \$30 per acre made. Terms, \$5,000 cash, balance easy at 6 per cent. Opportunity for the right man. For particulars address Irving H. Howe, owner, Boston Bldg., Denver, Colorado, or E. E. Fitch, Agent, Laramie, Wyoming.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—sale or exchng. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One-half sec-tion of Eastern Colorado land for Western Kansas land. Box 7, Lindsborg, Kansas.

WOULD LIKE to exchange choice land in the wheat and grain belt of N. M., clear, for small place improved or city property. W. P. Bishop, 332 27th St., San Diego, Calif.

BIG FREE LIST

Sales and Exchanges, all sorts. Different owners in different states. De Bey's Real Estate Adv. Bulletin, Logan, Kansas.

INCOME EVERY MONTH

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

the tragedy and nearly all the terror. Today no girl adorned with flowers stands ready at the lip of Kilauea's awful cup; but there are many men who peer and sniff and make long notes in little books.

Educational Costs

In the discussion of American education and its increasing costs President Kinley of the University of Illinois contributes some pertinent points. The public, he says, is constantly demanding, and particularly of the state universities, that they add new subjects of study. It demands that the educational program be broadened. More especially there seems a demand for vocational or what is called practical training. But it insists also, says Dr. Kinley, that the best possible faculty be employed, "in the erroneous belief that if you get the right faculty you will have no difficulty with the students. Some people seem to think it is possible to make up a large faculty, not only for one institution but for many institutions, entirely of men and women of first class ability, character, inspirational power and intellectual leadership." He observes that this is impracticable in any undertaking.

A familiar and attractive educational

myth is exploded by the Illinois educator in relation to the famous remark of President Garfield that the best education is "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a boy on the other." It is a false theory, he thinks, the dear to the hearts of many. "We cannot find a Mark Hopkins for every boy—and the public would not pay for him if we could." There are not enough Mark Hopkinses.

The demands for provision for increased attendance, that the university do more things and employ a faculty 100 per cent. effective, are inconsistent, Dr. Kinley declares, with the demand that "no more money be given or spent, but rather less, if possible."

Education from first to last constitutes the greatest single item in the tax budgets of the country, but the Illinois president does not think it has increased inordinately. It probably would appear if a survey were made that it has not increased disproportionately to the increase of the national income.

Aviation casualties are various. Chamberlain and Levine fell out. Byrd and his companions fell in.

The Government will lighten our burdens by making paper money smaller.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



F. J. Fees & Son, Oberlin, breeders of Chester White hogs were at the Norton fair with an exhibit and will show at Oberlin the last week in October.

M. Constable, Bennington, will sell 100 purebred Spotted Poland China hogs at auction Oct. 11. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer.

F. P. Chelene, Miltonvale, breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle, has about 50 registered breeding cows and a nice lot of other cattle and a world of feed. He will not be out with a show herd this fall.

Western Hereford breeders will hold a big picnic at the John Painter ranch, Roggen, Colo., Sept. 23. This is the day following the P. J. Sullivan sale at Denver. A big program is being arranged for the occasion.

Joseph Baxter & Son, Clay Center, breeders of Polled Shorthorns have about 60 Polled Shorthorns and they are not going hungry this winter as they have over 200 tons of alfalfa hay already in the stack.

Hereford breeders in Morris county are receiving the Hereford breeders association of that county and the old association has recently been reorganized with over 50 members. W. L. Bowman, Council Grove is the new president and Simon Shields is secretary.

With a fair wheat crop and a dandy corn crop Logan county is looking ahead to a very successful fair at Oakley this fall. The dates are Oct. 6, 7, 8 and 9. The officers are H. Flyr, President; Frank Howard, Vice President; V. S. Crippen, secretary and F. H. Burson, Treasurer.

The American Royal advance premium list is off the press and ready to mail to those interested. The dates of the Royal this year are Nov. 14 to 19. A. M. Patterson, assistant secretary of the Royal will be at Topeka Free Fair and at Hutchinson as usual with his American Royal tent where prospective exhibitors can learn everything they want to know about the Royal and it is always headquarters for exhibitors.

For the breeder who wants to buy a few choice animals to strengthen his herd with there is no opportunity like a dispersal sale. A. F. Kitchen, Burlingame, will sell his entire herd of pure Scotch Shorthorns at auction at his farm, Oct. 17. For a number of years Mr. Kitchen has been well and favorably known because of the class of Shorthorns he has been breeding on his Osage county farm and now he wants to take it a little easier and is going to sell his herd of Scotch cattle at auction.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



F. J. Schaffer, Duroc breeder of Pratt is only raising a small bunch of spring pigs but has a fine lot of sows bred for fall farrow. Mr. Schaffer is giving much attention to dairying and will travel almost any distance to buy a good cow.

J. B. Dosser of Jetmore, is preparing the ground and will sow 600 acres to wheat this fall. He however finds time to take care of his good milking Shorthorn herd. He says the demand is much greater than the supply and he could sell many more cattle if he had them for sale.

I have just received a long letter from W. R. Huston giving his views on the hog outlook, shortage, prices, etc. Mr. Huston has bred Durocs for many years and is a close student of conditions. During the many years he has been in the business he has built up a big trade and Durocs from his herd can be found in many states.

F. E. Wittum, the big Poland China breeder of the Southwest, writes from Caldwell that corn is maturing in fine shape in his part of the state and that livestock conditions are better than they have been in years. Mr. Wittum has five hundred head of Poles. He will hold a sale of bred sows and spring boars on Sept. 12.

E. E. Innis, banker and stockman of Meade county says the demand for stock calves is great in his part of the state. They have all been sold at prices ranging from \$30 to \$32. The increased demand, Mr. Innis says, is due to a shortage that has been accumulating over a period of years, together with the largest crop of all kinds of feed and the best pasture for many years.

A. E. Johnson of Greensburg has the largest herd of registered Shorthorns in the Western part of Kansas. It is Mr. Johnson's ambition to help populate his part of the state with more and better Shorthorns. He says the demand is getting better all the time and that farmers are learning to appreciate the value of good blood. Mr. Johnson will show some of his cattle at the local fairs.

The Kansas State Fair to be held at Hutchinson, Sept. 17 to 23, will as usual be the meeting place of the leading purebred stock breeders of the state. Every farmer, if at all interested in good stock, you talk to these days, stops long enough to say "Will see you at Hutchinson the day they judge livestock." They know that whatever attractions Sec. Sponsor adds to the show, livestock will always play a leading role.

The premium book for the Great South-west Dodge City Fair is now being mailed out. The dates are Sept. 27 to 30. Because of the unusual good crop conditions all over the southwest which includes part of Colorado and Oklahoma, the largest attendance in the history of the Fair is looked for. Sec. Geo. Shuler and President E. W. Nickels are very busy co-operating with other members of the board in an effort to make this Fair the best and largest ever.

E. S. Dale & Sons out at Protection have made unusual progress in building up a herd of high class registered Shorthorns. Mr. Dale founded the herd about fifteen years ago,

buying good cattle, and a few years later added to the herd, buying as valuable cattle as were for sale. A few years later the slump came and many breeders surrendered but the Dales pressed forward and by the use of good bulls and by holding on to the best of their Scotch females they are now in a position to command the attention of the best cattlemen of the western half of the state and calls are coming right along from young men desiring to start herds.

Boyd Newcom of Wichita, the best known auctioneer of the Southwest, is home from his vacation spent in Colorado. Mr. Newcom has devoted the past thirty years to promoting the breeding of purebred livestock. He owns no livestock, but watches with keen interest the increased demand and says conditions at this time are better than they have been for several years. During his stay in Colorado he booked several sales and is now arranging his fall and winter campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Heaton of Kinsley, have recently purchased a very choice young bull from a leading Iowa breeder for use in their good herd of milking Shorthorns. His sire, Bonnie Master, was sired by the noted sire, Queenstone Duke, and the dam of the calf is a daughter of Princess Minister with three records of over 10,000 pounds. This calf is for use on daughters of Glen Oxford, the bull formerly heading this herd and now in the Williams herd at Coldwater. The Heaton herd now numbers about 50.

Otto Strieff, farm owner and Shorthorn breeder living out at Ensign in Ford county, says every load of manure he hauls out is worth one dollar. In increased crop yield the season it is hauled. He says this feature is worth considering in the breeding of good cattle. The Strieff herd now numbers about fifty. Thirty of them are females of breeding age headed by mighty good bull, Red Mandolin, bred by John Regier. Mr. Strieff raises about three hundred acres of wheat each year, but says he would not care to depend entirely on any one crop in his part of the state.

W. C. Williams, Shorthorn breeder, formerly of Protection, now located eleven miles due south of Coldwater, is becoming very well known as a breeder of Milking Shorthorns, due to his having bought a couple of years ago the rather noted bull, White Goods. The late Mr. Hyde of Altoona put a lot of this bull's heifers on official test with the result that more of his daughters made the Register of Merit class than have cows sired by any other straight Scotch bull in America. The old bull, now in his twelve year old form, is well preserved and looks like a young bull, he has sired a fine lot of calves for Mr. Williams.

Floyd S. Brian, a former Poland China breeder of Sedgewick county, is back in the game with a nice herd on his farm near Derby. Mr. Brian has been teaching in Oklahoma and last year taught near his own farm and organized a boys' pig club. He is much interested in this work and makes special prices on what he sells to the boys. He formerly had in service in the herd, the big boar Hercules Designer, a son of Designer, and is following him with a grandson of the world's champion Armistice Boy and Monarch. His sows are a combination of Liberator, King Kole and Armistice Boy.

For the past several years Millard & Williams, who live out in Kingman county near Basil, have been building up a herd of good Holsteins. Most of their start came from the Mulvane district and one of their first females was bought out of the Stubbs herd. They have not paid so much attention to keeping up pedigrees on all of the cattle, but have always bought good sires of Homestead breeding and as a result have bred a lot of good cattle. They have always kept the herd tested and not a single animal has ever reacted. The herd is now federal accredited. They will hold a dispersal sale on Sept. 28th.

E. W. Nickels, Dodge City, manager of one of the largest ice cream factories in the western half of Kansas is building himself and family a splendid place to live just a mile out of town. He has a fine modern home located on an irrigated tract and is giving special attention to the breeding of registered Duroc hogs. Mr. Nickels is president of the Great Southwest Fair at Dodge City, which is the largest and best fair held in the state, outside of Hutchinson and Topeka. Mr. Nickels has about 70 spring pigs largely by his leading herd boar, Col. Pathfinder 4th. His hogs will be on exhibition at the above mentioned fair.

W. A. Gladfelter, Duroc breeder of Emporia, developer and exhibitor of the Kansas Grand Champion Top Scissors, writes me that he has decided not to hold a fall sale and that he will sell out his surplus stock privately. Mr. Gladfelter has about twenty gilts bred for September farrow and a splendid crop of spring farrowed boars. He says, as usual he is culling very close, he has a big crop of corn and intimates that they will probably make good money if fed out this fall. No breeder in Kansas has kept abreast of the times more than Mr. Gladfelter. He not only selects the best kind of breeding stock but he gives his herd proper care and boars and gilts that go out from this herd do well in new hands.

There is much said these days about Milking Shorthorns and sometimes the conversation has merit and sometimes it does not. I like the term Dual Purpose rather better than that of Milking Shorthorn, the danger of running to one extreme or the other is a very grave one. Out at Protection Ben H. Bird has a herd of straight Scotch cattle and among them one family that to a very high degree combines the qualities of beef and milk, the foundation cow of this strain is only a few generations removed from Imported Golden Chain. She is a big white cow with a wonderful udder and the kind of a head not easily described but always to be found in a double deck female. Mr. Bird is developing these young cows for milk and they are very promising. Some of them are from the above cows and sired by his bull Golden Crown 2nd.

Clyde Souders, Wichita lawyer and registered Jersey cattle breeder never dismisses a client in order to talk Jerseys but he sometimes keeps one waiting. Mr. Souders, who by the way, is president of the Kansas Jersey breeders association, has one of the good herds of the state and takes lots of interest in good cattle and dairying in general. The milk from his herd is retailed to Wichita citizens the year round at 16 cents per quart. Last year an average of thirty head were in milk and a close record kept

shows that the income from milk for the year was \$9,975.64 after the cost of delivery was deducted. Mr. Souders says there was a lot of expense connected with the year's transaction but among the other profits received was the added fertility of a quarter section seeded to alfalfa and Sweet clover.

Mr. V. E. DeGeer, Shorthorn breeder of Lake City writes a very interesting letter regarding his herd and conditions in general concerning the cattle industry in his part of the state. Mr. DeGeer has maintained a good herd for many years and has always made it pay regardless of the unfavorable conditions that have prevailed for the past few years. He has handled his herd to some extent under range conditions; that is, he has fed high priced grain sparingly and handled him on fair priced instead of high priced land. He has, however, always insisted on keeping high class bulls in service and says this year's crop of about fifty head are exceptionally good, due partly to the excellent pasture of the past few months. A large number of the above calves are by the John Regier bull, a son of Divide Magnet, and the others out of bulls of equal breeding and merit.

In the not very dim past many purebred swine breeders did not believe in their herd boar until such time as he had been authenticated by prominent fieldmen, often he was brought out by proper announcements consisting of page or double page advertisements in some such manner as society girls are introduced into proper standing in some of the large cities. Prominent herd boars such as these come to be known as "double page" boars. But the time is rapidly passing. Last year E. E. Innis, Duroc breeder of Meade, located a mighty promising boar pig up in Ford county. His owner was not well known, but Mr. Innis looked at the pig and liked him, and finally bought and placed him at the head of his good herd. He has developed into the best boar ever owned at Innis farm and last fall was the grand champion boar at Dodge City Fair, defeating the older boars in the show. Innis has 75 spring pigs and says the row crops in his county are the best for years.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Jersey Cattle**
Oct. 12—Gem Jersey Farm, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 25—Kansas Jersey cattle club, at Topeka, Kan. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Secretary.
- Guernsey Cattle**
Oct. 18—D. J. T. Axtell, Newton. Sale at Wichita.
- Holstein Cattle**
Sept. 28—Millard & Williams, Basil, Kan.
Oct. 4—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 10—H. I. Cope, Norton, Kan.
Nov. 1—Roy H. Johnston, Oskaloosa, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
Oct. 19—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale, Wichita, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle**
Oct. 8—L. M. Blake & Son, Oak Hill, Kan.
- Scotch Shorthorn Cattle**
Oct. 17—A. F. Kitchen, Burlingame, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 11—M. Constable, Bennington, Kan.
Oct. 18—Al M. Knopp, Chapman, Kan.
Oct. 19—Crabill & Son, Cawker City, Kan.
Oct. 21—W. H. Heiselman, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 27—Chas. Holtwick, Valencia, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Sept. 12—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.
Oct. 12—C. E. Hogland & Sons, McPherson, Kan.
Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kas.
Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
Oct. 21—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.
Oct. 24—Richard Kaff, Carbondale and G. C. Clark, Overbrook. Sale at Overbrook, Kan.
Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 29—Foley Bros., Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
MODERN TYPE SOWS
Farrow in September. Growthy Spring Pigs. Choice individuals. Prominent breeding.
CRABILL & SON, CAWKER CITY, KAN.

Meyer's Spotted Poles
Bred gilts, boars ready for service. Also weanling pigs registered free, visitors welcome. **WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.**

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
J. C. BANBURY & SONS Established 1907
Polled Shorthorns. See us at State Fair. Grandsons of \$5000 and \$6000 Imported Bulls. Blood; Quality; Beef; Milk; Butter. 200 in herd. Scotch and Bates Families. Reds, Whites, Roans. \$75 to \$300. 3 del. 150 mi. Free. Reg. Transfer, T. B. tested with guarantee, free. Phone 1602 sur Expense, Pratt, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE
AT PRIVATE TREATY
45 registered Shorthorn calves, fall delivery. Good calves, out of well bred dams. Mostly by Marshall Jonousy, grandson of Avondale, or Rosario by Divide Magnet. **V. E. DeGEER, LAKE CITY, 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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS
Dependable

Superior in production, regular in calving, noted for size and vigor, consistent in profits returned—Holsteins are known as the most dependable of all dairy cows.

Write for literature
Extension Service
The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

UNION HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

See this representative young herd at the Topeka Free fair. Among them a young bull for sale, ready for service and sired by the Junior champion, Topeka and Hutchinson last year.
RALPH O. BUTTON, ELMONT, KAN.

Accredited Holsteins

For Sale: 15 cows and heifers to freshen soon. Two young bulls. Write for breeding and prices.
J. M. Chestnut & Son, Denison, Kan., Jackson County.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Bred Sow Sale
Caldwell, Kansas

40 POLAND CHINA September yearlings. Bred for Sept. and early Oct. farrow. Sired by **SUNDIAL** and **ARMISTICE WONDER**. Bred to **BORDER CHIEF**, **SUNDIAL** and **JAYHAWK** son of the noted Nighthawk.

Monday, Sept. 12

Also selling 10 SPRING BOARS same blood as above. Offering combines size and feeding quality. **SUNDIAL** was grand champion boar at Kansas National 1926. Offering **IMMUNE** and the best and most uniform lot we have ever sold. Write for catalog.

F. E. WITTUM, Caldwell, Kansas
Aucts. Boyd Newcom, Savage & Tarpennling

PEACE'S BIG POLANDS

60 Boars and Gilts. Blood of Dundale Giant. Sired by CAKEEATER and DONQUIXOTE. Good ones by the great NIGHT HAWK. Holding no public sale.
S. U. PEACE, OLATHE, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

Duroc Bred
Gilts
(PRIVATE SALE)

20 splendid fall gilts sired by or bred to the **KANSAS CHAMPION TOP SCISSORS** for Sept. farrow. Some sired by above and bred to **STILTS ORION**. Also a great lot of spring boars sired by **TOP SCISSORS** and other good boars. I am making no fall sale and will make right prices at private treaty. Inspection invited.

W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kan.
Farm 1 mile north of town.

At Private Treaty

30 head of the finest bred Duroc Sows and Gilts I have ever offered the public. Write for description and prices.
E. G. HOOVER, R. 9, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Bred Sows and Gilts

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

Gilts and Young Sows

bred to The Architect and Stilts Major, 1st prize winners of Kansas 1926. Also real fall and spring boars. Write for full information.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING GILTS

good ones sired by Architect and a grandson of Revelation. Also boars. Reasonable prices. Making no public sale. **LEO BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KANSAS.**

DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS

The kind that make more tons of pork on less feed. Reg. Immured. Shipped on Approval. Photographs.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book

Originators and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio.

AUCTIONEERS

Jas. T. McCulloch
AUCTIONEER.
Selling All Breeds, Clay Center, Kansas.

The Guide To Good Tractor Lubrication

If you want full time work out of your tractor—at the least possible expense—follow this chart. It tells you exactly what grade of Polarine your tractor requires.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has manufactured a grade of Polarine for each type of engine.

Polarine lubricates every part of the engine—cushions it with oil—protects it from friction. A tractor lubricated with Polarine

will last long and wear well. Day after day always ready, never sick, never tired—a machine you can depend upon to get your work done when you want it done! Working away, week in and week out, with steady strength and powerful pull!

Polarine is the faithful “standby” of many thousands of farmers in the Middle West. They have found that it gives maximum lubrication at minimum cost.

Polarine Special Heavy is recommended for Fordsons

KEY TO CHART

H—Polarine
Heavy

SH—Polarine
Special
Heavy

EH—Polarine
Extra Heavy

F(S)—Polarine F
(Summer)

CHART OF Polarine THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

LUBRICATING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR

TRACTORS

Grade Recommended for Engine (In Winter use next lighter grade)						Grade Recommended for Engine (In Winter use next lighter grade)						Grade Recommended for Engine (In Winter use next lighter grade)					
Make of Tractor	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	Make of Tractor	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	Make of Tractor	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Advance-Rumley Oil Pull Allis Chalmers 6-12	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	Cletrac Coleman Cultor	SH F(S)	SH F(S)	SH F(S)	SH EH F(S)	SH EH	Monarch Nichols & Shepard Nilson	SH EH SH	SH EH SH	SH EH SH	SH EH SH	SH EH SH
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35 Allwork	SH SH	SH SH	SH SH	SH SH	SH SH	Eagle E. B. Farm Horse	EH SH	EH SH	EH SH	EH SH EH	EH SH EH	Pioneer Rock Island, 5-10 Rock Island, Others	EH H SH	EH H SH	EH H SH	EH H SH	EH H SH
Andrews-Kinkade Appleton Aro		SH H	SH H	EH SH H	EH SH H	Fitch Four Drive Fordson Fox	SH SH	SH SH	SH SH	SH SH EH	SH SH EH	Russell, Giant Russell, Others Shawnee	SH H	SH H	SH H	EH SH H	EH SH H
Aultman Taylor Avery, Road Razer Avery, Track Runner			H SH	H SH	SH H SH	Frick Gray Hart Parr	SH SH EH	SH SH EH	SH SH EH	SH SH EH	SH SH EH	Stinson Tioga Titan	H	H	H	H SH	SH H SH
Avery, Others Bailor Bates	EH H SH	EH H SH	EH H SH	EH H SH	EH H SH	Huber J. T. John Deere	SH SH SH	SH SH SH	SH SH SH	SH SH SH	SH SH	Topp-Stewart Toro Townsend	SH H EH	SH H EH	SH H EH	SH H EH	SH H EH
Bear Beeman Best	H	H	H EH	SH H EH	SH H EH	Keck Gonnerman LaCrosse Lauson	EH SH	SH EH SH	SH EH SH	SH EH SH	SH EH SH	Traylor Twin City, 40-65 Twin City, Others	H SH	H SH	H EH SH	H EH SH	H EH SH
Big Farmer Capital Case	SH	EH SH	EH SH	EH SH	EH EH SH	Leader Little Giant McCormick-Deering	SH H	SH H	SH H	SH SH H	SH SH H	Uncle Sam Wallis Waterloo Boy	SH SH	SH SH	SH SH	SH SH SH	SH SH SH
Caterpillar, 2 Ton Caterpillar, Others Centaur	SH EH	SH EH H	SH EH H	SH EH H	SH EH H	Mead Morrison Minneapolis Moline	SH EH	SH EH SH	SH EH SH	SH EH SH	SH EH SH	Wetmore Yuba	SH SH	SH SH	SH SH	SH SH	SH SH

Standard Oil Company, (Indiana)

**910 South Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**